

ABOUT THE 8 MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS FOR 2015

WHERE ARE WE IN CONGO ?

ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY AND HUNGER

Congo experiences routinely outbreaks of acute malnutrition that threaten thousands of lives.

ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION

Primary education is not free and compulsory. Half of the children (3 million) are out of school.

PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER WOMEN

Ranked 145 out of 157 countries in 2008, Congo had the greatest gender inequalities in the area of empowerment.

REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY

Ranked 210 of 213 countries in 2012, the under 5 years mortality rate, per 1,000 births in Congo is 146 neonatal.

IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH

153rd countries of 181 in 2011, the maternal mortality rate per 100,000 births in Congo are 670.

COMBAT HIV/AIDS, MALARIA AND OTHER DISEASES

The situation is still critical. Only 12% of HIV-positive patients are receiving antiretroviral drugs, and 95% of women living with AIDS don't have access to treatment.

ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

Uncontrolled extraction of Congo's natural resources has lead to environmental degradation (deforestation, species extinction, pollution, etc.).

DEVELOP A GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT

The results of a partnership with the Congo, a politically unstable country and one of the most corrupt in the world, cannot be positive.

FACE

Forum des Associations
Congolaises de l'Étranger



FACE

Forum of Congolese
Associations Abroad

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No health and education without peace
No peace without justice and human rights
Results of aid for health and education

Forum of Congolese Associations Abroad is an international network that brings together organizations and individuals from civil society and Congolese diaspora supportive friends of the Congolese people to broaden and strengthen a dynamic associative movement Congo for a new solidarity.

The members of FACE engage to participate in an intensive lobbying and take action to:

Concerning the situation in eastern DR Congo

1. Condemn and take action against Rwanda, the main obstacle to peace and a threat to the integrity of the Congo, because of its role in the organization, support and funding armed groups in eastern Congo ;
2. Ensure that the suspected perpetrators of genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity committed in Congo are brought to trial at the international Courts.

About the general situation in the country

3. Promote a new leadership in the DRC, including electoral approach offering more guarantees of transparency as a source of legitimacy and stability of public institutions ;
4. Report violations of human rights and individual and collective liberties committed throughout the country ;
5. Provide significant support to change agents who fight on the ground and assist victims of political intolerance.

POWER UNION

No development without peace
No peace without justice and respect for human right

Two years before 2015, the year of the fulfillment of the objectives of the Millennium Development Goals, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) will not achieve any of the eight goals.

Lack of peace

Since the early 90s in the armed conflict in the DRC, hundreds of thousands of women have been victims of systematic rape and Sterilizing sexual mutilation. tens of thousands of children were used as child soldiers, millions of people, mostly women and children are internally displaced, millions of civilians were massacred, etc. More than 80 multinational companies have participated in the illegal exploitation of natural resources, helping to fuel the cycle of wars of aggression and exacerbate extreme impoverishment of the population.

Corruption and violations of Human Rights

Not easy to achieve these goals in one of the most corrupt countries in the world (160th spot of 176 in Transparency International's 2012 ranking). DRC, public funds are subject to systematic diversion. Even vaccines are diverted and sold on the black market. The lack of responsible leadership at the top of the state and the non-respect of human rights (assassinations, abductions, extrajudicial killings, arbitrary arrests, torture, etc.) are all obstacles to development.

Fight against impunity and the need for Justice

After a seven-day visit to Congo in August, the Deputy High Commissioner of the United Nations Human Rights, Flavia Pansieri appealed for the fight against impunity and the strengthening of respect for human rights, "the only possible way to stabilize the country," she said. Justice consists in an effective fight against impunity for grave crimes and redress for victims.

RECOMMENDATIONS

After multiple political transitions in the DRC, the most appropriate strategies to give effect to the peace, justice, respect for human rights and development, consist including Norway, the European Union, the United Nations and all the International Community :

1. Dismantle the network of destruction of human life and connections looting of Congo's resources between Rwanda, Uganda, the belligerents and multinational corporations.
2. Support justice for the victims of crimes committed during the wars and other serious damage to life and human rights.
3. Contribute to the creation of responsible leadership at the top of the state capable of ensuring the safety of people and a decent quality of their living conditions.
4. Encourage the holding of truly democratic elections to enable the Congolese people to take control of their own destiny.

Without the stabilization of country, the Democratic Republic of Congo remains stationed in the classification of the tail of the index of human development.