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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE  
HIGH COMMISSIONER'S PROGRAMME

Eleventh Session

1964 PROGRAMME - NEW PROJECTSPROPOSAL FOR ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES FROM RWANDA  
IN THE KIVU PROVINCE OF THE CONGO(submitted by the High Commissioner in support of the ILO Integrated  
Rural Development Programme)

1. At its tenth session in October 1963, the Executive Committee had before it for consideration document A/AC.96/209 entitled "UNHCR Programme for 1964". In the section dealing with Africa, paragraph 58, the High Commissioner drew attention to the planning which had taken place in co-operation with the ILO for the consolidation and integration of the refugee settlements in the Kivu Province of the Congo. After discussion of this idea the Executive Committee decided to take further action on the basis of more detailed proposals which the High Commissioner would present to the Committee in the course of 1964 (A/AC.96/214, paragraph 140).
2. Since then a special session of the Executive Committee was held in January 1964 at which further developments were reported regarding the refugees in Kivu and Burundi (A/AC.96/219, paragraphs 3-6). The unrest which was then described appears to have diminished and no further serious disturbances involving the refugees from Rwanda have arisen. However, the situation is not one that can be regarded with complacency. The refugees, including the latest newcomers resulting from the December and January troubles in Rwanda, scattered in the four bordering countries - the Congo, Burundi, Tanganyika and Uganda - require help, not only of a relief character, but technical aid plus some capital investment to enable them to re-establish themselves in conditions which will offer them the chance of a new life within the framework of the development plans of their country of asylum. To launch the refugees on this path will require the determined efforts of all concerned, the experts who provide the knowledge, the governments of asylum, the UNECR and other agencies providing financial assistance and, above all, the refugees themselves. 208

3. Unless such determined action is taken there is a very real danger that the situation will not remain stable; in fact, unless an impetus toward betterment is given it may deteriorate.

4. The present paper deals with the refugee settlements in Kivu for which the High Commissioner now recommends that an amount of \$198,000 be allocated to the ILO Zonal Development and Integration Project proposed for this area. In support of his recommendation the High Commissioner submits herewith the plan for Kivu drawn up by the ILO experts in collaboration with technical assistance experts of the United Nations family on the spot and with the staff of the UNHCR. (See annex to this document).

5. This plan is based upon the assumption that the settlement of the refugees in an area such as the Kivu Province cannot be successfully accomplished as a separate undertaking. Unless the local population, among whom the refugees are living, are also taken into account the refugees will be regarded as a privileged class. In these conditions there will be less chance of integrating the refugees with the local population and troubles between them and the assisted refugees will inevitably break out. In fact, the Central Government, foreseeing this development, have laid it down as a condition for helping the refugees that the aid be given to all persons within the zones selected for development, both the Congolese population and Rwanda refugees. It might be considered that, since the refugees have attained the subsistence level of the local population based upon itinerant cultivation of burned-over land, the UNHCR has done its job. However, as recent events have shown, unless the refugees can see a possibility of overcoming their precarious living conditions, they will remain a source of unrest and instability.

6. The present plan, therefore, is intended to help both Congolese and refugees, numbering 13,000 and 15,600 respectively. For the remaining 20,000 refugees, clustered around the urban areas, certain minimum services will be given in education, training and social assistance with the purpose of encouraging them to establish themselves near the refugee settlements where they may become associated with and benefit from their economic development.

7. The cost of the project will be borne by a number of agencies, the Congo Government and the UNHCR. The share attributed to the UNHCR totals \$198,000, or a little less than half the total. In addition, other elements of help, not mentioned in the Plan, are expected to be forthcoming, for example, in the field of education. The Plan will cover a period of about one year or until the end of June 1965. In fact, the Technical Assistance Board has already made it possible for the ILO and FAO

to send experts to prepare the project and the necessary government action has been taken to ensure their continuation until at least June 1965. The UNHCR contribution would cover the cost of capital expenditure and activities for which the participating agencies are unable to pay. The Plan may, therefore, be regarded as self-sufficient with certain clearly defined objectives which should be met before the end of 1965. Insofar as the ILO is concerned, the Plan can be carried out within the terms of its existing authorizations and appropriations. The position of the co-operating agencies is being ascertained by the ILO.

8. The ILO proposes to incorporate the present Plan in its larger Integrated Rural Development Project for the Congo. Whether this Project will in fact cover the whole Congo or whether it will be limited to certain selected provinces will depend upon the outcome of discussions with the appropriate authorities. In any case the Province of the Kivu will be chosen as one of the areas for implementation of this Project when it has been approved. It would then absorb the work now being started in Kivu for the integration of the refugees and it would carry on this work to more extensive fields of economic development. On one point the understanding is clear: if the wider Integrated Rural Development Project for whatever reason does not come to pass, the present Plan for integrating refugees will be carried out and will be worthwhile by itself. Therefore, the present Plan can be completed within the limits set for it without further contributions from the UNHCR Programme funds and without prejudicing the financial decisions which the other agencies concerned may need to take. The larger Project of the ILO will require separate consideration and while the two operations are related they are not at all mutually dependent. It is the intention of the High Commissioner to maintain an interest in the realization of this project and to maintain a presence in the area to keep an eye on the refugee problem there, especially from the viewpoint of international protection.

9. As is made clear in the preceding paragraph, the text of which has been cleared with the ILO, the allocation proposed for this programme would be a one-time contribution. The High Commissioner wishes to add that he would consider this as the last contribution that would have to be made from programme funds to this particular group of refugees. This does not preclude the possibility that UNHCR, at the request of the ILO, may have to stimulate interest outside the programme to finance ILO efforts to the extent that they are of essential importance to these refugees. The total cost of this Plan is estimated at about \$400,000 as indicated in the Plan and the Executive Committee is asked to agree to an allocation of \$128,000

PLAN OF OPERATIONS FOR A PRELIMINARY PROGRAMME (1964-65)  
OF INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN KIVU PROVINCE

I. The general aim of the following proposed programme is to lay the foundations for an integrated rural development campaign in Kivu and at the same time to promote the integration of the Rwanda refugees into the rural population of that Province. The realization of this programme with UNHCR support in the year 1964-65 should make it possible in 1965 to launch the general development plan proposed by the ILO experts on uniform lines and without discrimination. Four areas have been selected for the project:

	<u>Congolese</u>	<u>Refugees</u>
(1) Kalonge	3,000	3,200
(2) Katobo and Ruzizi	4,000	6,900
(3) Ngwesche	6,000	500
(4) Bibwe and Ihula	<u>        </u>	<u>5,000</u>
	13,000	15,600

There are also plans for providing the refugees scattered around the urban areas, who are estimated at more than 20,000, with certain minimum services in the forms of education, training and social welfare and for encouraging them to settle on unoccupied land near the centres selected where they could obtain help in land settlement and economic development. The aim of direct aid to these people will not be to keep them in towns but to prepare them for a rural way of life.

It is hoped that UNHCR will be able to contribute \$198,000, which is less than half of the total required to complete this initial project in 1964-65. Thereafter responsibility for the operations is expected to be assumed by ILO, the other participating organizations and the Government of Congo, though ILO envisages possible recourse to the good offices of UNHCR for further funds which may be necessary.

It has been estimated that there were originally some 50-60,000 refugees from Rwanda in the Kivu Province of Congo. That estimate was perhaps exaggerated, but it has proved impossible to determine the exact number of refugees. Of those who have been assisted by UNHCR and the League of Red Cross Societies, 15,600 are concentrated in the "chefferies" and come under this project.

Some 20,000 refugees are said to be scattered between Bukavu and Goma, on Idkwi Island and on the Ruzizi Plain. The efforts of UNHCR and the League of Red Cross Societies, combined with the allocation of land by the customary authorities, have saved the refugee communities from the complete destitution consequent on their exodus. It can be said that their living standards, though not as good as in their country of origin, are up to those of the Bashi or Bafulero communities that received them. It should also be noted that the living standards of the indigenous inhabitants of Kivu are still very low and that theirs is still basically a subsistence economy. The low standards are due to the traditional practice of itinerant cultivation of burnt-over land. Refugees practising this system are liable to be kept down to the same income levels unless helped from outside to break the habit.

As long as the refugees continue to live at their present subsistence level with no opportunity to improve their living conditions and education, they will regard settlement in these centres as something purely temporary for them. All students of the problem have come to the conclusion that the local population will oppose any determined effort to help the refugees achieve a higher standard of living than their own. A programme restricted to the refugees would create social inequalities which could only work to their disadvantage and provoke hostility towards them.

The only solution, therefore - and here is the purpose of this project and of the later integrated rural development project - is to spare no effort in helping the two communities to go forward together, intermingling as much as possible, so that the refugees for their part achieve better living conditions than those in overpopulated Rwanda and become respected citizens of Congo and that the Congolese for theirs become active members as well as beneficiaries of a dynamic society and associate the change with the presence of the refugees.

Then the human potential of the Rwanda community, the demographic dynamism of the indigenous inhabitants, and their qualities as farmers, the fertility of the soil, the durability of solid customary systems, a considerable patrimony of existence of adequate agricultural experience and comparative political stability will together help to turn Kivu into a model area for integrated rural development activities.

## II. The objectives of the project are:

General and psychological: to demonstrate the rural development techniques that may later be applied throughout the country.

Practical and concrete: to ascertain by experiment what radical changes can be made in economic and social structures to expedite the development process and draw the people out of their subsistence economy habits.

Immediate: to raise the Kivu people's standard of living and to expand agricultural production in the Province.

With special reference to refugees: to settle them, attach them to their new lands and integrate them into the economic flows and the social life of the host communities.

It is also to be hoped that the project will have the effect of attracting into the selected zones those refugees now scattered between Bukavu and Goma or near the frontier whose presence is both a serious problem for the Congolese authorities and the main obstacle to the permanent integration of all Rwanda refugees.

## III. Methods

After devoting several months to a preliminary study of the area, the ILO experts recommend the following modus operandi:

New flexible machinery independent of political or administrative influences should be introduced. This will require a Rural Development Board with a legal status conferred by law or regulation, composed of official representatives of the authorities, the customary chiefs and the private sector. The statutes of the Board must prescribe that it shall perform its functions with the assistance and in accordance with the technical advice of the experts assigned by the international organizations for the execution of the integrated rural development project in Kivu. The tasks of the Board will be to initiate development activities, to supervise their execution and to find the finance. In the preliminary phase, i.e. in the year 1964-65, the initiative in immediate activities and preparations for the future project will lie with the project chief, who must seek the advice of each of the interested groups. The development will demand the mobilization of all existing forces: customary chiefs, private sector, research institutes (INEAC, IRSAC), departments or

individuals in the administration now without directives or material facilities. Development activities should be simultaneous at all levels and pursued by every available means.

In addition to the country's own potential, recourse will be had to every form of outside assistance, whose use should be co-ordinated under the approved development programme.

Lastly, and above all, activities should be as flexible as possible. On the practical side, every organization helping to finance this preliminary programme should preferably administer its own funds, the project chief being responsible only for co-ordination and implementation of projects. To facilitate co-ordination, on-the-spot control is advisable.

#### IV. Action proposed for 1964

1. Basic activities to improve the economic infrastructure:
  - construction or reconditioning of access roads;
  - drainage;
  - soil protection.
2. Activities to improve agricultural production:
  - development of existing crops (tea) and introduction of new crops;
  - improvement of cropping methods and farm implements;
  - distribution of selected food-crop seeds;
  - preliminary re-afforestation work;
  - pasture improvement;
  - establishment of a stud-farm for cattle and sheep to be allocated later;
  - re-organization of existing co-operatives.
3. Training activities:

For the first year vocational training work will be confined to simple emergency courses for a few leaders in community craft services. In planning training for more-skilled workers the project will ask for help from the vocational training specialists already working in Congo.

As regards co-operative activities, the expert will give priority to in-service training and education for the staff of existing co-operatives. The preliminary programme will be carried out with the help of trained staff on the spot (student teachers, farming instructors, nurses and



veterinary assistants). This period will be used to evaluate needs and to prepare a training plan for the future.

An additional activity budgeted for is the refugee secondary school at Katobwe.

4. Social welfare activities:

Education: The Programme will take over the schools set up by UNHCR and the Red Cross. Necessary improvements and the incorporation of these schools in the Congolese educational system will be planned in agreement with UNESCO.

Health: The Programme will take over nursing staff and dispensaries, the incorporation of which in the health services of the Province will be planned in conjunction with WHO. A general vaccination campaign and a health education campaign will be carried out in collaboration with the WHO mobile health team. Joint action on the Kwashiorkor problem will shortly be taken with WHO, the specialized section of IRSAC and possibly UNICEF; it should take the form of distribution of milk and other proteins through the women's rural institutes assisted by mission and other personnel. A long-term project will be prepared, in consultation and in collaboration with interested organizations, to tackle this problem in all its aspects - social, economic and institutional. It is proposed under this project, with the co-operation of the missionary organizations, to establish five women's rural institutes attached to the community centres. Later projects will be planned in conjunction with the UN Bureau of Social Affairs.

Organization and civic affairs: The experts will rely for the implementation of the preliminary programme on existing structures (customary chiefs, permanent "chefferie" councils, refugee leaders etc.). Subsequently a training programme for community leaders and general administrative officers will be arranged in combination with a further training programme for all technicians involved in carrying out the integrated rural development programme.

V. General administration, management and information services

Administration: The preliminary programme will be administered as outlined above in section III. The project chief will be responsible for making



proposals to set up the Development Board before the end of the initial project so as to ensure continuity.

Management: For the year 1964, also to ensure some continuity, the mission will assume responsibility for equipment and staff now at the disposal of the Red Cross, and will accordingly apply for the necessary funds. For the later programmes the mission hopes to be able to take over the surplus equipment it needs from ONUC.

Information: The mission proposes to set up later a centre for the production of audio-visual media and literature, which might serve for similar programmes in other Congo provinces. Some rudimentary equipment will shortly be available. A Gestetner machine has already been purchased.

#### VI. Funds

In the year 1964-65 the funds available for the completion of the initial project are as follows:

From ILO: 3 experts (1 project chief, already in the field, 1 expert in rural training, 1 expert in co-operation)  
(To these 3 experts ILO will add an instructor to introduce community craft services);

3 vehicles

Training and demonstration equipment

Minimum cost \$50,000

Note: As regards the co-operation between international organizations proposed below, the assistance envisaged, except for full-time experts, will depend on the availability of their technical personnel in Congo and, in certain cases, on the results of discussions now taking place.

From WHO:

WHO will provide the guidance and advice required in the project area on the lines agreed between it and the national and provincial Ministers of Public Health. Advice will include the promotion of health activities and vaccination campaigns including small-pox vaccination. But WHO will not provide technical personnel for running dispensaries. If necessary, WHO will discuss with the Congolese Government the advisability of applying under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance for any consultant personnel required to ensure the

smooth running of the project from the medical and health points of view. The chief WHO consultant in Congo may when necessary recommend that the national public health authorities appoint a Congolese doctor to the integrated rural development project so as to ensure continuity in health aspects.

From FAO:

FAO will provide the necessary guidance and advice under the direction of its Provincial adviser. This will include the technical services, as part of their normal duties in the Province, of:

- 1 forestry expert, already in the field (part-time);
- 1 veterinary expert, already in the field (part-time);

In addition FAO will provide a full-time agronomist

Estimated contribution for 12 months

\$30,000

From the UN Bureau of Social Affairs:

- 1 community development expert already in the field (part-time)

From UNESCO:

It is proposed that UNESCO through its mission in Congo should study educational problems in the areas affected and existing conditions in the schools set up for the refugees, with a view to making recommendations on the measures required:

- (a) to bring the refugees' primary schools, with the necessary modifications, under the Congolese national system;
- (b) to initiate improved educational opportunities, especially in the different branches of secondary education;
- (c) to launch general literacy and adult education projects, in order to demonstrate the contribution such projects can make to an integrated rural development programme.

From UNICEF and other organizations:

In order to cover all aspects of the project, efforts will be made to obtain additional assistance in the social welfare field, especially as regards medical supplies. Negotiations will also continue with interested governments and organizations, with a view to bringing other experts and volunteers into the project and thus widening its practical value and scope.

From ONUC (civil operations):

Services of various technicians, transport, supplies, vehicles and vehicle maintenance and fuel:

valued at \$25,000

From Congo Central Government:

Possible budget appropriation of 10 million Congolese francs,  
i.e., \$60,000

From Provincial Government of Central Kivu:

Services of some junior administrative staff, previous technical studies and buildings with an estimated rentable value of \$2,000

From the communities themselves:

As much voluntary labour as possible from the beneficiary communities will be used on works of general interest other than any entailing technical qualifications or permanent employment. The value of this voluntary labour, while possibly considerable, cannot, for practical reasons, be estimated in advance.

Note: As is usual in integrated rural development programmes, work done by those benefiting from the assistance will be remunerated as follows:

- (a) No payment for work done on the beneficiary's own land or to his direct advantage.
- (b) Occasional unskilled work done for the community is normally unpaid but may be remunerated by a subsistence allowance, preferably in kind, as an incentive.
- (c) Skilled work and continuous unskilled work, even done for the community, is paid for at current rates.

Each expert participating in the programme will also be asked to prepare a short popular pamphlet on his subject explaining in simple terms the principles and purposes of the proposed activities. These papers will form the basis of a rural people's library.

Fuller descriptions will be supplied later of some activities, like those of co-operatives and small industries and the efforts of other organizations, now under study. The utilization of further resources might be considered as the programme develops.

VII. Programme estimates to be submitted for examination by UNHCR

The list covers the purchase of hand tools similar to those already distributed by UNHCR. Care will be taken to use these tools for work on the tea plantations and "chefferie" farms, where they will remain the property of the project, or to distribute them only to beneficiaries who have not previously received such tools or who can show that any received have been worn out in use.

- (1) Financing the incorporation of Red Cross activities (provisional action)  
 Red Cross running expenses (staff, instructors, nurses, medicines, fuel etc.) now amount to some \$5,000 a month. Two-thirds of these expenses are requested for 9 months of operation,  
 i.e. \$30,000.

(2) Immediate development activities (first phase)

Apart from the additional action on behalf of the secondary school at Katobwe, this phase mainly concerns the initial financing of agricultural production, which must be closely pursued in succeeding years.

(a) Introduction of tea nurseries in the Walungu and Kalonge areas  
 (Nurseries proposed at Burhale - Muzinzi and Rambo).

Establishment of the nursery (land clearance, purchase of seed, planting, protection), at \$175 per hectare planted,

i.e., \$175 x 60 \$10,500

Shade plant nurseries (Crevilea) 700

Wages of 2 agricultural auxiliaries at \$60 per month for 12 months, i.e., \$60 x 18 x 2 2,400

Equipment for these auxiliaries (bicycles etc.) 500

2 shelters with equipment 500

Planting tools for 2 teams of 10 men (10 hoes, 10 machetes, 2 watering-cans, 8 forks, 1 axe, 1 saw, 6 hammers, 6 pairs of pincers, 2 kg. nails, 4 forcing frames, 6 secateurs 400

\$15,000

The 2 auxiliaries selected (1 Mushi, 1 refugee) will be given 2-3 weeks' preliminary training (at the Mulungu INEAC station).

(b) Additional action on behalf of refugees at Kalonge

Purchase of 40,000 tea plants, 18 months to 2 years old, to plant 4 hectares for the Tschaminunu refugees. 40,000 x 3.5 per plant \$1,000

Transport of plants over 25 km 200

Deforestation equipment (30 axes, 50 machetes, 10 spades, 20 hoes, 5 levers, 3 winches + cables, chains, tackle) 1,500

Sawing equipment (6 pit saws) and saw-setting tools	\$200
Purchase of vegetable seeds and seedlings (beans, maize, sweet potatoes, sorghum, onions, peas, broad beans, potatoes) at 500 Fr.C. per family for 1,000 families	3,000
	<hr/> \$5,900

(c) Secondary school for refugees at Katobwe

(Subject to checking of their legal right to the land)

Reconstruction of an irrigation canal -	
50 metres of $\phi$ 1.2 - ARACO piping	300
Water supply survey - initial installation	1,700
Small farm implements for 25 labourers	150
Purchase of vegetable seeds and seedlings	50
5-hectare pilot plantation of pineapple, citrus fruits and papaya - including preparation of soil, tools etc. 500 hectare man-days. 50% contribution	500
Purchase of citrus fruit plants at the Nvoisi INEAC station (Lower Congo). 50% contribution	700
Harvesting equipment for 900 papaya/hectare and 2 m <sup>2</sup> of oak per shade section. 50% contribution	600
	<hr/> \$4,000

(d) Katobo-Kahololo area

General equipment: 3 altimeters, 3 simple levels, 6 compasses, 4 surveyors chains	\$ 300
Supplying of vegetable seeds and seedlings for 1,000 families at 200 Fr.C. per family	1,400
Simple bringing-in of 3 springs	200
Experimental tea plantations in uplands:	
Preparation of ground and fencing of 10 ares	100
Purchase of 1,000 INEAC selected cuttings for upland growing	100
For experimental stock-breeding station:	
1 spray-deep, barbed wire, nails, staples and tools (shears, hammers etc.)	900

Veterinary equipment: 50 cauldrons, 25 kg Coppertox,  
6 spray-guns, etc. \$1,500

Cattle herds

Purchase of 2 Borane bulls from the Itumbue ELIT  
stud farms - \$200 x 2 400

50 locally bred cows and heifers to be bought in the  
Ruzizi Plain 5,000

Sheep flocks (improved local breed) 300  
30 rams (\$10) 1,800

360 ewes (\$5)  
15 hectares of Guatemala grass (INEAC purchase -  
transport over 200 km) 500  
300

Fertilizer for experimentation

Cost of prospecting and surveying the Kahololo area  
as a future stock-breeding area for the Katobo  
refugees 1,500

\$14,300

In part payment for the stock supplied, the beneficiary communities will be asked to help with labour in the surveying of the Kahololo breeding area, to clear and repair 32 km of road in Kahololo at 100 man-days per km, i.e.,  $32 \times 100 \times 50 =$  160,000 Fr.C. (for the record)

Summary of first phase

\$15,000

(a) Tea nurseries 5,900

(b) Additional action, Kalonge 4,000

(c) Secondary school, Katobwe 14,300

(d) Katobo - Kahololo \$39,200

(3) First phase extension

So as to make the best use of the funds earmarked for tea growing in the first phase, to broaden the scope and psychological effects of the scheme, and to initiate operations in northern Kivu it is proposed (1) to double nursery capacity and (2) to purchase direct 40,000 tea plants available at the Mulungu INEAC station.

That purchase will make it immediately possible to put 4 hectares under tea, i.e. to provide a family plantation of 10 ares for each of 40 families in Tschaminunu or Tshigiri, who will be able to win their first harvest in March 1966. One third of this scheme or an equivalent part of the first scheme will be carried out in the Bibwe area of northern Kivu:

Purchase of 2 tons of seed at 25 B.frs./kg	\$1,000
Planting of nurseries and maintenance for 12 months at rate of 250 man-days per 25 kg of seed	7,000
Shade plants (seeds and nurseries)	700
Purchase of 40,000 INEAC plants at 12 Fr.C. each	3,600
Transport of 40,000 INEAC plants; Mulungu to Tschaminunu or Tshigiri	300
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	\$12,600

#### (4) Second phase

The funds earmarked for the second phase are to be devoted to social and educational purposes, proposed activities being arranged in an order of priority so that those deemed most urgent and important can be geared to the funds available.

##### 1st scheme:

<u>Restoration of the Mulamba dispensary building</u> (Walungo territory)	\$1,000
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##### 2nd scheme:

<u>Participation in the anti-smallpox vaccination campaign</u> for the whole population in the Katobo-Lemera, Kalonge and Ngweshe areas (approximately 240,000 persons). 3-months campaign to be carried out through local dispensaries in collaboration with WHO.	\$700
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##### 3rd scheme:

<u>Health education campaign</u> Share in cost of the health education campaign to be conducted in co-operation with WHO (provision of insecticides, raticides, treatment and demonstration equipment)	\$1,000
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##### 4th scheme:

<u>Restoration of Rambo dispensary (Kalonge) - repairs</u>	300
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5th scheme:

<u>Educational supplies for 6 schools at \$100 per school</u>	600
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6th scheme:

Audio-visual teaching equipment:

1 16-mm projector, 230 volts	
1 35-mm projector, 1 screen and 1 generator (1½ kVA/230 V)	
	1,200

7th scheme:

Arrangements for farm school at Muzinzi

Share in training expenses	
Repairs to dormitories and class-rooms	3,000
1st term for co-operative and agricultural extension workers (4 months): 8 candidates sponsored by the Provincial Agricultural Service	(for the record)
Travelling expenses, teaching material, literature, furniture, projection apparatus (epidiascope)	2,500
Tools	2,500
Seeds, plants, transport	400
Fertilizers	300
	<hr/> \$8,700

Summary of second phase

	\$1,000
(1) Mulamba dispensary	700
(2) Vaccination campaign	1,000
(3) Health education campaign	300
(4) Repairs to Rambo dispensary	600
(5) Educational supplies for primary schools	1,200
(6) Audio-visual equipment	8,700
(7) Farm school at Muzinzi	<hr/> \$13,500

(5) Third phase

Funds earmarked for this third phase are mainly intended to obtain the necessary facilities under the 1964 programme (seeds and seedlings, farming and herding training centres, community and craft workshops, tools, women's rural institutes) to ensure full implementation of the general programme as from 1965.

Preparations for reafforestation programme

Preparation of land for 4 nurseries of 1½ hectares each	(self-help)
Installation and maintenance of 4 nurseries, 12 months	\$3,000
Nursery equipment and fertilizers	2,000
	<u>\$5,000</u>

Preparations for pasture improvement programme

Setting-up of fields for propagating Guatemala grass and other fodder plants recommended by FAO experts and IRSAC investigators at rate of 3 hectares per development area	\$1,500
Fertilizers	500
	<u>\$2,000</u>

Farm school at Muzinzi

(Scheme ancillary to work under second phase on reconditioning the Muzinzi farm)	
Restoration of 40 hectares of pasture	\$2,500
Purchase of 4 bulls	700
Construction of students' accommodation	2,500
Purchase of working and demonstration equipment (type - 65 Ferguson + tractor implements)	5,000
	<u>\$10,700</u>

Setting-up of Katobo stud farm and training centre

A preliminary estimate made with the experts suggests, to cover the cost of initial activities and purchases, a round sum of:	<u>\$15,000</u>
(a detailed study, now in progress, will be communicated shortly)	

Setting-up of a central base and 5 community craft workshops at Bibwe, Tschaminunu, Tschifunzi, Mulenge and KatoboMulti-purpose community craft workshops

5 workshops (3 to be opened in 1964, 2 to be prepared in 1965), at \$4,000 each	\$20,000
Preparation of central workshop stores and experimental centre	3,000
Imported equipment, stocks and tools for workshops	6,000

Central workshop

Machinery, wood and iron, universal woodworker, circular saw, vertical drill, grinder, shearing machine, oxy-acetylene welder, compressor, wood and iron vices, etc. (detailed list available later)	\$20,000
Supplies of teaching and demonstration material stocking of wood to be dried for future work	4,500
	<hr/> \$53,500 <hr/>

Setting-up of women's rural institutes

5 women's rural institutes at Bibwe, Tschaminunu, Tschifunzi, Mulenge and Katobo - 100 m <sup>2</sup> buildings at 400 Frs.C. per m <sup>2</sup>	\$12,500
Educational equipment and furniture	4,000
(Free contributions of milk to be sought; administration by missionary personnel)	

Summary of third phase

Re-afforestation preliminaries	\$5,000
Pasture improvement preliminaries	2,000
Farm school at Muzinzi	10,700
Katobo stud farm and herding training centre	15,000
Central base and community craft workshops	53,500
Women's rural institutes	16,500
	<hr/> \$102,700 <hr/>

General summary

Preparatory work	\$30,000
First phase	39,200
First phase extension	12,600
Second phase	13,500
Third phase	102,700
	<hr/>
<u>Total:</u>	<u>\$198,000</u>

UNHCR is therefore requested to provide a sum of \$198,000 out of a total for the year 1964-65 of \$400,000 of costed contributions. It is hoped in addition to obtain contributions of medicines, powdered milk, etc.'. The UNHCR contribution would therefore be less than half the budgeted total.

Although the UNHCR contribution is expected to be in the form of a grant, it would be preferable from all points of view if aid given to develop marketable produce took the form of a controlled credit refundable when returns come in. Every effort will be made to that end. Loans recovered would be re-used to continue development on similar lines and, possibly, to meet expenditure on welfare.

Unless outside events interfere with the smooth development of the programme it is expected that within the time required for the tea plantations to show a profit (approximately 3 years) the efforts of the government and of the Development Board, supplemented by available loans and grants - and given advice from and co-ordination between the international agencies - will suffice to launch both refugees and the Congolese living in the area on a period of self-help development. These efforts should then be continued over a wider area for a longer period (say, 10 years) to ensure that the entire Kivu Province takes its proper place in the economic development of the Republic.