Regional Organization for the Conservation of Environment of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden

PERSGA Training & Capacity Building Program 2016

Jeddah - Saudi Arabia
2016
Rabieb el Thanl 1437  February 2016
The Regional Organization for the Conservation of the Environment of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden

"PERSGA" is an intergovernmental organization dedicated to the conservation of the coastal and marine environments in the Region.

PERSGA’s legal basis stems from Article XVI of the Regional Convention for the Conservation of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden, known as the Jeddah Convention, signed in 1982: “A Regional Organization for the Conservation of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden Environment, the permanent headquarters of which shall be located in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, is hereby established”. It was not until September 1995, however, with the signing of the Cairo Declaration during the First Council Meeting in Egypt, that PERSGA’s creation was formally announced. Falling under the umbrella of the Arab League, PERSGA has since become recognized as one of the leading marine conservation organizations operating in the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden region.

PERSGA Member States are Djibouti, Egypt, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan and Yemen

Address:
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Tel.:+966-12-6573224.Fax:+966-12-6521901.E-mail: information@persga.org
PERSGA Training Program 2016

1. Program Objectives: Investing in Human Resources

Management of marine and coastal environments is a multidisciplinary task that requires technical, communication and consultation skills as well as strategic planning, risk management and information management capabilities. Therefore, capacity building of human resources is fundamental for a successful management of coastal and marine environments. Jeddah Convention 1982 and its Action Plan calls for the need to develop an integrated management approach to the use of the marine environment and the coastal areas and the development of principles and guidelines for coastal area development and management through workshops and seminars.

The implementation of PERSGA’s training activities is aligned with the Jeddah Convention (1982), Article XIX (1-g)

1- the General Secretariat shall have the duties and powers necessary to achieve the purposes of this Convention and its protocols the action plan, decisions of the Council and in particular:

   g- To organize and co-ordinate training programs in areas related to the implementation of this Convention, its protocols and the action plan.

as well as the 1982 Action Plan, Part II, Article 19

19 - As part of the activities and programs for regional Cooperation mentioned in paragraphs 17 and 18, an extensive training program should be developed for personnel from the Region. Such program may be executed through training at existing national, regional or international institutions ready to offer their facilities.

Chief Among its activities, capacity building is a cross cutting function of PERSGA. Capacity building activities of PERSGA programs are geared towards improving the performance of all stakeholders in the region, particularly PERSGA Focal Points, aiming at reaching the optimum goals as laid down in the Jeddah Convention (1982) in addition to its attached and subsequent Regional Action Plans and Regional Protocols.

2. Training courses and schedule

Broad-spectrum Training

PERSGA offers a number of multidisciplinary training workshops that intersects with all PERSGA programs and activities. Please see detailed fact sheets of workshops planned in 2016 shown in this manual as per the following provisional schedule in Table 1. Regional workshops planned in 2016 will take place principally at PERSGA Headquarters in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and in the Centre of Emergency Mutual Aid in the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden “EMARSGA” in Hurghada, Egypt.
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If the application deadline happens to come in a weekend or a holiday, it automatically becomes the first working day after the holiday. Please note the deadline for application of each course in the schedule above. Applications submitted after closing date may not be considered.
3. Application Process

This training program is specially designed and organized for applicants from PERSGA member countries with special qualifications for each training course. Nominations are made by PERSGA Focal Points. Nominations should include a recent CV. Adequately Qualified Nominees Only will be considered. PERSGA usually supports one or two participants per country in every workshop. Additional participants may apply through PERSGA Focal Points provided that they have adequate financial support to cover their participation.

Applications from outside PERSGA region may also be considered based on the applicant’s own funding sources. Applications may be sent to PERSGA directly.

a. Participants from PERSGA Countries (Red Sea and Gulf of Aden)
   • Submit to PERSGA through PERSGA Focal Points an application form, together with an updated CV and recent passport copy. Applications may be received by fax at: 00966 12 6521901 or e-mail at: information@persga.org by the submission deadline of each activity. Applications received after the deadline may not be considered;
   • PERSGA will evaluate the applicant's qualifications and credentials and send an official acceptance to those who are qualified to participate in the training courses. PERSGA will also inform the Focal Points of the list of accepted applicants at their respective countries. The selection will be based on a special criteria designed for each course.

b. Participants from non- PERSGA countries should:
   • Write to PERSGA Secretary General and indicate which training courses the participant is interested in
   • Indicate the sponsoring agency or funding sources which will support the applicant's participation in the training course(s).
   • PERSGA will evaluate the applicant's qualifications and credentials and send a response letter.

4. Logistics

PERSGA will send a logistic note to each participant prior to the workshop. However, in general PERSGA will assist the applicants in the following:

Visa
PERSGA will assist applicants in acquiring the appropriate visa required for their stay.

Travel
For participants covered by PERSGA, economy class travel ticket through the most direct route to the venue of the training will be provided.

Accommodation
PERSGA may assist in hotel reservations. Participants however need to confirm their reservations with hotels of their choice directly. Some hotels may ask for credit card to confirm booking. Participants should also pay their own hotel bills directly.

Insurance
PERSGA will not provide any insurance coverage. Participants are expected to arrange their own insurance without any related commitment by PERSGA.

5. Participation Cost

A nominal cost of training may apply as participation fees. The participation fee covers all training cost such as lectures, training materials, field visits and certain social activities if applicable. Personal expenses travel and accommodation are not included.

Funding Support
a. PERSGA may provide funding to support qualified applicants from the region (one or two form each PERSGA Member States) who are officially nominated by PERSGA Focal Points. Funding will cover fees, hotel accommodation, round trip airfare and meals.
   b. For other accepted applicants from the region PERSGA may waive course fees only upon an application of fee waiver through PERSGA Focal Point; participants will still have to fund their travel and accommodation costs.
c. Applicants from countries outside PERSGA region can also participate in the program provided they have their own funding support.

**Per Diem Allowance:**

Participants funded by PERSGA will be paid a lump sum allowance in accordance to PERSGA's Financial Rules and Regulations. This allowance is intended to cover accommodation costs, meals, gratuities and any other incidental expenses during the period of the training. No expenses other than this allowance are reimbursable.
### PERSGA Training Program 2016 Application Form

**Title of training**

**Personal details**

Mr. | Ms. | **Name**
--- | --- | ---

**Passport no.** | **Validity**
--- | ---

**Organization**

**Country** | **City**
--- | ---

**Position**

**Address**

**Telephone** | **Mobile**
--- | ---

**Fax** | **E-mail**
--- | ---

**Educational Qualifications**

**Years of Experience (since the last degree obtained)**

**Relevance of the training to your current work**

**Similar Training attended**

**Funding Source (if not supported by PERSGA)**

**Applicant Signature** | **Date of submission**
--- | ---

**PERSGA Focal Point Signature** | **Date**
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**Please Attach a Recent CV**

Please visit our website ([www.persga.org](http://www.persga.org)) regularly for updated information.

You may contact us at the following address:

PERSGA, P.O. Box 53662, Jeddah 21583, Saudi Arabia, **Tel:** 00966 12 6573224, **Fax:** 00966 12 6521901. **Email:** information@persga.org
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**Organizers**
Regional Organization for the Conservation of Environment of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden in collaboration with the International Atomic Energy Agency and ISESCO

**Rationale**
Ocean Acidification – the change in seawater chemistry due to rising atmospheric carbon dioxide (CO₂) levels and subsequent impacts on marine life – is probably one of the most serious threats facing the oceans and humans this century. Commonly defined as a hidden part of the CO₂ emission or silent storm, Ocean Acidification is a global issue, still at a young stage of investigation. Organizing the related monitoring and research work for its trend and impacts on marine environment requires synchronized activities at regional and interregional scales, and coordination among involved actors. Ocean acidification has the potential to drastically change the oceans and alter the availability of the goods and services they provide. The oceans serve as an important provider of food, livelihood, recreation and rejuvenation for many people. For example, coral reefs are one of the most vulnerable ecosystems to Ocean Acidification, while the coral reefs related services such as fisheries and tourism support millions of people. Many others are reliant on reefs for coastal protection, sustenance, materials and pleasure. Ocean acidification is hence likely to threaten food security, harm fishing industries, and increase the risk of inundation and erosion in low-lying areas by weakening natural shoreline protection. In terms of adaptation, ocean acidification threatens marine and coastal ecosystem resilience and hence weakens the ability of both humans and natural systems to adapt to ongoing changes.

PERSGA runs multilinked programs and activities in cooperation with the member states and other relevant partners to achieve its mission. Capacity building is an essential component of PERSGA activities, as it facilitates execution of PERSGA projects and promotes capacities in PERSGA countries to implement Jeddah Convention and its attached and consequent protocols. PERSGA has developed and launched a regional strategy and program for adaptations to the impacts of Climate Change (CC) since 2008. The strategy focuses on capacity building, support vulnerability assessments, public awareness, strengthening the climate change observation system, and support implementing on-the-ground and ecosystem-based adaptations. Several training workshops have been organized within the framework of implementing the PERSGA CC strategy focusing on various themes such as coastal vulnerability assessment, regional climate variability, CC induced risk assessment, adaptation projects development and planning, and coastal ecosystem based adaptations. The current workshop will address regional capacities related to monitoring and assessment of ocean acidification and its impacts on the region.

**Objectives**
As a pilot workshop on Ocean Acidification in the region, the main objective of the workshop is to support building capacities and regional cooperation in monitoring and assessment of Ocean Acidification and its impacts on the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden. The specific objectives of the workshop include:

- Understand the concept and root causes of the Ocean Acidification and basic theoretical background to the phenomenon.
- Understand the impacts of Ocean Acidification on marine environment and resources and the consequent socioeconomic impacts.
- Recognize data and information requirements for monitoring, assessment and research on Ocean Acidification and its impacts.
- Realize methodologies and approach for monitoring and adaptation options considering various dimensions and sectors (socioeconomic, managerial, technological etc.); assumptions, risks and constraints; institutional and human
capacities; any other noteworthy aspects and concerns in national or regional programs addressing Ocean Acidification.

- Introduce participants to new technology and knowledge in the field of monitoring and modeling ocean pH and carbon dioxide influx
- Recognize the current global efforts and potential for collaboration
- Identify and discuss issues approaching regional initiative addressing Ocean Acidification and adaptations to its impacts in the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden.

Participants
Participants in this workshop will be officials, specialties and stakeholders related to OA and climate change from PERSGA member states.

Total number of participants for this workshop is not to exceed 25 persons

Date, Duration and Location
The duration of the course is three working days; January … - …. 2016
PERSGA Headquarters, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

Language
The training language is mixed English and Arabic

Training Materials/References, Instructors / Facilitators
To be provided later.
PERSGA Training Program 2016
Workshop Fact Sheet
Regional Workshop on the Current Status of Contingency Planning In the Red Sea And Gulf of Aden Region; and Updating National Contingency Plans for Marine Pollution (Oil And Other Materials Pollution)

Organizer
The Regional Organization for Conservation of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden / Emergency Mutual Aid in the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden PERSGA / EMARSGA (Hurghada-Egypt)

Introduction
The Regional Organization for Conservation of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden PERSGA is keen through the center (EMARSGA), under the guidance of His Excellency the Secretary-General to unify the concept of the countries of the region to the work of national contingency plans to combat oil pollution. PERSGA provide technical support for the preparation of plans since the beginning of the mid-nineties. PERSGA continue its efforts in the development of those plans and updated whenever asked from countries. PERSGA team works hard, perseverance and dedication to give technical support to their countries. PERSGA continue to implement annual programs in this important component. There are several risks to the marine environment and coastal areas in PERSGA region. The most important risks are reclamation, dredging, random construction problems; create berths for tourist boats, bridges, infringement on marine islands. Also, the negative effects on marine environment are from land wet, waste liquid and solid pollution, overfishing, hazardous waste, diving and marine sports, infringement on the campus of the beaches, breaking coral, infringement reserves, the resulting of oil and tourism projects, but the worst cases caused by tankers, oil rigs and ships transport chemicals. PERSGA is keen to develop a mechanism for international and regional cooperation for the management of maritime disasters through the center in Hurghada city, to meet the requirements of its objectives and tasks. These objectives and tasks stipulated in the regional Protocol. The annual programs are continue in strengthening international and regional cooperation through the consolidation of relations and establishment of joint ventures to raise the capacity of countries in the region. PERSGA through EMARSGA carried out periodically over the years many programs with the International Maritime Organization (IMO) and other international and regional organizations. All Organizations are providing technical support to countries of the region or the establishment of regional training courses at the center and in the national states in the region to the coastal cities. PERSGA held this workshop in continuation of its efforts through EMARSGA in raising and building national capacities in the countries of the region in the field of preparedness and response to incidents of marine pollution from oil and other harmful substances.

Objectives
1. Review EMARSGA strategy for the management of marine emergency, during the preparedness, combating of pollution and recovery the ecological balance after the incident.
2. Update maritime emergency communication system under the current situation of, National oil spill contingency plan and the role of EMARSGA in promoting regional cooperation to prepare the practical training on the emergency communicate between the countries of the region. PERSGA can prepare an imaginary yearly practical training to activate the communication system and information exchange.
3. Review and development of sensitivity maps for oil pollution in the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden. We will focus on the importance of coral reefs, marine mammals and putting the development of environmental economic value into account. The workshop will help in dissemination of awareness among those responsible for tourism and economic development.
4. Discuss the procedures required to activate the technical cooperation protocol to mobilize the experts, technicians and materials between countries in the maritime emergency.
5. Field commanders meeting for responsible of preparedness and response to combat the oil spill incidents in PERSGA countries and strengthen cooperation among them.
6. Identify the current status of the contingency plans in the region in the field of preparedness and response to spills of hazardous and noxious chemicals.

7. Information auditing on equipment and available fittings in the region countries centers to prepare and respond to incidents of marine oil pollution and other harmful substances, particularly chemicals.

Participants
- Response officers and their deputies in the countries of the region as a regional action to preparedness and respond to marine pollution.
- Responsible for receiving reports of marine pollution, in the countries of the region
- Managers of marine pollution combat centers in the countries of the region

Time and place
The Regional Organization for Conservation of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden / Emergency Mutual Aid in the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden PERSGA / EMARSGA (Hurghada-Egypt)
April 4 to 6, 2016

Language
Arabic and English

Training materials and keynote speakers
This will determine later with presentations provided by liaison officers and combat centers directors in the countries of the region on the objectives of the workshop

Coordination
General Coordinator Dr. Mamdouh Meligy EMARSGA Director
General Coordinator Assistant Kahlan Abughanem EMARSGA Deputy Director
Organizers
Regional Organization for Conservation of the Environment of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden. In support of UNEP

Rationale
Coastal cities of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden lie in an arid hot area that has no surface fresh water resources. Thus this area with more than 10,000,000 inhabitants is primarily dependent either on non-renewable groundwater resources or on desalination. Yet coastal cities are growing very rapidly and some of them are becoming important hubs for tourism while others are becoming important hubs for industry or both tourism and industry. This however doesn't negate that there are still some villages with local communities living primarily on fishing and other coastal resources livelihoods, whose sustainable living depends on the ecosystem goods and services and thus keeping the ecosystem healthy and functional.

A considerable load of nutrients and BOD discharges from municipal sewage in PERSGA region reaches the sea both through proper outfalls and by direct discharge on the coast. Uncontrolled discharge of untreated or partially treated sewage into the coastal environment is one of the most serious threats to the productivity and biodiversity of the seas. At the same time it causes serious environmental and human health problems and threatens sustainable coastal development. Wastewater related problems have been identified as one of the major problems in coastal zones throughout the world (UNEP 1995). In particular municipal wastewater discharges are considered one of the most significant threats to sustainable coastal development, affecting human health as well as environmental quality aspects, both resulting in economic losses.

To this effect PERSGA joined efforts with UNEP on a Project with the main objective of the assessing pollution loads related to wastewater discharge in the marine and coastal environment and develop an effective management approach for: (i) protection of the coastal communities and the coastal and marine environment in PERSGA region from adverse effects associated with municipal wastewater discharge; and (ii) effective exploitation of the scarce fresh water resources through treatment and minimising losses of fresh water and treated wastewater.

With desalination remaining a major source of fresh water in coastal cities and the reject water coming from desalination plants “brine” going to the sea complicating the issue of wastewater management, the issue is presented as a priority in the agenda of the new Arab non-conventional water resources initiative initiated during the meeting organized by the Arab Water Council in Cairo November 30th – December 1st 2015. I personally contributed to the policy brief on desalination to be presented during the next general assembly of the Arab Water Council in Cairo. It is thus essential to protect desalination plants from impacts of wastewater discharge, yet at the same time properly manage the brine to avoid negative impact on the marine ecosystem. Thus the suggested workshop will tackle the issue of wastewater discharge in a broader since considering the impact of wastewater resulting from desalination plants.

Objectives
The main objectives of the workshop will be to
- discuss positioning of desalination plants with respect to treated / partially treated wastewater discharge sites
- discuss and suggest solutions for environmentally sound management of the brine resulting from desalination

Participants
www.persga.org
The workshop will target concerned government officials as well as desalination and wastewater treatment plants technical advisors. Relevant stakeholders and investors may be encouraged to participate at their own cost. Total number of participants is expected not to exceed 40 persons.

**Date, Duration and Location**
The duration of the course is three working days starting on April 18\textsuperscript{th} 2016
PERSGA HQ, Jeddah - Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

**Language**
The training language will be a mix of English and Arabic

**Training Materials/References, Instructors/Keynote speakers**
To be identified later
Regional Workshop on the International Convention on the Control of Harmful Anti-fouling Systems on Ships, 2001 (AFS)

Organizer
The Regional Organization for the Conservation of the Environment of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden (PERSGA) in collaboration with the International Maritime Organization (IMO).

Rationale
Member countries of the Regional Organization for Conservation of the Environment of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden (PERSGA) are concerned about the degradation of the marine and coastal environment and emphasize the need to restore and maintain this environment. Of particular concern to governments and civil society is the growing use of coastal and oceanic marine resources which if not properly managed could undermine the very basis of social and economic development.

Anti-fouling paints are used to coat the bottoms of ships to prevent sea life such as algae and molluscs attaching themselves to the hull – thereby slowing down the ship and increasing fuel consumption. One of the most effective categories of anti-fouling paints developed in the 1960s contains the organotin compound tributyltin (TBT), which has been proven to cause serious effects on marine life and persist in the food chain. The harmful environmental effects of organotin compounds were recognized by IMO in 1989.

Member states of the International Maritime Organization adopted in 2001 the International Convention on the Control of Harmful Anti-fouling Systems on Ships (AFS). The Convention entered into force in September 2008. It prohibits the use of harmful organotin compounds in anti-fouling paints used on ships and establishes a mechanism to prevent the potential future use of other harmful substances in anti-fouling systems.

Under the terms of the AFS Convention, Parties to the Convention are required to prohibit and/or restrict the use of harmful anti-fouling systems on ships flying their flag, as well as ships not entitled to fly their flag but which operate under their authority and all ships that enter a port, shipyard or offshore terminal of a Party.

Objectives
The specific objectives of the workshop are to:

- Enhance awareness of trainees at different levels of responsibility about AFS.
- Encourage more PERSGA member states to accede to the Convention.
- Assist PERSGA member states that are Parties to the convention in implementing and enforcing it effectively.
- Discuss a regional approach for managing and controlling AFS.

Participants
Most suitable participants are Ports State / Flag State officers responsible for Port State inspection, ship survey and certification and other related environmental issues in Ports and Maritime Authorities in their countries. In addition to officials and experts in charge of national assessment, monitoring, research related to marine species and habitats as well as representatives of shipyards and drydocks.

The total expected number of participants for this workshop is not to exceed 25 participants.

Date Duration and Location
The duration of the course is two working days during the period 10-11 May 2016. The training will be held at the PERSGA Headquarter in Jeddah-Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Language
The course material is in English language. Minor translation and clarification into French and Arabic languages might be done by the consultant and PERSGA coordinator.
Training Materials/References
The International Maritime Organization (IMO) will provide the adequate training material.

Instructors/Keynote Speakers
Dr. Salim Al-Moghrabi, PERSGA representative, Dr. Theofanis Karayannis, IMO representative and Capt. Babacar Diop, an International Consultant.
### Organizer
The Regional Organization for Conservation of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden / Emergency Mutual Aid in the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden PERSGA / EMARSGA (Hurghada-Egypt)

### Rationale
Regional Jeddah Convention for the Conservation of the Environment of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden and the Protocol concerning regional cooperation in combating pollution by oil spill and other harmful substances in case of emergency form the legal framework through which Member States to take appropriate measures and procedures for the prevention and reduction and combat of marine pollution.

PERSGA is keen through EMARSGA and based on Decisions of the Board of Ministers to implement strategies urging countries in the region to ratify international conventions concerned with the protection of the marine environment. This automatically leads to raising the capacities of States in preparedness and response to marine incidents. By providing technical support and continuous training in the annual programs to increase national capacity to implement the requirements to be followed to comply with international and regional agreements on marine pollution. PERSGA provides technical support to urge States to adopt the necessary legal amendments in national laws to ensure the verification of full compliance and no conflict between the applicable international conventions and national laws.

### Objectives
1. Review the applicable national laws on marine oil pollution and other harmful substances.
2. Display international conventions on marine pollution and the position of each country from the signature.
3. Study the possibility of developing a strategy to sensitize the judiciary on marine pollution issues.
4. Discussing a mechanism for implementation of international conventions and procedures for compensation in marine pollution incidents.
5. Exchange of experiences among specialists in the countries of the region in the preparation of marine pollution laws and procedures for the ratification of the laws relating to compensation issues in marine pollution incidents.

### Participants
Entities engaged in fields of the issues of legal and legislative marine pollution in the countries of the region.

### Time and place

### Language
Arabic and English

### Training materials and keynote speakers
This will determine later with presentations made by responsible for the preparation and amendment of national laws in the countries of the region.
**Coordination**
General Coordinator Dr. Mamdouh Meligy EMARSGA Director
General Coordinator Assistant Kahan Abughanen EMARSGA Deputy Director
Organizer
The Regional Organization for the Conservation of the Environment of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden (PERSGA) in collaboration with the International Maritime Organization (IMO)

Rationale
Member countries of the Regional Organization for Conservation of the Environment of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden (PERSGA) are concerned about the degradation of the marine and coastal environment and emphasize the need to restore and maintain this environment. Of particular concern to governments and civil society is the growing use of coastal and oceanic marine resources which if not properly managed could undermine the very basis of social and economic development.

Over the past decades the transfer of invasive aquatic species (IAS) by shipping has been increasingly recognized as one of the major threats to the marine environment. Member states of the International Maritime Organization adopted in 2004 the International Convention for the Control and management of Ships’ Ballast water and sediments, to minimize the transfer of IAS. Further studies have shown biofouling on ships hulls to be an important means of transferring IAS. In 2011, the Marine Environment Protection Committee adopted in its resolution MEPC.207(62) the Guidelines for the control and management of Ships’ biofouling to minimize further the transfer of IAS. As a result, a large number of countries, agencies, international and non-governmental organizations, and individuals have initiated a variety of activities around the world, including research and development of improved management for IAS.

Objectives
The specific objectives of the workshop are to:
- Raise awareness on the impacts of biofouling arising from ships movement;
- Introduce the 2011 Guidelines for the control and management of ships’ biofouling which provides a globally consistent approach to the management of biofouling to reduce the risk of transfer of invasive aquatic species;
- Disseminate the necessary knowledge and information to encourage Djibouti implement the Biofouling Guidelines; and
- Initiate capacity building for the implementation of the Biofouling Guidelines.

Participants
Most suitable participants are ports State / flag State officers responsible for port State inspection and other related environmental issues in ports and Maritime Authorities in Djibouti. In addition to officials and specialties in charge of national assessment, monitoring, research related to marine species and habitats.
The total expected number of participants for this workshop is not to exceed 25 participants

Date Duration and Location
The duration of the course is two working days during the period 1-2 June 2016. The training will be held in Djibouti-Djibouti.

Language
The language is French and English.

Training Materials/References
The International Maritime Organization (IMO) will provide the adequate training material in French language.
Instructors/Keynote speakers
Dr. Salim Al-Moghrabi from PERSGA, Mr. Markus Helavuori from IMO and Babacar Diop as an international consultant.
Organizer
The Regional Organization for the Conservation of the Environment of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden (PERSGA) / SEM Project.

Rationale
PERSGA has established a network of MPAs in the region. However, current status of these MPAs is still not clear, to some extent. Understanding such status and progress on enforcement of the MPAs could lead to promoting regional networking and proposing activities for the operational program run by PERSGA. Coastal and marine ecosystems around the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden are under severe pressure due to unsustainable use of resources, pollution and habitat destruction. MPAs are one coastal resource management tool being employed to attempt to reduce the severity of these pressures. Marine Protected Areas (MPAs), areas of sea dedicated to the protection and maintenance of biodiversity and of natural and associated cultural resources, are often areas of extraordinary natural beauty. They may contain unique geological, biological or physical features, may have high levels of biodiversity, and may be enhanced by rich cultural settings. Because MPAs are attractions for all of these reasons, they are increasingly drawing attention from tourists. With this increase in tourism activities and associated impacts, however, MPAs must be careful to develop integrated and preemptive planning for sustainable tourism into their management strategies in order to continue to effectively protect and manage the marine systems of each site. Well-designed sustainable tourism can provide alternate sources of income to communities and promotes conservation of the very resources which MPAs seek to protect. MPAs can provide its benefits for nature and people if they can be managed effectively, and the key to that is to have highly qualified, competent, and motivated people managing these MPAs. Managing resources is basically governing people. So if we are going to continue pursuing the effective management of PERSGA MPA Network there is no other way than keep strengthening the efforts and partnership in the human resources development in that particular areas. This partnership effort is really a great milestone in itself particularly in bringing new perspective on how managing MPA through good governance practices to optimize benefits to fisheries and to safeguard the livelihoods of adjacent communities and beyond. So, we recognize that training of MPAs managers is the key to ensuring that a corps of skilled persons is available for the management of MPAs.

Objectives
1. To enhance knowledge, skills, networking and solution-focused learning for MPA managers and associated partners, empowering them to address the challenges in managing MPAs
2. To explore progress on MPA establishment and assess and learn from structures, processes and traditions that lead to good MPA governance
3. To identify existing gaps in capacity building needs for equitable MPA governance and effective implementation, and develop associated recommendations for addressing these gaps moving forward.
4. Lessons learned and experiences shared amongst PERSGA-MPAs network members.

Participants
Participants should be affiliated to PERSGA MPAs-Network managers and rangers. The total number of participants should not exceed 25 participants.

Date, Duration and Location
The duration of the program is five working days at Wadi ElGemal-Hamata Protected Area – Arab Republic of Egypt.

Language
www.persga.org
The training language is mixed English and Arabic

**Training Materials**
References to be delivered later,

**Coordination**
Dr. Maher A. Amer,
Coordinator, Regional Biodiversity & MPAs Program
Coordinator of Component 1 of the SEM Project
PERSGA Training Program 2016
Workshop Fact Sheet

Setting UP POPs Emission Limits Standards in the Coastal Area of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden; Integrated Pollution Control. I’ll prepare the fact sheet of this workshop

Organizer

Rationale
Industrialization induces the use of chemicals from as modest quantity for use as a catalyst in process industries, in order to increase efficiency or to add value, to a transformed product to enable market penetration and enhance competitiveness. These adverse impacts need to be examined and solutions to these problems need to be properly addressed. Multilateral environmental agreements have been the environment vehicle for the world, giving guidance and producing guidelines for the reduction and elimination of the harmful effects to health and the environment of these chemicals and their waste stockpiles. Sustainable management of the resources of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden called for a collective regional approach, which culminated in the Jeddah Convention (1982) establishing the Regional Organization for the Conservation of the Environment of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden (PERSGA) in 1995. PERSGA has fostered a spirit of international cooperation and exchange of knowledge among governments, research institutions and civil societies in the region. The capacity of regional institutions has been enhanced and mechanisms are now in place for the collection and integration of regional data on the status of the environment. Regional action plans have been developed and integrated into the national sustainable development plans of the PERSGA member states. The proposed project will build on the existing cooperation and collaboration experiences of these countries (and their effort on sustainable coastal zone management) and integrate the Stockholm Convention (SC) requirements to the industrial sector of the coast to reduce and/or eliminate unintentionally produced POPs (UP-POPs).

PERSGA has advocated implementation of the Stockholm Convention’s measures concerning introduction of best available techniques (BAT) and best environmental practices (BEP) for the coastal zone industries. The countries have further agreed that it could be possible that a larger impact on the environment and the coastal zone economy be attained if the cooperation is made at regional level rather than each country intervenes alone at the industries of its own coastal zone. Consequently, PERSGA in support of UNIDO has developed a regional strategy for the continuous and gradual cut of UP POPs emissions. The Regional Strategy considers the environmental, social and health, economic and legal dimensions. The Project with UNIDO also involved substantial capacity building. This suggested workshop builds on these outcomes and goes a step further to help countries set UP POPs emission limits following the integrated pollution control principle

Objectives
The main objectives of the workshop are to:

- Address environmental standards in different PERSGA countries
- Discuss joint benefits of the regulatory authorities and business from setting a regulatory framework for setting UP POPs emissions
- Discuss National capabilities for enforcing such legal measures

Participants
The workshop will target government officials from regulatory authorities involved in compliances inspection; stakeholders from industry and concerned parties. Total number of participants is expected not to exceed 35 persons.

Date, Duration and Location
The duration of the course is three working days starting on August 22nd 2016
EMARSGA HQ, Hurghada Egypt.
**Language**
The training language is English. Arabic will be used as an assisting medium where needed.

**Training Materials/References, Instructors/Keynote speakers**
Material to be provided later. Main Speakers Dr. Mohammad Badran from PERSGA and Dr. Roland Weber, international consultant
The IUCN Red List is the world’s most comprehensive information source on the global conservation status of animal, fungi and plant species and their links to livelihoods. Far more than a list of species and their status, it is a powerful tool to inform and catalyze action for biodiversity conservation and policy change - critical to protecting the natural resources we need to survive.

The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species is important because it allows us to evaluate the risk of extinction for any given species, providing open-source data that can be used for research, funding, and conservation prioritization. For each assessed species, The IUCN Red List provides information on population size and trends; geographic range and habitat needs. To date more than 76,000 species have been assessed with more than 22,000 at risk of extinction.

Comprehensive assessments have been completed for many species groups including mammals, amphibians, birds, reef-building corals and conifers. However, there is much more to be done and increased investment is needed urgently to build The IUCN Red List into a more complete ‘Barometer of Life’.

This training workshop is therefore seen as a first step towards building PERSGA’s capacity to undertake its own regional Red List assessments of species, using the latest, globally accepted and best methodologies. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species is recognized as the most comprehensive and authoritative information base on the status of species world-wide. The duration and content of the workshop mainly concerned on to learn about preparing regional or national Red List assessments, a four day workshop typically covers the following topics:

- Introduction to IUCN and the IUCN Red List
- Terms used in the IUCN Red List Criteria and their definitions
- Data quality and uncertainty
- IUCN Red List Categories
- IUCN Red List Criteria
- Assessing the global Red List status of species for publication on the IUCN Red List
- Assessing the status of species within a specific area for publication in regional or national Red Lists
- Supporting information requirements for IUCN Red List assessments
- Mapping standards for IUCN Red List assessments
- Red List data storage and management: the IUCN Species Information Service (SIS)

Objectives

- understanding the Red List assessment process
- to prepare high-quality assessments using the IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria
- to prepare high-quality assessments for publication on the IUCN Red List
- to understand how to prepare high-quality extinction risk assessments using the IUCN Red List methodology.
- to build IUCN’s capacity as a leader in biodiversity knowledge and training

Participants

Participants in this training workshop will be the officials, specialties in charge of national biodiversity assessment, monitoring, research related to marine biodiversity. The total expected numbers for this workshop not to exceed 20 participants.

Date, Duration and Location
The duration of the workshop is four working days at PERSGA HQ, Jeddah, KSA

**Language**
The training language is mixed English and Arabic

**Training Materials**
References to be delivered later,

**Reference at PERSGA**
Dr. Maher A. Amer,
Coordinator, Regional Biodiversity & MPAs Program
Coordinator of Component 1 in the SEM Project
**Objective**

The objectives of the workshop are:

- To provide coral reef (MPAs) managers with a learning opportunity to better understand coral reef resilience and the tools available to them
- To facilitate the incorporation of resilience into coral reef management and planning
- To provide managers with innovative approaches and tools that lead to practical solutions for coral reef management in the face of global change

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**PERSGA Training Program 2016**

**Workshop Fact Sheet**

**Regional Workshop on Reef Resilience and Responding to Climate Change in the Red Sea & Gulf of Aden**

**Organizer**

The Regional Organization for the Conservation of the Environment of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden (PERSGA) / SEM Project.

**Rationale**

Coral reefs cover just one-percent of the earth and that one-percent is at risk. Coral reefs around the world are under pressure from a variety of sources, increasingly threatening their functions and provision of ecosystem services on which hundreds of millions of people depend. Climate change is considered the greatest long-term threat to coral reefs, with global effect, and means are needed to manage and reduce negative impacts and enhance the prospects for adaptation of the ecosystem as well as dependent communities.

Climate change is a global phenomenon affecting every ecosystem in the world, and sensitive coral reef ecosystems are one of the first to experience strong consequent direct and indirect impacts. Coral reefs are affected physically, biological and ecologically due to climate change impacts, such as changes in water temperature, weather patterns and rainfall patterns. Change in reef ecosystems also affects social systems/communities that depend on reef resources for livelihood.

Resilience has been defined as “the ability of a system to undergo, absorb and respond to change and disturbance, while maintaining its functions and controls”. This ability depends on a number of factors, both ecological and physical. The implications for coral reef management are that this can help identify areas that recover quickly from bleaching events and other stresses. It also helps identify locations of resistant coral communities, which provide vital refugia that can re-seed degraded areas, as well as other critical areas such as fish spawning aggregations. Protection of these areas is the underlying principle of the reef resilience approach.

Resilience principles are emerging as an important paradigm for understanding and managing complex ecosystems and the interactions between these ecosystems and the human societies that depend on them. The increasing threats associated with climate change as well as other large-scale perturbations and increased population pressures are driving an urgent need to accelerate developments in resilience science and its incorporation into realistic and meaningful management strategies. This need is particularly critical for coral reef ecosystems, which are both highly vulnerable to climate change and also vital to the welfare of large human populations throughout the tropical world.

PERSGA has developed and launched a regional strategy and program for adaptations to the impacts of Climate Change (CC) since 2008. The strategy focuses on capacity building, support vulnerability assessments, public awareness, strengthening the climate change observation system, and support implementing on-the-ground and ecosystem-based adaptations. Several training workshops have been organized within the framework of implementing the PERSGA CC strategy focusing on various themes such as coastal vulnerability assessment, regional climate variability, CC induced risk assessment, adaptation projects development and planning, and coastal ecosystem based adaptations. The current workshop will address regional capacities related to improve understanding of reef managers throughout PERSGA region on how to locally apply science to boost reef resilience through more tailored management strategies.
- To initiate a draft Bleaching Response Plan for PERSGA member states during the year 2016.
- To facilitate an exchange between PERSGA coral reef managers

**Participants**
The workshop is suitable to be attended mainly by MPAs coral reef managers, conservation practitioners and scientists from the PERSGA Region.

**Date, Duration and Location**
The duration of the workshop is three working days at PERSGA HQ, Jeddah, KSA

**Language**
The training language is mixed English and Arabic

**Training Materials**
References, protocols and guidelines

**Reference at PERSGA**
Dr. Maher A. Amer,
Coordinator, Regional Biodiversity & MPAs Program
Coordinator of Compionet 1 in the SEM Project
The Regional Organization for the Conservation of the Environment of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden (PERSGA) / SEM Project.

Rationale

Most sea cucumbers are exported for the bêche-de-mer market and few species for the live trade (aquarium) market, which is currently underreported. There is also an emerging market for the use of sea cucumbers in the pharmaceutical, nutriceutical and cosmetic industries. The type of fishery varies by region and the species under exploitation.

According to a recent FAO report, sea cucumber stocks are under intense fishing pressure throughout the world. Most high value commercial species have been depleted. In a majority of countries reviewed and in the African and Indian Ocean regions, stocks are overfished. Likewise in the Asian Pacific region the most sought-after species are largely depleted.

Many additional threats have been identified for sea cucumber populations worldwide, including global warming, habitat destruction, unsustainable fishing practices (e.g. blasting), the development of fisheries with little or no information the species, and lack of natural recovery after overexploitation. Illegal, Unregulated and Unreported (IUU) fisheries are widespread in all regions, representing an indirect threat as it fuels unsustainable practices and socio-economic demand. The critical status of sea cucumber fisheries worldwide is compounded by different factors including i) the lack of financial and technical capacity to gather basic scientific information to support management plans, ii) weak surveillance and enforcement capacity, and iii) lack of political will and socio-economic pressure exerted by the communities that rely on this fishery as an important source of incomes.

Likewise, populations of the sea cucumbers in the PERSGA region are likely under assault due to overexploitation of sea cucumbers. These organisms are mainly fished to export to Asian countries for market purposes. Lack of information and IUU are factors affecting their populations. Another main factor contributing to the depletion of sea cucumbers is lack of national capacities on sea cucumber management in most PERSGA member countries. This workshop will contribute to conservation of marine biodiversity, thus responding to global initiatives for sea cucumbers conservation and in parallel to the PERSGA Protocol Concerning Conservation of Marine Biodiversity and Establishment of Marine Protected Areas Network (2005).

Objectives

The workshop aims at building capacity of national specialists from the region on sustainable management of sea cucumbers fisheries with the following main objectives:

- To raise awareness on effects of unsustainable fisheries of commercial sea cucumbers on the coastal and marine ecosystem.
- To share information on the sea cucumbers fisheries among member countries, and
- To understand sea cucumber fisheries management and conservation management options and practices for sea cucumber fisheries.
- To explore options of livelihood activities based on sea cucumber farming

Participants

Participants attending this training workshop should be community stakeholders as well as officials affiliated to coastal municipalities, coastal and marine institutes and/or local
authorities and agencies working in the field of fisheries management. The total expected number for this course is not to exceed 25 participants.

**Date and Duration**
The duration of the course is three working days starting on October 31st 2016.

**Location**
PERSGA Headquarters. Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

**Language**
Mainly English. However, summary translation into Arabic could be available.

**Training Materials/References**
*Details to be provided at a later stage.*

**Instructors/Keynote speakers**
*Details to be provided at a later stage.*
Rationale
Social media is a powerful tool that is ever evolving. Social media is still an open box of potential. This is particularly true with environmental issues. The opportunities that social networking and social media sites provide are yet to be fully utilized. They can be used to: promote good environmental practice, share ideas of best practice, raise awareness about environmental campaigns, and in other unforeseen ways. Although social media is still a large unknown, there are lessons to be learnt for environmental organizations aiming to improve their environmental practices. Social Media Influence produces an annual Social Media Sustainability Index. Most International Organizations use Facebook, Twitter, Instagram and to raise the profile of the environmental aspects of their companies. For Environmental Organizations

If a strong social media presence was combined with meaningful changes in behavior, lasting change could be achieved and embedded in organizations. Social media can help create a culture of environmental awareness that allows actions to take place. To achieve this it is necessary to understand the strengths and weaknesses of each form of social media. What each site is best designed for, and how best to use it. Below is a table of the five main forms of social networking that are used, and how each form should be understood.

Each media should be used in a different way - Keep it fun, keep it engaging Overview of main Social Media forms LinkedIn Twitter Facebook e-mail Background A professional networking site that aims to link businesses, employees and organizations. A “mini-blogging” platform

This course is designed to equip trainees with the basic knowledge and skills to become more social media proficient and thus capable of implementing the appropriate social media practice within their organization. This training will provide trainees with the basic knowledge on how to plan and manage their communications and marketing through the social networks including Facebook, Twitter and YouTube. It will provide them with tips, techniques and tools to understand and harness the opportunities provided by best practice social media marketing and online PR. Trainers will learn how to leverage their presence on Social Media platforms. The trainees will also be trained on basic photography and videography techniques and on basic photo and video editing to produce professional content for their social media platforms.

Objectives
The main objectives of the workshop are to:

- apply a good working knowledge and skills on social media marketing resulting in sustainable presence on the relevant social media platforms such as Facebook and Twitter.
- execute a social media campaign and measure its impact using metrics and understand the best practice for social media marketing.
- develop basic understanding to Photography and enhance photography skills
- train on easy, effective and basic photo editing skills and create unique Identity (branding)
- understanding Basics of Videography and Video shooting techniques.
- Video Editing Computers, Software and Special Effects (Movie Maker) and publishing Video on YouTube and on social media.

Participants
Participants attending this training workshop should be community stakeholders as well as media and public awareness specialists in their countries. The total expected number for this course is not to exceed 25 participants.

Date and Duration and Location
The duration of the course is three working days starting on November 28th 206.
PERSGA Headquarters. Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

**Language**
Mix of English and Arabic

**Training Materials/References**
*Details to be provided at a later stage.*

**Instructors/Keynote speakers**
*Details to be provided at a later stage.*
The Regional Organization for the Conservation of Environment of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden in collaboration with the International Maritime Organization (IMO).

Rationale
The Red Sea and Gulf of Aden Region is famous for its unique and highly diverse ecosystem. In addition, it is known as one of the most important shipping routes linking Asia with Africa, Europe and the rest of the world. Moreover, maritime shipping became one of the most significant ways for transporting goods and passengers round the Globe. However, associated with this high shipping movement there is an increase of negative impacts on the marine environment, its biodiversity and resources. Aqaba Special Economic Zone (ASEZ) is actually witnessing acceleration in the construction of various ports in order boost Jordan’s economy. The Gulf of Aqaba is thus, constantly under threats by various sources of pollution.

The “Convention on the prevention of Marine pollution by dumping of wastes and other matter 1972” known as the “London Convention” for short, is one of the first global conventions to protect the marine environment from human activities and has been in force since 1975. In 1996, the “London Protocol” (LP) was agreed to modernize the Convention and, eventually, replace it. The London Protocol entered into force on 24 March 2006. Under the Protocol all dumping (industrial, radioactive, as well as for incineration at sea of industrial waste and sewage) is now prohibited, except for the so-called “reverse list”.

Jordan became a Party to the London Convention in 1975, but has not yet acceded to the Protocol.
To address this important topic for Jordan, PERSGA will be organizing this workshop in collaboration with IMO to enhance awareness in Jordan on LP, its Guidelines, and how it should be implemented at the National Level.

Objectives
The main objective of the workshop is to sensitize relevant authorities in Jordan to the implications of ratifying, implementing and enforcing the London Protocol; a special emphasis will be placed on the protection of ports and marine environment. There will also be opportunities to identify future cooperation when protecting the marine environment in the PERSGA region. In May 2015, a regional workshop on the LP was held at PERSGA Headquarters, and the national workshop in Jordan is part of efforts to increase the membership to the London Protocol in the region, thus maximizing the benefits that can be derived from full implementation of this instrument.

Participants
Most appropriate participants for this training workshop are senior-level government officers from key relevant national authorities such as the Maritime Administration, having overall responsibility for IMO conventions, the Aqaba Special Economic Zone Authority and the Ministry of Environment, including those responsible for the prevention and control of pollution from dumping of wastes at sea. The total expected number for this course is not to exceed 25 participants.

Date Duration and Location
The duration of the meeting is three working days starting on 7-9 November 2016 in Aqaba - Jordan.

Language
The language is mix of English and Arabic. Please note that proficiency in written and spoken English is requires for this workshop.

**Training Materials/References**
The training materials will be provided by the IMO. In addition, participants will be expected to provide a short case study on current arrangements for dumping at sea in Jordan and on other related marine environmental issues needing attention.

**Instructors/Keynote speakers**
Dr. Salim Al-Moghrabi and Mr. Fredrik Haag, as PERSGA and IMO representatives, respectively.
Organizers
Regional Organization for the Conservation of Environment of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden (PERSGA) in collaboration with UNEP

Rationale
PERSGA countries are parties to and strong supporters of many Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) but experience and knowledge in negotiation skills have been identified as major constraints in effective participation at negotiations. In addition to the lack of negotiating skills, a further constraint is the lack of relevant available information prior to meetings on issues to be negotiated.

Participants are going to learn simple processes and reinforce their skills through practice of negotiations of increasing complexity. Negotiation simulations, role-playing, and experiential exercises are used to provide a good and safe way to reinforce negotiation principles.

The National workshops will cover the background of environmental diplomacy and the basic steps in preparing for negotiations. This included the evolution of the system of multilateral environmental diplomacy and negotiations as well as an overview of the system of multilateral environmental negotiations and diplomacy: processes and mechanisms. The participants through simulation shall be introduced to managing complexity and synergies among instruments and processes and preparing and planning for Environmental Negotiations through choosing negotiation strategy and defining options and selecting the delegation, including identifying lead negotiator.

Objective and Main Points of Discussion
The main objective of the national workshop is to enhance and strengthen the skills of participants in the negotiation of various multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) and improved abilities for effectively preparing and conducting environmental negotiations. Environmental negotiations are often more complex than other negotiations due to the competing interests of many parties, technical complexity (often involving data, experts, and sophisticated methodologies), regulatory and legal overlay, and often, the emotional nature of the parties.

The Main Agenda will cover the followings:
- An introduction to PERSGA legal instruments;
- Overview of Biodiversity and Climate Change issues relevant to PERSGA Member States;
- Negotiation for MEAs: A National Case Study:
- Understanding Conventions, Conference of the Parties (COP), with emphasis on UNFCCC as an example.

1. Introduction to Negotiations
   - Evolution of the system of multilateral environmental diplomacy and negotiations;
   - Overview of the system of multilateral environmental negotiations and diplomacy: processes and mechanisms;
   - Managing complexity and synergies among instruments and processes
   - Preparing and planning for Environmental Negotiations;
   - Choosing negotiation strategy and defining options;
   - Selecting the delegation, including identifying lead negotiator;
   - Getting to know the various players/coordinating with countries with similar interests;
   - Preparing negotiation checklist and delegate’s briefs.

2. Effective Participation in Conducting Negotiations
Attributes of a good negotiator;
Negotiating etiquette and role and effect of negotiating language;
Strategies for negotiation, tactics and techniques;
Negotiation processes: adversarial and problem-solving orientations;
Making interventions;
Identifying negotiating groups, caucuses;
Making alliances to strengthen negotiating positions;
Understanding power negotiation, lessons and advice for the perceived weakness;
Dealing with information uncertainty and power asymmetries.

3. Introduction to Simulation Exercises

- Participants will be briefed on the simulation exercises which will enable them to put into practice the theory of negotiations presented during the previous sessions before they break up into two groups each with a chair to negotiate on separate issues.
- Participants will be allocated a country, and will be required to develop national positions and or joint regional wide positions on a simulation exercise topic to be selected according to one of negotiated issues.
- Participants will conduct informal consultations and caucus coordination geared towards coordinating positions on the simulated issues and report back at the plenary.

Participants
The workshop will target government officials, specialist in their field and involved in the implementation of the international Multilateral Environmental agreements in their countries. Total number of the national participants is not to exceed 40.

Date and Duration and Location
Duration of the course is four working days dates will be decided later with each country

Language
The language of instruction is English language.

Training Materials/References, Instructors / Facilitators
To be provided later