REGIONAL PROJECT FOR PROMOTION OF STRATEGIES TO REDUCE UNINTENTIONAL PRODUCTION OF POPS IN THE RED SEA AND GULF OF ADEN COASTAL ZONE

MINUTES OF THE 5TH PMC MEETING

HURGHADA ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT
April 4th - 5th 2011
Introduction

Associated with the fourth PMC meeting in July 2010 training was provided for the national expert teams for site specific assessments of the selected UP-POPs source industries. The national project coordinators have been requested to assist the PCU in signing partnership agreements with the industries before the national expert teams undertake the assessments. The assessments looks at the characteristics of the selected enterprises, specifically the technology applied, the environment and health related aspects of the operation of the facility and their socio-economic implications. Based on these reports selected international experts will undertake on-site missions to the partnering industries to further refine the assessments and to propose the most feasible BAT/BEP options for each industry, with the vision that UP-POPs release reduction could be achieved, while cost efficiency of the industries are improved.

The aim of this workshop was to evaluate the site-specific assessment reports before they are submitted to the selected international experts and to develop and approve the workplan of the project implementation until the end of 2011.

The list of participants is attached in Annex 1, the agenda of the meeting is provided in Annex 2.

Fifth PMC Meeting

4th April 2011.

Opening Remarks EMARSGA, UNIDO, Regional Project Coordinator

The meeting was inaugurated by the Rear Admiral Mohamed Farid Genina, Director of the Centre of Emergency Mutual Aid in the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden (EMARSGA). Mr. Genina welcomed the participants and emphasised the role of the Centre in coordination between countries in the case of emergency and in supporting the boarder PERSGA objectives in general.

His speech was followed by Dr. Fejes Szabolcs welcoming remarks in which he highlighted that this workshop serves two objectives. One is to review the progress made form the last PMC meeting held in Jeddah July 2010 and the complete the midterm evaluation of the project.

The final opening words were conveyed by Dr. Mohammed Badran the Regional Project Coordinator. He conveyed to the participants greetings of PERSGA Secretary General and thanked them for taking the effort to travel and join the meeting at the special conditions that the region is experiencing. He also thanked EMARSGA for hosting the workshop and UNIDO for supporting the project. Dr. Badran pointed out that the meeting is associated with the midterm review of the project and thanked Dr. Fejes for the efforts he has made in preparing for both the midterm review and the meeting.

Technical presentations

Regional Project Coordinator

The first presentation was given by Dr. Mohammed Badran on PERSGA activities and the achievements of the project since the last PMC meeting. He briefly summarized the activities of PERSGA, especially those concerning the collection and evaluation of national monitoring data and
their compilation into regional reports. He mentioned PERSGA current collaboration with international
organizations such as IMO on ballast water management, UNEP on economic valuation of coastal and
marine resources, World Bank on adaptation of climate change impacts and on strategic ecosystem
management of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden; and with UNIDO on the present project and preparing
for new projects. He also touched on EMARSGA activities in reducing the risks of accidents and for
providing appropriate emergency responses in all participating countries. He continued with the
progress of PCU activities of the current project run from PERSGA Headquarters. These include:

- The Regional dioxin and furan inventory was finalized; the document is available on the
  PERSGA web page.
- Training of trainers on BAT/BEP in selected activities,
- Initiating a sampling program of marine sediments and biological indicators. Some samples
  have been collected in Sudan and Egypt
- Ambient air and stack emission sampling equipment have been purchased. One of the stack
  emission sampler will be used for the Asian side of the Red Sea Coast, the other one the
  African side. The two samplers are currently at PERSGA Headquarters in Jeddah Saudi Arabia.
  EMARSGA has applied for tax free import of one of the stack emission sampler to Egypt,
  which would serve the African side. The process is ongoing.
- Publicizing the project internationally and collaborating with other regions. In this regard the
  POPs monitoring centre in Kuwait was contacted and the possibilities of cooperation.
- Partnership agreements have been signed or arrangements made with the following enterprises:
  - Jordanian Phosphate Mines Corporation / Industrial Complex Aqaba (industrial boilers)
  - Ben Hayyan Laboratory of ASEZA (UP-POPs monitoring and enforcement)
  - Egypt Suez Corporation for Oil Processing (flaring)
  - Waste recycling company in Hurghada (open burning)
  - Municipality of Port Sudan dated: (open burning)
  - Elhandsia Elthager Company (open burning)
  - Dari Environmental Protection Traffic Company (asphalt mixing)
- ToRs for the task teams for site specific assessments have been prepared. Contracts made and
  missions completed in Jordan, Sudan and Egypt
- International Experts for the BAT/BEP assessment and advisory mission have been selected and
  contracted by UNIDO
- Preparations for the mission of the International Experts with the project’s national coordinators
  have been established

PERSGA and UNIDO are working towards additional financial support for assisting BAT/BEP
implementation of the selected industries. Negotiations have been undertaken with the Islamic
Development Bank in Jeddah. Activities are ongoing in this regard.

Chief Technical Advisor
Dr Fejes Szabolcs gave a presentation on the regional dioxin and furan inventory. He briefly discussed
the objectives of the project and the implementation strategy then elaborated on the total releases of
dioxins and furans. He highlighted the major source categories that contribute to the releases of these
chemicals, such as open burning activities. He concluded that based on the inventories of the
participating countries more than 1,600 g I-TEQ PCDD/Fs is released into the environment. The most
important sector is the open burning of waste with a share of 83% from the total releases. The second
highest releases are from the ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgical industries with approximately 11%.
57% of the releases occur into the air, while land releases are accountable for 38% of the total. Further
he presented the release pattern of the main source category. He finished his presentation with the
selected UP-POPs source sectors of each participating countries.

Country presentations

Egypt:
Ms. Elham Refaat from the Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency summarized the following: The NIP development process identified the priority areas for the implementation of the SC. There are several post-NIP projects on PCB inventory and disposal with UNDP, JICA project on training for the sound management of HCS, the UNIDO project on reducing PCDD/Fs releases. The results of the PCB inventory were summarized. Since they did not put labels during the inventory they have lost some track of the transformers. She emphasized the importance of awareness raising and training at the central and local authorities level as they are the key enforcement bodies related to POPs. Following Eng. Elham presentation Mr. Mohamed Khalifa gave a short presentation on hazardous chemicals management in Egypt.

Jordan
Mr. Raid Damra presented the following:
- Brief description about Jordan (location, population, governorates, ….etc), Aqaba and Aqaba special Economic Zone Authority (ASEZA) also he mentioned important human activities in Aqaba.
- Jordanian (MOEnv and ASEZA) regulations regarding chemicals which may be applied on POPs compounds.
- Criteria of choosing the consultant team for environmental ant socio-economic assessment of the selected locations. And the most important issue that the team should be from government body for the ease of having all the data from the selected locations
- Criteria of choosing Jordan Phosphate Mines /Aqaba Industrial Complex (AIC) and Red Sea for Timber industries. also he mentioned that Red Sea company did not sign the agreement due to their fear of baying a lot of money for introducing BAT and BEP
- Jordan Phosphate Mines /Aqaba Industrial Complex was selected because it is the largest industrial entity in Aqaba if not in whole Jordan, it has four industrial units and utilities unit. AIC provide most of it industrial neighbours with: electricity, water, raw materials and the means to export their product through AIC.
- AIC was requested through ASEZA to have major improvements on its production mechanisms, stack monitoring and to improve all its boilers.
- For all what mentioned paragraphs 4 and 5, introduction of BAT and BEP to AIC will be easy and smooth
- At the end he was talking about relationship with all stakeholders at Aqaba and the problems he was facing through the past two years.

Sudan
The Sudanese NPC Eng. Ohag Saied Hamid summarized the PCDD/Fs inventory preparation and results. He highlighted the open burning and asphalt mixing was selected at the sources sectors for BAT/BEP implementation. The ministry of environment tourism and wildlife in Red Sea state is preparing an MoU with the Red Sea University of running gather ambient sampling equipment for the project. The role of PERSGA and the project in implementation of BAT/BEP for the asphalt mixing and landfill management will be to
• organize workshop addressing the problem of waste,
• baseline study for evaluation of solid waste status in Port Sudan city,
• technical studies related to waste and asphalt mixing
• training of stakeholders in private and governments
• training for the sampling equipment.

The Project is progressing very well. It highlighted the problem of solid waste management at federal and local levels. The governor of the Red Sea State had issued a resolution addressing the establishment of a new clearing agency or corporation for waste management at state level. General secretary of HCENR appointed a committee for formulation of a strategy for waste management at the coastal zone.

Concerns:
lack of financial resources
Better coordination between local and federal levels is needed

Yemen
The presentation of Eng. Sallem Baqhezel summarized the Yemeni progress made since the last PMC meeting. He gave a brief introduction of the coastal area in Yemen and talked about the stakeholders particularly fishermen interest in protection of the marine environment giving examples of traditional community management of the coastal resources. Eng. Baqhezel then identified industrial development on the coastal area discussing potential risks from such industry. He then talked about the progress in the Project’s implementation pointing out that there is some delay due to the current unrest in Yemen.

5th April 2011.

The meeting continued with the presentation of the site-specific assessments. Country presentations in the first day were given in Alphabetical order; in the second day the order of presentations was reversed and Yemen started first.

Yemen
The presentation was also given by Eng. Sallem Baqhezel, who summarized the small scale production of quicklime. Generally simple shaft kilns are built of clay bricks. Inside of the kiln main chamber the limestone is packed. The kiln has a front entrance which is a smaller place facing the general wind direction. This is the place where the heating takes place. Anything that can burn is burnt here, such as waste oils, rubber tires, animal manure, wood, etc.

There is another type of kiln, which is simpler than this. In this kiln first wood is piled up, then limestone is placed above and then the whole is cover by clay mud. It has two bottom entries to light the fire and a small hole on the top to release the fumes.

The estimated releases of dioxins and furans have been presented. It is hard to discourage people doing this practice since they generate income with this. It was also observed that there is a tendency for developing diseases. They also undertook several awareness trainings.

Needs:
• Training and awareness for the people who do this business.
• Training of government officials on BAT/BEP to discourage the use of hazardous wastes as fuel in these processes.
• Involvement of NGOs in the training and public awareness activities would be of significant
benefits.

- There is a proposal on development of using solar energy for the production of quicklime. Solar energy would be magnified to the chamber to heat the limestone to the temperature where it releases the CO2 and thus forms quicklime.
- Better enforcement and revision of the legislation is required.

**Sudan**

From Sudan the member of the national team of experts Eng. Sitt Nour Hassan Mohamed Hassan held the presentation.

She summarized the PCDDFs inventory results which 36.487 gTEQ total releases. Uncontrolled burning is the highest source of the releases of UP-POPs accountable for 95% of the releases.

She highlighted that Red Sea State had very limited industrial activities. Asphalt mixing Three companies are collecting the waste from the city. Information was collected by questionnaires, walk-through surveys, meetings with the managers. Three asphalt mixing companies have been visited:

- Port Engineering Asphalt Mixing Company
- Elthager Engineering Asphalt Mixing Plant
- Alnasr G Cont. Co

The sites were characterised and the sampling points have been identified. The health and socio-economic assessments of the potentially exposed population have been recommended. The target groups have also been identified for public awareness activities. The scale of the target groups has also been presented and the tools that should be used for conveying information to the public.

**Jordan**

Nobody from the national team of experts attended the meeting and the presentation was given by Mr. Raid Damra on behalf of Eng. Bassam Al Saleem. The presentation included the following:

- Aqaba's importance in Jordan's economy is very high. It has industries, the only port Jordan has and it is an important tourist destination.
- Jordan Phosphate Mines Company (JPMC) is located at the industrial site of Aqaba.
- The major source for dioxins and furans was transportation. It was not selected as it is a diffuse source and did not fit to project objectives.
- Three power generating companies have signed contracts with ASEZA to sell their CO2 credits and there are changing to natural gas fuel thus reducing their carbon dioxide footprint.
- The team included three members.
- Obtaining general approval from the director general was time consuming, then the team signed the partnership agreement. The team visited the facility and made the assessment.
- The history of the plant was presented. The main emission sources of the technology was discussed these are Nox Sox, Ammonia, CO2; The sampling points will be the gas exit points. At the boilers.
- JPMC has regular monitoring sites where they take samples. One is at 1000 m another at 2000 m from the facility. The same system will be used for sampling for BAT/BEP.
- They are Tala Bay, A.M.P. Area, Civil Defence Dept. Site close to the Saudi border.
- The wind direction is always from the north to the south, thus the pollutants travel from Aqaba.

**Needs:**

**Awareness raising on UP-POPs and on BAT/BEP**

Training at JPMC will have great effect, since almost each family has a member who works at the facility. The tools are mainly briefs, presentations for educational sector. Media coverage is also planned for the general public. As well as a one day awareness raising workshop is planned for the
public.

**Egypt:**
Leader of the national team of experts in Egypt Eng. Abdul Gelil Eleiwa delivered the site specific assessments presentation. He started with an overview of the dioxin and furan releases from coastal activities. The air releases are 595 g TEQ/a, the land releases reached 350 g TEQ/a. He pointed out the releases from the identified sources industries which are the Suez Oil Processing Company and Hurghada landfill. The history of SOPC was presented. Their annual capacity is 3 processing million metric tons of crude oil. SOPC is planning to purchase a complete gas recovery system. With this they can eliminate the releases of pollutants including UP-POPs from flare gases. This reduces the cost of production and assures the return of the investment. It is expected that the release of 120,000 tons of CO2 could be eliminated. Later he presented the Hurghada landfill in details. It has 136 employees. It receives 400 tons of solid and 80-100 tons of agricultural waste daily. The design of the plant was also elaborated. The waste is compacted every day and is burnt in order to reduce its volume. The facility includes a limited separation of the waste streams, such as metals, paper and organic wastes. The BAT/BEP should include the gas extraction form the landfill cells for generating electricity, designing proper leachate collection system

Further he discussed the approach of El Gouna City municipality in achieving zero waste generation. In this regard a waste recycling facility is working. The waste after collection is transported to this facility, where the different types of wastes are separated, such as cardboard, aluminium, plastics, inorganic minerals, organics, etc. The facility either sells the raw materials, such as cardboards, aluminium, or produces products such as pavement items, plastic products, paper bags, compost. The on-site and off-site sampling points for PCDD/Fs releases have been identified as well as the recipients. The size of the populations for public awareness activities has been identified and the benefits of the proposed measures were also discussed.

**Conclusions and recommendations of the midterm evaluation**
The second theme on the second day of the meeting was summary presentation on the Midterm Review. This has been given by Dr. Szabolcs Fejes, who highlighted conclusions and recommendations on the project implementation. In his presentation he grouped his conclusions in two areas; general and specific.

The general conclusions focussed on:

- Concept and Design of the project
- Implementation of the activities
- Relevance and Strategy
- Monitoring and Reporting
- Awareness rising and training
- Financing
- Sustainability.

The specific conclusions and recommendations focussed on each project component. Generally his conclusion was that the project implementation is successful, stakeholders are benefiting from the project. In some components the implementation is slower than it was foreseen in the project document and it is mainly due to delays in national level activities. The national governments have so far provided less co-finances to the project than it was expected. But the governmental support has helped in securing high co-financing from the private stakeholders. In the overall the project’s co-financing is above expectations.

He recommended that the sampling for UP-POPs should start very soon as that is a core measurement of the project’s objectives. He also called for a stronger appreciation of the deadlines of the workplan.
PROJECT MANAGEMENT RELATED ISSUES

Progress since the 5th PMC meeting

PMC 4 was dedicated mainly for studying the tenders and purchasing the air sampling equipment. Progress herein is measured on the basis of the workplan finalised in PMC meeting 3. The following activities have been completed:

- Partnership agreements have been signed with the selected industries.
- Three international experts have been selected to undertake BAT/BEP analysis.
- Site-specific assessments have been prepared in Egypt, Jordan and Sudan.
- Regional inventory of dioxin and furan releases have been published on PERSGA web page.
- Training of the trainer for national experts for site-specific assessment for BAT/BEP implementation was undertaken.
- The Saudi team for developing the NIP for the kingdom received training in Jeddah on POPs inventory preparation.
- Ambient air sampling equipment has been received in Jordan, Yemen and Saudi Arabia. Equipment is yet to be delivered in Egypt and Sudan. The equipment already exists in the customs in Egypt and the supplier is working on delivering them to the beneficiaries as soon as he can. Stalk emission equipment have been delivered at PERSGA Headquarters.

The following was discussed and agreed on:

Acceptance of the site-specific assessments

PMC members have approved the site-specific assessments presented by the national teams. The Yemeni team promised to send the final report not later than the first week of May. The RPC was authorised to send the reports to the selected international experts.

Schedule of the site-specific assessment mission for BAT BEP of the International Consultants

BAT/BEP implementation mission will take place in May 2011 in Sudan, Egypt and Jordan. Yemen due to the unclear conditions will be postponed. The mission will start in Sudan from May 1st to 4th, then Egypt from May 5th to 12th followed by Jordan from may 14th to 18th. The RPC the NPC in Yemen will agree on a suitable time for the mission in Yemen when the conditions have become clear.

Additional activities in the May Mission

On request of Eng Elham Refaat, the mission of international consultants in May will also include one day training in Egypt on the UNEP toolkit for identification and quantification of dioxin and furan releases. This training will be a training of the trainers. The trainees will then organise National Training Workshops benefiting from the implementation of other project activities, such as the site specific assessment and the development of national strategies.

In Jordan one day will be devoted for a public awareness workshop. This may also be done in Sudan if time allows.

Development of the Regional Strategy

The PCU is going to start preparations for the regional strategy. A first step will include reviewing the Annex C POPs related legislations of the participant countries. Based on the review a harmonized legislative environment will be recommended in the RS.

Updating the Project Web Page
PERSGA will update the project web page, a e-stakeholders forum will be developed. All reports and PCDD/Fs inventories will be put in final forms and published on the site.

**Preparation for sampling and shipment of the samples for analysis**
The PCU in collaboration with the NPCs shall finalize the procedures for sampling and the shipment of the samples to the German laboratory. This task needs to be finished before the mission of the international experts, since their mission could be linked with sampling for the baseline releases.

**Finalization of the workplan until project completion**
Based on the comments and recommendations of the PMC members the project implementation workplan has been revised. The workplan is as follows:

**Project’s Milestones for the Period April – December 2011**

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### Annex 1. List of Participants

**Fifth Project Management Committee Meeting of the Project: Promotion of Strategies to Reduce POPs in the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden Coastal Zone**

**EMERSGA - Hurghada, Egypt: 4-5 April, 2011**

#### LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

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Annex 2: Agenda of the PMC meeting.

Fifth PMC Meeting of the Project Promotion of Strategies to Reduce Unintentional Production of POPs in the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden (PERSGA) Coastal Zone
Hurghada Egypt April 4th – 5th 2011

Introduction

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).

Four PERSGA countries (Egypt, Jordan, Sudan and Yemen) have become Parties of the SC and during regular consultation meetings of PERSGA, they have also agreed that close cooperation is needed to collectively implement 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 has approached UNIDO for assistance through developing and implementing a Medium-Sized Project (MSP) to enable the introduction of BAT and BEP to the industrial sector of the coastal zone. It is important to note that Saudi Arabia is a self financed country, Somalia was not included due to Project’s safeguarding considerations and Djibouti has expressed concerns of language (English and Arabic) and preferred not to join the four countries.

The project commenced in March 2009 and will continue till December 2011. Four PMC meetings have already been conducted and national inventories of POPs sources have been prepared. Also a regional inventory has been prepared and sight specific assessments are ongoing.

Objectives

The main objectives of the meeting are to:

1. introduce the project to the public and decision makers in one of the partner countries
2. discuss progress made in the project, particularly the last PMC meeting
3. discuss the site specific assessment reports
4. plan for the remaining period of the project
Participants
Participants of the meeting are Members of the Program Management Committee (PMC) who are the representatives of PERSGA, UNIDO, and the national UP POPs Project coordinators of Egypt, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, and Yemen. Also, one of the national team working on the site specific assessment is invited to participate in the meeting.

Tentative Agenda
Day 1 April 4th 2011
09:30 – 10:00 Registration
10:00 – 10:15 Welcome, opening remarks and introduction of participants
10:15 – 11:00 Introduction to the workshop, Progress in the Project at the Regional Level; Dr. M Badran
11:00 – 11:30 Coffee Break
11:30 – 12:30 Summary of the UP POPs Regional Inventory; Dr. S. Fejes
12:30 – 14:00 Lunch and Prayer Break
14:00 – 14:20 Country Presentation Progress at the National Level Egypt; National Coordinator
14:20 – 14:40 Country Presentation Progress at the National Level Jordan; National Coordinator
14:40 – 15:00 Country Presentation Progress at the National Level Sudan; National Coordinator
15:00 – 15:20 Country Presentation Progress at the National Level Yemen; National Coordinator
15:00 – 15:20 Country Presentation Saudi Arabia Activities Relevant to Stockholm Convention
15:20 – 16:00 General Discussion
16:00 End of day 1

Day 2
09:00 – 09:30 Country Presentation Site Specific Assessment Egypt; National Consultant
09:30 – 10:00 Country Presentation Site Specific Assessment Jordan; National Consultant
10:00 – 10:30 Country Presentation Site Specific Assessment Sudan; National Consultant
10:30 – 11:00 Country Presentation Site Specific Assessment Yemen; National Consultant
11:00 – 11:30 Coffee Break
11:30 – 12:30 Summary Report of the Midterm Review; Dr. S. Fejes
12:30 – 14:00 Lunch and Prayer Break
14:00 – 16:00 Planning for the Remaining period of the project, Conclusions, Recommendations
Project coordinators are required to present their own suggested workplan for the remaining period of the project i.e. until 30th December 2011 (maximum 10 minutes per country). This will be discussed and an overall workplan will be finalised.
16:00 End of day 2 / End of the workshop

Preparation for the workshop:
As is clear in the provisional agenda, all participants in the workshop are required to participate actively in the deliberations. National Project Coordinators are requested to prepare and present power point presentations on the progress of the project at the national levels and the National Consultants are required to prepare and present power point presentations on site specific assessment.

National Coordinators Presentations should include but don’t have to be limited to the following:
1. General Introduction on the country
2. General description of the coastal area on the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden
3. Important human activities in the coastal cities on the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden
4. General environmental policy of the country particularly concerning POPs
5. Specific environmental considerations for the coastal areas on the Red sea and Gulf of Aden
6. Progress of the project implementation at the national level:
   ○ General project coordination issues,
   ○ Activities of the National Coordinator within his / her ministry and with other stakeholders
   ○ Selection of the national teams that have been set up to undertake the environmental and socio-economic assessments of the selected locations, and follow up of their work
   ○ Role of the national coordinator in establishing partnership with industry and publicizing the project in his / her country
   ○ BAT/BEP measures; how the selected activities understood and accepted the project.
   ○ Difficulties, constraints facing him / her in their work

**National Consultants Presentations should include but don’t have to be limited to the following:**

1. One or two slides summary of the national UP POPs inventory of the coastal area on the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden
2. Criteria for selection of the specific sites
3. Details of actual visits made to the sites during the preparation of the study
4. Sources of information and contact persons in the specific sites
5. Environmental and health related research and monitoring assessment:
   ○ Site identification and location: address of the location, ownership issues, GPS coordinates for the identification of suggested on-site sampling points, etc.
   ○ Identification of off-site sampling points; Soil, sediment, water and habitat sampling points marked by GPS; brief description of the geography and climate of the location as well as the migration path ways of the pollutants and the possible recipients.
   ○ Environmental and human health impact assessment; how was the assessment made and results obtained
6. Socio-economic and public participation assessment:
   ○ Identification of target groups which are either particularly sensitive for POPs or their role is important for the successful implementation of the project.
   ○ Preferred tools for awareness raising; This part shall analyze the tools available for conveying information to the identified target groups. The objective is to identify the most appropriate public awareness tools that should be used during the implementation of BAT/BEP for awareness raising at the selected sites.
   ○ Information content and current level of knowledge; identify the information that the target groups are lacking and is crucial for them concerning the implementation of the BAT/BEP. It is also important that public and citizen advocacy groups have proper information concerning the selected sites for BAT/BEP implementation.
   ○ Socioeconomic benefits expected for the community due to BAT / BEP implementation
   ○ Socioeconomic benefits expected for industry partners due to BAT / BEP implementation