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Toward a PRIDE NGO Program

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The objective of the Project in Development and the Environment (PRIDE) is to help the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID) design and implement programs that foster the agency's environmental and natural resources strategy for sustainable economic growth in the Near East and Eastern Europe.

PRIDE provides AID and participating countries with advisory assistance, training, and information services in four program areas: (1) strategic planning, (2) environmental policy analysis, (3) private sector initiatives, and (4) environmental information, education, communication, and institutional strengthening.

The project is being implemented by a consortium selected through open competition in 1991. Chemonics International is the prime contractor; subcontractors include RCG/Hagler, Bailly, Inc.; Science Applications International Corporation; Capital Systems Group, Inc.; Environomics, Inc.; Industrial Economics, Inc.; Lincoln University; and Resource Management International, Inc. In addition, AID has entered into a cooperative agreement with the World Environment Center to support implementation of PRIDE.

The opinions expressed in this paper are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the positions of the sponsoring agency or contractors.

Toward a PRIDE NGO Program

by
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May 1994

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TOWARD A PRIDE NGO PROGRAM

A. Background

A1. Why PRIDE Should Have an NGO Program

U.S. experience shows that NGOs are critical to building and sustaining support for conscientious and technically sound environmental resource management.

There are three central players in environmental resource management: government, the private sector, and the public as represented organizationally by NGOs. PRIDE has programs to expand the capabilities of the first two players; it is now time to devote PRIDE resources to the third.

As with government and the private sector, expanding the capabilities of NGOs multiplies the environmental benefits of PRIDE resources. It does so by taking advantage of current NGO activism and by increasing the effectiveness and scope of future NGO activities.

A2. Available PRIDE Resources to Support an NGO Program

Personnel. Supported by the project administrator and project assistants, one of PRIDE's three core staff members could take overall responsibility for a PRIDE NGO program and devote a reasonable amount of time to it. In addition, PRIDE can draw on Chemonics and subcontractors for technical specialists.

Technical assistance capabilities. PRIDE technical assistance expertise covers the following fields:

- environmental sciences and engineering
- private sector development
- information/education/communications (IEC)
- institutional development
- economic analysis
- health risk analysis
- policy analysis
- strategy development
- linkages with U.S. environmental entities and resources
- workshop/conference development and implementation

PRIDE is not equipped to provide training courses, management training, guidance in obtaining donor funding, or other assistance that could be useful for NGOs.

Funds. PRIDE core funds available for new initiatives are relatively modest.

Time. The remaining PRIDE LOP is about 2.5 years.

B. Findings of PRIDE Analyses

B1. About NE Environmental NGOs

Arab environmental NGOs are active in all four NE countries where PRIDE works. At a December 1993 Arab NGO conference on urban environmental issues, PRIDE obtained information on approximately 40 NGOs whose interests and activities are either fully or partially focused on environmental issues. Nearly half of these were Egyptian NGOs; Jordan and Morocco were each represented by four NGOs, and Tunisia was represented by two NGOs. In addition, one Palestinian participant attended the conference on behalf of an NGO in Jerusalem.

The environmental issues of most interest to the NGOs participating in the Cairo conference included "brown" issues such as water quality, air pollution, and solid waste management, "green" issues such as tree planting and urban green space development, and environmental education and public awareness. Very few were focused on a single issue. All information that PRIDE obtained from NGOs participating in the Cairo conference is included in the PRIDE report on this conference, which is attached as an annex.

PRIDE does not have information about other environmental NGOs that we know exist in these countries. These include the National Association for the Protection of the Environment (president: Leila Takla) in Egypt, the Maghreb Forum for the Environment in Morocco, El Ard in the West Bank, the Tunisian Association for the Protection of Nature and the Environment, and others.

B2. Needs of NE Environmental NGOs

Through the conference discussions and their responses to a PRIDE questionnaire, NGO representatives attending the Cairo conference indicated they would find technical assistance or training most useful in the following areas:

- Organizing twinning arrangements with U.S. NGOs
- Organizing regional meetings of NGOs on specific environmental issues (such as water quality or air pollution)
- Preparing funding requests for donors and managing donor funding
- Developing and implementing environmental education campaigns
- Organizational, human, and financial resource management
- Cooperating with local government agencies on urban environmental projects

The NGO representatives also expressed a need for assistance in developing and implementing environmental projects. They devoted a fair amount of time to identifying the most important elements of successful projects, such as developing a feasible project concept and attainable objectives, selecting and training project leaders and staff, gathering information, managing finances, mobilizing community participation, and monitoring and evaluating project activities. The participants also expressed a strong interest in developing a communications network to enable Arab environmental NGOs to share information with each other and to communicate with other environmental organizations.

B3. Status of Current Mission NGO Programs

Morocco. USAID/Morocco does not have a specific project to support NGOs or to address environmental issues. However, the mission has a buy-in to PRIDE through which it provides environmental technical assistance to its ongoing projects in other sectors. Under this buy-in, the mission intends to develop an environmental strategy to focus and strengthen these efforts. Rick Scott has expressed an interest in incorporating NGO support into this strategy, such as providing assistance to a local NGO that has started a recycling program in Rabat.

Tunisia. Since USAID/Tunisia will close down its operations in September 1994, the mission cannot now initiate an environmental NGO support program. However, mission personnel are very interested in implementing at least one NGO support activity before the mission closes. Therefore, PRIDE is helping USAID/Tunisia to plan and carry out a workshop on pollution prevention for NGOs in September in Sfax.

Egypt. USAID/Egypt is the only NE mission with which PRIDE works that has an explicit PVO/NGO program and a designated staff person, Karim Gohar, to oversee it. The mission's program consists largely of one umbrella capacity-building project implemented by the National Council of Negro Women. This project trains and certifies local NGOs to qualify for USAID grants, and then provides small grants for selected activities that they propose. This is a pilot activity with limited funding. It has no sectoral emphasis, and Karim Gohar has not had any direct involvement with environmental NGOs; however, he indicated that several NGOs are likely to receive funding for environmental activities under the program.

Karim Gohar also mentioned that the mission is considering inviting unsolicited proposals from NGOs outside the framework of the capacity-building project, although he said this would not likely happen soon. He indicated that the mission first needs to gather more information about Egyptian NGOs and their needs, and then may identify specific sectors, such as the environment, on which to focus. He also said that the directory of Egyptian NGOs developed by Egypt Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA) has been a very useful resource, although it could be improved by adding more specific information on NGO capacities and areas of focus.

Jordan. Although USAID/Jordan does not have a specific NGO support program, the mission has provided assistance to several Jordanian environmental NGOs within the context of other programs, and intends to continue doing so. For example, past activities

include the technical assistance and material support that the World Environment Center (WEC) has provided to the Jordanian Society for the Control of Environmental Protection (JSCEP) under PRIDE. In the future, the mission intends to involve JSCEP and the Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature in the Water Quality Improvement and Conservation project. The mission does not appear interested in developing a separate NGO support program or initiating stand-alone support activities for environmental NGOs. Carl Dutto expressed concern about overwhelming the capacity of local NGOs to absorb donor support. He did, however, indicate that the mission would be interested in knowing about any regional NGO support activities that PRIDE might implement.

B4. Opportunities in the Current PRIDE Portfolio

Morocco. Several activities under the current USAID/Morocco Private Sector Environmental Services buy-in to PRIDE are already well under way, fully defined, and tightly budgeted; it is not practicable at this point to introduce meaningful NGO components to them. However, PRIDE will provide assistance under this buy-in to develop an environmental strategy for the mission. The strategy will provide PRIDE with an opportunity to identify and recommend ways in which USAID/Morocco can strengthen local environmental NGOs to complement the mission's other project activities. Possibilities include the following:

- Providing support to NGOs for recycling
- Helping a local NGO develop an environmental report card
- Working with a local NGO to review government policies affecting water use
- Involving an NGO in the implementation of an air quality improvement project
- Helping an NGO design and implement an environmental awareness campaign
- Identifying an NGO role in MEREC

In addition, there may be opportunities for building NGO involvement into PRIDE support to the Tadla project, as the nature of that support is defined over the next year.

Tunisia. EP3 is expected to initiate a buy-in from PRIDE to design an environmental policy, strategy, and/or institutional development activity in Tunisia. PRIDE can consider ways to incorporate an NGO component into this activity. Since USAID/Tunisia is closing down this year, PRIDE will not have opportunities to assist Tunisian environmental NGOs directly except through the EP3 buy-in and the Sfax NGO workshop.

Egypt. PRIDE expects to carry out three buy-in activities in Egypt that may offer opportunities for strengthening environmental NGOs. First, PRIDE could identify no-cost or low-cost ways to strengthen NGOs through some form of participation in the water quality monitoring buy-in. Second, NGOs could be involved in an upcoming comparative environmental health risk assessment in Egypt. Third, NGOs could be involved in an

environmental awareness campaign, to be conducted by EEAA, on Egypt's new environmental legislation.

Jordan. PRIDE is not currently carrying out activities in Jordan. However, the new water quality improvement project may include a buy-in to PRIDE. If so, NGOs may be involved in buy-in environmental education activities.

Near East region. In the course of preparing for and implementing the NGO workshop in Tunisia, PRIDE expects to gather additional information about environmental NGOs in the Near East. Opportunities for additional NGO support activities might be identified, both in individual countries and region-wide.

PRIDE is currently engaged in an initiative to assemble and evaluate an inventory of environmental awareness campaign case studies, training programs, and assessments. This will lead, in a few months, to recommendations for the next steps in PRIDE's regional environmental awareness activities. The initiative could offer considerable opportunities for strengthening environmental NGOs in the region.

PRIDE's *EnviroNet* newsletter also represents an opportunity for regional NGO support. It could be a means for disseminating information of interest to environmental NGOs in the Near East and for NE environmental NGOs to communicate with each other and with environmental NGOs outside the region.

C. Proposed Program

C1. Overall Approach

Target NGOs. Rather than determine *a priori* the types of Near East environmental NGOs on which to focus its NGO program, PRIDE will work with NGOs that are already addressing—or have the potential to address—issues being addressed by PRIDE. Three types of opportunities may present themselves:

- Activities in PRIDE's buy-in portfolio
- Major environmental issues that PRIDE and missions want to address (e.g., Abu Qir Bay pollution in Egypt, industrial pollution prevention, and the NGO workshop in Tunisia)
- Targets of opportunity (e.g., Cairo NGO conference, NGO recycling in Morocco)

Despite this opportunity-based selection of NGOs, PRIDE will seek to establish a working relationship with one or two of the major national environmental NGOs in each country.

Geographic focus. PRIDE's NGO program will be determined country by country rather than regionally. This approach facilitates coordination with other PRIDE and mission environmental activities in each country. In addition, PRIDE's NGO program will undertake

limited regional activities, especially to support NGO networking and information dissemination.

Activities included in the program:

- Technical assistance to NGOs that are engaged in—or want to be engaged in—environmental activities
- Some modest initiatives originated by PRIDE
- Possibly modest funding assistance, as with the Cairo conference and Sfax workshop
- Continued support for the Sfax workshop, and follow-up on opportunities that may arise from it

Activities excluded from the program at this point:

- Regional conferences (except Sfax workshop)
- Formal ongoing information gathering. (PRIDE will, however, collect and publish information about NGOs in the course of other NGO program activities.)

Program review. The entire program will be reviewed and reconsidered in October 1994 in light of experience to date and the Sfax workshop.

C2. Immediate Country-based Program Activities

C2a. Morocco

Build NGO support into the Morocco mission environmental strategy. PRIDE assistance for developing the strategy is expected to begin around April 1, 1994. During its orientation, the field team will be encouraged to assess the possibility of including NGO activities in the strategy, and will receive guidance for doing so.

Prepare a directory of Moroccan environmental NGOs. Jack Stafurik will be visiting Morocco in April or May 1994. During that visit he will assess the usefulness of a directory; if it is needed, he will attempt to identify an NGO that can assemble it. If one is identified, he will proceed to arrange funding and guidance for the NGO to carry out the activity.

C2b. Tunisia

Involve NGOs in the EP3 buy-in. EP3 has promised to confirm very soon whether or not it will be able to fund a PRIDE buy-in, as originally agreed, as part of the Tunisia EP3 program. If so, the activity is expected to be a policy/regulatory/training/institution-building activity. It is hoped that Avrom Bendavid-Val can plan for this activity during his

Tunisia TDY in early April. Efforts will be made to build NGO participation into the activity.

Prepare a directory of Tunisian environmental NGOs. PRIDE is assessing the usefulness of such a directory and determining whether something similar already exists. If it is determined that a directory is needed, in early April PRIDE will try to identify a Tunisian organization that can prepare the directory under contract.

C2c. Egypt

Involve NGOs in the Water Quality Monitoring (WQM) and Information buy-in. NGOs could serve as an important channel for disseminating water quality monitoring information developed under this buy-in. PRIDE will recommend that the Water Research Center (WRC) provide local NGOs with regular updates on its WQM findings (through fact sheets, briefings and seminars, or other methods) for dissemination to the public. PRIDE will also try to arrange NGO representation on the WQM advisory committee, which will guide WRC in developing this new program. PRIDE may use core funds or identify other funding sources to train NGOs in interpreting WQM data and incorporating it into public education materials.

Involve NGOs in CRA II. As with the WQM buy-in, environmental NGOs can play an important role in disseminating the findings of the first and second comparative risk assessments. PRIDE will try to incorporate a seminar for NGOs into the upcoming CRA to brief them on the CRA I and II methodologies, objectives, and findings, and advise them on interpreting the results and incorporating them into their public education programs. PRIDE will also consider ways to involve NGOs in collecting data under CRA II.

Involve NGOs in the EEAA Legislative Awareness Campaign. The EEAA task force for this activity includes one NGO representative (AOYE). PRIDE will encourage the task force to form an NGO committee to facilitate participation in the campaign of a large number of NGOs, which could share campaign information with their members and include it in their public education programs. PRIDE will also encourage and help EEAA to establish an environmental communications advisory committee, including representatives from NGOs, the mass media, and educational institutions, to assist EEAA with future environmental awareness campaigns.

C2d. Jordan

Involve NGOs in the Water Quality Improvement and Conservation buy-in. The nature of this buy-in has not yet been determined, and the mission has indicated it will not be in a position to discuss it for one or two more months. The mission has shown an interest in encouraging NGO participation in environmental activity, and there is a chance that the buy-in will involve an awareness campaign or related activity that might naturally involve an NGO. The matter will be raised and pursued with the mission at the appropriate time.

C3. Immediate Region-based Program Activities

NGO page in *EnviroNet*. Henceforth, future issues of *EnviroNet* will devote a page to NGO news and information. This page will include news about NE environmental NGOs, U.S. environmental NGOs with interests or activities in the Near East, training opportunities and materials, conferences, electronic and CD-ROM databases, and other information of interest to environmental NGOs.

Joint NGO program with WEC. PRIDE will immediately begin to discuss and formulate an NGO program with WEC. The program is expected to focus on industrial pollution prevention. Principal funding will come from WEC, with guidance and technical assistance from PRIDE.

Sfax NGO workshop. PRIDE will continue its work to support the workshop, and will take this opportunity to expand its knowledge of NE environmental NGOs and their needs.

C4. Possible Additional Program Activities for the Future

Occasional information mailing. Rather than attempt to build NGO information databases at this point, PRIDE will consider (after the Sfax workshop) an occasional special mailing for NE NGOs and related recipients to present new information concerning:

- NGO workshops/conferences/seminars
- NGO-related activities of USAID, other donors, and U.S. NGOs
- NGO funding opportunities and methods
- U.S. NGOs interested in mentoring NE environmental NGOs
- NE environmental NGOs seeking networking relationships
- Electronic, institutional, and print information sources
- Related information

Mentoring by U.S. NGOs. PRIDE will facilitate mentoring arrangements on a target-of-opportunity or special-request basis. In the future, a proactive initiative in this area may be considered.

Facilitate regional networking and access to electronic databases and bulletin boards. This does not appear to be a promising use of PRIDE resources at this time, given the level of information available about NE NGOs and alternative uses for PRIDE resources. However, this decision can be reconsidered after PRIDE has gained more experience with NE environmental NGOs and more exposure to their most pressing needs.

Regional NGO-based IEC initiative. The possibility of incorporating a regional environmental information/education/communications initiative based on NGOs into the PRIDE NGO program will be reconsidered later, in light of experience with the PRIDE-developed computer-based pollution prevention assessment and database systems, the occasional information mailing, the Sfax workshop, and the recommendations of Work Order #69 concerning PRIDE environmental awareness activities.

C5. Summary of Proposed Activities for the PRIDE NGO Program

C5a. Immediate Country-based Activities

- Build NGO support into the Morocco mission environmental strategy.
- Prepare directories of Moroccan and Tunisian environmental NGOs.
- Involve NGOs in the EP3 buy-in activity in Tunisia.
- Involve NGOs in the Egypt Water Quality Monitoring and Information buy-in.
- Involve NGOs in the upcoming Egypt Comparative Risk Assessment buy-in.
- Involve NGOs in the final stages of planning the Egypt awareness campaign or in its implementation.
- Involve NGOs in the Jordan Water Quality Improvement and Conservation buy-in.

C5b. Immediate Region-based Activities

- NGO page in *EnviroNet*
- Joint NGO program with WEC
- PRIDE-developed computer-based pollution prevention assessment and database systems
- Sfax NGO workshop support

C5c. Possible Future Activities for the Future

- Occasional NGO information mailing
- Mentoring by U.S. NGOs
- Facilitate regional networking and access to electronic databases and bulletin boards
- Regional NGO-based IEC initiative



Project in Development and the Environment

**Findings from the RAED Conference
"Participation Is the Cornerstone of
Development"**

**December 18-20, 1993
Cairo, Egypt**

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by
Julie D. Bourns

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**FINDINGS FROM THE RAED CONFERENCE
"PARTICIPATION IS THE CORNERSTONE OF DEVELOPMENT"**

A. Introduction

PRIDE and the Near East Bureau each sent a representative to Cairo in December 1993 to observe a conference of the Arab Network for Environment and Development (or RAED, its commonly used French acronym). RAED is a young organization whose members are Arab non-governmental organizations (NGOs) with environmental interests and/or activities. The purpose of sending observers to the conference, which was held from December 18-20, was to meet the representatives of the participating NGOs and gather information on their interests, activities, organizational capabilities, and possible technical assistance needs. This information will help determine whether PRIDE can and should offer technical assistance to Arab environmental NGOs and, if so, what the most appropriate type(s) of assistance might be.

The conference was organized and implemented by the Arab Office for Youth and the Environment (AOYE) on behalf of RAED. AOYE has been functioning since 1991 as the unofficial headquarters of RAED, which is in the process of registering as a legal entity in Cairo. AOYE obtained funding to implement the conference from the UNDP Urban Management Programme, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and PRIDE.

The three-day conference, whose theme was "Participation is the Cornerstone of Development," had the following stated objectives:

- To increase the visibility of Arab NGOs in the environmental field and consider how they can cooperate with Arab governments to achieve sustainable development.
- To allow participants to share information and experience on issues related to environmental protection in their countries and the region as a whole.
- To produce an action plan for RAED members to address urban environmental issues at national and regional levels.
- To review and agree on a *Manual for NGO Involvement in Urban Environmental Projects*.
- To encourage the participation of RAED members in the September 1994 United Nations Conference on Population and Development.

All three days of the conference were conducted in plenary sessions, with rotating chairpersons. The first day was generally devoted to discussions of the 1992 United Nations

Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), or Earth Summit, and Arab urban environmental problems. The sessions on the second day focused on the draft *Manual for NGO Involvement in Urban Environmental Projects*, and the third day's sessions included a presentation on the upcoming United Nations Conference on Population and Development and discussion of the draft action plan for RAED. After incorporating the input from the conference discussions into the two draft documents, AOYE was expected to finalize and distribute them, along with a summary of the conference proceedings, to the RAED member organizations and to PRIDE. Since PRIDE has not yet received them, however, we do not know for sure what they include.

Section B of this report provides general background information on RAED and AOYE. Section C summarizes the information obtained about the NGO members of RAED represented at the December conference, and Section D presents a summary of the conclusions reached and preliminary recommendations for possible PRIDE support to Arab environmental NGOs. A brief summary of the conference proceedings is included in Annex A. Annex B presents the complete list of NGOs represented at the conference with organizational information obtained for each one.

B. The Arab Office for Youth and The Environment (AOYE) and The Arab Network for Environment and Development (RAED)

AOYE is an NGO established in December 1978 in Cairo with strong backing from Al-Ahram Science Clubs. The primary purpose of AOYE is to involve youth in promoting environmental awareness and in monitoring environmental problems in Egypt and abroad. Although intended to include members from throughout the Arab region, it remained largely an Egyptian organization due to Egypt's isolation after the Camp David accords.

According to its organizational literature, AOYE's objectives and activities include the following:

- Educating young people about environmental problems in Egypt through special summer camps, training courses, school competitions, science clubs, lectures, films, seminars, and national conferences on topics such as environmental legislation, wildlife preservation in the Sinai, and other environmental issues.
- Involving young people in environmental service activities in local communities, such as tree planting and maintenance of public parks.
- Fostering relationships with international organizations that have environmental interests and activities.

AOYE has been serving as the unofficial secretariat for RAED, an arrangement that originated at a November 1990 Arab meeting in Cairo in preparation for UNCED. According to AOYE literature, the 1990 Cairo meeting produced the Cairo Declaration, which identified the most pressing Arab environmental problems and emphasized the need for

coordination among Arab NGOs to address them. In July 1991 Arab NGOs meeting in Cairo decided to establish RAED, with AOYE as the contact point for its members.

Since RAED was created approximately one year before UNCED, the network's first activities focused on preparing for the Earth Summit. This included sending representatives to the following meetings: the Conference of NGOs from Mediterranean Basin Countries (Athens, November 1991); the Global Conference of NGOs in Preparation for Earth Summit (Paris, December 1991); and the Second Conference of NGOs from the Mediterranean Basin Countries (Cairo, April 1992). RAED then represented Arab NGOs at UNCED in Rio de Janeiro in June 1992. UNCED provided an opportunity for RAED to expand its membership to include NGO members from Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Sudan, Egypt, Lebanon, Palestine, Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain, Mauritania, and Jordan. According to AOYE staff, RAED includes approximately 50 NGO member organizations from 18 countries. Its organizational goals include the following:

- Increase the number of NGO members in RAED.
- Foster the exchange of information among RAED members to help them find solutions to environmental problems.
- Create databases of NGO member projects and activities and environmental information.
- Establish email links among member NGOs.
- Develop environmental awareness materials for use by member NGOs.
- Increase contacts between RAED members and other regional and international organizations, and benefit from the ongoing activities of other international organizations; for example, AOYE is a member of the Environment Liaison Center International (ELCI) in Nairobi and publishes an Arabic-language version of the ELCI newsletter, *Ecoforum*.
- Develop proposals for projects to be implemented by RAED members and help obtain funding for them.
- Establish communications channels between RAED members and Arab environmental ministries, Arab universities, and international NGOs.

Although RAED is not yet officially registered, AOYE staff are currently leading the effort to draft its bylaws and register it in Egypt, with AOYE as the official secretariat.

AOYE and RAED appear to be in good standing with the Government of Egypt (GOE), and particularly with the Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA). Saleh Hafez, Chairman of EEAA, appeared several times at the Cairo conference and spoke favorably of the importance of environmental NGOs in promoting public awareness and

media coverage of environmental issues. He also stated that NGOs played an important role in pushing for the environmental legislation that was recently passed by the Egyptian People's Assembly.

However, some NGO representatives attending the conference said they were not pleased with the way it was organized and implemented, and a few suggested that problems may have been due not only to poor organization but also to a desire by the organizers to retain control of the proceedings. Several representatives reported that they and many other participants were unhappy that participants had received very little advance information or preparatory materials about the conference. Specifically, participants were not given copies of the draft manual and action plan before the conference so that they could provide substantive comments during the sessions devoted to these documents (the draft documents were not even distributed before these sessions). Also, during many of the sessions, participants expressed frustration that the chairpersons had difficulty controlling the discussions, which frequently wandered from the agenda.

Despite the complaints, most of the NGO representatives in Cairo seemed enthusiastic about the concept of the network and willing to have it based in Cairo. It may be too soon to know if RAED will develop into an active organization capable of providing tangible and ongoing benefits to NGO members throughout the Arab region. At least initially, the outcome may depend on the skills and motivation of AOYE staff, who appear to be the driving force behind RAED's development. While PRIDE is not in a position to provide significant support to any other RAED activity in the near future, project staff should consider involving the network or its individual NGO members in any regional NGO activities it undertakes.

C. Summary of Information Obtained on RAED Member Organizations

C1. Introduction

PRIDE distributed a two-page questionnaire in English to all NGO participants at the conference to gather information about their organizations and obtain a general idea of the types of technical assistance NGOs would find most helpful. A copy of the questionnaire is included in Annex B of this report. Annex B also includes a list from AOYE of all conference participants. The organizational information obtained from the questionnaires is included with each NGO; NGOs listed without background information did not return their questionnaires.

The information from the questionnaires includes the name of the NGO, the name and title of the respondent, the year the NGO was established, the number of offices and full-time ("FT") or part-time ("PT") staff, the number of members, funding sources, if/how the NGO has cooperated with its host country government or other NGOs, the environmental issues the NGO focuses on, and the type of activities it implements. The information presented is as complete as the information we received, and in some cases the responses are quoted directly from the questionnaire. In some cases, the name of the NGO and/or of the individual

representing it may not be an accurate English translation, since AOYE's list of participants was provided to us in Arabic.

In a few instances, information from the questionnaires is supplemented with information obtained from organizational literature distributed by the NGO representatives.

In order to determine technical assistance priorities, page 2 of the questionnaire listed 12 possibilities and requested that respondents indicate whether they were "high," "medium," or "low" priorities. Their responses are summarized under the heading "Assistance priorities" after the organizational information for each NGO. Although it was intended that respondents should choose only three options, some respondents rated all or most of them. Therefore, each summary of responses lists the option(s) rated high ("H"), medium ("M"), and low ("L") if only these three were chosen, and lists only the "H"s if all options were rated.

C2. Summary of Organizational Information on NGOs Represented In Cairo

Based on the list from AOYE, below is an approximate breakdown by country of NGOs represented at the conference. Of the 44 NGOs listed, 20 (45 percent) are Egyptian; Jordan, Morocco, and Lebanon had the next highest representation, with four NGOs each.

Country	No. of NGOs Represented
Egypt	20
Jordan	4
Morocco	4
Tunisia	2
West Bank/Gaza	1
Algeria	1
Lebanon	4
Yemen	1
Syria	1
Bahrain	2
Kuwait	2
Saudi Arabia	1
Sudan	1

Because the conference was in Cairo, it is not surprising that Egypt had by far the largest representation at the conference, not only of NGOs, but also university staff, media representatives, several government officials, and at least one private sector company. It was interesting to note that neither Leila Takla nor anyone from the National Association for the Protection of the Environment (of which she is president) attended the conference, as far as we know; given her stature, it would be useful to know if her absence was intentional or significant in any way. Of the approximately 20 Egyptian NGOs present, eight completed our questionnaires. Of the remaining 24 NGOs from the other countries, 14 responded.

Based on the information received, most of the NGOs at the conference have a range of environmental interests and activities. The most common are the following:

- Water quality
- Air pollution
- Tree planting/green space development
- Environmental education/public awareness
- Solid waste management

While almost every environmental NGO that completed a questionnaire indicated interest in at least one (and usually several) "brown" issues (water quality, air pollution, and solid waste management), almost all also indicated an interest in trees, green spaces, and/or afforestation. Therefore, nearly all of the environmental NGOs for which we have information could be characterized as having both "green" and "brown" interests. The obvious exceptions are the Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature (RSCN) in Jordan, which is primarily a green NGO, and the Jordanian Society for the Control of Environmental Pollution (JSCEP) and Royal Scientific Society (RSS) of Jordan, whose interests are almost exclusively brown. In addition, virtually every NGO indicated an interest in environmental education and/or public awareness.

The members of most of the NGOs include a variety of professionals; those most commonly mentioned were researchers, university faculty, and engineers. Urban planners and architects, doctors, and lawyers were also mentioned.

Many of the NGOs indicated that they obtain funding from member contributions or fees; some, especially the Jordanian and Lebanese NGOs, indicated that they have received funding from multilateral donors such as United Nations agencies, USAID, and/or the World Bank.

The NGO representatives who completed our questionnaires indicated that they would be most interested in the following types of technical assistance:

- Organizing twinning arrangements with U.S. NGOs
- Organizing regional meetings of NGOs on particular environmental issues (such as water or air quality)
- Preparing requests for funding from donor agencies
- Developing environmental education campaigns
- Management training

D. Summary and Recommendations for Future PRIDE NGO Activities

D1. Summary of Findings

D1a. Arab Environmental NGOs

The information gathered during the Cairo conference, although limited in quantity and quality, indicates that there are active environmental NGOs in all of the Arab countries where PRIDE is currently working. The information also indicates that most of these NGOs focus, at least in part, on environmental issues that fall generally under PRIDE's scope of activities, such as water quality, air pollution, solid waste management, and environmental education and public awareness. Although the NGOs vary in terms of their institutional development (as indicated by years in existence, number and type of staff and members, funding sources, experience with international donors, and other such indicators), those present appeared to be credible organizations, which merit further examination for possible participation in future PRIDE activities. Their representatives at the conference appeared to have largely professional backgrounds, and most indicated that their staff and members were professionals in the fields of engineering, science/research, law, or medicine.

D1b. RAED

Many participants at the Cairo conference shared the opinion that a viable NGO network, such as RAED aspires to be, could provide significant benefits to Arab environmental NGOs. Such a network would constitute a valuable mechanism for the exchange of information and materials, training, and cooperation on regional environmental issues.

The value of such a mechanism was evident at the Cairo conference, which many of the participants appreciated simply for providing them with the opportunity to interact and exchange ideas and experiences. Jenan Benabud of Association Je Recycle (Morocco) reported that she benefited from talking with other NGO representatives and obtained useful documents and insights from the Egyptian Association for the Protection of the Environment (APE) and Environmental Quality International (EQI) about their work with the Zebaleen community in Cairo. Ms. Benabud learned about recycling technologies that have been used by the Zebaleen and that might be transferable to Morocco. She also obtained Arabic-language posters and publications from JSCEP and other NGOs that she plans to use in environmental awareness programs in Morocco. These materials have the advantage of being oriented toward Arab audiences and save her the cost of developing her own materials. She signed up on the mailing lists of other Arab NGOs to receive additional useful materials. Many other participants benefited from the conference in similar fashion.

The importance that NGOs attribute to establishing an effective network is further highlighted by their apparent decision, at the Cairo conference, to raise funds for a RAED information and data center, a publications clearinghouse, and public awareness activities (as reported in the January 12, 1994 issue of the *International Environment Reporter*).

PRIDE should monitor RAED's progress as it establishes itself as a legal entity in Cairo, and include it in future NGO support activities, if appropriate.

D2. Further Information Needs

PRIDE should seek additional information in several areas before (or while) developing an NGO support program. This includes information on:

- Assistance other donors might be providing to environmental NGOs in the Near East. The principal example of such assistance known to PRIDE is the Global Environment Facility (GEF) NGO Small Grants Program, for which Dr. Adly is the National Coordinator for Egypt.
- U.S. NGOs that have Near East environmental experience and/or may be interested in twinning arrangements or other forms of cooperation with Near East NGOs.
- Other environmental NGOs in Arab countries, particularly where PRIDE is or could become active, such as Morocco, Tunisia, the West Bank/Gaza, and Lebanon. It might also be useful to identify significant Egyptian NGOs that did not participate in the Cairo conference.

D3. Recommendations for Future PRIDE Activities in Support of Arab Environmental NGOs

The following recommendations are based on the information gathered at the Cairo conference on Arab environmental NGO interests and needs. They are presented with the understanding that PRIDE's resources are limited. The first four recommendations are aimed at gathering additional information that would be useful to PRIDE in developing any NGO support program and to Arab NGOs. This information could also be an important input for the remaining three recommendations, if implemented. The final three recommendations suggest activities that PRIDE might consider either as integrated components of a larger support program for Arab environmental NGOs, or as stand-alone activities, assuming availability of resources to implement them.

1. Gather information on the current or planned activities of other bilateral or multilateral donor agencies to support Arab environmental NGOs. This might be part of the effort to identify funding sources for the planned PRIDE workshop in Tunisia in 1994.
2. Gather information on Arab national or regional environmental information and support organizations, such as the Cairo-based Center for Development and the Environment in the Arab Region (CEDARE) and the Mediterranean Information Office in Athens, Greece. Such organizations may provide services that are not now widely known or accessed by Arab environmental NGOs.

3. Identify additional environmental NGOs in Arab countries where PRIDE now works or might work in the near future, particularly countries with limited representation at the Cairo conference, such as Morocco, Tunisia, West Bank/Gaza, and Lebanon. PRIDE has information on some environmental NGOs that were not represented in Cairo but are active in these countries. This research could be pursued as part of the effort to identify NGO participants for the 1994 PRIDE workshop in Tunisia.
4. Identify U.S. NGOs with experience or interest in Near East environmental issues and/or interested in developing twinning or other cooperative relationships with Near East environmental NGOs. This could also be included in preparations for the workshop in Tunisia, since it would be useful to involve U.S. NGOs in this workshop.
5. Provide training or resource materials to Arab environmental NGOs in any or all of the following areas:
 - Developing and implementing environmental education programs and public awareness campaigns on urban environmental issues. The training should enable NGOs to target a variety of audiences (such as the general public, policymakers, private sector actors) and work through several channels (such as the mass media, schools, youth clubs, religious and social institutions) to achieve their purposes.
 - Developing organizational capability to obtain and manage donor funding, including establishing eligibility, preparing proposals, and fulfilling donor monitoring and reporting requirements.
 - Managing organizational finances, optimal use of professional and volunteer staff, fundraising, and other institutional development areas.
6. Support Arab environmental NGOs in establishing an effective regional communications network to improve access to and exchange of information about environmental trends, information resources, conferences, and funding opportunities in and outside of the Near East. For example, PRIDE could devote part of each *Environet* issue to Arab environmental NGO activities and interests.
7. Consider opportunities for supporting Arab environmental NGOs within the framework of other PRIDE activities. For example, it may be possible to involve a local NGO, such as the Moroccan Association Je Recycle, in PRIDE buy-in activities, such as Delivery Order #8. PRIDE should review the activities planned under current and upcoming buy-ins for such possibilities.

ANNEX A
SUMMARY OF CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

(The conference proceedings were in Arabic, and the PRIDE representatives listened through an interpreter.)

Day 1

The agenda for the first day of the conference called for two sessions after the opening remarks: (1) presentations by the NGO representatives on their organizations' activities and accomplishments since the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), and (2) discussions leading to agreement on prioritization of urban environmental problems of concern to RAED members.

During the first session, instead of presenting their accomplishments since UNCED, the NGO representatives briefly introduced themselves and their organizations and then engaged in a rather general discussion of the Earth Summit, resulting treaties, and possibilities for Arab NGO environmental activities. As observers we were unable to learn much about the actual activities of the NGOs represented.

The afternoon session consisted of a fairly unfocused discussion of environmental problems such as water and air pollution, abuse and misuse of agricultural chemicals, marine pollution, wildlife conservation, need for urban green spaces, solid waste disposal, nuclear waste, and industrial pollution. Also discussed were related issues such as rural-to-urban migration, population growth, the importance of involving women in solving environmental problems, the need for environmental awareness and public education, and the appropriateness of western approaches and technologies for addressing environmental problems.

At one point someone reminded participants that the theme of the conference was "participation," and suggested that NGOs can best promote public participation in addressing environmental problems through environmental education. It was also pointed out that improved public awareness of environmental issues would strengthen the ability of NGOs to influence government officials and policymakers. This sentiment was echoed by a number of participants.

The issue of whether NGOs should or could play an advocacy role arose several times during the conference. A number of participants argued that NGOs should act as pressure groups by trying to influence government policymaking in the environmental field and by pressuring government officials to enact or enforce domestic legislation and comply with international treaties. Others expressed the view that NGOs are unable to play an advocacy role, either because the political and constitutional contexts of some Arab countries might not allow it, or because NGOs do not know how to play such a role effectively. One participant

suggested that it would be helpful for NGOs to better understand how policies are made and implemented and the legitimate constraints faced by policymakers, so that NGOs can develop effective and realistic advocacy approaches.

At the end of the first day, Dr. Emad Adly, Secretary General of AOYE, tried to elicit the participants' general agreement on environmental priorities to be addressed by RAED. Whether he was completely successful was unclear.

Day 2

Dr. Adly began the first session of the second day, entitled "Suggestions for Future Environmental Projects," by proposing that participants agree on the following environmental priorities: water resource management, solid waste management, and comprehensive urban planning. It was unclear, however, whether he obtained formal agreement. For the remainder of the session, participants struggled to identify the most fruitful activities they might pursue.

Several NGO representatives said that they understand the nature of the environmental problems facing their countries, but do not understand how to develop and implement projects that translate their ideas into action. Dr. Adly then proposed that the participants try to identify the elements of successful projects. He suggested that these might include training, a limited geographic focus, and attainable objectives. He proposed that NGOs concentrate on small demonstration projects that will educate the public, rather than overambitious projects aimed at attacking national-scale problems.

There seemed to be general agreement that NGOs can and should work to improve public awareness of environmental problems, and many felt this might be among the most feasible and effective possible activities. Many noted the importance of working to modify individual behavior, such as encouraging women not to use plastic shopping bags, encouraging farmers not to overuse agricultural chemicals, or teaching people why and how they should conserve water. Participants suggested a variety of channels through which they could reach the public, including the mass media, mosques, schools, courses for employees, and art exhibits.

During the second session, Dr. Magdy Allam, president of AOYE, presented the draft *Manual for NGO Involvement in Urban Environmental Projects*, which he had apparently drafted with Dr. Adly. The manual is intended to provide guidance to Arab NGOs on developing and implementing approaches to solving urban environmental problems. As described during this session, the manual has two sections: (1) a general background discussion of urban environmental problems, and (2) proposed guidelines or steps for NGOs implementing projects.

The background section discusses a wide range of environmental problems and contributing factors, such as unconstrained and poorly planned urban expansion and high

population growth rates. The project implementation guidelines presented in the second section are organized under the following headings:

- Development of a feasible project concept
- Selection of project leaders and personnel
- Information gathering
- Consideration of financial and personnel matters, including development of job descriptions and plans for personnel training, financial management, and marketing
- Development of public awareness campaigns
- Project evaluation

Following Dr. Allam's presentation of the draft manual, participants were invited to offer their comments and suggestions. A number of participants commented that it was unfortunate that the draft manual had not been distributed to them in advance and that it was therefore difficult to comment. Even so, the participants discussed the manual for the remainder of the day, and agreed on a number of modifications and additions. They suggested adding sections on conducting feasibility studies, developing funding proposals for donors, obtaining community participation, expanding NGO membership, cooperating with local governments, and adapting the information in the manual to each country. They also suggested that RAED develop a communications program to enable the RAED-member NGOs to communicate with each other and other organizations. It was not clear which of these suggestions would be incorporated into the manual.

Day 3

The first session of the last day was devoted to discussing the upcoming United Nations Conference on Population and Development, which will be held in Cairo in September 1994, and preparations by Egyptian NGOs to participate. Dr. Adly indicated that RAED is interested in coordinating Arab NGO involvement in the conference, which will address issues related to population and environment, among other topics.

The second and third sessions of the day were devoted to discussing the draft action Plan for RAED, which Dr. Adly said was developed several weeks before the conference. The draft plan, which defines projects and activities to be undertaken by RAED and its members in their countries, was distributed during the second session. The participants proposed that a number of items be added, including:

- Establishing an environmental information center and urban environmental training centers
- Establishing environmental camps for young people
- Promoting environmental awareness activities
- Launching a program to address water quality issues
- Discussing the World Wildlife Fund, Greenpeace, and the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) (these three groups were specifically mentioned)

Both the draft manual and draft action plan were distributed in Arabic. PRIDE has not yet received copies of the final versions.

During the final session, the participants also discussed the location of the RAED headquarters, and there appeared to be general agreement that it should be in Cairo. It was then agreed that Egyptian members of RAED would lead the effort to draft the bylaws (it appears that AOYE will lead this effort), with assistance from any other interested members. There was also some discussion of whether a formal relationship between RAED and the Arab League would be appropriate and, if so, what the nature of that relationship should be. It was not clear what, if any, conclusion was reached.

Saleh Hafez, chairman of EEAA, addressed the conference during the final session. He noted that NGOs played an important role in supporting the environmental legislation under consideration in the Egyptian Parliament, and also stated that NGOs successfully mobilized the news media around environmental issues. He remarked that it is the responsibility of NGOs to engage in public awareness activities.

ANNEX B

**QUESTIONNAIRE AND
ANNOTATED LIST OF NGOS REPRESENTED AT CONFERENCE**

1. Your Name: _____
Your Title: _____
Name of Organization: _____
Address: _____

Telephone no: _____ Fax no.: _____
2. Year Organization Was Established: _____
3. Number of Members: _____
4. Number of Offices in Your Country or Elsewhere: _____
5. Types of Members (researchers, engineers, or other professionals, or urban or rural residents, or other types): _____

6. Sources of funding (United Nations, World Bank, USAID, Government sources, private sources, member contributions, other): _____

7. Have you worked in cooperation with your government? _____

If so, on what projects? _____
8. Have you worked with other NGOs in your country or in other countries? If so, which ones? _____

9. How many staff does your organization have? _____
10. Does your staff work full-time or part-time for your organization? _____
11. Have you cooperated with research or academic institutions? If so, which ones? _____

12. What types of environmental issues does your group focus on (for example, water quality, air pollution, trees, solid waste, or other)? _____

13. What types of activities does your organization implement (for example, service, advocacy, educational, training, public awareness, or other)? _____

POSSIBLE ACTIVITIES TO SUPPORT ENVIRONMENTAL NGOs; WHAT
ARE YOUR PRIORITIES?

_____ * Organize a regional meeting of NGOs on particular environmental topics (water quality, solid waste, air quality, for example).

_____ * Organize "twinning arrangements" between regional NGOs and U.S. environmental NGOs (for example, Sierra Club, Environmental Defense Fund, National Resources Defense Council) to share experiences.

_____ * Training in how to increase membership and raise money from communities.

_____ * Training in how to work with and get funding from donor agencies (USAID, World Bank, U.N., other agencies).

_____ * Training in how to mobilize the news media (television, radio, newspaper) to report on your group and your issues.

_____ * Training in how to conduct public education campaigns on environmental issues.

_____ * Training in how to prepare environmental education materials and programs for schools.

_____ * Training in how to design, implement, monitor, and evaluate projects.

_____ * Management training: financial management
managing volunteers
delegating authority
leadership
consensus-building.
organizing conferences

_____ * Assistance developing NGO-government partnerships.

_____ * Compile information on all available training and other staff development programs and opportunities for NE NGOs (for example, courses sponsored by U.S. universities, U.S. and regional NGOs).

_____ * Help establish national NGO support programs which would offer training and other assistance to environmental NGOs.

OTHER SUGGESTIONS _____



ANNOTATED LIST OF NGOS ATTENDING THE CONFERENCE

The following list of Arab NGOs that participated in the Cairo conference was drawn primarily from the official list provided to us by AOYE. The background information was obtained from the questionnaire we distributed, and is supplemented in a few cases by literature we received from participants. Question marks (usually for the number of staff) indicate that no information was provided.

A. Egypt

Environmental Protection Society, El Fayoum. General Ibrahim Mahany Hassan, president. Est. 1991. 4 offices/12 PT staff. 300 members. Funding: "all types." Cooperated with GOE on a national campaign for environmental protection, with AOYE, Friedrich Naumann Foundation, the Faculty of Agriculture, and the Scientific Academy. Focuses on water, solid waste, trees, public awareness, and research. Implements service and public awareness activities.

Assistance priorities. Organizing a regional NGO meeting, mobilizing the media, and conducting public education campaigns (H); organizing twinning arrangements, increasing membership and fundraising in local communities, preparing EE materials, project design and implementation, management training, and compiling information on training programs (M).

Tree Lovers Society (Friends of Trees Society), Maadi. Dr. Ibrahim Kilany, professor, University of Zagazig; Est. 1972. One office/? PT staff. 800 members "including foreigners," researchers, engineers, and others. Funding: private sources, member contributions, other. Have cooperated with other NGOs, and with agricultural and land use research and academic institutions. Focuses on trees, green areas, public awareness, and water quality. Implements educational, public awareness, and tree planting activities.

Assistance priorities. Organizing twinning arrangements, conducting public education campaigns, preparing environmental education materials and programs for schools, management training, developing NGO-government partnerships, and compiling information on training and staff development opportunities (H). Also interested in an environmental database to provide information to NGOs.

Houras Team for Social Service and Environmental Protection, Cairo. Three representatives from Cairo and one from Helwan attended the conference.

Association for the Protection of the Environment (APE), Muqattam, Cairo. Dr. Aiman Muharram Abdurrahim (I believe this is the correction translation of the organization's name, and the correct individual). We did not receive a survey from APE,

but did get some English literature on their activities, especially their work with the zabaleen (household garbage collectors). APE is a private voluntary organization that works directly with the largest zabaleen settlement in Cairo (in Muqattam). According to its literature, APE is interested in the whole system of household solid waste collection and separation and its effect on the environment and the health of the zabaleen and their families. APE is implementing a pilot project to encourage source separation (household level) of garbage to reduce health risks to the zabaleen and improve the efficiency of the collection and recycling systems. This project apparently received Ford Foundation funding and has been implemented in cooperation with other local NGOs (it is not clear to what stage this pilot work has progressed, since the literature is for 1992 and 1993).

APE is also involved in a range of other activities to benefit the zabaleen, including establishing a composting unit, developing paper recycling activities for women, and related training and environmental educational activities. APE appears to have ongoing cooperative relationships with other local NGOs and private sector groups, including the Environment Committee of the American Chamber of Commerce and Environmental Quality International, which has provided technical assistance in recycling, mechanization of solid waste collection, and improved waste disposal practices.

Egyptian Phytopathological Society, Giza. Dr. Mohamed Adel Tolba (general secretary) and Dr. Hosni Abdel Rahman Mohamed (deputy chairman, and faculty member at Cairo University Plant Pathology Dept.); Est. 1966. One office/3 PT staff. 350 members, including researchers. Funding: governmental sources and membership fees. Have cooperated with GOE Ministry of Agriculture and Academy for Scientific Research on agricultural projects and conferences/symposia; also with the Union of Mediterranean Phytopathological Societies and the International Phytopathological Society. Focuses on air pollution and trees, pesticide residues, and toxins produced by fungi. Implements educational and service activities.

Assistance priorities. Management training/organizing conferences (H); organizing regional meeting of NGOs (M); and training in mobilizing the media (M/L).

Anti-Pollution Society, Kal'a. One representative attended the conference.

Health Development and Environmental Society. One representative attended the conference.

Society for the Preservation of Natural Beauty, Heliopolis. Professor Sami H. El-Ghayaty; Est. 1978. One office/? staff. 1,000 members from all professions. Funding: member contributions. Has cooperated with GOE on planting trees and green areas, and also with the Academy of Research and Science. Focuses on air pollution, trees, solid waste, and "food pollution." Implements educational, public awareness, and service activities.

Assistance priorities. Training in preparing environmental education materials and programs for schools (H); organizing a regional NGO conference (M); training in mobilizing the media (L).

Egyptian Society for Behavioral Medicine. One representative present.

Associations for the Development of Society. One representative present.

Friends of the Environment and Development Association, Cairo. Mohamed Zidan, secretary general. Est. 1990. One office/1 PT staff. 300 members, including researchers and engineers. Funding: private sources and member contributions. Focuses on water quality, air pollution, trees, solid waste, and "mainly sustainable development." Implements advocacy, educational, and public awareness activities.

Assistance priorities. Indicated that all options are high priority, except for the following three, which are "medium" priority: assistance in increasing membership and community fundraising, mobilizing the media, and assistance in developing NGO-government partnerships.

Society for Upgrading the "Built" (Urban?) Environment, Cairo. Represented by the following four individuals: Randa Ezzel Din Fouad, editorial manager at *London Times* and information specialist for the Urban Management Programme; Mostafa Dahi, consultant engineer and project manager, USAID/Egypt; Manal El-Batran (Engineer), General Organization for Construction, Housing, and Planning Research; and Hala Kardash, no other affiliation given. Est. 1993. One office/7 PT staff. 78 members, including researchers, architects, university faculty, urban planners, and other professionals. Funding: member contributions. Cooperated with Giza Governorate to upgrade El Kasabgy Village (an informal settlement in Giza) and with the Ladies of Zamalek Society (an NGO). Focuses on urban/human settlements environmental issues. Implements public awareness, training, area upgrading, and advocacy.

Assistance priorities. Organizing a regional NGO meeting, training in the design and implementation of projects (H); working with and obtaining funding from donors, organizing twinning arrangements, mobilizing the media, management training, and compiling information on training programs (H/M).

Egyptian Youth Association for Development and the Environment, People's Assembly. One representative present.

Egyptian Association for the Development of Local Societies, Garden City. One representative present.

Egyptian Solar Energy Association, Dokki. One representative present.

Upper Egypt Association for Education and Development, Minya. One representative present.

Friends of the Environment, Alexandria. One representative present.

National Environmental Protection Association, ElArish, North Sinai. Abdulla Ali El Hegawi; Est. 1989. 5 branch offices/12 PT staff. 500 members, including specialists in different environmental areas. Funding sources: member contributions. Previous cooperation with GOE in (re/af)forestation and waste collection; also cooperated with other NGOs on environmental awareness, with the (?) Lung Disease Association, and with the Suez Canal University Desert Research Institute. Focuses on issues of water quality, (re/af)forestation, solid waste management, environmental awareness, pollution, and biodiversity. Implements public awareness, EE, and training activities.

Assistance priorities. Training in conducting public education campaigns on environmental issues (H); preparing environmental education materials and programs for schools (M); and management training (L).

Arab Agency for Children and Development, Zamalek. One representative present.

Association for the Arts and Society, El Maadi: Magda Ramzy Mikhail; Est. 1987. One office/5 PT staff. 109 members, including artists, writers, and other professionals in the fine arts field. Funding sources: private. No previous cooperation with GOE or other NGOs. Implements educational, training, and public awareness activities.

Assistance priorities. Training in working with and obtaining funding from donors, mobilizing news media, and preparing environmental education materials and programs for schools (H). Also training in organization of art fairs to promote "our message" to the public.

B. Jordan

Jordanian Society for the Control of Environmental Pollution. Ziyad Alawneh, manager of National Environmental Information and Education Program (NEIEP). Est. 1988. Twelve offices/5 FT staff. 1,600 members, including researchers, engineers, teachers, doctors, foundations, and other organizations. Funding sources: member contributions and "international finance." Has cooperated/worked with GEF, Friedrich Naumann Foundation, USAID, WEC. Focuses on environmental pollution; NEIEP focuses on environmental education. Implements public awareness, training, and service activities.

Assistance priorities. Mobilizing the news media, conducting public education campaigns, and preparing EE materials and programs for schools (H).

Royal Scientific Society. Faid Mustafa Abd El-Jabbar, Project Leader. Est. 1970. Includes an Environmental Research Centre, established in 1989, which includes 3 divisions: Water and Soil; Air and Hazardous Chemicals; and Ecology. ? offices/594 employees. ? members, including researchers and engineers. Funding sources: United Nations, World Bank, USAID, GOJ, private sources, and member contributions. Almost all projects are in cooperation with GOJ. Has also cooperated with universities and other NGOs. Focuses on

water quality and solid waste management, wastewater treatment, industrial and air pollution, environmental standards, regulations, and legislation.

Assistance priorities. Organizing a regional NGO meeting, organizing twinning arrangements, and obtaining funding and working with donors (H).

Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature. Maher Abu Jafer, director general (is Ministry of Agriculture staff member seconded to RSCN). Est. 1966. Two offices/? FT staff. 1,000 members, including university researchers, professionals, and other interested individuals. Funding sources: United Nations (UNDP), World Bank, USAID, GOJ, World Wildlife Fund, private sources, and member fees. Has cooperated with JSCEP, Jordan University, and Yarmouk University. Focuses on national parks and nature reserves. Activities include environmental education, hunting management, and school nature conservation clubs. Abu Jafer issued a book on national parks and nature reserves in the Arab states in cooperation with ALECSO/Tunisia (1982).

Assistance priorities. Organization of a regional meeting on water quality, organizing twinning arrangements, and training in working with and obtaining funding from donors. Under "Other," indicated interest in cooperating with other Arab states in wildlife management and wildlife trafficking among Arab countries.

Al Naser Area Local Development Center. Nawal Barakat Abu Rmeileh, president. One office/15 FT staff. 250 members, including researchers and professionals in the field of family and childcare. Funding sources: "NGO." Has cooperated with other NGOs. Focuses on trees and water pollution. Implements environmental awareness, training, and education.

Assistance priorities. Rated all options as high priority.

C. Morocco

Office Marocain de la Jeunesse et de l'Environnement (OMJE). Abdelhakim Ibnuossina, President. Est. 1987. Eight offices/? staff. 52 members. Funding sources: "governments and donors." Has cooperated with GOM on training for youth and municipalities, and with other environmental NGOs ("Associations de l'environnement"). Focuses on trees, green spaces, and household and industrial wastes. Implements education and training activities.

Assistance priorities. Organizing a regional NGO meeting, organizing twinning arrangements, and training in conducting public education campaigns (H).

Association Je Recycle. Janan Benabud, president. In process of registering with GOM. One office/volunteer staff. 15 members, including health and sanitation engineers, law professor, linguists, Peace Corps volunteers. Funding sources: member contributions and revenues from sale of recyclable paper. Focuses on source reduction and recycling.

Involves individuals and organizations in collecting paper for recycling; also implements public awareness activities and assists informal garbage collectors.

Assistance priorities. Working with and obtaining funding from donors, how to design and implement projects, and management training (H).

World Environmental Awareness Company, Moroccan Administration Program for the Arab Countries. Dahi Suleiman.

Moroccan Club for Population and Environmental Training. Dr. Fatouhi Mohamed.

D. Tunisia

Société Tunisienne pour la Protection de la Nature et l'Environnement (STPNE). Abdulsattar ben Meiloud.

Association pour la Protection de l'Environnement et de la Nature, Bizerte (APEN.B). Dr. Azouz Moktar, president.

E. Algeria

Algerian Ecological Movement: (Ms.) Sekkal Zohir, president.

F. Palestinian NGOs

There were no Palestinian NGOs on the list of conference participants that we received from AOYE. However, we received one survey from the following Palestinian NGO:

Land and Water Establishment, Jerusalem. Khader Shkirat, director-advocate. Est. 1990. Three offices/12 FT staff, 50 volunteers, including researchers, engineers, and lawyers. Funding sources: EEC, "American funds." Has cooperated with other Palestinian and some international NGOs, and with Birzeit and Upsala Universities. Focuses on water quality, air pollution, solid waste management, and trees. Carries out advocacy work, provides legal services, and implements public awareness, training, and educational activities.

Assistance priorities. Organizing twinning arrangements, training in conducting public education campaigns (H); and compiling of information on training and staff development opportunities (M).

G. Lebanon

Middle East Center for the Transfer of Appropriate Technology (MECTAT). Boghos Ghougassian, coordinator. Est. 1982. One office/4 FT, 4 PT staff. Members

include researchers, engineers, editors. Funding sources: United Nations agencies and private sources. Have cooperated with other NGOs in Lebanon, Egypt, Tunisia, and Yemen, and with the American University in Beirut. Focuses on renewable energy, water resources development, sanitation, environmental protection, organic farming, food processing, and rural development. Implements training, public awareness activities, advocacy, and advisory services to United Nations agencies.

Assistance priorities. Organizing a regional NGO meeting, training in designing and implement projects, and establishing an NGO support program (H). Under "Other," suggested training for NGOs in environmental protection and the transfer of "environmentally friendly" technologies in the areas listed under organizational background.

Secours Populaire Libanais. Riyadh Hussein Aissa, head of Environment Committee, and Mary Abboud Ibn Saab. Est. 1974. 28 offices/500 FT/PT staff. 4,000 members, including researchers, doctors, and others. Funding sources: member contributions, private sources, CEE, OXFAM/U.K., and others. Have cooperated with GOL in research in marine pollution problems. Have also cooperated with the Friends of Nature (Lebanon). Focuses on solid waste, water quality, and trees. Implements public awareness and educational services and training.

Assistance priorities. Organizing twinning arrangements, training in mobilizing the news media, and training in organizing public education campaigns (H).

Lebanese Society for Nature and the Environment. Abbas Zahr Eddine.

Academy for Environmental and Energy - Scientific Research. Milad Jarjouri, president.

H. Yemen

Cultural and Social Committee for the Youth Sporting Clubs of Yemen, Sanaa. Khalid Ali Ahmed Omar, head of program relations and information. Est. 1985. 18 branch offices/40 - 60 PT staff. Members are all youth club members. Funding sources: UNESCO, UNICEF, GOY, and member contributions. Have cooperated with GOY on cultural convoys and seminars, and with other NGOs, including the Arab Network and Médecins Sans Frontières. Focuses on water, waste, and trees. Implements training for families, seminars, educational classes, and other activities to raise public awareness.

Assistance priorities. Organizing a regional NGO meeting, organizing twinning arrangements, and management training (H).

I. Syria

Friends of Damascus Association. Khatib Anwar, professor of ecology at Damascus University; Syrian Coordinator for RAED; and affiliated somehow with the Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Program in Syria. (Assume following information pertains to Friends of

Damascus, but this is unclear.) Est. 1980. One office/7 PT staff. Members include researchers in protection of natural areas. Funding sources: member contributions and private sources. Has cooperated with GOS Ministry of Education, MAB program in natural and anthropological reserve areas, and with the Biological Association (NGO) and Damascus University. Focuses on water biology, regional planning, and desertification. Implements advocacy, educational, and training activities.

Assistance priorities. Organizing a regional NGO meeting, twinning arrangements, and increasing membership and community fundraising (H).

J. Saudi Arabia

Saudi Environmental Awareness Project (SEAP). Fahad Abdulaziz Algasimm, project manager and contract administrator (Riyadh), and Naif S. Shalhoub, media coordinator (Jeddah). Est. 1992. 2 offices/5 PT and FT staff. 15 members, including researchers and environmental specialists. Funding sources: "private sources"; some organizational literature indicates that General Dynamics Saudi Arabia "manages" and contributes to SEAP in association with the Saudi Economic Offset Program and with technical consulting from the Meteorology and Environmental Protection Administration (MEPA). Has worked with GOS on all projects, and also with UNEP and General Dynamics Co. Focuses on all environmental issues, and implements educational and public awareness activities.

SEAP's first project was producing an environmental education kit in Arabic that includes a series of 36 MAB posters, an accompanying booklet in Arabic entitled "Environmental Protection in Islam," and a teachers' manual with 20 environmental experiments for school children. SEAP intends to distribute the kits to "interested agencies" in Saudi Arabia, and to sell them to other interested Arab governments, institutions, and educational organizations. To finance the initial production, SEAP raised over SR 2 million from the private sector and received support from the Saudi government in the form of printing and storage facilities, according to its literature. SEAP indicated it would hold seminars and exhibits to publicize the kit and other awareness programs, such as photo and essay contests, in 1994; some of these will be in cooperation with the UNDP.

Assistance priorities. This page not completed.

K. Bahrain

Awal Women's Society. Salwa Mohamed Jaber Al Sabah, membership administration. Est. 1970. One office/a few FT staff. 250 members, including researchers, engineers, teachers, housewives, and administrative employees. Funding sources: member contributions, government sources, and other. Has cooperated with GOB on many projects and many NGOs, both in Bahrain and other countries, such as the Bahrain Research Centre. Focuses on women, children, and youth development, including related environmental issues.

Assistance priorities. Organizing twinning arrangements, increasing membership and community fundraising, and management training (H).

Committee for Youth and the Environment. Dr. Ismail Mohammed Al Madani, Arab Gulf University.

L. Kuwait

The Environment Society of Kuwait University: Ibrahim Al Rifai, vice president (?).

Kuwaiti Society for the Protection of the Environment: Ramadan Abdullatif Ramadan.

M. Sudan

National Organization for Relief. El Faki Abdulla El Faki, secretary general. Est. 1984. Seven offices/40 FT and PT staff. 500 members, including doctors, engineers, veterinarians, agricultural specialists, lawyers, and economists. Funding sources: member subscriptions and donations, and possibly from international donors. Has cooperated with GOS on a "UM-Tawassir Project for Displaced Persons," providing refugee, relief, and development assistance. Has also cooperated with other NGOs, the EEC, the Sudan Islamic Bank, and the University of Khartoum. Focuses on water, trees, solid waste, and health issues. Activities include provision of health, education, and other services to refugees.

Assistance priorities. Organizing twinning arrangements, obtaining funding from and working with donors, and management training (leadership training). Under "Other," indicated that they need information on potential sources of support and on activities and meetings of other organizations performing similar work.