

In this regard, municipalities have utmost responsibility of establishing contacts with recyclable waste companies' and sending them collected recyclables through the 3R teams that they have formed. Therefore, to initiate a provincial recyclable waste collection campaign, the municipalities must establish focal points for waste collection and mean while they should get the support of other institutions and the community. Such a network established for collecting recyclable wastes will have major affects in decreasing the total quantity of solid wastes produced in the region and also contribute to its economy.

### **3.1.5 Imams delivering special Friday speech on "garbage problem"**

A correspondence regarding the Friday speeches of imams was prepared and sent to Governorships and provincial directorate of Religious Affairs (mufti) on October 6, 2004 for the necessary action to be taken. The correspondence included two attachments one of which was a brief summary of the Study activities and their purposes and the other a technical guideline to prepare the necessary speech on raising awareness on the garbage problem and 3Rs.

Within the scope of this pilot project, speeches regarding the garbage problem and environmental issues were realized during Ramadan in most of the mosques within the province centers. It was stated that these speeches would remain within the program of provincial directorate of Religious Affairs after Ramadan and still be given. Moreover, some provinces already give such speeches within their regular program.

Concerning the data obtained by the evaluation of the Provincial Platforms on pilot projects it was stated that Friday speeches on garbage problem were given in 142 mosques in Trabzon and was estimated that approximately 60,000 people attended these speeches. In Ordu the speeches were given in 22 mosques where the participation of approximately 5,000 people was estimated.

### **3.1.6 Discussion program about SWM on local TV**

Necessary works were conducted in order to organize a TV program on local televisions emphasizing on the general SWM problems of the region and the importance of 3R implementations.

It was decided that authorized people from relevant departments of local governments, academicians and NGO representatives join the TV program. If possible, parts from the videos that were prepared within the extent of the Study be shown during the program. It is believed that this will have a good influence on raising environmental awareness on the issue.

In this regard, a TV program was held on October 27 2004 between 20.00-21.00 on Kaçkar TV in order to discuss the importance of SWM. Mustafa Yazıcı president of KÇKGD (regional platform coordinator), Ass. Prof. Coşkun Eruz lecturer at KTU (Faculty of Oceanography) and Hakan Topal president of Consumer Rights Association participated to the program where the Study activities and its contents were discussed. Similar to this program another program was organized in Çay TV (between 21.00-23.00), again in Rize, with the participation of Nevzat Özer provincial representative of TEMA, Ass. Prof. Coşkun Eruz lecturer at KTU (Faculty of Oceanography) and Hakan Topal president of Consumer Rights Association. Due to the evaluation undertaken by the Provincial Platforms another two programs have been made in Trabzon in Kadirga and Zigana TV. The importance of a good solid waste management system and 3Rs were discussed.

The participants were Ayşegül Nuhoğlu Cleaning Works Department Chief of Trabzon Municipality, Ass. Prof. Coşkun Eruz lecturer at KTU (Faculty of Oceanography) and Mustafa Yazıcı president of KÇKGD.

Attempts of arranging such TV programs on SWM will continue under the guidance of the regional platform even after the Study has been completed.

### 3.1.7 Evaluation of PPs

According to the data obtained from the evaluation of pilot project results every Provincial Platform held a meeting in their city. The total number of NGOs participated in these meetings were 61. 11 of these NGOs were stated to be working in the field of environment. It was observed that the number of women participants in the meetings was relatively low according to men. The percentages of these rates are as follows: Ordu 50%, Trabzon and Gümüşhane 30%, Artvin 20%, Rize 15%, Giresun 10%. The major reason for this is that generally the numbers of women members of local NGOs are very low.

The number of news printed or announced in local newspapers, TVs and radios regarding the Study and its pilot projects indicates that local media is highly interested in the Study. The data shows that pilot projects were mentioned in 8 local newspapers 8 times and the total circulation of these newspapers are 23,000. Considering that PPs were again mentioned in news programs on local TV for 5 times and once on a local radio, it would be pleasing to say that local media took active participation in announcing Study activities. Furthermore, provincial platforms have distributed brochures and posters to a total of 75 institutions, 87 of these posters were posted. Therefore it is possible to say that all communication gadgets and tools were utilized successfully for PPs to be introduced.

Results of the Provincial Platform evaluation indicate that a very successful campaign was carried out in terms of raising awareness on children and youth. When this campaign is analyzed for the impacts on teachers and families of the students, the slogan and competition and the Eco-school seminars can be considered as the most effective PPs carried out.

On the other hand, the successes of the PPs are directly related to the level of involvement of the Provincial Platforms in that city. Active platforms which established close relations with municipalities and other public institutions have played an important role for realizing the work schedule of the PPs. It was also observed that in provinces where the contribution and participation of municipalities were ensured the performance was higher. At this point KÇKGD which is the coordinator of the Regional Platform not only did serve in a regional level but also was very effective in its own province Trabzon. Without any doubt, this success should also be dedicated to Trabzon Municipality as well KÇKGD since they have also played an important role with their cooperation and assistance.

In order to make a healthy evaluation of the performances of PPs, periodical monitoring should be made via scientific studies to ensure the sustainability of the Study results and 3R implementations in the region.

### 3.2 Preparation of an Action Plan on Environmental Awareness on SWM

As mentioned in the above sections, the draft Action Plan prepared for raising awareness on SWM in the region was discussed with the regional stakeholders during the Regional Workshop. Ideas and feasible suggestions were included and therefore the Action Plan was revised accordingly. After the completion of the pilot projects realized in phase two, the Action Plan was revised once more for final justifications.

The finalized Action Plan is presented in Table 56 below.

**Table 56** Finalized action plan for raising environmental awareness on SWM

ACTION PLAN			
Action	Content	Stakeholders	Time Schedule
Establishment of proper discharge and collection system	<u>Discharge</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Domestic SW</li> <li>• Medical SW</li> <li>• Industrial SW</li> </ul> <u>Collection*</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Domestic SW</li> <li>• Medical SW**</li> <li>• Industrial SW</li> </ul> <p>* Ensuring that the collection hours are announced regularly both for the waste producers and collectors. It is important that these hours are adopted.</p> <p>** It is crucial that medical waste collectors are provided with special clothing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Municipalities, municipality unions</li> <li>• SW producers</li> </ul>	Permanent
Raising public awareness on environmental conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preparing brochures, posters, videos, radio and TV spots for local media, etc. for the introduction of cultural historical and natural assets that are effected from SW problem, making announces during football games, including slogans to tickets of football games, theatres and cinemas. Showing the good examples and applications in other regions.</li> <li>• Announcement of an annual "Environment Cleaning Week".</li> <li>• To undertake "Cleaning Campaigns" in quarters throughout the year</li> <li>• Executing pilot applications regarding environmental conservation in quarters, selecting the most successful quarter and rewarding them with building children parks for further motivation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Municipalities</li> <li>• Local branches of central government</li> <li>• Local media</li> <li>• Local NGOs</li> <li>• Universities</li> <li>• Professional organizations (i.e. chamber of environmental engineers, chamber of industry and commerce, union of medical doctors, sports clubs)</li> </ul>	<p>Launching phase: 1 month</p> <p>Dissemination phase: 3 months</p> <p>Repetition of the campaign for one month every year</p>
Promotion of 3Rs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The above stated tools will also include information on the promotion of 3Rs. Public and private sector applications regarding 3Rs will be introduced to public via meetings and platforms. Emphasizing on the economical advantages of 3R, both for implementers and SW producers</li> <li>• Establishing second hand fairs within provinces</li> <li>• Establishing a Waste Line (telephone system for paper, glass etc.) system</li> <li>• Creating voluntary second hand stores in quarters</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Municipalities, municipality unions</li> <li>• NGOs</li> <li>• Private sector</li> </ul>	3 months

ACTION PLAN			
Action	Content	Stakeholders	Time Schedule
Establishment of environmental education and training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implementing Eco-school program in cooperation with TURÇEV to foster the 3R activities, composting, etc. and promoting Twinning Schools (joining the work force of two different schools in order to create synergy for collaboration on environmental issues) applications.</li> <li>Drama and play activities, picnics</li> <li>Creation of website and establishing e-groups for exchanging information on SW</li> <li>Training for self-assessment and reviewing of the current policy on SWM of the institution and preparing a "Declaration for 3Rs"</li> <li>Interactive training of decision makers on "National and International Responsibilities and Commitments"</li> <li>Training NGOs on preparing and executing 3R micro campaigns</li> <li>Sending cell phone messages related to SWM</li> <li>Hanging posters to internet cafes and cafes</li> <li>Interactive trainings on domestic SW and daily life solutions for women</li> <li>Training on waste exchange market for private sector</li> <li>Training of janitors</li> <li>Interactive training of decision makers on "National and International Responsibilities and Commitments on SW"</li> <li>Training local media on SWM</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provincial Directorate of Ministry of National Education</li> <li>NGOs</li> <li>Universities</li> <li>Private sector</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For the primary and secondary education part of the permanent environmental curriculum</li> <li>Annually 3 weeks, starting with the "Environmental Cleaning Week"</li> </ul>
Capacity building of stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organizing six platforms in each province.</li> <li>Giving responsibility to local NGOs to coordinate platforms and activities.</li> <li>Training NGOs for the monitoring and evaluation of PPs and action plan implementation.</li> <li>To provide local authorities with information and data on SWM and SWM awareness campaign.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local authorities</li> <li>NGOs</li> </ul>	6 months
Getting the private sector involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Finding private sponsors for PPs.</li> <li>Developing mechanisms for private sector funding for recycling.</li> <li>Increasing awareness for SWM in the private sector</li> <li>Attracting the attention of private sector by informing them on Waste exchange market and the economic value of wastes</li> <li>Providing that Municipalities give initiatives to entrepreneurs in collecting recyclable wastes</li> </ul>	Individual private sector companies and their associations and organizations	6 months
Establishment of a regional database on SWM	SWM data collected from throughout the study will be presented for public use via website.	Project Coordination Unit	6 months
Establishment of a sustainable information and communication system on SWM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establishment of a website</li> <li>Press releases</li> <li>Preparing news bulletins on SWM</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project Coordination Unit</li> <li>Local authorities</li> <li>NGOs</li> </ul>	6 months

ACTION PLAN			
Action	Content	Stakeholders	Time Schedule
Networking on SWM awareness raising	Information and experience exchange and corporation of all stakeholders through Province Platforms	All stakeholders	Permanent
Providing public through a transparent process of the new SWM projects and their cost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Put the expenditure for SWM and the unit cost for each service in the website, bulletins and local media</li> <li>Share the cost of proposed new environmentally sound investments cost figures through website, bulletins and local media</li> <li>Inform the public regularly about the new actions and tenders for SWM</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Municipalities</li> <li>Local authorities</li> </ul>	Permanent
Development of performance indicators for monitoring and evaluation of action plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development of performance indicators</li> <li>Training of platform coordinating NGOs</li> <li>Performing monitoring and evaluation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project Coordination Unit</li> <li>Coordinating NGOs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For development of indicators: 15 days</li> <li>For training of NGOs: 2 days</li> <li>For monitoring and evaluation: 15 days per year</li> </ul>

### 3.3 JICA's Future Cooperation Projects

With respect to the activities, field survey and interviews undertaken within the Study, some future cooperation projects on awareness raising of SWM have been determined for JICA.

#### 3.3.1 Preparing comprehensive and integrated SWM action plans for six provinces

As it is expressed in this study, there is a need for integrated SWM systems in order to overcome the SWM problem in the East Black Sea Region. This integrated SWM systems should include waste collection and the final disposal solutions. As it is known, integrated SWM studies have been carried out in some districts of Trabzon and Rize within the scope of TRAB-RI-KAB. The municipalities of the other provinces in the Region have also put these studies on the agenda while establishing the municipality unions.

JICA, may put to practice a study for developing a comprehensive action plan aimed at establishing Integrated Solid Waste Management Systems on its own agenda with one or more of these municipality unions. This action plan might cover not only awareness raising studies but also collecting and final disposal services. Also, these action plans should definitely include the dimensions of awareness raising and education.

These action plans may be carried out with JICA, and the contributions of the provincial platform established in the scope of this study and the Municipality Unions. With a week's education which will be organized with the contribution of JICA, the capacities of these associates may be built regarding the formulation of action plans.

#### 3.3.2 Training for the senior level municipality staff

One of the future cooperation projects for JICA can be the training of senior level personnel on integrated SWM systems and development of alternative resources. These training can focus on three major areas.

The first area can include training on the responsibilities of local governments due to the international agreements that Turkey has signed. This can include the Black Sea Action Black or the other international agreements that Turkey has promised on adopting within the accession period of EU. The training of senior staff within the local governments carries utmost importance. The second issue that can be covered under the training program is the integrated SWM system. Best practices on integrated SWM systems around the world can be presented along with the alternative technology selection criteria. The last and third issue of the training program could be teaching alternative ways for funding raising for SWM system.

The training of senior level staff of municipalities is important since this will have a positive influence on the decision making mechanism.

### **3.3.3 Training of technical staff in local governments**

Another program that can be supported by JICA is training the technical staff of local governments. Increasing the technical capacity of local governments both includes the training of technical personnel and the strengthening of technical capacity by forming a technical substructure (hardware and software). This project must cover both aspects. The training programs should be given as long term courses instead of 1-2 day seminars. The technical personnel who show good performance can be invited to further training in Japan.

### **3.3.4 Special awareness raising studies conducted for medical / hazardous wastes**

Even though the awareness raising studies carried out for the SWM issue generally cover all kinds of wastes they generally focus on domestic wastes. Consequently, the survey carried out for the Study has also proved that there exist a need for conducting separate awareness raising studies for medical and hazardous wastes. In order to conduct such studies, the participation of local governments and private sector must be ensured. Additionally, representatives of the Eastern Black Sea Region municipalities can be invited to the Group Education Programs organized regularly in Japan.

### **3.3.5 Capacity building and strengthening of local NGOs**

Local NGOs can be trained on creating alternative financial resources in order to expand their capacity for taking initiatives and action in their own fields. These training programs can focus on the designing, development and implementation of projects.

Training programs and technical assistance for strengthening the capacity of NGOs could be undertaken by JICA similar to the approach of the European Commission. According to the methodology followed, NGOs are encouraged to prepare projects on the topics and format determined by the EU, afterwards projects which are found satisfactory are financed by 90% and are expected to contribute for the other 10%. Within this context, the grants given for such projects vary between 10,000 to 300,000 Euros. Grants provided are mainly given for development, environment and health projects however there are many other fields in which projects are granted. Such NGO grant programs could also be tendered to private institutions with such experience in order to conduct the program on behalf of JICA.

### 3.3.6 Creation of an interactive website

An interactive website can serve as a regional network among the stakeholders of SWM. The website can provide a medium for exchange or sharing of data through a data base. This data base can be formed by information provided via each municipality on SWM activities, personnel, equipment etc.

Through this website all stakeholders, but especially the public, will have a chance to utter their suggestions and complaints on SWM directly to implementers. The website can also be utilized to provide services as an online waste exchange market. Therefore, various industries and companies will be able to sell or buy reusable wastes such as metals, plastic, paper, glass etc. through the website.

In order to ensure the effectiveness of the web site in the long run it is crucial to build a sustainable structure. For this reason the responsibility of maintenance, upgrading and operation of the web site together with dealing and evaluating the requests and suggestions sent via the site can be given to the regional platform coordinator KÇKGD or another member from the provincial platforms.

### 3.3.7 Supporting the Eco-school program lead by TURÇEV

The Eco-school program implemented by TURÇEV (Turkey Environmental Education Foundation) aims to give training regarding environmental awareness, environmental management and sustainable development in primary schools. By its participatory approach students both gain information on environmental issues and play an important role in raising environmental awareness to their families, local governments and NGOs. The program is initiated with one of the primary environmental issues such as garbage – wastes – recycling, water, energy and bio-diversity. After one or two years of implementation of these issues the school is encouraged to work on sub issues such as climate change, transportation, healthy living and noise pollution.

Schools which intend on joining the Eco-school program pay an annual contribution fee of 30 Euros each. After the registration TURÇEV provides these schools with various training material such as books, brochures etc. Annual seminars are held for trainers and teachers and follow up visits are arranged to member schools. However, as every other NGO, TURÇEV financing of the Eco-school program requires additional funds and resources for the above mentioned activities to take place. Therefore, TURÇEV can be supported for the extension of the eco-school program in Eastern Black Sea region.

## 3.4 Website Established within the Study

In order to widely disseminate the information and data on solid wastes that are produced in the scope this study, and to enhance the impact of the awareness rising impact, preparation of a web site has been put into practice. The name of web site was decided as "solid waste of black sea ([www.karadenizincopu.org](http://www.karadenizincopu.org)). The website will be prepared in Turkish and include information in 12 categories.

Each province will have its own page including information regarding the province. Another page will describe the adventure of solid wastes, while another page refers to wastes and its effects on human health. Other topics that are included are recycling (glass, metal, aluminum, plastic), "did you know these?" section, daily habits and a special section for children.

A contract with a private company was signed to carry out technical requirements for preparation and publishing of this web site. Relevant works of the website have been completed. After a short trial period, the web site will be opened to visit after December 6, 2004.



## 4 CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

Development Study on Environmental Awareness on Solid Waste Management was initiated during May 2004 and was finalized in six months at the end of November 2004, as planned, after the completion of the 9 tasks realized under two phases (See **ANNEX 11**).

The approach of the Study, considers not only the characteristics of solid waste management but also the requirements of an awareness raising study. In order for an awareness raising study to achieve its goals, new data should be produced and disseminated. Parallel to this, people need to be included in the applications undertaken for SWM in order to gain practical experiences. For this reason, a field survey (questionnaires, deep interviews, focus group discussions) was conducted and desktop studies (reviewing related reports, articles and legislations) were carried out for data collection. Meetings, brochures, a web site and videos were produced for the dissemination of these data. The pilot projects undertaken within the second phase of the Study created an opportunity to ensure the participation of various stakeholders (in person) and gain practical experience regarding the issue.

In this respect, having utilized an integrated and participatory approach which is the common denominator for the whole Study, all activities undertaken within the Study have reached great success. As it was predicted in the beginning, the Study was carried out through the voluntary participation of all stakeholders that developed a strong participatory mechanism. In this respect, the utmost success of the Study can be referred to as cooperation based on participation and volunteerism. This cooperation was realized in two aspects. The first one is the Regional and Provincial Platforms formed to ensure sustainability regarding the collaboration between local NGOs especially on solid waste issues. In addition to encouraging these platforms to take active roles during every phase of the Study, it has also contributed in strengthening the capacities of these NGOs by ensuring sustainability of their cooperation on solid wastes. At this point, it is of utmost importance to say that this Study is the first to be realized under this context at a regional level in Turkey. It was a known fact that these local NGOs were already cooperating with each other on common environmental problems. However, this cooperation was conducted only through conferences, press statements, panel discussions and meetings. Therefore, this Study is again the first study in providing an atmosphere for the local NGOs to active roles and initiatives in planning, coordinating, implementing and evaluating activities other than just being participants of a platform. For this reason, the Study should be considered as a good practice for it has tested the traditional organizing habit of the region through an actual implementation and also has contributed in strengthening the capacity of local NGOs.

The second success of the Study regarding participation and volunteerism is that it has completed both two phases with respect to the "Public-Private-Community Partnerships Approach" (PPCPA). This Study can be considered to be a first step in ensuring synergy among its stakeholders for solving SWM problems by triggering them for a common responsibility. It is important to state here that, it is crucial to extend the existing capacity in a manner so that the participation/contribution of private sector is increased. It is a pleasing improvement that the private sector is willing to take active role in the applications of raising environmental awareness on SWM. Additionally, specific cooperation works must be initiated among the private and public sector for concrete applications such as establishing a waste line (telephone system).

Another issue that requires cooperation is to mainstream women citizens in society to carry out events regarding SWM. The pilot projects executed within this Study were not determined as specific projects which enable women to take active participation. In this context, women have participated to the activities in all phases. However, this participation does not reach the expected level of action from women considering that they have an important role in raising awareness on SWM. To take into consideration that women have a big role during the reduction and separation of household wastes, a similar future study (if conducted) should include pilot projects that focus on women taking active roles within the projects.

Considering the fact that children and youth play an important role in the dissemination of information, two of the pilot projects were designed to focus on children and youth. It is a fact that, children and youth not only affect each other but also have an influence on their families in concretizing and disseminating the environmental awareness on SWM. In this respect, the Eco-schools project and the competition on logo and slogan were designed and implemented. High participation to the competition and messages given with the slogan and logos are indicators that the above stated strategy is appropriate.

On the other hand, one of the major difficulties, that in some ways affected the performance of the Study, was that it was carried out as if it were a part or component of a regional/local Integrated Solid Waste Management (ISWM) program, however the region does not have an existing ISWM program. Awareness raising studies realized under an ISWM system will have an opportunity to achieve greater success with the advantages that an ISWM system provides. In fact, the biggest problem faced during the Study was the affects of the qualm that the solid waste landfill area and disposal problem has brought up. Especially the doubt that separately collected wastes will end up in the same landfill area that normal wastes are stored is one of the biggest bottlenecks in front of raising awareness on the issue. Consequently, similar studies should be prepared and implemented as a component of an ISWM plan. In contrast, if similar awareness raising studies are to be carried out without an existing ISWM plan then, it is suggested that less pilot projects be conducted and that they should be realized as periodical campaigns that can be repeated. It is of great importance that the selection of pilot projects should be done by considering they give initiatives and active role in the project to their target group. Of course, it should not be underestimated that the success of pilot projects increase parallel to the time and budget allocated for them.

As a result, the Study was executed in success with respect to the approach adopted in the beginning, ensuring the participation and cooperation of all stakeholders and with the active participation of regional and provincial platforms. This fact has also been proved with the performance evaluation carried out by the relevant stakeholders.



## **ANNEXES**

ANNEX 1	SIS Data – Total Amount of Solid Waste Produced in Study Provinces
ANNEX 2	Local News and Photographs of Phase 1 Activities
ANNEX 3	Members of the Steering Committee
ANNEX 4	Quarters (Mahalle) Included in the Questionnaire Sampling
ANNEX 5	Revised Household Questionnaire
ANNEX 6	Institutions Interviewed During the Field Survey
ANNEX 7	Question Form for Environment and/or Cleaning Departments of Municipalities
ANNEX 8	Participant List of Regional Workshop
ANNEX 9	Video Scenario for Awareness Raising on SWM
ANNEX 10	Works of the Provincial and Regional Winners for the Slogan and Logo Competition
ANNEX 11	Flow Chart of the Study



# ANNEX 1: SIS DATA – TOTAL AMOUNT OF SOLID WASTE PRODUCED IN STUDY PROVINCES

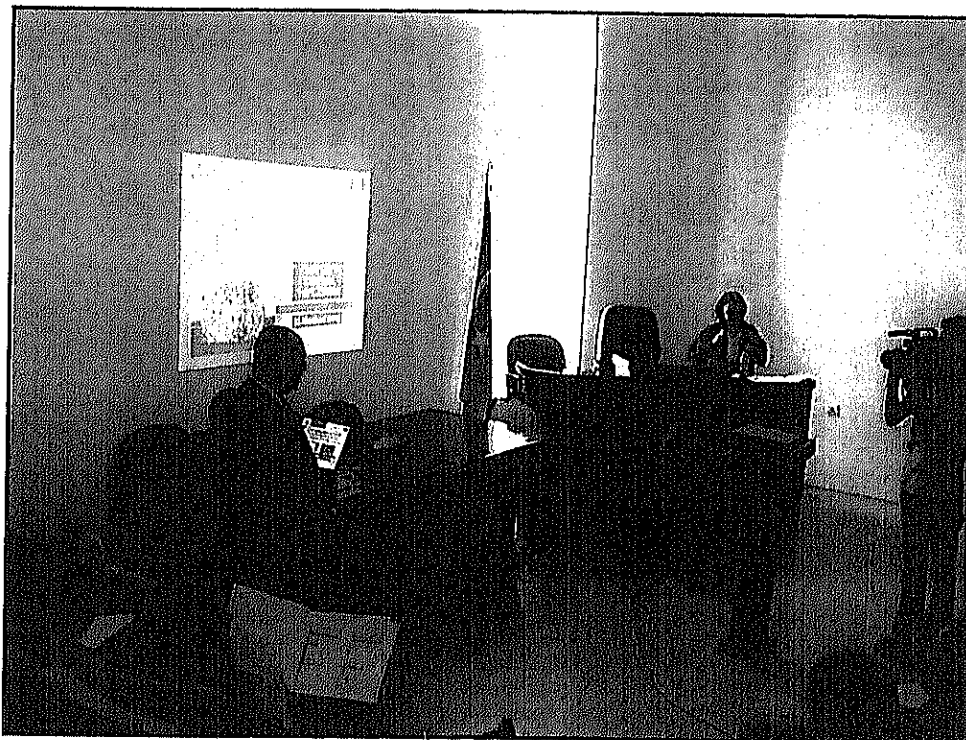
Amonut of Solid Waste (tons/year) According to Local Authorities Inventory

	1994			1995			1996			1997			1998			2001		
	Province Centre	Province Total	Province Centre	Province Total	Province Centre	Province Total	Province Centre	Province Total	Province Centre	Province Total	Province Centre	Province Total	Province Centre	Province Total	Province Centre	Province Total	Province Centre	Province Total
TURKEY	17 756 653		20 909 677		22 483 056		24 180 000		24 944 866		25 133 696							
ARTVİN	2 253	16 967	6 027	207 426	6 255	24 368	9 133	29 058	9 210	31 336	10 950	31 417						
GİRESUN	30 150	55 923	28 610	571 849	25 640	61 620	31 070	66 423	31 079	69 119	33 785	75 883						
GÜMÜŞHANE	1 095	11 788	1 779	166 785	2 699	21 569	3 650	26 922	3 650	29 591	7 300	28 738						
ORDU	27 390	100 757	31 790	1 192 000	34 780	134 943	40 180	139 512	43 184	164 168	38 325	150 433						
RİZE	18 250	44 738	25 918	588 369	23 800	61 166	23 810	66 102	32 880	79 636	26 500	75 259						
TRABZON	86 650	129 041	86 650	1 369 939	86 900	158 423	96 140	169 075	88 819	185 919	80 240	153 723						
Total of 6 Provinces	165 788	359 214	180 774	4 096 368	180 074	462 089	203 983	497 092	208 822	559 769	197 100	515 453						



ANNEX 2: LOCAL NEWS AND PHOTOGRAPHS OF PHASE 1

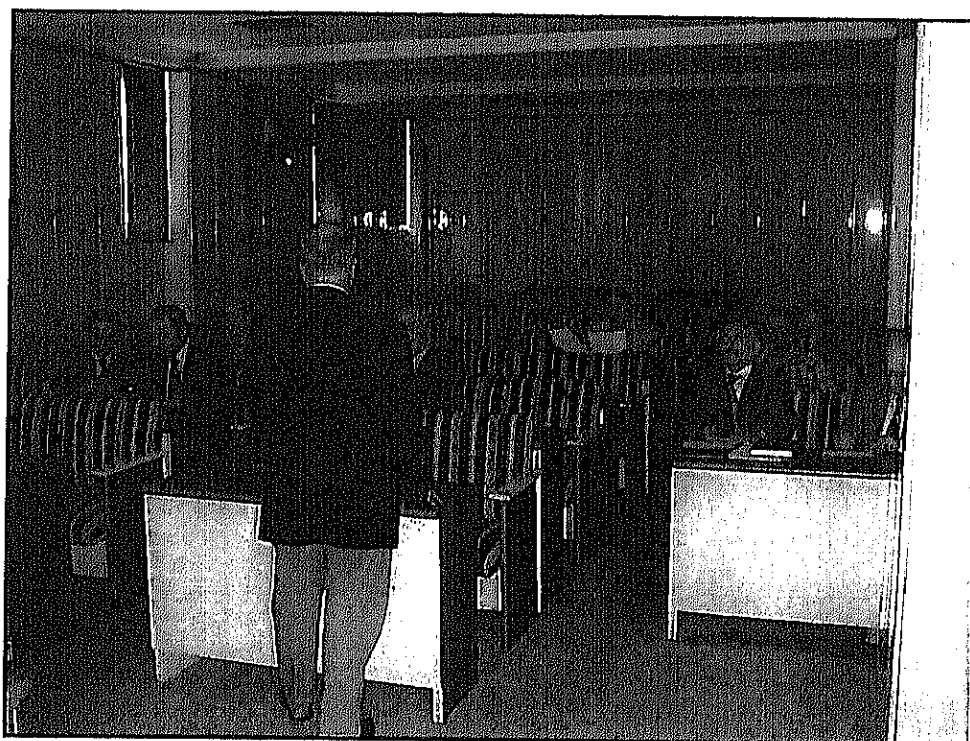
Artvin Introduction Meeting 23.06.2004







Rize Introduction Meeting 24.06.2004





Giresun Introduction Meeting 29.06.2004



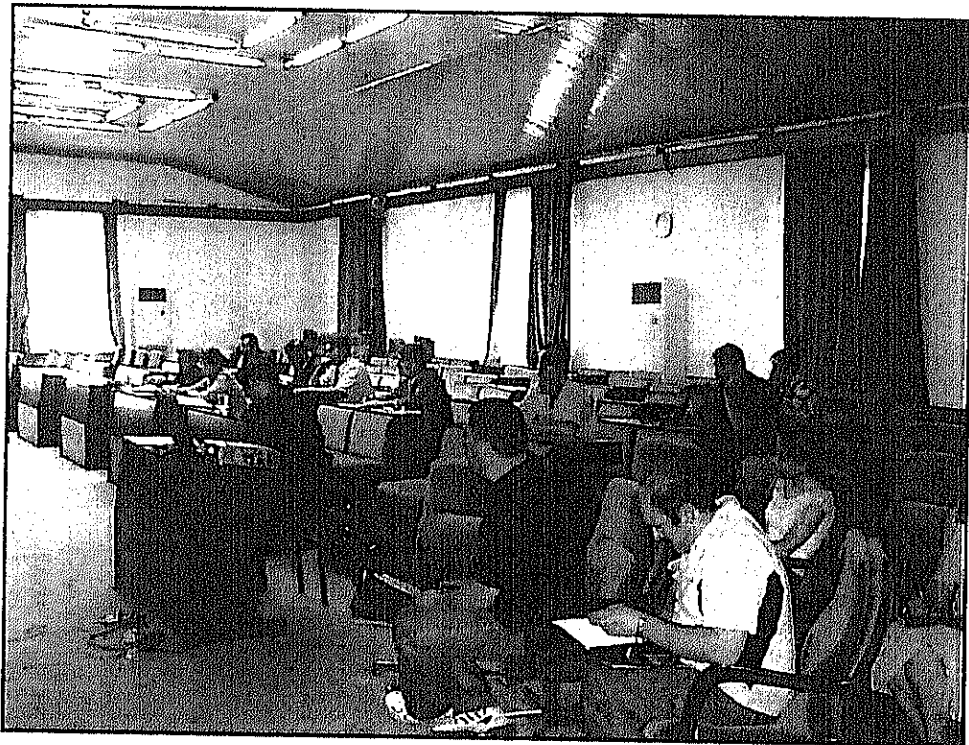
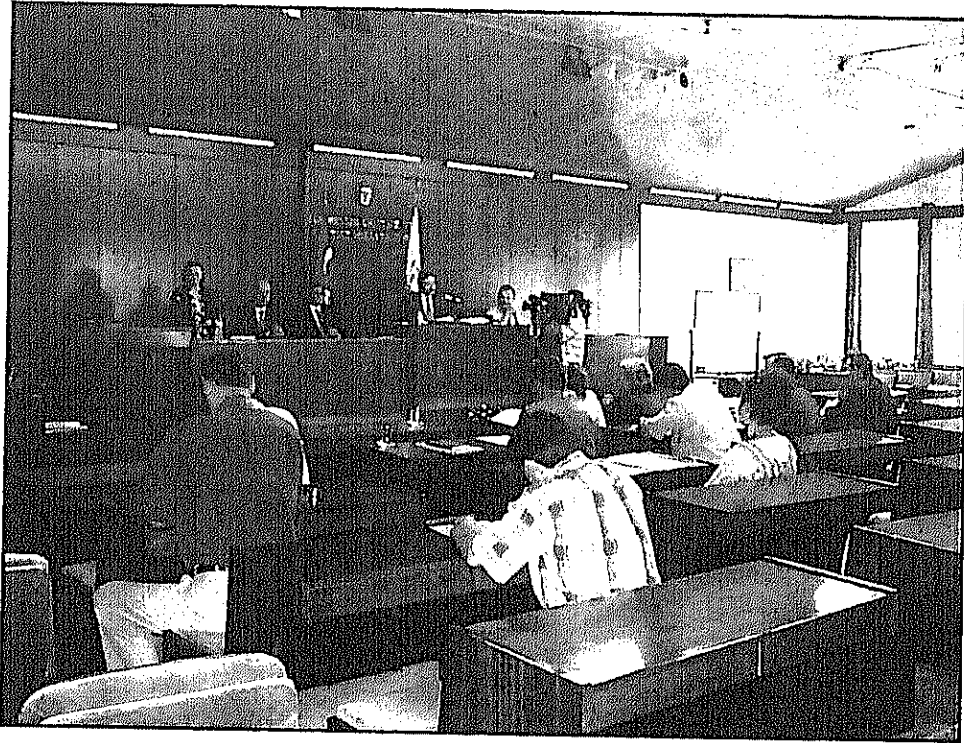


Gümüşhane Introduction Meeting 27.06.2004





Ordu Introduction Meeting 30.06.2004



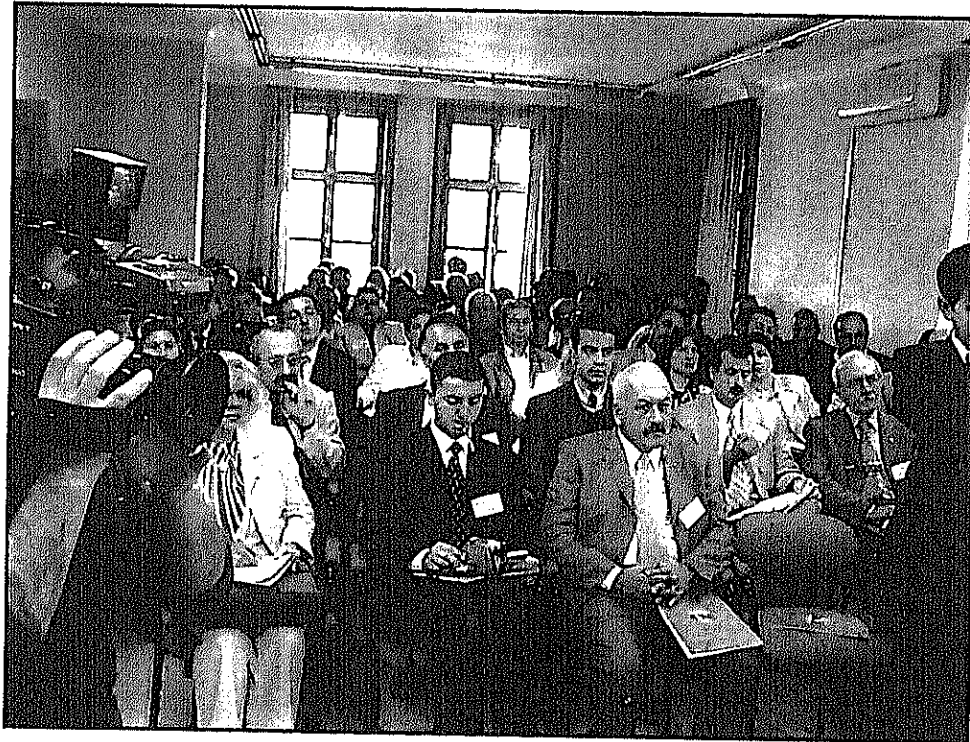




Trabzon Chamber of Architects – Regional Workshop 13.09.2004









## JICA'dan ziyaret...

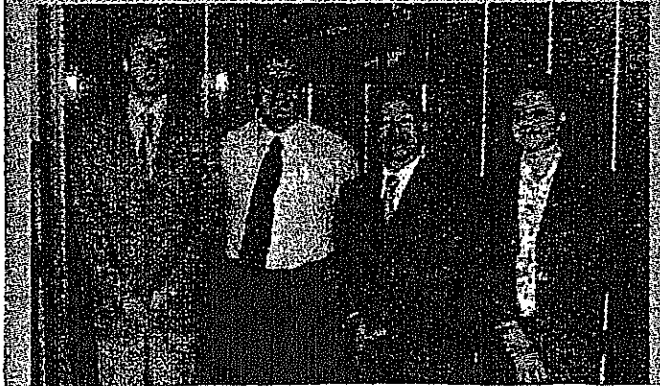
■ **Aydın GELLECI**

Trabzon-Japonya Uluslararası İşbirliği Ajansı (JICA) Kıdemli Gönüllü Koordinatörü Yoshihika Yamada, Trabzon Belediye Başkanı Volkan Canaloğlu'nu makamında ziyaret etti.

Jica Teknik İşbirliği Bölüm Başkanı Doc. Dr. Emin Özdamar ile Uzman Yardımcısı Eser Canaloğlu'nun da katıldığı ziyarette konuşan Japon Yoshihika Yamada, Başkan Canaloğlu ile İl Turizm Müdürlüğü görevi sırasında yakın ilişkiler kurdıklarını hatırlatarak, "Kendisiyle turizm kalkınma planları hazırlamıştık. Planı hazırlarken Trabzon'a bir uzman göndermiştik. JICA olarak buradayız. Trabzonla olan işbirliğimizi geliştirerek sürdürmek arzusunda'yız. Bizler de elimizden geldiği kadar yardımcı olacağız" dedi. Trabzon Belediye Başkanı Volkan Canaloğlu ise yaptığı konuşmada, JICA ile Trabzon'un en önemli sorunlarından biri olan çöp

sorununu çözmek için işbirliği içinde olduklarını söyledi.

"Katı Atıklar Toplama ve Depolama" konusunda yürüttükleri proje çerçevesince bir personellerini 4 aylığına Japonya'ya gönderceklerini ifade eden Canaloğlu, "Günün bu projesi uygulayacak firma Trabzon'a gelecek ve bir dizi incelemeler yapıp bize bir rapor verecek. Ayrıca tüm kesimleri kapsayan bir de anket yapılacak. Elatta çöp atma ve depolama konusunda apartman yöneticileri ve kapıcıları ile de konuşulacak. Bu bağlamda karşılıklı işbirliği içerisinde süratle hareket ederek bir personelimizi 4 aylığına Japonya'ya göndereceğiz. Bu projenin tamamlanması Japonya Hükümeti tarafından sağlanmaktadır. Giden arkadaş orada arıtma ve su ile ilgili olarak eğitim alarak ilimize dönecek ve buradaki personelimizi bu konuda eğitimi verecektir" şeklinde konuştu.





# TÜRKSESi

'in Gözü, Kulağı, Sesi

GÜNLÜK SİYASİ GAZETE

26 HAZİRAN 2004 CUMARTESİ

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## Çevresel bilinç şart

Toplantıda Japonya Uluslararası İşbirliği Ajansı (JICA) ve Par Danışmanlık yetkilileri, Trabzon Vali Vekili Erdoğan Aygün, ilgili bürokrat ve sivil toplum örgütü temsilcilerine çalışmalar hakkında bilgi verdi.

Trabzon Vali Vekili Erdoğan Aygün, toplantıda yaptığı konuşmada, çöp sorununun Trabzon'un en önemli sorunlarından biri olduğunu belirterek, "Bu konuda bütün kuruluşlara görev düşmektedir. Uzun yıllardan beri Trabzon'un en önemli sorunlarının başında gelen çöp sorunu,

bugüne kadar çözilememiş ama bundan sonraki dönemlerde yapılan çalışmalarla ciddi anlamda çözüme aşamasına girmiştir" dedi.

Par Danışmanlık Yönetim Kurulu Başkanı Bülent Özgün ise Doğu Karadeniz Bölgesi'nde Katı Atık Yönetimi Konusunda Çevre Bilinci Geliştirme Çalışması'nın yürütülmesi projesinin 6 ilde gerçekleşeceğini söyledi. Özgün, Artvin, Giresun, Gümüşhane, Ordu, Rize ve Trabzon il merkezlerinde katı atık yönetimi konusunda çevresel bilincin artırılmasını hedeflediklerini kaydederek, "Bu bağlamda, azaltma, yeniden kullanım ve geri kazanımın teşvik edilmesi, ilgili kampanyaların düzenlenmesi ile JICA'nın ileride çalışma bölgesinde yapmayı planladığı diğer çalışmalara da destek verecek.

Katı atık yönetimine ilişkin bir çevresel bilinç aşılacaktır. Çalışma süresince, yurttaş katılımı yoluyla kamu bilinci aşılacak açılarından oldukça önemli olduğunu düşündüğümüz Kamu-Özel-Halk Ortaklığı Yaklaşımı (KOHÖY) ele alınacaktır. Buna göre yerel halkın, kamu ve özel kesimin katılımı ile birlikte şeffaf bir yaklaşım desteklediği gibi çalışmanın sürdürülebilirliği de sağlanmış olacaktır" dedi.



# Yeşil Giresun

GÜNLÜK SİYASİ TARAFSIZ GAZETE

## “ÇÖPE ÇÖZÜM ARIYORUZ!”

Giresun Vali Yardımcısı Ahmet Deniz, Doğu Karadeniz'in çöp sorunu konusunda coğrafi yapısından dolayı Türkiye'nin en sorunlu yöresi olduğunu söyledi.

Deniz, Japonya Uluslararası İşbirliği Ajansı'nca (JICA) desteklenen ve PAR Danışmanlık

A.Ş tarafından düzenlenen "Doğu Karadeniz'de Katı Atık Yöntemi Konusunda Çevre Bilinci Geliştirme Çalışması" toplantısında, dünya'da gelişen sanayileşmeye paralel olarak katı atık sorununun her geçen gün had safhaya çıktığını belirtti.

Gelişmiş ülkelerin çöp sorununa çözüm ürettiğini, ancak Türkiye gibi gelişmekte olan ülkelerin bu sorunu henüz çözümleyemediğini anlatan Deniz, "Bu sorunun çözümü için son yıllarda ülkemizde oldukça önemli çalışmalar yapıyor. Doğu Karadeniz, çöp sorununda coğrafi yapısından dolayı Türkiye'nin en sorunlu yöresidir. Yöremizde yaşanan bu sorunun kısıtlı kaynakları olan Belediyeler çözüm üretilmiyor. Bu tür toplantıları bu önemli sorunun çözümüne katkı

sağlayacağına inanıyorum" dedi.

PAR Danışmanlık A.Ş Proje Yönetmeni Ankara Üniversitesi Siyasal Bilgiler Fakültesi Öğretim Üyesi Sosyal Çevre Bilimler Uzmanı Doç. Dr. Nesrin Algan, amaçlarının çöp hizmetleri konusunda Doğu Karadeniz'de çevre bilincini yükseltmek ve bu sorunun çözümüne projeler üretmek olduğunu söyledi.

Çöpün çok kıymetli bir madde olduğunu ve gelişmiş ülkelerin çöpü ekonomiye kazandırdığını anlatan Algan, şöyle devam etti: "Hepimiz birey olarak çöp üreticisiyiz. Bu oldukça önemli konuda hizmeti sadece Belediyelerden ya da Çevre İl Müdürlüklerinden beklemek durumunda da değiliz. Hepimizin bu konuda sorumluluğu vardır. Yuttas katılımları en üst düzeye çıkaracak ve sorumluluğu



ÇÖP SORUNU MASAYA YATIRILDI: Giresun Vali Vekili ve Espiye Kaymakamı Ahmet Deniz başkanlığında dün Valilikte yapılan toplantıda çöp sorunu masaya yatırıldı

paylaşacak bir yaklaşımla çalışmayı sürdürmeyi hedefliyoruz. Çöp kıymetli bir madde artık Ekonomik olarak pazarı da çok geniş. Bu çalışmalarımızda Doğu Karadeniz'de pazar durumu nedir? Yörede ekonomik değer kendisine yer bulabilmiş mi? sorularına cevap arayacağız. Tabi ki bunları sizler bizlerden daha iyi biliyorsunuz."

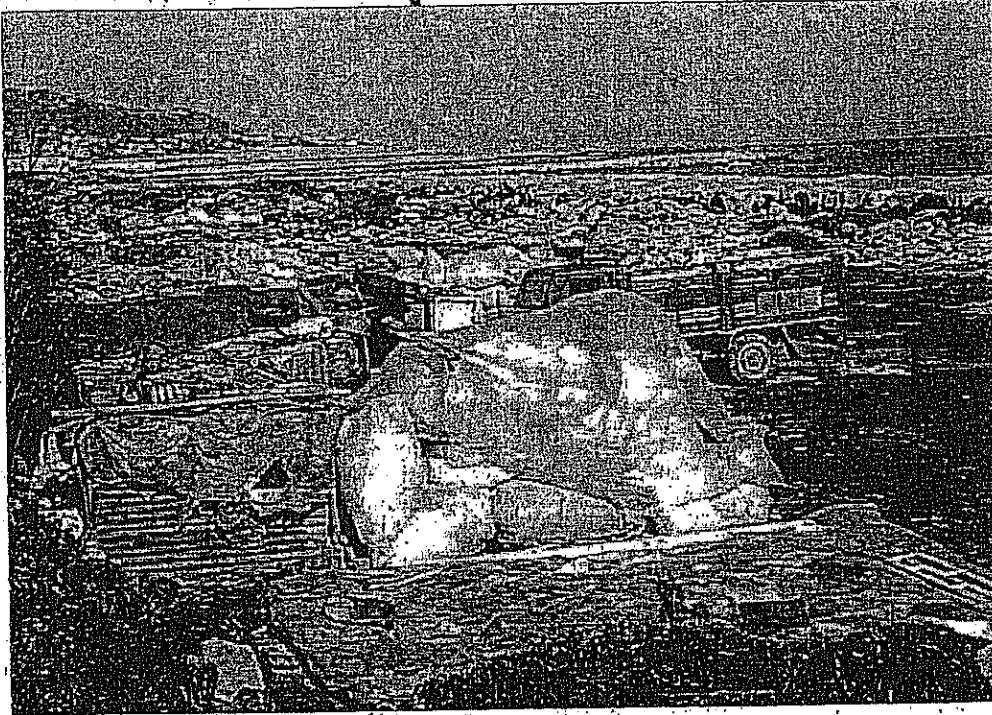
Algan, 6 ayı kapsayacak çalışmalarının iki aşamada olduğunu ve

ilk aşamanın Eylül ayında tamamlanacağını kaydederek şöyle devam etti: "Yapacağımız ilk aşamada bizden önce bu bölgede kent merkezlerinde çöp hizmetleri konusunda hala hazırda çevre bilincinin ne durumda olduğuna dair saha araştırması yapacağız. Önümüzdeki hafta bu çalışmalarımızla ilgili anket yapacağız. Bir diğer çalışmamız çevre çöp bilincini yükseltmek için bir plan hazırlamak ve bununla ilgili pilot projeleri hazır hale getirmek olacak. Eylül ve Kasım ayları arasında gerçekleştireceğimiz ikinci aşamada ise bu pilot projelerin uygulamasını hayata geçirmek olacak. Son olarak ta kısa, orta ve uzun vadede düşündüğümüz bilinc geliştirme yönelik eylem planlarımıza son şekli vererek hayata geçireceğiz."

Algan, toplumun çevresel bilincinin düzeyinin artırılmasının sosyal, ekonomik ve kültürel değerlerinin geliştirilmesi anlamına geldiğini de vurguladı.

Doğu Karadeniz bölgesindeki katı atık yöntemi  
konusunda çevre bilincini geliştirmek için  
Valilikte kurum ve kuruluşlara bilgi verildi.

# CAMİDE ÇÖP VAAZI VERİLECEK



(baştarafı l'de)  
Toplantıda konu-  
san Vali vekili Ahmet

Deniz, "Bölgemizde  
turizm istiyorsak sa-  
hillerdeki çöp soru-

nuna çözüm bulma-  
mız gerekiyor.

Çöp sorununu tek  
başına Belediyeden  
çözmesini bekleye-  
meyiz, böyle top-  
lantılarla halkı bilinç-  
lendirerek belediye-  
lere destek vermeli-

Çevre bilimcisi Doç.  
Dr. Nesrin Algan ise 6  
ili kapsayan bir proje  
çalışması içersinde  
olduklarını vurguladı.

Algan, "İnsanları  
bilinçlendirmeliyiz.  
Japonya'da haftada  
iki kez şehir temiz-  
lenirken, bizim bölge-  
de günde altı defa  
yapılıyor.

Bizler çöp hak-  
kında halkı bilinç-  
lendirmeyi planlı-  
yoruz. Bu proje içinde  
Giresun'da bulun-  
yoruz.

Eylül Ekim ayla-  
rında yapılacak fali-  
yetlerin içersinde  
müftülerlede görü-  
şerek camilerde çöp  
bilinciyle ilgili vaazlar  
verilmesini de planlı-  
yoruz" diye konuştu.