

## Democratic Republic of Congo

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### Medicine and Science

As the Congolese government, our country needs help in order to ensure its safety in the face of pandemics and other global health risks. As of now, we are working to improve the health of our citizens. We require NGO's and other governments' to give aid in the form of medicine, training, and professionals to address possible health concerns. Specifically, organizations such as Doctors without Borders and the World Health Organization aid and support our country in these areas. Currently, diseases such as HIV, perpetuated by the problem of rape, are ripping the population to shreds. Appropriate protection against this could help our country back onto the path towards success. Although we do not have the largest medical community, it is our duty as the government to try to protect our citizens from a possible pandemic. In order to do this as effectively as possible, it is imperative that we cooperate with other nations and organizations, as discussed above. We would look most favorably upon foreign aid in the form of money, as that will help us to expand the number of hospitals and doctors in the country.

### Legal System of the Congo

The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) has an international reputation of being one of the most chaotic countries in the world. In 1954, people everywhere were shocked to hear about a Congolese man named William Unek who, in the course of three years, managed to kill 57 people in primarily hand-to-hand combat while evading the authorities. Today, even after a new constitution and legal system were adopted in May of 2005, the combination of a weak court system with corrupt and arbitrary law enforcement still makes it difficult for the DRC's legal system to stabilize the country in an effective way.

The reforms, which took place in 2005 in the DRC, were meant to balance power more evenly between the executive and judiciary branches of the Congolese government. Although the Congo follows the three-branch archetype laid forth by democracies like the United States, the government is heavily dominated by the executive branch known as the Muzito Cabinet. The cabinet of the DRC is composed of members of the only allowed political party, and, because of its incredible power, many residents of the Congo refer to it solely as "the government." This central institution and many provincial governments all have their own police forces, which enforce the country's laws. Prior to 2005, there was no high court that ensured that these police forces adhered to the country's constitution. This led some police officers to extort bribes and fines from citizens for small crimes, many of which were manufactured. While crafting the country's new constitution, the lower house of the DRC's legislative branch recognized that it had to strengthen the power of the court system. A court with the power to hold police forces accountable against the Constitution and settle disputes between the Cabinet and regional government was established. Although this change was definitely a step in the right direction, it did not go far enough to ensure the fair administration of justice in the Congo. Outside the capital, the DRC's judiciary system is still barely present, and intense limitations

on freedom of speech by the Cabinet make it difficult for people to speak out against corrupt law enforcement. The Congo will need to do more if it wishes to ensure a more fair legal system for its people.

### Security

The Democratic Republic of Congo is confident that it can maintain the peace and provide health assistance to its citizens. Through growing infrastructure and preparedness programs, the Congo is ready to meet any challenges posed by a pandemic and maintain security during the event.

The Congo is currently working jointly with the U.N., the United States, as well as other global partners to ensure that proper infrastructure is in place to deal with health issues. The Congo has a growing number of programs sponsored through the Congolese government and the U.N. that encourage safe health practices as well as provide necessary infrastructure to maintain the health of the citizens. Through its growing program and commitment to its citizens the Congo has taken significant steps forward in providing health care as well as creating hospitals and other necessary infrastructure to combat disease. While the state of health in the Congo continues to improve, the government is taking steps to affirm its commitment to preventing disease while providing health care. As health becomes less dire of an issue for the Congolese people, it fosters further stability in the region as well as increased confidence in the government.

The Congolese army is ready to assist in the event of a disease outbreak. We are confident that Congolese forces acting in union with U.N. peacekeepers can maintain peace, rule of law, and health for the Congolese citizens. However, as military funding is limited, we respectfully request funds to further train our armed forces to deal with biological warfare. As we continue to put an emphasis on fostering strength, training and reliability in our armed forces we continue to grow a force for good. This force is more than prepared to respond and assist in the situation of a disease outbreak. The armed forces are in constant communications with the Ministry of Health and are prepared to act jointly for the betterment of the Congolese citizens. In summation the Congolese governments is confided that it can maintain security during a disease outbreak and in doing so provide the necessary help to its citizens to combat whatever health problems may arise.

### Economy and Resources

We would like international aid which we would use to improve infrastructure in our country. This infrastructure would allow the Congolese government to better obtain and manage our resources that are causing a lot of instability in our country. Infrastructure would help us because our natural resources are dispersed throughout our country. Not only would this aid improve our roads and communications, but also allow the Congolese government to have stronger control on regulating the private industries that run these mines. This aid would also help private industry, which would help our economy. Although our natural resources have caused lots of international conflict in the past, we do not believe that regulation from outside powers is necessary. Our hope is to be able to better control our resources and be able to better utilize them to improve our economy.

### Global Public Health

With modern innovation in the field of health care, the Democratic Republic of Congo is well-equipped to confront both a health epidemic and a weaponized virus. In recent years, the DRC has highlighted the need for accessible health care. The DRC government has subsidized health care to make it more affordable. In the event of a pandemic, the best way to prevent a widespread outbreak of the disease is to contain it. If our government can quarantine the ill in hospitals and treat them at early stages, the spread of such diseases can be minimized. The DRC currently has 8 hospital beds per 10,000 citizens, which is below the world's average of 30 beds per 10,000 citizens. With new funding we plan to expand this number. A weaponized virus would take a toll on the population of the Democratic Republic of Congo, but we as a country are moving to be well equipped to better confront bio-terrorism. In our nation's current state, a bio terrorist attack would do less damage upon our nation than many other nations because we are not densely populated. Although we are the 19th most populated nation in the world, we rank 182nd in terms of population density. This would make it very hard for a weaponized virus to infect a large amount of people in a short amount of time. As we continue to expand our population, we look to continue to increase our health care infrastructure.

### Human Rights

In the Congo, there are little to no laws pertaining to human rights or ethics for a number of reasons. The first reason is that the Congo has had no real concrete government for a long time. After the Congolese people finally gained the ability to elect a leader, it was almost immediately removed from them. They elected Patrice Lumumba in 1960 because he had helped the Congo become independent of Belgium. However, one year later, the Congo's only ever elected official was assassinated and replaced by a long line of dictators. These dictators cared little for the Congolese population and as had been the case for many years prior, the seemingly omnipotent military continued to ravage the people. The Congo also suffered many invasions from neighboring countries and constant revolutions led by radical militant groups. Amidst the chaos, the Congolese people suffered dearly, constantly raped and murdered by the millions. Without a solid government, the people of the Congo have no true human rights laws. This is why the Congo needs international intervention. Without the help of the United Nations or NGOs, the genocide will continue and the Congolese people will be left to suffer and die until none are left. The people of the Congo cry out for a stable government, democracy, and the right to live in the way humans should.