

Annex 2-3:

Lecture Materials for Training

2.3.7 Public Awareness and Environmental Education

Proposal for Action Plan for Public Awareness and Environmental Education

Feb 1, 2006

JICA Expert Team

Today's Topic

- Concept of "Risk Communication"
- Proposal for Action Plan for Public Awareness
- Japanese Experience on Public Awareness and Environmental Education
 - Global Partnership Plaza
 - Environmental Education Centre
 - Kids' Eco-club
- Tools for Risk communication

Concept of "Risk Communication"

What is a Risk Communication?

- Definition:
 - a process of:
 - (a) informing people about hazard/risk deriving from the chemical substances
 - (b) Sharing information among stakeholders, establishment, citizens, and government about the risk.

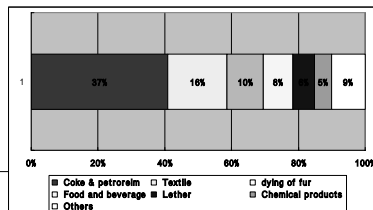
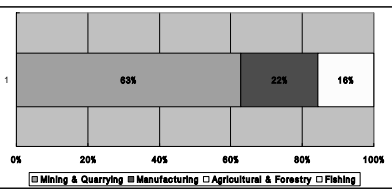
What is a Risk Communication?

- Risk:
 - Objective Risk:
 - calculated by scientist based on research
 - Substantial Risk:
 - public perceived to be hazard, which is affected by:
 - Issues of familiarity
 - Dread,
 - Fairness
 - avoidability
- Communication:
 - It comprises of two-way communication:
 - Disseminate information
 - Gather information from the public

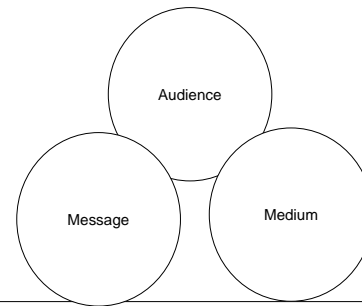
Why Risk Communication?

- Mediterranean Partnership Agreement
 - Trade theory indicates that..
 - Under the free trade context, production is focused on the goods/service that have an comparative advantage.
- Economic growth and trade might trigger environmental hazards that might damage to human body
 - Excessive Pesticide Use;
 - Untreated effluents from factories;
- It is necessary to disseminate information, to prevent disaster through making aware of the risk.

Leading Trade Industries in Syria



Key Components of Communication



Audience

- Audience should be changed, according to the goal
 - Local Decision Maker
 - Educator and Students (Schools)
 - Special Interest Groups like, Trade Association and Establishment
 - Community Groups
 - Health Organisation and Clinic
 - Schools
 - Day care centre
 - Health department:
- Priority should be placed on the Vulnerable Groups
 - Elderly
 - Pregnant Women
 - Children

Message Development

- Factor to be considered
 - Level of Understanding
 - Awareness Level:
 - Short message. Visual might be more impact.
 - Understanding Level
 - More complicated message
 - Action Level: change an attitude or behavior
 - Types of Information:
 - Word, Photo, Visual Images, etc...
- Important is to meet the information needs of the citizens
 - What information is likely to be of greatest interest to the audience?

Hint for Message Development



- Use a famous
 - Cartoons;
 - Comedy program;
 - Actor/Actress;
 - Musicians;
 - Needs survey required
- Competition for logo.
- Story should be related to awareness raising

Medium

- There are several types of media,
 - Newspaper
 - Radio
 - TV
 - Magazines, Newsletters
 - School Education
- When choosing media, you must consider:
 - Types of Information (Visual, Written)
 - Cost
 - Level of Messaging
 - Social Background of Audience

Procedures of Risk Communication

- Setting the Goal
 - Targeting Audience
 - Profiling your target audience
 - Developing a message
 - Selecting media
 - Delivering a message
 - Feedback from citizens
-

Environmental Awareness Survey

Outline of the Survey

- Objective:
 - To grasp the level of environmental awareness
 - To identify behavior of media selection of citizen
 - Procedures
 - Questionnaire Development
 - Respondent Identification (random sampling)
 - Surveyor Training
 - Interview
 - Coding & Data Input
 - Tabulation
 - Report preparation
-

Sampling Strategy

- Target: General citizen of Seven Governorates.
 - Damascus,
 - Rural Damascus
 - Aleppo
 - Homs
 - Tartous
 - Raqqa
 - Sweida
 - Sampling: Population Allocation Method
-

Sampling Strategy

$$n = \frac{N * \sum N_h * p_h * (1 - p_h)}{N^2 * \frac{d^2}{Z^2} + \sum N_h * p_h * (1 - p_h)}$$

where:

- n: sample size
 - N: Total sampling unit (total population)
 - $\sum N_h$: Summation of sampling unit (same as N)
 - p_h : estimated percentage that condition occurs in total sampling unit
 - d: acceptable minimum margin of error
 - Z: normal variable whose value is 1.96 for a 95 % level of confidence
-

Sample Size

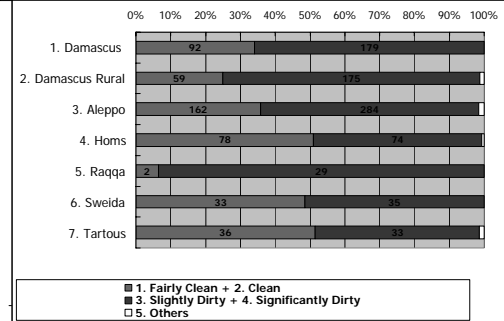
	(a)	(b)	(c)
Governorate	Population (thousand)	Actual sample size	% of (c)
1. Damascus	1,675	271	0.16%
2. Rural Dam.	2310	239	0.10%
3. Aleppo	3,818	455	0.11%
4. Homs	1,525	152	0.09%
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7. Sweida	312	70	0.02%
Total	11,033	1,286	0.11%

Questions

- Awareness on Environmental Situation
- Awareness on Environmental Degradation
- Complaint System
- Knowledge/Behaviour of Complaint
- Media Choice
- Profiles of Internet Users
- Profiles of respondent
 - (Age, Gender, Residence, Education level etc.)

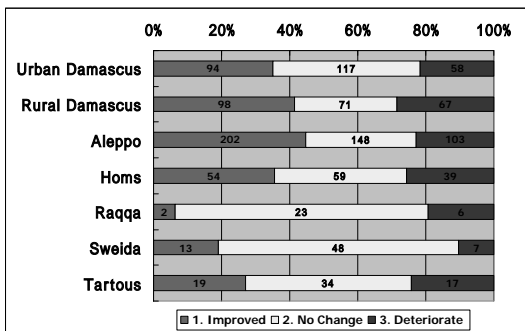
Awareness on Environmental Situation

Question: What is the environmental status on rivers/lakes/ street near your house?



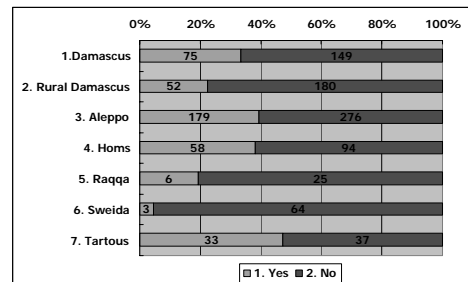
Awareness on Environmental Degradation

Question: Comparing to 5 years before, has the environment improved?



Recognition of Complaint System

Question: Do you know that DFEA accepts the complaint on the pollution on air or water etc.?



Knowledge/Behavior of Complaint

Have you complain? Do you know the system?	1. Yes	2. No	N.A.	Total
1. Yes	86 (7.0%)	256 (20.9%)	0	342 (27.9%)
2. No	87 (7.1%)	795 (65.0%)	0	882 (72.1%)
N.A.	2	44	1	46
Total	173 (14.1%)	1051 (85.9%)		1224 (100%)

Suggestions

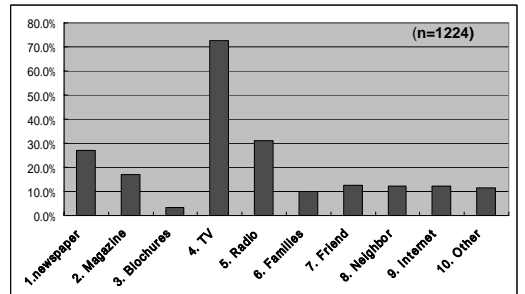
- Complaint centre;
 - in each village
 - On the Internet
 - In the street
- Special complain box in each village
- Follow up for the complaint, not neglected
- Complaint should be forwarded to governor, president.

- Publish environmental problems in the media
- Education program on TV and special interview

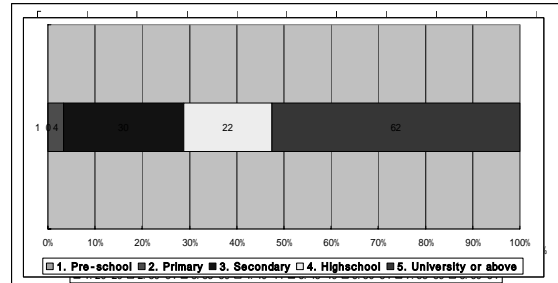
- Field visit for DFEA officers weekly
- Quick solutions to complaints

Choosing media

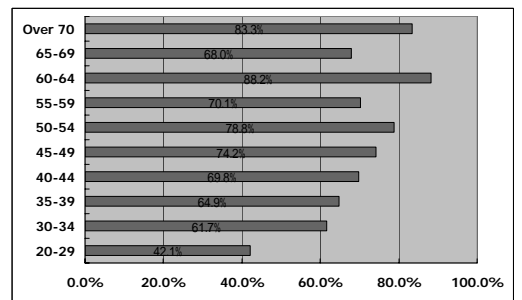
Question: Where do you get your environmental information?



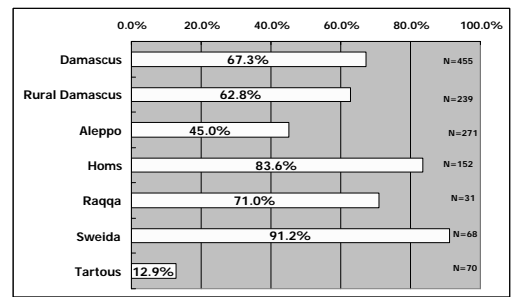
Social Background of Internet User



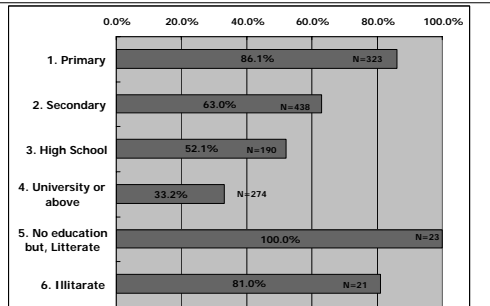
% of respondent who answered never to use Internet (Age blanket)



% of respondent who answered never to use Internet (Regional)



% of respondent who answered never to use Internet (Educational Profile)



Action Plan for Public Awareness in DFEAs

Organizational Aspect for Awareness Raising

- ❑ Establish a partnership among concerned Ministries
 - ❑ Establish a section of public awareness in each DFEAs
 - ❑ Define clearly the mandates of the section;
 - ❑ Assign the specialized staffs;
 - ❑ Formulate annual action plan;
 - ❑ Allocate budget for the annual plan;
-

Model Mandates for DFEAs

- ❑ To prepare annual action plan for awareness raising for environment
 - ❑ To operate a information kiosk located in DFEAs
 - ❑ To help making partnership among Environmental NGOs in their responsible area.
 - ❑ To support an Eco-club activities, in collaboration with Ministry of Education
-

Components of Annual Action Plan (Indicative)

- ❑ Operation of Information Kiosk
 - ❑ Factory Visit Plan
 - ❑ Undertake a periodical awareness survey
 - ❑ Undertake periodical school visit
 - ❑ Participate an exhibition;
-

Example of Information Kiosk (1) - Global Partnership Plaza-



- ❑ Operated jointly by MoE and UN University-HQ.
 - ❑ Activities:
 - Space for exhibition
 - Library
 - Conference room
 - Video Archives: 400 kinds
 - Issue a quarterly newsletter
-

Example of Information Kiosk (2) - Yokkaichi Environmental Study Center-



- ❑ Operated by prefectural government
 - ❑ Activities:
 - Space for exhibition
 - Support for the Eco-club
 - Library
 - Video Archives: 400 kinds
 - Dispatch a environmental education coordinator
 - Issue a quarterly newsletter
-

(source): <http://www.city.yokkaichi.mie.jp/gakusyu/tosyo.htm>

Example of Information Kiosk (2) - Yokkaichi Environmental Study Center-



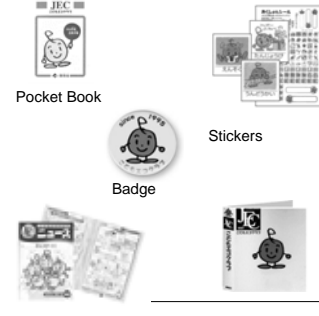
- ❑ Focus on Hands on
-

(source): <http://www.city.yokkaichi.mie.jp/gakusyu/tosyo.htm>

Kids' Eco-Club

- History:
 - started in 1995. 10 years experience.
 - Currently, 4320 clubs, 83200 kids are involved.
- Framework
 - Establish a Eco-Club.
 - Comprising of several to up to 20 members
 - school children at primary or secondary schools
 - Select an adult supporter
 - Register a Eco-Club to the secretariat of Eco Club (1year expiration, renewal possible)
 - When the club is registered, an activity kit is to be distributed to each member of the club.



Kids' Eco-Club Materials



These materials are provided from the Coordination Body of Kids' Eco-Club, when the Eco-Club is established

(Source)
<http://www.env.go.jp/kids/ecoclub/>

Kids' Eco-Club Materials

- This certification card is provided to all the member of Kids' Eco-Club, when they carried out a 1 year continuation of activities.
- 
- Silver-type badge is provided when they continues activities for 3 year,
 - Gold-type badge is provided when they continues activities for 6 years..
- 

Kids' Eco-Club

- Activities:
 - The members of the Eco-Club themselves decide the environmental-related activities by themselves, at their registration.
 - Wide variety of activities, like
 - Aquatic habitat survey;
 - Water quality sampling/monitoring;
 - Recycling activities;
 - Factory tour;
 - Nature watching
 - Activity report to the Secretariat of Kids' Eco-Club, it will be introduced to the newsletters, Web pages

Kids' Eco-Club Cross-Fertilisation Events


- Wall poster contest is carried out, and best EcoClubs in each prefecture are invited to the Cross Fertilisation Events
- Every year at different Place



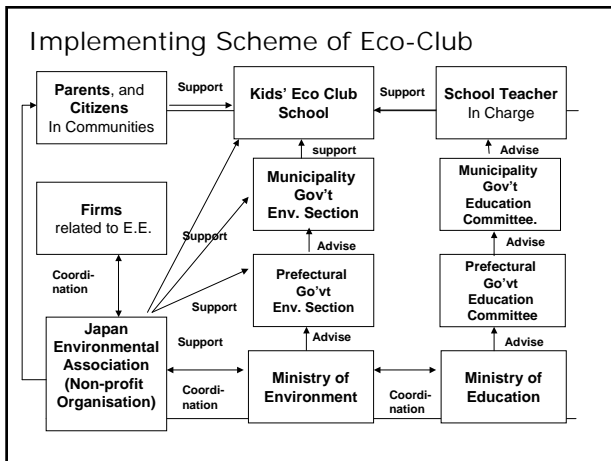
(Source)
<http://www.env.go.jp/kids/ecoclub/>

Contest/Events

- Picture Contest
- Wall paper contest
- Outstanding works are awarded and use a cover page o the White Paper on Environment



(Source)
<http://www.env.go.jp/kids/ecoclub/>



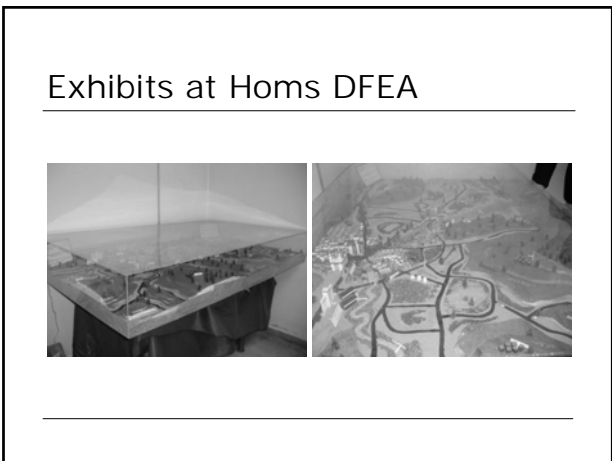
Tools for Risk Communication

Tools for Two-Way Communication

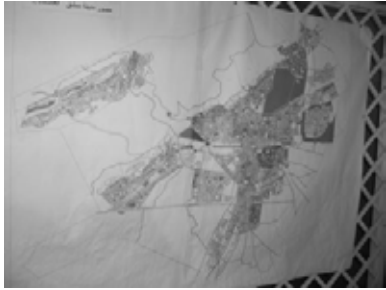
□ Tools for Two-way communication can be classified into two categories:

- Tools for Information Dissemination
- Tools for Information Gathering & Exchange

- ### Tools for Information Dissemination
-
- Exhibits
 - Maps
 - Internet
 - Indexing Techniques
 - Mass Media
 - Special Events
 - Modelling
-



Maps



-If we combine into GIS, it could be more effective

Internet/Maps - Air Quality



(Source): <http://www2.kankyo.metro.tokyo.jp/bunpu1/air/mapmenu.asp>

Internet/map- water quality



(Source): <http://www1.river.go.jp/cgi/SelectMapSite.exe>

Indexing

- Index is a method that monitoring data translated in a way that public can understand.
- Range of index should be into 1-10 or 1-100 scale.

Special events



Periodical Facility Tour

Objective	To raise an awareness of the facility operation
Organiser	Facility Operator
Target Stakeholders	- School children for environmental education - Neighborhood community people - Mass Media (i.e. TV and radio) - Officials at other cities
Activity	- Collect the participants by mass media - Explain the facility operation, in accordance with tour route - Hands on activity are preferable, like fact sheet, visual display, and presentation - Question and Answer time after facility tour
Merit	- Expected to remove the unreasonable fear of the stakeholders

Tools for Information Gathering & Exchange

- Poll Surveys / Awareness Survey
 - Telephone Hotline
 - Community Interview
 - Focus Group Discussion
-

Poll Survey/ Awareness Survey

- Definition: to collect information on attitude/awareness of citizens on a regular basis, for a particular environmental issues,
 - Procedure:
 - Planning (target area, schedule, cost, surveyor, method of sampling selection)
 - Questionnaire Development
 - Pre-test
 - Training of Surveyors
 - Questionnaire Collection
 - Database Development
 - Analysis
 - Report Preparation
-

Telephone Hotline

Objective	To answer the questions/queries, and complaints from the citizens
Organiser	DFEA
Target Stakeholder	Neighboring community
Activity	Hotline is a toll-free telephone line, though which people can ask queries, complaints and information. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assign the hotline staffs - Get the hot line phone number - Distribute contact number and the name of contact person - Keep a logbook (date/time, contents, action taken, etc.)
Merits	take respondents have a good feeling that the facility operator sincerely accept the request or queries

Community Interview

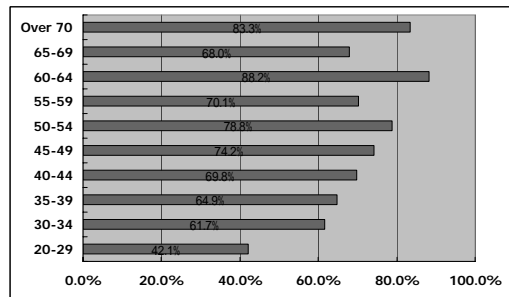
Objective	To grasp a level of public concern on the facilities
Organiser	Project Owner
Target Stakeholder	- Neighborhood community
Activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify the interviewees of community interview - Pre-notification to interviewees on the date of call - Training of interviewers - Carry out community interview - Issue a thank you letter after finishing interview
Merits	Easy to grasp the level of public concern quickly and correctly, because of the face-to-face communication with interviewees

Focus Group Discussion

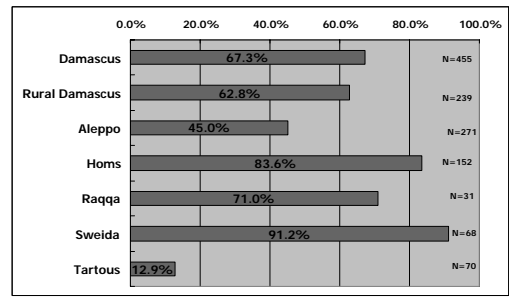
Objective	To grasp a level of public concern on the facilities
Organiser	Project Owner in collaboration with DFEA
Target Stakeholder	- Neighborhood community
Activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Determine the date and venue convenient for participants - Prepare a topic of discussion - Select a 'facilitator' - Formulate small discussion group
Merits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure a two-way communication - grasp to a detailed level of concern of residents

Thank you for your attention!

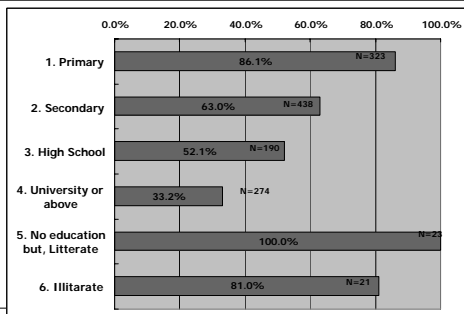
% of respondent who answered never to use Internet (Age blanket)



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The Capacity Development of Environmental Monitoring at Directorates for Environmental Affairs in Governorates

Introduction

15 February 2006

DFEA in Homs and
The JICA Expert Team

1

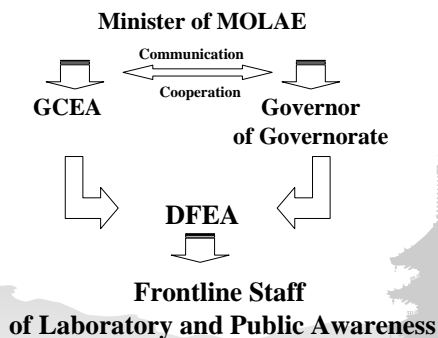
1.2 Objectives of the Project

1) Establishment of Environmental Monitoring System by DFEAs and GCEA

2) Usage of Monitoring Data for Public Awareness and Environmental Education

2

1.4 Counterpart



3

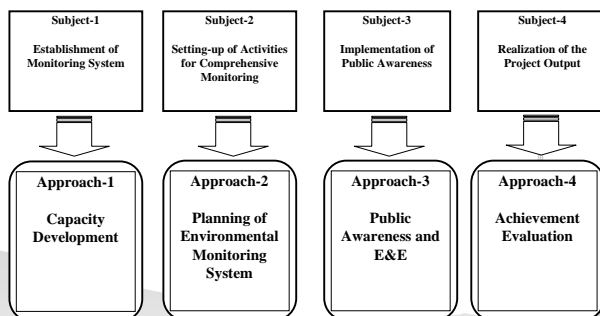
1.5 Steering Committee

Chairman: Minister of MOLEA

- 1) Deputy Minister of MOLAE
- 2) Governor of Damascus
- 3) General Director of GCEA
- 4) The Science and Environmental Research Center
- 5) M. of Irrigation
- 6) M. of Housing and Construction
- 7) M. of Industry
- 8) M. of Transport
- 9) M. of Health
- 10) M. of Education

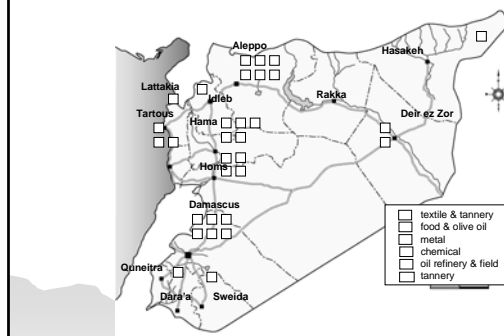
4

2.1 Basic Approach



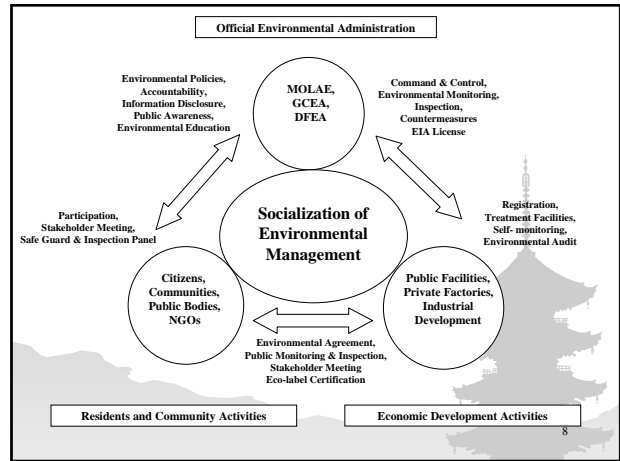
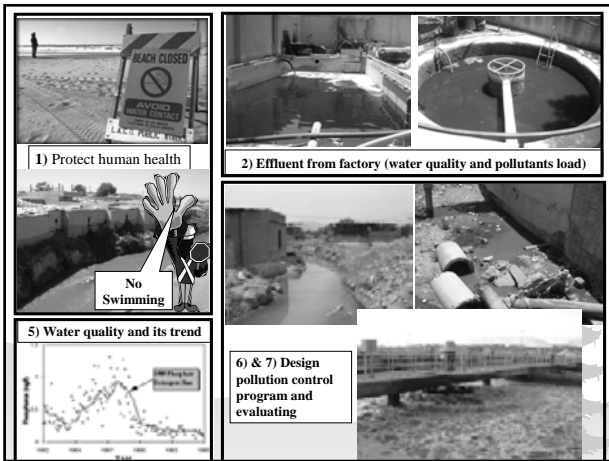
5

Regional Pollution Sources



Location of Major Industry in Syria

6



Public Awareness and E&E of the Project

- Focus on Primary Education and Pollution Sources
- Networking and Partnership
 - School Children through Educational Agencies and NGOs
 - Pollution Sources through MoI and Chamber of Industry
- Activities
 - Demonstration for After-school Activities
 - Monitoring for Coping with Complaints and Inspection
- Awareness Raising on Citizens

Collaboration

1. Collaboration with JOCV and Chamber of Industry
 - 1) Networking with FIRDOS and Syrian Youth Federation
 - 2) Public Awareness through Chamber of Industry
 - 3) Risk Communication and Complaint System
 - 4) Participation to Seminar, Workshop, and Media Event
2. Practical Application and Feedback
 - 1) Selection of Priority DFEAs (DAM, HOM, ALP, LTK)
 - 2) Comments and Suggestions to Materials
 - 3) Practical Use and Feedback
 - 4) Perception and Reaction of Villagers and Agencies to the Project

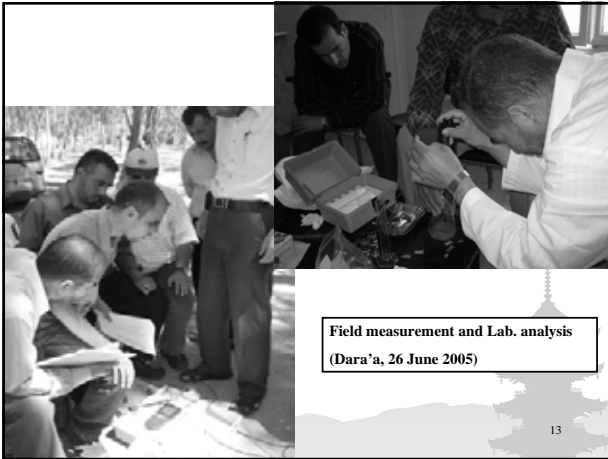
Field Training

- Check of equipment and Lab
- Actual practice training

Confirmation of reagent (Dara'a, 23 June 2005)

Confirmation of reagent (Dara'a, 23 June 2005)

Sampling (Dara'a, 26 June 2005)



Field measurement and Lab. analysis
(Dara'a, 26 June 2005)

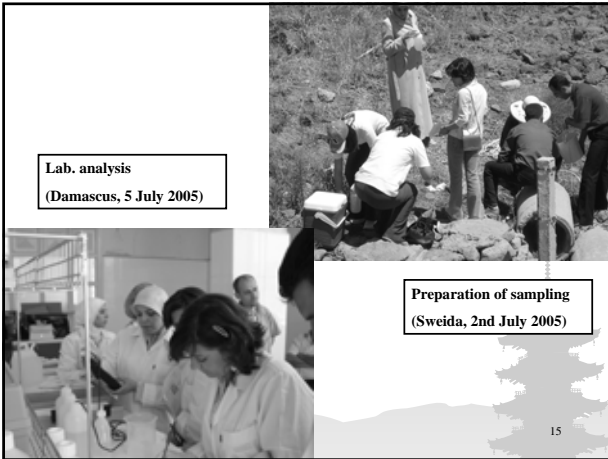
13



Lab. analysis using SOP
(Lattakia, 11 June 2005)

Sampling of Industrial wastewater
(Tartous, 16 June 2005)

14



Lab. analysis
(Damascus, 5 July 2005)

Preparation of sampling
(Sweida, 2nd July 2005)

15

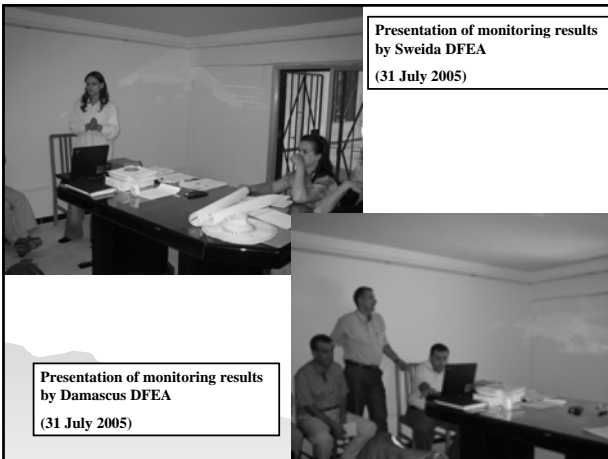
Follow-up Training

- Presentation of Actual Practice and Results
- Demonstration
- Monitoring Plan for Practical Training

16

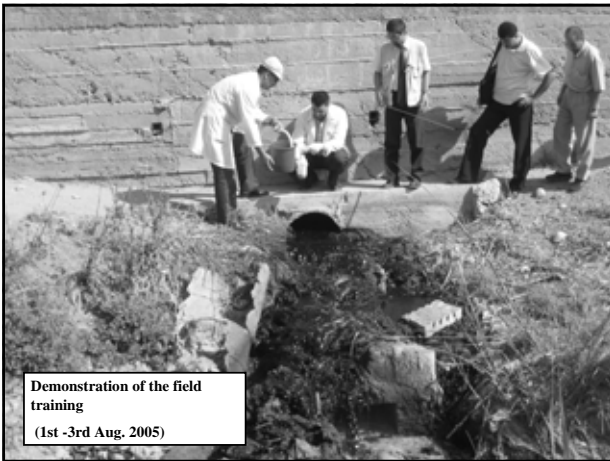


Follow-up of the field training
(2nd Aug. 2005)



Presentation of monitoring results
by Sweida DFEA
(31 July 2005)

Presentation of monitoring results
by Damascus DFEA
(31 July 2005)

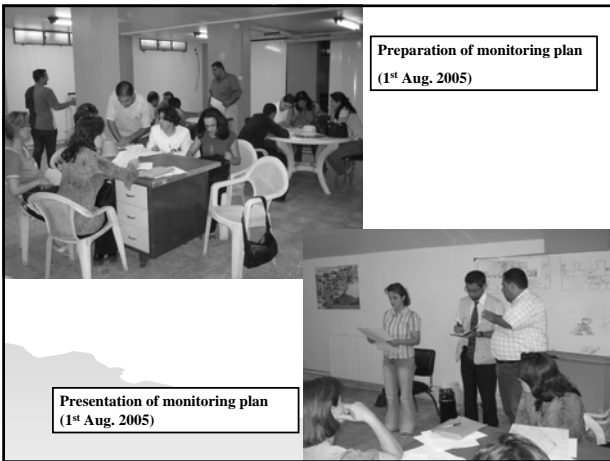


Demonstration of the field training
(1st -3rd Aug. 2005)



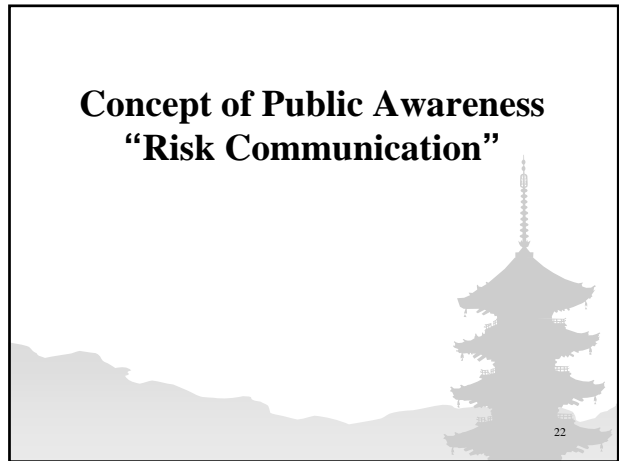
Lab. analysis in Damascus DFEA
(3rd Aug. 2005)

Preparation of monitoring plan
(3rd Aug. 2005)

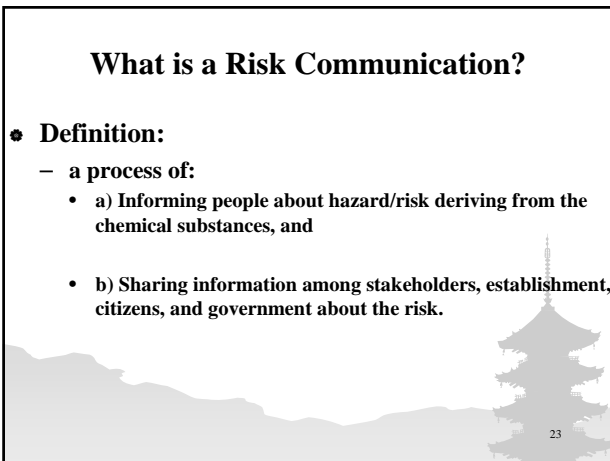


Preparation of monitoring plan
(1st Aug. 2005)

Presentation of monitoring plan
(1st Aug. 2005)

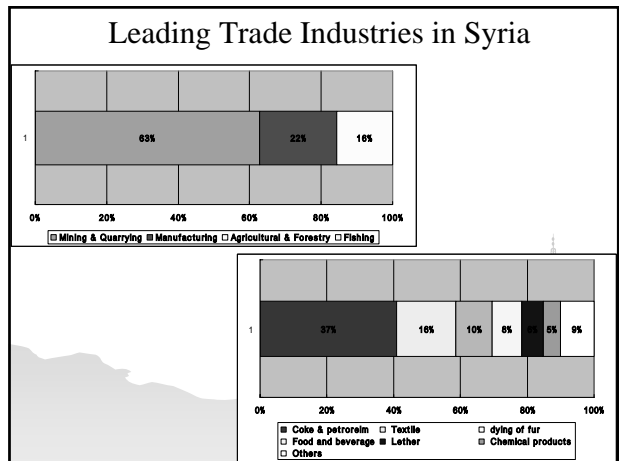


Concept of Public Awareness “Risk Communication”

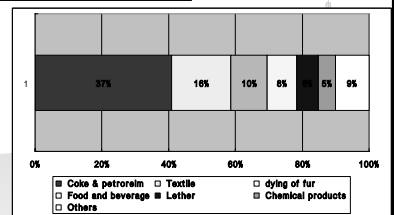
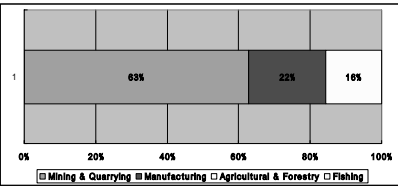


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 - a process of:
 - a) Informing people about hazard/risk deriving from the chemical substances, and
 - b) Sharing information among stakeholders, establishment, citizens, and government about the risk.



Leading Trade Industries in Syria



Procedures of Risk Communication

- Setting the Goal
- Targeting Audience
- Profiling Target Audience
- Developing Message
- Selecting Media
- Delivering Message
- Feedback from Citizens

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Environmental Awareness Survey

26

Outline of the Survey

- **Objectives**
 - To grasp the level of Environmental Awareness
 - To identify behavior of Media Selection of citizen

27

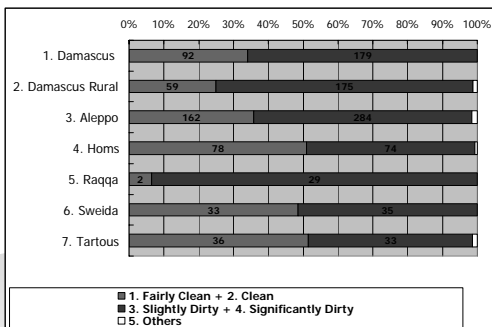
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Awareness on Environmental Situation

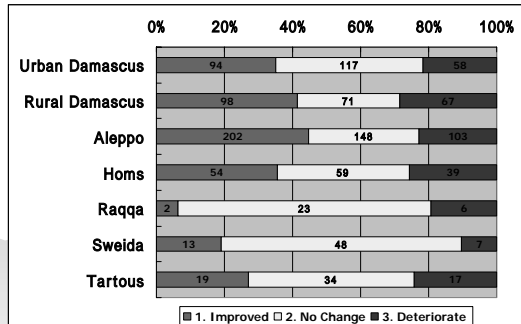
Question: What is the environmental status near your house?



29

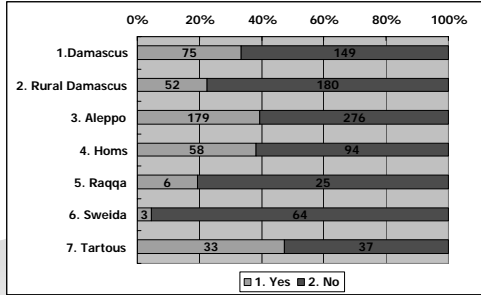
Awareness on Environmental Degradation

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Recognition of Complaint System

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Model Mandates of PW for DFEAs

- To prepare Annual Action Plan for awareness raising for environment
- To operate an Information Kiosk located in DFEAs
- To help making Partnership among Stakeholders including Environmental NGOs
- To Visit Factories through Chamber of Industry
- To support an Eco-club activities in collaboration with Ministry of Education

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Publication/ Information Disclosure

- White Paper on Environment



(Source)
<http://www.env.go.jp/>

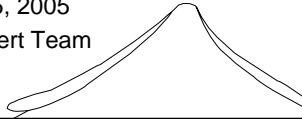
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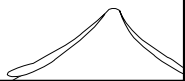
Thank You

A proposal for Environmental Education (E.E) in Syria

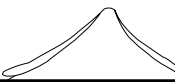
June 15, 2005
JICA Expert Team



Outline

- ◆ My presentation focuses on:
 - History and Concept on E.E.
 - Japanese Experience on E.E.
 - Proposals for E.E. in Syria
- 

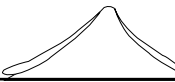
History & Evolving Concept of E.E. (1)

- ◆ UN Conference on the Human & Env. 1972
 - Consensus building on E.E.
 - ◆ UNESCO-UNEP International E.E. Program
 - Belgrade Workshop, 1975 (at Yugoslavia)
 - Draft concept and a vision for E.E.
 - Tbilisi Conference, 1977 (at Georgia)
 - Identify the role, objectives, characteristics of E.E.
 - Serve as a guideline for E.E.
- 

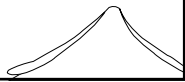
History & Evolving Concept of E.E. (2)

- ◆ UNCED in Rio, 1992 focuses on:
 - Public education;
 - Awareness and training;
 - Stress the importance of E.E.;
 - ◆ UNESCO Thessaloniki Declaration (1997) establish a concept for
 - education for sustainable development
 - ◆ WSSD in Johannesburg, 2002
 - Capacity Development in Environment (CDE)
 - Eco Initiative for Sustainable Development (Eco-ISD)
- 

Concept for E.E.

- ◆ Tbilisi declaration stated:
 - Goal
 - Objectives
 - Characteristics:
 - of Environmental Education.
- 

Goal of E.E.

- ◆ To foster clear awareness of, and concern about economic, social, political and ecological interdependence in urban and rural area;
 - ◆ To provide every person with opportunities to acquire the knowledge, values, attitudes, commitment and skills needed to protect and improve the environment;
 - ◆ To create new patterns of behaviour of individuals, groups and society as a whole towards the environment
- 

(Source): Tbilisi Declaration (1977)

Objectives of E.E.

- ◆ **Awareness**
 - To help **social groups and individuals** acquire an **awareness and sensitivity** to the total environment and its allied problems.
- ◆ **Knowledge**
 - To help **social group and individuals** gain a **variety of experience** in, and acquire a basic understanding of, the environment and its associated problems
- ◆ **Attitude**
 - To help **social groups and individuals** acquire a **set of values and feelings of concern** for the environment and **motivation** for actively participating in **environmental improvement and protection**
- ◆ **Skills**
 - To help **social groups and individuals** acquire **the skills** for identifying and solving environmental problems.
- ◆ **Participation**
 - To provide **social groups and individuals** with an **opportunity to be actively involved at all levels** in working toward resolution of environmental problems

(Source): Tbilisi Declaration (1977)

Social Groups/Stakeholders

- ◆ There are many social groups or stakeholders for E.E., like...
 - Pre-school children
 - School Children
 - Student at higher education
 - Adults
 - Scientists and technicians
 - Business & Industry
 - Interested Groups, like NGO
 - Community

Principles (1)

- ◆ Consider the environment in its totality: - natural and built, technological and social (economic, political, cultural-historical, moral and aesthetic);
- ◆ Be a continuous lifelong process, beginning at the pre-school level and continuing through all formal and non formal stages;
- ◆ Be interdisciplinary in its approach, drawing on the specific content of each discipline in making a holistic and balanced perspective;
- ◆ Examine from local, national, regional and international point of view so that students receive insights into environmental conditions in other geographical areas;
- ◆ Focus on current and potential environmental situations while taking into account the historical perspective;
- ◆ Promote the value and necessity of local, national and international cooperation in the prevention and solutions of environmental problems;

(Source): Tbilisi Declaration (1977)

Principles (2)

- ◆ Explicitly consider environmental aspects in plans for development and growth;
- ◆ Enable learners to have a role in planning their learning experiences and provide an opportunity for making decisions and accepting their consequences;
- ◆ Relate environmental sensitivity, knowledge, problem-solving skills and values clarification to every age, but with special emphasis on environmental sensitivity to the learner's own community in early years;
- ◆ Help learners discover the symptoms and real causes of environmental problems.
- ◆ Emphasis the complexity of environmental problems and thus the need to develop critical thinking and problem-solving skills
- ◆ Utilise diverse learning environments and a broad array of educational approaches to teaching/learning about and from the environment with due stress on practical activities and first-hand experience

(Source): Tbilisi Declaration (1977)

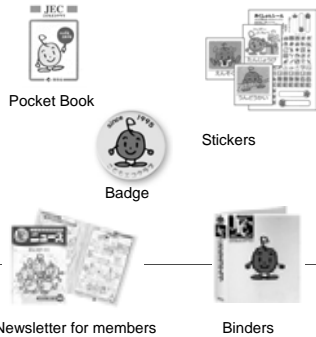
Japanese Experience on E.E.

- Kids' Eco-Club
- Environmental Councilors.
- E.E. Promotion Law (2004)

Kids' Eco-Club

- ◆ **History:**
 - started in 1995. 10 years experience.
 - Currently, 4320 clubs, 83200 kids are involved.
- ◆ **Framework**
 - Establish a Eco-Club.
 - Comprising of several to up to 20 members
 - school children at primary or secondary schools
 - Select an adult supporter
 - Register a Eco-Club to the secretariat of Eco Club (1year expiration, renewal possible)
 - When the club is registered, an activity kit is to be distributed to each member of the club.

Kids' Eco-Club Materials



These materials are provided from the Coordination Body of Kids' Eco-Club, when the Eco-Club is established

(Source)
<http://www.env.go.jp/kids/ecoclub/>

Kids' Eco-Club

- ◆ Activities:
 - The members of the Eco-Club themselves decide the environmental-related activities by themselves, at their registration.
 - Wide variety of activities, like
 - Aquatic habitat survey;
 - Water quality sampling/monitoring;
 - Recycling activities;
 - Factory tour;
 - Nature watching
 - Activity report to the Secretariat of Kids' Eco-Club, it will be introduced to the newsletters, Web pages

Kids' Eco-Club Materials

- ◆ This certification card is provided to all the member of Kids' Eco-Club, when they carried out a 1 year continuation of activities.



- ◆ Silver-type badge is provided when they continues activities for 3 year,
- ◆ Gold-type badge is provided when they continues activities for 6 years..

Kids' Eco-Club Cross-Fertilisation Events

- ◆ Wall poster contest is carried out, and best EcoClubs in each prefecture are invited to the Cross Fertilisation Events
- ◆ Every year at different Place



(Source)
<http://www.env.go.jp/kids/ecoclub/>

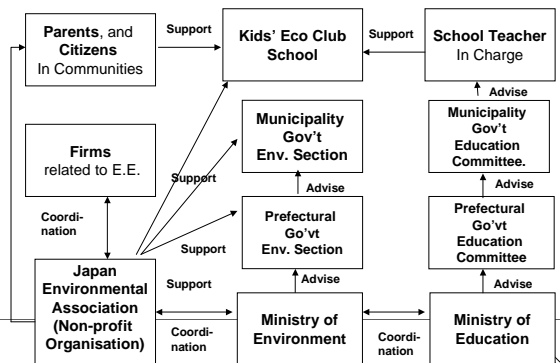
Contest/Events

- ◆ Picture Contest
- ◆ Wall paper contest
- ◆ Outstanding works are awarded and use a cover page of the White Paper on Environment



(Source)
<http://www.env.go.jp/kids/ecoclub/>

Implementing Scheme of Eco-Club



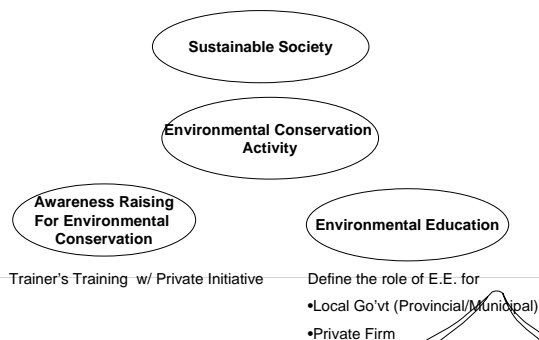
Environmental Counselors

- ◆ **History:** Established in 1996
- ◆ **Definition:** A specialist who can
 - provide an consultation activities to citizens or firms in terms of environmental conservation activities at voluntary basis.
 - support the Environmental Conservation activities
 - Coordinates the activities
- ◆ **Registration System**
 - Persons that have qualifications for E.E. capability can register themselves as a environmental counselors. MoE Issues a certificate.
- ◆ **Number of Environmental Counselors**
 - Corporate Section: 2163
 - Citizen Section: 1443
 - Both: 222
 - Total: 3398

E.E. Promotion Law

- ◆ **Background:**
 - Environmental Issues
 - WSSD EcoISD Initiative
 - Capacity Development for Environment
 - New Curriculum Introduced (1998): Holistic approach at Teacher could not find the right person who can help the E.E. activities at schools.
- ◆ **History:**
 - Dec, 1999: Verdict on E.E. by Central Environmental Council
 - Aug, 2002 :Prime Minister stress the capacity development on environment at WSSD
 - Jul,2003: The law was promulgated.
 - The draft law was proposed by the assembly member

Contents of the E.E. Law



Lessons Learned from Japanese Case

- ◆ **Inter-Ministerial Coordination**
 - E.E. Law is jointly mandated by MOE and MEXT
 - Role of Ministry of Environment in Japan:
 - Support the E.E. activities of the civil society
 - Coordinate w/ formal education, and other stakeholders
- ◆ **Focus on partnership**
 - Especially on primary school-community tie
 - -> This offers a forum at community level.
- ◆ **Focus on Trainer's Training by private initiative**
 - -> This overcomes the bottleneck of trainers supply

Proposals for E.E. in Syria

Milestones for E.E. in Syria

- ◆ Development of a national framework for E.E.;
- ◆ Raising the profile of E.E.;
- ◆ Better coordination of E.E. activities;
- ◆ Greater access to quality materials;
- ◆ More professional development opportunities for teachers in the formal education sector;
- ◆ More integration of E.E. principles into mainstream education (i.e. higher education and vocational training)
- ◆ Better resourcing of community organisations involved in E.E.

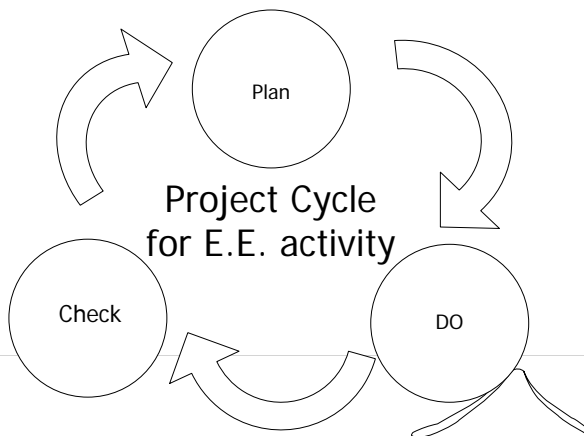
Options for interventions

- ◆ Youth awards
- ◆ Training for educational professionals (Trainer's training)
- ◆ Material preparation
- ◆ Linkages with internal and external experts

Proposals for E.E. in Syria

- ◆ Focus on Primary Education
 - Needs Involvement of Ministry of Education
- ◆ Networking and Partnership
 - Target groups: School children
- ◆ Focus on Hands-on Activity
 - This points represents a principle of concept of practicability
 - Simple water quality monitoring as an after-school activities by school children
- ◆ Focus on Awareness Raising on Citizens
 - Use of mass-media and media events

Project Cycle for E.E. activity



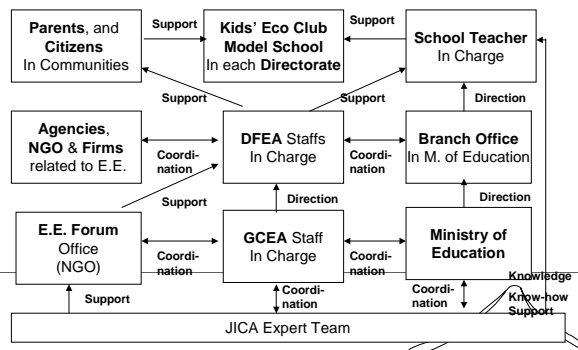
Tentative Framework for Activity

Phase	Activity	Timeframe
Survey	Environmental Consciousness Survey -> Target Identification Key Person Inventory	Jan- Feb 2005
Year 1		
Plan	Framework set-up Model Area selection	Jun – Jul. 2005
Do	Trial Hands-on Activity (Example) water quality monitoring water pollution mapping wall paper contest	Summer vacation
Check/Plan	Evaluate Hands-on activity Feedback to Year 2 activity	Sep? 2005

Tentative Framework for Activity

Phase	Activity	Timeframe
Year 2		
Do	Trial Hands-on Activity (Example) water quality monitoring wall paper contest	2006
Check/Plan	Evaluate Hands-on activity Feedback to Year 3 activity	2006
Year 3		
Do	Hands-on Activity	2007
Check/Plan	Evaluate Hands-on activity Feedback to Year 4 activity	

A model of Networking/Partnership Framework



Networking/Partnership

- ◆ The role of MOLAE:
 - Focal Point for E.E.
 - Regional focal points would be DFEA
 - Coordination w/ Regional Office of MOE
 - Support the educational staffs, like good quality materials
 - Linkage with internal external experts
 - E.E. in Non-formal Education
- ◆ Role of MOE:
 - E.E. in Formal Education

An Example of After-school activities Water quality Monitoring Activity

- ◆ Targets: School Children
- ◆ Activities:
 - Formation of Eco Club. Its OK for using the existing groups.
 - Water quality sampling w/ support from Experts
 - Presentation at the ceremony
 - Replicate activities to other schools.
- How about to start a pilot activity, as a extra-curricular activity, during a summer vacation ?

Tentative Plan for Seminars on E.E.

Objective	Technology transfer on the method of (a) awareness raising, and (b) E.E.
Organiser	Co-organised by DFEA and JICA Expert Team
Presenter	- DFEAs IEC (Information, Education, and Communication) Officer - JICA Expert for Environmental Education Core members of the E.E. Forum
Audience	IEC Officers at DFEAs, School Teachers
Frequency	Twice a year

Tentative Plan for Media Events

Objective	Awareness raising for (a)citizens, and (b) enterprises
Organiser	Organiser: GCEA MOLAE Supporter: JICA Expert Team
Presenter	Information & Communication Officer JICA Expert Team Core members of the E.E. Forum Related Environmental NGO Kids' Eco-Club Member (school children)
Audience	Citizens, School Children, Mass Media
Frequency	Five times during the project

Tentative Plan for Media Events

Round	Expected Date	Tentative Theme of Media Event
Round 1	June, 2005	Tentative title: Environmental Issues in Damascus Intention of the Media Event: Introduction of the project and the JICA expert team Awareness raising for Air and Water Quality Pollution ,
Round 2	January, 2006	Tentative title: A way to Doctor on Water Quality Intention of the Media Event: - Introduction to the activities of - Eco-Club Launch Program
Round 3	June, 2006	Tentative title: What can we do to stop the environmental pollution? Intention of the Media Event: Introduction to the results of Environmental Pollution Survey Introduction to the Environmental Monitoring
Round 4	January, 2007	Tentative title: Kids' Eco-Club Festival Intention of the Media Event: - Introduction to the activities of Kids' Eco-Club - Awarding Ceremony for Best Kids' Eco-Club Contents: - Presentation by the Best Kids' Eco-Club on their voluntary monitoring activities - Wall poster Session by the Kids' Eco-Club
Round 5	June, 2007	Tentative Title: Who owes the environmental pollution? Intention of the Media Event: - Awareness raising of the citizens in terms of environmental pollution)

Thank you for your attention !

Awareness Survey Manual

JICA Expert Team

Handbook for Environmental Awareness Survey

- Structure:
 - Planning of the Survey
 - Implementing the Survey
 - Analyzing the data
- Audience:
 - Staffs in charge of public awareness at DFEAs
 - Environmental NGOs
- Requirements of knowledge/skill:
 - Basic knowledge on statistics, percentage
 - Basic computer literacy, especially spreadsheet like Microsoft Excel™

Planning of Survey

- **Procedures**
 - Identify objectives of the Survey
 - Specify the item to be surveyed
 - Selecting Respondent
 - Preparing a schedule for the Survey
 - Securing your budget for the Survey

Specifying the items

- **Include the questions that characterizes the respondent:**
 - age,
 - gender,
 - area of residence
 - educational level
 - Occupation

Basic Concept of Inferential Statistics

Extraction

Sample Population

Descriptive Statistics
Average, Mean, Median,
Standard Deviation etc.

Sampling Strategy

Method of Sampling	Outline
Non-random sampling	Choose samples with some intention related to the objectives of survey Make clear the criteria for choosing samples.
Random Sampling	Choose sample from population without intension. In Japan, random table is used for extracting sample from population, based on the list of resident register.

Types of Random Sampling Strategy

Method of Sampling	Outline
Stratified Sampling	(1) stratify the population, according to indicators of social background, like age, gender, area residence, occupation. (2) For each stratum, choose the sample of respondent.
Random Sampling	Choose sample from population without intension. In Japan, random table is used for extracting sample from population, based on the list of resident resister.

Sampling Strategy

$$n = \frac{N * \sum N_h * p_h * (1 - p_h)}{N^2 * \frac{d^2}{Z^2} + \sum N_h * p_h * (1 - p_h)}$$

where:

n: sample size

N: Total sampling unit (total population)

$\sum N_h$: Summation of sampling unit (same as N)

Ph: estimated percentage that condition occurs in total sampling unit

d: acceptable minimum margin of error

Z: normal variable whose value is 1.96 for a 95 % level of confidence

Work Break Down for Survey

- Preparing the questionnaire
- Pre-test of questionnaire
- Training of Surveyors
- Distributing questionnaire
- Collecting Questionnaire
- Data Coding
- Data Input
- Simple Aggregation
- Cross-tabulation
- Report Preparation
- Dissemination of the Results

Preparing the questionnaire (1)

- Ask question in an indirect way, like
 - Have you ever participated in any environmental improvement program?
 - Do you or your family member always use chemicals when you cultivate agricultural products?
 - Do you take care of your trees in your area?
 - Do you receive a plastic bag at the shopping center?
 - When do you discharge your waste?

Preparing the questionnaire (2)

- Design a column so as the surveyors to collect rightly the answer.
- Design an column to collect the qualitative data, like opinions or comments.

Training of Surveyors

- This step is important to ensure the quality of collected data.
- The planner of the survey should explain the surveyor:
 - Objectives of the survey
 - Structure of questionnaire
 - Intention of the question
 - How to answer the question in case the respondent to raise a question

Analyzing the Data

- Design your Database
- Coding/Data Input
- Compiling/Aggregating/Cross-Tabulation
- Preparing report
- Disseminating the results

Sample Format of Database

Cross-tabulation Knowledge/Behavior of Complaint

Have you complain? Do you know the system?	1. Yes	2. No	N.A.	Total
1. Yes	86 (7.0%)	256 (20.9%)	0 (27.9%)	342
2. No	87 (7.1%)	795 (65.0%)	0 (72.1%)	882
N.A.	2	44	1	46
Total	173 (14.1%)	1051 (85.9%)		1224 (100%)

Sample Table of Contents

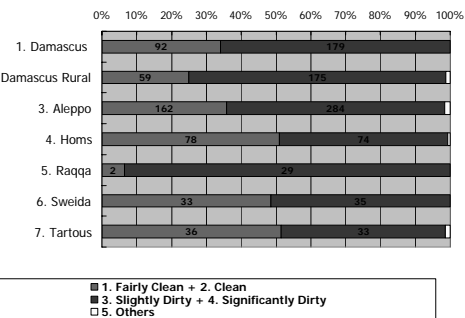
- Chapter 1 Objectives of the Study
- Chapter 2 Overview of the Survey
 - 2.1 Number of Respondent
 - 2.2 Effective Number of Collection
 - 2.3 Percentage of Collection
- Chapter 3 Overview of the Respondent
 - 3.1 Age Distribution of Respondent
 - 3.2 Gender Distribution of Respondent
 - 3.3 Regional Distribution of Respondent
- Chapter 4 Results of Simple Aggregation
 - 4.1 Question 1
 - 4.2 Question 2
 -
 - 4.n Question n
- Chapter 5 Results of Cross Aggregation
- Chapter 6 Discussion
- Chapter 7 Recommendation
- Appendix:
 - Questionnaire used in the Survey
 - Simple Aggregation Table
 - Cross Aggregation Table

Disseminate Results

- Graphical representation is attractive, especially for
 - decision makers
 - Non-experts;

Awareness on Environmental Situation

Question: What is the environmental status on rivers/lakes/ street near your house?



Explanation on Eco-Plant game

This eco-plant game is a game to simulate the run of the factory. Players are assumed to be a chief of the factory and decide the expenditure on production and environmental investment, and make an earning on each turn. This game comprises of 12 turns. At the first of the game, each player is awarded to 10 million SYP. The winner of the game is the player that has most amount of money.

There are two things to do for each turn of the game. Firstly, at the beginning of the turn, you are requested to allocate the one million Syrian pound to (a) production activity and (b) pollution control investment on a 100 thousand basis. For example, you can allocate 700 thousand SYP to production activities, and 300,000 SYP to pollution control investment. One point of environmental load (i.e. negative impact on environment) will increase per 100,000 SYP of production. When total point of environmental load for all players reaches to 100, pollution damage will occur. In that case, three lower players in terms of environmental investment must pay for the penalty fines. The amount of fine will be: 6 million SYP, 4 million SYP, and 2 million SYP. When the penalty fine is paid, environmental load will return to zero.

Each month, players must draw an event card. This event card determines the profit/loss of each turn. There are following types of event cards:

- | | |
|--|---|
| (a) Overtime Work | : Double the amount of production |
| (b) Product made success on Market | : Five times amount of production |
| (c) Favorable economic condition | : Triple the amount of production |
| (d) Consumer support the company | : Environmental Investment tripled |
| (e) Products were introduced at TV program | : Four times amount of production |
| (f) Production made success, but | : Five times amount of production
Environmental Load doubles |
| (g) Economic Depression | : 1 times amount of production cost |
| (h) Accident Happened! | : Lost three million SYP |
| (g) Prosecuted | : Lost two million SYP |

For example, in the turn when 700 thousand SYP was allocated to production activities, and 300 SYP is allocated to environmental pollution control investment, you earn 700 thousand SYP multiplies 5 equal 3.5 million SYP, if you draw a card of 'Product made success on a market'

In the case when the player draw a card of 'Accident Happened ' or 'Prosecuted', the player must pay for 3 million SYP and 2 million SYP respectively, regardless the amount of the production activities and

In the case when you buy a 'insurance card' or 'lawyer card', you can avoid the Accident
The player can buy these cards from the master of the game at a price of 1 million SYP, at the beginning of each turn. The player can retain card, but it can be executed at once, and must return to the master of the game, when it was used. The player can buy these card at the next turn, when necessary.

Procedure of the turn :

- (a) Allocate the amount of production and environmental pollution control investment
- (b) Write down each amount to the allocation card
- (c) Hand over to the master of the game, the allocation card. When necessary, buy the 'insurance card' and/or 'lawyer card'
- (d) Draw one event card
- (e) Calculate the profit/loss, according to the event card
- (f) Register the types of event card and amount of loss

شرح عن كيفية لعبة المصنع البيئي:

لعبة مصنع اصدقاء البيئة هي لعبة تحفز أداء المصنع، حيث يعتبر اللاعبون رؤساء المصنع وعليهم أن يقرروا كلفة الإنتاج والاستثمار البيئي، وأن يحققوا ربحاً في كل جولة . تتألف هذه اللعبة من 12 جولة ، ويُمنح كل لاعب عشرة ملايين ليرة سورية في بداية اللعبة ، والفائز في هذه اللعبة هو الذي يملك أكبر كمية من المال .

يوجد أمران يجب أن ينفذا في بداية كل جولة من هذه اللعبة وهما :

أولاً: في بداية الجولة أنت مطالب بتخصيص 1.000000 ليرة سورية ل:

- فعالية الإنتاج .

- توظيف الاموال للتحكم بالتلوث مئة ألف كأساس ، على سبيل المثال ، يمكنك أن تخصص 700.000 ألف

ليرة سورية لفعاليات الإنتاج و300.000 ليرة سورية لاستثمار التحكم بالتلوث .

نقطة واحدة من الضغط البيئي (كالأثر السلبي على البيئة) ستضاف لكل 100.000 ليرة سورية من الإنتاج

وعندما يصل مجموع النقاط الكلية للضغط البيئي لكل اللاعبين إلى 100 ، فإن خطر التلوث يكون قد حصل ،

في هذه الحالة سوف يدفع اللاعبون الحاصلون على أخفض ثلاثة نسب من بنود الاستثمار البيئي غرامة

المخالفات .

ومبلغ المخالفة سوف يكون 6 مليون و4 مليون و2 مليون ليرة سورية ، وعندما تدفع غرامة المخالفة فإن الضغط

البيئي سيرجع إلى الصفر .

يجب أن يسحب اللاعبون في كل شهر بطاقة من بطاقات اللعبة، هذه البطاقة تحدد المكسب/الخسارة في كل جولة .

وهاهي نماذج بطاقات اللعبة مذكورة أدناه :

1) وقت عمل إضافي : مضاعفة كمية الإنتاج .

2) إنتاج يحقق نجاحاً في الأسواق : خمسة أضعاف كمية الإنتاج .

3) الشروط الاقتصادية الملائمة : ثلاثة أضعاف كمية الإنتاج .

4) مستهلك يدعم الشركة : ثلاثة أضعاف الاستثمار البيئي .

5) المنتجات التي تعرض على شاشة التلفاز: أربعة أضعاف كمية الإنتاج .

6) الإنتاج الذي يحقق نجاحاً ولكن؟؟؟ - خمسة أضعاف كمية الإنتاج

- ضعف الضغط البيئي .

7) الانحدار الاقتصادي: كمية واحدة من كلفة الإنتاج .

8) حدوث الطوارئ: خسارة ثلاثة ملايين ليرة سورية .

9) يحاكم : خسارة مليونين ليرة سورية .

على سبيل المثال ، عندما تخصص 700.000 ليرة سورية لفعاليات الإنتاج ، و300.000 ليرة سورية لاستثمار

التحكم بالتلوث البيئي في جولة ما ، فإنك سوف تربح 700.000 مضروبة بخمسة والذي يعادل 3.5 مليون ليرة

سورية إذا سحبت بطاقة الإنتاج الذي يحقق نجاحاً في الأسواق .

وفي حال سحب اللاعب بطاقة حادثة الطوارئ فإنه يجب أن يدفع 3 مليون ليرة سورية، أوفي حال سحب بطاقة

محاكمة فإن عليه دفع 2 مليون ليرة سورية وذلك بغض النظر عن كمية فعاليات الإنتاج .

وفي حال شراء بطاقة تأمين أو بطاقة محامي ، فإن اللاعب يستطيع تجنب الحادث .

ويستطيع اللاعب أن يشتري هذه البطاقات من رئيس اللعبة بمبلغ 1 مليون ليرة سورية في بداية كل جولة .
يستطيع اللاعب أن يحتفظ ببطاقتي التأمين أو المحاماة ولكنها تعدم في حال استخدامها، ويجب أن تعاد إلى رئيس
اللعبة، ويمكنه شراء بطاقة جديدة في بداية الجولة الثانية في حالة الضرورة.

إجراءات كل جولة :

- * خصص كمية الإنتاج واستثمار التحكم بالتلوث البيئي .
- * اكتب كل كمية من الكميات المقسمة على بطاقات التخصيص التي سوف يوزعها رئيس اللعبة .
- * سلم إلى رئيس اللعبة بطاقة التخصيص ، واشتر بطاقة تأمين أو بطاقة محامي عند الضرورة .
- * اسحب واحدة من بطاقات اللعبة ..
- * احسب حصيلة المكاسب والخسائر وفقاً لنماذج بطاقات اللعبة .
- * سجل نماذج بطاقات اللعبة المسحوبة وكذلك كمية الخسارة .

Environmental Education through
Clean up activity in the
community

جمعية البيئة والتنمية
FAFPA



شكراً

Film Presentation

(Environmental Education Through Clean Up Activity in the Community)

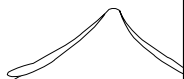
Lecture 11 Public Awareness and Environmental Education

June 8, 2005

JICA Expert Team



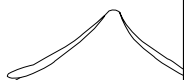
Today's Topic

- ◆ Concept of "Risk Communication"
 - ◆ Tools for Risk communication
 - ◆ (Environmental Education)
- 

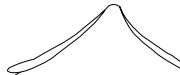
Concept of "Risk Communication"



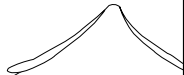
What is a Risk Communication?

- ◆ Definition:
 - a process of:
 - (a) informing people about hazard/risk deriving from the chemical substances
 - (b) Sharing information among stakeholders, establishment, citizens, and government about the risk.
- 

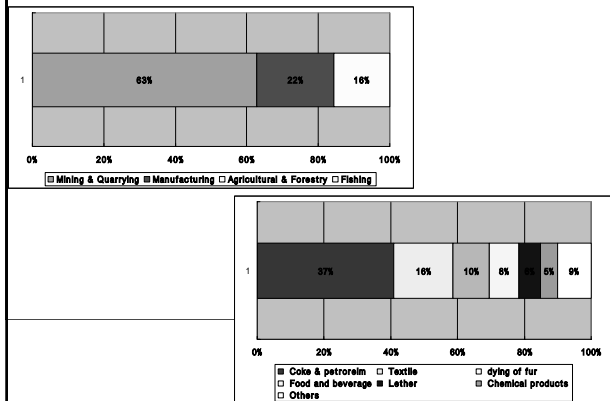
What is a Risk Communication?

- ◆ Risk:
 - Objective Risk:
 - calculated by scientist based on research
 - Substantial Risk:
 - public perceived to be hazard, which is affected by:
 - Issues of familiarity
 - Dread,
 - Fairness
 - avoidability
 - ◆ Communication:
 - It comprises of two-way communication:
 - Disseminate information
 - Gather information from the public
- 

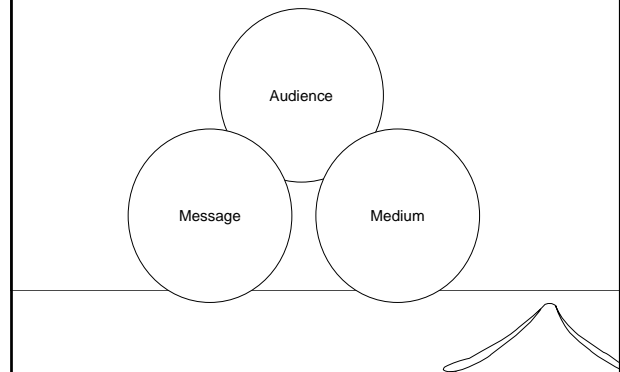
Why Risk Communication?

- ◆ Economic growth and trade might trigger environmental hazards that might damage to human body
 - Excessive Pesticide Use;
 - Untreated effluents from factories;
 - ◆ People are more concerned about environment, human health, and safety
 - ◆ It is necessary to disseminate information, to prevent disaster through making aware of the risk.
- 

Leading Trade Industries in Syria



Key Components of Communication

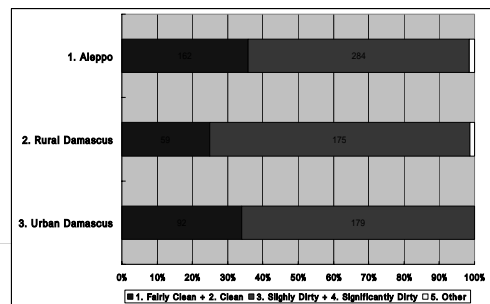


Message Development

- ◆ Factor to be considered for developing message
 - Level of Understanding
 - Awareness Level:
 - Short message. Visual might be more impact.
 - Understanding Level
 - More complicated message
 - Action Level: change an attitude or behavior
 - Types of Information:
 - Word, Photo, Visual Images, etc...
- ◆ Important is to meet the information needs of the citizens
 - What information is likely to be of greatest interest to the audience?

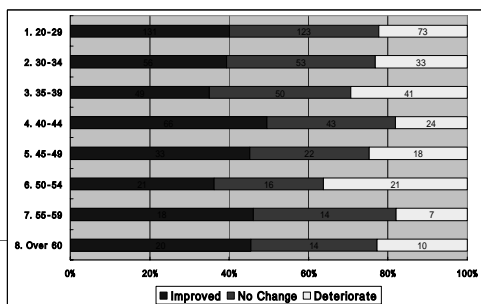
Awareness on Environmental Situation

Question: What is the environmental status on rivers/lakes/ street near your house?



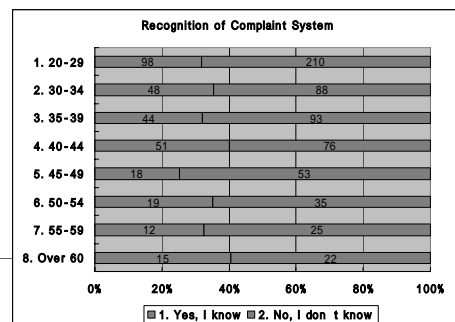
Awareness on Environmental Degradation

Question: Comparing to 5 years before, has the environment improved?



Recognition of Complaint System

Question: Do you know that DFEA accepts the complaint on the pollution on air or water etc.?



Knowledge/Behavior of Complaint

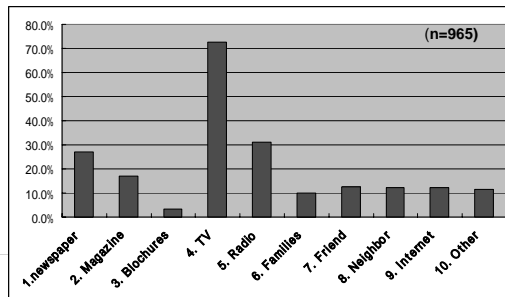
Have you complain?	1. Yes	2. No	Total
Do you know the system?			
1. Yes	52 (5.5%)	253 (26.6%)	305 (32.1%)
2. No	21 (2.2%)	578 (60.8%)	599 (63.1%)
N.A.	2	44	46
Total	75 (7.9%)	875 (92.1%)	950 (100%)

Medium

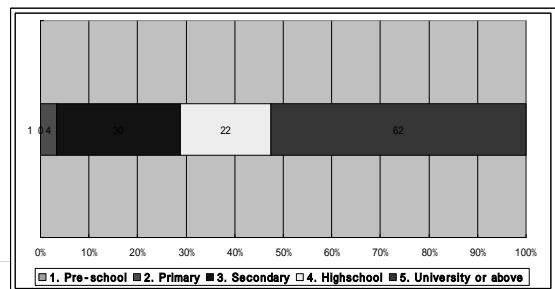
- ◆ There are several types of media,
 - Newspaper
 - Radio
 - TV
 - Magazines, Newsletters
 - School Education
- ◆ When choosing media, you must consider:
 - Types of Information (Visual, Written)
 - Cost
 - Level of Messaging
 - Social Background of Audience

Choosing media

Question: Where do you get your environmental information?



Social Background of Internet User



Audience

- ◆ Audience should be changed, according to the goal
 - Local Decision Maker
 - Educator and Students (Schools)
 - Special Interest Groups like, Trade Association and Establishment
 - Community Groups
 - Health Organisation and Clinic
 - Schools
 - Day care centre
 - Health department:
- ◆ Priority should be placed on the Vulnerable Groups
 - Elderly
 - Pregnant Women
 - Children

Procedures of Risk Communication

- ◆ Setting the Goal
- ◆ Targeting Audience
- ◆ Profiling your target audience
- ◆ Developing a message
- ◆ Selecting media
- ◆ Delivering a message
- ◆ Feedback from citizens

Seven Cardinal Rule of Risk Communication?

- ◆ Accept and involve the public as a partner
- ◆ Plan carefully to evaluate your efforts
- ◆ Listen to the publics' specific concerns
- ◆ Be honest, frank, and open
- ◆ Work with other credible sources
- ◆ Meet the needs of the media
- ◆ Speak clearly and with compassion

Tools for Risk Communication

Tools for Two-Way Communication

- ◆ Tools for Two-way communication can be classified into two categories:
 - Tools for Information Dissemination
 - Tools for Information Gathering & Exchange

Tools for Information Dissemination

- ◆ Exhibits
- ◆ Maps
- ◆ Internet
- ◆ Indexing Techniques
- ◆ Mass Media
- ◆ Special Events
- ◆ Modelling

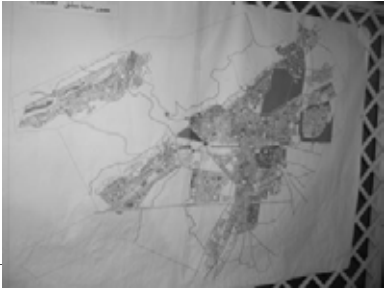
Exhibits at Damascus DFEA



Exhibits at Homs DFEA



Maps



If we combine into GIS, it could be more effective

Internet/Maps- Air Quality



(Source): <http://www2.kankyo.metro.tokyo.jp/bunpu1/air/mapmenu.asp>

Internet/map- water quality



(Source): <http://www1.river.go.jp/cgi/SelectMapSite.exe>

Indexing

- ◆ Index is a method that monitoring data translated in a way that public can understand.
- ◆ Range of index should be into 1-10 or 1-100 scale.

Special events



Periodical Facility Tour

Objective	To raise an awareness of the facility operation
Organiser	Facility Operator
Target Stakeholders	- School children for environmental education - Neighborhood community people - Mass Media (i.e. TV and radio) - Officials at other cities in northwest region
Activity	- Collect the participants by mass media - Explain the facility operation, in accordance with tour route - Hands on activity are preferable, like fact sheet, visual display, and presentation - Question and Answer time after facility tour
Merit	- Expected to remove the unreasonable fear of the stakeholders

Tools for Information Gathering & Exchange

- ◆ Poll Surveys / Awareness Survey
- ◆ Telephone Hotline
- ◆ Community Interview
- ◆ Focus Group Discussion

Poll Survey/ Awareness Survey

- ◆ Definition: to collect information on attitude/awareness of citizens on a regular basis, for a particular environmental issues,
- ◆ Procedure:
 - Planning (target area, schedule, cost, surveyor, method of sampling selection)
 - Questionnaire Development
 - Pre-test
 - Training of Surveyors
 - Questionnaire Collection
 - Database Development
 - Analysis
 - Report Preparation

Telephone Hotline

Objective	To answer the questions/queries, and complaints from the citizens
Organiser	DFEA
Target Stakeholders	Neighboring community
Activity	Hotline is a toll-free telephone line, through which people can ask queries, complaints and information. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assign the hotline staffs - Get the hot line phone number - Distribute contact number and the name of contact person - Keep a logbook (date/time, contents, action taken etc.)
Merits	Citizens will have a good feeling that the facility operator sincerely accept the request or queries

Community Interview

Objective	To grasp a level of public concern on the facilities
Organiser	Project Owner
Target Stakeholders	- Neighborhood community
Activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify the interviewees of community interview - Pre-notification to interviewees on the date of call - Training of interviewers - Carry out community interview - Issue a thank you letter after finishing interview
Merits	Easy to grasp the level of public concern quickly and correctly, because of the face-to-face communication with interviewees

Focus Group Discussion

Objective	To grasp a level of public concern on the facilities
Organiser	Project Owner in collaboration with DFEA
Target Stakeholder	- Neighborhood community
Activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Determine the date and venue convenient for participants - Prepare a topic of discussion - Select a 'facilitator' - Formulate small discussion group
Merits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure a two-way communication - grasp to a detailed level of concern of residents

Thank you for your attention!

**Introduction of Japanese Experience
Partnership Approach under
A System of Voluntary Agreement on
Pollution Control between
Local Governments and Private Enterprises**

Prepared by T. Aoki, JICA Expert Team

Main Topic

1. Simple Questions
2. Main Advantage of the Agreement
3. Social Background
4. Differences between Regulatory Measures and Pollution Control Agreement System
5. Main Items Prescribed in the Agreement
6. Advantage on Pollution Control Agreement System
7. Requisites of Pollution Control Agreements from Previous Experiences

1

Expected Simple Questions

- Why such agreement is concluded in addition to environmental regulations?
 - Why it is necessary?
 - What are advantages for both parties?
- What is agreed about?
 - What are contents of the agreement?

2

Main Advantage of the Agreement

- The agreement encourage enterprise to make voluntary efforts on introduction of pollution treatment/prevention facility/equipment and improvement of production process.
 - Advantage for both parties (as result, residents can get benefit on prevention from environmental pollution.)

⇒What is the Pollution Control Agreement?
⇒How can the agreement be concluded?

3

Social Background for Introduction of the Pollution Control Agreement System in Japan

- 1960s: Health damage by pollution became social issue in nationwide. Under pressure by citizens, local government voluntarily introduced the pollution control system for new factory development.
- After 1970s: After a set of legislation for pollution control under the Basic Law for Environmental Pollution Control was established, the voluntary agreement system was applied in many local government to meet local situation on pollution issue. Some local governments prescribed the agreement system as legal obligation in their bylaw on pollution control.

4

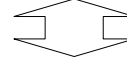
**Number of the Agreements in Japan
(effective as of 2001)**

Items Prescribed in Agreement	Number of Agreement	%
1)Overall pollution	26027	80.5%
2)Regulation on material and fuel uses	5430	16.8%
3)Regulation on smoke and dusts	11357	35.1%
4)Regulation on effluent	16139	49.9%
5)Regulation on noise	14119	43.7%
6)Regulation on vibration	11053	34.2%
7)Regulation on odor	10655	33.0%
8)Industrial waste	11180	34.6%
9)Other pollution	4861	15.0%
10)Installation of environmental facility such as planting trees	12874	39.8%
11)Sanctions in case of violation	9861	30.5%
12)Measure in case of pollution such as shutdown of operation and compensation for damage	17471	54.1%
13)Inspection	18359	56.8%
Total	32316	100.0%

5

**Major Differences between
Regulatory Measures and
Pollution Control Agreement System**

- Regulatory measure
 - Check at the end-of-pipe (after pollution)
 - It can NOT be prior preventive measure on pollution.



- Pollution control agreement system
 - Report on facility and equipment potentially discharging pollutant (before pollution)
 - It enable to check whether expected emission/effluent level is suitable for the emission/effluent standard in advance.
 - Further, it will be significant data to examine total pollutant load control in the area.

6

Main Items Prescribed in the Pollution Control Agreement

(General case)

1. Purpose of the agreement
2. Observance of environmental laws/regulations
3. Pollution preventive measures for each pollution item
4. Responsibility of the enterprises
5. Measurement, report, and dissemination
6. Measure in case of occurrence of pollution damage
7. Report and inspection
8. Consultation in installation/extension of facility
9. Protection of landscape
10. Cooperation for environmental conservation policy
11. Active participation for environmental conservation activity
12. Action in case of violation of the agreement

7

Advantage on Pollution Control Agreement System

- Enable to take appropriate and timely measures in accordance with geographical and social conditions specific to the local areas
 - Enable to complement national environmental pollution control legislation.
- By setting numerical targets for future pollution control, introduction of pollution control measures and development of pollution control technologies are encouraged in mid/long-term viewpoint for the enterprise.
- It is more realistic, even from enterprises' standpoint, to conclude the agreements with local governments rather than striving for the consent of citizens.

8

Requisites of Pollution Control Agreements from Previous Experiences in Japan

- Contents of agreements
=> to be based on scientific and technical viewpoints.
 - Stringent agreements are not always desirable.
=> considering economy, technology and the capacity limits of the local enterprise.
 - To check whether or not the enterprise can fully implement agreements, administrative authorities need to understand the most feasible pollution control technologies.
=> Sufficient numbers of personnel for local governments with proper training and education are required.
 - Not for the sake of enterprises and administrative authorities but primarily for the welfare of citizens.
- => The local government and the company must clarify and understand the expectations and demands of each side before the conclusion of the agreement.

9

- Reference available in Syria
 - Japanese Experience in Industrial Pollution Control: From the Viewpoints of Pricing, Markets, and Cleaner Production for Developing Countries, JICA, March 2004

Available from Web site of JICA Library:
<http://lvzopac.jica.go.jp/library/indexeng.html>

10

Recommendations Based on Japanese Experience on Comprehensive Approach for Industrial Pollution Control

T. Aoki
JICA Expert Team

Main Topic

1. Purpose of the Industrial Pollution Source Monitoring and Control
2. Comprehensive Approach for Industrial Pollution Source Control
3. Pollution Control Manager System in Japan
4. Recommendations
5. Action Plan on Industrial Pollution Source Control Between DFEA and ACI

Purpose of the Industrial Pollution Source Monitoring and Control

NOT to identify violated firms to impose penalty to them

(But, penalty is necessary under inspection system.)



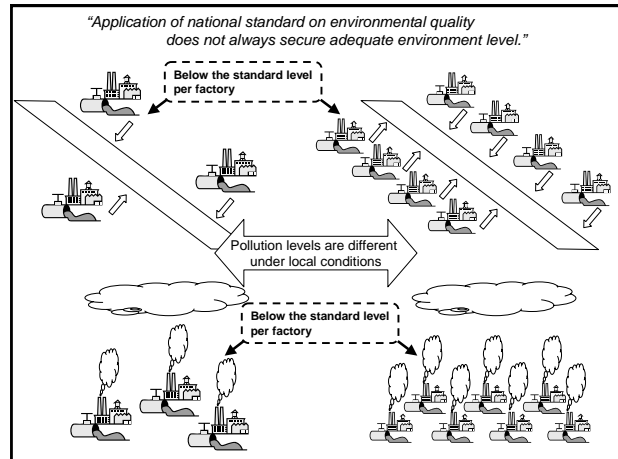
To secure adequate living environment and protect health for the citizens as well as natural environment

❖ Location of pollution sources, pollutants, their load, etc. have to be known to examine adequate environmental level such as air and water

Purpose of the Industrial Pollution Source Monitoring and Control

Application of national standard for pollution source such as effluent and emission standards does not always secure adequate ambient environment level.

- ❖ Depending on various local natural and socio-economic conditions
ex. topography, meteorology, hydrology, water use, type and number of industry, other types of pollution source
- ❖ In some cases, more stringent standard is required under bylaw of local government.



Comprehensive Approach for Industrial Pollution Source Control

1. Industrial pollution source inventory
 - ❖ To be utilized as basic data for examination of monitoring data
 - ❖ To be utilized for comparative analysis among similar industrial sector
2. Institutionalization of assignment of pollution control staff in industrial firms who have pollution discharge as well as institutionalization of qualification of pollution control manager
3. Voluntary self-monitoring under the pollution control manager for each industrial firm with implementation of random inspection by DFEA
4. Partnership between local government and industrial firms
ex. Voluntary Agreement System on Pollution Control between Local Governments and Private Enterprises in Japan
5. Open the monitoring data to the citizens
 - To foster voluntary activity by industrial firms on pollution control to obtain reliance from the citizens

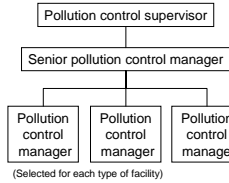
Pollution Control Manager System in Japan

- ❖ Establishment of pollution control organizations in certain factories is required under a law in 1971.
 - ❖ Pollution control organizations
 - ❖ Certain factories
- ❖ 13 types of Pollution Control Managers by type of facility
- ❖ National qualification for the Pollution Control Managers

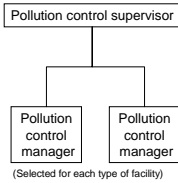
Pollution control organizations

- 1. Pollution Control Supervisors:**
A supervisor supervises and manages the work relating to control of pollution in factories. A higher level manager such as the factory manager is suitable. No specific qualifications are required.
- 2. Senior Pollution Control Manager:**
A senior manager assists the pollution control supervisor and directs the pollution control managers. A higher level manager such as a department or section manager is envisioned. Special qualifications are required.
- 3. Pollution Control Managers:**
A manager inspects the operation, maintenance, and management of the pollution generating facilities or pollution control facilities, the fuel, and raw materials. The persons directly in charge of these facilities are envisioned. Special qualifications are required.

Specified factories of more than a certain size



Other specified factories



Source: Japan Environmental Management Association for Industry (JEMAI), <http://www.jemai.or.jp/english/index.cfm>

Certain factories

- Belong to one of the following industries:
 - manufacturing (including processing),
 - electric power supply,
 - gas supply, and
 - heat supply
- Have installed any of the following facilities specified under the law:
 - facilities generating soot,
 - facilities generating certain types of dust,
 - facilities generating general types of dust,
 - facilities discharging polluted water,
 - facilities generating noise, and
 - facilities generating vibration

Source: Japan Environmental Management Association for Industry (JEMAI), <http://www.jemai.or.jp/english/index.cfm>

Type of Facilities Requiring Pollution Control Managers (incl. Senior Pollution Control Manager)

Type of pollution generating facility	Type of pollution control manager	Type of qualification
(1) Facilities generating soot containing cadmium and cadmium zinc compounds, chlorine, hydrogen chloride, fluorine, hydrogen fluoride, silicon fluoride, or their compounds (facilities generating air pollutants (Note 1) installed in factories generating more than 40,000 m ³ of exhaust gas per hour)	Type 1 air pollution control manager	Type 1 air qualification
(2) Facilities generating air pollutants installed in factories generating less than 40,000 m ³ of exhaust gas per hour	Type 2 air pollution control manager	Type 1 and 2 air qualification
(3) Facilities generating soot other than facilities generating air pollutants installed in factories generating more than 40,000 m ³ of exhaust gas per hour	Type 3 air pollution control manager	Type 1 and 3 air qualification
(4) Facilities generating soot other than facilities generating air pollutants installed in factories generating less than 40,000 m ³ of exhaust gas per hour (Note 2)	Type 4 air pollution control manager	Type 1 to 4 air qualification
(5) Facilities generating water pollutants (Note 3) installed in factories generating more than 10,000 m ³ of wastewater per day	Type 1 water pollution control manager	Type 1 water qualification
(6) Facilities generating water pollutants installed in factories generating less than 10,000 m ³ of wastewater per day or factories specific types of underground circulating water	Type 2 water pollution control manager	Type 1 and 2 water qualification
(7) Facilities generating polluted water other than facilities generating water pollutants installed in factories generating more than 10,000 m ³ of wastewater per day	Type 3 water pollution control manager	Type 1 and 3 water qualification
(8) Facilities generating polluted water other than facilities generating water pollutants installed in factories generating more than 10,000 m ³ of wastewater per day (Note 4)	Type 4 water pollution control manager	Type 1 to 4 water qualification
(9) Mechanical presses (only those with spare pressing capacity of more than 100 tons) and forging machines (only those with hammers with dropping pistons weighing more than 1 ton) (Note 5)	Noise pollution control manager	Noise qualification
(10) Facilities generating certain types of dust (substances) (Note 6)	Specific dust pollution control manager	Type 1 to 4 air qualification and specific dust qualification
(11) Facilities generating general types of dust (other than asbestos) (Note 7)	General dust pollution control manager	Type 1 to 4 air qualification, specific dust qualification, and general dust qualification
(12) Hydraulic presses (except corrective presses and only those with spare pressing capacities of more than 300 tons), mechanical presses (only those with spare pressing capacities of more than 100 tons), and forging machines (only those with hammers with dropping pistons weighing more than 1 ton) (Note 8)	Vibration pollution control manager	Vibration qualification
(13) Factories with soot generating facilities and wastewater generating facilities producing more than 40,000 m ³ of exhaust gas per hour and more than 10,000 m ³ of wastewater per day	Senior pollution control manager	Senior pollution control manager qualification or Type 1 to 4 air qualification and Type 1 or 3 water qualification

Note 1: See Air Pollution Control Law, Enforcement Ordinance No. 1.
 Note 2: Factories without facilities generating air pollutants which produce less than 10,000 m³ of exhaust gas per hour are not covered by this law.
 Note 3: See Law Regarding Establishment of Pollution Control Organizations in Certain Factories, Enforcement Ordinance, Attachment 1.
 Note 4: Factories without facilities generating water pollutants which produce less than 1,000 m³ of wastewater per day are not covered by this law.
 Note 5: Only facilities in factories in regions designated under provisions of Paragraph 1, Article 3 of Noise Control Law.
 Note 6: See Air Pollution Control Law, Enforcement Ordinance, Attachment No. 2.
 Note 7: See Air Pollution Control Law, Enforcement Ordinance, Attachment No. 2.
 Note 8: Only facilities in factories in regions designated under provisions of Paragraph 1, Article 3 of the Vibration Control Law.

Source: Japan Environmental Management Association for Industry (JEMAI), <http://www.jemai.or.jp/english/index.cfm>

Recommendations

- ❖ To hold periodical meeting between DFEA and ACI to exchange technical information on specific topic/issue
- ❖ To prepare an Action Plan for the Comprehensive Pollution Source Control by DFEA and ACI
 - ❖ Joint implementation of the Action Plan by DFEA and ACI
 - ❖ Progress of the Action Plan should be monitored and reported sometimes in the above meeting.
 - ❖ The Action Plan should be modified every year based on the progress.

Action Plan on Industrial Pollution Source Control Between DFEA and ACI

- ❖ Items in the Action Plan
 - Goal, objective, and strategy
 - Outline of activities
 - Responsible and implementation body by activity
 - Implementation schedule (5 - 10 years)
 - Cost estimate and possible fund source

Action Plan on Industrial Pollution Source Control Between DFEA and ACI

- ❖ Example of activities for the Action Plan
 - ❖ Training/lecture for factory managers and staff in charge of pollution control
 - ex. cleaner production technology
 - ❖ Establishment of voluntary environmental monitoring by industrial pollution source and reporting system
 - ❖ Establishment of environmental fund to support to install environmental facility to the factory, especially small/medium-scale factories
 - ❖ Public awareness activity for the citizens to show effort by DFEA and industrial firms on pollution control

Partnership Approach between
Local Government and Industrial Firms
for Pollution Source Control
- Example in Aleppo -

❖ Workshop with Aleppo Chamber of
Industry (ACI)

❖ 1st: May 29, 2006

❖ 2nd: Jan. 29, 2007

❖ 3rd: July 25, 2007

Syrian Arab Republic
 Ministry of Local Administration and Environment
 General Commission for Environmental Affairs

No: 41/m
 Date: 22nd Nov 2005

The National committee for Public Awareness
 Minutes of Meeting /1/
 Dated on 22nd November, 2005

Depending on the Minister of MOLAE decision No./ 2051/ dated on 3rd Oct 2005 that is including the establishment of national committee for public awareness at the Ministry of Local Administration and Environment (MOLAE) and the General Commission for Environmental Affairs (GCEA) headed by Dr. Akram Alkhouri the general director of GCEA, and depending on the chairman invitation to the members,
 The meeting was held at the meeting room in GCEA at 11:00 am on 22nd Nov 2005 attended by the following members:

No.	Name	Authority and Job Description
1	Eng. Mohsen Ali Mousa	Ministry of Oil and Mineral Resources
2	Eng. Mohammed Abd Qahwaji	Ministry of Agriculture
3	Mr. Omar Houri	Ministry of Awqaf
4	Ms. Mouhamed Salem Kseeba	Chemist at Ministry of Industry.
5	Mr. Ahmad Alkawi	Engineer at Ministry of Tourism
6	Ms. Suha Nasar.	Engineer at Ministry of Transport
7	Ms. Mariam Meshta	General Commission for Water Resources.
8	Mr. Mr. Souheel Fadel	The head of Environment Friends Association in Damascus
9	Dr. Warka Barmada	The head of Syrian Environmental Association
10	Dr. Yaser Mohammed	Head of Sustainable Development and Environment Protection Association
11	Mr. Hesham Alsatee	The head of Damascus Friends Association.
12	Ms. Souheer Alrayes	The head of Syrian Cost Association for Environment Protection
13	Ms. Royat Yaseen	The Head of Environment Pioneers Association
14	Mr. Baha Eddin Hasan	Chamber of Commerce in Damascus
15	Mr. Huseen Ahmad	The General Union for Workers Syndicates.
16	Mr. Farouk Kahwaji	Pioneer Union
17	Ms .Kawkab Aldaya	Dr at The Womanly General Union.
18	Dr. Mohammed Saeid Halabi	Syrian Red Crescent Organization
19	Mr. Mishel Kayyat	Journalist at Albaath Newspaper
20	Ms. Sana Yakoub	Journalist at Teshreen Newspaper
21	Mr. Kasem Albaridi	Althawra Newspaper.
22	Mr. Nader Gazi	GCEA and reporter of the committee.
23	Ms. Gloria Mousa	Engineer at GCEA.
24	Eng. Mais Jarjanazi	GCEA.
25	Ms. Faten Tarboosh .	Engineer at GCEA
26	Mr. Mohannad Nadim	GCEA.
27	Mr. Walid Malas	Chamber of industry in Damascus
28	Mr. Moneer Jalanbo	Head of the Syrian Center for organic food researches

The following members were absent

No.	Name	Authority
1	Mr. Mazen Nafaa	Information Ministry.
2	Mr. Nazeeh Alkouri	Ministry of Culture.
3	Mr. Omar Alshalet	Head of chamber of Agriculture in Damascus
4	Ms. Nadera Alhousami	Homs Environmental Association
5	Ms. Abeer Alshemali	Youth Union
6	Ms. Elham Shtioui	GCEA

In the beginning of the Meeting the chairman welcomed the attendants

1. The head of the committee presented the strategy and the environmental action plan in Syria and identified the following items:
 - ❖ The general organization chart for GCEA and the Environmental protection and sustainable development council.
 - ❖ The functions of GCEA.
 - ❖ The Environmental problems and pressures in general.
 - ❖ Analysis of the Environmental situation in Syria.
 - ❖ The countermeasures taken in the field of Environmental monitoring and inspection especially the three fixed monitoring stations at three governorates to be the core for the Environmental Monitoring network in Syria, in addition to the existing projects and fixed and mobile laboratories in all DFEAs in Syria.
 - ❖ The actions taken to implement the report of state of Environment.
 - ❖ The investment projects in the 10th five years plan 2006-2010.
2. Dr. Nader Ghazi the director of public awareness directorate presented the structure and the functions of the directorate of public awareness and the actions taken by GCEA to activate the work of the DFEAs at the Governorates including the approval of the Minister of MOLAE and he emphasized the role of this national committee in spreading the environmental education and public awareness and achieve the integration in the efforts among the related agencies.
3. **Setting a plan for the work of the national committee of public awareness:**
It was agreed on submitting the written proposals from the members to be discussed in details in the next meeting.
4. **Members Discussions:**
The discussions focused on the following items:
 - The necessity of the participation of the Environmental NGOs in this committee which is responsible to conduct the public awareness program put by the Arab League in order to share the experience and coordinate the efforts between the governmental sector and the community to protect the Arabic Environment.
 - The attendants assured the weak coordination among the environmental NGOs in Syria and the assured setting annual integrated environmental plans and setting the work priorities.
 - The necessity of benefiting from other country experiences to set the National strategy for public awareness and the action plan for this committee.
 - Benefiting from the experience of other countries in applying the Environmental law depending on the discussions with the industrial activities as the first step then dialogue with penalties as second step then the adoption of the penalties in the final stage.
 - The experience of the Syrian Environment Association in eliminating the industrial pollution by using the theories (updating, status, behaviour) and the change is done through the re-educating the industrial activities, presenting

awareness to them and presenting solutions through the training and awareness courses to them.

- The necessity of the coordination between the Ministry of tourism and the Ministry of Local Administration and Environment especially when granting the licences from MOLAE.
- The necessity of coordination with the Ministry of Information to utilize the means of read, written, heard and watched information in the field of public awareness.

5. Proposals:

The members concluded to the following proposals:

- Corresponding with the Arab league to allow the presentation of the NGOs in Syria as members in the public awareness committee under the Arab League.
- Requesting Dr. Warka Barmada the president of the Syrian Environmental Association to make a presentation about the activities of the association in the next meeting.
- Adoption of National Strategy for public awareness by the participation of all committee members and resulting the action plan for the committee's work.
- Presenting to the members of the committee in advance the subjects to be discussed in the next meeting in advanced in order to have enough time to read and comment on them.,
- Asking the directorate of Public Awareness at GCEA to invite the Environmental NGOs for a meeting with GCEA to coordinate setting a suitable joint action plan.
- The next meeting will be set by the chairman and everybody will be informed in time.

Damascus /11/ 2006

Committee Reporter		Committee Chairman
Dr. Nader Ghazi		Dr. Akram alkouri
	Approved and ratified Minister of Local Administration and Environment	
	Eng. Helal Al-Atrach	

Syrian Arab Republic
 Ministry of Local Administration and Environment
 General Commission for Environmental Affairs

No: 9/m
 Date: 8th Feb 2006

The National committee for Public Awareness
 Minutes of Meeting /2/
 Dated on 1st Feb 2006

Depending on the Minister of MOLAE decision No./ 2051/ dated on 3rd Oct 2005 that is including the establishment of national committee for public awareness at the Ministry of Local Administration and Environment (MOLAE) and the General Commission for Environmental Affairs (GCEA) headed by Dr. Akram Alkhouri the general director of GCEA, and depending on the chairman invitation to the members,
 The meeting was held at the meeting room in GCEA at 11:00 am on 1st Feb 2006 attended by the following members

Attendants list of National Committee for public awareness

No.	Name	Authority and Job Description
1	Ms. Mouhamed Salem Kseeba	Chemist at Ministry of Industry.
2	Mr. Ahmad Alkawi	Engineer at Ministry of Tourism
3	Ms. Suha Nasar.	Engineer at Ministry of Transport.
4	Mr. Ali Aldahool .	Ministry of Education.
5	Ms. Hana Alhaj Ahmad	Ministry of Labor and Social Affaires.
6	Ms .Entesar Mardini	Ministry of Housing and Construction.
7	Mr. Hasan Allawi	General at Ministry of Interior
8	Mr. Nazeeh Alkouri	Ministry of Culture.
9	Mr. Ammar Gazali	Ministry of Information.
10	Ms. Mariam Meshta	General Commission for The Water Resources.
11	Mr. Mr. Souheel Fadel	The head of Environment Friends Association in Damascus
12	Mr. Mouhamed Naym Kadah	Sustainable Development and Environment Protection Association
13	Mr. Yaser Mouhamed	The Head of Sustainable Development and Environment Protection Association.
14	Mr. Sameer Alsafadi	Eng at Syrian Association for Environment
15	Mr. Hesham Alsatee	The head of Damascus Friends Association.
16	Ms. Souheer Alrayes	The head of Syrian Cost Association for Environment Protection
17	Mr. Gassan Shaheen	Dr, the head of Syrian Environment Protection Association.
18	Mr. Faysal Hamed	Dr, The Head of Syrian Association for Wild Life Protection.
19	Ms. Mayson Breemo	Dr, The head of National Association for Environmental Development /Aleppo .
20	Ms. Royat Yaseen	The Head of Environment Pioneers Association
21	Mr. Huseen Ahmad	The General Union for Workers Syndicates.
22	Mr. Adnan Atfa	Damascus and Damascus Countryside Industry Chamber.
23	Mr. Muneer Jalanbo	Chamber of Industry.
24	Ms. Abeer Alshamali	Youth Union.
25	Mr. Mowafek Dagga	General Commission for TV and Radio.
26	Ms .Kawkab Aldaya	Dr at The Womanly General Union.

27	Mr. Mishel Kayyat	Journalist at Albaath Newspaper
28	Mr. Kasem Albaridi	Althawra Newspaper.
29	Mr. Nader Gazi	Dr at GCEA.
30	Ms. Klopia Mousa	Engineer at GCEA.
31	Ms. Faten Tarboosh .	Engineer at GCEA
32	Ms. Souhela Salama	GCEA.
33	Ms. Mervat Bishmani.	Reporter at Ministry of Local Administration and Environment.

The following members were absent

No.	Name	Authority
1	Mr. Mazen Nafaa	Information Ministry.
2	Mr. Mouhamed Abd Kahwagi	Ministry of Agriculture and Agricultural Reforming
3	Mr. Omar Mohee Aldeen Hoori	Ministry of Religious Endowments.
4	Mr. Mouhamed Saeed Alhalabi	Dr at Syrian Arab Red Crescent.
5	Mr. Mouhseen Ali Mosa	Ministry of Oil
6	Mr. Nawar Almagoot	General Commission for TV and Radio.
7	Mr. Omar Alshalet	The head of Environment Association in Homs
8	Ms. Mays Jrjnazi	Engineer for GCEA
9	Mr. Feras Abeedo	Engineer for GCEA

In the beginning of the Meeting the chairman welcomed the attendants
The previous minutes of meeting was read by the chairman Dr. Akram Alkhouri and it was approved.

Then the meeting followed the agenda which included

- 1) Presentation about the public awareness survey in Syria and the plan for public awareness for the year 2006 within the capacity development for Environmental monitoring project:

Mr. Kazuyuki Sato the JICA Expert Team Member for public awareness presented the results of the survey including the following

- The concept of Risk Communication (informing the people about the hazards coming from chemical substances.)
- The Japanese experience in public awareness and Environmental Education.
- Tools of Risk Communications

The presentation of the capacity development project for public awareness of the year 2006 was delayed till the next meeting.

- 2) Presentation of National Proposal for Public Awareness:

The presentation was presented by Dr. Nader Ghazi the director of public awareness and being the reporter of this committee and it was including the followings:

- Special concepts and Identifications related to Environment and public awareness.
- The importance of the Environmental media and its goals.
- The goals of public awareness
- Properties of Environmental media and public awareness
- Factors of the special strategy related to public awareness.
- The outline of the special strategy related to public awareness.
- Setting a plan to implement the special strategy related to public awareness.
- Special goals for the implementation plan of special strategy related to public awareness.
- The routes of the special action plan for the public awareness.

- Important international organizations to cooperate in the field of public awareness.

3) The attendance discussed the following subjects

- Establishment of internal network among NGOs to coordinate the efforts of these NGOs in cooperation with GCEA.
- Issuance of seasonal newsletter by the national committee for public awareness showing the activities of the committee and NGOs.
- The partnership methods among public authorities, non governmental organizations and Environmental NGOs to reach to the personal level.
- Allocation of complaint mail box with hotline to receive everything by the citizens for the environmental problems
- The importance of the constructive criticism to achieve good environment.
- The proposal of the National strategy for public awareness.
- The importance of the media to distribute the public awareness among citizens and the bad action for some local newspapers regarding dealing with Environmental problems.

4) The participants concluded to the followings

1. Sending the proposal of the national action plan for the public awareness prepared by the directorate of public awareness at GCEA to the committee members to study it in advanced to be agreed on next meeting.
2. Instructing all types of media to take care for the Environment.
3. Following up the public awareness plan for the year 2006 within the capacity development project implemented b JICA for the next meeting.
4. Next meeting to be identified by the chairman of the committee and to be informed to each member.

Damascus /2/ 2006-02-26

Committee Reported		Committee Chairman
Dr. Nader Ghazi		Dr. Akram alkouri
	Approved and ratified Minister of Local Administration and Environment	
	Eng. Helal Al-Atrach	

Syrian Arab Republic
 Ministry of Local Administration and Environment
 General Commission for Environmental Affairs

No: 41/m

Date: 26th April 2006

The National committee for Public Awareness
 Minutes of Meeting /1/
 Dated on 26th April 2006

Depending on the Minister of MOLAE decision No./ 2051/ dated on 3rd Oct 2005 that is including the establishment of national committee for public awareness at the Ministry of Local Administration and Environment (MOLAE) and the General Commission for Environmental Affairs (GCEA) headed by Dr. Akram Alkhouri the general director of GCEA, and depending on the chairman invitation to the members,
 The meeting was held at the meeting room in GCEA at 11:00 am on 26th April 2005 attended by the following members:

No.	Name	Authority and Job Description
1	Mr. Ahmad Alkawi	Engineer at Ministry of Tourism
2	Ms. Suha Nasar.	Engineer at Ministry of Transport
3	Mr. Ali Aldahool .	Ministry of Education.
4	Ms. Hana Alhaj Ahmad	Ministry of Labor and Social Affaires.
5	Ms .Entesar Mardini	Ministry of Housing and Construction.
6	Eng. Mohsen Ali Mousa	Ministry of Oil and Mineral Resources
7	Mr. Nazeeh Alkouri	Ministry of Culture.
8	Ms. Mariam Meshta	General Commission for Water Resources.
9	Ms .Kawkab Aldaya	Dr at The Womanly General Union.
10	Mr. Moneer Jalanbo	Head of the Syrian Center for organic food researches
11	Dr. Mohammed Saeid Halabi	Syrian Red Crescent Organization
12	Ms. Nadera Alhousami	Homs Environmental Association
13	Mr. Mr. Souheel Fadel	The head of Environment Friends Association in Damascus
14	Mr. Naeim Qaddah	Sustainable Development and Environment Protection Association
15	Mr. Sameer Alsafadi	Syrian Association for Environment
16	Mr. Hesham Alsatee	The head of Damascus Friends Association.
17	Ms. Mayson Breemo	Dr, The head of National Association for Environmental Development /Aleppo .
18	Ms. Souheer Alrayes	The head of Syrian Cost Association for Environment Protection
19	Ms. Royat Yaseen	The Head of Environment Pioneers Association
20	Ms. Sana Yakoub	Journalist at Teshreen Newspaper
21	Mr. Kasem Albaridi	Althawra Newspaper.
22	Ms. Mervat Bishmani.	Reporter at Ministry of Local Administration and Environment.
23	Mr. Nader Gazi	GCEA and reporter of the committee.
24	Ms. Gloria Mousa	Engineer at GCEA.
25	Eng. Ma'an Abli	Engineer at GCEA.
26	Ms. Faten Tarboosh .	Engineer at GCEA
27	Eng. Mais Jarjanazi	GCEA.
28	Ms. Elham Shtioui	GCEA
29	Ms. Souhila Salama	GCEA

The following members were absent

No.	Name	Authority
1	Mr. Mouhamed Salem Kseeba	Chemist at Ministry of Industry.
2	Mr. Hasan Allawi	General at Ministry of Interior
3	Eng. Mohammed Abd Qahwaji	Ministry of Agriculture
4	Mr. Omar Hourri	Ministry of Awqaf
5	Ms. Abeer Alshamali	Youth Union.
6	Mr. Huseen Ahmad	Labor Union
7	Mr. Farouk Kahwaji	Pioneer Union
8	Mr. Nawar Almaghout	General Commission for TV and Radio.
9	Mr. Mowafek Dagga	General Commission for TV and Radio.
10	Mr. Mishel Kayyat	Journalist at Albaath Newspaper
11	Mr. Omar Alshalet	Head of chamber of Agriculture in Damascus
12	Mr. Baha Eddin Hasan	Chamber of Commerce in Damascus
13	Mr. Gassan Shaheen	Dr, the head of Syrian Environment Protection Association.
14	Dr. Yaser Mohammed	Head of Sustainable Development and Environment Protection Association
15	Mr. Faysal Hamed	Dr, The Head of Syrian Association for Wild Life Protection.
16	Dr. Warka Barmada	The head of Syrian Environmental Association

The meeting also was attended by the followings:

No.	Name	Authority
1	Mr. Ammar Gazali	Ministry of Information.
2	Chemist Omar Aldahhak	Ministry of Oil
3	Dr. Walid Alkhani	Environment Friends Association in Damascus
4	Mr. Mohammed Eido	Syrian Association for Environment
5	Eng. Loai Suliman	General Commission for TV and Radio
6	Mr. Bassam Ammar	Journalist at Albaath Newspaper

After welcoming the attendants, the chairman read the previous M/M No.2 and it was approved by the members then the agenda covered the following items:

1. The Proposal for the National Strategy for Public Awareness presented by the directorate of public awareness at GCEA.
The proposal of the strategy was presented to the attendants by Dr. Nader Ghazi the director of the directorate of public awareness at GCEA, the strategy was discussed and some modifications were entered then it was approved by the members. The modifications concentrated for the formulation of the definitions related to the basic concepts within the strategy and rearranging some items to be comprehensive in the plans and programs that might be resulting from.
2. setting the action plan of the committee:
The setting of the action plan of the committee was postponed to the next meeting due to the limitation of the time.
3. Discussion and proposals of the members
 - The members welcomed the proposal of the chairman Dr. Akram Alkhouri to cooperate with the Ministry of Interior to allow the members of the Environmental NGOs to monitor the pollution resulting from the car gust at the streets and sending reports for this monitoring to the Ministry of interior to take the required actions and issue penalties for the violators in order to ensure the role of the Environmental NGOs and the local communities in solving the environmental problems and the restoration of the natural environmental balance system.

- Utilization of the Media to follow up the environmental problems and issues and activation of the decrees issued in this regard.
- The full Media coverage for the activities of the National committee of Public Awareness.
- The communication between the National committee for public awareness with the DFEAs and NGOs was proposed which is the function of GCEA and utilizing the Internet to exchange the information and spreading the environmental awareness.
- A proposal to add an environmental observatory station through news headlines through the TV.
- Follow up the recommendations resulting from this committee to be implemented by special decrees and regulations by MOLAE.
- Informing the national committee for public awareness about the implementation of the recommendations resulted from the committee which is related to NGOs.

The committee decided to formulate a special committee in order to reformulate the proposal of the National strategy of public awareness which was presented by the directorate of public awareness at GCEA and this committee should finalize its work within the next coming ten days. Members of the special committee are

No.	Name	Authority
1	Mr. Nader Gazi	GCEA and reporter of the committee.
2	Ms. Suha Nasar.	Engineer at Ministry of Transport
3	Mr. Ali Aldahool .	Ministry of Education.
4	Mr. Mohammed Eido	Syrian Association for Environment
5	Mr. Kasem Albaridi	Althawra Newspaper.

Damascus 26 /04/ 2006

Committee Reporter		Committee Chairman
Dr. Nader Ghazi		Dr. Akram alkouri
	Approved and ratified Minister of Local Administration and Environment Eng. Helal Al-Atrach	

No: 38/m
 Date: 30th May 2006

The National committee for Public Awareness
 Minutes of Meeting /4/
 Dated on 30th May 2006

Depending on the Minister of MOLAE decision No./ 2051/ dated on 3rd Oct 2005 that is including the establishment of national committee for public awareness at the Ministry of Local Administration and Environment (MOLAE) and the General Commission for Environmental Affairs (GCEA) headed by Dr. Akram Alkhouri the general director of GCEA, and depending on the chairman invitation to the members,

The meeting was held at the meeting room in GCEA at 11:00 am on 30th May 2006 attended by the following members

Attendants list of National Committee for public awareness

No.	Name	Authority and Job Description
1	Mr. Mouhamed Salem Kseeba	Chemist at Ministry of Industry.
2	Ms. Mariam Meshta	General Commission for The Water Resources.
3	Mr. Ali Aldahool .	Ministry of Education.
4	Ms. Hana Alhaj Ahmad	Ministry of Labor and Social Affaires.
5	Ms. Mervat Bishmani.	Reporter at Ministry of Local Administration and Environment.
6	Mr. Yaser Mouhamed	The Head of Sustainable Development and Environment Protection Association.
7	Ms. Nadera Alhousami	Homs Environmental Association
8	Ms. Mayson Breemo	Dr, The head of National Association for Environmental Development /Aleppo .
9	Mr. Naeim Qaddah	Sustainable Development and Environment Protection Association
10	Mr. Sameer Alsafadi	Eng at Syrian Association for Environment
11	Mr. Hesham Alsatee	The head of Damascus Friends Association.
12	Dr. Mohammed Saeid Halabi	Syrian Red Crescent Organization
13	Mr. Huseen Ahmad	Labor Union
14	Mr. Farouk Kahwaji	Pioneer Union
15	Mr. Mowafek Dagga	General Commission for TV and Radio.
16	Mr. Nader Ghazi	Dr at GCEA.
17	Ms. Kloria Mousa	Engineer at GCEA.
18	Eng. Ma'an Abli	Engineer at GCEA.
19	Mr. Majd Khaddour	Labor Union
20	Mr. Mohammed Eido	Syrian Association for Environment

Attendants list of National Committee for public awareness

At the beginning of the meeting the previous M/M No3 was read and it was approved. As for the recommendations mentioned in the third meting, Dr. Nader Ghazi the director of the directorate of public awareness at GCEA pointed out the followings:

1. For the cooperation with the Ministry of Interior regarding the participation of the NGOs members in monitoring the pollution resulting from the vehicles gust in the field and reporting to ministry of interior in order for accountability of the violators, the Minister of MOLAE sent a letter to the Minister of Interior regarding this matter.

2. The Minister sent letters to the governors in order to formulate sub committees for public awareness in the DFEAs at the governorates.
3. The GCEA has built a web site in order to be utilized for public awareness.

Later the main item for this meeting which is the approval of the National strategy of public awareness was discussed.

- Dr. Nader presented the report presented to the General Director of GCEA through the special committee to reformulate the strategy project and it was approved for that report with the adoption of the education and Environmental Education principals which are adopted by the Ministry of Education in order to be submitted to the meeting of high council for Environmental protection and sustainable development in order to be ratified.

- The Director of the directorate of Public awareness at GCEA Dr. Nader Ghazi presented for the members the agenda for the central celebration of the international day for Environment which is going to be held in Deir Ezzor under the approved title by the UNEP" Don't leave the desertificated areas" under the prontag of the Minister of MOLAE and it will include the following activities:

1. Public awareness campaigns including the distribution of brochures and stickers having the environmental slogans in all entrances and exits of Deir Ezzor.
 2. Making context with the normal people in cooperation with the Syrian TV regarding this issue.
 3. Cleansing campaigns in cooperation with Youth Union
 4. holding a festival at the culture center in Deir Ezzor including the followings:
 - displaying an Environmental play for the students of Deir Ezzor
 - Environmental song for the kinder garden kids
 - Show of Environmental problems photos
 - Awarding some advanced students in the field of Environment
 - Holding an Environmental Exhibition
 - Scientific lectures regarding this occasion
 5. Holding river boat racing.
 6. Bicycle show which is holding environmental slogans
- The Director of the directorate of Public awareness at GCEA Dr. Nader Ghazi mentioned about the cooperation with the youth Union especially after appointing him as the director for the youth Environmental club and he mentioned that he is preparing the Environmental work Manual which was approved and adopted by the Youth Union.
- Dr. Maysoun Bremo the head of the National Association for Environmental Development presented the preparation they are doing for the festival of the environmental child festival which is expected to be held in October this year.

The attendants concluded to the followings:

1. the approval on the national strategy for public awareness and they authorized the directorate of public awareness at GCEA to do the required steps to adopt this strategy by the high council for Environmental protection and sustainable development.
2. Asking one of the NGOs to present their activities in the next meeting.
3. The appointment of the next meeting will be fixed by chairman.

Damascus /05 2006-02-26

Committee Reported		Committee Chairman
Dr. Nader Ghazi		Dr. Akram alkouri
	Approved and ratified Minister of Local Administration and Environment	
	Eng. Helal Al-Atrach	

Syrian Arab Republic
 Ministry of Local Administration and Environment
 General Commission for Environmental Affairs

No: 62/m
 Date: 16th Nov 2006

The National committee for Public Awareness
 Minutes of Meeting /5/
 Dated on 3rd Oct 2006

Depending on the Minister of MOLAE decision No./ 2051/ dated on 3rd Oct 2005 that is including the establishment of national committee for public awareness at the Ministry of Local Administration and Environment (MOLAE) and the General Commission for Environmental Affairs (GCEA) headed by Dr. Akram Alkhouri the general director of GCEA, and depending on the chairman invitation to the members,
 The meeting was held at the meeting room in GCEA at 11:00 am on 3rd Oct 2006 attended by the following members

Attendants list of National Committee for public awareness

No.	Name	Authority and Job Description
1	Mr. Mouhamed Salem Kseeba	Chemist at Ministry of Industry.
2	Mr. Ahmad Alkawi	Engineer at Ministry of Tourism
3	Ms. Suha Nasar.	Engineer at Ministry of Transport
4	Mr. Ali Aldahool .	Ministry of Education.
5	Ms. Hana Alhaj Ahmad	Ministry of Labor and Social Affaires.
6	Ms .Entesar Mardini	Ministry of Housing and Construction.
7	Mr. Nazeeh Alkouri	Ministry of Culture.
8	Mr. Mouhamed Abd Kahwagi	Ministry of Agriculture and Agricultural Reforming
9	Mr. Mouhseen Ali Mosa	Ministry of Oil
10	Ms. Mariam Meshta	General Commission for Water Resources.
11	Mr. Sameer Alsafadi	Eng at Syrian Association for Environment
12	Mr. Hesham Alsatee	The head of Damascus Friends Association.
13	Mr. Gassan Shaheen	Dr, the head of Syrian Environment Protection Association.
14	Ms. Mayson Breemo	Dr, The head of National Association for Environmental Development /Aleppo .
15	Mr. Baha Eddin Hasan	Chamber of Commerce in Damascus
16	Ms. Royat Yaseen	The Head of Environment Pioneers Association
17	Mr. Huseen Ahmad	Labor Union
18	Dr. Mohammed Saeid Halabi	Syrian Red Crescent Organization
19	Mr. Farouk Kahwaji	Pioneer Union
20	Dr. Fares Shokair	Environment Friends Association in Damascus
21	Ms .Kawkab Aldaya	Dr at The Womanly General Union.
22	Ms. Sana Yakoub	Journalist at Teshreen Newspaper
23	Mr. Mishel Kayyat	Journalist at Albaath Newspaper
24	Mr. Kasem Albaridi	Althawra Newspaper.
25	Mr. Nader Ghazi	Director of Public Awareness at GCEA.
26	Ms. Kloria Mousa	Engineer at GCEA.
27	Ms. Faten Tarboosh .	Engineer at GCEA
28	Ms. Mais Jarjanazi	Engineer at GCEA
29	Mr. Firas Ebido	Engineer at GCEA
30	Ms. Elham Shtioui	GCEA
31	Ms. Mervat Bishmani.	Reporter at Ministry of Local Administration and Environment.

The following members were absent

No.	Name	Authority
1	Mr. Mazen Nafaa	Information Ministry.
2	Ms. Souheer Alrayes	The head of Syrian Cost Association for Environment Protection
3	Dr. Adnan Atfeh	Chamber of Industry in Damascus and Damascus countryside
4	Mr. Moneer Jalanbo	Head of the Syrian Center for organic food researches
5	Ms. Wesal Qaddah	Youth Union
6	Mr. Naeim Qaddah	Sustainable Development and Environment Protection Association
7	Mr. Faysal Hamed	Dr, The Head of Syrian Association for Wild Life Protection.
8	Mr. Mowafek Dagga	General Commission for TV and Radio.
9	Mr. Omar Hourri	Ministry of Awqaf
10	Dr. Yaser Mohammed	Head of Sustainable Development and Environment Protection Association
11	Mr. Omar Alshalet	Head of chamber of Agriculture in Damascus
12	Ms. Nadera Alhousami	Homs Environmental Association
13	Mr. Hasan Allawi	General at Ministry of Interior
14	Mr. Nawar Almaghout	General Commission for TV and Radio.
15	Mr. Mohammed Eido	Syrian Association for Environment

The meeting contained the followings:

1. Reading the M/M of the previous meeting No.4 by the chairman and then it was adopted and approved.
 2. discussions of the Agenda which has the followings:
 - 1) The Celebration of the Arabic Day for Environment which will be on the 14th Oct each year:
 - The Central festival will be in Salamieh city in Hama Governorate under the prontag of the Minister of MOLAE under the title "Deserts and sustainable development" and it will include the followings:
 - 1- Opening Ceremony having the speech of the Minister and supporting agencies.
 - 2- Environmental drawing exhibition
 - 3- Environmental plays by youth union and pioneer union
 - 4- Cleansing campaign in the main square of the city.
 - 5- Planting trees in a selected area.
 - The decided activities by each governorate
- Each governorate decided to conduct a special celebration day and the DFEAs will report about their activities to GCEA which will prepare the final report which will be sent to the Arab league and to the UNEP about the activities of the celebration in this day.
- While in Damascus:
1. The Environmental NGOs will monitor the pollution coming from the traffic in cooperation of the traffic police, the Damascus Environmental friends association and Syrian Environmental association will participate in this activity and the media will cover this activity. Mr. Mr. Kasem Albaridi, Mr. Mishel Kayyat and Ms. Sana Yakoub will conduct this mission because they work in the media sector and they are members in this committee.
 2. GCEA and Women Union will conduct a seminar under the title" all of us are responsible for the Environmental Education" on the 17th of Oct 2006 at the culture center in Darraya City in DAMC.

2) Presentation of the Experience of the Environment Pioneer Association:
The presentation was made by Ms. Royat Yasin the board member of this association and it was including the followings:

1. The establishment of the association in 2005
2. The implemented activities by the association of Environment pioneer
 - Setting cultural and awareness plan including environmental lectures at the cultural center in Jaramana city.
 - The association established three environmental projects applied in Jaramana city as follow:
 - 1- The first project: visiting 1000 apartment in Jaramana and distributing questionnaire and environmental brochure in addition to a plant and each apartment visited a sticker is put on its door.
 - 2- The second project: the car is a friend to the Environment, brochures were distributed with some Environmental stickers related to the drivers.
 - 3- The third project: the partnership against pollution, in which some awareness for the commercial activities and the industrial activities and in this project a questionnaire was distributed.
3. Preparation for the issuance of periodical newsletter issued each tow weeks having 18 pages having the following parts: opening, news, varieties, environmental report with photos, activities of the national committee for public awareness, sports, entertainment, etc.
Mr. Baha Eddin Hasan the member from the chamber of commerce showed the interest of the chamber in supporting such activities especially related to the public awareness.

3) Proposals

The members assured the following proposals:

1. The importance of the issuance of the Environmental Newsletter by the National Committee for Public Awareness.
2. Assuring the importance of the celebration in the tree day.
3. The importance of establishing Environmental Police to follow up the implementation of the Environmental Laws.
4. Presentation about the activities of the NGOs in each meeting for full coordination and cooperation.
5. The necessity for setting action plan for this committee according the national strategy for public awareness.
6. Next meeting will be fixed by the chairman

Damascus 3 /10 2006

Committee Reported		Committee Chairman
Dr. Nader Ghazi		Dr. Akram alkouri
	Approved and ratified Minister of Local Administration and Environment	
	Eng. Helal Al-Atrach	

Syrian Arab Republic
 Ministry of Local Administration and Environment
 General Commission for Environmental Affairs

No: 17/m
 Date: 18th March 2007

The National committee for Public Awareness
 Minutes of Meeting /6/
 Dated on 6th March 2007

Depending on the Minister of MOLAE decision No./ 2051/ dated on 3rd Oct 2005 that is including the establishment of national committee for public awareness at the Ministry of Local Administration and Environment (MOLAE) and the General Commission for Environmental Affairs (GCEA) headed by Dr. Akram Alkhouri the general director of GCEA, and depending on the chairman invitation to the members,
 The meeting was held at the meeting room in GCEA at 11:00 am on 6th March 2007 attended by the following members.

Attendants list of National Committee for public awareness

No.	Name	Authority and Job Description
1	Ms .Entesar Mardini	Ministry of Housing and Construction.
2	Mr. Ali Aldahool .	Ministry of Education.
3	Mr. Riad Azzarqa	Ministry of Oil
4	Mr. Mazen Naffa	Ministry of Information
5	Ms. Mariam Meshta	General Commission for Water Resources.
6	Ms. Souheer Alrayes	The head of Syrian Cost Association for Environment Protection
7	Mr. Mishel Kayyat	Journalist at Albaath Newspaper
8	Mr. Kasem Albaridi	Alhawra Newspaper.
9	Mr. Baha Eddin Hasan	Chamber of Commerce in Damascus
10	Ms. Royat Yaseen	The Head of Environment Pioneers Association
11	Ms. Mayson Breemo	Dr, The head of National Association for Environmental Development /Aleppo .
12	Dr. Mohammed Saeid Halabi	Syrian Red Crescent Organization
13	Ms. Amira Kezbar	Pioneer Union
14	Mr. Mohammed Nadim Saeid	Lattakia Environment Friends Association
15	Mr. Sameer Alsafadi	Eng at Syrian Association for Environment
16	Eng. Riad Kabekly	Sustainable Development and Environment Protection Association
17	Mr. Hesham Alsatee	The head of Damascus Friends Association.
18	Mr. Sohil Fadel	Environment Friends Association in Damascus
19	Ms. Mervat Bishmani.	Reporter at Ministry of Local Administration and Environment.
20	Dr. Nader Ghazi	Director of Public Awareness at GCEA.
21	Ms. Kloria Mousa	Engineer at GCEA.
22	Mr. Maan Abli	Engineer at GCEA.
23	Mr. Firas Ebido	Engineer at GCEA
24	Mr. Firas Ebido	Engineer at GCEA
25	Ms. Mais Jarjanazi	Engineer at GCEA
26	Ms. Faten Tarboosh .	Engineer at GCEA
27	Mr. Ayman Alzaqout	GCEA
28	Ms. Elham Shtioui	GCEA

The meeting was started by an opening speech by the head of the National Committee for Public Awareness Dr. Akram Al-Kouri who welcome the attendants and emphasized the cooperation and coordination between GCEA and the environmental NGOs, he also assured that GCEA is continuing to present all the support required to NGOs to get the grant aid by the donors.

Then the attendants listened to the previous M/M No. 5 and agreed on the contents, then the members discusses the proposal of the directorate of public awareness regarding the action plan of the National Committee for public awareness and they reached to the following points:

1- Objectives of the Action Plan:

The plan is aiming to achieve the mandate which is mentioned in the formulation decree of this committee No.2051 dated on 3rd Oct 2005 by the Minister of MOLAE which has the following items:

- Participation in the Environmental Education process which is conducted by Ministry of Education and working on spreading the public awareness for all society groups to develop the environmental behavior for the people in all types (Knowledge, consciousness and skills).
- Follow up for the work of the public awareness committees at DFEAs through the directorate of public awareness at GCEA.
- Follow up the procedures on the Arabic level through the Arab League especially the council of the Arabic Ministers for Environment.
- Utilizing all types of Media to reflect the environmental situation and solving the environmental problems or eliminating them to prevent any new problems to achieve the sustainable development.
- Participation in all environmental activities which is held by the related agencies and working to achieve their goals.
- Working to produce video tapes, books, brochures, public awareness publications and distributing them to the citizens through all types of media.

2- Executive Procedures

Activities	Reference and coordination agency	Cooperative agencies	Requirements
1.Participation in the national projects for public awareness and environmental education. 2. Field visits 3. Meetings and seminars 4. cleansing campaigns 5. Environmental exhibitions 6. Participation in all media programs. 7. Participation in daily newspapers even the weekly environmental page. 8. publication of environmental bulletin issued by the National committee for public awareness. 9. Series of environmental education 10. Movies for public awareness and inserting the environmental ideas in the	- MOLAE - GCEA - Directorate of Public Awareness at GCEA - National Committee for Public Awareness	- Public organizations - Governmental authorities - Associations and Unions. - Chambers of industry, commerce and agriculture. - Environmental NGOs - International Organizations.	Financial support by MOLAE and related agencies who cooperate and commercial and industrial activities

Activities	Reference and coordination agency	Cooperative agencies	Requirements
TV programs in order to show the importance of spreading the public awareness			

3- The outlines of the Environmental public awareness action plan

- The pollution of the environment for all components (water, air and soil) with different types of pollution such physical, radioactive, noise, chemical and biological.
- Keeping the environment and development through (Natural resources, environmental balance, forestation, natural cycles and their importance to keep the Nature).
- Development of the positive environmental behavior towards the environment
 - Cooperation to solve the environmental problems
 - Forestation and its importance.
 - Cleansing is mirror of civilization
 - Taking care of public and private parks.
 - Protection of natural resources from degradation.
 - Protection of sea shores, lakes and resorts.

4- The Schedule:

The schedule is set to implement the activities which is included in the action plan in coordination and cooperation between the reference authority and cooperative agencies after identifying the subjects, problems and environmental issues which will be adopted depending on the action plan and other things recommended by the committee members.

5- Then Dr. Soheer Al-Rayes gave the committee a quick view about the Syrian Cost Association for Environment Protection as following

- The Association was established in 2004
- The association is represented in following national committees
 - The National committee for public awareness with MOLAE
 - The National committee for desertification with MOLAE
 - The National committee for biodiversity with MOLAE
 - The National committee for climate changes with MOLAE
 - The national committee to finance small projects /UNEP/GEF
- The president and members of the association participated in most workshops and environmental seminars which was held with different ministries such as MOLAE (the international conference about the woman role in the desertification combat in Beijing, China) and SPC such as:
 - Campaign for the cleansing of Saladin castle
 - Distribution of environmental brochures for the schools.
 - Producing a documented film for the importance of Aroad island.
 - Setting the priorities of the environmental work for the costal area in Syria.
 - Studying the law of NGOs in cooperation with UNEP and FIRDOS NGO.
 - Participation in the regional project for the integrated administration for the wastes of olive oil with SPC.
 - The workshop for the accreditation of the manual of POPs with MOLAE.
 - Preparation of the national strategy for sustainable development with MOLAE and FIRDOS NGO.
 - Training course for the municipal activities and the local community on the aspects of sustainable development with MOLAE and FIRDOS NGO.
 - The role of the Syrian family in the social work with the Syrian commission for family affairs.

- Training on the safe dispose of the industrial waste and clean development methods with MOLAE.
- The national action plan to protect the sea from being polluted from land resources with MOLAE.
- The Seminar on POPs.
- The Coast day.
- Cooperation with other environmental NGOs through seminars related to the environment (Environment Friends in Hama, Environment Protection association in Sweida, Environment protection association in Idlib).
- Setting the draft report about the POPs condition in the costal area in order to prepare for an activity in the costal zone about this matter by the beginning of 2007.

6- Proposals:

The attendants finalized the following proposals:

1. The importance of issuing non periodical environmental newsletter by the national committee of public awareness. Mr. Baha Eddin Hasan mentioned that the chamber of commerce will cover the cost of this newsletter.
2. Formulation of small committee from the members (Dr. Nader Ghazi, Dr. Maysoun Bremo, Dr. Mohammed Saeid Alhalbi, Mr. Mazen Naffa, Mr. Michel Khayat, Mr. Ali Aldahoul, Mr. Mohamed Nadim Saeid and Mr. Kasem Bridi) which has the following mandate:
 - Discussion of the proposal of the public awareness newsletter by the directorate of public awareness which will be issued by the national committee.
 - Preparation of the document (T.O.R) of the National program to enhance the capacities in the field of public awareness.
3. The importance of coordination between MOLAE and Ministry of information to produce environmental films and prepare programs in cooperation with specialists in the environmental field.
4. identifying the schedule of next meeting by the president of the committee.

Damascus 6/3/2007

Committee Reported		Committee Chairman
Dr. Nader Ghazi		Dr. Akram alkouri
	Approved and ratified Minister of Local Administration and Environment	
	Eng. Helal Al-Atrach	

Syrian Arab Republic
 Ministry of Local Administration and Environment
 General Commission for Environmental Affairs

No: 34/m
 Date: 6th June 2007

The National committee for Public Awareness
 Minutes of Meeting /7/
 Dated on 22nd May 2007

Depending on the Minister of MOLAE decision No./ 2051/ dated on 3rd Oct 2005 that is including the establishment of national committee for public awareness at the Ministry of Local Administration and Environment (MOLAE) and the General Commission for Environmental Affairs (GCEA) headed by Dr. Akram Alkhouri the general director of GCEA, and depending on the chairman invitation to the members,
 The meeting was held at the meeting room in GCEA at 11:00 am on 22nd May 2007 attended by the following members

No.	Name	Authority and Job Description
1	Ms .Entesar Mardini	Ministry of Housing and Construction.
2	Mr. Ali Aldahool .	Ministry of Education.
3	Chemist Omar Aldahhak	Ministry of Oil
4	Mr. Hesham Alsatee	The head of Damascus Friends Association.
5	Eng. Rihan Khattab	Ministry of transport
6	Mr. Ahmad Alkawi	Ministry of Tourism
7	Mr. Mishel Kayyat	Journalist at Albaath Newspaper
8	Mr. Kasem Albaridi	Althawra Newspaper.
9	Mr. Baha Eddin Hasan	Chamber of Commerce in Damascus
10	Dr. Kawkab Aldayeh	Women Union
11	Ms. Mayson Breemo	Dr, The head of National Association for Environmental Development /Aleppo .
12	Ms. Wesal Qaddah	Youth Union
13	Ms. Amira Kezbar	Pioneer Union
14	Mr. Mohammed Nadim Saeid	Lattakia Environment Friends Association
15	Mr. Naeim Qaddah	Expert at UNDP
16	Eng. Riad Kabekly	Sustainable Development and Environment Protection Association
17	Mr. Sohil Fadel	Environment Friends Association in Damascus
18	Dr. Nader Ghazi	Director of Public Awareness at GCEA.
19	Mr. Maan Abli	Engineer at GCEA.
20	Mr. Firas Ebido	Engineer at GCEA
21	Ms. Mais Jarjanazi	Engineer at GCEA
22	Ms. Elham Shtioui	GCEA

Attendants list of National Committee for public awareness

The meeting was started by an opening speech by the head of the National Committee for Public Awareness Dr. Akram Al-Kouri who welcome the attendants and conveyed his congratulations to Mr. Baha Eddin Hasan for being elected as a parliament member again and he emphasized on the role of the parliament members efforts on the National level to raise the environmental awareness and overcoming all the obstacles for the development through the environmental committee at the Parliament, in reply Mr. Hasan thanked the attendants for the congratulations and he assured that he is making efforts to achieve the goals of the National Committee for Public Awareness especially and to solve all the environmental problems through his membership in the parliament, he also mentioned about the importance of the field work for the environment and the necessity of communication with all stakeholders of

the environment and the decision makers to achieve the goals for a better environmental future and he also mentioned about his efforts to support the issuance of the newsletter for public awareness which seeks to utilize all the national experience for a better environment.

Then the committee started the meeting as follow:

- Reading the M/M No. 6 and approving it.
- Then the agenda was containing the followings
 - 1) Discussing what has the special committee resulted from the public awareness committee has achieved in the field of the issuance of newsletter and the capacity development for Environmental Monitoring project at DFEAs. The director of public awareness directorate at GCEA explained to the members what has been achieved by the special committee for two meetings about the discussion of the proposal of issuing the newsletter and proposal of the capacity development project regarding the action plan of public awareness for the industrial sector. The attendants approved the issuance of the newsletter and Mr. Baha Eddin Hasan mentioned that he will finance the cost of issuance, and as for the proposal of the capacity development project, the attendants requested a hard copy of this proposal in order to study it because it is very important on the National level and they agreed that the coming meeting they can approve it.
 - 2) The preparations of the celebration of the international day for Environment was shown and it was mentioned that the title is the climate changes, all governorates will have celebrations through the DFEAs in coordination with the related agencies, as well as a central celebration will be held at the cultural center in Tartus having the following items:
 - Environmental Songs for the Youth Union branch in Tartus.
 - Songs and play for the Pioneer Union in branch in Tartus.
 - A special item for the kids of the kinder gardens of the women union.
 - A play for Albayader team titled "Environmental Wedding".
 - The red crescent association members will distribute brochures with environmental logo and words.
 - An environmental seminar in the cultural center about the climate changes in cooperation with the engineering syndicate branch in Tartus.
 - Participation in the environmental seminars at the summer camps of both pioneer and youth unions.
 - Tartus city council will conduct a cleansing campaign with the participation of Tartus DFEA staff wearing cloths having the logo of the event.

Also it was mentioned the international celebration for the environment day will be held in Trosø city in Norway..

Finally the attendants assured the follow up of issuing the newsletter and to implement the recommendations of the proposal of the capacity development project in the field of public awareness.

Committee Reported

Dr. Nader Ghazi

Damascus 6/6/2007
Committee Chairman

Dr. Akram alkouri

Approved and ratified
Minister of Local
Administration and
Environment

Eng. Helal Al-Atrach