

# Our contribution to the draft ministerial declaration for the fourth session of the United Nations Environment Assembly.

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## Introduction

Our contribution to this document in relation to the world's most serious and worrying problems is dealt with at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in RIO DE JANEIRO in June 1992 on Desertification.

Although not assimilated to advancement, it is nevertheless identified with land degradation in the arid, semi-arid and subhumid region as a result of various factors including climatic variations, land use and unsuitable agricultural practices; ever increasing population density and economic pressures.

The United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) estimated that about 900 million to 1 billion people worldwide are at risk of desertification, which is about one-fifth of the world's population.

It has huge negative social, environmental and economic impacts. When productive drylands degrade, without secure livelihoods; poverty settles; social tensions are increasing, traditional cultural systems are crumbling and armed conflicts can break out. Often the population has to migrate to other areas, or they become refugees depending on food aid. All estimates show that the economic cost of the degradation of dryland biodiversity, even in terms of lost income on agricultural production, especially for peasant women, is far higher than the cost of effective struggle against these environmental problems that can highlight the importance of women's role in environmental management, is the important role they play in their day-to-day work of resource manipulation, their interaction with nature and their environment. Ability to preserve the environment from four perspectives, namely: socio-economic, ecological and biological; and cultural social as well as time. The challenges that women face in this context. This includes depletion of natural resources, rapid population growth, natural occurrences, under-representation in policies and decision-making; increase in the number of dependents, unfavorable tenure, ignorance and poverty and poor nutrition. In moving forward, the following proposals to mitigate the above constraints include: Environmental Awareness Program; creation of a national event center

from which women can learn environmental protection techniques, offering opportunities for study visits to women leaders; and sensitize women to their role in controlling population growth. The need for more research for a contribution that includes women's activities; and intersects oral strategic planning is also highlighted.

### **1. Background and rationale:**

Today many species are threatened with humans.

The diversity of space is indispensable to the life of man more than half of our

Drugs come from biodiversity. Forests are essential for life because they provide wood and the climate in times of growth, stocks the Carbon it is the main source of food for man, fishing which represents 100 million tons per year in industrialized countries. The extreme variety of environment allows animal multitudes to develop and live.

### **2. Environmental education:**

A well-understood environmental education geared to the quest for a mutually beneficial balance between the environment and the population should develop learners' understanding of the specific economic problems induced by one or the other on the one hand, and the ability to contribute to their resolution on the other hand.

Man is a living species among the others; he makes in all parts his ethical and cultural diversity. With the industrial revolution, we have increased the negative impact on the environment, more frightening pollution. The more we are aware of its impacts on development; man destroys and modifies and then nature needs time to regenerate. These recent institutions have no cause for man. On our reduced planet, there are multitudes of colors such as relief, landscapes, the extreme variety of these environments allow multitudes of species to develop is to live hundreds of species and others are missing, all his recent distinctions have no cause for man. The consequences are dramatic and in the long run it is the future of the man who is threatening. Those who are destroyed always destroy, but those who are in danger can be saved again.

Understanding the interactions between a given environment and its population presupposes at first sight the awareness of their respective characteristics: physical and chemical environment, fauna and flora for the first; distribution, growth and movements for the second. But such an awareness is fruitful only if there are problems that could arise from this cohabitation: droughts, floods, grasshopper invasions, earthquakes, typhoons, toxic gas emissions on one side but also conquests of new lands arable forests, increased residential and industrial infrastructure, fleet, various pollution, wars, rapid urbanization, development of promiscuous phenomena, attacks on biodiversity, etc.

### **3. Mobilize the capacity of youth initiative and how to deal with the harmful effects on the environment caused by the demographic powder keg?**

**Among the possible solutions, there is environmental education:**

To understand the problems thus identified, environmental education must necessarily include a practical dimension. When imbalances are detected, actions should be considered: faced with the ruses that nature has to get rid periodically of millions of men, the education of youth in disaster prevention will be honored; Likewise, whether one is in the formal or non-formal system, education for the family life of youth and responsible parenthood will have to be a shared concern, a spade in the wall of the ancestral mentality fast and now. Due to the threat of the overpopulation scourge in parts of the world, such as northern Nigeria, southern and eastern Asia, and many parts of western Europe, one of the priority tasks of Environmental education is the mobilization of all capacities for initiative and creativity, whether individual or collective, for the rational and sustainable management of available resources. How, in fact, can the soil be exploited so that it produces more without the batteries that contribute to fertilize being destroyed? How to manage our forests so that they benefit more people and future generations than a minority of the rich? How can the best part of the fishery, fauna and hydrology resources be used without abusing them? It is clear that what is at stake in the population and environment pair is certainly the issue of appropriate technologies, but also of justice in the distribution of resources. In short if "the world changes in our heads before changing on the ground". The fact remains that

The strategy of any social change is today to reverse the trend of the exponential increase in the world or at least stabilize it and give us better chances we must rethink our approach to training and integrate the environmental variable.

#### **a. The nature of the problem or question**

The majority of communities are masters of knowledge about contamination and environmental pollution and the associated health risk, technological solutions are also lacking for handling, storage, treatment and disposal of waste, and companies on the other hand, bear an enormous responsibility for the environmentally sound management of hazardous waste for communities.

- Improvement of productivity, nutritional value and useful life of food and feed products,
- Protection of populations against major diseases,
- Improvement of the protection of the environment, in particular: by adopting production processes making optimal use of natural resources (energy recovery, reduction of waste

production), with emphasis on sanitation biological soil and water, waste treatment, reforestation).

- Strengthening organizational capacities at the local and regional levels to accelerate the development and application of biotechnology, giving them an important place in the construction of sustainable development.

- Evaluate the agricultural potential of marginal lands

#### **b. strategies to realize their environmental realization**

In parallel, a great effort of sensitization, of information is accomplished, all the local organizations member or not are invited to take part there, the participation of the populations notably of the women, the young people in the programs of the waste management, for the sustainable environment.

#### **c. Results of the candidate's work and year ended**

- 2002 Sensitization of local communities to the sustainable management of wood resources and dissemination of simple techniques for the economical and sustainable use of this resource,

- local communities, improve the awareness of local communities about the rational management of natural resources, the extension of appropriate techniques and the living conditions of rural indigenous people.

- Stagnation then easing of the pressure of local population at the borders of ITOMBWE National Park in the territory of Fizi / RD. Congo,

- Improvement of education and living conditions of women

- 2005 to 2011: improving the living conditions of local communities thanks to the presence of the park,

- Decrease in illegal hunting

- Permanent dialogue with the populations around the insured parks,

- Mini-projects in conservation made.

- Improve the relationship between the reserve manager and local communities, improve the awareness of local communities on the rational management of natural resources, the extension of appropriate techniques and the living conditions of rural indigenous people

#### **d. achievement is important at national and / or international level**

At the national level:

- Contribute to the improvement of the sustainable environment in R & D. Congo
- Contribute to the fight against poverty and global warming,
- Improvement of agricultural yields and soil protection,
- Improve knowledge of the indigenous population to the sustainable use of the natural environment
- Improved recipes
- Tourist accommodation capacity will improve

On an international scale:

- Contribute to the fight against the harmful effects of climate change and the conservation of biodiversity
- Number of visitors increased,

#### **4. Conclusion:**

Yesterday on earth the planet the probability of finding life is really reduced there is a multitude of colors, reliefs and landscapes life is everywhere on our planet, from the smallest to the living integrating biodiversity in all its ethical diversity and cultural.

It is in this context that the idea put forward to awaken and stimulate the consciousness of the youth communities to participate in the sustainable conservation of the biodiversity of the forest ecosystems while contributing to the other initiatives of the civil society for the purpose.

Enhance the knowledge of local communities in the management of national parks and forests in the Democratic Republic of Congo.