



Report on The outcome and recommendations of the workshop:

"Guidance to assist Parties in developing efficient strategies for achieving the prevention and minimization of the generation of hazardous and other wastes and their disposal"

"Review and discuss the responses of government officials on their applicability"

حلقه عمل إقليمية تحت عنوان
توجيهات لمساعدة الأطراف في إعداد استراتيجيات فعالة لتحقيق منع توليد النفايات الخطرة والنفايات الأخرى
والتقليل منها إلى الحد الأدنى والتخلص منها
إستعراض ومناقشة ردود المسؤولين الحكوميين بشأن قابليتها للتطبيق
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Guidance to assist Parties in developing efficient strategies for
achieving the prevention and minimization of the generation of hazardous and
other wastes and their disposal
"Review and discuss the responses of government officials on their applicability"
23-24 February 2019 , Alexandria, Egypt

Agreement No. BRS-SBC-SSFA-1806

GREENMINDS
Environmental Solutions

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I. Introduction

At its thirteenth meeting, the Conference of the Parties to the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal adopted, in decision BC-13/3 on Cartagena Declaration on the Prevention, Minimization and Recovery of Hazardous Wastes and Other Wastes, the guidance to assist Parties in developing efficient strategies for achieving the prevention and minimization of the generation of hazardous and other wastes and their disposal. The guidance referred to above was prepared by the expert working group on environmentally sound management taking into account comments received from Parties and others.

The guidance has been developed to assist Parties in developing efficient strategies for achieving prevention and minimization of the generation of hazardous and other wastes. The guidance may also be helpful to municipal and other authorities, private companies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), academia, among others; all of which could provide significant contributions to efforts towards developing and implementing a waste prevention and minimization strategy.

BCRC Egypt signed an agreement with BRS Secretariat to implement a project aiming at testing and verifying the applicability of the guidance to assist Parties in developing efficient strategies for achieving the prevention and minimization of the generation of hazardous and other wastes and their disposal to determine whether it is understandable, useable and complete by the officials in Arab states.

Activity 3 of the agreement addresses conducting a 2-day regional workshop. The workshop was held in Alexandria, Egypt under the supervision of the project manager and the technical expert. The workshop targeted representatives from the selected Parties to the Basel Convention in the region, who are aware of the guidance and were involved in responding to the questionnaire.

II. Objectives of the 2- day workshop

This workshop was conducted to fulfill activity 3 of the agreement between BRS secretariat and BCRC-Egypt. The workshop aimed to introduce and discuss the guidance and the government officials' feedback regarding the applicability of the guidance, to be used to assist the selected Parties to the Basel Convention in the region, in developing their own waste prevention and minimization strategies.

III. Workshop proceedings

A 2-day regional workshop was held at Sheraton Almontaza Hotel in Alexandria, Egypt under the supervision of the project manager and technical expert on introduction and discussion of the guidance and on the feedback by the government officials from the region, regarding its applicability, to be used to assist the selected Parties to the Basel Convention in the region, in developing their own waste prevention and minimization strategies.

The workshop will target representatives from eleven selected Basel Convention Parties and stockholders from nine countries: Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Yemen, State of Palastine, Morocco, Sudan, Lebanon, Somalia, Mauritania and Algeria. The invited Parties are aware of the guidance, and were involved in responding to the questionnaire (**Annex 1**).

The workshop mainly composed of three sessions over the two days covering different agenda item (**Annex II**). The **first** session included the opening speeches and opening session where three presentations delivered by the Egyptian Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation. The **second** session focused on introducing the guidance and presenting the analysis of the data collected by the project manager and the technical expert. The **third** session conducted by forming working groups of the national officials and other stakeholder representatives to discuss the different aspects of the guidance and the government officials' feedback regarding its applicability.

A strong interaction among prticipants in each group was established and active discussion on the subject took place during the workshop.

III.1. Opening Speeches:

The Opening Session included speeches by Prof. Dr. Mostafa Hussein, BCRC-Director, who welcomed H.E. Dr. Ezz Eldeen Abou Stait, Egyptian Minister of Agriculture and Land Reclamation, the former Minister of Environment in Sudan, and countries representatives, he followed his speech by a presentation on the **Objectives and components of the project on testing the guidance to assist parties to the Basel convention in developing efficient strategies for achieving the prevention and minimization of the generation of hazardous and other wastes** as well as the conducted project activities up till now.

Dr. Mostafa praised the efforts of countries in responding to the questionnaire and encouraged them to conduct active discussion and interaction with other countries representatives in the working groups .

In his speech, **H.E. Dr. Ezz Eldeen Abou Stait**, Egyptian Minister of Agriculture and Land Reclamation welcomed all the participants from different Arab countries to the workshop, he thanked BCRC-Egypt for organizing this important workshop and highlighted the current collaboration between the Ministry of Agriculture and BCRC-Egypt in responding to the questionnaire and ensuring the safety of chemicals and pesticides used in Egypt, he hoped for a fruitful and collaborative contribution from different countries to this important guidance; the former Minister of Environment in Sudan, **Prof. Hassan Helal** focused on the importance of guidance in assisting the Arab Countries to develop a strategies to prevent and minimize the generation of hazardous and other wastes. Prof Helal, in his speech highlighted the current environmental situation in Sudan and efforts made to develop strategies for some types of waste, he pointed out the importance of the guidance in assisting countries to develop strategies for achieving the prevention and minimization of waste, he finally hoped for a fruitful and successful workshop.

III.2. First Session:

Following the opening speeches, a presentation delivered by three representatives of the Agriculture pesticides committee, Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation in Egypt on "**Management on Agriculture Pesticides in Egypt**", they presented the control and training activities organized by the committee and the national monitoring plan of pesticides residues in agriculture crops".

The next presentation presented by the Ambassador Ibrahim Khalifa, from Lebanon that focused on "**the current environmental status in Lebanon and problems of hazardous waste**" that addressed the proposed solutions for its prevention and minimization, he also pointed out the role of non-governmental organizations in social participation.

III.3. Second Session

Following the coffee break, the second session was started by a presentation on "**A brief on the decision issued the Conference of the Parties to Basel Convention on the guidance**" presented by Chemist. Ghada Abdel Moneim, the technical expert of the

project. Chemist. Ghada reviewed the objectives and components of the guidance to assist parties to achieve efficient strategies on prevention and minimization of waste, she also pointed out the objectives of Cartagena declaration on prevention and minimization of waste.

The technical expert followed her presentation by another one on "**Results of response of Arab Countries to the questionnaire on the guidance document**", she concluded the response of Arab countries to different questions of the questionnaire prepared to test the guidance.

The presentation followed by several presentations delivered by the invited representatives of Arab countries (Lebanon, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Algeria, Bahrain, Sudan, Morocco, State of Palestine, Somalia, Mauritania and Yemen). The presentations addressed the current national situation on prevention and minimization of waste, the existing and future plans, initiatives and strategies on waste minimization. They also pointed out the view countries on the guidance.

III.4. Third Session:

This session designed and conducted by forming three working groups of national officials and countries representatives. A strong interaction among the participants was established and active discussion took place on the different aspects of the guidance and the government officials' feedback regarding its applicability. The following questions was distributed to each working group as an exercise to enhance compiling their response and feedback on the different aspects of the guidance and its applicability:

- Is the information in the manual sufficient and correct?
- What important information is overlooked in your opinion?
- What is the information in the guide you think it is not important?
- Is it possible at the national level to understand and apply the guidelines and recommendations in the guide easily?
- Could the guidance help identify measures to address current problems in hazardous waste management and motivate stakeholders to change?
- Do you have a view on changing the order and distribution of the proceedings of the guidance?

All the participants contributed actively to the discussion in the working groups which has been facilitated by the director of BCRC-Egypt and the experts Dr. Mohamed El-Zarka and Prof. Dr. Salah Soliman.

The output and recommendations of working groups are outlined in the following section:

IV. Output and recommendations of working groups and countries' feedback on the guidance:

The following points summarize the output and recommendations of countries attended the workshop as well as the response of different countries to the questionnaire that has been sent by BCRC-Egypt to test the applicability of the guidance to assist parties to the Basel convention in developing efficient strategies for achieving the prevention and minimization of the generation of hazardous and other wastes:

1- Is the information in the manual sufficient and correct?

Algeria	<i>Sufficient and accurate</i>
Bahrain	<i>Correct but not sufficient, some sections should be added</i>
Sudan	<i>To some extent, it is sufficient. However some little information specific to each country should be added</i>
Morocco	<i>Correct and sufficient except the analysis of the legal framework and legislation on management of waste at the strategic planning stage</i>
Saudi Arabia	<i>Sufficient and correct</i>
Palestine	<i>Correct but not sufficient, it didn't take into account specifics of countries and external influencing factors (political, economic, social,...etc).</i>
Somalia	<i>Correct but not sufficient enough, needs re-arrangement</i>
Mauritania	
Lebanon	<i>It is sufficient, but it may be extensive in addressing the issue, and it may be useful to shorten it</i>
Yemen	<i>The information in the manual is correct and complete</i>
Egypt (Customs Authority)	<i>Correct and not sufficient</i>
Egypt (Chemistry Administration)	<i>The information is sufficient but the context needs to be adjusted in terms of language</i>
Jordan	<i>The guidance introduces the best methodology to reduce</i>

	<i>hazardous waste generated from different industries. At the level of legislation: it assist in the development of national policies to reduce generation as well as the development and promotion of recycling and recovery methods. It encourages extended product responsibility</i>
Kuwait	<i>Information is correct</i>
Iraq	<i>It is useful, the information in the guidance can help countries to improve hazardous waste management and support its disposal. It protects the environment from hazardous pollutants</i>
Tunisia	<i>Information is useful</i>
Yemen	<i>The guidance is very important and can assist in developing effective strategies through broad and effective participation of all relevant stakeholders. It can increase the effectiveness of hazardous waste management and other wastes by preventing the generation and minimization of hazardous wastes and other wastes at source</i>
Libya	<i>The document is very useful and should be implemented</i>

2- What important information is overlooked in your opinion?

Algeria	<i>The information overlooked includes guiding the countries on how to prepare efficient and effective strategies.</i>
Bahrain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The role of national standardization and specifications and standards in countries in reducing the production of waste - The role of environmental impact assessment in the reduction of waste before the licensing of projects of different types
Sudan	<i>The guidance overlooked the information on waste economics and alternative plans</i>
Morocco	<i>In the planning phase of strategies, especially at the point of assessment of current situation, the following information was overlooked:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Analysis of the legal framework for waste management - Study the existence of laws and direct/indirect legislation related to waste management and identification of obstacles or gaps in the application of these laws
Saudi Arabia	<i>The guidance document is comprehensive</i>
Palestine	<i>The guide overlooked the privacy of countries and the</i>

	<i>stages of preparation of the strategy according to the needs of countries and their financial and technical capabilities</i>
Somalia	<i>There are Arab countries that suffer from political and economic problems hindering the development of strategies</i>
Mauritania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The commitment of governmental authorities in enforcing the related laws in this field. - The problem of dealing with foreign companies that exploit the fields of minerals and control them
Lebanon	<i>The manual has adequately covered the subject</i>
Egypt (Customs Authority)	<i>The guide overlooked the illegal trade in hazardous waste, as it is a important component of the strategy, since the role of customs in closing the source of waste imported into the country across the border in the form of illegal trade plays a vital role in terms of prevention or minimization.</i>
Egypt (Chemistry Administration)	<i>The guide is informative but the government should take into consideration the following in developing the strategies:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participation of affected/ non affected stakeholders - Contribution on the development of innovative and applicable industrial methods - Education and training programs for stakeholders
Jordan	<i>Other waste streams as toxic chemicals (POPs) and details on preparation of strategies</i>
Kuwait	<i>Details of different types of strategies</i>
Iraq	<i>Polluter Pays Principle, environmental impacts of waste, cost of environmental degradation</i>
Tunisia	<i>Some types of waste streams as toxic chemicals, medical waste,..</i>
Yemen	<i>The different factors/problems that could prevent the development of strategies (social, political, economic,,,).</i> <i>The life cycle assessment of materials and waste</i> <i>More waste streams should be considered in the guidance</i>
Libya	<i>Political and social problems, increase in population and change behavior on consumption.</i> <i>Petroleum sector is important sector to be included in the guidance</i>

3- What is the information in the guide you think is not important?

Algeria	<i>I think all the information in the guidance is important</i>
Bahrain	<i>The guidance elaborates on the organizational aspects of</i>

	<i>the strategies. All the information mentioned is important and essential, there is important information that should have been added</i>
Sudan	<i>All the information provided by the guide is important and covers all main aspects of the subject except some technical details that can be covered in plans and programs</i>
Morocco	<i>Nothing</i>
Saudi Arabia	<i>The information in general is important but there are repetition and ambiguity in some points</i>
Palestine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The practical and procedural examples contained in the guidance are not of great value and benefit - The information is scattered in the guidance and there is a lot of linguistic narratives and repetition which is not useful
Somalia	<i>The practical and procedural examples of the sound management of solid waste</i>
Mauritania	<i>Nothing</i>
Lebanon	<i>Nothing</i>
Egypt (Customs Authority)	<i>The guidance pointed out the voluntary commitment and self-reporting in monitoring progress, that could be ineffective in the Arab world environment, since it is better to rely on legal obligation with penalty</i>
Egypt (Chemical Administration)	<i>Information is important but the wording is long</i>
Jordan	<i>Nothing</i>
Kuwait	
Iraq	<i>All information provided is important</i>
Tunisia	<i>All information is important</i>
Yemen	<i>All information is important</i>
Libya	<i>Nothing</i>

4- Is it possible at the national level to understand and apply the guidelines and recommendations in the guide easily?

Algeria	<p><i>There are some obstacles at the national level that would impede the application of the guidance and recommendations contained in the manual easily:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of awareness and familiarity with the effects of some hazardous wastes, in addition to lack of proper disposal techniques. - Lack of human resources and financing means in terms
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	<p>of equipment</p> <p>- Lack of accurate information bank on hazardous waste</p>
Bahrain	<p>The information in the guidance is based on the concept of waste management, and any waste department or department is working on this philosophy in order to research and secure sustainable solutions at the national level. Therefore, the guide is under application at the national level in the Kingdom of Bahrain</p>
Sudan	<p>It is possible to understand and apply the guidance and the recommendations contained in the manual provided that this is should be done by intensifying the training programs with an understanding of the nature of environmental problems and priorities as well as preparing a new database with reference to the English version</p>
Morocco	<p>at the national level, it is possible to understand and apply the guidance because it gives us an overarching view and an objective view that could be applied at the national level according to the conditions at each country</p>
Saudi Arabia	<p>The guidance and recommendations in the manual can not be easily understood and applied because of lot of information and ambiguity of the contained information</p>
Palestine	<p>The guidance can't be easily understood and needs more clarification and interpretation of some of the contained items</p>
Somalia	<p>The recommendations in the manual are not easily understood, which hinders the application of these guidance at the national level and therefore needs to be interpreted and arranged</p>
Mauritania	<p>The guidance and recommendations contained in the manual can be applied if there is willingness to implement the provisions and with the Government's cooperation with companies and NGOs</p>
Lebanon	<p>The guidance and recommendations are understandable and clear. As regards implementation, it is possible to begin to apply with reference to some obstacles, especially lack of data and lack of human and technical capabilities</p>
Egypt (Customs Authority)	<p>At national level, the guidance and recommendations can be easily understood and applied</p>
Egypt (Chemistry Administration)	<p>The guidance is understandable, but there are some challenges in implementation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of awareness among members of society - Different behavioral patterns <p>Lack of resources and requirements for cleaner technology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - poverty

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Absence of supervision and inspection - Lack of experiences - There is no ideal examples and previous experience
Jordan	More time is needed to enable dissemination of guidance and raise awareness. Cooperation with stakeholders is very important
Kuwait	Yes, it is an important point to know the type and source of each waste to help determine the handling of each waste
Iraq	More time is needed to disseminate the guidance, raise awareness and coordinate with national stakeholders
Tunisia	Time is needed to raise awareness on the topics of the guidance
Yemen	It is not easy to understand and apply the guidance in presence of political unrest. Also funding sources for preparation of strategies should be identified
Libya	No due to political unrest in Libya and the international organizations are very reluctant in providing assistance to Libya due to political unrest

5- Could the guidance help identify measures to address current problems in hazardous waste management and motivate stakeholders to change?

Algeria	The guidance can assist in identifying measures required for addressing the current problems in hazardous waste management
Bahrain	Yes, the guidance provides the appropriate ground for Parties to find solutions. However, it doesn't address clean technologies
Sudan	For technical problems in hazardous waste management, the motivation process has not been clearly covered and this point needs to be further focused
Morocco	<p>Yes the guidance document helps in the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Emphasize the involvement and encouragement of stakeholders - Choose the appropriate approach that depends on taxation, give incentives and Extended Producer Responsibility policy, or information exchange strategies through educational programs and training to stakeholders
Saudi Arabia	Yes, the Guide helps to identify measures to address local problems in hazardous waste management and to motivate stakeholders to change
Palestine	To a certain extent, the guidance can help to identify measures required to address local problems, but the motivation process managed by the countries

	<i>(stakeholders and the private sector) to invest in waste in environmentally sound manner. As well as providing financial, technical support and other incentives</i>
Somalia	<i>Yes, the Guidance can assist in identifying measures to address environmental problems in hazardous waste management, in clarifying and contributing to the development of strategies and projects</i>
Mauritania	<i>Yes, the guidance provides the necessary measures, especially in developing the strategies outlined in the guide, as most governments lack clear strategies</i>
Lebanon	
Egypt (Customs Authority)	<i>The guidance can help in identifying the necessary measures to address most of the current problems.</i>
Egypt (Chemistry Administration)	<i>The document is guidance for the development of a strategy for safe disposal and did not address any technical consultation in hazardous waste management except in a theoretical part. As far as motivating stakeholders is concerning, it did not address motivation methods that could be for example: facilitating procedures for industries.</i>
Jordan	<i>The guidance can assist countries to:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Reduce the volume of hazardous waste generated in different industries</i> - <i>At the level of legislation: can assist in developing national policies to reduce production of waste as well as the development and promotion of recycling and recovery methods</i> - <i>Encourage extended product responsibility</i>
Kuwait	
Iraq	<i>Yes it can improve the hazardous waste management and protect the environment</i>
Tunisia	<i>An action plan for the implementation of the strategy must be developed by all national stakeholders</i>
Yemen	<i>It can help identify measures to address current problems in hazardous waste management and motivate stakeholders to change</i>
Libya	<i>It can help to identify measures to address problems in hazardous waste management. However, financial and political problems could be barriers for motivation</i>

6. Do you have a view on changing the order and distribution of the proceedings of the guidance?

Algeria	No
Bahrain	<i>The elaboration in the organizational mechanism is very distinctive, there is a repetition in some chapters but does not affect the quality of the manual</i>
Sudan	<i>No, the guidance conforms to the international system</i>
Algeria	<i>It is recommended to change the order of the points related to assessment of current situation: - Collection of information: waste data (collected amounts per person and by each waste system), policies under development - Assessment of current performance - Policy analysis</i>
Saudi Arabia	<i>The order of subjects is appropriate but we may need to review the distribution of the guidance.</i>
Palestine	<i>The guidelines were appropriate in terms of ordering the contents but it needs to be simplified to the extent possible, so that it will be easily understood and applied correctly.</i>
Somalia	<i>The guidance lacks the simplification and identifying clearly the maximum benefit for countries to develop strategies</i>
Mauritania	<i>In point 2.2 (Assessing the situation), it should come after planning of strategies</i>
Lebanon	
Egypt (Customs Authority)	
Egypt (Chemistry Administration)	<i>It is recommended to rearrange the guidance in terms of concept, vision, objective, data analysis. A need to identify Strengths, Weakness, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT) analysis, the time schedule.</i>
Jordan	No
Kuwait	No
Iraq	No
Tunisia	No
Yemen	<i>The current problems related to political unrest</i>
Libya	No

V. Overall Results and recommendations:

The workshop revealed the willingness of the Arab countries to provide their inputs and feedback on the guidance. The developed questionnaire was sent to Arab countries in Asia and Africa requesting their feedback on the applicability and usefulness of the guidance to their national strategies and policies. The responses to the questionnaire were more than targeted and expected responses. BCRC- Egypt received 53 responses to the questionnaire from 17 countries: 44 from governmental bodies of Arab countries and 9 from a non-governmental organization (**Figures 1 and 2**).

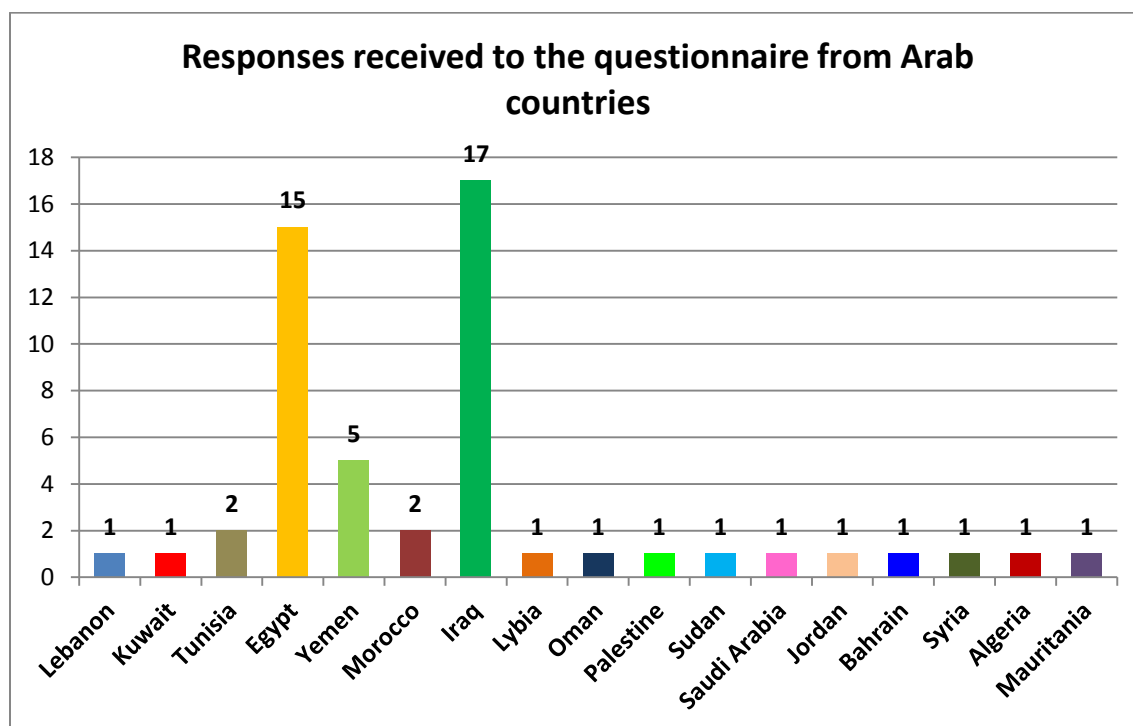


Figure 1: Distribution of respondents to the questionnaire

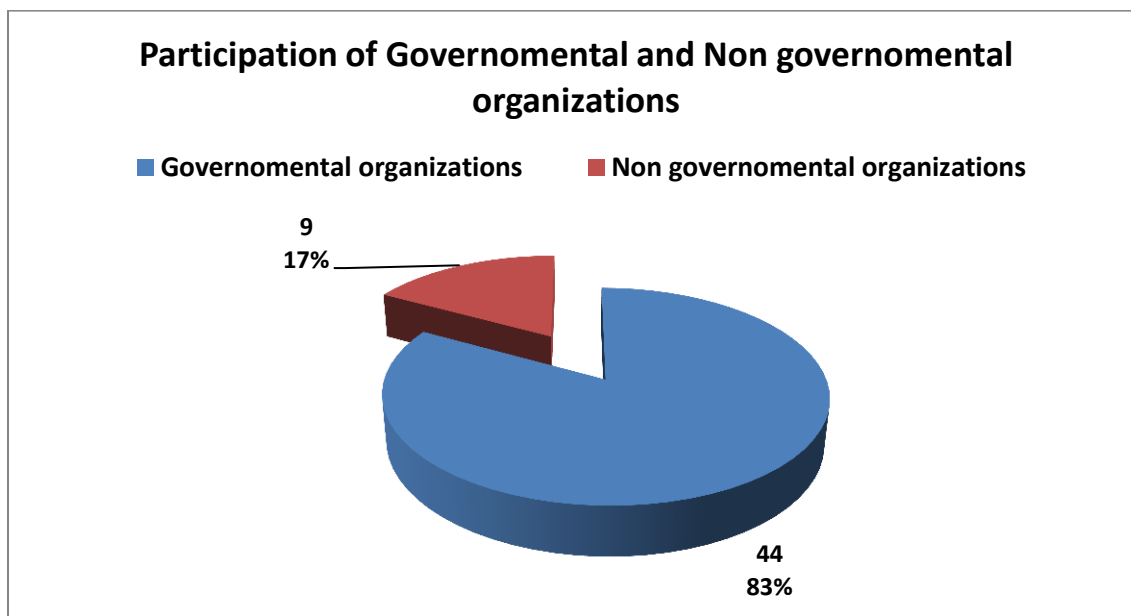


Figure 2: Respondents from governmental and non- governmental organizations to the questionnaire

Also, the countries were very keen to attend the workshop to provide their feedback and inputs on the importance of the guidance and exchange experience on this issue with other countries. Active discussions among participants were very obvious during discussions and working groups. The willingness was the reason of the large number of countries' representatives attended the workshop which was more than expected and planned for the workshop (list of participants in annex I).

The overall outputs of the workshop in Alexandria and responses of countries to the questionnaire were the following:

- 1- Some countries see that the guidance is sufficient for assisting countries to develop strategies on prevention and minimization of waste. However, the guidance was insufficient for others, who recommended adding sections on variation of specific characteristics of countries, legal framework and legislation, political, economic and social issues,etc.)
- 2- The guidance overlooked some important information from the point of view of some countries as:

- Method of integration of the informal sector that responsible for management of high percentage of different types of waste.
 - Assessment of the existing laws and direct/indirect legislation related to waste management and identification of obstacles or gaps in the application of these laws.
 - The illegal trade in hazardous waste, as it is a important component of the strategy, since the role of customs in closing the source of waste imported into the country across the border.
 - Technical details can be covered in plans and programs
 - Details on education and building capacities of stakeholders.
- 3- Some countries pointed out that some information in the guidance is not important as:
- The practical and procedural examples contained in the guidance are not of great value and benefit
 - The information is scattered in the guidance and there is a lot of linguistic narratives and repetition which is not useful.
- 4- The guidance is understandable and can be applied for some countries. However the following challenges and obstacles should be considered:
- Lack of awareness and familiarity with the effects of some hazardous wastes, in addition to lack of proper disposal techniques.
 - Lack of human resources and financing means in terms of equipment
 - Lack of accurate information on generated hazardous waste
 - Intensifying the awareness raising and training programs
 - Understanding the nature of environmental problems and priorities as well as preparing a new database on generated waste
5. The responses received from countries, indicated that the guidance can help in the following:
- Assisting in identifying measures for addressing the current problems in hazardous waste management.
 - Emphasizing the involvement and encouragement of stakeholders
 - Choosing the appropriate approach that depends on taxation, providing incentives and applying the Extended Producer Responsibility policy or information exchange strategies through educational programs and training to stakeholders.

6. The following points addressed in responses to the questionnaire:

- The guidance doesn't address methodologies of clean technologies, did not address any technical consultation in hazardous waste management.
- The guidance did not elaborate in stakeholder motivation methods.

7. The responses to the questionnaire pointed out the following points:

- a. The guidance has repetition in some chapters. However, it does not affect the quality of the manual.
 - b. A recommendation to change the order of the points related to assessment of current situation, collection of information: waste data (collected amounts per person and by each waste system), policies under development, assessment of current performance, policy analysis.
 - c. Importance of simplifying the guidance to the extent possible, so that it will be easily understood and applied correctly.
 - d. A need to identify the maximum benefit for countries to develop strategies.
 - e. Rearrange point 2.2 (Assessing the situation) to come after planning of strategies.
 - f. A recommendation to rearrange the guidance in terms of concept, vision, objective, data analysis, time schedule.
 - g. Identification of Strengths, Weakness, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT) analysis.
- 8. Most countries declared that the dissemination and implementation of the guidance need more time to enable awareness raising on waste management hierarchy and different steps of developing strategies. Moreover, they mentioned that consultations with stakeholders at national levels on different topics and activities of the strategy need more time. Most countries requested arranging another workshop to discuss thoroughly the different steps to develop efficient strategies for achieving the prevention and minimization of the generation of hazardous and other wastes.**

ANNEX I.



Regional workshop
Guidance to assist Parties in developing efficient strategies for
achieving the prevention and minimization of the generation of
hazardous and other wastes and their disposal
"Review and discuss the responses of government officials on their applicability"

23-24 February 2019 , Sheraton Montazah Hotel , Alexandria, Egypt

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ANNEX II:

Guidance to assist Parties in developing efficient strategies for achieving the prevention and minimization of the generation of hazardous and other wastes and their disposal

"Review and discuss the responses of government officials on their applicability"

23-24 February 2019 , Alexandria, Egypt

Provisional Agenda

1. Opening of the meeting.
2. Organizational matters, objectives and structure of the meeting
3. Cartagena Declaration on the Prevention, Minimization and Recovery of Hazardous Wastes and Other Wastes
4. Presentation of the guidance document to assist Parties in developing effective strategies to achieve prevention of the generation and disposal of hazardous and other wastes.
5. Presentation of the project entitled "Testing and verifying the applicability of guidance to assist Parties in developing effective strategies to achieve prevention, minimization and elimination of hazardous wastes and other wastes"
- 5-a. Project goals
- 5-b. Activities to be implemented:
 - Develop a questionnaire to test whether guidance is understandable and usable and assess national positions in selected Basel Convention Parties in the region, in accordance with the guidelines
 - Conducting a questionnaire among officials at selected Basel Convention Parties in the region
 - Held a two-day regional workshop on introduction and discussion of guidance and comments from government officials from the region on their applicability to use to assist selected Parties in the region to develop and reduce their waste prevention strategies
- 5-c. Expected results to be achieved / start and finish dates for implementation of activities
6. Presentation of the results of the responses received from the Arab States on the questionnaire on guidelines
7. Presentation of Arab countries' proposals on measures and strategies applied at the national level to reduce and reduce the generation of hazardous and other wastes (Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Oman, Sudan, Somalia, Saudi Arabia, Palestine, Tunisia, Yemen)
8. Distribution of working groups to review and discuss the questionnaire and prepare responses to specific questions from the questionnaire
9. An open discussion to present the results of the work and the extent to which the guidelines and their applicability can be used in Arab countries
10. Closing and presenting the final report

ANNEX III: AGENDA ITEMS With TIME

Guidance to assist Parties in developing efficient strategies for achieving the prevention and minimization of the generation of hazardous and other wastes and their disposal

"Review and discuss the responses of government officials on their applicability"

23-24 February 2019 , Alexandria, Egypt

First Day Saturday, February 23 rd 2019		
Timing	Activity	Expert / Activator
08:30 – 09:30	Registration	BCRC-Egypt
SESSION I		
09:30 – 10:00	Opening , Republican Peace , Opening Words Prof. Mustafa Hussein Kamel, Director of the Regional Center Representative of the League of Arab States Prof. Ezz Abu-Stait , Minister of Agriculture and Land Reclamation	Ms. Asmaa Musa
10:00 – 10:15	Introduction of the objectives and components of the project and the activities carried out so far	BCRC Director
	Invited lectures	
10:15 – 11:15	"Management of agricultural pesticides in Egypt and presentation of training and control activities" <i>Prof. Mohammed abd al majeed</i> National Plan for Monitoring Residues of Pesticides in Agricultural Crops <i>Dr. Mustafa Abdel Sattar, Dr. Shaker Abdul Salam Shukr</i>	
11:15 – 11:30	"The current environmental situation in Lebanon and the problems of HW and the proposed solutions to reduce them and the role of NGOs in community participation" , <i>Ambassador Ibrahim Khalifa</i>	
	Group Photo	
11:30 – 12:00	Coffee Break	

SESSION II**Chair: Prof. Moustafa Foda ; Co-Chair: Prof. Hassan Helal**

12:00 –01:30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - About the decision of the Conference of the Parties to the Basel Convention on guidance - Present the objectives and components of the guidelines to develop effective strategies to achieve waste generation prevention - Cartagena Declaration on the Prevention, Minimization and Recovery of Hazardous Wastes and Other Wastes - Presentation of the results of the responses received from Arab States on the questionnaire on guidance guidance 	Dr. Ghada Technical Expert of the Project BCRC-Egypt
01:30 –03:00	Lunch Break	
03:00 –04:30	Presentations of Arab Countries on measures and strategies applied at the national level to reduce the generation of HW and other wastes Bahrain, Egypt, Algeria, Morocco, Saudi Arabia	15 min. for each presentation
Second Day Sunday, February 24 th 2019		
09:30 –11:00	Continuation of Arab Countries Presentation State of Palestine, Sudan, Lebanon, Egypt (GOEIC, E.O.S, Chemistry Administration)	15 min. for each presentation
11:00 –11:40	Comments by the Chair and present recommendations	All Participants
11:40 –12:00	Coffee Break	
SESSION III		
Chair: Prof. Mohamad El-Zarka ; Co-Chair: Prof. Salah Soliman		
12:00 –01:30	Distribution of working groups to Review and Discuss the Questionnaire and prepare their responses to some specific questions concerning the Guidance.	All Participants
01:30 –02:00	Comment and presentation of the director of the center	BCRC Director
02:00 –02:30	Recommendations, closing and honoring the experts	
02:30 –03:30	Lunch	