[](https://www.bing.com/images/search?view=detailV2&ccid=%2fZFFm3Nr&id=241F3F63B49CAB184DDBE4F34F25B7033C804A2C&thid=OIP._ZFFm3NrauLa26cohhG0lwHaFj&mediaurl=https%3a%2f%2fwww.wagrati.eu%2fmedia%2fimages%2fflagge-kongo-dem-republik-2000x1500.jpg&cdnurl=https%3a%2f%2fth.bing.com%2fth%2fid%2fR.fd91459b736b6ae2dadba7288611b497%3frik%3dLEqAPAO3JU%252fz5A%26pid%3dImgRaw%26r%3d0&exph=1500&expw=2000&q=congo+flag&simid=608015237522595900&FORM=IRPRST&ck=3AAA1527D9E343C1727EFF8C6D048891&selectedIndex=0) COUNTRY:REPUBLIC OF CONGO AGENDA: **United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA)** topic: promoting responsible disposal of electronic and hazardous waste

Congo achieved independence from Belgium on 30 June 1960 and was immediately confronted by a series of seccessionist movements which culminated in the seizure of power of Mobutu in a 1965 . Mobutu renamed the country Zaire in 1971 and imposed a harsh dictatorship until his overthrow in 1997 by the First Congo War The country then had its name changed back and was confronted by the Second Congo War from 1998 to 2003, which resulted in the deaths of 5.4 million people The war ended under President Joseph Kabila who governed the country from 2001 to 2019, under whom human rights in the country remained poor and included frequent abuses such as forced disappearances torture, arbitrary imprisonment and restrictions on civil liberties.Following the 2018 general election in the country's first peaceful transition of power since independence, Kabila was succeeded as president by flix, who has served as president since. Since 2015, the Eastern DR Congo has been the site of an ongoing military conflict in Kivu .

# now a day disposal of elrctronic waste is the main problem of every country but congo has launched many projects by focusing on areas ,of congo to inprove air ,water ,forest, quality waste magement in which the country recycling rate 8%.and 90% of waste is disposed in land filled in the year of 2019,69 millons of tones waste was land filled

# DRC is among the five poorest nations in the world. In 2018, about 73% of Congolese, about 60 million people lived on less than $1.90 a day. About one out of six people living in extreme poverty in SSA lives in DRC.

# 7,500 metric tons of waste per day are produced. Waste collection and treatment rates are low with virtually non-existent transit stations or managed landfills. Kinshasa is in a state of abject squalor. Waste production is set to increase: according to the World Bank, the city's population will be 20 million by 2030.

# Submitted- arpan deep sandhu

# Class – 12

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