



Regional Workshop on ESM of Chemicals and Hazardous Wastes and Clearing –House Mechanism to Enhance Synergies under the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions for Arab Countries

7-9 December 2015, Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt

The Final Report



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PREFACE

BCRC-Egypt with the assistance of SBC organized a three days Regional workshop for the Arab states. The main objective of the workshop is to raise awareness on the environmentally sound management (ESM) of Chemicals and Hazardous Wastes and Clearing –House Mechanism to Enhance Synergies under the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions

Workshop Objectives

- 1- To enhance the capacity of the participants on the concepts, principles and standards for the Environmentally Sound Management (ESM) of chemicals and Hazardous wastes
- 2- To raise awareness on the importance of the environmentally sound management of chemicals and Hazardous waste throughout the region
- 3- To obtain inputs from participants towards the needs, challenges and opportunities for the environmentally sound management of chemicals and Hazardous waste in the region;
- 4- To provide opportunities for information exchange and networking among synergies of Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions
- 5- Introduce the Clearing-House Mechanism (CHM) draft strategy.
- 6- Identify the role to be played by the regional centers in the Clearing-house mechanism

Target group

Focal Points and National officials from Arab countries, who are responsible and/or involved in the chemicals and Hazardous wastes management process at the national level, specifically in the issues related to the Basel Convention. In addition, representatives of Regional Centers in Africa, private sector and the civil society organizations are welcomed to participate in the workshop.

20 participants from 10 Arab countries attended this workshop: Republic of Djibouti, Arab Republic of Egypt, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, , Lebanese Republic, Palestine, Kingdom of Morocco, Mauritania, Republic of the Sudan, Tunisian Republic and Libya country . Among 20 participants, there were **2** female participants in the workshop.

The Opening Ceremony

The opening ceremony and the presentation of the workshop by the journalist Mahmoud Bakry, Chief Editor of *Elaosboa* Newspaper.

Welcome speeches by:

- Secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions
- Prof. Mostafa Kamel, director of the Basel Regional Centre for Arab States
- Mr. Walid ElAraby - representative of the League of Arab States
- Professor Oladele Ozibanju - Director of the Basel coordinating Africa, Nigeria
- Dr.Michael Sik, director of the Basel Regional Centre for French-speaking countries

At the end of the speeches Prof. Mostafa Kamel congratulated the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan on the selection of Dr. Mohammed Khashashneh for the presidency of the Parties Conference 2017.

- General , Abdul Fattah Helmy deputy to the Governor of South Sinai handed the governorate award to Prof. Oladele Ozibanju - Director of the Basel coordinating Africa, Nigeria, Dr. Michael Sik, director of the Basel Regional Centre for French-speaking countries, Dr. Mohammed Khashashneh for the presidency of the Parties Conference 2017

-Group photo

-Break

Summary of the workshop

Session 1: Awareness Raising and Experience Sharing on the ESM of Hazardous Waste

Chair: Prof. Mostafa Fouda

Co-Chair: Prof. Mostafa Kamel

Lecture by Dr. Khashashinah- Director of health and safety management - Ministry of Environment, Jordan titled (Synergies under the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions, Origins, Benefits and the path forward).

He presented an overview of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions and during his presentation reviewed the history of the three conventions and stressed about the synergy process as a Part of the reform of environmental, outcome of synergy process, benefits, future of synergies.

At the end of his lecture he stressed the importance to support BCRC-Egypt financially to give the center power to continue its activity which support the synergies between three conventions. He hoped that the center can be responsible for both Basel and Stockholm conventions.

Afterwards, there was a lecture by Prof. Oladele Osibanjo, Executive Director, BCCC-Nigeria about The Global issue of e-waste which began by video film ad was then followed by a presentation about the following topics.

Information Communication Technology (ICT)–Catalyst for Innovation, Sustainable Development and Socio-economic Transformation of Society

- Near Tsunami Generation of E-waste globally–Paradox of ICT Revolution & Innovation;
- Near Tsunami Generation of E-waste globally–Tell Tale Sign of Unsustainable Production & Consumption
- Paradox of ICT Revolution& Innovation
- E-waste and constituents
- Used EEE and E-waste imports
- E-waste management and challenges globally, in Africa and in the Arab region
- Mapping of Global Actions/Initiatives on ESM of E-waste
- Activities/Actions under taken to strengthen ESM of e-waste in Africa
- FirstPanAfricaForumonE-wastein2012

At the end of his presentation Prof. Oladele Osibanjo mentioned several recommendations on E-waste that perfectly exemplify the synergy within the BRS MEAs as it is both hazardous waste and contains Stockholm POPs. He also pointed to the importance of capacity building that should be provided to Arab countries and appropriate institutions to promote ESM of e-waste in partnership with BCRCs and BCCC in Africa and the Arab region. He mentioned that Africa and the Arab region should take full advantage of the economic and entrepreneurship potentials of e-waste in an environmentally sustainable manner with implementation of Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) including "Take back schemes" backed by legislation and exploration of "Urban Mining".

After that Morocco's representative represented an overview about the situation in e-waste and the strategy for waste management (plans-treatment-pricing).

This was followed up by presentation from Dr. Michel Seck, Director, BSRC-Senegal on the Strategic Roles and Prospects for Technical Assistance to Francophone Countries in Setting up a Chemical Information Sharing Network in the Sub Region. He talked about the challenges and gaps of the country by focusing on different problems like:

- Lack of chemicals and wastes management human resources.
- Low capacity (training, operational resources).
- Limited financial resources.
- Lack of institutional visibility (Overlapping mandates, conflicts, coordination difficulties).
- Disparate, incomplete and sometimes inapplicable legislation and regulation.
- Weak analytical skills (very few laboratories).

After that he explained ways to solve some of these problems:

- Leverage existing exchange networks such as CIEN/ESTIS by redefining the center's and the countries' roles
- Set up an information sharing system (**called Parties, Center, Conventions for Francophone Africa, PCCAF in short**), which will facilitate information sharing among parties, the center and the conventions. This system developed as a portal will take into account other existing information sharing systems if the latter are accessible via the internet. The system will contribute increased visibility of the center, parties and partner.
- Create a regional database on the import, production of hazardous waste and on chemicals and POPs.
- Create a regional an online digital library.
- Identify prior needs of parties in collaboration with focal points.
- Set up a network of contacts composed of focal points.

At the end of his presentation he thanked BCRC-Egypt for inviting him to join at this important workshop, which is a good example of the synergies between regional centers.

This was followed by presentation of Sudan's representative about the situation of hazardous waste management. He mentioned that like most other developing countries, Sudan suffers from solid waste management inefficiency, big towns are characterized by irregular solid waste management services as well as waste burning in some areas is a common practice of waste management.

- The amount of solid waste generated per day in Sudan estimated to be 22000 tons .
- 50% of this amount is an organic matter (11000 tons/day)
- The average generation waste /person /kg per day= 0.65 kg
- Khartoum state alone produce 23% of this amount
- Illegal dumping, open burning and messes are common among different areas

Sudan does not produce chemicals but wide range and quantities are imported (pesticides, fertilizers, industrial, consumer chemicals).

What we need for capacity building for POPs.

- Capacity is needed for analysis of dioxin and furans, also for analysis of hazardous wastes under Basel Convention.
- Using High resolution GC- MS

After that we open the discussion about the previous lectures:

The main questions:

- How many people in your country know about a Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions?

Conclusive answer is there are huge amount of information on the internet, but we should produce awareness programs to (public-private-NGO).

- How to find fund to implement (projects - workshops-training) related to chemicals and hazardous waste management?

Preparing specialized international workshop about how to find tools for funding projects related to chemicals and hazardous waste management invite all donors.

Dr.Fouda to Prof. Oladele Osibanjo Director BCCC-Nigeria how to deal with problem of E-waste?

We should apply (reduce-recycle-reuse-recovery-redesign).

Mauritania's representative: What are the existing facilities for laboratories in Morocco

There are many labs working in POPs analysis. Dr. Michel – Director BSRC-Senegal how can we find valid information? The main problem is that they trained personnel and after that they leave because the problem of finance. So we should have at least two people in each sector (IT –Technology-provider) .

Sudan's representative: in Nigeria do you have data about harmful effect of E-waste on health, also are there any successful stories on managing e- waste?

Prof. Oladele Osibanjo: Yes, we have data about the effect of heavy metals and POPs in human health.

And about management of e-waste Management Practices In Nigeria:

- Sale of reusable and serviceable parts.
- Repair and refurbishment of used UEEE for reuse
- Disposal by dumping in non-engineered landfill, with subsequent open burning of irreparable-waste components to reduce solid waste volume.
- Materials recovery of recyclables such as copper, gold and silver from non-repairable-waste by open burning of cables (for copper) and or boiling in acid (not common in Africa)

After closing the open discussion, Dr. Hesham El-Kassas, Dean of the Institute of Environment Studies and Research Ain Shams University presented the Environmental Indicators to Chemicals & hazardous Wastes Management. The global PCB pollution map and its presence and concentration in the environment. Furthermore, he displayed an overview of the bio treatment as well as Phytoremediation, which is used in water, air and sediments. He displayed the benefits of using the Phytoremediation as well as the plants used to conduct it.

After that Dr. Fouda request Dr.Mohamed Bayoumi UNDP Representative to give participants a brief about UNDP-projects.

Dr.Bayoumi mentions that the main objectives of UNDP projects are supporting government and people in their efforts to reduce poverty and to promote sustainable human development politics. We sign “Safe Healthcare and E-waste Management” project in order to reduce emission of harmful solid organic pollutants.

After that Dr. Mostafa Fouda, International Environmental Expert started his lecture by film about LCD glasses followed by presentation about Negotiations for Multilateral Environment Agreements (MEAs) which cover the following topics:

- Where do MEAs come from and how they develop.
- Institutional Arrangements and Mechanisms.
- How do I Prepare for Negotiations and How does the negotiating Process work
- Roles of Individual Negotiators and The role of Country Coalitions.
- Challenges for Developing Country Coalitions.

Second day:

Session 2: Experience and Challenges on Management of ESM of POPs

Chair: prof. Mostafa Fouda

Co-Chair: prof. Mostafa Kamel

Prof. Oladele Osibanjo presented a lecture about Sound chemicals management: key to sustainable development. He talked about the Intentional chemical production and use.

- More than 43,000,000 chemical substances commercially available (Chemical Abstracts Service) of these

248,000 are in some way regulated and inventoried

- 143,835 substances pre-registered in REACH

- Global chemical output valued at US\$171 billion in 1970. By 2010, it had grown to \$4.12 trillion.

Unintentional releases to air, water, soil, waste, products Of the 5.7 million tons of pollutants released, 1.8 million tons were of chemicals considered persistent, bio accumulative or toxic, 970,000 tons were known or suspected carcinogens and 857,000 tons were of chemicals that are considered reproductive or developmental toxicants. (UNEP Chemicals, 2012).

Also covered several topics:

- POPs/PTS properties, Bioaccumulation,

- Health Effects of Exposure to Hazardous Chemicals

- Toxicity of Chemicals

- Chemicals Management Framework

- International Instruments for Chemicals Control

After that representative of Mauritania presented that hazardous waste management issue and its importance to Mauritania, They carried out some activities:

- National chemicals management capacities

- Environmental study on the health effects of chemicals

- Implementation of Ozone Project

- Implementation of the project management of materials and devices containing PCBs.

- Workshops and training on how to deal with hazardous chemicals.

At the end they concluded with what Mauritania needs:

- Capacity building by establishing mechanisms for monitoring and control

- Support capacity building for the management of E-waste.

- Strengthening the capacity in Exchange information.

Afterwards there was a lecture from Dr. Dr. Hesham El-Kassas about Costs of Inaction on the Sound Management of Chemicals focused on the social and economic impacts (health effects –environmental effects). He laid down the positive social and economic consequences as well as the negative impacts. Finally he presented Module Economic Assessment of Risk Management.

Afterwards, the Representative from Djibouti presented the Environmental situation in Djibouti for chemical and hazardous waste.

-The main problems relating to the management of persistent organic products (POPs) and how they are used for transit-import, to the re-export, storage, transport and disposal

-The lack of means of control and weak technical and infrastructural capacities of storage and transport of POPs are serious and common problems.

-The problems found in the storage and transport is related to the pollution of soil, air and water table. Other problems are related to poisoning mishandling or leaking containers of POPs.

What Djibouti needs?

-The revision of the Nation Action Plan on the effective management of brand chemicals, pesticides and wastes.

-The implementation of a national laboratory on chemical analysis techniques (organic and inorganic).

-Working in synergy between the countries of the Arab League on the effective management of chemicals and waste.

At the end representative from Djibouti thanked prof. Mostafa kamel Director of BCRC - Egypt for the successful training program on analysis of persistent organic pollutants using gas chromatography-mass spectroscopy.

Afterwards, there was an open discussion about the lectures.

Morocco representative thanked Dr.El kassass about valuable lecture, but pointed that most of information is related to old dates and he asked about the newest information and the Egyptian experience. He also mentioned the period of workshop is too short and should be longer because there is a lot of information.

Dr. Mostafa Kamel answered that Morocco has an excellent experience in the field of disposal of PCBs. BCRC-Egypt will arrange site visit to exchange experience because at the end of 2016 in Morocco there will be no PCBs.

After that **Dr. Elham Refaat**, General Director of Environment Development Dept,EEAA former SC FP-Egypt displayed the Integrated Management of POPs through the Road Map of National Implementation of Stockholm starting from 2003 till 2015. Through different activities:

1-2003 The Stockholm Convention was signed by EGYPT

2-May, 2004 The Stockholm Convention became implemented

3- 2005 NIP The National Implementation Plan of POPs Submitted

4- 2006-2008 the JICA Project PCB Management

-Inventory PCBs in Electrical stations.

-Data Base for POPs.

-Capacity Building programs (TOT).

-Analysis Samples with GC.

5-2009-2010 Sustainable Management of POPs First Stage of GEF Project

-Inventory for POPs allover Egypt.

-Analysis with Kites.

6- 2011-2012 PERSIGA Project Dioxin & Furan toolkits BAT & BEP for (safaga dumping site)

7-2012- until now MEDPOL Project Integrated Management of PCBs getting rid of 185 ton of PCBs

8-2015-2017 - NIP Updating

2015-2020:- Second phase “Sustainable Management”

-Review and Update NIP.

-New POPs Inventory.

What Egypt needs?

-Pilot Projects for New POPs inventories.

-Center of Excellence for POPs

-Studies for New POPs alternatives

-BAT & BEP for Green Products.

-Pilot activities for Mercury Sources.

-Continue the technical and financial support.

At the end of the lecture representative of Morocco mentioned that Morocco should benefit from the Egyptian experience in the field of persistent organic pollutants management.

After that Prof. Oladele Osibanjo Director of BCC Nigeria, talked about POPs in different topics

Historical perspectives, physico-chemical properties of POPs:

- Why there is international concern about POPs?
- Why is there a need for Laboratory POPs Analysis?
- International efforts to control release,
- Global monitoring plan etc.
- POPs National Implementation Plan (NIP)

At the end of his lecture he congratulated the Director BCRC Egypt for organizing this capacity building training on POPs analysis for experts in Nigeria.

Session 3. Laboratories Analyzing Persistent Organic Pollutants

Chair: prof. Mostafa Fouda

Co-Chair: Dr.Hanna Bou habib

The session start by presentation from **Prof. Ashraf El-Marsafy** Lab Director of the Central Lab of Residue Analysis of Pesticides and Heavy Metals in Food-Ministry of Agriculture -Ministry of Agriculture. About the importance of laboratory analyzes in the field of POPs in the framework of its own international conventions.

-Lab analytical scope (650 food residues & contaminants- 19 food-pathogens, 81 accredited methods)

-Pesticides Residue Analytical Section (430 Pesticides from different chemical groups)

-POPs Lab is enlisted in United Nations Environment Program Databank of Laboratories Analyzing POPs (POPs Laboratory Databank) to support the effectiveness evaluation of the Stockholm Convention (Global POPs Monitoring Plan).

-Dioxin, PCBs extraction and clean up, Dioxin, PCBs Method of analysis

-Monitoring data of Dioxin in Cement samples with different fuel.

The lab providing training plans that cover selected aspects of modern analytical techniques, as well as measurements of food contaminants and environmental pollutants.

Training programs are conducted by highly knowledgeable and experienced staff in the form of in-house lectures with strong practical components in the chemistry & microbiology laboratories.

After that the next presentation by Dr.Hanaa Fawzy .Deputy Executive Director, CURP his lecture about the Cairo university research park which included several laboratories

(Chemistry Lab-Electron Microscope Lab -

Microbiology Labs-Hormones & Immunology Lab-Biotechnology Labs -Meat Technology Lab

- Embryology Lab).

Chemistry Lab included:

-Preparation & Extraction Lab

-chromatography lab

Devices names: GC-MS / GC-MS-MS/ LC-MS-MS/ICP/ICP-MS/

Dr.hanaa mention the center is ready for co-operation with Basel regional center in the field of POPs analysis.

After presenting, the Laboratories Analyzing POPs session. We opened the discussion about the questionnaire and the situation of POPs analyzing in Arab countries

Responses from Arab countries:

Representative of Lebanon: the necessity to have a regional laboratory for Arab countries related to Basel center to monitor the environmental situation in Arab countries. He requested to arrange a visit to Cairo University Research Park (CURP) and start training programs in the field of POPs analysis to save time and money. **He supported that Basel regional center in Egypt be responsible for Stockholm convention activities.**

Dr. Hanna Bou Habib supported the idea of Dealing with existing accredited labs versus creating new ones. He explained this as this is a gain both in time and money, as they can immediately start cooperation and will be cheaper than sending them abroad to an OECD country. Especially in case of crisis situation they can easily cooperate with each other. And to convince the stakeholders he proposed site visits to those Labs. Also he stated that Basel convention is the mother of all conventions as it defined the Hazardous Characteristics of substances and their wastes, and any chemical whether it is a subject of Stockholm, Rotterdam, Minamata or Montreal Protocol must be treated as per Basel Conventions rules and regulations. This means that the Basel regional center can easily accommodate the other conventions especially Stockholm.

Representative of Palestine: It is very important to support the synergies process by funding the **Basel regional center in Egypt so that it can be responsible for Stockholm convention activities.**

Representative of Tunisian: at this workshop the presence of Egypt, Nigeria, and Senegal is a kind of synergy and exchange experience. Basel Regional center should be responsible to training at least six or seven people from each country about how to manage safe disposal of hazardous waste and also prepare projects useful to Arab countries related to Inventories of hazardous waste generation and data collection.

Representative of Sudan: Exchange Experience with the Countries is very important and we need to raise capacity building in the field of POPs analysis specially (Dioxins –Furans) and he asked why there was a training in Nigeria? As he sees that it should have been done in Egypt where there is sophisticated equipments and experience. He stated that inventory is needed to evaluate POPs laboratories in Arab countries and that he supports that **Basel regional center in Egypt to be responsible for the Stockholm convention activities.**

Representative of Libya: There is no POPs analytical laboratory we had water analysis lab only. Because of the security situation there is no communication between the focal points and **I support that Basel regional center in Egypt to be responsible for the Stockholm convention activities.**

Representative of Djibouti: He thanked all the lectures for the valuable information and mentioned that it is very important that **Basel regional center in Egypt must be responsible for the Stockholm convention activities.** And he appreciated that BCRC-Egypt should start training programs at Cairo University Research park to reduce time, cost.

Representative of Egypt: She mentions that Cairo University Research Park contains the sophisticated equipments in the field of POPs analysis and that we must benefit from the possibilities that exist. She stated that she supports that Basel regional center in Egypt to be responsible for the Stockholm convention activities.

At the end of discussion Prof. Mostafa Kamel stated that BCRC-Egypt is hosted by Cairo University Which means that we can use every facility there, and we prefer to use them for analysis over sending samples abroad to save on money and time. Since after all we don't lack instrumentals and staff. He stated that we as a Basel center can become also responsible for Stockholm convention

Third Day:

Before starting the session we continued the second day sessions because we stopped at 7:30 pm this is due to very long time in open discussion about POPs Labs.

The lecture presented by Prof. Mohamed El Zarka –National Focal point ,BC-Egypt, on the Environmentally sound management of chemicals and hazardous waste

- What is the Management of Chemicals? Who manages Chemicals?
- Inter-ministerial Co-ordination for Achieving Sound Management of Chemicals
- The International Policy Instruments for Management of Hazardous Chemicals
- Basic Elements of Sound Management of Chemicals
- Chemicals' Management Hierarchy
- Achievements in Chemicals Management in Egypt
- Practical suggestions for safe handling and management of chemicals

Session 4. Clearing -House Mechanism (CHM)

Chair: prof. Mostafa Fouda

Co-Chair: prof. Mostafa Kamel

Presentations from the Basel secretariat by Mr. Julien Hortoned

The first presentation:

Joint Clearing -House Mechanism for Information Exchange and its Draft Strategy which were addressed through the following points:-

What is a clearing-house mechanism? POPs clearing-house mechanism mandate

How Parties' Focal Points and Regional Centers could benefit and contribute to the joint clearing-house mechanism?

The second presentation:

The Guidance document to facilitate the implementation of the joint clearing –house mechanism at national and regional level.

- Guidance document history- What is a clearing-house mechanism node?

Expected benefits of developing a local node of the joint clearing-house mechanism.
Requirements for developing a local node of the joint clearing-house mechanism.

After completing the two presentations Dr. **Prof. Mostafa Fouda** Int. Env. Expert Minister Advisor at EEAA presented the Egyptian Experience in Clearing –House Mechanism. He began the lecture by a theoretical part which included the following topics:

- What is the CHM (vision , mission,Key Benefits, Key Concepts)?

-Information for models that have been filed on the clearing-house

Dr Fouda focused on the importance to have a comprehensive training program at least once a month for each programmer and also the importance of sustainable source to finance resource as to continue the exchange information. CHM is one of the main duties of secretariat.

After that Mr.Mahmoud Fawzy –environment researcher –EEAA explained the practical part through the CHM of biodiversity convention and mentioned the different subjects and information included.

Panel Discussion:

The main focus of the discussion was to put forward the challenges faced in each country in POPs analysis and how to apply CHM. The main highlights were: a) the deficiency of lab facilities as well as the human capital needed, b) the lack of communication does not make it possible to exchange experience and c) the need for a database of the expertise in the field.

The Closing Session

This session started with a brief speech delivered by Prof. Mostafa Kamal, in which he expressed his happiness for the clear success of the workshop and thanked the participants and the lecturers for their effective participation. Finally, he presented the recommendations of the workshop.

Recommendations

1-The need to put together a database and the achievement of the electronic link between the Arab countries in respect of articles chemical and hazardous waste. This takes place by the national focal points through the effective implementation and exchange of information through immediately starting the establishment of the exchange of information at the level of Arab countries and through the establishment of a training course for the preparation of the draft are its funding from donor countries and institutions to help finance the training programs on the clearing-house mechanism.

2- The signing of memorandums of understanding with laboratories that have the ability to training in the field of analysis of persistent organic pollutants and provide financial support

3-prepare training programs in the field of persistent organic pollutants analysis

4- The need to support joining the Stockholm Convention activities to the Basel Regional Centre due to the effectiveness of the Centre in activities related to the Convention.

5-the Necessity providing financial support to the Basel regional center

6- The need for a regional environmental laboratory accredited followed the Basel Regional Centre to follow the environmental situation in the Arab countries

7-Arrange visit to the Cairo University Research Park.

8- The importance of presenting projects on the inventory of Hazardous Chemicals and Waste through the Basel Regional Training Center, and the provision of funding to complete it

9- The necessity of having a study analyzing the current situation:

-The inventory of POPs labs in the Arab region, so that there is an idea of the human and physical resources available

-Creating a database of the experts in the field of hazardous waste and chemicals

- The need for the Basel center to have a mechanism for the exchange of information, and the need for the Basel Secretariat to provide financial support



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Day 1-Monday 7 th December 2015		
09:00 – 09.30	Registration of participants	
09: 30 –10: 30	Official Opening of the Workshop -The opening speech from the .BRS -BCRC-Egypt -Arab League Representative -Executive Director, BCCC-Nigeria -Director ,BSRC-Senegal - General -Secretary of the province (Deputy for the province of South Sinai). - objectives of the workshop and participants introduction -Group photo	كلمات الافتتاح -BRS Secretariat - Prof. Mostafa Kamel -Mr. Waleed El Araby - Prof. Oladele Osibanjo -Dr. Michel Seck - General.Abdel Fattah Helmy
10:30-11:00	Tea / Coffee break	
Session 1. Awareness Raising and Experience Sharing on the ESM of Hazardous Waste		
11:00-12:00	Overview of the Decision on Cooperation and Coordination among the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions نظرة عامة على القرار بشأن التعاون والتنسيق فيما بين اتفاقيات بازل وروتردام واستكهولم	Dr. Mohamed Khashashnah Director, health & safety manag. Ministry of Environment , Jordan
12:00-01:00	The Global issue of e-waste وضع النفايات الإلكترونية عالميا	Prof. Oladele Osibanjo Executive Director, BCCC-Nigeria
01:00-02:00	Lunch break	
02:00-2:30	Electronic waste in Morocco النفايات الالكترونية في المغرب The strategy for waste management (plans-treatment-pricing) أستراتيجية إدارة النفايات (خطط –المعالجة –التثمين)	Morocco المغرب
02:30-03:40	Strategic Roles and Prospects for Technical Assistance to Francophone Countries in Setting up a Chemical Information Sharing Network in the Sub Region الأدوار والآفاق المستقبلية للمعونة الفنية للدول الفرنكوفونية في إنشاء شبكة المعلومات الكيميائية .	Dr. Michel Seck Director ,BSRC-Senegal
03:40-04:00	Tea / Coffee break	
04:00-04:45	Environmental Indicators to Chemicals & hazardous Wastes Management المؤشرات البيئية لإدارة الكيماويات والمخلفات الخطرة	Prof. Dr. Hesham El-Kassas Dean-Institute of Env. Studies and Research, Ain Shams-University
04:45-05:15	An Overview of Hazardous Waste Situation & Practices in Sudan	Republic of Sudan

	نظرة عامة على وضع النفايات الخطرة في السودان	السودان
05:15-06:00	Negotiations for Multilateral Environment Agreements (MEAs) A Regional Case Study (Egypt) مفاوضات الاتفاقيات البيئية متعددة الأطراف -دراسة حالة (مصر)	Prof. Mostafa Fouda Int. Env. Expert Minister Advisor at EEAA.
06:00-06:30	Wrap up of day 1	Dr. Hanna Bou habib , Lebanon
Day2: Tuesday 8th December 2015		
Session 2. Experience and Challenges on Management of ESM of POPs		
09:15-10:30	Sound chemicals management: key to sustainable development. الإدارة السليمة للمواد الكيميائية: مفتاح التنمية المستدامة	Prof. Oladele Osibanjo Executive Director, BCCC-Nigeria
10:30- 11: 00	Tea / Coffee break	
11:00- 11:30	Environmental situation in Mauritania for hazardous chemicals and waste الوضع البيئي في موريتانيا للمواد الكيميائية والنفايات الخطرة	Mauritania موريتانيا
11:30-12:30	Costs of Inaction on the Sound Management of Chemicals تكلفة عدم اتخاذ القرار السليم بخصوص الإدارة السليمة بيئيا للكيمياويات	Prof. Dr. Hesham El-Kassas Dean-Institute of Env. Studies and Research, Ain Shams-University
12:30-01:00	Environmentally Situation in Djibouti for Hazardous Chemicals and Waste الوضع البيئي في جيبوتي للمواد الكيميائية والنفايات الخطرة	Djibouti جيبوتي
01:00-02:00	Integrated Management of POPs in Egypt -Success story. الإدارة المتكاملة للملوثات العضوية الثابتة -التجربة امصرية	Elham Refaat , Gen. Dir. of Envi. Development Dept.,EEAA former SC FP-Egypt
02:00-03:00	Lunch break	
Session 3. Laboratories Analyzing Persistent Organic Pollutants		
03:00-04:00	Comprehensive Overview on POPs نظرة عامة شاملة بشأن الملوثات العضوية الثابتة	Prof. Oladele Osibanjo Executive Director, BCCC-Nigeria
04:00-05:00	The importance of laboratory analyzes in the field of POPs in the framework of its own international conventions أهمية التحاليل المعملية في مجال الملوثات العضوية الثابتة في إطار الاتفاقيات الدولية .	Prof. Ashraf El-Marsafy Lab Director -Central Lab of Residue Analysis of PCBs and Heavy Metals in Food-Ministry of Agriculture.
05:00-05:30	Cairo University Research Park (CURP) مجمع المعامل المركزية -جامعة القاهرة	Dr.Hanaa Fawzy .Deputy Executive Director, CURP
05:30-07:30	Panel discussion	
07:30	Wrap up of day 2	Dr. Hanna Bou habib , Lebanon
Day3-Wednesday 9th 2015		
Session 4. Clearing -House Mechanism (CHM)		
09:30-10:30	Environmentally sound management of chemicals and hazardous waste الإدارة السليمة بيئيا للمواد الكيميائية والنفايات الخطرة	Prof. Dr Mohamed El Zarka

		National FP, BC-Egypt
10:30-11:30	Joint Clearing -House Mechanism for information exchange and its draft strategy آلية تبادل المعلومات ومشروع استراتيجيتها	Dr. Osmany Pereira BRS Secretariat
11:30-12:00	Tea/coffee break	
12:00-01:00	The Guidance document to facilitate the implementation of the joint clearing –house mechanism at national and regional level. وثيقة الإرشاد لتسهيل تنفيذ آلية تبادل المعلومات على المستوى الوطني والإقليمي.	Mr. Julien Hortoned BRS Secretariat
01:00-02:00	Egyptian Experience in Clearing –House Mechanism التجربة المصرية في تنفيذ آليات تبادل المعلومات	Prof. Mostafa Fouda Int. Env. Expert Minister Advisor at EEAA.
02:00-04:00	Open discussion Opportunities and Challenges of Implementing Synergies at the National, Regional, International level. فرص وتحديات تنفيذ التآزر على المستوى الوطني والإقليمي والدولي. - awareness raising education and training التعليم التوعوية والتدريب - information exchange تبادل المعلومات - capacity for analysis and monitoring القدرة على التحليل والرصد - import export control, customs مراقبة الاستيراد والتصدير والجمارك - capacity of risk assessment and risk management القدرة على تقييم المخاطر وإدارة المخاطر - coordination in technical assistance التنسيق في مجال المساعدة التقنية - Clearing –house Mechanism آلية تبادل المعلومات	
04:00	Conclusion and Recommendations Closure of the workshop التوصيات وختام ورشة العمل	Prof. Mostafa Kamel Director, BCRC-Egypt



Regional Workshop on ESM of Chemicals and Hazardous Wastes and Clearing –House Mechanism to Enhance Synergies under the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions for Arab Countries-7-9 December2015, Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt

Evaluation Form

Participant name: ----- country name:-----

Position: ----- /Tel ----- FAX: ----- Ministry/Institution: -----

Content and presentations related

1. The workshop reached most of your expectations.

() totally agree () partially agree () disagree

2. The workshop was an opportunity to exchange information and experiences with other Parties.

() totally agree () partially agree () disagree

3. The workshop was an opportunity to learn about ESM of chemicals and hazardous Wastes.

() totally agree () partially agree () disagree

4. The workshop was an opportunity to learn about Clearing –House Mechanism.

() totally agree () partially agree () disagree

5. The quality of the technical presentations was:

() very good () good () bad

Organization and infrastructure related

6. The workshop was well organized.

() totally agree () partially agree () disagree

7. The workshop travel arrangements were well organized.

() totally agree () partially agree () disagree

8. The room where the workshop took place was adequate.

() totally agree () partially agree () disagree

9. Your level of satisfaction regarding the meals provided in the venue is:

() totally satisfied () partially satisfied () not satisfied

10. Please describe the top two topics you would like to learn more about in the next 12 months

Topic 1:

Preferred format: training () /workshop () (how many days? _____)

Topic 2:

Preferred format: training () /workshop () (how many days? _____)

Other issues

13. If you have any suggestion, comments or critique to do, please use the space below for that. Your opinion is very important to us.

*** Please return this form to the instructor or coordinator at the end of the workshop to receive your USB which includes the documents.

Thank you for attending this workshop, and for completing this evaluation

Evaluation Sheet and Results Analysis

Total Number of Completed Evaluation Sheets = 19

Evaluation of the workshop:

Content and presentations related			
The workshop reached most of your expectations.	totally agree(7)	partially agree(10)	Disagree(1)
The workshop was an opportunity to exchange information and experiences with other Parties.	totally agree(11)	partially agree(7)	Disagree(---)
The workshop was an opportunity to learn about ESM of chemicals and hazardous Wastes	totally agree(12)	partially agree(6)	Disagree(----)
The workshop was an opportunity to learn about Clearing –House Mechanism	totally agree(9)	partially agree(10)	Disagree(----)
The quality of the technical presentations was	very good(7)	Good(10)	Bad(1)
Organization and infrastructure related			
The workshop was well organized	totally agree(9)	partially agree(9)	disagree
The workshop travel arrangements were well organized	totally agree(8)	partially agree(8)	disagree
The room where the workshop took place was adequate	totally satisfied (14)	partially satisfied (4)	Not satisfied(----)
Your level of satisfaction regarding the meals provided in the venue is	totally agree (8)	partially agree (11)	Disagree(-----)

The analysis

The results, in general, showed that the workshop has fulfilled its main objectives. The participants mentioned that the information was enriching, but commented on the short time span of the workshop.

Recommendations from the Questionnaires

Morocco's Representative

- His recommendations are to organize training programs on the following subjects
- Training course on pricing waste
- Training course on how to finance environmental projects
- Strengthening the capacity of the administrative institutions in the control and monitoring of POPs
- Inspection and control at the customs ports

Sudan's representative

His recommendations is to organize training programs on the following subjects

- How to get rid of electronic waste
- Training on how to conduct laboratory analyzes of persistent organic pollutants

Palestine's representative

His recommendations is to organize training programs on the following subjects

- Training on how to conduct laboratory analyzes of persistent organic pollutants
- Workshops for the exchange of information.

Libya's Representative

His recommendations is to organize training programs on the following subjects

- How to deal with the hazardous chemical waste and method of sample collection and analysis
- .Would be better if they were in an Arab country

Egypt's Representative

His recommendations is to organize training programs on the following subjects

- Information inventory
- Risk assessment
- POPs management.

List of Participants:

Tile	Name	Country	Job	Tel /E-mail
Mr	Waleed El arabey	Egypt	Arab league Representative	
Mr.	Mahmoud Bakry		Chief Editor of <i>Elaosboa</i> Newspaper	
.Prof.	Oladele Osibanjo	Nigeria	Executive Director,BCCC-Nigeria	
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Mr	Ahmed Naser eldin	Jordan		
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