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ACTION

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

15 September 1965

TO: Mr. A.C. Gilpin, Deputy Resident Representative

FROM: W. Clifford, Senior Consultant, Social Affairs

SUBJECT: Job Description: Assistant, Social Affairs

TO:	Mr. Gilpin
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3	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	- All Completed
<input type="checkbox"/>	- Acknowledged
<input type="checkbox"/>	- No Action Required
INITIALS	W. Clifford

Further to our conversation on the policy of training selected Congolese of graduate status, I would like to appoint one or two Congolese assistants who could in the next year or two acquire a valuable experience in the professional work of Social Affairs. I have suggested beginning with one such appointment for which the job description would be as follows:

Assistant, Social Affairs

The Assistant Social Affairs is responsible directly to the Senior Consultant, Social Affairs but may be assigned to one of several experts for duties in social services, social defence, youth work, training or community development. He will be stationed in Leopoldville and will be required to assist experts in preparing projects making submissions collecting data, keeping records and in the routine work with Ministry Officials. The post will be regarded generally as a training post to prepare the incumbent to acquire professional experience in the general area of Social Affairs.

Qualifications Required

1. Graduate of a University or Professional School of similar status;
2. Hold a driver's licence;

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*Training post with
candidate found.*

3. Be able to use a typewriter.

Special experience in social affairs would be an advantage.

I would be grateful to have your guidance on the procedure which should be followed in making this kind of appointment.

ADM 1201 16

3 Novembre 1965

Mr. A.C. Gilpin, Deputy Resident Representative

W. Clifford, Senior Consultant, Social Affairs

Transport Replacements

Further to my memorandum of to-day and our subsequent conversation I would like to make it very clear that at no time have I been given to understand that replacements of vehicles were to be a charge on the Funds in Trust nor have I been able to anticipate in a 15 minute discussion on the future programming of the Funds in Trust the withdrawal of TAB vehicles by the Transport Committee or the cancellation of two requisitions which I signed earlier in the year, to help my experts at Elizabethville and Bukavu.

I understand that towards the replacement bill of 27,000 - 30,000 dollars mentioned I will have 6,000 dollars in the project for 1965 and 6,000 dollars in Funds in Trust in 1966. I would recommend that requisitions be issued for up to this sum immediately and that an additional amount of 15,000 dollars be added to the Funds in Trust budget for 1965 or that other vehicles be found for replacement.

INFO. COPY

cc: Mr. A. Saenger ✓
Action to: Mr. K. Mortensen

File No.

To : Mr. B.F. Osorio-Tafall
Resident Representative
UN TAB Congo (Leo)

Through : Mr. A.C. Gilpin
Deputy Resident Representative

From : W. Clifford
Senior Consultant, Social Affairs

Subject : Quarterly Report on Social Affairs
and Community Development
July 1965 - September 1965

I N T R O D U C T I O N

The Senior Consultant for Social Affairs and Community Development has a team of six Community Development Experts (two posts vacant) one Social Work/Community Development Training Expert (vacant) and one Youth Expert.

The Senior Consultant, coordinates the total programme, advises experts on the different aspects of their work, keeps in close contact with Ministers and Secretaries-General of Planning, Social Affairs, Justice, Fonction Publique and Youth and Sports and seeks financial support for the various projects. In the quarter covered by this report he has visited the Kivu and Katanga and drafted policy documents for the Ministries concerned. In August he attended the UN Congress on the Prevention of Crime in Stockholm where he served as a member of the Research Panel and was able to help the Congo delegation with its work. On his return he was a Commission Chairman for the Section of the Pan-African Conference on Catholic Education (held in Leopoldville) which was devoted to community development and the training of leaders. This was a conference for which he had been invited to prepare a paper before his appointment to the Congo.

All experts work as a team, assist each other, and when necessary help local services with urgent social problems which may be a little outside any strict term of reference.

The period covered by this report is the "dry season" in most parts of the Congo and is usually marked by a slowing down of activity. Schools are closed and most European teachers are on leave in Europe. To coincide with their children's long school break, many families, both Congolese and European take their annual holidays. Many companies and firms arrange staff vacations during these months and a number of international conferences arranged in other parts of the world to coincide with University holidays, claim the attention of Government Ministers and Officials.

This part of the year is very often therefore a "waiting period": this year the impression has been enhanced in the Congo by the fact that High Court rulings required elections to be reheld in several provinces and there has been a long delay in the calling of the first Parliament under the new constitution. The first session could not be held until 20th September.

Whilst this general recession of activity tended to hamper its work, the Social Affairs and Community Development Section pressed on with its efforts to help establish Government machinery for community development, to improve training and to extend youth work. In the Kivu the elaboration and execution of projects to relieve famine continued unabated. In Katanga work continued on

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the preparation of buildings for the new Ecole Interprovinciale des Cadres and in all regions where experts are appointed they have travelled into the interior making important contacts with field workers and preparing schemes for the future.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The staff position has not changed. For Community Development the Senior Consultant has four experts whose work is described below:

(a) Regional Reports:

Mr. Hayward: as shown in previous reports, has a dual role. In his capacity as the expert attached to the Secrétariat-Général au Plan, and working with its Direction for Community Development, he continued to help with the establishment of an administrative and professional structure for the coordination, planning and execution of Community Development throughout the Congo. Progress in this direction has been encouraging.

When the Community Development Service was transferred to the Secrétariat of Planning in March/April it exhibited its shortcomings as a national service, having only a "sous-directeur" and two clerks, six files of correspondence and documentation of doubtful value. Not surprisingly, it enjoyed little prestige and the first attempts to obtain the cooperation of other Ministries were not very successful. Relevant to this was the fact that the National Programme of Community Development had been

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compiled and maintained almost exclusively by experts of the UN Social Affairs Section working (with Government approval) with a variety of voluntary agencies.

In August, Mr. Lombe an administrator with an agricultural background, was appointed as the Acting Director for Community Development and the following action was taken in close collaboration with Mr. Hayward.

(1) Personnel

Mr. Tshiamala who had recently completed a course at l'Ecole Nationale du Droit et d'Administration was appointed "Chef du Bureau" for the Section of the Directorate responsible for the execution of projects. His first task has been to devise a classification system for community development projects. Arrangements have been made to recruit three other officials at present on overseas scholarships for the community development directorate. These are expected back during the next three months. One present member of the directorate was enrolled as a student at the Institut National des Cadres and will be available to the directorate early next year. Finally a student of the Lovanium University was attached to the directorate for two months during the University recess.

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(2) Finance

An amount of 3,400,000 F.C. was released by the Budget Control of the Central Government to support the Administrative Budget of the Community Development Directorate for the last quarter of 1965. This was almost entirely for salaries but it at least allowed appointments to be made. A request for the re-allocation of the balance of counterpart funds for the National Community Development Programme has been made by the Secretary-General of Planning to the Director of the Bureau of Economic Coordination.

The past few months therefore have seen new life engendered in the Community Development Directorate and some small return for Mr. Haywards patient efforts to help this organisation. With this strengthening of the Community Development Directorate there has been a new attempt to establish a closer relationship between the Directorate and the Ministries of Social Affairs and Youth and Sports. Separate meetings have been held with each Ministry and at the time of writing a joint meeting is in session, preparatory to the revival of inter-ministerial meetings on Community Development. The first meeting is scheduled for later this month and the Secretary-General of Planning will open it. A new departure is that a representative of the Institut National des Cadres will be invited to attend.

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In total, therefore, the work with the Central Government during this period has been fruitful. There is a great deal still to be done but patience is more than usually a virtue in Congo conditions, and both the Senior Consultant and Mr. Hayward feel justified in allowing themselves a measure of cautious optimism about the future.

In Mr. Hayward's other capacity as the Regional Expert responsible for the Leopoldville, Bas Congo area he has submitted three new projects two of which are guaranteed support from the two different branches of the Kimbanguists (a local Congolese Christian Church movement) and the third of which deals with the creation of a model village at Ngeba near Kisantu. This expert is also concerned with the possibility of developing a Special Fund Project for the conversion of a number of "Chantiers" for young people into rural development centres in the Kongo Central Province. Due however to a two month stalemate in the election of a new provincial government no progress has been made.

Three aged trucks were purchased by Social Affairs earlier in the year from ONUC disposal and placed at the service of the central government for community development project work. The use of these trucks is supervised

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by Mr. Hayward. Two of the three are now in regular service on a variety of projects and there is a waiting list for their use. The third transported food and clothing for refugees in the Kwilu province and warm appreciation of the help has been received from the Emergency Commission in the Kwilu.

2. Miss Eliasson

Miss Eliasson reports from the Kasai province that there have been no travel problems due to unrest or roadblocks and that the situation there is generally calm. She has been travelling extensively in the Unité Kasaienne during the quarter visiting Bakwanga, Bashila Meyi, Tshikapa, Banba Bishashia, Tshilabu, Djalo, Tubuluku and Yenga in the Sankuru Province. The biggest problems in this area, centre around the roads and transport. Conditions are so bad that the economic life of the area is choked for lack of effective and regular communication.

The Community Development Service in Luluabourg comes under the direct control of the Governor. He has five other Ministries directly responsible to him however and the Community Development section, reports Miss Eliasson, has only two bicycles as a means of transport.

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Nevertheless some interesting projects are starting under private or mission initiative. Miss Eliasson outlines the work of SORCA in Bakwanga. This is a technical assistance group set up with help from the mining interests to advise and assist the provincial government. This comprises eight European Experts including architects, engineers, public work technicians, and one expert for community development. The extent to which true community development projects are developed was not clear however and Miss Eliasson hopes to follow this up on a future trip. In Bakwanga too, the Compagnons Bâisseurs have a cooperative with some 600 members and one Compagnon is making a start on a village improvement project some 25 km from the town.

In Bashila Meyi 90 km from Bakwanga an ex-minister of the Sud-Kasai Government has been working for years now to improve his home area including some 50 villages. He has himself trained his own local "animateurs" organised a school and started a dispensary and carpentry shop.

In Tshikapa, a diamond mining town, there are two 'stagiaires' of the Institut National des Cadres looking into the prospect of starting projects. Meanwhile a Congolese womens' group has gone ahead with literacy

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classes and is trying to open a foyer social for which the Congolese Catholic priest has given his house. Miss Eliasson is still not sure whether this is a temporary flow of interest for classes and a foyer or something more permanent. Time will tell. In Bamba Bishasha 19 km from Mweka an older project which was supported by UN experts in the past and helped with counterpart funds is still going well. This is a school for rural animateurs. The studies in gardening, poultry keeping and carpentry etc. are practical and effective.

Miss Eliasson also mentions that at Djalo - 100 km from Lodja in Sankuru Province another Congolese Catholic priest is trying to start an agricultural centre for boys. This area, which was established as a residential centre by refugees from tribal conflicts in Lodja, was later over-run by the insurgents and it is not easy to restore economic productivity.

The Provincial Government Community Development Service in Luluabourg has tried, with its limited resources, to get projects under way. The service has given tools to the Tubuluku village 25 km from the town of Luluabourg to help them with a pilot village projects: there are still eight houses to be constructed. In Nkufulu a "suburb" of

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Luluabourg the Community Development Service with the technical help of WHO is encouraging villages to support a scheme for a better water supply. Wells with good water have been found but these are at least two km away from the houses, and women have to carry every drop on their heads up a hill 2 km distant. Naturally they do not wish to repeat this labour several times a day so that the area is, in effect, without sufficient water for hygiene and there are dangers to health. The object of the scheme is to join the wells and arrange by a simple method to "lift" the water to the houses.

In August, Luluabourg was visited by INAS (Institut National (now Congolese) pour animateurs Sociaux). This is a travelling team of Congolese with one Jesuit Father which holds seminars on Community Development in the provinces of the Congo for several months every year. In Luluabourg the seminar was held under the guidance of Père Segers and the Compagnons Bâtisseurs. The UN Social Affairs Section arranged the transport of the team by air from Leopoldville and the Provincial Government accommodated it.

3. Mr. Sala

In the Kivu, Mr. Sala reports that in this quarter he has covered over 10,000 km of road including Mwengo, Kamiluga Kitutu, Shabunda,

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Kalina, Pangi, Kana, Kindu, Gona, Lubero, Butembo Beni and Baraka on the Ruzizi plain. This is a considerable achievement. Even so he points out that large areas of his region are unvisited. Some regions are still in insurgent hands or at least unsafe due to bands of rebels operating in the interior. As a result of the work done during the quarter Mr. Sala reports that:

- (a) A community development committee has been formed in Shabunda for that area;
- (b) There has been an elaboration of new projects affecting all the three provinces of the Aivu;
- (c) The network of contacts with missions, voluntary workers and officials has been widened and a good deal of ground-work done for future collaboration on projects.

The visit which Mr. Sala paid to Kindu in Maniema Province enabled him to obtain from Synetain a local mining company some tools for community development projects. However, the ferry over the Lualaba was out of commission, the Governor of the area was in Leopoldville and it proved difficult to complete any work with the provincial authorities.

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The Synetain medical officer provided Mr. Sala with a report on the grave health condition of the people in Punia. The doctor reported that, after occupation by the insurgents, the health condition of the people in the Punia sector had gravely deteriorated - with the children suffering most. Half the total number of children in the area were suffering from various types of malnutrition, including kwashiorkor. Malaria, skin diseases and vermin infections had developed alarmingly. Adults were also seriously undernourished and were suffering from biri-biri.

"In the polygon Tshamaka we estimate that 100% of the population (men, women, and children) are suffering from intestinal bilharzia". The report also shows a recrudescence of venereal diseases, rare in the area before insurgent occupation.

This information was passed to relief agencies for their consideration. Similar reports, are of course, being received from several areas in the Congo recently "pacified".

On the development of work with the Community Development Bureau of the Kivu Central Government in Bukavu, Mr. Sala reports that its "activities are characterised by a lot of good-will and a tremendous lack of means".

There are three animateurs employed one of whom is now permanently stationed in Kabare a rural area not far from Bukavu. But their salaries are paid irregularly and there is a lack of transport and office equipment. This is typical of many provincial ~~administrations~~ in the Congo, of course, whose main problems arise from the lack of transport and other essential materials. In the Kivu however, the situation appears to be more serious.

The Bwaki (i.e. Kwashiorkor) Committee originally set up to distribute supplies has continued with its work and has been helped by a number of other international bodies. Miss Schneider, the Belgian technician who helped in the formation of the Bukavu Committee, has now been moved to Goma and is helping develop a Bwaki Committee there.

In the North Kivu, the government has not yet set up a special service for community development but Mr. Sala has been helping with the elaboration of local projects. He is enthusiastic about this area which, he points out, has yet to realise the benefits of local tea planting originally developed by the Colonial Administration. For example, tea plantations were inaugurated in Butenbo in 1955. As the nearest tea mill is over 300 km away the leaves have never been harvested. The people have cared for the crop however during the

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past ten years and have even cleaned it each year. Such consistency and patience without a spark of encouragement and in the face of rebel occupation is almost incredible.

Now, the same people are prepared to give their labour to help build a factory for the area if the machinery and technical help can be given by a commercial firm. Much the same is true of oil plans and Mr. Sala reports over 100,000 trees planted although there is not a single oil press. There are, however, two rice mills in the area, which do not work, and hand operated rice husking machinery is needed. He has submitted proposals for tea plantations, tea factories, palm oil and rice mills. There is unfortunately no finance for these as yet.

The Jeunes Ouvriers Catholiques at Butenbo continue to develop their work. This is another project for which it has so far been impossible to obtain funds. Mr. Sala reports that on his visit the members showed him tools which the UN Social Affairs Section had managed to obtain for them before the insurgent troubles last year. These tools were worn down, the work having continued despite the troubles. They have two brick and one tile furnace working at the moment.

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In addition to all this, the expert in this area has been concerned with the execution of four or five projects for which finance has been obtained. In the Shabunda area particularly, the scheme to save the people from famine and rebuild houses - a scheme elaborated mainly by a Protestant mission with the help of Mr. Sala - has very largely succeeded - in so far as it is possible to make any assessment at this early stage. It seems however that thousands have been saved from starvation by prompt action to provide tools for cultivation. "Food for work" projects are also being undertaken under Mr. Sala's guidance in the Kivu and an impression has been made on the problems of malnutrition. Malnutrition remains of course the main preoccupation. Much remains to be done but the value of community development in areas stricken with famine has been demonstrated.

There are deeper problems however and, although children are being helped with the milk now supplied, many are not getting enough to ensure a cure. This is partly because the distributors do not always enjoy medical supervision but also it is traceable to the fact that it has been possible to lift by air only 17 tons of milk to the Kivu during a period of three months - and this is not enough. The need was estimated at 18 tons per month. Another problem, perhaps inevitable in such circumstances

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is that the missions have noticed that where milk was distributed regularly to the children, the parents came to rely upon this for their children's nourishment and did not offer them any other food.

It is clear that long term reeducation increased supplies and medical and social team work must be an integral part of the future nutrition programme.

4. Mr. Van der Kloet

From Katanga Mr. Van der Kloet reports that he has been working with the various provincial governments. In this period, he made extended visits to the Luapula - Moero area (where he worked with other agencies on a significant coordinated development scheme which is being referred to Chiefs of Mission for consideration) and to Sandoa, where the Association Internationale du Développement Rural has a project. He also made shorter trips to Kasenga, Jadotville, Kolwezi and Kasenia with a short air visit to Albertville in July.

The quarter has been marked by the installation of new governments following the elections. In Eastern Katanga, Mr. Munongo, the former Minister of the Interior for the Central Government, was elected Governor, and Social Affairs (including Community Development) was

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placed under Mr. Mabila, the Minister also responsible for education and youth and sports. In Lualaba, Mr. Diur remained Governor and Mr. Muhona became Minister of Social Affairs. In North Katanga, Mr. Kanbola became Governor but has not presented his government at the time of this report.

Generally, the military situation remained unchanged and there are still pockets of rebels in the Northern Katanga who make raids from time to time.

The work on the setting up of a special section of the Provincial Government for Community Development in Eastern Katanga had to await submission to the new Minister. It was possible however, to recruit some personnel who at the request of the Director of Social Affairs are working under the supervision of Mr. Van der Kloet. Mr. Van der Kloet is also helping the government prepare its community development budget for 1966. In Lualaba, there has been a separate section for community development within the Ministry of Social Affairs since May 1965 and the Director is at present taking a course at the Institut National des Cadres in Leopoldville. The new Minister, anxious to extend the work has appointed 53 new "community development workers"

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the idea being to place two at each rural centre. However, this large staff is untrained and on the advice of Mr. Van der Kloet the first month was spent organising a course for them locally. By the end of this time, the number had dwindled to 40. Some of these will be placed with existing projects to gain experience but it is proving difficult to place such a large number. To send them to rural centres without experience, equipment, transport and the usual supports might do more harm than good at this stage and the regional expert is working out, with the provincial government, a programme for their most effective use. In Northern Katanga, with the Government not yet in office, no progress has yet been made in establishing a Section for Community Development.

For project 30, a village reconstruction scheme, Mr. Van der Kloet was able to procure a small sum of 50,000 FC. Two students of the Institut of Social Studies at Elizabethville carried out a social survey of the village and one of them has now been recruited permanently by the Provincial Government. A village council is now being formed and plans are being prepared for the training of some villagers in extension work. Meanwhile occasional help was provided with transport for the Lukuni Agricultural Youth Training Centre to which reference is made in the Youth report below.

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At the large village of Katanga, some 80 km from Elizabethville on the Jadotville road the Basanga tribesmen are subsistence farmers and fishermen. Between November 1964 and March 1965 two students of the Institut National de Cadres were assigned there for practical work. They succeeded in setting up a cooperative farming scheme with some 50 members and in giving training to two voluntary workers. A Belgian assistante sociale also visited the village, established a social centre and organised courses for the women. With the departure of the students however, the cooperative gradually became a business managed by ten ex-villagers (including two former ministers) who employed the labour on a daily paid basis. These people invested their own funds and the project has proved financially sound and profitable. Irrigation systems have been installed and some 20 hectares of land under cultivation. Sadly however, the community aspect of the project has been lost.

The French Compagnie Internationale de Développement Rural has now completed its initial survey of the Kasenia area. It has worked out a rural development project for the valley south of the Manika Highlands between Kansenia and Bunkeya North of Jadotville. Subject to an agreement with the government

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(including a government contribution) there will be a CIDR team of three, one agriculturalist, one economist/community development expert and a female social worker for womens education. The premises of the Benedictine monastery at Kansenia will be made available to CIDR with 6 religious remaining behind to help in the development work when the community is transferred to a new monastery near Elizabethville.

The Belgian "Association Internationale de Développement Rural" (the controversial continuation of the Fonds Bien-Etre Indigène) has dispatched a team to work at Sandoa. This includes one coordinator, one economist/community development expert, one veterinary expert, two agriculturalists and a female social assistant for womens work. Another woman educator is expected. Mr. Van der Kloet reports that this team arrived in August but is still making contacts and preparing its plans. He was able to obtain no information yet about the full extent of their programme for the area.

At Mwene Djanba near Sandoa, there is also the "Insitut Polytechnique Congolais" run by a Methodist mission (supported by the USAID) which offers a three year course of agricultural training. Graduates are placed in small groups of two or three in each area to improve farming

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methods. The first course finished in July and the graduates were placed but it is too early yet to evaluate their work. However, a special technician has been appointed to supervise this extra-mural activity and he has agreed to work closely with the regional adviser on community development lines.

Mr. Van der Kloet is still giving what help he can to the preparation of the buildings for the Ecole Interprovinciale des Cadres. Miss Melengrau, the Belgian technician, has now returned from leave and has been allowed by the Ministry to concentrate on this project. Though the first full course cannot now be expected to start before January, a short one week course on child welfare was organised during July and the advice of the regional adviser was sought in the preparation of the course.

5. General Observations

These reports cover barely two thirds of the Congo yet it is difficult to read them without being impressed if not astonished by the amount of Community Development or related work being done in a country which many people are prepared to write-off as "impossible". The United Nations can take no more than a very small share of the credit for these

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varied development activities sponsored by missions, bi-lateral agencies, private bodies and the government itself but it says a great deal for the total effort when United Nations experts have difficulty keeping up with all that is happening in addition to their own work.

Despite the difficulties which remain, with rebel bands making travel dangerous in large areas of the interior to the North and East of the country, from a community development point of view, the regions of the Congo are being more effectively covered now than they have been at any previous period and, this, thanks to the fact that experts are residing in the provincial centres and spending a great deal of their time travelling. The importance of better transport facilities to keep up this work hardly needs stating.

Of even greater importance, is the fact that the services now being rendered by community development experts are given with and through the government ministries, central and local. Experts are still helping to elaborate projects which those missions and private agencies which are able and willing to provide "on the spot" technical aid: but each expert now acts with, and for, the Government and he conceives his main task as being to provide the Government with an organisation capable of continuing the work in the future.

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In the Congo conditions, this close collaboration with the government calls for great patience and often generates monumental frustrations - not at all because of any unwillingness by the government to cooperate or because the Congolese are not fully capable of assuming responsibility and doing the work. The frustrations arise simply because government counterparts, of considerable ability, are rendered helpless and without transport, office equipment, or funds for their work, they are consistently discouraged. It is indeed because the real potential in Congolese initiative is so great that the inadequacy of the means to channel it profitably becomes such an irritation. It is only fair to note however that each improvement reported represents a great deal of the kind of effort which never finds its way into reports.

The two areas not covered by our Regional Reports are Stanleyville and Coquilhatville. There is nothing to add to previous reports on Coquilhatville. It is an area full of promise but only occasionally visited by Social Affairs and Community Development experts from Leopoldville. During the quarter, interprovincial agreements were reached on the proposed new Ecole des Cadres but it has not yet been possible to take further action. Stanleyville has also been quiet during the quarter and real economic recovery there awaits the clearing of the surroundings forests of insurgent bands. However, the rebuilding project

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of the Compagnons Bâtisseurs(referred to in the last quarterly report) was successfully concluded, 40 houses having been re-erected. The second project, for market gardening, being carried out with volunteers and undertaken by a youth group from Leopoldville, was also completed. Further information on Stanelyville is given below.

(b) Community Development Fund

No progress can be reported yet but, as shown in Mr. Haywards report above, certain funds are at least being released for the regular expenditure of the Community Development Directorate of the Government. The creation of a Fund is a part of regular policy advice to the Government.

(c) Field Projects

These continue to grow and have increased considerably this quarter. There are now well over 80 projects either in execution or submitted for finance. Materials-in-aid are still used to foster self-help from the small stock passed to Social Affairs by the former ONUC operation.

On the other hand, working closely with the Government and following the country's basic needs for economic recovery and better standards of living to avoid malnutrition, the policy of the Social Affairs

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and Community Development Section is not to advance isolated schemes but rather to seek total regional development schemes - where possible in collaboration with experts of the other agencies. This has been the pattern of the approach in the Kivu, it will be the approach to the Bas Congo and in Katanga. For the moment Luluabourg and the other areas are difficult to plan and here it is still a question of picking up threads wherever this is possible.

(d) Financing

The position here was fully outlined in the last quarterly report and there has been no change.

(e) Congolese Initiative

We have continued to uncover practical expressions of truly remarkable ingenuity and initiative on the part of the Congolese themselves. In Leopoldville, Miss Gilpin, engaged on a survey of social services discovered an orphanage founded, maintained and extended by the people themselves. Moved by the plight of children in the town without home care, a local Congolese founded a society which obtained a grant of quarters from the Bourgmestre and set up the institution. Women members of the Committee give of their own time to run it, look after the children, clean rooms, make food etc. This they do without any pay and the orphanage which has taken in children from Stanleyville (and now has 35 children in all) depends upon voluntary subscriptions.

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Already cited is the example of the Congolese tea planters in the North Kivu who for ten years have kept their crop in a good condition despite the lack of a tea factory to process it or of a merchant to whom it could be sold. The whole economy of the region could now be improved by the introduction of suitable processing machinery.

There are no less than 71 Mutualités ("Friendly Societies") in the Congo with an estimated 11,000 members. These are societies for mutual aid at times of additional expense like births, marriages and deaths. They have had a remarkably successful history in the Congo and have survived all the difficulties of the past few years. They supplement the official social security scheme and depend entirely on Congolese staff. In a recent doctorate thesis a Lovanium student has suggested that these societies which are regulated by law should be allowed to extend their work into community development and to provide the state social security scheme with the efficient infra-structure which it needs.

In the Luapula - Moero area of Katanga, the UN expert found that a Modimba the local people under the guidance of their Chief had irrigated and prepared 5 hectares of fields for additional cultivation besides building a number of bridges themselves. Similarly, without outside help, the people of Shibambo have been erecting their own schools.

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Finally a variety of womens organisation are developing in the Congo, some political, others social but all intent upon raising the status of women. These are genuinely effective services for future development. For the present they concentrate upon improving the knowledge and the skills of their members but they are making an increasing impact upon the life of the nation without depending upon outside technicians.

SOCIAL WORK/COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT TRAINING

The post of training officer is still unfilled but two candidates are under consideration. As mentioned in the last quarterly report, this will not be an easy post to fill because of the variety of qualities apart from qualifications and experience which will be needed. An encouraging sign however is the close personal interest in the filling of the post which is being taken by the Minister of Social Affairs Mr. Manboleo. Mr. Manboleo is himself a graduate of Lovanium University in Leopoldville and has taken a keen interest in training work. For example, he took the personal initiative of creating from the former Ecole Nationale des Cadres in Leopoldville a parastatal Institute with wider powers and a large measure of independence. During this quarter, discussions have taken place between the Minister, the Senior Consultant and Prof. Nicaise of Lovanium University for closer collaboration between the University and the Institute in 1966. It is possible that the regular teaching of courses may be supplemented with occasional field studies of community development techniques.

The famine conditions in the Kivu made it essential to push ahead with the training of animateurs for nutrition and community development work. UNICEF has cabled agreement to support the appointment of a "technicien" by the Congolese Government up to June 1966. A suitable candidate

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has been found but the recruitment is not yet complete.

Work on the Ecole Interprovincial des Cadres buildings in Elisabethville continues and has been helped with the transporting of materials by a vehicle of the Social Affairs in Elisabethville. Mr. Van der Kloet the Community Development Expert is giving assistance where he can but, of course, his real task is to link the future community development training with the work in the field, and in the building of a government structure for community development.

SOCIAL SERVICES

During the past three months it has been possible for the Section to obtain the services of Miss Sylvia Gilpin, a student spending her holidays with her parents in Leopoldville to conduct a factual survey of the social services in the town. Miss Gilpin studied African urbanisation in America and is going on to Oxford to prepare for a B. Litt in the same subject. She was therefore well qualified to do this survey and has approached her work with both energy and thoroughness. The result is a report which gives far more information about the varied social activities in Leopoldville than the United Nations has had hitherto.

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A very practical consequence of this work has been the way in which people working in one area of social service have been brought into contact with others. Members of the UN itself have been induced to support the work for orphans in the town and a recent function at the UN Club raised 100,000 FC for the orphanage.

Miss Gilpin's work has been very highly appreciated and her report provides any future expert on social services with all the background necessary to plan future work with the Government.

YOUTH SERVICES

Mr. Bradley, the Youth Expert, has visited Stanleyville and Katanga during this quarter and his reports give a broad account of the situation in these areas.

In Stanleyville, he found life in the centre of the town very quiet. There was little going on here and the situation has not really changed since December last. In the communes however there was considerable activity. Primary schools were open and preparations were being made to restart the secondary schools. A number of foyers sociaux, the pre-natal

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clinic and some youth "chantiers" were also in operation. The Trade and Technical Institute of the Marist Brothers which previously catered for over 400 boys has admitted students but it will be some months yet before all the instructors are back and the Institute can operate normally.

A refugee camp is organised in the town for people - mainly women and children who escape daily from the insurgent - occupied areas around the town. It is estimated that between 25,000 and 30,000 people are still held by insurgent bands and those who escape to refuge in Stanleyville are in a pitiful physical condition. They are directed by the Army to the Refugee Camp where they are medically examined, clothed and fed. Critical cases are transferred to hospital.

From the beginning, Stanleyville has been fed by the Catholic and Protestant Relief Agencies which have sent boatloads of food by river from Leopoldville. At first, this food was distributed by the Red Cross but with military transport. When the transport had to be returned to the army the responsibility for food distribution passed to the missions. The missions are still the main providers of food in Stanleyville where economic life remains disrupted. In particular, they have fed, and are feeding, the refugees. Some 2,000 have already passed through the Refugee Camp. As this report is written, cables show that the number

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of refugees has suddenly increased. Now they are flowing in at the rate of 1,000 or more per day and additional food has had to be sent.

One hopeful sign is that the fishermen of the area are returning to their work and the price of fish on the local market is beginning to fall from its fantastic level.

Mr. Bradley reports that the Director of Youth and Sports in Stanleyville, Mr. Issa has been active with work to occupy the young people unable to return to schools. Youth volunteers are mobilised to help the Compagnons Bâtisseurs and the Leopoldville Youth Club who have come to Stanleyville to offer service. Unoccupied youths are also mobilised to clear land and cultivate vegetables for their own sustenance and that of that of families or friends.

There are two main schemes - one under the two youth workers of the Youth Volunteer Workers Club of Leopoldville which, with seeds and gardening tools provided by UN Social Affairs, and a weekly food ration, has occupied some 40 youth in the clearing and planting of land - and a second now organised under the auspices of the Catholic Congolese "Vicar Général" of Stanleyville. Again, with tools seeds and food, 30 boys have been cultivating land.

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Another active person in the rehabilitation of Stanleyville has been Mme Hizette Anne a graduate of an earlier course at the Ecole Nationale des Cadres at Leopoldville. She has worked from the beginning to re-establish womens work in Stanleyville and to restore family life. Mr. Bradley has now developed a project with Madame Hizette and with Mr. Bosasele of the Stanleyville Bureau of Social Affairs and Community Development for a team of animateurs to work in the urban communes stimulating and guiding the efforts which the people can make and often are making to help themselves.

In Katanga, Mr. Bradley observed a deceleration of activity due to the holiday season with teachers, technicians and Europeans experts away but also due in part to the side preoccupations with elections and the future of the administration. He visited chantiers, the Centres Educational et Social and the buildings for the proposed Ecole Interprovinciale des Cadres which is still under repairs.

The Social Educational Centres are all situated in the suburbs or Cités and provide classroom and workshops instruction. Unlike "chantiers" the trainees do not live in. These centres were all launched before Independence and they have been kept going since. But, whilst the funds for instructors and staff salaries are made available by the

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Government, there are practically no funds for materials, or for the replacement of equipment. Mr. Bradley reports that instruction is provided at these centres in woodwork, metal work and electricity but that many classes are still dependent upon the tools they had before Independence.

These three Social Educational Centres have organised, in addition to daily classes of a vocational nature, an extensive evening programme to cater for the unemployed and homeless young men of the Cités. The daily routine of instruction from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. included, until 1961, a free mid-day meal. From 4 p.m. to 8 p.m. they are available to any youth between 14 and 20 years of age. There is no formal register and young people come and go as they please. The Director of Social Affairs has staggered the duty hours of his staff so that there are sufficient people on duty after 4 p.m. to cope with the 60 to 100 young men who attend the evening sessions at each centre. In addition one centre offers mechanical engineering and electrical engineering in conjunction with a form of apprenticeship to local firms. Another centre at Kabutu has laid out a large area of land with a well organised nursery garden. People from the Cité can acquire a small holding and can be provided with the seeds they need, to help them cultivate their vegetable plots. This of course is of inestimable value in providing the local people with a form of subsistence to supplement their low earnings.

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In his visit to Katanga, Mr. Bradley also came across a brief survey which has been made of the unemployed youth of Elisabethville by Jean-Paul Muloway who is a student of the Institute of Local Studies in Elisabethville. After completing three years theoretical training at the Institute the students are required to make a survey in one of the Cités. Mr. Muloway's survey took him about a month and was made after many contacts, during the evenings, with groups, or gangs, of unemployed youths who were attending the "Cité de Jeunes", the Social Educational Centre at Kabutu or who were in the Juvenile Prison at Kapasa. To obtain his information he often joined in games and activities.

Mr. Muloway discovered that the majority of the young unemployed did not have their immediate parents in Elisabethville and that there was a high incidence of divorce, separation and polygamy. Badly nourished by other relatives, many had left their schools to find other ways of living. One boy of 16 whom the teachers agreed was one of the best students in the sixth class had suddenly left because the uncle with whom he was living could no longer afford to support him.

The shortage of places in the primary schools is also stressed. One school had had to refuse 600 applicants qualified for places and expected this number to increase next year. Some pupils lived far from school and eventually gave up classes because of the difficulty of covering the distance.

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Discipline in school depends upon corporal punishment or expulsion according to this report. One boy in the fifth class had been sent away because he had not had his hair cut. Two other boys, one of 7 and another of 8 years had been sent away for not having their pencils and they missed school for several weeks. X

At the same time Mr. Muloway found conditions of entry to the primary schools becoming stricter especially as to age. One boy in the fourth class who succeeded in his examinations was not admitted to the fifth class because he was already 14 years of age. Every other school he tried refused to take him because he was too old.

Moreover the difficulties which parents had with school fees were increased as fees were raised due to inflation etc. Even students reaching the highest classes were being obliged to abandon their education because their relatives could not pay the fees.

Most of these facts were known, but the merit of Mr. Muloway's survey is that it confirms the evidence and again highlights the real problems of young people in the Congo.

Mr. Bradley provided an encouraging account of the Cité de Jeunes (Boys Town) organised by Catholic Brothers which has already been mentioned in previous

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reports. The Ministry of Youth and Sports has now recognised the project officially and is paying the wages of a number of brick-layers and instructors for the carpentry shop-besides supplying labourers to help the boys in the making of bricks to be used for the construction of the first three dormitories and two new workshops. No less than 5,000 bricks a day are being made by this team of labourers and boys.

The Cité has also been adopted by the local Lion's and Rotary Clubs which, with the Banque du Congo and Union Minière, have provided sufficient funds for a light truck and for the purchase of the land adjoining the Cité (40 hectares in extent). This additional land will be cultivated for vegetables and market gardening.

Help is being sought from Oxfam of the United Kingdom for the purchase of a pipe-dredger for land drainage and for a tractor, tools, plants and seeds to launch the agricultural work. Other help has come or is coming from Misereor, Germany (100,000 DM for the construction of a workshop) Paepliches Missionwerk der Kindu, Germany (500,000 DM to construct dormitories for 200) De Bissochoppelijke Vasrenactie Holland (promise of 80,000 Fl. for a dormitory of 50) Centraal Missie Commissariaat, Holland (119,703 fl. for a carpenter's workshop) Benevolentia, Holland (promised 291,550 fl. for employment bureau, canteen,

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library and rooms for cultural activities) N.O.V.I.B. Holland, (amount not determined but prepared to help with the agricultural work) Comité Catholique Contre la Faim, France (154,000 N.Fr. for the construction of school buildings). Entraide de Fraternité, Belgium (promise of yearly grant to buy the materials for vocational classes) I.T.E.C.O. Assistance Technique, Belgium (offered 3 volunteers for 1966/9 to help with agricultural and building work). The UN Social Affairs Section has already helped the Cité de Jeunes with a large amount of equipment including tents and camping utensils, tools for agriculture, sports equipment and a projector.

From July to August, the Cité des Jeunes organised work camps in three of the Cités of Elisabethville i.e. in Albert, Kenga and Ruski. Typical was the Kenga camp which catered for 900 youths on a daily basis. The boys attended from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. and in return for service received soap, a mid-day meal and 5 francs. The service projects included levelling and clearing the roads and improving the facilities in and the surroundings of the camp itself. Project work took up the mornings: afternoons were reserved for sports and games. The food for the camps was supplied by "Caritas" a Catholic social agency and most of the personnel engaged in running the camps was recruited from volunteers from the schools and the University.

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Also in the Katanga, 15 km from Elisabethville are two Youth Agricultural Training Centres. These are not professional schools giving full courses. Rather are they intended for those young people out of school and out of work. Lukuni I and Lukuni II are engaged in the cultivation of the land for vegetables. Accommodation and vocational training is also provided. Lukuni II is being built by boys already trained at Lukuni I in bricklaying and masonry. The UN Social Affairs section has helped both these centres with sports equipment but has so far been unable to obtain help with capital or running expenses.

In Leopoldville, the limited activities of the Jeunesse Pionnière Nationale have continued, though they have now lost the services of the British volunteer who had been with them for nearly a year. Courses are still held for leaders at the Headquarters sited in the Kalamu suburb of Leopoldville. Five youth centres have been opened - three at Kalamu and two others in the cités. Two of these clubs are housed in large marquees on the Kalamu site. Some three hundred young people receive further education and a limited degree of trade training in the clubs which are open by day and cater for the unemployed. The marquees and all the furniture and equipment for these clubs has been donated by the UN Social Affairs section.

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In an effort to provide some agricultural experience, a vegetable garden has been laid out and several fruit trees planted. Unfortunately the agriculturalist appointed to the movement by the government has now moved on promotion to another post and has not yet been replaced. In connection with the future development of the Jeunesse Pionnière Movement, a pilot farm is planned. It is understood that the government has approved the spending of 50 million francs on the JPN and 50 million on the pilot farm but there has been no confirmation so far and certainly the funds are not yet available.

During the past few weeks, Mr. Bradley has been examining the possibility of organising a project to improve conditions at Camp Luka in Ngaliema, Leopoldville. Here, a squatter area is in a sad state from nearly all points of view. Houses are ramshackle, roads unmade, water difficult to obtain and families living in squalor. A group of young volunteers (the group which brought leadership to the youth of Stanleyville) has offered the help of its members to improve the wells and encourage self-help youth activities. The scheme is not yet under way because bicycles and food for the volunteers have not yet been obtained. The UN Social Affairs section has offered tents to house the volunteers for a period until a more effective shelter can be erected by the young people themselves.

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Thus, throughout the Congo there are authorities and organisations interested in and working with unemployed youth. The problem is great however and increasing in all the towns. These reports have not attempted to conceal the fact that these isolated efforts are but touching the fringes of the problem. In so far as they are helping a few young people to be more productive, they are quite invaluable. Nevertheless any general assessment of the situation strengthens the view that these schemes are only buying time until a nation wide programme linked with a great economic investment can be realised to solve the widespread problem of unemployment amongst the youth of the Congo.

ADMINISTRATIVE WORK

The administrative problems of the Social Affairs and Community Development Section came to a head in September when the budgets for 1966 were being prepared. It had proved impossible to find a suitable administrator on local terms for the section and the hopes expressed in the last quarterly report have not been realised.

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The whole question of administration was taken up by the Resident Representative personally. He has decided that the Section should divest itself of as much of this work as possible onto the administrative services of UNTAB and to ensure future help he has agreed to the creation of an administrative post within UNTAB to serve the various specialist sections of the UN.

Just how effective this will be in removing administrative responsibilities from the Senior Consultant and releasing him for more professional duties has yet to be seen. There are of course many matters which cannot be easily off - loaded. However, there is cooperation on all sides and for the rest of this year a genuine attempt will be made to concentrate on the professional work leaving to the UNTAB administration all that can be left by way of routine support services.

Transport is still difficult and reference is made to previous reports for the details. As this can also be regarded as an administrative concern however, the section will rely upon the efforts of the UNTAB administration to ensure the mobility of experts and to help the Congolese Government whenever possible.

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GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

As usual in these reports we refer back to the objectives set for the section by the Senior Consultant in his first reports on the Congo at the beginning of the year.

The work for a national development policy continues and in this respect this quarter has been extremely encouraging. In addition to the progress reported by Mr. Hayward in his work with the community development section of the central government, Mr. Sala and Mr. Van der Kloet have made headway with ~~their~~ provincial governments - too much headway too fast in the case of Lualaba with its 53 new posts!

The general interest in a national effort has increased amongst the civil servants. The policy document referred to in the last quarterly report which was written by the Senior Consultant in consultation with the various Ministers and with his experts is now under discussion, and a copy has gone to the Prime Minister. This document "Observations sur Développement Communautaire au Congo" deals with theory and practice with special reference to the form of organisation which has been adopted by the Congo. It is intended however to be no more than a first attempt at a draft for discussion. Its important features are its suggestions for a national policy, the social and

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economic justifications for community development and its treatment of ministerial practice.

Congolese officials are now working closely with community development experts and frequently travel with them on their missions. All projects are handled through the government, central and local, so that the involvement of the local authorities is now more effective than it has been in the past.

In its necessarily limited scope, community development by way of a variety of projects is still making its contribution to the attempt to create a viable economy for the country. The fact that so much has been done with so little, and that community development, or something akin to it, is so widely practiced, gives grounds for real confidence. If funds were available to finance all the projects already elaborated, there would be an upsurge of economic activity which would animate economic planning and serve to expand productivity. As we have tried to show in previous reports, and again in this one, the initiative is not difficult to find and in all areas there are people ready and willing to help themselves. They seek the tools and will do the job. Unfortunately the extent to which it has, so far, been possible to help them, has been far too limited and community development still needs to be integrated into an imaginative programme for economic recovery.

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2 An administration which is efficient, effective and conscientious is no over-night creation. It depends, as these reports have already suggested, on training, acquired experience and the establishment of principles and standards above reproach. These, in turn, depend upon a political background stable enough to transmit such experience and principles from one government to another. For most newly independent countries this will take time. For the Congo the events of the past five years have ensured that it will take a long time.

The interim must be a period of patient, painstaking and consistent work, with Congolese holding responsible office, sometimes for the first time. This is the context in which the Social Affairs and Community Development Section has been working during the past nine months. In this report we have been able to show some encouraging progress but as always this is tempered by our realisation that there is still a very long way to go and that a great deal will depend upon the political future of the country.

Professional cadres remain a problem because there involve changes in the basic structure of the civil service. The experts are still pressing for suitable legal changes and in fact it is known that most of the documentary preparation are made. In principle, the idea is accepted at all levels of

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the government but action is slow and it may be necessary to wait for the new government to settle to its task of regrouping the ministries. At least an attempt has been made in these last few months to ensure that any such a regroupment should not be the disaster which it has been for community development in the past.

It is hoped that this report on Social Affairs and Community Development in the Congo during the past quarter will convey the idea that if the efforts of the Section have been far from dramatically successful they **have not** been without both effect and satisfactions. The experts' greater confidence in the lasting value of their work is noticeable and it is significant that difficulties are now faced optimistically rather than with resignation.

BAT/2445/65

26 October 1965

To: Mr. W. Clifford, Principal Adviser, Social Affairs
From: A.C. Gilpin, Deputy Resident Representative
Subject: Advance leave and visit to Social Affairs, New York

I wish to bring to your attention the following message which we have just received from Headquarters on your behalf:

" This is to confirm that the Director of Personnel has approved the eight days advance leave requested by Mr. Clifford.

Kindly inform the expert that he is not supposed to receive any salary or fee for his assistance to the Loyala College in Montreal.

The Bureau of Social Affairs would like to see Mr. Clifford while in New York.

INDICATE
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Priority Nations traffic
is strictly limited

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UNATIONS NEW YORK

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USE DOUBLE SPACING

COTAB 1542

OR 46

HENDERSON FROM OSORIO-TAPALL. CLIFFORD TRAVELLING TO MONTREAL ON LEAVE PREPARED TO MAKE HIMSELF AVAILABLE TO HEADQUARTERS FOR TWO DAYS ON ROUTE IF YOU CONSIDER SUCH AN OFFICIAL VISIT USEFUL FOR REPORTING AND FUTURE PLANNING. WOULD ARRIVE NOVEMBER 14TH AT 2035 LEAVING 16/17TH FOR MONTREAL STOP IF YOU APPROVE GRATEFUL FOR NECESSARY AUTHORIZATION BY CABLE COPIED TO CLIFFORD 21 CLIFTON RISE WINDSOR. ACCOMMODATION FOR CLIFFORD AND WIFE WOULD BE REQUIRED FOR THREE NIGHTS. FLIGHT NUMBERS WILL BE CABLED IF VISIT APPROVED

L.O.R.

T.O.D.

BY: Social
Affairs

Drafted by: WC/mp
Authorized: A.C. Gilpin
Date: 25 Oct 1965



INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

12 October 1965

TO: Mr. G. L. Pennachio, Assistant to the Resident Representative
FROM: W. Clifford, Senior Consultant, Social Affairs
SUBJECT: Counter-part Funds - Projects 2 and 5

I acknowledge receipt of your memoranda on
the above projects. I attach a copy of a cable sent
today to obtain the action you require.

OCT 14 1965

ACTION

W. Pennachio

cc: MR. CLAUDE, Controller Auditor
Counter-part Fund Secretariat

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UNATIONS NEW YORK

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USE DOUBLE SPACING

COTAB 1460

COATES FROM OSORIO-TAFALL. MANY THANKS YOUR 1264. CLIFFORD HARRY
ACCEPT EXTENSION CONTRACT FOR THREE YEAR PERIOD ON CONDITIONS YOU STATE.

C-1

T.O.R.

BY:

Drafted by : A. C. Gilpin

Authorized : B. P. Osorio-Tafall

T.O.D.

ACQ/ed

Date : 4/10/65

C-1

ACTION
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A.

Follin

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see left

1965 OCT -1 PM 5:25
O.N.U.C.

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TECABOARD

LEO ;

1264 OSORIOTAFALL MY 1236 AFTER EXAMINATION NEW PROGRAMME
DEPARTMENT CONFIDENT REASONABLE PLACEMENT PROSPECTS WHEN
CLIFFORDS CONGO ASSIGNMENT ENDS. WE ACCORDINGLY OFFER
CLIFFORD EXTENSION CONTRACT NOW FOR THREE YEARS PERIOD
SUBJECT NORMAL RULES SEPARATION IF PLACEMENT SUBSEQUENTLY
NOT POSSIBLE ;

COATES "

COL 1264 1236 "

ACE/ed

Report in the ANNEX

BAT 2026/65

8 September 1965

To: Mr. F. De Thier, Acting Principal Adviser, Public Administration
From: A. C. Gilpin, Deputy Resident Representative
Subject: Your report on "Le Développement Communautaire en milieu Rural Africain".

Thank you very much for kindly letting me see your report on "Le Développement Communautaire en milieu Rural Africain", which I have read with great interest.

... I passed on the report to Mr. W. Clifford, our Principal Adviser on Social Affairs and Community Development, with a request for his comments. I have now received these and enclose a copy herewith. I am sure that Mr. Clifford will be happy to discuss the matter further with you if you so wish.

cc Mr. Clifford

OPERATION DES NATIONS UNIES
AU CONGO



UNITED NATIONS OPERATION
IN THE CONGO

BOITE POSTALE 7248
LEOPOLDVILLE
REPUBLIQUE DU CONGO
CABLE: ONUC LEOPOLDVILLE

90-01
AUG 31 1965

ACTION

30 August 1965

TO:	Mr. Pennacchio
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IN: A/S	

To : Mr. A.C. Gilpin
Deputy Resident Representative

From : W. Clifford
Senior Consultant, Social Affairs

Subject : Report on "Le Développement Communautaire
en milieu Rural Africain".

I regret the delay in returning this paper but three separate missions have prevented me giving it the attention it deserved until now.

I regard Mr. de Thier's paper as an interesting exercise in economics and in the definition of community development. It is indeed difficult to take exception to anything which the author's says since the objectives are nearly all desirable, and generally acknowledged as such by the experts in those different fields. However, I'm sure Mr. de Thier would not mind me drawing his attention to the fact that:

- (a) He has not taken into account the efforts made in the field of community development by the Government of the Congo or the UN since 1960;
- (b) His outline of the administrative structure required does not consider the difficulties which have been encountered in ministerial coordination with such a structure in the countries which have tried Community Development;
- (c) He does not consider the techniques of Community Development - only the broad administrative movement;

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- (d) He does not draw on the increasing wealth of experience of community development projects to find its faults. The paysannats of the Congo are a special case;
- (e) He does not consider the modern controversy of investment policy in under developed countries e.g. concentrated investment in industry or large scale production or uniform development to help the backward areas to share the benefits of investment. However his support of mechanised agriculture appear to support the former theory.
- (f) The essay suffers mainly from the apparent lack of direct contact with community development field work. If the author has such experience he should bring it into greater play.

These comments are not intended to detract in any way from what is a very competent essay on the Congo's development problems. I wish however we had known of the author's interest in this field. We would have helped him to extend his study.

OCT1 - 1965

90-01

ACTION

OPERATION DES NATIONS UNIES
AU CONGO



TO: Mr. Gilpin	UNITED NATIONS OPERATION IN THE CONGO
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INITIALS	W.C.

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

13 September 1965

TO: Mr. A.C. Gilpin, Deputy Resident Representative
FROM: W. Clifford, Senior Consultant, Social Affairs
SUBJECT: Administrative Assistance

W. Clifford

I refer to our conversation of today with Mr. Osorio-Tafall and would be grateful if the following administrative duties carried by this section could be transferred to appropriate departments of UN administration.

1. All Transport matters: i.e. not relating to vehicles issued to experts. This includes:
 - (a) Transport requests received from experts in the regions;
 - (b) Budgeting for replacement of present vehicles in 1966 and for future requirements e.g. 3 new experts expected in 1965/66;
 - (c) Contacts with garage when vehicles sent for repair or maintenance are overdue;
 - (d) All written requests in connection with vehicle maintenance, repair, replacement etc.
2. Stores: This is a temporary duty but will continue until present stocks are liquidated.
 - (a) Custody of keys
 - (b) Inventory of items
 - (c) Issues and Receipts
 - (d) Lists of items dealt with
 - (e) Liaison with experts seeking issues for voluntary bodies.

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3. Personnel:

- (a) Completion of monthly cards for locally recruited personnel;
- (b) Budgeting for future personnel requirements ;
- (c) Issuing of coded monthly salary cards to experts;
- (d) Issuing of all circulars to regional and Leopoldville based experts;
- (e) Forwarding of mail and other routine information to regional experts;
- (f) Preparation of Movement Orders for United Nations Flights;
- (g) Correspondence with local applicants for posts.

4. Accounts:

- (a) Handling of project (usually counterpart) funds, allocations, requests for releases and matters arising;
- (b) Purchases of materials when necessary - in Leopoldville and other regions;
- (c) Keeping lists of community development projects with amounts sought, granted, spent and balance remaining;
- (d) Handling of all receipts for funds expended.

5. Miscellaneous:

Transport of items carried for Social Affairs by UN Flight. Organisation of transport and accommodation for occasional voluntary groups working on projects. All accommodation and allowance queries of volunteers working with Social Affairs.

Preparation of lists of stationery and library requirements.

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I would be grateful if decisions taken on future procedure could be given in writing to enable me to inform our experts in the field to address requests directly or via the local administrative officer to the sections responsible. Such requests will be copied to me to enable me to follow up the action taken.

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AUG 30 1965

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28 August 1965

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To : Mr. A.C. Gilpin
Deputy Resident Representative

From : W. Clifford
Senior Consultant, Social Affairs

Subject : Budget for "Funds in Trust" for 1966

Although the broad outlines of this budget were discussed with me by Mr. Heneidi, I was never shown a copy of the proposal submission. As a result I did not know until yesterday that three posts I had sought were only included in a rather doubtful and tentative footnote. They were not estimated for the budget and the footnote has I find been omitted in the final draft, without any reference to me.

I would be grateful if the posts I sought could be included in the "Funds in Trust" estimate as all are badly needed. More important however I would greatly appreciate being consulted when drafts are prepared which affect the future financing of the work of this section. This method of preparing a budget without ever referring to the person responsible for the service - except for a brief preliminary chat makes it practically impossible to plan ahead.

cc: Mr. Flori, Director, Bureau of Economic Coordination
Mr. Heneidi ✓

OPERATION DES NATIONS UNIES
AU CONGO



UNITED NATIONS OPERATION
IN THE CONGO

BOITE POSTALE 7248
LEOPOLDVILLE
REPUBLIQUE DU CONGO
CABLE: ONUC LEOPOLDVILLE

90-01
T 100/2
AUG 30 1965

28 August 1965

ACTION

To : Mr. A.C. Gilpin
Deputy Resident Representative

From : W. Clifford
Senior Consultant, Social Affairs

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Subject : Budget for "Funds in Trust" for 1966

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cc: Mr. Flori, Director, Bureau of Economic Coordination
Mr. Heneidi