

OPERATION DES NATIONS UNIES  
AU CONGO



UNITED NATIONS OPERATION  
IN THE CONGO

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

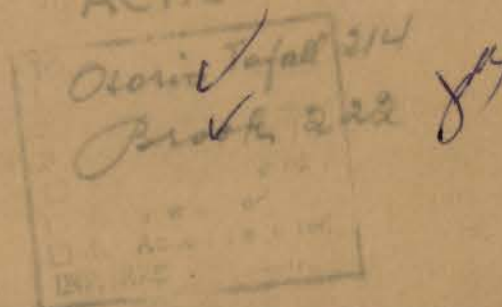
To: Mr. H.F. George Refall, Chief Civ. Operations Date: 23 March 1964  
From: A.G. Janssen, Chief F.A.O. Mission  
Subject: Cattle disease control

Please find enclosed copy of a letter from Dr. Kesteven,  
Director, Animal Production and Health Division, F.A.O., Rome.

It brings an answer to your memo of 24 March, 1964 with enclosure.

MAR 25 1964

ACTION



Dear Mr. Richardot,

Thank you for your letter of 7 March and enclosure. The document attached to your letter has been studied in great detail in our Animal Health Branch, paying particular attention to the animal health problem raised. I feel that some corrections should be made in the picture drawn by the Minister of Animal Industry, Game and Fisheries of Uganda in that document.

I shall not deal here with the problems raised by the presence of so many refugees from Rwanda. I think that the two questions should be considered separately.

It is true that the Veterinary Services in the provinces of the Congo bordering the western frontier of Uganda have been very weak in the last few years. However, I should like to draw attention to the fact that at least 4 expatriate veterinarians were present in the former "Province Orientale" of the Congo during recent years. One of them is our veterinary expert Dr. Haugaard, who is stationed in Bunia where he has been able to enlist the full cooperation of the local veterinary service. We have no report nor any indication at all of the presence of any epizootic disease of livestock in that area of the Congo. We are always very much concerned of seeing such an epizootic develop in that region. I should like to point out, though, that it could as well find its origin in the Southern part of the Sudan or even in Uganda itself.

There have been some outbreaks of rabies which have not been satisfactorily controlled. However, I believe that the position has now changed and in this respect due credit should be given to the help offered by Uganda to the Congo in the form of vaccine.

With respect to contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, we believe that the Southern Sudan represents a far greater potential danger than the Congo where this disease has not been reported. I think that we should not consider the latter question at the moment.

Mr. Jean B. Richardot  
TAB Representative in Uganda  
P.O. Box 4046  
Kampala, Uganda.



We have been informed by Dr. Haugaard of the gift of 300,000 doses of rinderpest tissue culture vaccine and of 10,000 doses of rabies vaccine to the eastern provinces of the Congo. We cannot help being surprised that no acknowledgement was ever given by the Congo to Uganda but I feel that this is a matter between these two countries and I am quite sure that Dr. Haugaard recommended that such acknowledgement be given.

Coming now to the problem of the proper use of these vaccines, I can inform you that all steps have been taken by Dr. Haugaard to ensure that this is properly done. Dr. Haugaard has also reported to us that he was expecting new vehicles to be put at the disposal of the veterinary service in Kania for that campaign. We are fully confident that Haugaard will make a success of the campaign and, in fact, 40,000 cattle have already been vaccinated in February 1964 in the region North of Kerekere (northeastern corner of the Congo).

With reference to the statement by the Minister of the origin of drugs (page 2 of the records), it looks to us as if there were some confusion. It should be kept in mind that no rinderpest vaccine has ever been produced in the USA. The reference to the resistance of cattle owners to the use of such a vaccine is thus irrelevant. Rinderpest vaccine has been produced in Mpagu (SAVRO) since a number of years and we believe that it has good immunising qualities.

The position with regard to the rabies vaccine is different in that this vaccine is usually bought in the United States from one or another large commercial organisation and we have no indication that such a vaccine is being produced at SAVRO.

Coming now to the subject of technical staff, I think that it cannot be said that the Congo has no staff to undertake the vaccination campaign. In fact, and according to Dr. Haugaard's last report, these campaigns have already started. In this respect I have noted that the discussion recorded in the document attached to your letter took place on 30 January 1964. Since then, many things have changed both in Uganda and in the Congo. Considering the overall principles involved, I firmly believe that Uganda's gesture towards the Congo is very gratifying and I am quite sure that the Congolese fully appreciate the gift they have received. It is indeed rewarding to note how fruitful such a bilateral cooperation could be in Africa today. We fully agree with the statement made during these discussions that disease control on an international basis is required, especially in connection with the great epizootics. We appreciate how generous Uganda has been but it should also be kept in mind that fighting these diseases outside its borders is considerably less expensive than doing it on its own territory. I would not think that at present any steps can be taken to reimburse Uganda of the expenses incurred in that respect.

I trust that this lengthy reply will help you to make a more critical assessment of the position and I will endeavour to keep you posted on further developments in relation with animal health matters in Eastern Congo.

Yours sincerely,

for R.V.L. Eastaven  
Director, An. Prod. & Health Div.

01-15

Attachments sent to  
Jansson

CivOps 522/64

24 March 1964

Mr. A.C.Jansson, Chief, FAO Mission  
B.F.Osorio-Tafall, Chief, Civilian Operations  
Cattle disease control

On behalf of the Officer-in-Charge, I am sending you a letter from the UNTAB representative in Uganda attached to which is the minutes of a meeting held in the office of the Minister of Animal Industry of Uganda.

I would like, at your early convenience, your comments and observations on the section of the report dealing with the dangers of spreading cattle diseases.

Thank you for your assistance.



40-09

CivOps 531/64

24 March 1964

Dr. A. Bellerive, Chief, WHO Mission

B.F. Osorio-Yafall, Chief, Civilian Operations

Tse fly control

On behalf of the Officer-in-Charge, I am sending you a letter from the UNTAB representative in Uganda attached to which is the minutes of a meeting held in the office of the Minister of Animal Industry of Uganda.

I would like, at your early convenience, your comments and observations on the section of the report dealing with the control of the tsetse fly.

Thank you for your assistance.

② *Tropaeum* UNITED NATIONS

J. S. M. 2000.  
 L. S. M. 2000.

## TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE BOARD

Post Office Box 4046, KAMPALA

UGANDA

Telephone: 4418

## OUR REPLY NOW

YOUR REF NO.

3-1-71 Herb. L. Umbellales. ex. vasculo

Cables: TECABOARD KAMPALA

1. As you will see the Uganda Government is most alarmed by the continuous threat of an epidemic of livestock diseases invading the Congo area bordering Western Uganda which could be constituted a serious threat to the livestock and game of Uganda. The Uganda Government has already done much to control the situation, at great cost and they would like now to request that international assistance be given to continue to control rabies, and the possible outbreaks of rinderpest and contagious bovine pleuropneumonia into Uganda.

*Vaccinium* L. *canadense* Michx.  
became *V. pumila* Nuttall:

Page Tenity de Beni et Luteri et Butenah no tabou.  
Ruitshupui et Marini endence.  
Rkandopai darr ne tont a Congo nothing in way of understand some



division). I am writing you mainly in connexion with the points raised regarding the Congo. I would like to suggest that this problem be studied immediately by the FAO representative in the Congo and the Congolese authorities.

Could you kindly let me know what can be done at your end about that matter. I am sure that should discussions be desirable someone from Uganda could go to the Congo for discussions regarding an appropriate plan of action. Needless to say that I shall be glad to assist in this matter which is a very important one for the Uganda Government.

With kindest regards.

Yours sincerely,

Jean P. Richardot,  
Representative in Uganda.

Record of a discussion held on the 30th January, 1964, in the Office of the Minister of Animal Industry, Game and Fisheries, in connection with the relief and resettlement of the Refugees from Rwanda.

Present:

Hon. J. K. Babiha	Minister of Animal Industry, Game and Fisheries.
Mr. J. B. Richardot	United Nations Representative in Uganda for Technical Assistance and Special Fund.
Mr. Jacques Guenod	United Nations High Commission Area Representative for Refugees.
Mr. W. W. Rwetaiba	Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Animal Industry, Game and Fisheries.
Mr. S. H. L. Walahe	Ag. Commissioner of Veterinary Services and Animal Industry.

The Minister of Animal Industry, Game and Fisheries, Hon. J.K. Babiha said he had invited the United Nations Representatives to this meeting in order to acquaint and discuss with them the problem of Rwanda Refugees which was causing great concern, not only to his Ministry, but also to the Ministries of Finance, Regional Administrations, Community Development and Labour, Mineral and Water Resources, Agriculture, Health, Education and Internal Affairs.

He reviewed the situation right from its inception when, as a result of the political upheaval in Rwanda way back in June 1962, there was an influx of both cattle-owning and non-cattle-owning refugees, thus placing the Uganda Government into a financial quandary and other difficulties connected with:

- 1) the clearing of suitable areas of tsetse fly for the movement of cattle;
- 2) obtaining funds for work on clearing tsetse fly and for providing facilities for the reception of refugees, their accommodation, rations and medical attendance;
- 3) finding man-power and drugs to control diseases such as rinderpest, contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia and rabies which were endemic on the Congo border, and to immunise the cattle against trypanosomiasis and provide prophylactic treatment.

The Minister went on to say that Uganda had been sympathetic towards the refugees and offered them asylum. Large sums of money, including £60,000 on tsetse clearing, were being spent by the Uganda Government, and although strenuous efforts had been made to obtain, even part re-imbursment from the U.N.O. no assistance was forthcoming in the way of men, material and finance, from any source whatsoever.

The Minister informed the meeting that veterinary services in the provinces of the Congo Republic bordering Western Uganda had been non-existent for about two years now, and there had been a continuous threat of an epidemic of livestock diseases invading that area of the Congo and spreading into Uganda. The Minister pointed out that any such epidemic would constitute a serious threat to the livestock and game animals in Uganda. A serious outbreak of rabies had already spread throughout the Eastern Congo and invaded Uganda at several points. The disease had been brought under control in Uganda, but only at the expense of considerable effort and funds, as all dogs in the districts bordering the Congo had had to be vaccinated, but the disease remained endemic in the Congo where considerable human mortality had been reported, and therefore remained a continuous threat to Uganda. The Minister had fears of two other epidemic diseases of livestock invading the Congo -



rinderpest and contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia as they were both endemic in the Southern Sudan. Outbreaks of either of these diseases would create a most serious situation for Uganda, as all cattle in the Western Region were highly susceptible to both diseases while many of the game animals in the National Park were susceptible to rinderpest. Therefore contacts had been made with the Veterinary Experts of the F.A.O. in the Congo and meetings had been held with the Congolese Veterinary Officers, as a result of which information was obtained that the Congolese Authorities had no drugs or vaccine at their disposal, no transport and no field staff.

The Minister said that he then represented the matter to the Cabinet of Ministers and it was decided that the following gift be made to the Congo:-

300,000 doses of rinderpest tissue culture vaccine  
and  
10,000 doses of rabies vaccine.

At this juncture Mr. Rwatsiba said that although the Government of Uganda had made this gift to the Congo Republic, no acknowledgement whatsoever had been received from the Congo and the Ministry was at a loss to know whether the vaccines supplied would be used to the best advantage.

Mr. Richardot undertook to contact their representative in the Congo and find out what had in fact transpired.

While on the subject of drugs, the Minister informed the meeting that vaccines were now being prepared by the East African Veterinary Research Organisation in Muguga, having particular regard to the local conditions and dietary habits of the animals. He felt that the vaccines that were brought out from the U.S.A. were not always entirely suitable for administration to the indigenous cattle. The result was that after receiving the vaccine the odd animal died and then the Veterinary Department was faced with strong opposition from the cattle owners to have their cattle inoculated. Therefore he suggested that it would be in the best interests of the cattle and their owners to get the vaccines from Muguga, Nairobi, rather than from the U.S.A. as was previously done.

The Minister explained that another difficulty encountered by Uganda was technical staff. With the breakdown of veterinary services in the Congo they had no staff to administer the vaccines to the animals. He said that if suitable man-power was forthcoming from the Congo, he would undertake to train them - but the U.N.O. would have to help by providing the necessary equipment in the way of syringes, etc., and English/French Interpreters to help on the course.

#### Uganda's Development Programme: Economic and Industrial Aspect:

The Minister said Uganda was proposing to launch a meat canning industry and if this were to be successful the reputation of Uganda and its other neighbouring countries will have to be maintained to the highest degree in so far as its livestock health and condition were concerned otherwise no overseas markets would touch our products. This is another reason why urgent and effective steps have to be taken to improve our livestock and keep it free from all diseases. In this the U.N.O. and the F.A.O. would have to play its part in controlling the spread of disease over the Congo border into Uganda. The Minister suggested that a very useful purpose would be served if an International Disease Control Agreement could be drafted and put into operation in all the countries concerned, by the U.N.O.



International Freshwater Fisheries:

The Minister also raised the problem of game (ivory) and fish poaching by Congolese and Uganda fishermen that was going on on both sides of the Uganda-Congo border. On Lakes Albert and Edward there have been several incidents involving the wrongful arrest of Uganda fishermen operating several miles inside Uganda waters and the confiscation of their boats. If the boundaries were clearly marked it would greatly facilitate control of poaching.

The Minister then requested the Acting Commissioner of Veterinary Services and Animal Industry to deal with problem of refugees from the technical angle.

The Acting Commissioner informed the meeting of the expenditure incurred to date in looking after the refugees and quoted the sum of £12,000 used for the first wave of refugees which covered such items as trypanophylactic drugs, spray races, building of crushes, running of vehicles etc. At the same time the Nakivali area was cleared at a cost of £60,000 and up to December, 1963, a further expenditure of £2,500 had been incurred. The estimate of expenditure incurred to date in connection with the second wave of refugees was approximately £910, which was mainly on antiscabies prophylaxis. The Acting Commissioner pointed out, however, that this was by no means a final figure since more cattle were coming over and that these figures did not take into account incidental expenditure such as running of landrovers, cost of petrol and wages of staff.

He then proceeded to give an estimate of expenditure for the following year:-

Capital Expenditure	£3,900
Recurrent "	4,420
Total	<u>£ 8,320</u>

He also pointed out that a certain amount of clearing as in the case of Nakivali would be necessary since the Ibuga area, to which the cattle were going and other possible areas in South Toro, were in a tsetse zone. A minimum estimate for clearing was given as £20,000.

With regard to disease control in the Congo and surrounding countries the Acting Commissioner fully supported the Minister's statement that disease control on an international basis was required, particularly in connection with rabies, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia and rinderpest. He mentioned the visit of Dr. Haugaard, the F.A.O. representative in the Congo, to the south of West Nile, and confirmed that following Dr. Haugaard's visit 300,000 doses of rinderpest vaccine and 10,000 doses of rabies vaccine had been made available free of charge by the Uganda Government. In addition, Dr. Haugaard had requested the loan of syringes and, if possible, of staff. The first consignment of vaccine was being delivered early in February and further consignments would follow as required. He quoted Dr. Haugaard's statement that although drugs and vaccines had been sent by F.A.O. to the Congo, they never reached him and apparently got no further than Leopoldville.

The Acting Commissioner outlined the difficulty in the control of rabies emanating from Rwanda and the Congo into Kigezi and West Nile and said that a number of cases of rabies in humans and animals had occurred in Kigezi, West Nile and Ankole and that the advance of rabies in 1963 had only been checked 10 miles from Ankole. The necessity therefore for the control of this disease not only in Uganda, but also in the Congo and Rwanda could not be over emphasised.



The Minister finally summed up his submission to the United Nations Representatives by saying that Uganda had already been extremely generous to the refugees and if no financial and technical aid was received from external sources the Government would be absolutely crippled. There were already complaints from the people of Ankole that refugees were being given better and free services while they had to pay for everything and were also restricted to grazing their cattle on a proportionately small piece of land. Further, they had misgivings about their land being taken away from them for the benefit of the refugees.

To save the Government from further embarrassment the Minister appealed to the United Nations Representatives to press forward vigorously for re-imbursement from the U.N.O. Purse.

Mr. Cuenod said he had heard with some concern all that the Minister and the Acting Commissioner had to say about the intermittent influx of refugees which had occurred so far and also of the one that was imminent. On behalf of the Organisation he represented he thanked the Government of Uganda for all they did to help and was sorry that relief in the way of finance etc. had not come forth from any source so far.

He then outlined his proposal for meeting the expenditure in connection with refugees in Uganda and stated that the difficulties in payment had arisen owing to the fact that they were not able to estimate in advance the amount required. He had since received the accounts in connection with the tsetse clearing which amounted to £60,000 and was only very recently successful in obtaining £40,000 which would be transferred to the Ministry, possibly in May, i.e. soon after the meeting of their Executive Committee which was due to take place in April this year. He said he realised it was not a full re-imbursement, but that was the best he could do in view of the difficulty he encountered in obtaining donations from voluntary donors or organisations. He was still making stout efforts to obtain money to make up the shortfall. He said it would help if the estimates could be produced before the expenditure was incurred. He also said that he had called on the Ag. Commissioner recently for the purpose of introducing Mr. Carter, who was taking a tour of Africa in order to see how his organisation could successfully assist Governments who were facing refugee problems.

Mr. Cuenod said that on the same day he sent a cable to his Government warning them of the seriousness of the situation of this emergency and asking them to be prepared to receive from him a detailed report on the new situation. This report would, he hoped, be forwarded to Geneva with a view to seeking funds.

Mr. Cuenod said that an Emergency Fund of £75,000 had been established, from which he hoped to meet the requests for loan from the various Ministries concerned. Out of this the Ministry of Animal Industry, Game and Fisheries was allocated £584,600/- (£29,000) made up as follows:-

Expenses already incurred	£18,200/-
Allocation for expenses for the next year	166,400/-
Tsetse Clearing Toro	400,000/-
<hr/>	
Total	£. 584,600
*****	

Mr. Cuenod further added that his organisation was not previously represented in Uganda, and only that morning he had presented his credentials to the External Affairs Division, and hoped to pay more regular visits to Uganda in future and to help more than he had been able to do in the past.

Mr. Richardot also expressed his concern at the prevailing state of affairs and said on receipt of a record of this meeting he would make representations to the appropriate authorities under the United Nations Organisations and to the non-Government Organisations under the F.A.O. and to various other organisations that may be interested in giving aid.

In conclusion the Minister warmly thanked Mr. Richardot and Mr. Cusnod for having come along to see him and for giving so much of their time to discuss the problem of refugees as a whole, and said he was very much heartened by the assurances of assistance he had received from them in the matter.

Ref. No. C.MAI.M/14:

Kampala,  
6th February, 1964.



OPERATION DES NATIONS UNIES  
AU CONGO



UNITED NATIONS OPERATION  
IN THE CONGO

BOITE POSTALE 7248  
LEOPOLDVILLE  
REPUBLIQUE DU CONGO  
CABLE: ONUC. LEOPOLDVILLE

APR 18 1964

ACTION

CTR/M1187

TO: *Gilpin 232*

1 \_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_

3 \_\_\_\_\_

☐ - Completed

☐ - Awaiting

☐ - No Action Required

INITIALS \_\_\_\_\_

To : Mr. A. C. Gilpin, Acting Chief Civilian Operations

From : N. Boskovic, Senior Consultant, Transport and Communications

Subject: Request for information on road conditions in Northern regions

.....

With reference to your memorandum dated 14 April 1964, Ref. CIV. OPS/660/64 on the above subject, attached please find copies of two letters I have today addressed to SOTRANSCONGO, Gemena, and VICICONGO, Paulis, requesting them to communicate to us all relevant information in connection with the road conditions in Northern regions of the Congo.

In addition, may I suggest that the same information be requested from Mr. Larcher of Public Works, in the event that his Department has any work under study for that part of the country.

*J. M. M.*



CTR/L1189

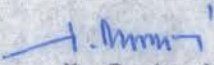
le 17 avril 1964

Monsieur le Directeur,

Afin de me permettre de répondre à une demande émanant du Chef des Opérations Civiles des Nations Unies, je vous saurais gré de me fournir tous renseignements utiles concernant la condition des routes sur le parcours suivant :

BANGUI (République Centrafricaine)  
KARAWA et BUMBA (en bordure du fleuve Congo)

En vous remerciant de la suite que vous voudrez bien donner à cette requête, veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Directeur, l'expression de mes sentiments distingués.

  
N. Boskovic  
Conseiller Principal  
Transports et Communications

Monsieur le Directeur  
Société de Transport et de Commerce au Congo  
(SOTRANSCONGO)  
Gemena



CTR/L1190

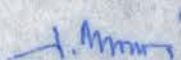
le 17 avril 1964

Monsieur le Directeur,

Afin de me permettre de répondre à une demande émanant du Chef des Opérations Civiles des Nations Unies, je vous saurais gré de me fournir tous renseignements utiles concernant l'état des routes sur le parcours suivant :

- Buta - Titule - Paulis - Mambasa - Beni et Katwa  
(Ouganda, au Nord du Lac Edouard)

En vous remerciant de la suite que vous voudrez bien donner à cette requête, je vous prie de croire, Monsieur le Directeur, à l'expression de mes sentiments distingués.



N. Boskovic  
Conseiller Principal  
Transports et Communications

Monsieur le Directeur  
Chemins de Fer Vicinaux du Congo  
Paulis



OR 9 200/1

CIV.OPS./660/64

14 April 1964

To: Mr. N. Boskovic  
Senior Consultant, Transport and Communications

From: A. G. Gilpin  
Acting Chief, Civilian Operations

Subject: Request for information on road conditions in  
Northern regions

..... Attached is a copy of a letter which we have received from the TAB Resident Representative in Lagos, requesting information on road conditions in certain northern regions of the Congo. I shall be grateful for any information you can let me have which I can pass on to Mr. Caustin.



UNITED NATIONS



TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE BOARD  
SPECIAL FUND

34-36 IKOYI ROAD  
LAGOS (NIGERIA)

POSTAL ADDRESS:  
P. O. B. 2075, LAGOS

0RG 200/1  
APR 14 1964  
ACTION

TO:	<i>Giepin 282</i>
1	
2	
3	
<input type="checkbox"/> - Action Completed	
<input type="checkbox"/> - Action Needed	
<input type="checkbox"/> - No Action Required	
INITIALS	
CABLES - UNATIONS LAGOS	
PHONE: 26118, 26119, 26110	

Ref.: 7-4-7

8 April 1964

Dear Mr. Osorio-Tafall,

The Project Manager of the Special Fund Department of Forestry here wishes to travel by Land Rover with a number of forestry students from Ibadan to Uganda in July - September 1964.

He writes to me that from the information available to him the party will of necessity have to go via the north of the Congo. He asks me to ascertain whether any information is available as to conditions on the following probable route: Bangui (on Central African Republic and Congo border), Karawa, Bumba (on banks of Congo), Buta, Titule, Paulis, Mambasa, Beni, and Katwa (Uganda, just north of Lake Edward).

I shall be very grateful if you can provide any information which would be of help to the party.

*All good wishes*

Yours sincerely,

*Harold E. Caustin*

Harold E. Caustin  
Resident Representative  
U.N. Technical Assistance Board

Mr. B. Osorio-Tafall  
Resident Representative  
United Nations Technical Assistance Board  
Boite Postale 7248  
Leopoldville  
Congo