

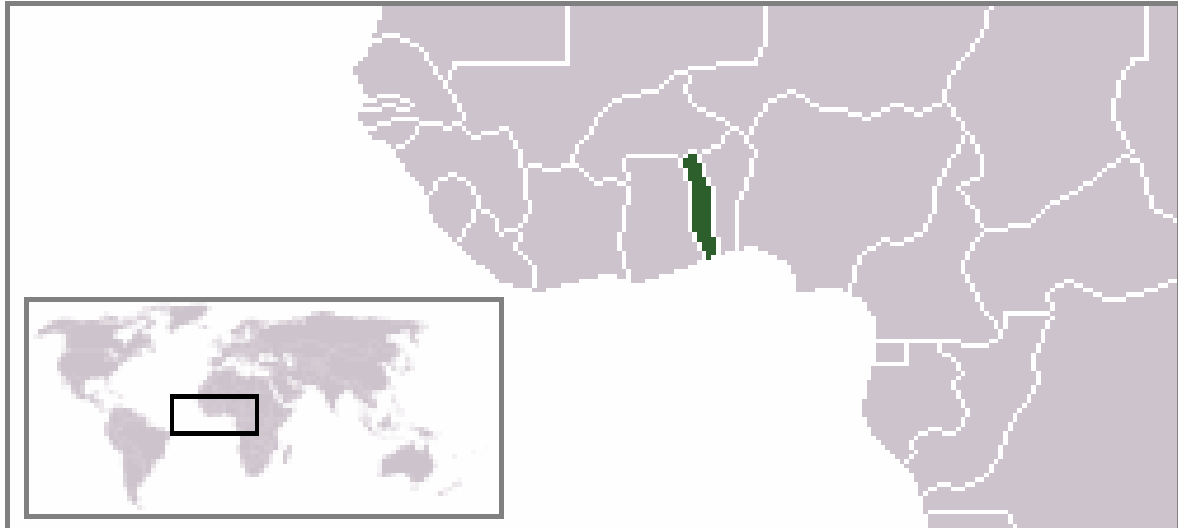
Togolese Experience in partnership in chemicals management and implementation of Multilateral Environmental agreements (MEAs) related chemicals and dangerous Wastes.

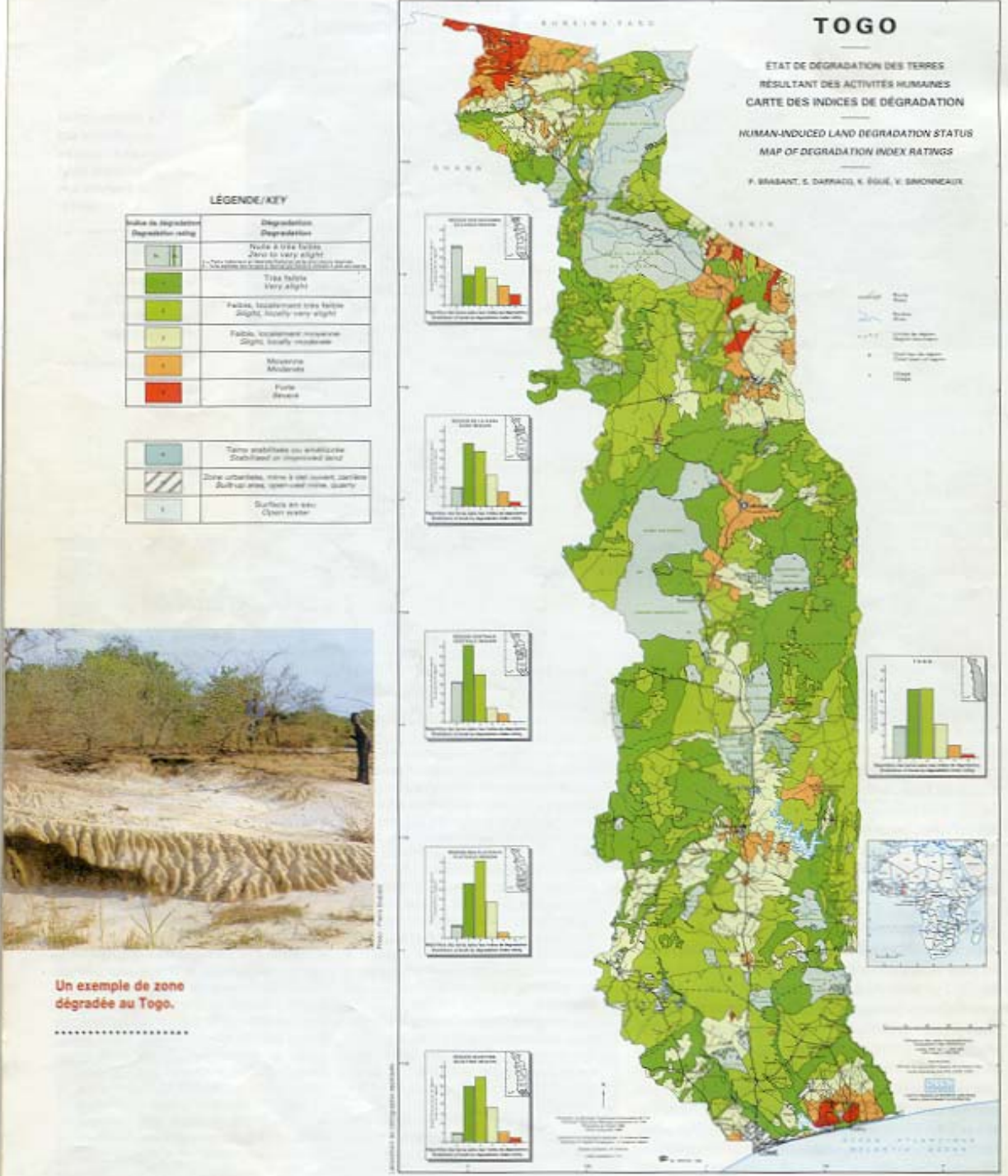
By MR. Thiyu. Kohoga. ESSOBIYOU.

National Director of POPs Project.

I- GENERALITIES ON TOGO

Located in West Africa on the Coastal Guinea Gulf, Togo has an area of 56 600 km². It is limited in South by the atlantic Ocean, in the North by Burkina Faso, in the East by Benin and in the West by Ghana. It is located between 6° and 11° latitude North and between 0° and 2° longitude East.





The country's inhabitants are estimated at 4,850 000 in 2002. It was respectively 1 443 000 and 2 720 000 inhabitants in 1960 and 1981 and has so increased more than threefold in 42 years. This rapid population growth is the result of demographic indicators evolution as following described. For example, the natural increase rate, which was 2,6%

per year between 1960 and 1970, has gone to 3% between, 1981 and 1990 ; to go down to 2,4% per year between 1990 and 1998.

The structure per age is characterized by a high proportion of young people of less than 15 years old, which represent 47.7% of the total population in 1998 and 48.5% in 1988. The potential active population represents 48% of the total population of the country. With regard to it's space distribution, the density of the population has gone over from 34 inhabitants per km² in 1970 to 86 inhabitants per km² in 2002 and the urban population representing 37% of the total population in 2000 against 63% for the rural population.

The country's economy essentially relies on agriculture, breeding and mining as phosphate, the most concerned. The agriculture is characterized in one hand by food crops, mainly the cereals like maize, soughum, millet, rice and tubers (yam and cassava), and in the other hand, the exportation products as cotton, coffee and cocoa. En 2001, food crops sproduction was 3,2 millions tons, 43% for tubers and 24% for cereals. As for the exportation products, the production was 140,000 tons for cotton, 18,600 tons for coffee and 7,900 tons for cocoa. Togo livestock in 2001 is consisted of 278,500 bovines, 1,126,500 sheeps, 1,240,300 goats, 251,200 pigs and 7,383,000 chickens. The phosphate production was 1,1 million tons in 2001.

The main export revenues of togo in 2001 were cement (17.1%) cotton (14,1%), phosphate (12,9%) , coffee (2,2%) and cocoa (1,4%).

The Gros Domestic Product (GDP) in legal currency has gone from 768 million CFA in 1995 to 1,021 million CFA in 2002 or an annuel increase of 4% ; it's structure in 2002 is as following : primary sector (39% including agriculture : 30%, breeding : 5%, forest and fishing : 4%), secondary sector (17,6%), tertiary sector (26,4%), gross added value of non sealable sectors (12%) VAT (7%) and imported products of bank service (-2%). The real increase of GDP (in real terms) is in average 1% during the period 1997-2001. This period was caracterrized by a fall of 2,2% in 1998 and 0,9% in 2000, duze partly to a weak productivity of the primary sector because of the bad rainfall.

This low increase rate is not suffisant to reduce poverty, in the eyes of demographic increase rate estimated at 2.4% per year. The GDP per inbitant has so decreased in

average of 1.5% during 1997 to 2001. Taking into account the political agitation in the country and cashflow problems which have lead to accumulation outstanding payment, the economic growth during this period was based on primary sector and iron and steel industries, as well as cement works exporting a part of their production to sub-regional market. The main constraints on the economy sector are coming from the suspension of financial cooperation with European Union since 1993 and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) since 1998.

II- INSTITUTIONS, PROGRAMS AND AGREEMENTS FROM WHICH TOGO IS A PART.

Togo has signed or ratified many conventions, treaties and agreements related human health and environment protection involving chemicals from which are : Convention concerning the use of while lead in painting (Geneva, 1921), International Convention on vegetables protection (Rome, 6 december 1951), Phytosanitary Convention for Africa (Kinshasa, 1967), International Convention on seas pollution prevention coming from waste disposal and other materials (London, 1973) Convention related cooperation in marine and coastal environment protection in West and Central Africa regions (Abidjan, 23 March 1981), United Nations Convention on the Right on Sea (montego-Bay, 10 december 1982). The Convention of Vienna on Ozone layer protection (Vienna, 1987), Montreal Protocol related Ozone Depleting Substances (Montreal, 16 september 1987) and its amendements (conpenhague, 1992), Convention of Bâle on tranboundary movment of dangerous wastes and their disposal, 22 march 1989) and its Protocol, Convention of Stockholm on Persistant Organic Pollutents (Stockholm 23 mai 201), Convention on interdiction on import of dangerous wastes in Africa and on transboundaries movement control (Bamako, 30 january 1991). Convention of Rotterdam on previous consent procedure with full knowledge of the facts, applicable to some chemicals and dangerous pesticides which are subject of international trade (Rotterdam, September 1998).

In order to benifit from joint Program Wold Bank, African union for elimination of obsolete stock pesticides in Africa (Africa Stockpile Program), the Government will make effort to formally adhere to international Code for pesticides distribution and using (London Directives).

Apart from the above instruments, Togo adheres to Intergovernmental Forum for Chemical Security and to international community in elaboration and implementation of Strategic Approach for Chemicals international management.

III- CURRENTS PROJECTS IN CHEMICALS MANAGEMENT FIELD

At present, Togo is coming to its national implementation plan (NIP) of Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants project end and its editing form after validation on 30th March 2006.

Although the elaboration of the NIP and the activities of National Ozone Office are going on, at the same time, the country got a various support for its process :

- ◆ Elaboration and updating of action plans to make up the NIP with the financial support of Switzerland and technical support of UNITAR ;
- ◆ Elaboration and updating of chemical national profile with the financial support of Switzerland and the technical support of UNITAR ;
- ◆ Consolidation of PCBs and its containing equipments inventories consolidation with the financial support of Switzerland and technical support of UNITAR ;
- ◆ Feasibility study on Register and Pollutents Tranfert always with support of UNITAR ;
- ◆ Convention of Stockholm Focal Point capacities strenghtening on Persistent organic Pollutents with financial support of Switzerland and technical support of UNEP.

IV- HOW THE COLLABORATION IS ESTABLISHED WITH THE CONCERNED PARTIES IN ACTIONS IMPLEMENTATION.

The necessity of organizing the partnership in chemicals management has been felt when Togo was on the way to implement the Bahia Declaration on chemical security and its action plan beyond 2000.

For this purpose a National Committee on Chemical Security has been created by departmental order in august 2001. Its sharing out is as followed :

Sector	Number
Public	07
Research	04
Private	06
NGOs	04
Workers Organizations	02
Focal Points of Conventions	06
T O T A L	29

The first test of this organisation has taken place in the framework of chemical information exchange Network project implementation – via Internet from which Togo enjoyed from UNEP and from United States Environmental Agency (US – EPA) in 2002. This project has carried out some activities in which were involved membres of the committee aboved mentioned and those activities are :

- ◆ Concertation of concerned parties on chemicals information needs ;
- ◆ Intialtion to computer work ;
- ◆ Training in chemical information research on website.

The three meeting have gathered people of alls sectors mentioned in the followed chart.

Secteur	Nombre		
	Concertation	initiation	formation
Public	18	07	07
Research	03	03	03
Private	05	03	03
NGOs	05	03	03
Workers Organizations	02	02	02
Focal Points of Conventions	06	06	06
T o t a l	39	24	24

The same outline has been used for implementation of POPs project of which the management required an institutional arrangement consisting of :

- ◆ Coordination team
- ◆ An executive management committee
- ◆ An experts team recruited as well in the public private sector as in the civil society.

The executive management committee is coming out from the national committee on chemical security and its composition is made on the basis of sharing out mentioned in the following chart :

Secteur	Nombre
Public	06
Research	04
Private	02
NGOs	02
Workers Organizations	02
Focal Points of Conventions	02
T o t a l	18

The concrete form of the partnership can be measured with regard to the participation to limited working groups, to thematic groups, as well as any workshops in one hand and through supervision of activities of concerned parties in the other hand.

With regard to the participation works and workshops, effective participation assessment is as in the above chart.

As for the activities managed by some concerned parties, two days information and sensitization have been organised by NGOs and Radio-TV programs by communication experts. We can also mention that the POPs project coordination has produced a documentary through private TV initiation.

N°	TYPE DE CONSULTATION	DATE	<u>NOMBRE DE PARTICIPANTS</u>		
			SECTEUR PUBLIC	SECTEUR PRIVE	SOCIETE CIVILE
01	Inception workshop	22 août 2002	55	18	12
02	Training on inventories	29 au 31 octobre 2002	21	07	04
03	Preliminary Inventory workshop	12 septembre 2003	66	14	08
04	Training on national Priorities	12 mars 2004			
05	National Priority Validation Workshop	07 septembre 2004	45	05	06
06	Introduction of the first NIP draft to all stakeholders	04 mai 2005	24	12	08
07	Pesticide thematic group meeting	10 mai 2005	21	08	12
08	PCB thematic group meeting	11 mai 2005	11	06	08
09	Dioxins and furans thematic group meeting	12 mai 2005	16	02	06
10	Training workshop for elaborating and updating of plans with UNITAR	08 au 10 novembre 2005	24	02	06
11	National Implementation Plan validation workshop	30 mars 2006	73	14	14

V- LESSONS LEARNT FROM PARTNESHIP IMPLEMENTATION

Strong points

We can retain the following strong point in the implementation of partnership :

- ◆ Improve of national expertise.
- ◆ Best collection of data and informations.
- ◆ Best analysis of the situation.
- ◆ High adhesion to future action to carry on.
- ◆ Minimization of administrative unvieladiness.
- ◆ Institution of mutual confidence.
- ◆ Best mobilization of national compensation.

Weak points

Thes following can be mentioned :

- ◆ Institutional instability.
- ◆ Competence conflict.
- ◆ Lack of means to motivate or to look after the participation of concerned parties.
- ◆ Weak capacities of civil society organisations.