

Thematic Workshop on Governance, Civil Society Participation and Strengthening Partnerships for Chemicals and Waste Management and SAICM Implementation

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**Roles of industry and public interest, NGOs in national chemicals management and SAICM implementation, including opportunities and challenges of implementing effective voluntary industry programmes;
Case of Congo**

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Plan of communication

Introduction;

1. Country global information
2. Congo industry
3. Sugar industries
4. Wood industries

Conclusion

Introduction;

SAICM global action plan notices specifically that the involvement of whole stakeholders is essential for chemicals management.

In this connection, the country plan of communication will focus on industry partnership, the authorities, NGO and population in sugar and wood industries sectors.

1. Country global information

Set between equator at north parallel fifteenth and at south parallel fourteenth and between longitudes 19° east, Congo is bordered in the east by RDC, in the West by Gabon and Atlantic Ocean, in the north by Cameroon and Centrafique in the South of RDC and ends with the Cabinda in Conclusion.

Figure 1: Country principal statistics

Elements heading	Referred year : 1994
Surface area	342 000 Km2
Global population	2.573.800 inhabitants
Teen population	45, 5 %
Urban living percentage	7 inhabitant Km2
Average density	3,5%
Population growth rate	82,2 billion
Gross domestic product (GDP)	381.614 FCFA
GDP per inhabitant	- 5, 1 %
GDP net growth rate	45,4 %
Industry GAP (help) rate	8,16 %
Agriculture GDP rate	0,2 million hectares
Forestry area	19,87 million hectares
References : NIP	

2. Congo industry

Industry has no local prestige and does not play an important role. She met serious hindrances but made success in producing local products as agriculture, oil , sugar , tobacco, forestry(sawing, rolling, veneering), energy (refining oil), animal (cement) and other imported products (drink , steels)

3. Sugar Industry

Sugar factory (SARIS) is situated at 200 Km of Brazzaville the capital City of Congo. There inhabitants living together 50 000.

Sugar factory uses mixed chemicals which is a great menace for the population and its environment

Figure 2: SARIS pesticides use in 2001, 2002, 2003

Chemicals	Year: 2003	Year : 2002	Year :2001
Pesticides	Quantity	Quantity	Quantity
KCL (T)	-	904	853
UREE (T)	-	1574	1. 415
DAP (T)	-	525	464
Calcaire broyé (T)	-	3152	2.456
Round up (1)	6 280	18280	
Duron800 (1)	185.540	33.627	17. 100
Certol Ds		21.142	
Gespax COMBI (1)			2.378
MSMA (1)	3.600	2.600	
ATRAZIN 500 FW (1)	13.290	17.646	14.031
VELPAR KG75 % (KG)	720	6860	6128
Fusilade (1)	739	1.031	1004
Formol (1)		1.115	12
Lindan 90 KG		29	35
Crymax Bac.Thur//(kg)	285	525	325
DIMEPAX (L)	3720		
Oxymil (L)	13.280		
Dalapon (L)	40		

Referees: SARIS stock control register, Congo-Nkayi.

The analysis of this figure proves that chemicals are intensively used.

Registers and catalogues of suppliers in 1998 to 2000 mentioned the excessive use of dieldrin, Endrin, and DDT. Thus, Pops have been used in agriculture, Forestry sectors and that of human health in Nkayi zone and environment. Flights are used for spreading chemicals, but it is a great nuisance for the villager's inhabitants.

3.1. Problems encountered by population:

- Lack of (drinking) water conveyance, they use the contaminated water near factories
- No rubbish and sewage
- No control of biomedical wastes

The town is bad structured, quarters surround sugar land. Burning of grasses to facilitate sugar reap.

3.2. Population view

4 villages are located at the height of plantations; they look like island between populations. The population around depends on living crops (cassava bread, sweet potatoes and fruits)

Several inhabitants suffer from several pains, nuisance, and other weakness in the plantations such as:

- Drying up fruit trees flowers;
- Drying up cassava tree, basic food for these populations.

Aquatic level:

- Aquatic lives reduction in DIVOUBA, river in which toxics are driven from sugar refining

In the air:

- Smell reception due to the regular spreading (overhead and handy) of pesticides in the plantations;
- Presence of enormous fumes from burning of biomass before the sugar cane reaps.

Because of those nuisances the population claims:

- Flight prohibition in their sugar cane treatment;
- A medical assistance of the pulmonary attacks;
- Government execution of pollutant fees principles; the one who pollute must pay off (pollueur payeur) ;
- Removal of (4) villages far from plantations.

3.3. Industrial consideration

- Non pollutant proposals;
- Removal of the inhabitants according to the urban protection law.

In accordance with the government specifications, and the public awareness of the risks gathered sugar factories leader, scholars and the assigned ministry of Agriculture and Environment to set up project to reduce and eliminate pollution and chemicals contaminated risks in these surroundings.

3.4. Governmental tasks:

-legislation adjustment in terms of chemicals management

Production studies on environment to foresee its impacts in the development execution of the pollutants protection principles.

3.5. NGO Reponses

NGO rang the bill on the danger of contamination and the risks the inhabitants faced in the zone. These denunciations lead the social awareness and encourage the population to claim better living conditions.

4. Wood industry

Comes right after (second rate) that of RDC. Congolese forest represents 10% of the dense forest in Africa. She contains dense and tempered forests (60-50 of the country) and savannas (35 -40 % of country)

Congo exports wood in trucks to several countries, the exported volume per year reaches 500 000 m³.

Many firms concerned with forest exploitation and they use an important quantity of pesticides.

The main pesticide with anti parasitic effects used by the firms in the forest exploitation is the Gryptogill polyvalent insecticide (fungicide, nemacid deeply toxic. Yet, there is the Ceremul and Lidan.

Illustration board of chemicals used by two firms.

Pesticides used by CIB and IFO Firms in 2000 and 06 2001

Naming	2000					
	Quantity/ Kg	Package number	Total/kg	Quantity/kg	Package number	Total/kg
Cryptogil	28.305	327	9.255.735	7.356	40	294.240
Mobilcer	12.128	66	800.448	14.256	75	1.069.200

This board shows that chemicals have been deeply used in wood treatment. Their use depends on the potential means of transportation mainly concerned with water. Rivers play an important role of wood conveyance from to top to the bottom. These transportation techniques certainly polluted the river, evidenced as the only water used by the populations. The populations enter all activities in this river.

4.1. Inhabitant considerations

The introduction of this area has no idea of pesticides. NGOs organized a public awareness to inform and train the peasants about the imminent menace of pesticides.

4.2. Industrial responses

Industrial surely acknowledge the danger the inhabitants face so they expect serious help and proposals from the government.

In fact, industrial care about the specifications and ho (building schools, roads and hospitals)

4.3. Government responses

Government makes specific plan actions through the national profile of management chemicals, the national implementation plan of Stockholm convention and the pesticides management plan.

All these plans are priorities and tasks to fulfil, in terms jurisdiction, development research, information public awareness and training.

The government tries his best to solve the problems gradually the concerned activities by financing.

Conclusion

Research works on sugar cane industry and wood industry proved that chemicals are deeply used in both activities.

It happens that some people are aware of the pollutant danger in this sector even though they are still some who ignore the risks.

Yet, it appears that industrials collaborate with the government to seek long lasting solutions.

To a certain extent, NGO do the job they were assigned despite financials gap.