

AN EVALUATION OF THE
MEDITERRANEAN YOUTH ENVIRONMENT
TRAINING PROGRAM

Conducted by Legacy
June - September, 1985

Evaluation by:

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I.

INTRODUCTION

This is: (1) an evaluation of the Mediterranean Youth Conference; (2) Legacy's training capability as evidenced by its activities at Bedford, Va.; (3) Legacy's ability to organize and implement international youth programs; and (4) Legacy's management ability and cost consciousness.

It is more importantly an evaluation to:

1. determine how effectively environmental issues can be used to achieve cooperation between Near East Arabs and Jews;
2. determine whether the methods employed in the Cartagena Conference and the environmental tasks used to gain interest among the youth can be repeated by AID or State to reach the youth of the Mediterranean Region; and
3. assess the probability for successful post-conference follow-up by Legacy with the Cartagena participants.

II.

LEGACY: THE ORGANIZATION

Legacy is a project of a United States based 501(c)(3) tax-exempt organization, the Institute for Practical Idealism, a non-governmental organization affiliated with the United Nations. Legacy has 8 years of experience in bringing inter-

national youths together in a training program designed to build interpersonal and cross-cultural skills.

The core staff of Legacy lives in a commune or community adjacent to the Bedford, Va. facility. This community is led by Mr. J.E. Rash. Within the commune there are adults and children. All seem to share, to practice, or to observe commonly held values. Within the community, there is considerable deference to the leadership of Mr. Rash. The philosophical or religious base of the community is a bit hard to ascertain but it does have some of the characteristics of a cult.

III.

BACKGROUND

Legacy Programs

Since 1976, Legacy has been operating a six-week summer camp program for youth. There are two dominate themes in the Legacy Program. The first theme is intercultural. Legacy provides a designed intercultural experience where youth (9-18) from a variety of countries come together to engage in the tasks of living in, and operating, their own community for up to six weeks. They engage in most of the intra-structure activities necessary to maintain and govern a human community: coordination, decisionmaking, establishing procedures, maintenance, amusement, food production and preparation.

While a temporary community cannot duplicate the reality of maintaining a traditional culture, over time it does dupli-

cate the process. The intercultural focus of Legacy does create an environment where differences can be explored while operating in an inter-dependent/cooperative mode. This is a unique experience for youth from countries where divisiveness and subcultural isolation, based on religious, ethnic, or political differences, preclude all but hostile interaction.

The second Legacy theme is service. The summer program is so structured that service (work) is a natural function of maintaining the community. A high, positive value is placed on service and cooperation, whether it is in preparing and serving food, maintaining roads, cleaning, or caring for the needs of another.

An outgrowth of the intercultural emphasis is the two year old Middle East Dialogue. In 1983 the emphasis was on creating a non-threatening setting where Israeli and Arab youth could explore some issues of common concern and interact and cooperate with each other as well as with youth from other regions. The 1983-1984 programs were seen as successful in bringing about communications, establishing friendships, and breaking the traditional tensions or animosities transmitted by their cultures.

In 1984, Legacy designed and proposed three annual Near East Regional Cooperative Projects. The first of these was held in the Summer of 1985. It brought together 64 youths and 27 senior professionals. The 5 major components to this program were:

-Role Model Training in Bedford, Va.	July, 1985
-Intercultural Skills Training in Israel	August, 1985
-Intercultural Skills Training in Egypt	August, 1985
-Environmental Training in Spain	September, 1985
-Leadership Training in Bedford, Va.	July/August, 1986

Following the completion of these, there is to be six (6) follow-up activities conducted during 1985-86. They are:

- A Mini-Grant Program of \$10,000. This sum will be used to provide seed funding for local environmental projects initiated by participants in their home lands.
- A series of video tapes designed for each culture or sub-culture. The tapes will be used by participants to show to families, friends, sponsoring organizations, schoolmates, and for use, or possible use, by the local media.
- Follow-up between Legacy staff and participants to monitor mini-grant use and assist in developing other cooperative programs/projects.
- Publication of a quarterly newsletter to serve as a link among participants.
- A Leadership Training Course for 8 youths and 3 young adults from Near East Countries. This course will be held in 1986.
- A final report and evaluation.

The 1985 program composed of the components and activities cited above has been labeled the Mediterranean Youth Environmental Training Program. Its goals were:

1. To expose youth from different countries to differing perspectives and expand their points of view. This will automatically encourage cross-cultural understanding, an important ingredient for political understanding.
2. To initiate a forum which exposes the region's future leaders to effective methods for communication, cooperation, and management of conflicts and to apply these methods in a working model.
3. To introduce youth to peers from the same region in order to begin a dialogue about environmental issues of mutual concern and to explore the possibilities of regional cooperation in solving environmental problems.

This evaluation was written in October, 1985 and covers: Staff Training conducted at Bedford, Va.; Role Model Training, also conducted at Bedford; and the Mediterranean Youth Environmental Conference in Cartagena, Spain. In each of these cases, the evaluator was present for all or part of the program. Comments concerning the Egyptian and Israeli phases were derived from conversations with participants, Legacy staff, and from conversations with Ken Cushner, Legacy's evaluator and intercultural training expert.

Legacy brought together sixty-four (64) participants and thirty-four (34) staff members from fourteen (14) countries for the Mediterranean Youth Environmental Conference at Cartagena,

Spain. A total of 98 people participated in this conference. Thirty-seven (37) Americans and Egyptians participated in the seven (7) day Egyptian training program. Twenty-two (22) Americans, fourteen (14) Israeli Jews, and ten (10) Israeli Arabs participated in the thirteen (13) day Israel training program.

In Egypt and Israel the focus was on cross-cultural issues and collaborative behavior. These objectives were achieved by being together and working on service tasks. The focus of the Cartagena conference was the environmental pollution of the Mediterranean Sea. The process was one of working on specific environmental tasks in mixed cultural groups.

IV.

OBSERVATIONS

Meeting grant goals

Legacy successfully carried out the major element of the program, the two intercultural sessions, one in Egypt and one in Israel, and the Mediterranean Youth Conference in Cartagena, Spain. Two of the project goals were clearly achieved:

1. Youth from 13 different countries did meet and achieve cross-cultural understanding. Without doubt they have, at least for the period of the conference, "explained their points of view and cooperated across cultures." It was demonstrated that it is possible for youth from cultures and

countries, some of whom consider each other as the enemy, to work and live together while engaged in a common task.

2. An awareness of the need for joint coordinated action among the Mediterranean Countries was created, understood, and accepted. Participants, by examining and working on environmental problems in Spain, understood and accepted the need for national environmental action and regional coordination. Evidence of this was seen in the Cartagena Declaration of the Legacy Mediterranean Youth Environmental Conference, Annex B.
3. The third goal was not fully achieved. This goal was to: "initiate a forum which exposes the region's future leaders to effective methods for communication, cooperation, and management of conflicts and to apply these methods in a working model." Legacy had internal problems with communication, cooperation, and management. While not upsetting the conference, these problems did detract from the goal and created an undercurrent of uncertainty and concern.

At another level, good communication was achieved among participants. Cooperation was high within the four environmental project groups. Conflict among, or between participants

was absent except for one occurrence within the Israeli delegation. Participants, as you might expect, avoided conflict. Hence, there was little that could be learned about conflict management in the applied sense. The Young Adult Group received a lecture on conflict management.

The Setting and Spanish support

Legacy was faced with a major problem less than two months before the overseas portions of the program were to start. The Mediterranean Youth Conference was scheduled for Greece. As a result of the TWA hijacking at Athens, AID and the State Department required Legacy to hold the conference elsewhere. Given the very short time remaining before the conference and the problems already encountered in establishing and maintaining communications with overseas agencies that were identifying, nominating, and providing logistical support for participants, Legacy would have been justified in postponing the whole program. To Legacy's credit, it decided to try to hold all events as planned. This meant finding a new location that would meet conference logistical needs. This included finding a site adjacent to coastal environmental problems, problems that a host country would be willing to have used as "bad environment examples". Legacy deserves a great deal of credit for this decision and for its success in finding and securing a conference site in Spain that met all the criteria.

In support of the conference, the Youth Institute of Spain and the Institute for Conservation of Nature (I.C.O.N.A.), both official Spanish governmental organizations, provided staff support, seven participants (7), an environmental coordinator, Dr. Pedro Costa Morata, and two (2) environmental specialists, Jorge Morales, and Ivan Varela. The Spanish government, the regional and local governments, cooperated fully in all phases of the conference. Without their cooperation and support, the conference would not have been possible. The use of Alberto Colal University provided participants with excellent residential and conference facilities. Dr. Pedro Costa Morata identified four environmental projects and arranged for their use and acted as one of the project leaders. He was the key environmental person working with local community and industrial leaders.

The individual who performed the liaison function between Legacy and the Spanish government, was Andrew Malison. He was the person who obtained the permission of the Spanish government to hold the conference in Spain. He also obtained the support and participation of regional and local officials.

The Participants

A list of participants and information concerning them will be found in Annex A. There were a total of ninety-eight (98) people attending the Cartagena conference. Sixty-four were youth or young adults. Of the 64, 32 were from Near East

countries, 22 were from non-Near East countries, and 10 were from the United States. Ages ranged from 14 to 27 with the majority of participants in their early twenties. Most of the non-U.S. participants were either in college or had graduated from college. Unfortunately, the skills, educational backgrounds, and employment histories of the participants were not available during the conference. Such information would have been useful in developing project groups and employing people according to their abilities.

Nearly all the participants attended all sessions of a very full and exhausting schedule. The attitude of the participants was positive and cooperative. They worked hard to make the conference a success. The notable exception was the Greek delegation. For an undetermined reason, this group withheld its participation for most of the conference. They did, however, join and cooperate on the last two days of the conference.

Transportation problems were encountered; as a result, a number of participants arrived several days after the opening of the conference.

International Cooperation

Half of the youth in the conference had been "taught" as a result of national policy, religious heritage, and cultural tradition, to regard many of their fellow participants as the enemy. Many within this group have experienced war, the threat

of war, discrimination, and terrorism. Yet, brought together on a neutral ground in a conference where cooperation was an explicit value and given meaningful tasks to analyze and to do, they cooperated with one another, with the "enemy". More often than not, these products of hate cultures sought each other out. Friendships, at least of a temporary nature, were formed. Some perhaps will be able to maintain contact. All were bound together not only by their youth, but by the problem of preventing further deterioration of the Mediterranean Sea and healing her environmental wounds.

The non-Near East youth were essential, vital to the success of the conference. Because it was an international youth conference, it was possible for all Near East countries to send their young people. Since non-Near East groups were not infected with the virus affecting Arabs and Jews, they were able to act as the catalyst and perform a bonding function. They also served to remind their Near East companions of concerns other than those of the Near East. By mixing youth from 13 different countries, setting cooperative norms and values, defining substantive environmental tasks and engaging in recreational activities, this diverse group with its divisive components was able to work together.

Legacy's Training and Conference Management

° Role Models and Their Effectiveness -- Legacy did not provide all of the training it had planned for the Role Model

participants. I found in my session with this group, in Bedford, that they were not familiar with the objectives of the conference, did not know who from their group was to participate, and were, in fact, quite confused about the whole program.

Twelve (12) Role Model Youths participated in the Intercultural Skills training in Egypt. However, four (4), or 25%, of the Role Model Youth dropped out of the program and returned to the United States prior to completing the Egyptian program.

During the conference, I was unable to observe any particular contribution that this group made. Certainly there was no difference in behavior or leadership functions between the Role Models and other participants who had gone to camp at Legacy. The Role Models were somewhat younger than other participants; this may have made it difficult for them to be accepted as peers.

° The Training of Young Adults at Cartagena -- The grant proposal called for some 12 hours of special training for the 27 Young Adults who participated in the conference. (This group comprised 33% of the youth participants.) If this proposal had been carried out, it would have been very disruptive. They were participating members of the environmental project groups. Hence, they would have been part-time group members. This would have had an adverse effect on the various groups' behaviors. Legacy, at the urging of the environmental coordi-

nators, modified the Young Adult program to 6 1/2 hours thereby allowing full participation in project activities.

° Videotapes -- The environmental coordinator from Egypt, Dr. Moustafa Fouda, and the environmental coordinator from Israel, Dr. Avner Adin, are very concerned about the possible harmful effects the specially edited video tapes may have for the Near East participants who receive them.

° Over-all Management -- Legacy must be commended for organizing and implementing the overseas portion of this program. The participants were excellent young people. The environmental coordinators and environmental specialist were very well chosen and performed in an outstanding manner. The conference was a success.

Legacy's effectiveness was hampered because of fundamental characteristics of Legacy. The core staff set themselves "apart" from the participants and from non-Legacy staff. This was not planned or intended, yet it occurred. The closed group behavior of Legacy's staff, the deference rendered to Mr. Rash by Legacy staff, the unending references to Legacy and "the Legacy way", the tendency to impose Legacy norms or values on the participants did not go unnoticed by the participants. These actions and others caused three national groups, early in the conference, to express considerable concern about the "hidden objectives", the real intent of Legacy. The net result was the creation of an undercurrent of suspicion that spread to other groups by the end of the conference.

While Legacy was successful at organizing the conference, it encountered a number of operational management and organizational problems. Some of these are not uncommon to first time efforts or pilot programs and this conference should be included in that category. The following are items that need to be addressed should Legacy repeat the conference. They are:

1. As the conference started, the design agreed on in Bedford had been dropped and a new design adopted without consultation with the environmental coordinator. This design was seen as unworkable by the environmental staff. It was revised.
2. The conference was very over-programmed; too many activities and too little time to accomplish them. Overscheduling apparently also extended to the Egyptian program.
3. Legacy staff does not have any member with environmental expertise. This led Legacy staff to equate environmental tasks with activities such as picking up trash on the beach. It affected the quality and execution of the conference design.
4. Legacy's planning did not include sending an advance team to Cartagena. Hence, "near panic" occurred on the Friday and Saturday before the

- conference. It also resulted in not having a clear idea of the project sites, transit times, and office equipment in place and working.
5. The conference was overstaffed, but lacking in clerical support. There were 13 Legacy staff people, 9 environmental staff people, and 4 video staff people, a total of 26 staff people, yet it was not possible to get typing or xeroxing done in a timely manner. The staff was poorly organized and managed. Internal communication was very poor.
 6. Each day saw major changes in the next day's agenda. The revised agenda was not available until the evening of the day before it was to occur.
 7. The Legacy staff treated the participants as "kids" and used that term in referring to the participants. This was resented. It is likely a result of dealing with "kids" at Legacy's summer camp.
 8. A valuable attitudinal survey was lost because time was not allocated for the testing. A considerable amount of money and time had been devoted to developing the survey and translating it into other languages. Had the tests been

given, we would have had interesting and useful data on attitude changes as a result of the conference.

9. Legacy ignored fundamental learning and leadership principles. Group 4 of the environmental groups was unable, because of over-programming, to present its project and its recommendations to the rest of the conference. Hence, the week long work of 17 participants was not recognized. It also happened, by chance, that Group 4 was unable to reach its project site the first day because of overscheduling and insufficient transportation. The instructor, Dr. Moustafa Fouda, was unable to have his lecture notes and handouts typed and xeroxed for three days.
10. A principle objective of the conference was to focus on the role of youth in Mediterranean environmental affairs. It was a Youth Conference and the youth produced a Conference Declaration. However, at the official and formal ceremony held in Murcia, the regional capital, only Legacy people and Spanish officials participated. It was a Legacy affair. A representative of the Youth should have been present on stage and had an active roll in the ceremonies.

The Cartagena Declaration of the Legacy Mediterranean Youth Environmental Conference should have been presented by a participant. Apparently one reason this was not done was that Legacy had requested that the ceremony be shortened so that Legacy officials and their guests could catch an afternoon plane. I found this oversight, regardless of the reason, to be inexcusable. The Youth were not the only group overlooked at this ceremony. AID was not recognized as a sponsor of the program.

V.

CONCLUSIONS

1. The conference was a success and accomplished its goals.
2. Environmental tasks, if commonly held, can be used to bring diverse groups together to work on environmental issues and further international or interregional social and political cooperation
3. Conferences of the type held at Cartagena can be replicated to further Near East cooperation if they are international in character and have a focus on concrete (physical) environmental problems.
4. It would be possible to hold a Cartagena type conference with far less staff and at a lower cost.

5. It is useful, but not essential, to have a core group who has had a common experience (Legacy Camp) around which to build conference membership. However, there is nothing so unique about the Legacy experience that it would require that as the base. Many youth organizations would serve the same purpose, Eagle Scouts, etc.

6. Legacy's practices at Bedford are not directly transferrable to international youth conferences.

7. An international organization sponsoring a Near East conference may, politically, be more useful than an American sponsor.

8. The Role Model experiment did not provide a satisfactory return on the investment (\$90,354).

VI.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That AID and/or State continue to sponsor meetings with a Mediterranean environmental focus. At least two Mediterranean countries have expressed an interest in hosting future conferences. Such conferences can be used as the first step, the "excuse" that is politically acceptable for Near East participation. Action on Mediterranean environmental topics may lead to other areas of cooperation because of the legitimate manner in which other topics are related to the environment, i.e., tourism, transportation, industrial development, etc.

In the opinion of the evaluator, environmental conferences aimed at Mediterranean countries with an emphasis on Near East participation can be very powerful tools to demonstrate cooperation and mutual problem solving. Such conferences need to be well planned and should employ international organizations to conduct the conference. Organizations such as IUCN, UNEP's Regional Seas, or international youth organizations should be considered ahead of similar U.S. organizations. However, AID should not relinquish control of conference design.

2. Prior to distributing the video tapes intended for Arab and Israeli youth, it will be necessary to bring Dr. Avner Adin and Dr. Moustafa Fouda to Washington. This should be done just after the final edit, but before production. I cannot over emphasize their concern for the participants who will receive the tapes and for their own well-being.

3. That the follow-up activities to be performed by Legacy be monitored and evaluated.

4. That AID maintain contact with Legacy but also identify other organizations which could organize and backstop similar conferences. If Legacy is used again, it would be necessary to improve overall management, the conference design, and pre-conference planning. The design team must include one environmental specialist, an experienced trainer as well as Legacy personnel. It would be possible to do a 10-day conference for 100 people at a total cost of \$235,000 to \$275,000 and

with a staff of not more than 12 people, 5 of whom would be environmentalists.

5. That Annex B, a series of recommendations made by the Environmental Coordinators and the Environmental Specialists, be examined as the basis for future action.

Note: The results of an evaluation survey conducted by Kenneth Cushner are presented in Annex C. Please note that that survey does not contain any question relating to the environmental activities conducted at the Conference. The results represent returned questionnaires from 64 participants.

ANNEX A

1985 YOUTH PARTICIPANTS

MEDITERRANEAN YOUTH ENVIRONMENT CONFERENCE

9/15/85

<u>Country</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Organization</u>	<u>Legacy Participant</u>
<u>NEAR EAST:</u>					
<u>Israel: Arab</u>					
Youth Part.	Tarek Awad	18	M	Int'l Work Camp/ Deir El Assad	Alumnus
	Khalil Mari	18	M	"	"
	Rema Othman	16	F	"	"
	Kamal Amoun	18	M	"	Alumnus
	Kouther Morany	20	F	O.R.T. Environmental Program	Alumnus
Young Adult	Jinad Zubi	24	M	Interns for Peace	
Staff	Ibrahim Assady	35	M	"	Alumnus
<u>Israel: Jewish</u>					
Youth Part.	Yaarit Cohen	18	F	Kibbutz	
	Matana Damary	17	F	Boyer School	Alumnus
	Michal Dagan	22	F	ICCY	Alumnus
	Offer Nahshon	16	M	Society for the Preservation of Nature	
	David Badler	17	M	"	
	Itzak Kori	24	F	ICCY	
Young Adults	Anat Icar	25	F	Hebrew University (Rehovot)	
	Shimon Parhenta	26	M	Field School Sede Boker	Alumnus
Counsellor	Tzila Hay	22	F	ICCY	Alumnus
	Georges Buzaglo	26	M	Tel Aviv University	Alumnus
Environmental Co-Coordinator	Dr. Avner Adin	43	M	Hebrew University	
<u>Egypt:</u>					
Youth Part.	Ahmed Ismail	17	M	Youth & Sport (Pioneer Sector)	Alumnus
	Ghada Ramzy	14	F	Youth & Sport (Pioneer)	Alumnus
	Rania Shaalan	15	F	AMIDEAST	Alumnus
	Iman Mandour	18	F	"	Alumnus
	We-am Abdullah	22	F	Youth & Sport (Youth Sector)	
	Yasir Bana El-Din	20	M	"	

Participants 8/22/85

page two

<u>Country</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Organization</u>	<u>Legacy Participant</u>
<u>Egyptians, cont/d.</u>					
Youth Part.	Essam Adly	18	M	Arab Office Youtn & Environment	
Young Adults	Sherif Bana El-Din	24	M	Ornitnological Society	
	walid Monamea	25	M	Arab Office Youtn & Environment	
Staff	Emad El-Bannany	28	M	Youtn & Sport (Pioneer Sector)	Alumnus
	Hassan Ahmed	33	M	Video	
	Manmoud Ebaid	34	M	Youtn & Sport (Youtn Sector)	
Environmental Co-Coordinator	Dr. Moustafa Fouca	35	M	Al Azar University & Ornitnological Soc.	
<u>Algeria</u>					
Environmental Specialist	Mouloud Baitsa	42	M	Council on Micro Information	
<u>Morocco</u>	Khalid Idressi	23	M	Assn. for Future Studies	
	wassila Tazi	17	F	"	
<u>Lebanon</u>	Karim Jena	19	M	International College	
	Laila Misn'alani	18	F	"	
	Hania Addam	17	F	"	
	Mayada Kanj	23	F	"	
Coordinator: Environmental Specialists	Mounan Gena	47	M	American Univeristy and International College of Beirut	
<u>Jordan</u>	Fadia Mari	20	F	Yarmouk University	
	wafa'a Al-Agailen	20	F	"	
	Issa Gnazal	23	M	"	
	Amer Snadi	20	M	"	
<u>Non Near East</u>					
<u>Greece</u>	Vassilis Chryssikos	19	M	Athens Centre	
	Sotiris Makrinotis	24	M	"	
	Mariana Chliara	20	F	"	
	Fofi Harrisy	20	F	"	

Participants 3/22/85
page three

<u>Yugoslavia</u>	Anamarija Frankic	23	F	PMF University, Zagreb
	Manuela Kostic	18	F	Environ. Protection Council of Croatia
<u>Environmental Specialist</u>	Dr. Josip Cicek	42	M	Environ. Protection Council of Croatia
<u>France</u>	Arison Souza	22	M	Jeune et Nature
	Laparade Gregorie	23	M	"
	Nacer Chekooa	27	M	"
	Thierry Avranoglou	22	M	Friends of the Earth
<u>Spain</u>	Valentina De los Reyes	18	M	ICONA
	Antonio Lompan	24	M	"
	Andres Pedreno	20	M	"
	Franciso Ropledano	20	M	"
	Nestor Sanchez	22	M	"
	Javier Ugarte	18	M	"
	Antonio-Maria Sancez-Villanueva	18	F	"
<u>Environmental Co-Coordinator</u>	Dr. Pedro Costa Morata	38	M	ICONA
<u>Environmental Specialists</u>	Jorge Morales	24	M	Institute Del Juventud
	Ivan Varela	24	M	"
<u>Turkey</u>	Biken Serim	18	F	Foundation for Environmental Problems
<u>U. S.</u>	Edward Van Ness	15	M	LEGACY
	Rafii Aftandelian	15	M	"
	David Lee	17	M	"
	Serge Ugarte	16	M	"
	Richard Ugarte	17	M	"
	Sang Hwang	19	M	"
	Asnley Traugnoer	18	F	"
	Sheloy Snamwell	16	F	"
	Debbie Gilman	19	F	"
	Debbie Taylor	21	F	"
<u>Environmental Specialist</u>	Kassra Kassraie	26	M	Bedford County Health Dept.
<u>Canada</u>	Elise Tousignant	23	F	Cercles des Jeunes Naturalistes
	Roxanne Desjardins	21	F	"
<u>England</u>	Alison McInroy	21	F	British Trust for Conservation Volunteers

ANNEX B

ANNEX B

Memo: To Legacy Staff
Date: 6 September 1985
From: Environmental Coordinators and Specialists

Following are the primary recommendations of the Environmental Coordinators and Environmental Specialists. This material is presented in outline form and is intended as a framework only.

I. ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURES

A. Board of Directors (5-8)

- Primary function to set policy and obtain funds
- Legacy and other sponsors
- Senior Environmental Specialist (should have international reputation)
- United Nations UNEP Senior Mediterranean Official
- Financial links

B. Advisory Committee

- Primary responsibility operational activities
- Mediterranean Environmental Specialist with international focus and interest in training youth
- Mediterranean youth representative
- Educator from European (Mediterranean) youth organization
- European and U.S. Environmental Specialist

Goal: Establish a long-term (10 year) program to train youth in various environmental fields.

Objectives

- Develop leadership skills in dealing with various environmental problems
- Acquire some basic environmental technical knowledge/skills useful in identifying environmental problems and planning response to problems
- Encourage participation and cooperation across international boundaries to address Mediterranean Environmental problems
- Foster communications, data collection, and data exchange among Mediterranean youth on environmental concerns
- To promote an interest in professional studies in environmental fields

Participants: There is a need for two levels of participation: a primary or basic level, and an advanced level.

Basic participants

- 15-19 years of age
- Completed some scientific courses or have had work experience in some phase of enterprise related to the Mediterranean Sea (e.g. fishing)
- Demonstrate an interest in environment
- Not less than 3/4 of participants would come from Mediterranean area
- Be proficient in English
- Be sponsored by national/local organization

Advanced Participants

- 19-25 years of age
- Enrolled in university; completed university degree; employed in environmental field
- Not less than 3/4 of participants would come from Mediterranean area
- Be proficient in English

Application criteria to be approved by Board.

Location

- Mid-sized to small city or rural area in Mediterranean coastal region
- In an area where there are multiple environmental problems
- Near a research or university laboratory that would provide some analytical support
- Easy air transport no more than one hour from airport with frequent service

Logistics

- Have available vans, busses, and boats on a demand basis during the workshop and in numbers sufficient to support workshop
- Office equipment in operating condition - extra typists, travel officer
- Computer and associated equipment
- Audio-visual equipment and blackboards, flip charts
- Medical servicer
- Minimal scientific equipment
- Good classroom space
- Good residential space near conference center
- Food available at other than meal times
- Central office

Planning

- Establish and maintain a 12 month time event chart that reflect recruitment, workshop, field activities, travel logistics and follow-up activities
- Identify and fix responsibilities and make available associated resources for the various activities
- Hold a design workshop on site 2-4 months prior to workshop
- Fix training design and training schedule one month prior to workshop

Basic Training Design

- To be 5-day training program with 3-day orientation/introduction team building session
 - Identify criteria and objectives for basic and advanced course
 - Link into national, Mediterranean and global environmental problems
 - Identify follow-up activities
- * Any primary sponsor for this program must have, on staff, a trained professional experienced environmentalist who will have overall responsibility to support these activities.
- * Legacy staff should have at least basic training in environment.

ANNEX C

Please tell us how you feel about each of the following aspects of the conference. Below each rating is a space which you can use to write your own comment. Please do so if you have something particular to say or suggest.

My cluster grouping was SCALE 4 → 1

_____ excellent _____ good _____ fair _____ poor
comment: 3.45 - 86%

My cluster counselor was:

_____ excellent _____ good _____ fair _____ poor
comment: 3.35 - 83%

The cluster arrangements in general were:

_____ excellent _____ good _____ fair _____ poor
comment: 3.02 75%

The counseling staff in general was:

_____ excellent _____ good _____ fair _____ poor
comment: 3.10 77%

The group building activities were:

_____ excellent _____ good _____ fair _____ poor
comment: 2.72 68%

The morning lectures were:

_____ excellent _____ good _____ fair _____ poor
comment: 2.61 65%

The service project was:

_____ excellent _____ good _____ fair _____ poor
comment: 3.19 - 79%

Group discussions were

_____excellent _____good _____fair _____poor
comment:

2.94 73 %

The evening programs were:

_____excellent _____good _____fair _____poor
comment:

2.48 62 %

The individual cultural presentations were:

_____excellent _____good _____fair _____poor
comment:

2.94 73 %

The video training was:

_____excellent _____good _____fair _____poor
comment:

2.48 72 %

The keynote speakers were:

_____excellent _____good _____fair _____poor
comment:

3.15 78 %

The conference facility was:

_____excellent _____good _____fair _____poor
comment:

3.24 81 %

The food was:

_____excellent _____good _____fair _____poor
comment:

2.00 50 %

What aspects of the experience did you find the most rewarding?

This has helped to build my confidence. I had never spoken to a group before, especially not in English. I prepared a short talk on desert reptile life at the environmental school and found my audience was interested in what I had to say. I have also learned that I can be in control of my own emotional state. At school I have a reputation for losing my temper. Now that I have been with a new group which does not label me, it is easier for a different me to emerge. I am especially pleased that I have made friends with people from countries I never imagined I could...for instance Egypt, Morocco, and Jordan. I have found these relationships with other environmentalists very rewarding. I felt surprisingly comfortable in the Arab homes we stayed in and wonder how I can maintain these relationships.
Israeli Jew, age 15.

I am very happy, and very surprised. I have never had friends from Arab countries before. Now I have many...I have been dancing, singing, and laughing with people from Lebanon, Jordan, Egypt, and Morocco. Before, these people were only my enemies. Now we are friends. I am surprised and happy.
Israeli Jew.

The warm welcome I received from the Legacy group.
Israeli Jew.

I am especially pleased to have made friends with Israeli Jews. This is something I could never think of doing at home.
Lebanese.

At first I was surprised to see Israeli Arabs and Jews together. But then when I thought about the goals of Legacy, this would seem so natural.
French.

At first I didn't quite understand the Legacy process. I have since realized the impact I have on others and am more aware to be sensitive to their needs and emotions.
Israeli Jew.

I am very surprised at how quickly I have become close with people who have always been my enemy, especially the Lebanese and Jordanian representatives. This will make a big difference in the way I think about others. I came to this experience open minded as a video director, but am really surprised at how close I feel to these people.
Israeli Jew.

Meeting with new people and learning about their environmental problems, and initiating very good friendships in this short time.
Jordanian.

Discussions. Everyone was given the chance to express their ideas. Lebanese.

Learning about different cultures and receiving lots of information about the environment. I also found out that by talking in front of big groups and in front of the video camera has made me become more self-confident. Lebanese.

Discussions about what we as youth can do. U.S.A.

Making youth aware of humanity's problems, especially the environment. Palestinian.

Getting to know other cultures and other people. Israeli Jew.

Meeting all the different people from different nations. Israeli Jew.

Meeting people from other countries. Israeli Jew.

The opportunity to meet people from many different countries. Israeli Jew.

To meet with Arab scientists from different Arab nations for the first time in my life. Palestinian.

To meet with people to learn about their culture and about their environment. Israeli Jew.

The communication and friendship among different cultures. Palestinian.

Meeting with people from different lands. U.S.A.

It gathered many young people from different countries and made them learn from each other, and that the staff gave us the knowledge of how to make good contacts with each other. Yugoslavian.

The international aspects. British.

I had the opportunity to meet, work with, and learn about people from different cultures. Spanish.

The useful meeting about the environment and the problems of the Sea. Egyptian.

Being here with so many different nationalities was very rewarding as I got to learn a lot about them. Egyptian.

What was the most exciting thing you will remember from this conference?

The fact that I made friends with people from the Arab countries. Israeli Jew.

How Arab youth can deal with Israeli youth. This was something I really couldn't imagine. Egyptian.

The most exciting thing was to meet and live with people from different countries. Egyptian.

The opportunity to know people from different countries and to realize that they are not so different from me. Spanish.

Meeting so many different people from different countries all with the same concern - for the environment. British.

That I met so many nice young people from so many countries. It is a shame this time is so short. Yugoslavia.

The atmosphere between people - feeling all as a group and mixing so well together. Palestinian.

The evening cultural performances. Israeli Jew.

That I met with my friends from Legacy again, and meeting with the other Arabs. Palestinian.

Meeting people from all over the world, especially the Lebanese. Palestinian.

Meeting people from many nations. Israeli Jew.

Interacting with the other participants in social and political/social areas. U.S.A.

The fact that so many people were so cooperative. Lebanese.

How we became one big family with one common goal - to save the environment. Lebanese.

That I had the chance to share such an experience with such a large number of people. Lebanese.

Meeting people from around the world to learn how the environment affect our lives. Jordanian.

I will remember the people I met at the conference the most. Jordanian.

Friends and the people were the most exciting thing. Jordanian.

As a result of this conference my attitudes toward the following people have changed (and tell how).

My attitude toward Moroccans, Egyptians, Lebanese, and Jordanians has changed. All I knew of them was that they are Arabs from enemy countries and all my life I saw them as fighters against my country's soldiers. I had a good and nice surprise because it had revealed to me that they are very nice people. Israeli Jew.

The Lebanese representatives were very special people. Israeli Jew.

The Spanish are nicer than I expected. British are more communicative than I expected. Canadians are more practical than I expected. One Israeli Jew became my friend. Jordanian.

Spanish were very helpful to me. I thought the Americans would not like me, but it turned out to be the opposite and they were very nice. Some of the Israeli Jews were good to me and I appreciated this a lot. Lebanese.

I used to think that the Moroccans weren't well educated; now I think exactly the opposite. I always thought Israeli Jews were aloof and degraded the Arabs, but now I realize how they are caring and helpful to everyone. Lebanese.

I had known some very traditional reserved Moroccans in the past. Those at the conference were more Western, more lively. I will not stereotype Moroccans anymore. I was also surprised to meet a Shiite Muslim who was fairly Western. U.S.A.

I was surprised to find that it was difficult communicating with some from my own cultural background who were from different nationalities. Palestinian.

My attitude toward Lebanese has changed for the better. Before I knew them only through the media. Palestinian.

I learned there are similarities among the differences in people. U.S.A.

I found more similarities than difference in the people here. Spanish.

In general, I think the young people from different countries haven't any problems living and working together. They can easily forget their differences. Spanish.

My opinion of Lebanese improved as I saw them all working on something together. My attitude toward my own people decreased somewhat as I felt they didn't really care about much. Egyptian.

How has this experience changed your attitudes?

I feel now more than ever that I would like to take part in joint programs between Arabs and Jews in my country (and abroad). Israeli Jew.

My attitudes towards those in the Arab nations has improved. Israeli Jew.

My attitudes toward Arabs has improved. Israeli Jew.

I have to go to the army next year and I will go with half my heart, not the whole of it as I thought I would. Israeli Jew.

This experience has shown me that I can be friends with many different kinds of people. Among the friends I have made are two Israeli Jews and one Israeli Arab. One of the Jews asked if it would be okay to keep in touch by mail. I would be interested in this as well. Egyptian.

I have more understanding and appreciation of others. Egyptian.

Now I want to help solve environmental problems. Egyptians.

An important thing is flexibility. Spanish.

I have become less prejudiced in my perception of others. Spanish.

I have gained a greater appreciation of the environmental problems that face the world.

I learned to be more open. Palestinian.

If people cooperate, they can achieve their goals. Lebanese.

To be more responsible in my life. Jordanian.

I realize the importance of personal interaction with different people. It helped me accept and understand other's views. Lebanese.

I learned how to accept people the way they are, how to respect different cultures, and how to live like other people do. Egyptian.

I can deal with Americans as friends, forgetting about nationality. Egyptian.

I've tried to listen to both sides of an argument. U.S.A.

For the first time I feel the power I have to move and change things. Palestinian.

How has this experience changed your interests?

I have an interest, and feel the responsibility to work on the Arab/Jewish problem. Israeli Jew.

I am interested in visiting countries I never thought much about before. Lebanese.

My mind has opened to new problems I can attempt to solve. Lebanese.

In interacting with others and initiating new friendships. Jordanian.

I became more interested in the field of the environment. Lebanese.

I wish to attend more conferences. Lebanese.

The relationship between ecological problems and international relationships. Israeli Jew.

I am more interested in the environment. Israeli Jew.

I have an interest to see that the environment is not destroyed.

More interest in the environment. Yugoslavian.

My interest in the environment has grown. Egyptian.

I am more interested in people's cultures. U.S.A.

I am much more interested in helping solve problems of the environment. U.S.A.

I am more interested in foreign language and the environment. French.

Now I want to learn another language and to travel to those countries. British.

I have become more broadminded and interested in the Mediterranean region.

I am interested in doing something for my city, such as fighting pollution. Egyptian.

I am more interested in studying about biology and environmental concerns. Spanish.

I've become more interested in environmental affairs. Egyptian.

I'm interested in involving my profession (mechanical engineering) with the environment. Palestinian.

I have more interest in international problems and cultures. Israeli Jew.

I am more interested in helping to clean up my environment. Egyptian.

My interests in international studies, the environment, and traveling have grown. U.S.A.

I would like to learn a foreign language. U.S.A.

I have become more interested in educating my people and in cleaning up my country. Egyptian.

How has this experience changed your ideas?

Perhaps there are many ways I can cooperate with the Arabs. Israeli Jew.

I've started to think about activities to change the situation in my country. Israeli Jew.

It made me realize the importance of bringing Jews and Arabs together and that it is possible. Palestinian.

I used to think that my country would not be bothered by the problems of other countries. Now I realize I was wrong.

There might be other subjects that can bring different people together. Palestinian.

I've been thinking of new, creative, cooperative ideas. Egyptian.

I can be more at ease with people from other countries than I thought I would. Spanish.

I've learned many new ways of being active with the environment at home. U.S.A.

I know more about the ideas of other people now. Lebanese.

I have clearer views of how to improve the environment. Lebanese.

I've learned that there are Americans who think about other problems in the world. Egyptian.

I know I have changed because I am doing things for the first time that I would never do before. Israeli Jew.

How has this experience changed your perspectives?

While we did not talk of politics on this experience, I feel that now I can respect another's differences and that they could respect mine. We may still disagree, but there is a certain amount of trust, of love that has built up. It's like a marriage relationship where trust and love for one another allows one to speak freely. I like this feeling very much. I will at least keep in touch with the Arab friends I have made. Israeli Jew.

I now see the people from the Arab countries in a new perspective - as friends and not as enemies. Israeli Jew.

I can see those in Israel and Lebanon from another point of view. Israeli Jew.

It's surprising how comfortable I can be with someone from Lebanon when we were enemies not long ago. Israeli Jew.

I have become more open minded. Jordanian.

I see that humanity should cooperate with one another if they want the best conditions for life. Palestinian.

I have started to think about the future of human life. Israeli Jew.

I have learned that many people have the wrong idea about my country. Turkish.

The environment will be on my mind with every action I do. U.S.A.

I will try to seek out other people who share the same environmental problems. Spanish.

I've learned to look at issues in the Middle East from a broader perspective. U.S.A.

They are wider now. Egyptian.

It amazes me to actually see and experience how other people live. This is so much more meaningful than reading about it in a textbook. U.S.A.

How has this experience changed your future plans?

I have never had an interest in the Arab problem in Israel. They do have many problems. I had only been taught one view of them from school and the army. Now that I have lived with them I see their problems. I think I will become more active in learning about the problems of the West Bank. I will also try to keep in contact with the Israeli Arabs I have become close to. I would like to spend more time with them in their villages and learn more from them. I like them very much. Israeli Jew.

I will take more responsibilities and make more commitments toward cooperation and toward work on the environment. Palestinian.

My spare time will be spent on Arab/Jewish activities. Israeli Jew.

To have more meetings between Jews and Arabs and to continue experiencing living in both cultures. Israeli Jew.

I will do what I think is useful for the environment. Spanish.

I hope to take part in some of the projects done in my country to solve environmental problems. Egyptian.

I plan to cooperate with friends to help improve the environment. Egyptian.

It seems like there is a lot of work in store. British.

I think I will form a beginners group to study the environment. French.

I will try to meet with other people with similar concerns about the environment. U.S.A.

I hope to take part in, or start an environmental group at my college. U.S.A.

I want to work on my country's problems. Turkish.

I have been thinking about getting myself involved in environmental problems and projects. Egyptian.

I want to speak to young people in my country about the environment. Yugoslavia.

I may now work in international relations. Israeli Jew.

I want to work in an environmentally related position when I finish university. Lebanese.

To teach students of high school and elementary school to be aware of their environmental problems from an early age. Jordanian.

I plan to become a Middle East analyst and to become more aware of the people in the region. U.S.A.

To continue to take part in more international conferences. Palestinian.

To create an organization which will deal with problems of the environment. Israeli Jew.