

<u>Place of assignment</u>	<u>Medical staff</u> (number)
Province of Ubangi	
Businga.....	1 doctor
Gamena.....	2 doctors
Libenge.....	2 doctors
Province of Moyen Congo	
Lisala.....	2 doctors
<u>Ex-Province of Kasai</u>	
Province of Luluaubourg	
Luluabourg.....	9 doctors, 2 technicians, 1 pharmacist
Katwambi.....	1 doctor
Luebo.....	1 doctor
Tshukula.....	1 doctor
Mikalayi.....	1 doctor
Province of Unité Kasaienne	
Luiza.....	1 doctor
Mushengo.....	1 doctor
Port-Francqui.....	1 doctor
Tshibala.....	1 doctor
Kitangwa.....	1 doctor
Province of South Kasai	
Bakwanga.....	1 doctor
Gandajika.....	1 doctor
Province of Lomami	
Kabinda.....	1 doctor
Province of Sankuru	
Kole.....	1 doctor
Lodja.....	1 doctor
Tshumba.....	1 doctor
Territory under referendum	
Lusambo.....	1 doctor
<u>Ex-Province of Katanga</u>	
North Katanga	
Albertville.....	5 doctors

Place of assignment

Medical staff
(number)

Ex-Province of Kivu

Province of South Kivu

Bukavu.....	10 doctors 1 engineer, 1 pharmacist, 1 technician
Katana.....	1 doctor
Kirotscho.....	1 doctor

Province of Maniema

Kasongo.....	2 doctors
Kindu.....	2 doctors
Lubutu.....	1 doctor

Province of North Kivu

Mutwanga.....	2 doctors
Lubero.....	1 doctor
Walikale.....	1 doctor
Katwa.....	1 doctor

Territories under referendum

Goma.....	2 doctors
Rutshuru.....	1 doctor
Shabunda.....	3 doctors

Ex-Province of Orientale

Province of Congo Oriental

Stanleyville.....	11 doctors, 1 engineer, 1 technician
Basoko.....	1 doctor
Opala.....	1 doctor
Yabaondo.....	1 doctor
Yangambi.....	1 doctor

Province of Ueles

Aketi.....	1 doctor
Bondo.....	1 doctor
Buta.....	1 doctor
Niangara.....	1 doctor
Paulis.....	2 doctors

<u>Place of assignment</u>	<u>Medical staff</u> (number)
Province of Ituri	
Bunia.....	3 doctors
Fataki.....	1 doctor
Nioka.....	1 doctor
Territory under referendum	
Aba.....	1 doctor

A total of 157 fellowships for study in France and Switzerland have been granted as follows:

Supplementary Training Programme for Medical Assistants

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number of students</u>	<u>Place of study</u>
1960	60	Faculty of Medicine at: Bordeaux, Lyon, Montpellier, Nantes, Rennes.
1961	54	Faculty of Medicine at: Bordeaux, Lyon, Montpellier, Nantes, Rennes, Lausanne
1962	16	Faculty of Medicine at: Bordeaux, Lyon, Nantes, Rennes

Supplementary Training Programme for Male Nurses
(started in 1961)

<u>Subject of study</u>	<u>Number of students</u>
Laboratory technique	13
Entomology	7
Dentistry	5
Radiology	2

In the three-year course for sanitary officers there are the following number of trainees:

First year : 34

Second year : 23 (to graduate in 1964)

Assistance to the Faculty of Medicine at Lovanium includes:

Fellowships to medical students -

For 1961/62 55

For 1962/63 65

Teaching staff -

Up to 31 December 1962 8 professors

WHO PROGRAMME FOR 1963

		Cost (in dollars)
<u>Advisory health services</u>		
(helping to implement national and provincial health programmes; advising on official health policy)		
Experts.....	24	480,000
Operational expenses.....		<u>5,000</u>
		485,000
<u>Public health services</u>		
(providing doctors, equipment and supplies)		
Experts.....	200	3,600,000
Equipment.....		10,000
Operational expenses.....		<u>20,000</u>
		3,630,000
<u>Red Cross teams</u>		
(paying mission subsistence allowance for Swiss staff in Congolese hospital in Leopoldville)		
Experts.....	20	<u>140,000</u>
<u>Undergraduate training in medicine at Lovanium University</u>		
(helping new students to start their medical training)		
Fellowships.....	60	<u>315,000^{5/}</u>
Total cost of programme.....		<u><u>4,570,000</u></u>

^{5/} Fellowships for continuing studies abroad for undergraduate training in medicine or for training paramedical personnel are not mentioned, since costs have already been obligated and no new students are scheduled to join these training schemes in 1963.

JUDICATURE

Events following upon the Congo's accession to independence in July 1960 led to the exodus of the Belgian magistrates who made up exclusively the country's judiciary. Apart from those in Katanga, over 150 of these magistrates left the country; those who stayed on or who later returned numbered hardly a dozen.

Since there were no qualified Congolese jurists -- with a few rare exceptions applying mostly to officials in governmental or administrative services -- the wholesale departure of the Belgian magistrates brought about an almost complete interruption in the functioning of the law courts.

This breakdown of the judicial system -- which meant that criminals went unpunished and civil cases could not be tried -- allowed disorder and anarchy to flourish throughout the country.

Most urgent problems

The return to law and order and the political reconstruction of the new State depended essentially on re-establishing the authority of the judicature, just as the building up of confidence in its proper functioning was an indispensable condition for the resumption of the country's commercial life.

Already, in September 1960, the Chief of State had appealed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for assistance in reconstituting the judicial apparatus. It was not possible to take action, however, until September 1961 when a general agreement was reached with the newly-formed constitutional and representative Central Government. This agreement laid down the principles governing ONUC's activities, particularly with respect to the international recruitment of judges. The programme established on this basis provided for sixty-one jurists and legal experts to aid in reconstituting the Congo's judiciary.

The implementation of the planned judicial reorganization developed as rapidly as circumstances permitted. It entailed the lengthy process of recruiting candidates for the magistracy from several countries and obtaining the consent of their respective Governments for their secondment to the Congo. Up to the end of December 1962 the United Nations recruitment mission had succeeded in filling two-thirds of the posts established in the recruitment plan, as shown in the accompanying table.

Training of Congolese jurists

ONUC's action has not been limited to providing the Congolese judicature with qualified foreign magistrates. It was also imperative to train nationals of the Congo who could progressively replace them.

Internationally Recruited Jurists Serving in the Congo
(By number, function and place of assignment as of December 1962)

Function	Leopoldville	Bukavu	Stanleyville	Coquilhatville	Albertville	Goma	Luluabourg	Kikwit	Boma (Matadi)	Paulis	Awaiting assignment	Total
<u>Ministry of Justice</u>												
Legal adviser	1											1
<u>Central Public Prosecutor's Department (Parquet général)</u>												
Attorney General	1											1
Deputy Attorney General											1	1
<u>Court of Appeal</u>												
Advisers	3											3
<u>Courts of first instance and Public Prosecutor's Department</u>												
Presidents	1	1										2
Public prosecutors	1	1										2
Judges	1	1					1					3
Chief deputies to public prosecutor	1		1	1	1		1					5
Deputies to public prosecutor..	2	1	1	1			2	1	1	1	1	11
<u>District Courts</u>												
Judges	3	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	1		12
<u>Legislative Assemblies</u>												
Legal advisers	1	1										2
Totals	15	7	2	3	2	1	5	2	2	2	2	43

There are at present only a few Congolese law students undergoing university training. In fact, it may be estimated that the University of Lovanium and those overseas universities -- particularly in Belgium -- which are now offering fellowships to Congolese students cannot turn out more than fifty graduates by 1970.

In order to accelerate the process of legal training, a National School of Law and Administration was created at Leopoldville in February 1961 under ONUC auspices. This School offers a four-year course, beginning with a year of preparatory studies and providing the students, in the final year, with some actual experience in the law courts. The curriculum emphasizes a practical approach to current local conditions. About twenty graduates are expected to be ready by 1965 to take their places in the judiciary.

In addition to this long-term programme, the National School offers six-month courses of accelerated training. For senior officials of the administration, a special course on political institutions and constitutional law describes the fundamental concepts of different types of political régimes, the growth of state organizations and parliamentary law and finally, the political institutions of the Congo. A course in commercial law is given for the benefit of magistrate's assistants; in another, on judicial practice, they are taught legal terminology, correct syntax, argumentation, the drafting of legal texts and procedures for trying cases and rendering judgements. These courses are mentioned as indicative of the level of studies.

The majority of the candidates chosen for these courses were former law clerks or clerks of court. Upon finishing their short-term training, they are given probationary appointments as auxiliary magistrates. During the past two years about fifty Congolese have been so trained; from now on, it is expected that forty to eighty additional auxiliary magistrates will increase the ranks each year. Meanwhile, those who are getting experience in the lower courts and the Public Prosecutor's Department (parquet) will be absorbed, as they prove themselves capable, into the magistracy on a permanent basis as deputies to the Public Prosecutor and district judges.

The National School of Law and Administration, through both its four-year, university-level course and the six-month courses for accelerated training, should make it possible, by 1965, for qualified nationals of the Congo to fill the vacancies in the lower ranks of the magistracy.

JUDICATURE PROGRAMME FOR 1963

		Cost (in dollars)
<u>Assistance to National School of Law and Administration</u>		
Experts	6	105,000
Fellowships (within Congo)	200	197,000
Equipment		20,000
Operational expenses		<u>3,000</u>
		325,000
<u>Continued recruitment of judicial personnel to fill high posts in the magistracy</u>		
Experts	67	1,284,000
Operational expenses		<u>10,000</u>
		<u>1,294,000</u>
Total cost of programme		<u><u>1,619,000</u></u>

LABOUR

The main objectives of assistance to the Congo by the International Labour Organisation (ILO) in 1961-1962 related to labour administration and training of labour officials, social security, vocational training, co-operatives, and workers' education.

The Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, which had lost the bulk of its personnel, had to be reorganized and staffed, a process requiring constant guidance, since the new incumbents of the senior posts were untrained and inexperienced. The legislation and administrative practices affecting terms of employment, wage structure, wage-fixing machinery, collective agreements and allied subjects also required radical alterations and innovations. The social security system had to be overhauled completely and geared to the concepts obtaining in an independent country.

Every level of activity in vocational training called for expansion and development. As the economic situation deteriorated, measures were needed to combat unemployment. Co-operatives -- collapsing through lack of personnel, disappearance of funds, loss of markets and of sources of supply -- had to be revitalized, and it was necessary to devise methods to encourage the growth of a free, independent trade union movement and the development of a sound system of industrial relations.

Action promoted or undertaken

In every ILO project, regardless of its nature, urgency has been a compelling factor. Priorities have been dictated by the availability of funds and of international specialists rather than by the needs to be met, which were all immediate.

Experts, instructors and fellowships have constituted the major portion of ILO assistance, whose principal aim has been the training of staff at all levels -- senior, executive and operational. This objective is, in fact, inherent in every ILO project, and has been a major responsibility in those not specifically labelled as training projects. The results, while impossible to tabulate statistically, are already apparent in both quality and quantity.

Labour administration and training of labour officials

The Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare presented three main problems: (1) reorganization; (2) training of Congolese staff to fill vacancies at all levels; and (3) recruitment of outside specialists. One of the first tasks of the ILO labour adviser was the preparation of a plan for the reorganization of the Ministry. Discussions were held both in Leopoldville and at ILO headquarters in Geneva regarding recruitment by the Congolese authorities -- with ILO assistance -- of specialized personnel

to fill the gaps in the Ministry. An ILO labour specialist paid a series of visits to the provinces to discuss regional problems with the ONUC civilian affairs officers and local authorities.

ILO specialists have assisted in bringing labour legislation and practice more into line with modern concepts. Provisions and regulations governing collective bargaining, trade unions, conciliation procedures and labour tribunals have been modified or redrafted. Policy statements were issued, and a guide for labour inspectors was drawn up and distributed to the provinces.

ILO representatives attended the first conference of labour ministers of the Congo, held in Leopoldville in 1961. This conference was regarded as a major step towards normalization of relations between the central and provincial labour ministries. However, the decision taken in 1962 to subdivide the country into smaller provincial units has completely altered the situation, and a fresh start will now have to be made.

A National Consultative Labour Commission -- headed by the Minister of Labour and composed of representatives of employers and workers and of the government departments concerned, with the ILO represented in an advisory capacity -- was set up in 1961. The Commission has completed a general occupational classification, based largely on ILO standards, and has reviewed draft legislation on collective agreements. It has also pursued the study of minimum wage-fixing machinery in the private sector.

Three training courses for labour inspectors were organized by the ILO labour adviser. They were attended by sixty-two Labour Ministry officials, and consisted of theoretical tuition, practical demonstrations and tests, with lectures given by ILO experts and Belgian technicians attached to the Ministry. The courses are expected to provide most of the sixty labour inspectors now considered as the minimum number required for the country. Three nine-month fellowships abroad were awarded to the most meritorious participants in each of the three training courses for labour inspectors, and a six-week fellowship was awarded to a Labour Ministry official to enable him to learn the methods of fulfilling the obligations of the Congo under international labour conventions and recommendations.

ILO expertise was also useful in making a preliminary survey with a view to setting up a Labour Statistics Department in the Ministry of Labour, and in recruiting an instructor in the administration of social affairs for the National School of Law and Administration.

Social security

New legislation, prepared by a committee composed of Congolese officials, representatives of the social security administration and of employers' and workers' organizations, assisted by the ILO, came into

force in July 1961. Under its provisions a National Institute of Social Security was set up, and relevant subsidiary legislation has been gradually promulgated. The National Institute is administered by a Governing Body composed of government, employer and worker representatives.

Starting in 1961, services which had previously operated in Belgium were transferred to the Congo, such as the machinery for collecting contributions and paying benefits, and the central office for settling pension claims. The reorganization of provincial agencies was also taken in hand but has now encountered difficulties resulting from the creation of new provinces.

ILO experts have participated in training courses for senior personnel of the central pension payments department of the National Institute of Social Security. Other ILO aid has included recommendations on the legislative, financial and administrative adjustments required in regard to social security provision for Congolese sailors employed on ships flying the Belgian flag.

Vocational training

A mission carried out in 1961 by an ILO vocational training adviser resulted in the submission to the Government of a four-year plan for the establishment of a national vocational training system. The plan recommended the setting up of training centres, pilot projects and itinerant teams of instructors throughout the country, and also envisaged emergency measures to meet pressing needs and to ensure at least skeleton operation of existing workshops. At the request of the Government the ILO adviser returned to the Congo towards the end of 1962, and implementation of the project has started. Plans for the establishment of a National Institute of Vocational Training are being drawn up by a working party. The latter, sponsored by the Ministries of Planning and Labour, is composed of representatives of the national administration, employers' organizations and trade unions.

Emergency and safeguard action already in operation or planned for 1963 includes the first ILO training centre for office employees, which was set up in Leopoldville in the second half of 1962. This had been preceded by a preliminary survey in 1961, consultations with government authorities, employers, trade unions and educational representatives, and by a protracted search for suitable premises. Equipment supplied under the ONUC budget included typewriters, calculating machines and office furniture. More than three hundred applications were received. After screening and individual tests, ninety candidates were admitted, from both the public and private sectors. The centre not only provides accelerated training courses for secretaries, stenographers, typists, book-keepers and those interested in various other aspects of clerical work, but trains instructors as well. The Leopoldville centre will serve as a pilot project and will afford guidance to the other centres which the ILO hopes to establish elsewhere

in the country. Plans are already under way for the opening of a second centre in Stanleyville.

Provision has already been made for three teams of instructors who will be responsible in 1963 for training automobile mechanics in pilot workshops in the provinces. This programme, designed to avoid complete breakdown of land transport, proposes to reorganize the garages and workshops of the "Service public de la mécanisation", to repair material which can be salvaged, and to train personnel to handle and operate the considerable supplies of vehicles and spare parts due to arrive in 1963.

The ILO assisted in the selection of eighteen Congolese foremen and mechanics who were awarded vocational training fellowships by the Swiss Government in 1961. They were placed with the ORT Central Institute in Anières, Geneva, which gave them more than one year's intensive theoretical and practical tuition and on-the-job training in industrial plants.

Co-operatives

An expert on co-operatives joined ONUC's ILO mission in July 1962 with the object of evaluating the situation regarding co-operatives, together with related legislation, and of assisting in implementing measures designed to reorganize existing co-operatives, develop the movement and set up a training programme. He has visited co-operatives in various regions of the Congo and has participated in the establishment of a working party which is composed of specialists from the Ministries of Planning, Agriculture, Middle Classes and Social Affairs and which will be responsible for revising current legislation.

Workers' education

Three ILO experts conducted workers' education courses, one in Leopoldville and one in Stanleyville, during October and November 1962. These were attended by nominees of Congolese trade unions, who had been selected through a national committee made up of representatives of the Ministry of Labour and of trade unions. Ten fellowships for three months' study abroad will be awarded to the most meritorious participants, on the basis of five for each course.

Two fellowships were awarded to trade union officials for four months' study abroad under the ILO Workers' Education Programme. The ILO has also helped trade union educational activities with money grants and free provision of technical publications.

Statistics of technical assistance

Over the past two years, the ILO has provided the Congolese Government with the services of 27 experts: 10 in 1961, and 17 in 1962. Twelve fellowships have been granted for study abroad, and 69 for

courses given within the Congo. The cost of equipment furnished in the course of technical assistance activities came to \$13,000.

Actual expenditure for the whole programme in 1961 was less than \$100,000, and in 1962 was approximately \$220,000.

ILO PROGRAMME FOR 1963

		Cost (in dollars)
<u>Labour administration and training of labour officials</u>		
(advising central and provincial authorities on labour legislation, manpower, wage policy and labour statistics, and handling training courses for labour inspection and administration)		
Experts.....	12	195,000
Fellowships (within Congo).....	60	29,700
Fellowships (outside Congo).....	4	21,000
Equipment.....		1,600
Operational expenses.....		<u>13,400</u>
		260,700
<u>Social security</u>		
(advising central and provincial authorities on such matters as legislation and administration, organization and methods, and reciprocity agreements)		
Experts.....	5	87,000
Fellowships (outside Congo).....	3	9,000
Operational expenses.....		<u>2,000</u>
		98,000
<u>Co-operatives</u>		
(advising on legislation and administration, and handling training)		
Expert.....	1	20,000
Operational expenses.....		<u>1,000</u>
		21,000

ILO PROGRAMME FOR 1963

(continued)

		Cost (in dollars)
<u>Workers' education</u>		
Fellowships (outside Congo).....	10	<u>15,000</u>
		15,000
<u>Vocational training</u>		
Instructors in automobile machine shops.....	9	195,000
Equipment.....		25,000
Operational expenses.....		<u>10,000</u>
		230,000
<u>Clerical Trades Training Centre</u>		
Expert-instructors.....	5	91,500
Fellowships (within Congo).....	160	16,000
Equipment.....		23,000
Operational expenses.....		<u>30,500</u>
		<u>161,000</u>
Total cost of programme.....		<u><u>785,700</u></u>

MINES

In August 1961 Civilian Operations drew up the first draft projects for technical assistance to the Ministry of Mining and Power Resources. These contained recommendations pertaining to the administrative reorganization of the Ministry and the Geological Service, analytical studies of local mining offices and the organization of indigenous gold and diamond mine workings.

In August-September 1961, a Conference of the Heads of Mining Enterprises was convened in Leopoldville by the Minister of Mining and Power Resources to look into the very serious problems which were threatening the mining industry. Every company then in operation -- with the exception of Union Minière --- sent representatives to discuss such problems as the precarious security conditions prevalent at that time in many regions of the interior; the evacuation of mineral ores which could not be moved from mining sites because of lack of transport; allocations in foreign currency to pay for needed material and for the salaries of European technicians who had stayed on in the Congo; social problems; and wage increases for indigenous workers.

All these problems could not, of course, be taken care of at once, and some -- particularly the lack of foreign exchange -- are still not resolved. Looking back over the past eighteen months, however, it is possible to state that the mining industry as a whole is in a better position than most other sectors of the Congolese economy. The following table presents statistics of production by each of the largest mining companies during the four years just past.

Mining Production in the Congo (Tons, unless otherwise stated)

Exploiting company, region and product	Output			
	1959	1960	1961	1962
<u>Union minière du Haut-Katanga (South Katanga)</u>				
Copper	282,000	302,300	295,200	296,750
Cobalt	8,431	8,222	8,326	9,630
Zinc concentrates	118,000	193,000	182,000	168,000
Cadmium metal	475	505	532	295
Germanium	13	25	13	
Silver	148	123	108	
Radium a/	101	27	26	
Gold b/	24	45	34	24
Coal (Luena)	267,000	163,000	64,000	

Mining Production in the Congo (continued)

Exploiting company, region and product	Output			
	1959	1960	1961	1962
<u>Manganese Beceka (West Katanga)</u>				
Manganese ore	302,000	386,000	297,000	300,000
<u>Geomines (North Katanga)</u>				
Cassiterite	2,750	1,620	508	1,610
Tantalite	138	73	20	108
<u>Sermikat (South Katanga)</u>				
Cassiterite	436	264	150	176
Tantalite	27	15	nil	nil
<u>Forminière (North Kasai)</u>				
Diamonds c/d/	658,909	406,561	132,303	nil
<u>Minière de Bakwanga (MIBA, South Kasai)</u>				
Diamonds c/e/	14,194,158	13,044,390	18,010,568	14,660,000
<u>Kilo - Moto (Orientale Province - Ituri)</u>				
Gold b/	6,851	5,935	5,040	4,419
<u>Symétain (Maniema)</u>				
Cassiterite	4,063	4,164	4,217	4,158
<u>Minière des Grands Lacs (Kivu and Maniema)</u>				
Gold b/	2,061	2,476	1,856	1,807
Cassiterite	622	655	377	319
Wolframite	549	525	255	230
Beryl	254	337	167	276
<u>Cobelmin (Kivu and Maniema)</u>				
Cassiterite	3,621	3,110	2,554	2,635
Gold b/	1,054	935	132	nil
Columbo-tantalite	63	47	20	15
Wolframite	204	315	234	120

Mining Production in the Congo (continued)

Exploiting company, region and product	Output			
	1959	1960	1961	1962
<u>Kivumines</u> (ex-Sobaki, Kivu and Maniema)				
Cassiterite	1,105	1,184	1,068	1,013
Gold <u>b/</u>	471	353	297	101
Tantalite	nil	71	88	80

a/ Grammes.

b/ Kilogrammes.

c/ Carats.

d/ 30 to 50 per cent for jeweller's trade.

e/ 98 per cent industrial.

Types of expert assistance offered

Between October 1961 and June 1962, ONUC's Senior Consultant, working in collaboration with the Minister of Mining and Power Resources, made inspection tours of all the mines operating in the Congo, with the exception of those in South Katanga. He also maintained continuing liaison with the mining companies so as to seek solutions to their problems and dissuade them from abandoning their activities notwithstanding the difficulties they were encountering.

Inspection of the mines in the Kivu-Maniema region, taking in the operations of the Symétain, Minière des Grands Lacs, Cobelmin and Kivumines companies, and of the quarries and cement works of the Bas-Congo, operated by CICO in the Thysville region, was carried out in late 1961. Visits were made in March 1962 to the underground gold deposits being worked by the Société des Mines d'Or de Kilo-Moto in the Watsa and Bunia territories of the former Orientale Province. In May, tin and tantalite mines of the Géomines Company at Manono in North Katanga were inspected as were, a month later, the diamond mines of MIBA (formerly Minière du Beceka) in Bakwanga.

The reports on the mines visited served as background studies for developing technical assistance plans.

A project was presented to the Government in October 1961, intended to provide the Ministry of Mining and Power Resources with urgently needed technicians to advise on mining legislation and management, control and regulation of mines, reorganization of geological, mining and power services, examination of conventions and agreements with mining companies, taxation and police protection.

It was not until September 1962 that the first expert to be assigned to the Ministry -- now reorganized as the Ministry of Lands, Mining and Power -- arrived on the scene. In the next few months four more experts arrived. All these experts, together with the Senior Consultant, are now integrated into the Ministry according to their specialities. The first had been assigned to the Secretary-General. A second expert is preparing the draft text for a reform of mining legislation in the Congo; another is helping to reorganize the Geological Service. Of the two who arrived most recently, one has been placed as an adviser to the Minister in Leopoldville, and the other with the provincial authorities in Kivu, where he is to make periodic inspections of the mining situation and aid the authorities to reorganize local mining services.

The team is to be increased by two geologists, an expert in mining legislation, a legal expert to serve on a proposed mining commission, a hydroelectric engineer for the Ministry's Power Division and, as soon as the laboratories are functioning again, two experts for the Geological Service.

Formation of cadres

Each expert works with one or several Congolese officials, thus initiating his counterparts on the job in the performance of his duties. The National Mining School will now be specifically charged with the regular formation of cadres.

A project was presented in October 1961 to create a national school at Bukavu for preparing Congolese technicians within the shortest possible time to become mine inspectors in private enterprise or -- for those who showed the greatest aptitude -- to follow degree courses in mining schools abroad which would qualify them as mining engineers. A four-year study course was planned -- one preparatory year of general studies, two and one-half years of specialized courses and a half-year of practical training in the mines of Kivu-Maniema, which had agreed to take the apprentices.

Difficulties of recruitment and financing made it necessary to defer this scheme, and subsequently the execution of the project was transferred to UNESCO. In December 1962, the National Mining School opened its doors to an entering class of forty-seven students under a teaching staff of eight.

New legislation

Laws and regulations which applied to mining activities under the former colonial régime are still in effect today. This legislation embodied conventions and agreements with some of the larger mining companies which made these latter virtually states within the State. Also, the Belgian Congo and the Government of Belgium held shares in these companies -- free or acquired -- which carried the privilege of voting rights. The

former system of taxes and duties, as well as the whole legislative framework for mining enterprises in the Congo, indeed needs overhauling. Consequently, a reform of mining legislation is now being drafted with the object of adapting these laws to the requirements of an independent and sovereign State.

Statistics of technical assistance

Experts. Provision has been made for thirteen experts to aid the Government in safeguarding the interests of the Congo's mining industry. Of these, six are already in the Congo.

Fellowships. All forty-seven students enrolled at the National Mining School are enabled to acquire this technical training by means of ONUC fellowships, which cover their expenses for travel, subsistence and tuition.

Financing and budget. Out of the United Nations Fund for the Congo, budget allotments for projects in the field of natural resources in 1962 were:

	<u>Dollars</u>
Provision of 13 experts	234,000
National Mining School	182,000
Total	416,000

Since the first project has not been fully implemented, and the second has been transferred to UNESCO, total project costs for 1963 have been budgeted at \$239,000.

MINES PROGRAMME FOR 1963

		<u>Cost</u> (in dollars)
<u>Technical experts for training and advisory services</u>		
Senior consultant	1	
Mining engineers	4	
Mining geologists	3	
Hydrologist	1	
Electronician	1	
Chemical engineers	2	
Expert in mining economics and legislation.	1	
Total experts	13	237,500
Operational costs		1,500
Total cost of programme		239,000

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Administrative organization and the training of key personnel are first essentials for the proper functioning of government [the Congolese administration]. Civilian Operations therefore, from the very beginning of activities, set high priority on the preparation of organizational plans for the various ministries of the Central Government; organization of accelerated training courses; and drawing up a draft statute and subsidiary legislation pertaining to public administration.

Action promoted or undertaken

Most urgent problems

Hastily erected on a colonial substructure and not adapted to the realities of independence, the Congolese administration has suffered from the outset from difficulties which have been aggravated by political instability and economic stagnation. ONUC experts, in collaboration with the Congolese authorities, accordingly started in 1960 to establish comprehensive organizational charts, intended to set up the central government services in a coherent fashion and to apportion their respective functions rationally.

The Ministry of Public Administration, with which ONUC's experts are integrated, has made progress in carrying out these objectives, but not all ministerial departments have been willing to accept the definitions of their roles contained in the organizational plan.

Formation of cadres

The training of key personnel initially took the form of accelerated courses for the newly appointed senior officials in the Congolese Government, covering such subjects as political economy, statistics, and constitutional and administrative law. The chiefs of other technical assistance branches of Civilian Operations were asked to help, each teaching his own specialty. In 1961 the training of higher-level Congolese administrative staff was concentrated at the National School of Law and Administration. ^{1/} In collaboration with ONUC, a grant of \$228,000 was made to the School by the Ford Foundation to cover staff costs during one year. This grant, together with the financial support given by the Congolese authorities (CF 5,000,000), the United Nations (\$43,000) and the International Cooperation Administration of the United States Government (\$50,000) -- through ONUC -- made this School possible.

The School's regular course, encompassing four years of study, is aimed at training students whose preliminary education has taken them through

^{1/} See also section on Judicature in the present report.

fairly advanced secondary schooling. This course is also followed by men who formerly had civil service ratings and by senior officials of the present administration, as well as by magistrates in the making.

It would, however, be impossible to sustain the administrative and judicial complex of the country between now and July 1964 -- when the first diploma graduates will leave the National School of Law and Administration -- were it not for the concise, accelerated training programme that was initiated for officials already holding posts in these sectors. A large part of this training was given on the job at the ministries. In the Ministry of Public Administration, for example, ten Congolese are working closely with the ONUC Senior Consultant.

This effort also called for training in theory, which involved setting up many accelerated courses. 2/ The first of these -- for high-ranking officials -- was attended in September and October 1961 by thirty-five candidates; the second, from January to September 1962, by twenty-six. Another series related to the training of magistrates: thirty followed their first course of training, from April to October 1961, and fifty-four the second, from March to September 1962. Six additional courses are foreseen for 1963 -- a third course for officials holding important posts in the Central Government; a third for magistrates; and a first course for diplomats. Three courses are also planned for highly-placed provincial officials dealing in public administration, finance and the budget, and for welfare cadres.

Fellowships

Fellowship aid, under ONUC auspices, has consisted chiefly of enabling students to attend the National School of Law and Administration. Between 1960 and 1962, a total of 530 grantees have benefited from this assistance (see statistics at end of this section).

Legislation

Since the 1959 statute affecting employees of the administration had become out of date in its provisions and terminology, it was necessary to replace it with one taking into account the new political, administrative and economic situation of the Republic of the Congo. In 1961 ONUC experts prepared draft legislation, after discussions in a committee made up of representatives of the Congolese administration -- one official from each department -- representatives of the trade unions, and an ONUC expert. The main objectives of this new statute were to reinforce discipline without depriving staff of democratic guarantees; to introduce an austerity programme, since the new law benefiting all employees -- as opposed to the former legislation which had favoured statutory employees -- would impose a heavy burden on the budget; and to install employees in ministerial departments in such a way as to promote specialization.

2/ See also section on Judicature.

Amendments subsequently attached to this draft legislation, after it had been circulated to administrative departments and trade unions for approval, largely diminished its effectiveness. It was again the object of discussion by the interministerial committee, the outcome of which was a request by the Minister of Public Administration to Civilian Operations to review the legal texts once more and ensure that they incorporated the original objectives. This being done, the statute will take effect before the end of March 1963.

The statute's subsidiary legislation, already worked out by the ONUC experts, covers special key personnel in the administration, as well as pensioners and holders of study grants, defines the structure and functions of the National School of Law and Administration, and includes an ordinance on accident insurance.

Besides the preparation of texts involving legal reform, the experts have assisted in drawing up various other ordinances, at the request of the Congolese authorities or as required by special projects of ONUC — for example, the ordinance creating the National School of Civil Aviation, statutory coverage for staff in welfare cadres and for the administrative cadres being formed at the National School of Law and Administration, and a standard contract for technicians.

Police training

ONUC police experts have divided their time between teaching in police schools and providing assistance to the Ministry of the Interior.

The Congolese authorities were faced with the task of building the entire police service from the ground up. Out of the ranks of trainees who have followed classes directed by ONUC experts have come commissioners and assistant commissioners of police, territorial police agents, judiciary police and traffic policemen. The experts helped to organize the central identification bureau of the Criminal Investigation Department and gave training and refresher courses to this department's 28 employees in Leopoldville on such subjects as codification, filing procedures and techniques of photography, fingerprinting and diagrammatic recording of crimes and accidents. A comprehensive long-term programme of training for 400 recruits for the territorial police was set up at the Police School in Leopoldville and has been functioning since November 1961. At police schools in Albertville, Coquilhatville and Stanleyville, over 600 men have been trained, since late 1961, in rapid and intensive refresher courses for police officers already in service or short-term courses for new recruits. ONUC experts also co-operated with the Congolese authorities in organizing urban security squads charged with maintaining order; in Leopoldville this brigade comprised 300 policemen, and in Stanleyville a security squad of 80 was organized.

The work of ONUC police experts in the provinces, apart from on-the-job and classroom training, has consisted of efforts to organize services falling within the purview of the Ministry of the Interior. In company with central and provincial representatives of the Criminal Investigation Department, experts have made tours of inspection to Stanleyville, Luluabourg and adjacent regions to study on the spot the functioning of immigration services and border control. The common frontier with the Sudan and Uganda is not provided with enough check points and, where posts do exist, they are insufficiently staffed. Means of transport are also lacking. It has been proposed that itinerant patrols, equipped with motor cycles, could ensure liaison between immigration and customs posts already existing. Training courses are being prepared, both for the induction of new recruits and for raising the level of competence of agents now in service.

Statistics of technical assistance

The numbers of experts in the Public Administration Section of Civilian Operations have been as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number of experts</u>
1960	1
1961	3
1962	4

At the National School of Law and Administration, the strength of student enrolment in entering classes and of teaching staff has been:

<u>School year</u>	<u>Number of teachers</u>	<u>Number of study grants</u>
1960/61	1	180
1961/62	3	150
1962/63	6	200

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION PROGRAMME FOR 1963

		Cost (in dollars)
<u>Advisory services to central and provincial officials on administrative reorganization, and in-service training</u>		
Experts	6	108,000
Equipment		1,000
Operational costs		<u>5,000</u>
		114,000
<u>Police training</u>		
Experts	9	153,000
Equipment		1,000
Operational costs		<u>5,000</u>
		159,000
Total cost of programme		<u>273,000</u>

PUBLIC WORKS

Action undertaken

As early as July 1960, unemployment was assuming disturbing proportions in urban centres, where the population had increased through the influx of refugees fleeing from political conflicts in the interior. Civilian Operations accordingly engaged several teams of Swedish engineers to carry out construction work and head projects to provide employment. At that time the projects initiated were mainly agricultural, so as to produce essential foodstuffs for the urban population.

Thanks to American aid counterpart funds, channelled through ONUC and the Central Government, the first programme, amounting to CF 56 million, was launched in 1960. Expenditure on the 1961 programme was to have amounted to CF 115 million, but the insecure conditions prevailing throughout a large part of the country made it impossible to spend this amount to the full.

In 1962, owing to the recruitment of new engineers and the increase of allocations available from counterpart funds, as well as the improvement of security conditions, it was possible for the Public Works Section of Civilian Operations to start numerous projects in the interior under a programme reaching a total of CF 750 million.

Priority was given to the improvement of road communications in all provinces, particularly maintenance and major repair work on the main existing arteries. The implementation of the programme was slowed down by difficulties of supplying equipment and materials, the absence of contracting firms and the lack of qualified supervisory personnel. Also, there was still a lack of security in certain regions, particularly Kasai. On 1 January 1962, the number of workers engaged in these programmes was about 2,000; it reached 4,000 on 30 June 1962, and was over 9,000 during the last two months of the year.

In addition to the repair of roads and the reclaiming of agricultural land -- such as the Stanley Pool marshes at Leopoldville, and similar areas in Coquilhatville and Stanleyville -- these programmes included drainage work in low-lying agglomerations, particularly Leopoldville, Coquilhatville and Bukavu. Drinking-water supply systems were extended in several urban centres -- Leopoldville, Luluabourg and Stanleyville -- and work continued on the construction or completion of public buildings. For this latter purpose, an allocation of CF 100 million was set aside in 1962 for the school building programme and was used for work on various secondary schools, the National School of Law and Administration, the National Institute for Building and Public Works and the Ecole des Cadres, among others. Improvement of waterways -- for example, dredging and marking of channels by buoys -- and upkeep or development of port installations,

at Boma, Matadi and Albertville, accounted for CF 30 million. New work to convert the highways between Matadi and Boma and connecting Stanleyville to Bukavu into modern trunk roads was also undertaken; this took CF 120 million. The east-west trunk road in the northern part of Kasai going from Bena Dibele to Lodja and certain important connecting roads -- those of Popokabaka and Luozi, notably -- were resurveyed at a cost of CF 20 million. In addition, approximately CF 200 million was allocated and distributed among the provinces for numerous projects of local importance.

The allocations made available under American aid counterpart funds up to 31 December 1962 totalled CF 872,364,597. Of this amount, CF 555,843,183 represent operations either in process of execution or completed. The majority of operations launched by the Central Government and the former Leopoldville Province have been pursued actively and are well under way. In the other provinces the difficulties of organization are much greater and were increased by the establishment of new local administrations in September 1962. Progress there is inevitably slower.

The country has derived the following important benefits from the implementation of emergency work programmes financed out of counterpart funds during the past two years:

- Setting to work a large number of unemployed (nearly 10,000 at the end of 1962) who have been given a decent standard of living as well as a useful extension of their vocational training.
- Reinforcement of the authority of the Central Government through which the funds were channelled.
- Continued operation of certain essential public services such as urban water and electricity distribution.
- Maintenance of minimum traffic conditions on the most important trunk roads of the country.
- Opening of numerous work sites for the construction and extension of school buildings indispensable for the training of the future cadres of the country.

The Public Works Section, at the end of 1962, consisted of a team of fifteen experts: one Chief of Section, one expert adviser with the Ministry of Public Works of the Central Government, three experts in the production and distribution of water and electricity and ten experts assigned to the various provinces to supervise the execution of regional projects.

Action proposed

ONUC technical assistance has also made it possible, in co-operation with the technicians of the Ministry of Public Works of the Central Government and under the authority of the Minister, to prepare by the end of 1962 a large-scale programme of important public works to provide the basic facilities for maximum exploitation of the country's economic potential in the coming years. Throughout the study of this programme emphasis has been laid on material possibilities of implementation and the effect on vocational training of cadres, economic recovery and, above all, unemployment relief.

The implementation of this programme will be conditioned by actual possibilities of finance. According to these possibilities and the relative urgency of the projects, it will be possible to select from this programme the items to be put into effect; however, the priorities established at the outset will as far as possible be respected.

Again in collaboration with the Minister, a general study for the re-organization of the Ministry of Public Works was made at the end of 1962, with particular reference to recruitment needs, to be financed by the Government, for a large team of qualified foreign technicians who will be assigned to organizing projects and programmes of national importance, giving technical assistance to the provinces and making it possible for the foreign technicians to be replaced smoothly and progressively by Congolese engineers and technicians now undergoing training.

Training of cadres

The training of Congolese cadres has been the chief concern of the public works experts for the past two years. The Public Works Section has therefore played an active part in establishing a technical college, the Institut national du Bâtiment et des Travaux publics (National Institute for Building and Public Works). It is the aim of this Institute, which opened in February 1962, with the assistance of UNESCO, to train public works specialist technicians at assistant engineer, supervisor and qualified overseer levels. The Institute is to provide a four-year course so that the first class, in theory about sixty technicians, will not leave the Institute until July 1965. At present, the staff consists of fourteen foreign teachers. The Institute has been under UNESCO direction since 1 December 1962.

The University of Lovanium has undertaken the training of civil engineers to a high level of technical qualifications, comparable to that of graduates trained at the important colleges of Europe and America. Finally, in Kivu Province, ONUC engineers have helped to set up a public works evening school to train public works overseers and foremen.

PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAMME FOR 1963

		Cost (in dollars)
<u>Assistance to the Ministry of Public Works</u>		
Experts to advise on		
electricity, hydraulics and accountancy (attached to Régidésó)	3	
legal matters; buildings, architecture and urbanism; mechanical engineering; road building and maintenance	4	
Experts to supervise civil engineering and road-building undertakings in the former provinces of		
Leopoldville	3	
Equateur	2	
Kasai	2	
Kivu	3	
Orientale	2	
Katanga	2	
Total experts	21	412,000
Travel within the Congo by public works experts		21,000
Supplies - drawing and topographical material		<u>5,000</u>
Total cost of programme		438,000

SOCIAL WELFARE

ONUC experts in social affairs, in assisting the Congolese authorities, have had as their main task the creation of new services fully adapted to Congolese needs and conditions and, concomitantly, the training of Congolese to run their own operational and training programmes.

There are advisory staff in three areas: training, youth and sports, and community development. A Senior Adviser co-ordinates their work and is helping the Central Government develop a programme of social services, with particular attention to the "foyers sociaux" -- centres for social activity; social defence; research; legislation; and housing.

Action promoted or undertaken

In order to provide a basis for the formulation of a broad policy and to facilitate the taking of day-to-day decisions by the Congolese authorities, it was necessary, at the beginning of operations, that the advisers should devote much of their time to field surveys and the assessment of needs. The knowledge thus gained made it possible later to shift the emphasis to greater involvement in the working of the Ministry of Social Affairs, and to the stimulation of programmes in the provinces through visits and the holding of seminars and informal discussions on problems of social welfare. By the end of 1962, six of these tours and seminars had taken place.

Training of social workers

Work in regard to social training began in August 1961. Missions and studies by the first training expert provided the basis for a rational training programme. This expert's successor has undertaken several missions in the provinces since September 1962, with the object of selecting potential trainees for positions as social monitors, taking a census of social institutions, and evaluating training needs.

Among the training sessions conducted during this period were: a two-week information course given in Leopoldville in September 1961 for thirty social monitors (some of whom were working in Leopoldville and others, who came from the interior, were selected as trainees for similar work in the provinces); a short training operation designed for community development, organized in March 1962 at Coquilhatville; and a two-week study conference in April-May 1962 for directors of social action, who came to Leopoldville from all parts of the Congo.

Support will in future be given to advancing the Central Government's policies and programmes for training social workers at two levels, by:

(a) Reorganizing and improving the Ecole nationale de Cadres (national school for senior personnel) at Leopoldville, and eventually strengthening or creating additional schools of this type in the provinces. At the national school, longer courses are being given, consisting of six months of theoretical studies, five months of practical application of these lessons in the field, and one month devoted to a synthesis of the two stages and working out programmes of action. This will bring the training of monitors and rural leaders more into line with local needs and interests;

(b) Strengthening the middle level schools of social work, for example, the Congolese Institute for Social Training (Institut congolais d'Enseignement social) and the Institute for Advanced Social Studies (Institut supérieur d'Etudes sociales). At this level, trainees are equipped to handle middle-range positions in private agencies and industries or in local government offices.

The future development of a full-fledged, university level, professional school of social work is envisaged. This will draw on the university level programmes already in existence in the Congo, with a view to training the necessary professional social workers to undertake policy-making, legislation and national planning. They may then serve as replacements for the present ONUC staff and other foreign advisers.

Youth and Sports

Civilian Operations began an advisory programme on youth activities only recently, in October 1962.

In the Congo, the proportion of youth in the country's total population is one of the highest in the world. At the end of 1959, out of a population of about 13,864,440, there were approximately 6,259,565 inhabitants below the age of eighteen. Of these, about 1,729,255 were receiving education at various levels. At the present rate of natural increase, a new generation emerges in the Congo around every twenty years. The growing impact of youth on the political, social and economic progress of the country is therefore significant.

The objective of the ONUC advisory programme in youth and sports is to help devise a national programme that will facilitate and maximize the participation of youth in creative activity geared towards the building of symbols of national unity and national identification.

Visits have been made to the majority of the youth centres in Leopoldville, Stanleyville and Bukavu. There is a great need for a broader and more up-to-date programme; materials and equipment are hard to come by; refresher courses and visits from qualified personnel would give encouragement to these centres and form some link between them. Little is now done to give young people recreational activities.

Internationally recruited youth leaders are required whose job would be to train staff for the various centres, youth work camps (chantiers de jeunesse) and youth groups, as well as workers in community development projects. Cadres could be formed by means of short, locally run training courses. Seminars and workshops could be tied in with these courses, preferably after the participants have had practical experience in group work.

Community development

In November 1961, at the request of the Ministry of Social Affairs, ONUC appointed an expert in community development who was asked to evaluate needs and later to formulate a general policy and practical ways for its execution. Among the latter was the establishment, in selected places, of pilot projects for community development, based on training programmes. These included: three provincial community development workshops for officials of ministries, districts, territories and schools of social training, in Coquilhatville, Bukavu and Luluabourg respectively; a training seminar for voluntary frontline workers (animateurs ruraux) in Luna, Province of Lac Léopold II; and a national seminar on community development, organized in Matadi for representatives of national and provincial services, training institutions and pilot projects.

These seminars have stimulated great interest in community development throughout the country and have thus prepared the ground for local initiatives.

The Luna project is an example of a courageous effort involving the direct participation of a group of people in a project organized in response to their expressed needs. In September 1962, a government mission -- made up of the Director of Community Development and other officials of the Central Ministry of Social Affairs, the ONUC expert on community development, an agricultural expert of FAO and an instructor from the Ecole nationale de Cadres -- visited the region of the Mbelo in the territory of Kutu, Lac Léopold II. A representative of the Central Ministry of Planning, Co-ordination and Community Development and a teacher from one of UNESCO's itinerant teams also took part in some of the activities of the mission.

The mission was based at Luna -- a village of about 400 inhabitants -- from which its members made trips to about twenty other villages of the Mbelo in the surrounding forest region and met with customary chiefs (chefs coutumiers), village notables and other leaders of these communities. This region, less than 200 miles from the capital of the country, is practically isolated from contact with the outside world. Ancient tribal differences, superstitions and taboos -- particularly with respect to certain kinds of food -- have kept the Mbelo in a backward state and have complicated the attempts made, even by the extremely limited educational and health services, to deal with problems of health and hygiene. The population exist almost exclusively by hunting and fishing. Their only economic activity is the sale of copal to traders who can penetrate to their region by truck.

A social worker from the Catholic mission, a travelling missionary who undertakes some teaching, and a small Protestant mission work among these people. This has encouraged them to give some thought to the possibilities of bettering their living conditions.

Village committees were formed, which gained considerable influence with the community. Meetings were started at which people discussed their needs. It was at the request of these committees that the training seminar was organized, out of which grew a project for community development.

About fifty delegates from the twenty villages of the Mbelo and two neighbouring settlements -- representing a population of about 6,000 -- participated in the training session -- the teaching monitors, the male nurse from the one dispensary in the region, the customary chief of the Mbelo and several notables. The missionary-teacher and the local social worker joined with the mission in conducting the seminar.

At the conclusion of the seminar, the delegates made proposals for a community development scheme whose objectives coincide with those already advanced by the village committees. For example, it was envisaged: to start a study course for voluntary organizers of literacy classes in all the villages -- with technical aid from the Ecole de Cadres; to effect improvements in the social centres, which have been set up in fifteen of the villages; to reorganize schooling; to campaign for sanitation and to fight prejudice and taboos; to improve or construct roads; to resume work on small plantations and introduce rice growing; and to form a collective organization for selling copal.

During the training session an access road to an isolated village -- Ilomonkita, seven kilometres away from Luna, which the mission had previously covered on foot -- was built in ten days by the local inhabitants; the whole population turned out to construct fifteen bridges, which permitted a jeep to enter the village for the first time.

This project has been described at some length as it vividly illustrates the way in which community development can be set in motion by a relatively small stimulus.

Among other pilot projects which are being assisted, the Ministry gives particular attention to rural projects at Kalamba, Province of Cuvette Centrale, and at Mutesa and Katena in the Province of South Kivu, as well as to urban projects in Coquilhatville and Luluabourg.

The expert on community development gave a regular course in this subject at the Congolese Institute for Social Training in Leopoldville, and participated in various seminars on such topics as agricultural development and adult education.

SOCIAL AFFAIRS PROGRAMME FOR 1963

		Cost (in dollars)
<u>Under a senior adviser, experts to assist central and regional authorities on</u>		
Training		
Youth and sports		
Community development		
Social defence		
Social research		
Social services		
Social legislation		
Experts	8	143,500
Operational expenses		<u>5,500</u>
Total cost of programme		149,000

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)

During 1961 and 1962 the United Nations Children's Fund spent \$1,370,000 in the Congo in the execution or continuance of relief operations, restitution of health services, maternal and child care, social services, primary and secondary education and training of medical personnel.

Action promoted or undertaken

Most urgent problems

Relief operations. The participation of UNICEF in relief operations began shortly after the events of July 1960. Successive allocations during the latter months of 1960 and throughout 1961, amounting to around \$400,000, were of substantial help to the Government in coming to the aid of its own needy population and providing as well for 210,000 political refugees from Angola and Rwanda who had taken asylum in the provinces of Leopoldville (Bas Congo) and Kivu respectively. Financing the purchase of foodstuffs and medicines staved off famine and epidemics, while the constructive assistance offered to the Angolan emigrants in the Bas Congo through supplying them with agricultural implements and seeds had largely resulted, by the end of 1961, in making them self-sufficient. In 1962, a further 70,000 refugees from Rwanda sought the protection of the Congolese Government. Under the head of emergency aid, UNICEF participated, in collaboration with the League of Red Cross Societies, in a resettlement project initiated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, at the request of the Government, whereby these people were regrouped and given a chance to reorganize their lives in Kivu.

Red Cross-UNICEF programme. Under an agreement between the League of Red Cross Societies and UNICEF, these two organizations undertook to distribute milk and food throughout the country as a famine-preventive measure. In June 1961, an increasing food shortage was causing hardship in many regions of the Congo, particularly to young children. UNICEF then decided, in accord with the League and ONUC, to inaugurate an ambitious programme on a national scale and apportioned \$177,000 to "League-UNICEF Operations" for the distribution of milk and foodstuffs. ONUC assumed certain costs, such as transport and storage. This programme, successfully begun in 1961, was expanded in 1962 and will be continued by UNICEF during 1963. The number of children who now receive a daily ration of milk has climbed to between 350,000 and 400,000. The League-UNICEF programme has also afforded training to junior volunteers of the Congolese Red Cross. The purpose of the courses organized on their behalf is to train them as milk distribution supervisors, leaders of youth movements, first-aid attendants and assistant educators for courses given in the provinces. In 1961, ninety boys and in 1962, thirty boys and ten girls profited by such training. It is anticipated that 250 young people will be trained in 1963.

Some of the trainees are completing their studies in the Central Hospital of Leopoldville or the Red Cross pediatric clinics. Courses on home care, child care and hygiene are also given.

Health services. Medical services in the Congo, abandoned in July 1960 by the great majority of the hundreds of doctors, hygienists, nurses and other auxiliary personnel who had previously ensured their functioning, would perhaps have disappeared by today had it not been for the joint action of the World Health Organization (WHO) and UNICEF in reviving them. Supplementing WHO's emergency action in recruiting the necessary technical personnel, UNICEF, for its part, furnished vitally needed transport. Vehicles provided by UNICEF made it possible for WHO public health teams to restore to operation a sufficient number of hospitals and dispensaries throughout the country to prevent or stamp out epidemics in remote regions and to get essential services going again. A total of \$350,000 was granted by the UNICEF Executive Board for this purpose.

Long-term projects

Maternal and child care. UNICEF has interested senior public officials of the Ministry of Health in programmes for establishing medico-social centres aimed at protecting the health of mothers and children by both preventive and curative action. One of these centres is at N'Djili, and its operation, which will begin in January 1963, will make it possible to improve the living conditions of a child population of about 20,000 on the outskirts of Leopoldville and to provide on-the-spot training to personnel who may eventually operate similar centres elsewhere in the country. An allocation of \$65,000 for this project, made in December 1961, covers the supply of equipment, drugs and vaccines in sufficient quantities for a year's operation and traveling expenses and subsistence grants for trainees, as well as salaries for some of the teaching staff. The technical staff comprises Congolese and WHO technicians.

Social services -- professional training. In June 1961 UNICEF agreed to furnish assistance for starting a demonstration pilot project whose objective was to train around 150 young men as promoters of community development at a centre near Luluabourg. For political reasons, it was not possible to go ahead with this scheme. It was revived, on a different basis, in 1962 by the Ministry of Social Affairs of the Central Government which proposes to undertake accelerated training, by means of itinerant teams of instructors and courses given at the Ecole de Cadres in Leopoldville -- a teaching centre under the Ministry's management -- of social monitors, rural leaders, youth leaders, workers in community development and social affairs officials. For this new programme, UNICEF allocated a supplementary amount of \$58,000 in December 1962, making a total of \$81,000. The 1962/63 training programme provides for six-month courses for 90 social workers in provincial environments and 90 rural leaders; a three-month course for 90 social workers in urban environments; and refresher courses of no more than a month for 90 directors of social activities, 120 male and female monitors,

30 recreational group organizers, 60 administrators, 90 community development workers, 120 monitors of literacy classes, 300 youth leaders and 180 trainees in miscellaneous fields.

Primary education. For the first time in its history, UNICEF has contributed to a programme in primary education. The Executive Board of UNICEF approved two requests for aid, in June and December 1962, totalling \$144,000 for this programme, which is designed to improve primary teaching methods and to raise the standard of knowledge of primary school-teachers in the Congo. The first stage of the plan has been in operation since late September 1962, when teams of technicians, recruited by UNESCO, began organizing refresher courses for primary school-teachers in the chief towns of each province. These teams travel from one centre to another, giving guidance and supervision to local teaching personnel. It is possible to bring together about sixty teachers for each of these intensive courses, which last one month. Out of such locally assembled groups, leaders will be selected and trained who may, in their turn, form additional teams so as to increase as rapidly as possible the number of qualified teachers throughout the country. In conjunction with this project, the Ministry of Education intends, during 1963, to put into effect certain reforms in the inspection service for primary schools. UNICEF's assistance to these various phases of activity includes providing equipment for printing brochures and manuals, teaching and reference materials, typewriters and vehicles, as well as funds to cover trainees' travel and subsistence expenses and the salaries of four domestic science specialists.

Secondary education. Another request for UNICEF aid in 1962 involved support to the "National Emergency Programme" whose immediate aim is to increase the secondary school population. While it is true that the Congo now suffers from a dearth of qualified members of the liberal professions, it is equally certain that any effort to organize the country's administration must put first and foremost the training of cadres who can run its basic services. To this end, the Government's decision to reinforce secondary education by revising curriculums and enlarging the educational plant will broaden the base of recruitment for university level studies. In June 1962 the UNICEF Executive Board approved an allocation of \$100,000 to be used in this emergency programme for the purchase of typewriters, duplicating machines and vehicles.

Training of medical personnel. The objective of another long-term project assisted by UNICEF is to build up the ranks of Congolese medical personnel. A sum of \$43,000 was granted for this purpose in December 1962. While 116 Congolese medical students are now completing their training in universities overseas and others are studying at Lovanium University in Leopoldville, the teaching offered in national schools for the preparation of paramedical personnel is being adapted to modern technical requirements. At the Medical Institute in Leopoldville, where courses are now given for medical assistants, male and female nurses and auxiliary public health personnel, the curriculum has been revised in conformity with present

needs. UNICEF will furnish to the Institute in 1963 laboratory and demonstration material, equipment for printing, film projection, demonstration rooms and for practical study courses to train nurses and mid-wives, and means of transport.

Statistics of technical assistance

A recapitulation of UNICEF's assistance to the Congo during 1961 and 1962 is shown in the accompanying table, which indicates the various projects to which this organization has contributed and the financial aid allotted to each.

UNICEF ASSISTANCE TO THE CONGO IN 1961/62
(Amounts indicated in United States dollars)

	Foodstuffs and seeds	Vehicles	Technical and non-technical equipment	Drugs and vaccines	Fellowships for local training	Salaries	Freight	Total
<hr/>								
<u>Relief operations</u>								
Emergency relief . . .	390,000			10,000				400,000
Red Cross-UNICEF ^{a/} ..		104,500	10,000		7,000	44,000	11,500	177,000
Health services		350,000					30,000	380,000
<u>Long-term projects</u>								
Maternal and child care		7,000	12,500	12,500	20,000	10,000	3,000	65,000
Social services		10,900	7,900		38,300	22,300	1,600	81,000
Primary education ...		20,000	31,000		16,000	32,000	5,000	104,000
Secondary education .		88,000	12,000				10,000	110,000
Training of medical personnel		10,800	37,400				4,800	53,000
<hr/>								
Total	390,000	591,200	110,800	22,500	81,300	108,300	65,900	1,370,000

^{a/} In December 1962 a further allocation of \$260,000 was made to "League-UNICEF" Operations" for the period October 1962 to September 1963.

ECONOMY AND FINANCE

In the economic and financial field, it was necessary to adapt United Nations assistance to changing circumstances. Early assistance, determined by the emergency situation, was more like relief activity than a current economic approach. Once the most pressing requirements had been met, it then became possible to cope with longer term problems and to begin a continuing effort towards rehabilitating economy and finance on a sound basis.

The emergency period

The outbursts of violence which took place in several parts of the country at the time of independence quickly resulted in the near collapse of economic activity and public finance.

Large numbers of foreign farmers and technicians occupied in private enterprises left the country, while African farmers took refuge in the bush or in the main urban centres, abandoning cultivation. Unemployment increased and domestic production for both local market and export declined sharply. Disruption of transportation facilities also contributed to a shortage of essential goods, such as rice, corn and manioc, and some areas came close to famine. Foreign exchange receipts, of which 36 percent were composed of agricultural exports and 50 percent were composed of mining products before independence, suffered a sharp decline in the second half of 1960 as compared with 1958. At the same time, the Treasury was in danger of stopping payments due to lack of public receipts and inflated expenditure caused by autonomous wage increases. Panic hoarding and delayed shipments soon depleted banknotes in provincial branches of the Central Bank.

The United Nations helped in counteracting these difficulties in several ways.

Pursuant to an agreement signed on 23 August 1960 between the United Nations and the Government of the Congo, the latter was granted \$5 million. As foreign exchange reserves were still fairly substantial (about \$100 million), the chief purpose of this grant was to enable the Congolese Treasury to meet payments of civilian and military wages and current budget expenditure by using counterpart funds derived from sales of foreign currency. It also helped, however, in maintaining a flow of essential imports and alleviating increasing pressure on foreign reserves.

A relief programme of food supplies made available by the United States under PL 480, Title II, was channelled through the United Nations. Part of these commodities was released for free distribution to needy populations. Another part was sold for local currency through traditional commercial channels and generated counterpart funds, which

in turn were used for financing public works projects intended to relieve unemployment.

ONUC air and land transport facilities were widely utilized for delivering foodstuffs and medical supplies in remote areas where acute shortages were reported. They also made it possible to send shipments of banknotes to those provincial branches of the Central Bank which were short of reserves.

A team of United Nations financial experts helped Congolese officials to maintain essential administrative services and started training courses for local personnel in taxation and customs.

They also assisted the Congolese delegation in the negotiations with Belgium on the liquidation of the Central Bank of the Congo and Rwanda-Urundi which took place in Geneva under the chairmanship of an IMF expert and resulted in an agreement signed in New York on 15 November 1960.

Pending implementation of this agreement, United Nations experts helped establish the Monetary Council, which was given the task of acting as the country's monetary authority and of supervising Central Bank activities. A United Nations expert was designated by the President of the Republic as Chairman of the Monetary Council.

A Foreign Exchange Office and an Import Licensing Office were set up with the assistance of United Nations experts in order to ensure as strict a supervision as possible of all foreign exchange transactions.

The United Nations also provided the services of fiscal and accounting experts who carried out a fact-finding enquiry in Brussels late in 1960 into the Belgian offices of Congolese fiscal and parastatal agencies as well as into Public Debt and Portfolio, the subjects of envisaged Belgo-Congolese negotiations.

The combined efforts of United Nations troops and civilian officers towards restoring law and order and finally bringing the chaotic political situation to an end were, of course, the most effective ways in which the United Nations helped to establish the conditions for making the resumption of economic activity possible and preventing further deterioration of public administration. From this standpoint, the reconvening of Parliament and the establishment of a legal Government which took place in mid-1961 may be considered a turning point.

Restoring the losses

With the restoration of law and order, a number of foreign technicians began to return, production was slowly resumed, and there was a slight decrease in unemployment in the case of foreign-owned plantations, mining companies and manufacturing industries. The Congolese sector remained stagnant, however, and it was clear that

such consequences of the chaotic period as weakness of public authority, disorganization of the administration, and lack of maintenance of transportation facilities, would make economic and financial recovery a long process.

In spite of the limited progress achieved in the second half of the year, the volume of domestic production fell by some 20 percent in 1961. Exports fell even more, 34 percent as compared with 1958, since in addition to decreased production and widespread smuggling, the decline of world market prices impaired the terms of trade. Current foreign payments could only be met at the cost of a drain of some \$45 million on foreign reserves which normal export proceeds failed to replenish. This in turn made it necessary to impose drastic limitations on imports and invisible items. Supply of both domestic and import commodities was thus decreasing at the very time when excessive wage increases in the public sector were releasing additional, though nominal, purchasing power. This resulted in inflationary pressure, higher prices, and increased demand for invisible transfers. The part of this demand which, because of exchange restrictions, could not be satisfied through official channels, fed the black market, where the national currency was sold at far below the official rate. Wage increases also brought public expenditure to an inordinately high level, while economic recession and administrative disorganization resulted in a sharp decline of public receipts. A huge budgetary deficit developed, steadily increasing from CF 10.4 billion in 1961 to CF 13.8 in 1962,¹ which could only be met through loans from the Central Bank or the Monetary Council. These loans in turn created the conditions for a further deterioration of the currency.

Secessionist activities which prevailed in some provinces (Katanga, South Kasai, Orientale) also played an important part in the economic and financial deterioration. Such activities not only deprived the Central Government of a substantial amount in taxes and foreign exchange, but also disrupted internal trade, thus cutting traditional outlets for domestic production and increasing import requirements on every side. Secessionist activities also entailed successive flights of refugees who swelled the crowd of unemployed instead of growing crops. Furthermore, they involved an exorbitant burden of military and civilian expenditure, detrimental to the economy and finance of the Congo as a whole, including the secessionist provinces themselves.

The United Nations attempted to help the Congo in this predicament:

- by providing a number of experts in order to strengthen administrative structures and to train Congolese officials,
- by making foreign financial assistance available to the Congo in order to maintain a flow of essential imports and to alleviate pressure on foreign reserves,

¹/ including Katanga

- by making continuous efforts towards reconciling disunited parts of the country and bringing secessionist activities to an end.

In the technical assistance field, the first step consisted of helping the Congo to establish its own monetary institutions on a more permanent basis. The statutes of a new National Bank were drafted with the assistance of IMF experts. Pending the time when it could start its operations, steps were taken towards implementing the convention of 15 November 1960 providing for the liquidation of the Central Bank of the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi. A United Nations expert assisted the Congolese representative on the Liquidation Committee in Brussels. These negotiations resulted, at the end of August 1961, in the Monetary Council taking over the assets and liabilities of the Belgian Bank, along with full operational responsibilities in the monetary field.

In view of such enlarged responsibilities, the Exchange Office and the Import Licensing Office were brought more directly under the authority of the Monetary Council by June 1961. Later on, United Nations experts carried out a reorganization of the two offices and considerable progress was made by the gradual mechanization of control and accounting procedures.

United Nations experts also assisted in adjusting exchange regulations to the requirements of the time. On the import side, a comprehensive import programme was drafted with the assistance of IMF experts to be used as a basis for allocation of import quotas. To assist exports, a retention quota of 20 percent of export proceeds was allowed for imports or remittances of salaries. Although established in June 1961, this was not made effective until September 1962. More elaborate measures were taken later by granting authorizations for appropriate retention quotas to the main exporters.

The United Nations also extended assistance in the field of finance. Pursuant to a comprehensive survey carried out in September 1961, the United Nations provided a number of experts who helped in restoring the assessment and collection of taxes and customs duties and who gave training courses to Congolese officials. Budget and accounting experts assisted in improving administrative procedures to some extent, while two experts were in charge of supervising parastatal agencies. Part of this team was detailed to the provincial governments.

In April 1962, the procedures described as "debits d'office", which had been responsible for huge increases in provincial expenditures, were brought to an end upon recommendations formulated by United Nations experts. By establishing a ceiling on provincial expenditures and making appropriate allocations to the provincial governments, the Central Government was able roughly to maintain provincial expenditures in 1962 within the limits assigned by the Budget.

Technical assistance was also made available to various ministries responsible for economic activities. United Nations experts assisted Congolese officials in improving the collection of statistics and in studying the economic situation. Some of them were temporarily released to the Office of Supply and helped in drafting an import programme. As the main problem lay with coordination of economic activities of various ministries, an Office of Economic Coordination was established in 1962, upon the recommendations of United Nations experts, to work with the Prime Minister's executive office.

Furthermore, foreign reserves were running low and the Congo badly needed financial assistance from abroad in order to maintain a flow of imports, with a view towards resuming domestic production and alleviating both shortages of essential commodities and pressure on retail prices. The United Nations attempted to enable the country to obtain such financial assistance by setting up a scheme under which donor countries could be assured that their contributions would be properly used.

In this connection, an agreement was signed on 12 June 1961 between the United Nations and the President of the Republic. It provided that any withdrawal of foreign currency, as well as of counterpart funds to be derived from commodities or foreign currency grants or loans, should be subject to the joint signature of United Nations and Congolese representatives. This agreement made it possible for the United Nations to channel to the Congo from June 1961 to the end of 1962:

- \$ 10 million released from the Congo Fund for starting an import support programme,
- \$ 61 million granted by the United States for financing imports of commodities of United States origin,
- DM 20 million, half in grant, half in loans, from the Federal Republic of Germany for financing imports of commodities and services,
- roughly \$ 19 million of commodity grants from the United States under PL 480, Title I.

The procedures to ensure that foreign assistance was properly used were progressively improved. The most recent step in this direction was the ordinance of September 1962 establishing the posts of Foreign Exchange Controller, Public Finance Controller and Director of the Office of Economic Coordination. According to this ordinance, these key posts are to be filled by United Nations experts, vested with executive authority upon appointment by the President of the Republic. For the same purpose, a joint committee was established where representatives of the United Nations, the Congo and donor countries agree on utilisation of counterpart funds for development projects of high priority.

The United Nations continued to devote untiring efforts to end the secessionist activities which still impaired economy and finance. These efforts culminated in a Reconciliation Plan, providing for a phased reunification of the country, which was finally accepted. Pursuant to the Plan, a team of United Nations constitutional experts prepared a draft constitution for discussion by the Parliament and the provincial assemblies. This draft constitution made detailed provisions for budget policy and distribution of legislative powers in fiscal matters and distribution of public receipts between the Central Government and the provinces. Proposals were made regarding distribution of foreign exchange and tax receipts during the transitional period.

United Nations technical and financial assistance played a decisive role in helping the Congo on its way to recovery. Imports of spare parts and capital goods increases slightly in 1962 as compared with 1961, thus making it possible for mining companies, plantations and factories to maintain and even increase production. Manufacturing industries, concentrated in the Leopoldville area, showed significant progress in 1962, resulting in an increase of some 10 percent in both output and employment. Export proceeds, which fell very low in 1961, are slowly improving, and foreign reserves are increasing slightly. Much remains to be done, however. Recovery will only take place once public finance is restored. Filling the gap of budgetary deficit requires that public expenditure be curbed and that new taxes be created. Failing this, the national currency will continue to deteriorate. United Nations experts have formulated recommendations on this subject, the implementation of which now implies political decisions prior to the provision of more technical assistance.

TRAINING AND FELLOWSHIPS

Training programmes have been promoted and encouraged in many fields of activity in order to enable Congolese to acquire necessary professional skills as rapidly as possible. Two methods have been employed:

Accelerated training, which is accomplished (a) through study courses lasting from several weeks to a year and taking in the greatest possible number of civil servants, technical personnel and employees in both the public and private sectors, and (b) through short-term fellowships for study abroad; and

Long-term training, which looks farther to the future (a) by founding national training schools and institutes under government auspices, and (b) by granting fellowships for study abroad, restricted to those persons who have completed schooling in the Congo which qualifies them for such further training, or to those who are seeking advanced training not available in the country -- such as medical students in their final year and candidates for engineering degrees.

Already towards the end of 1960, accelerated courses had been started in a few branches of Civilian Operations, and their scope was extended early in 1961. The table which follows presents a cumulative survey of the training programme from its beginnings through December 1962, including courses in progress which will terminate in 1963 or later. Courses organized in the Congo were mainly centred in Leopoldville. Further details concerning them are given in the relevant chapters of this report.

A Fellowship Service was set up in October 1960 to centralize and co-ordinate, under Civilian Operations, the processing of applications by Congolese nationals for overseas fellowships offered by ONUC, as well as by various Governments and organizations. It acts as a clearing-house for the screening of candidates and the eventual submission of approved files to the country or agency offering opportunities for study in the particular fields corresponding to the applicants' requests. In all cases, the choice of candidates found acceptable by the Fellowship Service must be sanctioned by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Congolese Government.

This Service also administers the scholarship fund established by ONUC for students attending the National School of Law and Administration in Leopoldville. During the 1960/61 college year, there were 176 students who received free tuition; at the end of the 1961/62 term, with a new entering class, this number was increased to 277. Present enrolment stands at 310.^{1/}

^{1/} The academic year for the National School of Law and Administration is November to July.

A number of fellowships have been granted by countries or agencies negotiating directly with the Congolese Government. The statistics regarding Congolese trained abroad given in the following table refer only to fellowships granted under ONUC auspices in fields of study corresponding to the divisions of Civilian Operations.

It is interesting to note that it has been possible, by means of courses of study organized locally, to reach a rapidly increasing number of trainees -- 1,059 in 1961, 2,700 who were enrolled in courses in 1962, and an estimated total of 5,606 in 1963.

Fellowships for study abroad have also increased rapidly -- particularly in technical fields, such as meteorology and telecommunications -- from 8 in 1961, when the programme was just getting under way, to 43 in 1962 and 281 in 1963.

TRAINING PROGRAMMES UNDER ONUC AUSPICES

(as of December 1962)

Note: In this table, three dots (...) indicate nil or not applicable (either because trainees had not terminated courses in period indicated, or because no courses or fellowships have been arranged for that period); a dash (-) indicates that information is not available (either because courses will extend beyond period indicated, or because training programmes planned are not yet in operation).

Field of activity, and purpose of training	Number of participants trained locally				Number of participants trained abroad			
	Courses terminated in 1961	Courses terminated in 1962	Courses in progress	Duration	Courses terminated in 1961	Courses terminated in 1962	Courses in progress	Duration
AGRICULTURE								
Agricultural assistants..	24	20	-	4 months	...	2	- a/	Several months
Farm mechanics.....	37	101	70	3 months	...	1	2	4 to 6 months
Poultry training .....	...	...	64	9 months	...	...	- b/	
Veterinary assistants....	...	3	11	4 years	...	...	...
Agronomists (diploma course, Lovanium).....	...	...	20	2-1/2 years	...	...	...
Agricultural monitors....	39	...	...	One week	...	...	...
Training in nutrition....	52	...	...	One month	...	...	...
Total of above	152	124	165		0	3	2	

TRAINING PROGRAMMES UNDER ONUC AUSPICES (continued)

Field of activity and purpose of training	Number of participants trained locally				Number of participants trained abroad			
	Courses terminated		Courses in progress		Courses terminated		Courses in progress	
	in 1961	in 1962		Duration	in 1961	in 1962		Duration
COMMUNICATIONS								
<u>Civil Aviation c/ d/</u>								
Air traffic controllers ^{d/}.....	...	8	12	One year	...	...	...
Aeronautical radio operators.	...	12	25	Several months	...	...	...
Airport managers .....	...	...	10	Several months	...	...	...
<u>Meteorology</u>								
Forecasters.....	...	10	12	One year	...	...	22	6 months
Flight protection.....	...	...	...		4	...	...	One year
Monitors-observers.....	6	...	...	2 months	...	...	...
Observers.....	...	...	15	6 months	...	...	...
Observers.....	...	...	65	One year	...	...	...
Meteorological observers, Congolese National Army.....	13	...	...	6 months	...	...	...
Assistant weather forecasters.	12	...	...	One year	...	...	...
Assistant weather forecasters (refresher course).....	12	...	...	9 months	...	...	...
Preparatory course for School of Meteorology (II).....	14	...	...	One month	...	...	...
Preparatory course for School of Meteorology (I).....	16	...	...	5 months	...	...	...
Cumulative total.....	225	154	304		4	3	24	

TRAINING PROGRAMMES UNDER ONUC AUSPICES (continued)

Field of activity and purpose of training	Number of participants trained locally			Number of participants trained abroad			
	Courses terminated in 1961	Courses in progress in 1962	Duration	Courses terminated in 1961	Courses in progress in 1962	Duration	
COMMUNICATIONS (continued)							
<u>Postal Services</u>							
Inspectors.....	...	15	-	3-1/2 months	...	...	...
Collectors.....	...	61	40	3 months	...	4	18 Several months
Clerks.....	...	58	140	3 months	...	...	...
Post Office officials.....	63	...	...	4-1/2 months	...	...	...
<u>Telecommunications</u>							
Technicians and supervisors for maintenance, supervision and operation of:							
Modern automatic error- correcting radio-telegraph and telex installations ^e /.....	20	22 months
Modern short-wave radio- telegraph and radio-telephone transmitting equipment and terminals ^f /.....	28	18 months
Broadcasting studio equipment.	5	One year
Automatic telephony and carrier systems..... ^g/	...	...	...	...
Special beginners' and refresh- er course in electricity for telecommunications technicians.	...	29 ^h /	...	8 months	...	...	...
General long-term training ⁱ /	200	6 months to 4 years	...	...	...
Cumulative total.....	288	317	684		4	7	95

TRAINING PROGRAMMES UNDER ONUC AUSPICES (continued)

Field of activity and purpose of training	Number of participants trained locally			Duration	Number of participants trained abroad			Duration
	Courses terminated in 1961	Courses terminated in 1962	Courses in progress		Courses terminated in 1961	Courses terminated in 1962	Courses in progress	
ECONOMIC ANALYSIS AND CO- ORDINATION - FINANCIAL GROUP								
<u>Customs</u>								
Appraisers.....	...	70	...	11 months	...	...	...
Gorder police.....	...	16	...	Several months	...	...	...
Customs Director - Studies on GATT.....	...	...	...		...	1	...	One year
<u>Taxes</u>								
Accounting and taxation.....	...	11	11	One year	...	...	...
<u>Statistics</u>								
Statistical engineer.....	...	...	...		...	...	11/	2 years
Technicians.....	...	7	10	One year	...	...	6	9 months
EDUCATION AND INFORMATION								
School administrators.....	30	...	...	2 weeks	...	8	10	9 months
Secondary school-teachers - Pedagogical Institute ^k/...	...	...	18	2 years	...	...	...
Primary school-teachers and directors - on the job.....	120	750	3,000	One month	...	...	...
Primary school inspectors - on the job.....	...	...	60	2 months	...	...	...
Journalists - on the job ^l/.	...	...	65	4 months	1	...	...	One month
Pedagogical seminar.....	23	...	...	2 weeks	...	...	...
Cumulative total.....	461	1,171	3,848		5	16	112	

TRAINING PROGRAMMES UNDER ONUC AUSPICES (continued)

Field of activity and purpose of training	Number of participants trained locally				Number of participants trained abroad			
	Courses terminated in 1961	Courses terminated in 1962	Courses in progress	Duration	Courses terminated in 1961	Courses terminated in 1962	Courses in progress	Duration
EDUCATION AND INFORMATION (continued)								
<u>Refresher courses</u>								
Inspectors.....	9	...	...	2 weeks	...	...	...
Primary school principals.....	45	...	...	2 weeks	...	...	...
Teachers.....	80	...	...	2 weeks	...	...	...
LABOUR								
<u>Administration</u>								
Ministry of Labour officials...	34	...	...	5 months	...	...	...
Labour inspectors.....	30	32	40	16 months	3	3	3	9 months
Statistician.....	...	...	...		...	...	1	6 months
Functioning of ILC.....	...	...	...		...	1	...	2 months
<u>Social Security</u>								
Employees of National Institute of Social Security.....	...	...	...		...	...	3	6 months
<u>Reorganization of public service workshops - Vocational training</u>								
Section chiefs.....	...	...	15	3 months	...	...	...
Supervisors.....	...	...	30	One year	...	...	...
Workmen.....	...	...	300	6 months	...	...	...
Instructors and mechanics.....	...	...	...		...	18	...	14 months
<u>Clerical Trades Training Centre</u>								
Secretaries and book-keepers (starting grade).....	...	...	90	10 months	...	...	...
Secretaries and book-keepers (medium grade).....	...	...	80	10 months	...	...	...
Instructors in commercial sub- jects.....	...	...	20 ^m /	10 months	...	...	...
Cumulative total.....	659	1,203	4,423		8	38	119	

TRAINING PROGRAMMES UNDER ONUC AUSPICES (continued)

Field of activity and purpose of training	Number of participants trained locally			Number of participants trained abroad		
	Courses terminated in 1961	Courses terminated in 1962	Courses in Duration progress	Courses terminated in 1961	Courses terminated in 1962	Courses in Duration progress
MEDICAL TRAINING						
Medical assistants.....	...	...	...	...	...	130 3 years
Medical degree students.....	...	...	...	...	...	5 ⁿ / 7 years
Nurses:						
Laboratory techniques.....	...	...	...	...	5	13 1-1/2 years
Radiology.....	...	...	...	...	...	2 1-1/2 years
Entomology.....	...	...	...	...	...	7 1-1/2 years
Dentistry.....	...	...	...	...	...	5 1-1/2 years
Nursing School of Lovanium - Courses given by WHO Nursing Adviser.....	...	5	20 3 years	...	...	...
Ex-Province of Equateur						
Nurses.....	16	...	...	One year	...	...
Public Health officers.....	...	...	230/ 3 years	...	...	...
Hospital administrators.....	...	...	34 2 years	...	...	...
Auxiliary workers - maternal and child health.....	15	...	...	3 months	...	...
Community hygiene - nurse- midwives.....	4	...	...	3 months	...	...
Male nurses.....	16	...	...	3-4 months	...	...
Health officers.....	16	...	...	3-4 months	...	...
Sanitary workers.....	15	...	...	3-4 months	...	...
Maintenance personnel - hydraulic installations.....	6	...	...	3-4 months	...	...
MINING						
National Mining School.....	...	...	47 4 years	...	...	...
Cumulative total.....	747	1,208	4,547	8	43	281

TRAINING PROGRAMMES UNDER ONUC AUSPICES (continued)

Field of activity and purpose of training	Number of participants trained locally				Number of participants trained abroad			
	Courses terminated in 1961	Courses terminated in 1962	Courses in progress	Duration	Courses terminated in 1961	Courses terminated in 1962	Courses in progress	Duration
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND POLICE P/								
<u>Public Administration</u>								
National School of Law and Ad- ministration (degree course).....	...	...	310	4 years	...	...	...
Senior civil servants.....	35	...	...	2 months	...	...	...
Senior civil servants.....	...	26	...	7 months	...	...	...
Senior civil servants.....	...	...	98	3 years	...	...	...
Assistant Magistrates.....	30	54	...	7 months	...	...	...
<u>Police</u>								
Leopoldville								
Police School.....	...	...	400	Long-term (from Nov'61)	...	...	...
Traffic police.....	...	38	...	3-1/2 months	...	...	...
Policemen.....	100	30	...	6 months	...	...	...
Judiciary police.....	...	67	...	6 months	...	...	...
Assistant commissioners of police.....	112	44	...	6 months	...	...	...
Employees in Identification Bureau.....	...	28	...	6 months	...	...	...
Stanleyville								
Police School.....	...	353 ⁹ /	110 ⁸ /	3 months	...	...	...
Traffic police:								
Regular course.....	...	30	...	5 months	...	...	...
Refresher course.....	...	35 ⁸ /	...	3 months	...	...	...
Judiciary police.....	...	50	...	3 months	...	...	...
Assistant commissioners, judiciary police.....	...	15	...	3 months	...	...	...
Police camp t/.....	...	246	...	3 months	...	...	...
Albertville								
Police School.....	...	83	...	3 months	...	...	...
Coquilhatville								
Police School:								
Judiciary police.....	...	19	...	3 months	...	...	...
Assistant commissioners, judiciary police.....	...	...	21	6 months	...	...	...
Territorial police.....	...	48	...	3 months	...	...	...
Cumulative total.....	1,024	2,374	5,486		8	43	281	

TRAINING PROGRAMMES UNDER ONUC AUSPICES (continued)

Field of activity and purpose of training	Number of participants trained locally			Number of participants trained abroad		
	Courses terminated in 1961	Courses terminated in 1962	Courses in Duration progress	Courses terminated in 1961	Courses in Duration in 1962	Courses in Duration progress
PUBLIC WORKS						
National Institute for Building and Public Works <u>U</u>						
Engineers and technicians.....	(40)	(80)	120	4 years	...	...
SOCIAL AFFAIRS						
Community development.....	...	6	...	2 weeks	...	...
Seminars on community develop- ment <u>v</u>						
Lovanium students.....	35	...	...	2 weeks	...	...
At Coquilhatville.....	...	44	...	2 weeks	...	...
At Bukavu.....	...	78	...	2 weeks	...	...
At Matadi.....	...	48	...	2 weeks	...	...
At Luluabourg.....	...	70	...	2 weeks	...	...
At Leopoldville (social "monitrices").....	...	30	...	2 weeks	...	...
At Tolo (rural leaders).....	...	50	...	2 weeks	...	...
Cumulative total.....	1,059	2,700	5,606	8	43	281
Breakdown of cumulative total by duration of courses						
One month or less.....	447	1,076	3,000	1	...	...
Two to six months.....	512	1,341	836	...	2	28
Seven to twelve months.....	70	243	429	7	18	42
Over one year.....	30	40	1,341	...	23	211

(Footnotes to table on following pages)

Footnotes to table: TRAINING PROGRAMMES UNDER ONUC AUSPICES

- a/ Three fellowships have been offered to the three best participants in the course given locally in 1962.
- b/ Five fellowships will be available to the five most successful trainees who complete the course now being given locally.
- c/ The figures under this heading indicate only the number of trainees expected to succeed during the periods shown. Normally courses start with 25 to 30 students. A planned expansion of the programme in 1963 could produce more graduates that year and in 1964.
- d/ One air traffic controllers course which started late in 1962 will terminate in 1964. Other civil aviation courses planned locally or for training abroad in 1963 will also terminate in 1964 or later.
- e/ This training programme is co-ordinated and synchronized with the construction of a country-wide telecommunication network in the Congo, utilizing the specialized equipment on which students are being trained. Sufficient Congolese technicians will be available upon commissioning of this equipment to take over the maintenance, supervision and operation.
- f/ See footnote e. The telecommunication network will be ready upon return of the students.
- g/ It is anticipated that 30 to 40 students will participate in training courses on automatic telephony and carrier systems during 1963.
- h/ A total of 29 students began this course in 1962. It was found necessary to reduce this class, however, since transport for the students could not be made available.
- i/ Started towards the end of 1962 at Telecommunications School in Leopoldville. It is anticipated that approximately 200 students will terminate in 1963, while the regular attendance of telecommunication trainees will be increased to some 300 to 400 students.
- j/ Terminating end 1964.
- k/ The National Pedagogical Institute opened in December 1961. There are now 135 students in the preparatory year and 54 in the first year. Eighteen second-year students will graduate in 1963.
- l/ "On the job" refers to local training.
- m/ Terminating in March 1964.
- n/ Terminating in 1967.

(continued on following page)

Footnotes to table: TRAINING PROGRAMMES UNDER ONUC AUSPICES (continued)

o/ Terminating in 1964. There are 34 trainees in the first-year class.

p/ The programme for 1963 provides for 6 courses of six months' duration for senior civil servants, and one six-month course in Foreign Affairs, with 30 students in each course. In the National Police School, 400 trainees will be enrolled for a three-year course.

q/ After final examinations in September 1962, 208 policemen were admitted to the ranks and assigned to various branches of the territorial police: 36 to the traffic police; 56 to the urban security squad, and 116 to police companies.

r/ Courses given by Congolese monitors.

s/ A Congolese Assistant Commissioner of Police in the Traffic Squad, who had been trained by an ONUC expert, took charge of the course upon the departure of the expert in December 1962.

t/ Continuous training. Courses, started by ONUC police expert, now given by Congolese monitors.

u/ This school was opened in 1961. It offers a three-year course of technical studies, preceded by a preparatory year of general orientation. There are 40 students in each class. Only the number of students in the first graduating class -- in 1963 -- have been included in the cumulative total of this table.

v/ Organized by the Congolese Ministry of Social Affairs with United Nations participation.