



The Regional Intergovernmental Organization for the
Conservation of the Environment of the Red Sea & Gulf of Aden



الهيئة الإقليمية للمحافظة على بيئة البحر الأحمر وخليج عدن

خطة البرنامج التدريبي ورفع القدرات الإقليمي للعام 2014

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

**PERSGA Training & Capacity Building Program
2014**

Jeddah - Saudi Arabia

يناير 2014 | ربيع الأول 1435

January 2014 | Rabeeb el Awal 1435

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.

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PERSGA Training Program 2014

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 programmes 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 programmes for regional Cooperation mentioned in paragraphs 17and 18, an extensive training programme should be developed for personnel from the Region. Such programme 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 will offer a number of multidisciplinary training workshops that intersects with all PERSGA programs and activities in the year 2014; see also detailed fact sheets for workshops planned in 2014 shown in this manual as per the following provisional schedule:

List of PERSGA Proposed Training Workshops in 2014

#	Workshop Title	Application Deadline	Workshop Date	Workshop Duration	Workshop Location
1	PERSGA Strategic Objectives and SEM Social Environmental Safeguards and Procurement	02/12/2014	03/12/2014	2 days	Jeddah Saudi Arabia
2	OPRC LII and Updating National Contingency Plan in Saudi Arabia for Oil and HNS Spill	03/14/2014	04/14/2014	4 days	Jeddah Saudi Arabia
3	Management of Mangroves, Coastal halophytes and Salt-marsh Ecosystem of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden	03/28/2014	04/28/2014	3 days	Jeddah Saudi Arabia
4	Sea Cucumber Fishery Management in the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden	04/05/2014	05/05/2014	3 days	Jeddah Saudi Arabia
5	Strategic Objectives of the GloBallast Partnerships in PERSGA Region	04/19/2014	05/19/2014	3 days	Jeddah Saudi Arabia
6	Prevention of, Preparedness and Response to, and Compensations for HNS Pollution Incidents	05/02/2014	06/02/2014	3 days	Hurghada Egypt
7	Implementation of Regional Guidelines for Wastewater Management	05/16/2014	06/16/2014	3 days	Jeddah Saudi Arabia
8	Voluntary IMO Member State Audit Scheme "VIMSAS" in the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden	07/25/2014	08/25/2014	3 days	Hurghada Egypt
9	Industrial Activities Environmental Inspection in the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden Coastal Area	08/22/2014	09/22/2014	3 days	Hurghada Egypt
10	Impacts of Ocean Acidification and Adaptation Options in the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden Area	09/20/2014	10/20/2014	3 days	Jeddah Saudi Arabia
11	Harmonization of environmental and socioeconomic monitoring and updating a Regional Monitoring Manual	10/03/2014	11/03/2014	3 days	Jeddah Saudi Arabia
12	Red Sea and Gulf of Aden Marine Mammals & Seagrass Status, Threats and Conservation	10/17/2014	11/17/2014	3 days	Jeddah Saudi Arabia
13	Strategies and legislative coordination and regional mechanisms for collaboration in fisheries and mariculture in the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden	11/01/2014	12/01/2014	3 days	Jeddah Saudi Arabia
14	Marine Protected Areas Assessment in the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden	11/15/2014	12/15/2014	3 days	Jeddah Saudi Arabia

Training on Maritime Pollution Sources at EMARSGA

The Red Sea and Gulf of Aden carry a significant fraction of the global seaborne trade and crude/refined oil cargoes. The Region is thus, constantly under threats of pollution by oil spills and maritime accidents. PERSGA has designed its Navigation and Maritime Pollution Combating Programme to increase the safety of shipping in the RSGA Region and to introduce measures to reduce risks and impacts of marine pollution. The Regional Action Plan for Contingency Planning provides the framework through which states agreed to cooperate with each other in the event of a major oil spill or other pollution events that require regional response. PERSGA has established EMRSGA (Emergency Mutual Aid Centre in the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden) at Hurghada-Egypt, which is aligned with the implementation of the Regional Contingency Plan through coordinating pollution prevention and control mechanisms among PERSGA Member States, fostering collaboration, and assisting States in strengthening national capacities.

The Action Plan proposes a comprehensive programme for training to build and promote capacities involved in its implementation in the region. In 2014, PERSGA will offer a number of specialized training workshops related to navigation and maritime pollution at the EMARSGA as per the following schedule:

Specialized training workshops related to navigation and maritime pollution

#	Event Title	Application Deadline	Event Duration	Location
1.	Prevention of, Preparedness and Response to, and Compensations for HNS Pollution Incidents	05/02/2014	June 02 nd - 04 th	Hurghada Egypt
2.	Voluntary IMO Member State Audit Scheme “ VIMSAS” in the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden	07/25/2014	Aug 25 th - 27 th	Hurghada Egypt
3.	Industrial Activities Environmental Inspection in the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden Coastal Area	08/22/2014	Sep 22 nd - 24 th	Jeddah Saudi Arabia
4.	National Contingency Training IMO OPRC L II, in Saudi Arabia and Yemen	To be coordinated with the countries	To be coordinated with the countries	Coastal cities selected by countries

If the application deadline happens to come in a weekend or a holiday, it automatically becomes the first working day after the holiday
Fees apply only for additional participants willing to participate at their own cost. Fee waiver applications are possible through Focal Points

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. 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)

Interested applicants must:

- Submit to PERSGA through PERSGA Focal Points an application form, together with 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 his/her 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 from 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.

6. For more information:


Please visit our website (www.persga.org) regularly for updated information.

Alternatively, 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

Application form can be downloaded from PERSGA website at: www.persga.org/training

		Training Program 2014 Application Form	
Title of training			
Personal details			
Mr.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ms.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Name			
Passport no.	<input type="text"/>	Validity	<input type="text"/>
Organization			
Country	<input type="text"/>	City	<input type="text"/>
Position			
Address			
Telephone	<input type="text"/>	Mobile	<input type="text"/>
Fax	<input type="text"/>	E-mail	<input type="text"/>
Educational Qualifications			
Years of Experience (since the last degree obtained)			
Relevance of the training to your current work		<input type="text"/>	
		<input type="text"/>	
		<input type="text"/>	
		<input type="text"/>	
Similar Training attended			
<input type="text"/>			
<input type="text"/>			
Funding Source (if not supported by PERSGA)			
<input type="text"/>			
Name & Signature of Focal Point			
<input type="text"/>			
<input type="text"/>			
Applicant Signature		Date of submission	
<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	

7. Workshops At PERSGA Headquarters Jeddah Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

#	Regional Workshop Title	Application Deadline	Workshop Date	Workshop Duration	Workshop Location
1	PERSGA Strategic Objectives and SEM Project Social Environmental Safeguards and Procurement	02/12/2014	03/12/2014	2 days	Jeddah Saudi Arabia
2	Management of Mangroves, Coastal halophytes and Salt-marsh Ecosystem of the Red Sea and	03/28/2014	04/28/2014	3 days	Jeddah Saudi Arabia
3	Sea Cucumber Fishery Management in the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden	04/05/2014	05/05/2014	3 days	Jeddah Saudi Arabia
4	Implementation of Regional Guidelines for Wastewater Management	05/16/2014	06/16/2014	3 days	Jeddah Saudi Arabia
5	Industrial Activities Environmental Inspection in the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden Coastal Area	08/22/2014	09/22/2014	3 days	Hurghada Egypt
6	Impacts of Ocean Acidification and Adaption Options in the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden Area	09/20/2014	10/20/2014	3 days	Jeddah Saudi Arabia
7	Harmonization of environmental and socioeconomic monitoring and updating a Regional Monitoring Manual	10/03/2014	11/03/2014	3 days	Jeddah Saudi Arabia
8	Red Sea and Gulf of Aden Marine Mammals & Seagrass Status, Threats and Conservation	10/17/2014	11/17/2014	3 days	Jeddah Saudi Arabia
9	Strategies and legislative coordination and regional mechanisms for collaboration in fisheries and mariculture in the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden	11/01/2014	12/01/2014	3 days	Jeddah Saudi Arabia
10	Marine Protected Areas Assessment in the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden	11/15/2014	12/15/2014	3 days	Jeddah Saudi Arabia

PERSGA Training Program 2014

Workshop Fact Sheet

PERSGA Strategic Objectives and SEM Project Social Environmental Safeguards and Procurement

Organizers

Regional Organization for the Conservation of Environment of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden and The World Bank in the Framework of the SEM Project.

Rationale

The workshop is going to explore an understanding of PERSGA strategy and its mission for the next 10 years, beginning with the execution of the GEF World Bank SEM Project “Strategic Ecosystem Management of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden”. Starting from 2007 PERSGA has initiated an approach of “on ground projects” to implement its major activities in the countries. The approach has proved constructive, and better understanding of safeguards and procurement issues of International Standards will make outputs of the execution of “on ground projects” even better and the execution itself much smoother. To this effect PERSGA has recently prepared manual of Project Planning and Management. The workshop will discuss different technical and financial elements in projects planning and management. The main focus will be on the SEM Project Social Environmental Safeguards and Procurement.

The training workshop will be based on the contents of the new PERSGA manual and the World Bank Safeguards and Procurement Guidelines. It will focus on the development and management of projects and how to effectively master all the elements of project life cycle, including the identification, preparation and formulation, review and approval, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation processes. The participants will be provided with knowledge necessary to enable them to lead the implementation of PERSGA own and Partners “on ground projects”.

Participants will be expected to share their experiences from previous projects they were involved in, what the weaknesses and strengths of the projects execution were, and what lessons could have been possible to learn.

Objectives

The main objective of the workshop is to share thoughts with PERSGA Project National Coordinators on PERSGA Business Plan for the coming 10 years and enlighten them as well as PERSGA Staff on essential Safeguards and Procurement requirements.

Participants

Participants in the workshop are expected to be PERSGA Staff involved in execution of “On ground Projects” and senior national officers, the SEM Project National Coordinators.

The total expected number for this course is not to exceed 20 participants.

Date, Duration and Location

The duration of the course is two working days starting on March 12th 2014
PERSGA HQ, Jeddah - Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Language

The training language is mixed English and Arabic

Training Materials/References, Instructors/Keynote speakers

PERSGA Onground Project Cycle and the World Bank Safeguards and Procurement Policies

PERSGA Training Program 2014
Workshop Fact Sheet
Management of Mangroves, Coastal halophytes and Salt-marsh Ecosystem of the
Red Sea and Gulf of Aden

Organizers

Regional Organization for the Conservation of Environment of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden (PERSGA) in collaboration with the ISESCO

Rationale

Mangroves and salt marsh ecosystems in the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden are a hallmark of the Region's coastal ecological and geological heritage and cover significant portions of the shore. Mangroves and Salt marshes in the region are highly productive areas found along the entire coastline at inlets and depressed areas. Their ecological functions are many, such as providing food and pasture for marine and terrestrial species, roosting habitat for several species of shorebirds, and valuable shelter for several other vertebrate and invertebrate faunal communities. This in addition to their role in soil fixation, amelioration of salinity and enriching coastal food web by organic material and detritus and carbon sequestration, given that they are considered as significant blue carbon resource.

The Red Sea is the most northerly limit for mangrove distribution in the Indo-Pacific region. *Avicennia marina* is the most abundant mangrove species in the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden. Significant *Rhizophora mucronata* stands coexist in a few areas, particularly in Djibouti, while some other places support less developed *R. mucronata* stands in Yemen, Saudi Arabia and Egypt. Typically, salt marshes exist at elevations just a few centimeters above/below high tide, can extend up to seven kilometers in width and contain a variety of vegetation that is highly resistant to salinity (e.g., *Aeluropus lagopoides*, *Sporobolus spicata*, and *Cyperus glomerata*).

Due to their sea-land interface location, mangroves and coastal salt marsh vegetation in the Region are vulnerable to multitude human impacts, from both sea-based and land-based pollution and habitat destruction in favor of coastal construction, urban development and investment projects. They are also vulnerable to climate change impacts such as sea level rise, storm surges, droughts and floods.

Previous regional capacity building on coastal management has largely focused on coral reefs and mangroves, while salt marsh i.e. halophytes, remain not addressed. The apparent degradation in salt marsh ecosystem will have severe impacts on the overall coastal environment. Action plans should consider salt marsh ecosystem as a key habitat needs urgent intervention through sensible management plans, which requires that coastal managers/ planners soundly understand the salt marsh ecology, community structure, status and impacts/threats that lead to salt-marsh degradation, in addition to tools and methods for salt marsh protection, restoration and sustainable management.

Objectives

The current PERSGA training workshop focuses on management of RSGA mangroves and salt marsh ecosystems. It renders particular significance as an initial workshop tackling such important topic, which was not addressed by the PERSGA Regional Training Program before. The workshop targets coastal/marine midlevel managers and planners. The objectives of the workshop include providing participants with:

- Background knowledge on the ecology of the mangroves and the salt marsh, including species composition, relative abundance, zonation, community structure, natural spatial and temporal distribution, etc;
- Knowledge of ecological functions, economic value/potential and uses of RSGA mangroves, salt marsh and coastal halophytes

- Methods and tools for assessing impacts on and threats to both ecosystems;
- Current available knowledge and information on the status of mangroves and salt marshes, changes/consequences to the ecosystem function, species and community structure and coastal ecology in general as a result of the human and natural impacts; vulnerability to climate change impacts and role in carbon sequestration and storage
- Guidelines for conservation management and restoration plans/ options for sustainable management of mangroves and salt-marsh ecosystems in the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden region, and their use in climate change adaptation and mitigation policies

Workshop Approach

The workshop will include an interactive 3-day training program with a combination of lectures, fieldwork and plenary discussions introducing theoretical background, field assessment methods, management options and tools, etc. outlining for example how mangroves and salt marsh management plans can complement and be included in existing national frameworks such as integrated coastal management, or other related, already developed, Action Plans targeting specific key habitats such as mangroves. The program will also include group-work sessions with virtual planning exercises addressing issues related to both ecosystems management settings; and approaches to implement follow-up activities such as habitat specific monitoring and management guidelines and implementation projects. Material for group exercises will be prepared prior the workshop by the facilitators with online input from the workshop participants (providing information on key issues, status data, etc) in preparation of workshop scenario- and management planning exercises.

Participants

The workshop will target participants involved in field assessment methods, management options and tools, etc. of salt marsh management. Officials involved in national frameworks such as integrated coastal management, or other related areas including development of Action Plans targeting specific key habitats may also benefit from the workshop.

Total number of participants is not to exceed 20 persons from PERSGA countries and other adjacent ISESCO countries

Date Duration and Location

The duration of the meeting is two working days starting on April 28th 2014
PERSGA Headquarters, Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Language

The language is mixed English and Arabic.

Training Materials/References, Instructors/Keynote speakers

To be identified later

PERSGA Training Program 2014
Workshop Fact Sheet
Sea Cucumber Fishery Management in the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden

Organizers

Regional Organization for the Conservation of Environment of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden (PERSGA) in collaboration with the ISESCO

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, nutritional 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.

Several 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 sea cucumbers in the PERSGA region are likely under assault due to overexploitation. These organism 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:

- provide background information on biology and ecology of sea cucumbers.
- raise awareness on effects of unsustainable fisheries of commercial sea cucumbers on the coastal and marine ecosystem.
- share information on the sea cucumbers fisheries among member countries, and
- understand sea cucumber fisheries management and conservation management options and practices for sea cucumber fisheries.
- support national programs in general and implementing the Jeddah Convention, and the concerned Regional Protocol in particular.

Participants

Participants attending this training workshop should have degrees in marine biology, marine science, environmental or in equivalent degrees with background on fisheries management. They should be 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 20 participants.

Date Duration and Location

The duration of the course is three working days starting on May 5th 2014.
PERSGA Headquarters. Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Language

Language of the workshop is mixed English and Arabic

Training Materials/References, Instructors/Keynote speakers

Details to be provided at a later stage.

PERSGA Training Program 2014
Workshop Fact Sheet
Implementation of Regional Guidelines for Wastewater Management

Organizers

Regional Organization for the Conservation of 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. The problem of collection, treatment and disposal of municipal wastewaters is closely linked to the issue of provision of water and sanitation services and constitutes a serious challenge in PERSGA countries. More than half of the population in these countries are not connected to sewage networks and there is no clear idea of where wastewater of this significant fraction of the population ends. This emphasizes the importance of further extension of sewage collection networks and treatment facilities.

Uncertainty in the fate of a large fraction of wastewater also remains a challenge to be identified and properly managed. Serious efforts are also required where sewage networks and treatment facilities have been constructed to assure their proper operation and maintenance to sustain reliable performance. The project will help in improving the collection, treatment, disposal of and enhancing the reuse of municipal wastewater. Municipal wastewater consists of a mixture of domestic wastewater, effluents from commercial and industrial activities and urban run-off. Major contaminants of municipal sewage are suspended solids; persistent and biodegradable organics; nutrients; industrial substances; and pathogens. Severity of the problem is mainly related to the wastewater quality and quantity; and to the characteristics of the receiving water body. When the amounts of wastewater exceed the capacity of the receiving water body a cascade of effects may start leading to a vicious cycle of health and environmental impacts. Bacteria, viruses and parasites entering the environment may remain for some time in water or soil. By drinking contaminated water, or eating food that has been irrigated with untreated or improperly treated water, or by bathing in contaminated fresh or seawater these microorganisms may infect people, who in turn may carry the infection and recycle it.

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. In preparation for the workshop and international consultancy will be carried out focusing on:

- quantifying and describing sources of wastewater generated in PERSGA coastal cities
- quantifying and describing loads from point and non-point sources discharges in the Red Sea or Gulf of Aden
- assessing burden of pollution load using available data and targeting completion of missing data
- identify the need for effective wastewater treatment plants, demonstrate their significance in water reuse and protection of the coastal and marine environment
- evaluate the significance of various coastal conservation measures applied in the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden in reduction of the pollution load from land-based sources
- identifying the need for effective wastewater treatment plants, describing low cost effective wastewater treatment systems and demonstrating their significance in water reuse and protection of the coastal and marine environment
- outlining a practical approach for implementation of regional guidelines for sound and effective wastewater management

The consultancy will end with considering the elements outlined above in producing Guidelines for Wastewater Management in PERSGA Coastal Cities.

Objectives

The main objectives of the workshop will be

- discussing the draft Guidelines for finalization and incorporation of comments of participants
- training national specialists how to use the Guidelines to ensure effective implementation

Participants

The workshop will target government officials and wastewater treatment plants operators. Priority will be given to National Coordinators of onground Projects in the countries for assessment of pollution loads on the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden coastal and marine environment.

Total number of participants is expected not to exceed 25 persons from both categories.

Date, Duration and Location

The duration of the course is three working days starting on June 16th 2014
PERSGA HQ, Jeddah - Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Language

The training language is English. Arabic will be used as an assisting medium where needed.

Training Materials/References, Instructors/Keynote speakers

Prof. Ahmad Saatci and Dr. Mohammad Badran

**PERSGA Training Program 2014
Workshop Fact Sheet**

Environmental Inspection of Industrial Activities in the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden Coastal Areas

Organizers

Regional Organization for the Conservation of Environment of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden. In support of UNIDO for implementation of reduction of UP POPs regional strategy

Rationale

Environmental inspections provide companies with an overall view of the environmental and energy conditions to which they are subject. It provides a good basis for assessing where the best opportunities for improvements lie. Improvements might take the form of energy savings or reduction of waste and contaminated emissions. Thus an environmental inspection involves a systematic charting of resource consumption, handling of materials and products, and waste and emissions generation stemming from sources within the company, establishing a basis for taking action where it is most effective.

Environmental inspectors have the legal authority to enter a facility or private property to conduct an inspection to determine compliance according to local or national environmental laws, rules, and regulations. Inspections are usually not pre-arranged but generally occur during regular working hours. In the event of a spill or other emergency, after-hours inspection may be necessary. Facilities should have a well identified environmental coordinator or person in charge. Environmental inspector should identify their official title, and discuss the scope of the inspection activities.

Environmental inspections serve both the business and the regulatory authority and may be conducted for numerous reasons, including:

- Compliance for an agency-permitted activity or permit application filed for the facility
- Inspection of regulated activities to determine compliance with specific requirements
- Follow-up inspections to check on prior violations
- Response to a citizen or employee complaint
- Referral from another authority or local agency

Environmental inspectors have the legal authority to get access to and copy and review records included in the list below. Environmental inspectors may focus on one area only and thus review relevant records. For multi-media inspections, inspectors may review all of the following records:

- Facility process information
- Material purchasing records
- Hazardous and nonhazardous waste manifests
- Analytical results for waste determinations
- Air emissions data, wastewater discharge data, and other monitoring data required by permits held by your facility
- Annual reports
- Self-monitoring records
- Operation records
- Training records
- Waste handling and disposal information
- Emergency response and spill control procedures and plans
- Engineering assessments

The draft PERSGA regional strategy for implementation of best environmental practices and or best available technology in cutting UP POPs emissions gives special emphasis to harmonizing inspection methodologies. Thus the data generated from field inspections would be easier to

process and their conclusions would be available for informed decision making. Environmental inspection is better developed in some PERSGA countries than others and joining participants from the different countries in one workshop would help in bringing inspectors and industry in the different countries to common understanding of the inspection process.

Objectives

The main objectives of the workshop are to:

- Address environmental inspection practices in different PERSGA countries
- Discuss joint benefits of the regulatory authorities and business from inspection
- Analyze impacts of effective inspection on the coastal and marine environments
- Introduce standard environmental compliance inspection methods

Participants

The workshop will target government officials from regulatory authorities involved in compliances inspection; inspection coordinators or contact points from industry. Total number of participants is expected not to exceed 25 persons from both categories.

Date, Duration and Location

The duration of the course is three working days starting on September 22nd 2014
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

To be provided later.

PERSGA Training Program 2014
Workshop Fact Sheet

Impacts of Ocean Acidification and Adaption Options in the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden Area

Organizers

Regional Organization for the Conservation of Environment of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden (PERSGA) in collaboration with OA-ICC and the 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 ecosystem 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 and will be organized in collaboration with Ocean Acidification International Coordination Center (OA-ICC) of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

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 by OA-ICC and potential for collaboration with the global efforts
- 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 expected number of participants for this workshop is not to exceed 25

Date, Duration and Location

The duration of the course is three working days starting on October 20th 2014

PERSGA HQ, Jeddah - Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Language

The training language is mixed English and Arabic

Training Materials/References, Instructors/Keynote speakers

To be provided later.

PERSGA Training Program 2014
Fact Sheet
Harmonization of Environmental and Socioeconomic Monitoring
and Updating a Regional Monitoring Manual

Organizers

Regional Organization for the Conservation of Environment of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden (PERSGA) in collaboration with the World Bank in the framework of the SEM Project

Rationale

The Regional Organization for the Conservation of Environment of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden “PERSGA” is joining efforts with the World Bank to developed a Regional Project on Strategic Management of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden. This is based on the Project Identification Document “PIF” cleared by PERSGA Focal Points in a workshop organized by PERSGA in August 2008 and in the pr-appraisal meeting in September 2012; and endorsed by GEF in December 2012. Other administrative steps between PERSGA and the World Bank were completed in the first half of late 2013.

To this effect the Project Development Objective “PDO” has been set as improve management of marine resources in the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden in selected MPAs building on resource protection, incentive systems for communities and the harmonization of the knowledge base of marine resources between PERSGA member countries.

Optimizing and integrating monitoring activities in the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden will be one of the basic components of the project and the main means of harmonization of the knowledge base of marine resources. Activities that will be conducted under the monitoring component include:

- Collection of available data for enriching a regional database of environmental variables;
- Strengthen monitoring and assessment concerning land-based and marine based activities and their impacts on coastal ecosystems.
- Setup special environmental and social monitoring programs for the sites that will be developed as demonstration activities in the project.
- Link with impact assessment studies and monitoring impacts of pollutants resulting from marine and land sources of human activities
- Enhance public awareness concerning social and environmental monitoring and enlighten the broad public and decision makers of monitoring results and management responses

The workshop will focus on optimizing and integration of habitats surveys, monitoring of pollutants and basic seawater characteristics, serving the purpose of preparation for the Strategic Management Project. Oil spills from ships and from land can be severely harmful to the marine and coastal ecosystems. Effective control and identification of source are essential for identifying liability and retrieving damage compensation. The workshop will give this area special attention and introduce techniques that support relating a pollution incident to its source

Main objectives of the workshop will be:

- discussing institutional arrangements for implementing of national habitats surveys, and social and environmental monitoring programs of the coastal and marine environment
- discussing ongoing monitoring activities focusing on:
 - i. institutes carrying out monitoring activities
 - ii. variables recorded and temporal resolution
 - iii. geographic coverage and special resolution
 - iv. beneficiaries of the monitoring and usage of the monitoring results
 - v. limitations, weaknesses and areas need intervention for improvement

- discussing effective manners of collecting and tabulating data of regular and scattered monitoring activities and archiving baseline characteristics
- introduce techniques suitable for measuring levels of pollutants, mainly oil above baseline levels and relating pollutants concentrations to sources.
- update a regional monitoring manual focusing on environmental and social monitoring including survey of key habitats.

Participants

The most suitable participants for the workshop are national specialists responsible for national monitoring programs and practicing technicians who are doing the actual monitoring of habitats, pollutants and seawater quality as well as socioeconomic monitoring in the countries

Date and Duration and Location

Duration of the course is three working days starting on November 3rd 2014
PERSGA HQ, Jeddah – Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Language

The language is mixed English and Arabic.

Training Materials/References, Instructors/Keynote speakers

Relevant regional monitoring manuals and methods of operational monitoring programs

PERSGA Training Program 2014
Fact Sheet
Red Sea and Gulf of Aden Marine Mammals &
Seagrass Status, Threats and Conservation

Organizers

Regional Organization for the Conservation of Environment of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden (PERSGA) in collaboration with the ISESCO

Rationale

Marine mammals of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden include a variety of cetaceans (whales and dolphins) and one sirenian (the Dugong).

Marine mammals face an uncertain fate in our rapidly changing world. Despite human fascination with these species and protective legislation in many countries, conservation efforts for marine mammals have achieved mixed results to date: some species have experienced a degree of recovery following centuries of exploitation, whereas others have perished or are on the brink of extinction. To avoid or at least to minimize further losses, human societies must be willing to assess and alter their values and activities that compete with, or otherwise contribute to, the demise of marine mammals and marine ecosystems.

The value of conservation must be elevated from an aesthetically pleasing concept championed when convenient to a fundamental construct of our lives and futures. This new paradigm will require a clear vision of future conservation goals and the roles of societies in achieving them, long-term planning and commitment of funding/resources, rigorous science to resolve critical uncertainties, precautionary protection of habitats and ecosystems in the face of such uncertainty, and an interdisciplinary, comprehensive approach to conservation that engages the social sciences and humanities to elevate the value of conservation over short-term economic gain and many other competing values. Without the social will to make such changes, the future for marine mammals looks bleak.

The status of marine mammals is often characterized using two principal measures: (1) abundance and (2) mortality from various causes. In a manner similar to the study of human health and medicine, marine mammal scientists are gradually expanding this limited construct to include the factors that influence or determine abundance and trends. Such factors include animal health, population demography, and current and future threats to the population. With so many populations and species vulnerable to the effects of human activities, the aim of including this additional information is to better characterize the risk of extinction, and thereby give better guidance to conservation efforts.

Seagrass populations are declining globally as a result of habitat destruction and marine pollution. Unfortunately, conservation and management planning is impeded by a lack of clarity on seagrass ecological important. On the other hand, the extent and distribution of seagrass along the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden is not well known.

As humans have encroached on the marine environment, there have been some dramatic effects on coastal ecosystems. There are many human activities that affect seagrass beds and hence their ecological roles. These activities include reclamation, dredging, pollution through discharge of nutrients and recreation and usually cause the loss of these important seagrass habitats.

Objectives

Objectives of the workshop include:

- Assess the status of the marine mammal species that have been reliably recorded in the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden waters; the available information on the distribution, abundance, seasonal patterns of occurrence, and conservation requirements
- Compile the available information on population size and historical and recent population trends for each species in the region, and in other parts of their distribution where appropriate.
- Identify gaps in knowledge and management capacities for marine mammals and sea grass ecosystem.
- Compile the available information data on seagrass distribution, coverage areas, community structure and function, and ecological services and status in the region.
- Develop guidelines for management action planning addressing seagrass and marine mammals in the region.

Participants

Participants in this workshop will be officials, specialties in charge of national assessment, monitoring, research related to marine mammals and seagrass.

Total expected numbers for this workshop not to exceed 20 participants

Date Duration and Location

The duration of the workshop is two working days starting on November 17th 2014
PERSGA Headquarters, Jeddah Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Language

The language is mixed English and Arabic

Workshop materials/References; Instructors/Keynote Speakers

To be identified later

PERSGA Training Program 2014
Workshop Fact Sheet
Strategies and Legislative Coordination and Regional Mechanisms for Collaboration in Fisheries and Mariculture in the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden

Organizers

Regional Organization for the Conservation of Environment of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden (PERSGA) in collaboration with the World Bank in the Framework of the SEM Project.

Rationale

Based on Council decision on its 14th Session, PERSGA has initiated since 2011 the development of Regional MoU for Cooperation in Fisheries and Mariculture Management in the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden. The MoU shall provide a legal framework and regional mechanisms for collaborative actions for adoption of responsible fisheries, combating IUU fishing and sustainable management of living marine resources in the region. In this regard PERSGA has convened “The Regional Intergovernmental Meeting to Initiate the Establishment of a Red Sea and Gulf of Aden Fishery Management Arrangement” with the support of FAO by the end of November 2011. The Meeting, which discussed the status of fishery resource and management in the region and options for regional cooperation, reached consensus on the need to establish a regional fisheries mechanism that should have a management mandate, capable of adopting measures for the sustainable management of marine fisheries and the development of sustainable mariculture in the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden. A Regional Taskforce was established by PERSGA, includes one delegate from each country. According to the Meeting recommendations, the Task Force initiated to develop a proposal for the MoU. Suggested a time plan to finalize the MoU adoption by countries Before 31 December 2013.

Strategies and legislative coordination in fisheries and mariculture management is a part of the Project Strategic Ecosystem management of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden that PERSGA will be implementing in collaboration with the World bank supported by GEF. Component 2 of the Project will provide institutional and technical capacity needed for communities to use and protect living marine resources to increase net benefits derived from the resources in a sustainable manner. The capacity of community and user group will be built to understand trade-offs associated with development and the costs and benefits to the community, and to organize as user groups around these uses and their rights. They will also be trained in the monitoring of the uses and their impacts on the resources, particularly on fisheries to support informed decisions by communities. Through a community-driven process, the selected coastal communities will receive support to identify and develop sub-projects for alternative livelihood initiatives to reduce pressure on the resources and improve benefits to the community members. In order for this to be achieved adequately it has to stem from clear legislations that will be established at pilot sites but will be coordinated with all PERSGA member states.

Objectives

The main objectives of the workshop are to:

- advocate the ecosystem based approach in fisheries and mariculture management
- join government officers, scientists, practitioners in the field fisheries and mariculture community representatives and NGOs in one forum to collect views of the different stakeholders for optimize exploitation of living resources while still sustaining the stocks and conserving the habitats.
- finalize draft MoU for coordinated legislation on fisheries and mariculture in PERSGA states

Participants

Participants in the workshop are expected to be government officers, scientists, practitioners in the field fisheries and mariculture community representatives and NGOs.

Total number of participants is expected to exceed 30 persons from all categories.

Date, Duration and Location

Duration of the course is three working days starting on December 1st 2014

PERSGA HQ, Jeddah - Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Language

The training language is mixed English and Arabic

Training Materials/References, Instructors/Keynote speakers

To be provided later.

PERSGA Training Program 2014
Workshop Fact Sheet
Assessment of Marine Protected Areas Network in the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden

Organizers

Regional Organization for the Conservation of Environment of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden (PERSGA) in collaboration with the World Bank in the framework of the SEM Project

Rationale

Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) are versatile management tools that can be used to help conserve marine natural and cultural resources and can be an integral part of an ecosystem approach to management. During the past decade there has been significant increased interest in using MPAs approach to conserve marine biodiversity.

Several protected areas have been established, but not all of them meet their management objectives. Lack of information on the activities and procedures carrying out for managing MPAs is common. More importantly, not all MPA has similar standards and/or procedures for management. Therefore, assessment of the management of MPA is a tool to provide information on how a MPA is managed and whether they meet their management objectives. 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. This workshop will contribute to conservation of marine biodiversity, thus responding to global initiatives for marine resources conservation and in parallel to the PERSGA Protocol Concerning Conservation of Marine Biodiversity and Establishment of Marine Protected Areas Network (2005).

Objectives

The main workshop focus is on assessment of the current status of the PERSGA MPAs Network. Specific objectives of the workshop are to:

- review the current status of marine protected areas- which are included with the PERSGA Network through national country reports;
- share information on effective management aspects and constraints facing MPAs management in the member country;
- contribute to capacity building of national specialists from the region through discussion of modern management principles based on incentives and stakeholders participation.
- Discuss harmonization of national programs for effective implementation of the Jeddah Convention, and the Regional Protocol on biodiversity and protected areas network..

Participants

Participants should be affiliated to national authorities in coastal cities, research institutes, or NGOs' having degrees in marine biology, marine science, environmental or in equivalent degrees with background on marine protected areas management.

Total number of participants should not exceed 25 participants.

Date, Duration and Location

The duration of the course is three working days starting on December 15th 2014
PERSGA HQ, Jeddah - Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Language

The training language is mixed English and Arabic

Training Materials/References, Instructors/Keynote speakers

To be provided later.

8. Workshops Within the Mandate of the Centre for Emergency Mutual Aid in the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden (EMARSGA), Hurghada, Arab Republic of Egypt PERSGA / EMARSGA

#	Event Title	Application Deadline	Event Duration	Location
1.	Strategic Objectives of the GloBallast Partnerships in PERSGA Region	04/19/2014	May 19 th - 21 st	Jeddah, Saudi Arabia
2.	Prevention of, Preparedness and Response to, and Compensations for HNS Pollution Incidents	02/05/2014	June 02 nd - 04 th	Hurghada Egypt
3.	Voluntary IMO Member State Audit Scheme “ VIMSAS” in the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden	25/07/2014	Aug 25 th - 27 th	Hurghada Egypt
4.	National Contingency Training IMO OPRC L II, in Saudi Arabia and Yemen	To be coordinated with countries	To be coordinated with countries	Coastal cities selected by countries

PERSGA Training Program 2014
Workshop Fact Sheet
Strategic Objectives of the GloBallast Partnerships in PERSGA Region

Organizer

Regional Organization for the Conservation of Environment of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden (PERSGA) in collaboration with the International Maritime Organization (IMO) in the framework of the GloBallast Partnerships Project

Rationale

IMO, the International Maritime Organization, UNDP the United Nations Development Program are implementing a GEF Project that aims at Building Partnerships to Assist Developing Countries to Reduce the Transfer of Harmful Aquatic Organisms in Ships' Ballast Water, simply referred to as GloBallast Partnerships (GBP). The Project that started in 2007 builds on a pilot phase 2000 - 2004 and focuses on national policy, legal and institutional reforms in targeted developing countries. The Project also spurs global efforts to design and test technology solutions, and to enhance global knowledge management and marine electronic communications to address the issue. The partnership effort is three-tiered, involving global, regional and country-specific partners, representing government, industry and non-governmental organizations. Private Sector participation has been achieved through establishing a GloBallast Industry Alliance with partners from major maritime companies.

GBP is being implemented in 5 high priority sub-regions: the Caribbean, Mediterranean, Red Sea and Gulf of Aden, the South East Pacific, and the West Coast of Africa and South Pacific, through 15 Lead Partnering Countries and more than 70 Partner Countries. PERSGA representing the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden Region in the Project has been an active player and coordinated several activities at the Regional and National levels. A regional strategy has been developed and cleared by PERSGA Council. National strategies based on specific assessment have also been developed. Different types of training on baseline surveys, legal aspects and compliance monitoring and enforcement have been provided. This puts PERSGA countries on a frontier in the Global implementation of the Project and with the wealth of knowledge built in PERSGA countries Lead Authorities in the Countries may play a stronger coordinative role with the Project Coordination Unit (PCU), accommodated at the IMO Headquarters in London, in attracting more support to the region; and with the Shipping Community to get better prepared for the Ballast Water Management Convention entering into force closer everyday as more countries are ratifying the Convention. Thus the workshop will target senior officials in the Lead Authorities "Maritime Authorities in Most PERSGA Countries" and update them on knowledge development in PERSGA region and Ballast Water Treatment Technology at the Global level, as the PCU may invite representatives of the GloBallast Industry Alliance to present technologies of type approved treatment systems.

Objectives

The main objectives of the workshop are to:

- Enlighten Decision Makers at Maritime Authorities in PERSGA countries with the developments achieved through the GloBallast Partnerships Project
- Introduce type approved ballast water treatment systems to Decision Makers in the governments and in the Shipping Industry in PERSGA Region

Participants

Most appropriate participants for this training workshop are senior government officers responsible for IMO conventions. Also officers of private enterprise in the shipping industry could strongly benefit from the workshop.

The total expected number for this course is not to exceed 30 participants.

Date Duration and Location

The duration of the workshop is three working days starting on May 19th 2014,
PERSGA Headquarters, Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Language

The language is mix of English and Arabic

Training Materials/References

GloBallast Partnerships Publications

Instructors/Keynote speakers

Experts from the GloBallast Partnerships Project, from PERSGA and from Ballast Water
Management Industry

PERSGA Training Program 2014
Workshop Fact Sheet
Prevention of, Preparedness and Response to, and Compensations
for HNS Pollution Incidents

Organizer

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

Rationale

Hundreds of million tons of HNS, dangerous goods and chemicals are transported by sea worldwide every year. About one third of all chemicals produced are traded by ship, most are carried in bulk. Regulations governing carriage of chemicals by ship are contained in the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS) and the International Convention for Prevention of Marine Pollution from Ships, as modified by the Protocol of 1978 (MARPOL). The regulations cover chemicals carried in bulk, on chemical tankers, and chemicals carried in packaged form. Good prevention initiatives are significantly helpful in reducing the risk of pollution from ships. However, in spite of best efforts, spills will still happen. In such cases, it is necessary to ensure that effective preparedness measures are in place that will drive timely and coordinated response to limit adverse consequences of pollution incidents involving oil and hazardous and noxious substances (HNS).

The International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Cooperation 1990 (OPRC 90) is the international instrument that provides a framework designed to facilitate international cooperation and mutual assistance in preparing for and responding to major oil pollution incidents. The Protocol on Preparedness, Response and Cooperation in Pollution Incidents by Hazardous and Noxious Substances, 2000 (OPRC-HNS Protocol) extends this regulatory framework to address incidents involving hazardous and noxious substances, i.e. chemicals. States which are party to the OPRC Convention and OPRC-HNS Protocol are required to establish a national system for responding to oil and HNS pollution incidents. Thus these States need to Plan and Prepare by Developing National Systems for Pollution Response, and by Maintaining Adequate Capacity and Resources to address Oil and HNS Pollution emergencies. They are also required to designate a National Authority, a National Operational Contact Point and a National Contingency Plan, which need to be backstopped by a minimum level of response equipment, communications plans, regular training and exercises. In return OPRC 90 and OPRC-HNS Protocol 2000 provide the mechanism for Parties to Request Assistance from Any Other State Party, When Faced With a Major Pollution Incident and several other advantages.

As much as IMO has been concerned in developing instruments for prevention of oil and chemical pollution incidents and for preparedness and response it has also been concerned with developing instruments that regulate compensations for damage resulting from such incidents. CLC, Fund, HNS Convention 1996 and HNS Convention 2010 are examples of such instruments. Some heavy requirements from the States results in weak ratification of the HNS Convention 1996, which encouraged the IMO to amend it in the HNS Convention 2010. The purpose of the Convention is to provide adequate, prompt and effective compensation for loss or damage to persons, property and the environment arising from the carriage of HNS by sea. The Convention covers both pollution damage and damage caused by other risks, e.g. fire and explosion. Under the 2010 HNS Convention, the ship owner is liable for the loss or damage up to a certain amount, which is covered by insurance (1st tier). A compensation fund (the HNS Fund) will provide additional compensation when the victims do not obtain full compensation from the ship owner or its insurer (2nd tier). The HNS Fund will be funded by those companies and other entities which receive HNS after sea transport in a Member State in excess of the thresholds laid down in the Convention. IMO

International Technical Cooperation Program (ITCP) is the main International Arm delivering technical support in matters related to oil and HNS pollution incidents

To this effect PERSGA has developed over the past years a rich cooperation program with IMO ITCP and organized several technical assistance and capacity building activities through this program is proposing to organizing this workshop in collaboration with IMO ITCP to focus on HNS. The workshop will cover several angles including enhancing awareness in PERSGA region on the risks from, and liability on ships carrying HNS substances and discussing preparedness and response to oil and HNS incidents. This will form a significant step forward in encouraging PERSGA Member State to ratify relevant IMO Conventions that they have not ratified yet.

Objectives

The main objectives of the workshop are

- Enhance awareness and technical capacity on MARPOL, SOLAS, OPRC 90, OPRC-HNS Protocol 2000, CLC, Fund and HNS 2010 instruments
- Identify from national representatives current status of transport and carriage of HNS within PERSGA countries; and their status with respect to the instruments above.
- Discuss and agree on recommendations for appropriate further training needs and capacity building for protection of the marine and coastal environment from oil and HNS

Participants

Most appropriate participants for this training workshop are senior government officers responsible for environmental safety coastal cities. Also port state and flag state officers, ship owners and private insurance companies could strongly benefit from the workshop.

The total expected number for this course is not to exceed 30 participants.

Date Duration and Location

Duration of the workshop is three working days starting on June 2nd 2014 at the Emergency Mutual Aid Center in the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden (EMARSGA), Hurghada, Egypt.

Language

The language is mix of English and Arabic

Training Materials/References

To be identified later

Instructors/Keynote speakers

To be identified later in consultation between PERSGA and IMO ITCP

PERSGA Training Program 2014

Workshop Fact Sheet

Voluntary IMO Member State Audit Scheme “VIMSAS” in the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden

Organizer

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

After having the Centre of Emergency Mutual Aid in the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden “EMARSGA” well established and fully operational, PERSGA is currently helping Member States to be up to date and to adhere with the International Maritime Organization IMO key Conventions and Protocols and their amendments.

The Voluntary IMO Member State Audit Scheme (VIMSAS) is intended to provide an audited Member State with a comprehensive and objective assessment of how effectively it administers and implements those mandatory IMO instruments which are covered by the Scheme. It is reasonably expected that the audit scheme will bring about many benefits, such as identifying where capacity-building activities (for example, the provision of technical assistance by IMO to Member States) would have the greatest effect. Targeting of appropriate action to improve performance would be greatly improved. The Assembly of the IMO, meeting for its 28th session in November 2013, has paved the road for the scheme to come into effect by 2016.

To this effect and to help Member States fulfill VIMSAS requirements PERSGA is proposing to organize a Regional Training Workshops in 2014 regarding this scheme in collaboration with IMO International Technical Cooperation Program “ITCP”.

Objectives of the meetings

The main objectives of the workshops are to:

- Inform and update the participants about VIMSAS provisions
- Provide IMO training to nationals at different levels of responsibility from the different agencies involved in response to safe shipping and conservation of the environment a
- Establish a practical basis for a regional voluntary audit scheme

Participants

The most suitable participants for these workshop will be government officials from Maritime Authorities and different ministries responsible for safe shipping and conservation of the environment and human health in ports.

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

Date, Duration and Location

The workshop will start on Monday August 25th 2014 for three working days. The workshop will be carried out at the Emergency Mutual Aid Center in the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden (EMARSGA), Hurghada, Egypt.

Language

The training language is mixed Arabic and English.

Training Materials/References and Instructors/Keynote speakers

Details to be provided at a later stage.

PERSGA Training Program 2014
Workshop Fact Sheet
National Contingency Training IMO OPRC Level II and Introduction to CAMEO in
Saudi Arabia and Yemen

Organizer

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

Rationale

After having the Centre of Emergency Mutual Aid in the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden “EMARSGA” well established and fully operational, PERSGA is currently helping its member states to establish, rehabilitate or upgrade their own oil response capabilities. A series of national contingency planning workshops according to OPRC IMO standards is being carried out in all PERSGA member states. Two workshops OPRC L1 and L2 have been carried out in Djibouti I 2010 and 2011 respectively. More OPRC L2 national workshops have been carried out in Sudan, Djibouti and Jordan during 2011 and 2012. Egypt indicated more need for Risk Assessment of Oil Spill and thus a risk assessment workshop was carried out in Egypt in 2013. These training workshops are twofold objectives: preparedness and response training; and updating of the National Contingency Plans.

PERSGA will organize two more national contingency training workshops in 2014 along the same line in Saudi Arabia and Yemen, with the objectives of updating national contingency plans, practical training on response in the case of emergency and evaluating the existing response facilities.

Objectives of the meetings

The main objectives of the workshops are to:

- review and update the current national contingency plans in the region
- provide IMO OPRC level 2 training to nationals at different levels of responsibility from the different agencies involved in response to oil and hazardous chemical spills
- establish a practical basis for a regional contingency plan
- provide an overview of the CAMEO model as a tool of preparedness and response for chemical incidents

Participants

The most suitable participants for these workshop will be government officials from different ministries responsible for conservation of the environment and human health in ports as well as other officers from the oil, chemicals and shipping industry and NGOs responsible for safe shipping and clean environment.

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

Date, Duration and Location

Duration of the courses is three working days each on OPRC L2 and one day on CAMEO. Workshops will be carried out at National Contingency Response Centers in the respective countries or other national facilities decided by the country

Language

The training language is mixed Arabic and English.

Training Materials/References and Instructors/Keynote speakers

Details to be provided at a later stage.

