



DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO



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POVERTY, CORRUPTION, INEQUALITY



OVER 5 MILLION PEOPLE died in the Congolese Wars of the 1990s, after which Zaire was renamed, The Democratic Republic of Congo.

VIOLENCE, POLITICAL INSTABILITY, A LACK of social or physical infrastructure, corruption and centuries of extractive, colonial exploitation have left the DRC without a tradition or any experience of a well-governed, functional society.

POVERTY AMIDST GREAT WEALTH



DESPITE EXTENSIVE NATURAL RESOURCES, the people of the DR Congo remain poor. A vicious circle of poverty, disease and extreme civil war have left the country with little in the way of social or economic structure.

HISTORICALLY, THE COUNTRY'S MINERAL wealth has been exploited by foreign powers. Little of that wealth has remained to circulate within the country.

ANNUAL INCOME

Per capita, adjusted for priced differences across countries



USA
\$57,300



World
\$11,081



DR Congo
\$320

DISEASE AND EARLY DEATH



WITH THE CONGOLESE WAR of the 1990s receding into the past and the country's government and economy gradually stabilizing, perhaps the biggest obstacle in the way of development is disease.

WATER, ONE OF THE CONGO'S greatest natural resources, is also one of the biggest hazards to human life. Water related diseases such as malaria, cholera, diarrheal disease, and water-related infection during childbirth are among the chief causes of early death.

CLEAN WATER SAVES LIVES

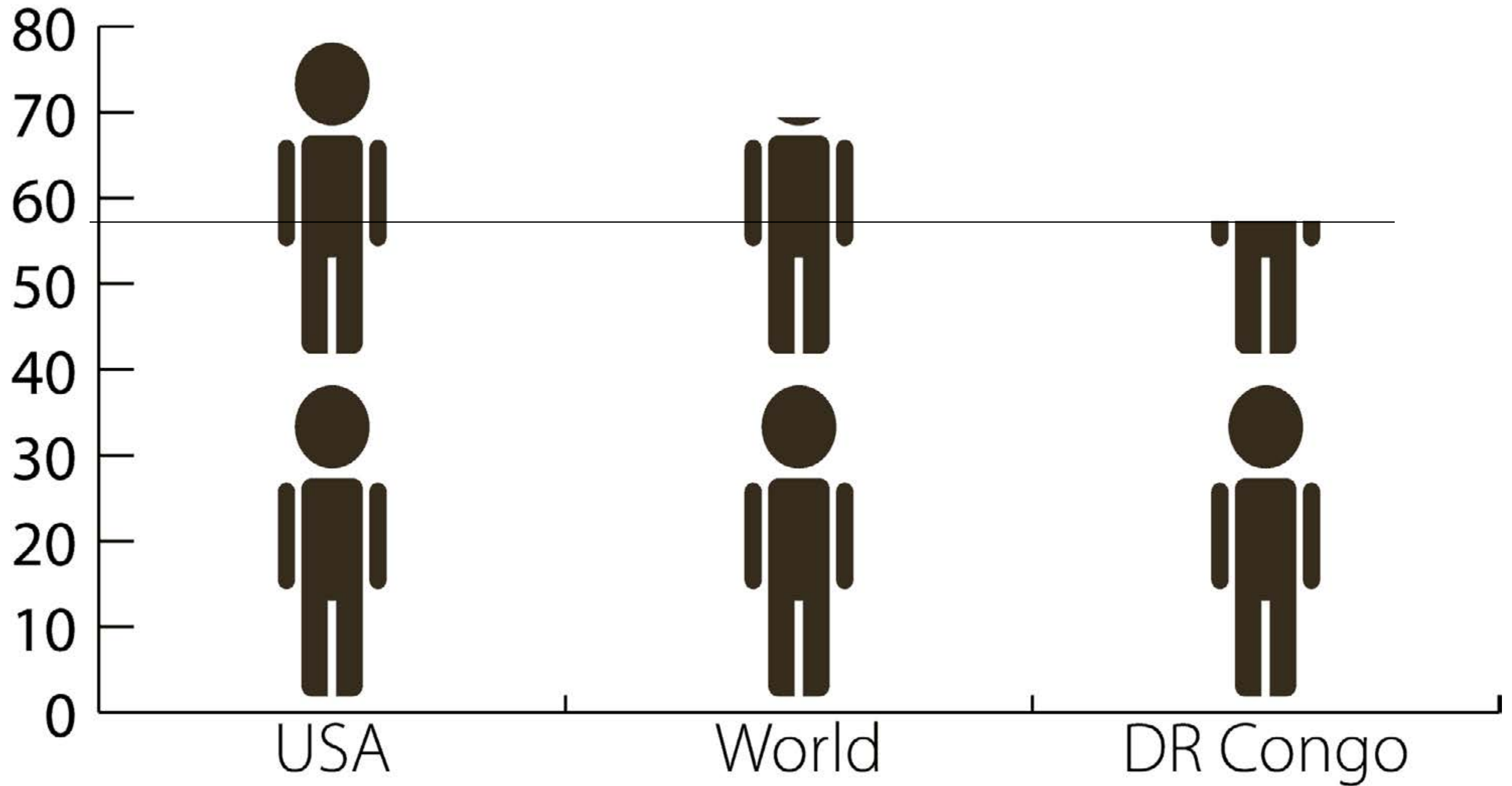


HALF THE PEOPLE DON'T HAVE ACCESS TO CLEAN DRINKING WATER and 70% have no sanitary toilet facility. In the DR Congo large numbers of people die every day from water and food borne illnesses, and diseases carried by insects.

CHILDBED AND EARLY CHILDHOOD DISEASE kill large numbers of women and their babies.

LACK OF BASIC SANITATION is the main reason life expectancy in the Congo so low.

LIFE EXPECTANCY IN DRC



A NATION OF CHILDREN



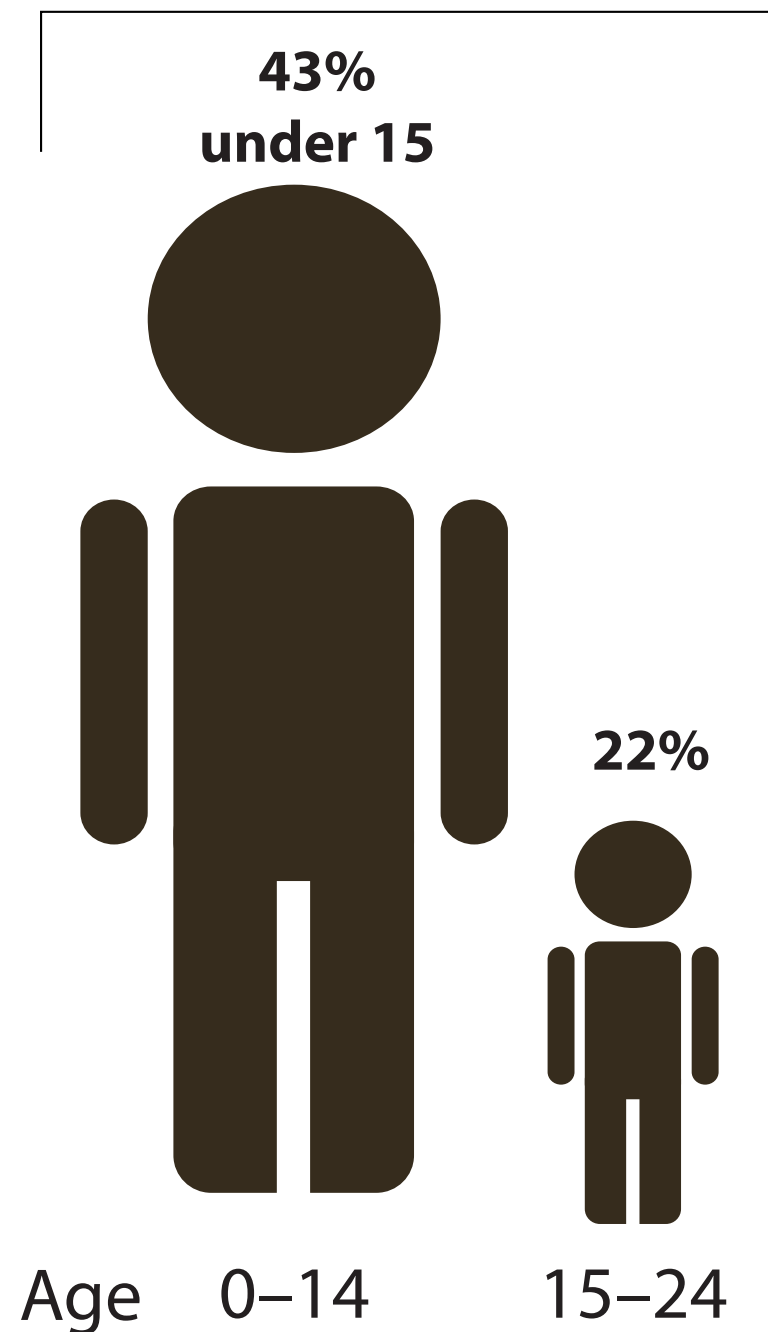
SIXTY-FIVE PERCENT of the people in the Democratic Republic of Congo are under the age of twenty-five.

FORTY-THREE PERCENT are under fifteen.

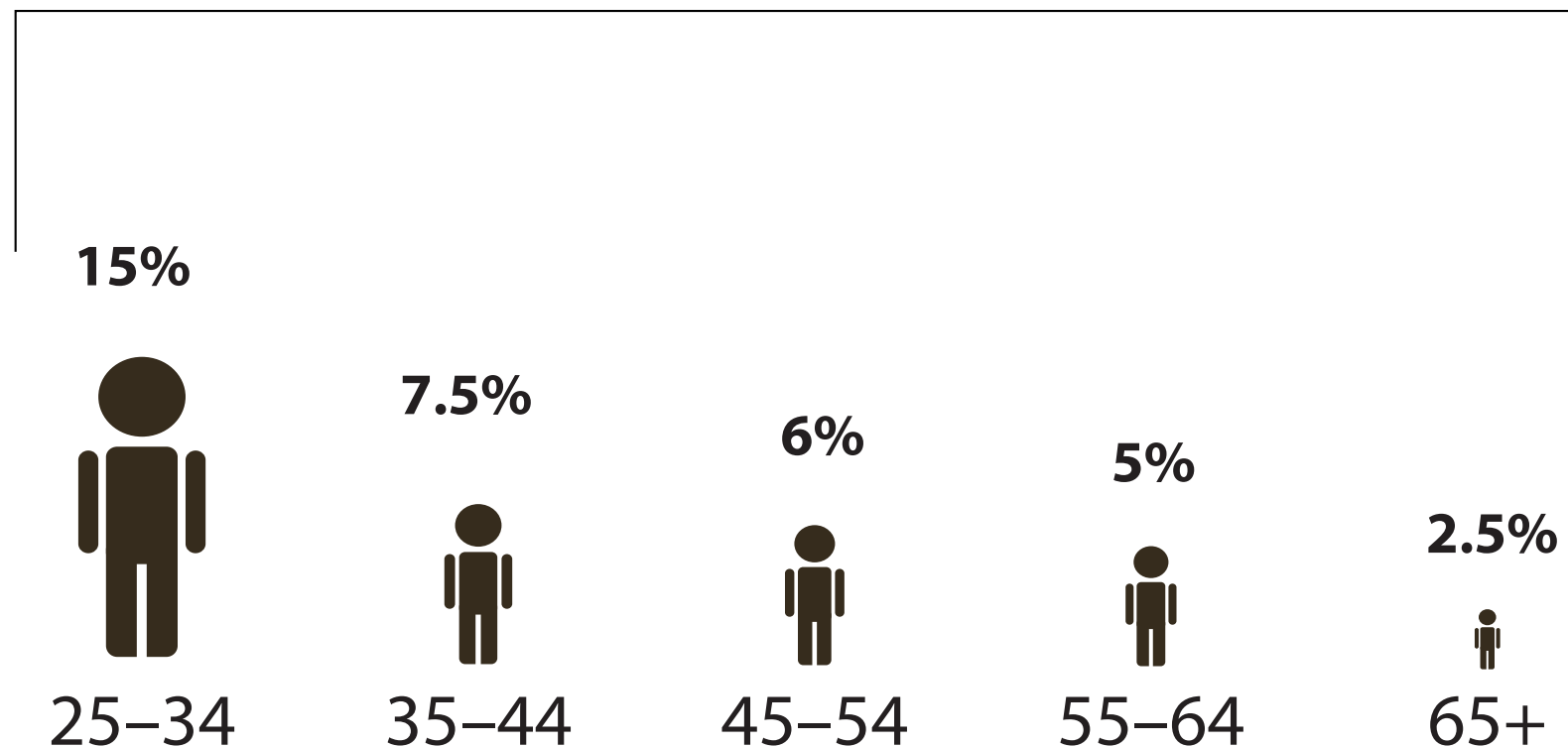
A NATION OF CHILDREN

Sixty-five percent of the people in the Democratic Republic of Congo are under the age of twenty-five. Forty-three percent are under fifteen.

65% under the age of 25



Only 35% of the population is over the age of 25



A NATION OF CHILDREN



SUSILA DHARMA IN THE DRC

SUSILA DHARMA DRC works creatively to build schools and healthcare centers (CSCOMs) in a land with no tradition of charitable or non-profit organization, and where corruption and bribery infect almost every official action.



Clean water brought into the village means women and girls don't have to carry it from distant sources.



BUILDING A NON-PROFIT organization in DRC isn't just a matter of raising funds and supplying infrastructure, materials and healthcare workers. The ongoing task is to establish a new paradigm for civil society and social organization.

THE SUSILA DHARMA CSCOM NETWORK



- **CEDERI Madimba**
CEDERI focuses on community development projects including training, healthcare, clean water and sanitation and reforestation.
- **Kingantoko Community Health Center**
The Kingantoko CSCOM provides quality, accessible health services, along with awareness-raising and prevention initiatives.
- **Lemba Imbu**
This community health center provides general consultations and treatment, including for diseases such as malaria and HIV/AIDS.
- **Complex Scolaire SD de Lemba Imbu**
The school is located on the outskirts of Kinshasa, and has some 450 students attending.

THE SUSILA DHARMA CSCOM NETWORK



- **Nkandu III**
The Nkandu III Community Health Centre provides the local inhabitants with essential consultations, medical supplies and treatment.
- **Nkembo School**
School founded by Kiti Ki Menghi and his wife, Marie Claire, in 1985, with more than 650 students enrolled.
- **Polyclinique Nandora Vunguta**
Focuses on vaccinations, preschool and maternity consultations, small surgeries, laboratory tests and dental surgery.
- **Yenge Clinic**
Provides medical care, laboratory tests, medicine, maternal, infant and child health care, and community leadership.

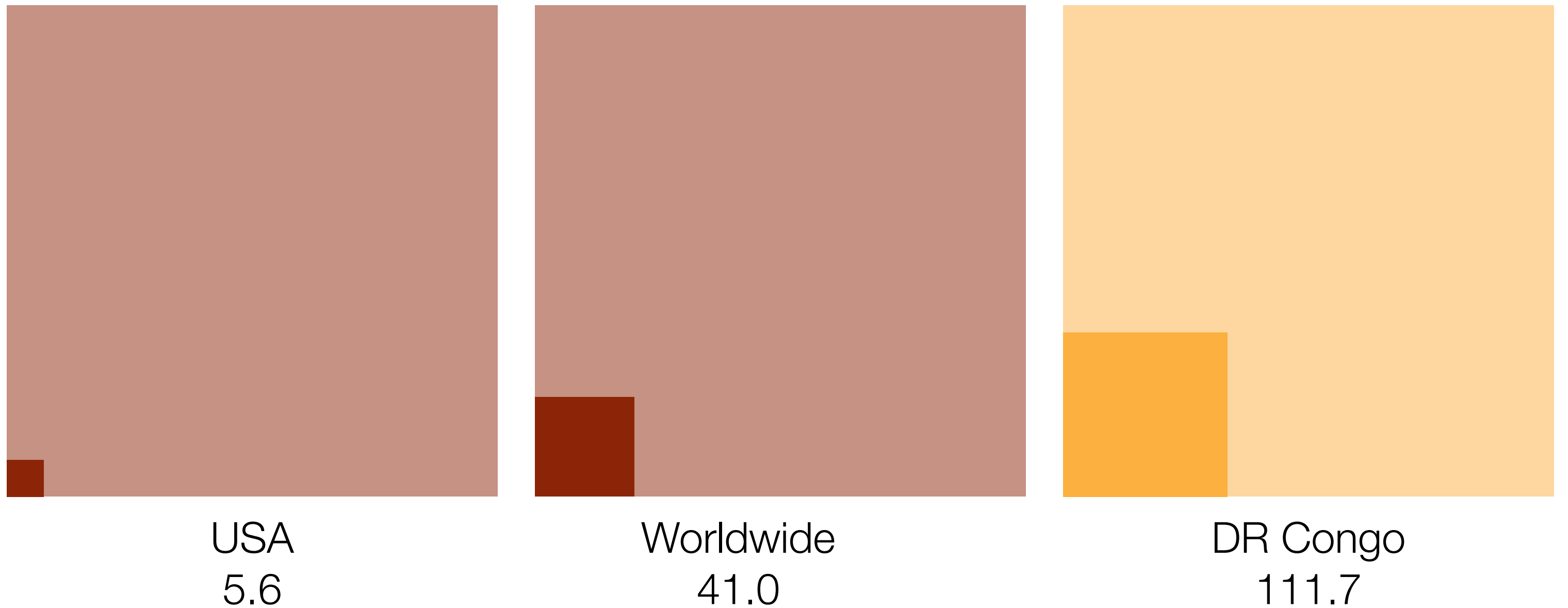


DEATH FROM CHILDBIRTH IS PREVENTABLE



HIGH RATES IN THE CONGO of “maternal mortality” (death during childbirth), and of the death of babies under the age of three is all the more shocking because it is so easily preventable. SD Congo is focusing on this issue with the creation of the newest CSCOM, the Mother and Child Hospital at Kwilu Ngongo.

INFANT MORTALITY PER 1,000 BIRTHS



MOTHER & CHILD HOSPITAL AT KWILU NGONGO

This CSCOM WILL PROVIDE healthcare for a community of 42,000 people; but, because of high mortality rates in childbirth and for young children, it's primary focus will be on women during and after pregnancy and on infants and children under three years of age.



SD USA PROVIDES FUNDS for the SDIA technical and management support team.

CREATING A MODEL, PLANTING A SEED



THE CSCOM IS AN ORGANIZATIONAL MODEL for healthcare centers that grow from community leadership, direction, and, financing. They are SD DRC's biggest success. While the model relies on charitable contributions and foreign aid initially, it includes a workable plan to operate the health clinics from the community itself, making these clinics economically sustainable for the long run.

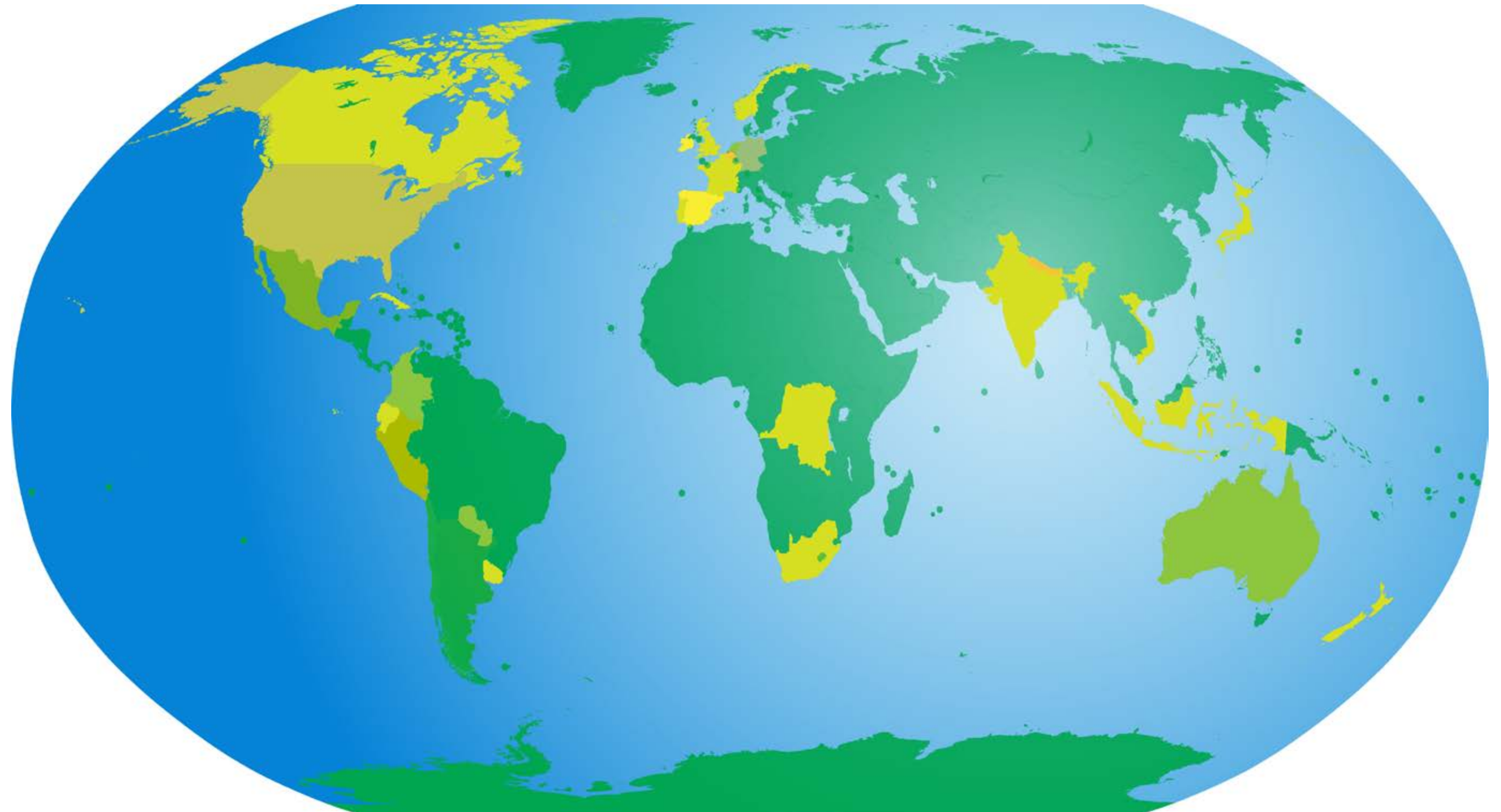
THIS MODEL HAS PROVEN SO EFFECTIVE that it has attracted attention from Doctors Without Borders and the Buchan Family Foundation.

MOTHER & CHILD HOSPITAL AT KWILU NGONGO





SUSILA DHARMA USA



THE CONTENT OF SURRENDER IS ACTION

—Muhammad Subuh Sumohadiwidjojo