



UNEP/MAP-METAP SMAP III Project
**Promoting awareness and enabling a policy framework for
environment and development integration in the Mediterranean
with focus on Integrated Coastal Zone Management**

Opinion Poll on Coastal Issues in the Mediterranean

Comparison document



*This project has been financially supported
by the European Union*

SMAP III/2008/CR1
Priority Actions Programme
Regional Activity Centre
Split, January 2008

Note:

This publication has been produced with the assistance of the 9 selected NGOs from the project countries. The data presented in this document do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Priority Action Programme / Regional Activity Centre (PAP/RAC).

The use of the methodology applied in this survey and data presented are the sole responsibility of the relevant NGOs.



UNEP/MAP-METAP SMAP III Project
**Promoting awareness and enabling a policy framework for
environment and development integration in the Mediterranean
with focus on Integrated Coastal Zone Management**

Opinion Poll on Coastal Issues in the Mediterranean

– Comparison document –



*This project has been financially supported
by the European Union*

SMAP III/2008/CR1
Priority Actions Programme
Regional Activity Centre
Split, January 2008

Table of Contents

Introduction	1
Methodology.....	1
Results	2
Conclusion.....	7
Annex I: Original questionnaire.....	8
Annex II: Final version of the questionnaire	10
Annex III: Opinion poll results in Algeria, Jordan, Morocco, the Palestinian National Authority, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, Egypt and Lebanon	13
Results of the Algerian Public Opinion on Coastal Issues.....	15
Results of the Jordanian Public Opinion on Coastal Issues.....	18
Results of the Moroccan Public Opinion on Coastal Issues	23
Results of the Palestinian Public Opinion on Coastal Issues	26
Results of the Syrian Public Opinion on Coastal Issues	29
Results of the Tunisian Public Opinion on Coastal Issues.....	32
Results of the Turkish Public Opinion on Coastal Issues	37
Results of the Egyptian Public Opinion on Coastal Issues	42
Results of the Lebanese Public Opinion on Coastal Issues	45

Introduction

The specific objective of the SMAP III project is **to promote awareness** of the value and state of coasts, and to provide support to the project countries in strengthening and modifying the existing national-level enabling environment, including policy, institutional and legislative framework. In order to raise efficiently awareness among the general public and decision-makers, NGO partners were selected in each of the project countries whose role and responsibility was to perform a number of awareness-raising activities.

The selected NGOs were:

- Association “Les amis du Mont Chenoua” (Algeria);
- Friends of the Environment Association (Egypt);
- Land and Human to Advocate Progress – LHAP (Jordan);
- U.N.A.D.E.P. (Lebanon);
- FUED (Morocco);
- GUNGEO Gaza (the Palestinian National Authority – Gaza Strip);
- Syrian Coastal Society for Environment Protection (Syria);
- Panda Service, WWF Tunisia (Tunisia); and
- SAD (Turkey).

The NGO partners conducted, among other activities, an Opinion Poll to identify the level of awareness of the most important coastal issues. The main objective of this document is to analyse the obtained survey results in all the project countries and to make a comparison between them.

Methodology

The main directions on how to undertake a survey were highlighted within the Opinion Poll Guidance (PAP/RAC, 2006). To this end, a fourteen-question questionnaire was set up (Annex I). It was a combination of closed questions (*offering a choice among a number of fixed alternatives*) and open-ended questions (*where respondents are free to answer as they wish*). The questionnaire included concrete questions on people's perception of coastal pollution (and health), but also some basic demographic questions (such as age, sex, education and professional status). After the official start of the survey (February 2007), the additional question was introduced (“Have you ever heard about Integrated Coastal Zone Management – ICZM?”) – Annex II. However, a number of countries have already started the survey so they used the original questionnaire (Algeria, Jordan and Tunisia). In addition, partners in Tunisia further analysed some questions in order to get more precise answers. In addition, the partners in Lebanon and Egypt have not used the final but the first demo version of the questionnaire.

In order to target the large coastal areas, it was agreed to use face-to-face and telephone surveys. However, in Egypt, Lebanon, Syria and Tunisia, only face-to-face surveys were used (mainly due to cultural reasons, i.e. people do not like being called for the surveys). In Turkey, a combination of face-to-face, the internet and AFBIKA network were used due to the great length of the coast.

It was recommended that a systematic sampling (as a type of probability samples, i.e. the samples *where the probability of the selection of each respondent is known*) be used for the face-to-face surveys. Systematic sampling is often used instead of a random sampling. It is also called an Nth name selection technique. After the required sample size has been calculated, every Nth person is selected from a list of population members.

The procedure involves estimating the needed sample size and dividing the number of names on the list with the estimated sample size. The use of a *random digit dialling* (RDD) technique was recommended for the telephone surveys. This is the way of selecting numbers for telephone survey in which some of the last digits of the phone numbers are generated randomly. However, due to the different political and other conditions in a number of countries (such as Jordan, Lebanon, the Palestine National Authority and Syria), some partners used a convenience sampling. In this method, the selection of units from the population is based on easy availability and/or accessibility. It involves choosing the nearest and most convenient persons to act as respondents. The likelihood of the sample being unrepresentative with this method would be quite high. Therefore, the major disadvantage of this technique is that we have no idea about how representative the information collected about the sample is to the population as a whole. But, the information could still provide some fairly significant insights, and be a good source of data in exploratory research.

Such discrepancy in questionnaires and sampling methodology used, created significant methodological problems as results could not be easily compared.

Results

The Opinion Poll Guidance (PAP/RAC, 2006) recommended a sample size of 300 (200 by face-to-face and 100 by telephone). Still, the sample size varied in different countries, namely, from 150 (Lebanon) to 492 (Syria).

Table 1: Type of a survey in the project countries

Country	Face to face	Telephone	Other	Total
Algeria	290	110	-	400
Egypt	231	-	-	231
Jordan	100	200	-	300
Lebanon	150	-	-	150
Morocco	308	-	-	308
Palestinian National Authority	150	150	-	300
Syria	492	-	-	492
Tunisia	300	-	-	300
Turkey	183	-	149	332
TOTAL				2810

In most of countries, the majority of respondents were male-respondents of all age groups. Most of respondents have secondary education or hold a university degree. The majority of them are employed.

Table 2: Sex and age distribution of respondents in the project countries

Country	Sex distribution		Age distribution	
	Male (percentage)	Female (percentage)	Most represented	Least represented
Algeria	51.5%	48.5%	25-34 (34.5%)	Above 65 (8.0%)
Egypt	35.0%	65.0%	16-24 (38.0%)	16-24 and Above 65 (7.0%)
Jordan	60.7%	39.3%	35-49 (30.3%)	Above 56 (1.3%)
Lebanon	80.7%	19.3%	35-49 (45.3%)	Above 65 (2.7%)
Morocco	56.5%	43.5%	35-49 (35.7%)	Above 65 (4.2%)
Palestinian National Authority	82.7%	17.3%	25-34 (37.3%)	Above 65 (2.4%)
Syria	61.0%	39.0%	35-49 (55.0%)	16-24 (45.0%)
Tunisia	65.0%	35.0%	25-34 (30.0%)	Above 65 (5.0%)
Turkey	55.0%	43.0%	25-34 (38.0%)	Above 65 (2.0%)

Table 3: Education qualifications and professional status of respondents in the project countries

Country	Education qualifications		Professional status	
	Most represented	Least represented	Most represented	Least represented
Algeria	University 53.5%	None 7.0%	Employed 39.5%	Employer 6.5%
Egypt	University 85.0%	Elementary 1.0%	Employed 39.0%	Crafts-man (employer) 4.0%
Jordan	Secondary 50.0%	Postgraduate 3.0%	Employed 49.0%	Independent and retired 4.3%
Lebanon	Elementary 37.3%	Postgraduate 0.7%	Independent 58.0%	Retired and employer 1.3%
Morocco	University 47.7%	Postgraduate 0.6%	Employed 46.4%	Retired 4.6%
Palestinian National Authority	Secondary 69.3%	Postgraduate 0.3% **	Independent 27.7%	Retired 6.7%
Syria	University 55.0%	Elementary 12.0%	Employed 55.0%	Unemployed 45.0%
Tunisia	Secondary 39.0%	None 3.0%	Other ¹ 37.0% Student 28.0%	Religion 0.003%
Turkey	University 51.0%	None 1.0%	Employed 35.0%	Student 2%

**4.7% respondents selected the column "other", out of whom 0,3% indicated to have a "higher university degree".

In most of countries, coast has been recognised as an important or very important resource. In addition, the majority of respondents consider the coast in their country as threatened or very threatened.

¹ Tunisian results of the opinion poll showed a greater level of details on employment status than in the original questionnaire.

Table 4: Importance of and threats to the coastal environment in the project countries

Country	Importance of the coast		Threats to the coast	
	Important and Very important	Not important	Threatened and Very threatened	Not threatened
Algeria	90.0%	10.0%	96.5%	3.5%
Egypt	96.0%	3.0%	98.0%	2.0%
Jordan	96.4%	3.6%	83.7%	16.3%
Lebanon	97.3%	2.7%	88.0%	12.0%
Morocco	95.4%	2.3%	89.9%	6.2%
Palestinian National Authority	66.3%	28.7%	78.0%	16.6%
Syria	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Tunisia	99.0%	1.0%	90.0%	10.0%
Turkey	95.0%	4.0%	95.0%	4.0%

Eleven different threats to coastal environment were offered to respondents as selection options. These were: mass tourism; intensive urbanisation; air pollution; marine pollution from the industry and from the households; oil spills; illegal dumping of solid waste; over exploitation of water resources and other natural resources (fish in particular); coastal erosion; and climate change. The responses were from intensive urbanisation and air pollution to over use of natural resources, depending on the current situation in each country. The main threats selected by respondents in each country were as presented in the following tables.

Table 5: Main coastal threats in the project countries

Country	Main threat	Percentage
Algeria	Illegal dumping of solid waste	27.5%
Egypt	Marine pollution from the industry	23.0%
Jordan	Air pollution	16.8%
Lebanon	Intensive urbanisation and illegal dumping of solid waste	19.9%
Morocco	Over exploitation of their natural resources (fish in particular)	15.6%
Palestinian National Authority	Mass tourism	46.0%
Syria	Air pollution	85.0%
Tunisia	Marine pollution from the industry	47.0%
Turkey	Intensive urbanisation	23.0%

In most of countries, respondents stated that they were exposed to some kind of pollution. However, in Gaza, 98% of respondents stated that they were not personally exposed to any kind of pollution. Also, in Morocco (62%), Lebanon (84.7%) and Algeria (60.8%), the majority of respondents considered themselves as not exposed to coastal

pollution. Those that considered themselves as exposed to pollution outlined the domestic and industrial waste, marine and air pollution and even nuclear pollution (in Syria) as the most common types of pollution.

Interviewees were also asked if they were aware of any current or planned activities in their country related to coastal protection and management. It is very indicative that in all the countries the majority of people stated that they were not aware of such initiatives.

Table 6: Awareness of nationally planned initiatives related to coastal management in the project countries

Country	Percentage of respondents not aware
Algeria	93.8%
Egypt	58.0%
Jordan	71.7%
Lebanon	84.7%
Morocco	59.6%
Palestinian National Authority	80.7%
Syria	67.0%
Tunisia	48.0%
Turkey	63.0%

The eleventh question asked was about what the relevant authorities should do in order to improve the protection of coastal environment. Respondents were offered six possible options, namely: improve legislation dealing with the coastal management; improve law enforcement; establish a specific institution for coastal management; improve co-ordination of relevant authorities; do nothing (relevant authorities are doing enough); and raising public awareness. In the majority of countries, improving law enforcement was seen as the most appropriate tool for the improvement of coastal management, followed by raising public awareness. The most selected answers in each country are presented in Table 7.

Table 7: Recommendations to relevant national authorities on what to do in order to improve coastal management

Country	Recommendation	Percentage
Algeria	Improve law enforcement	33.0%
Egypt	Improve law enforcement	29.0%
Jordan	Raising public awareness	27.9%
Lebanon	Improve law enforcement	40.2%
Morocco	Improve law enforcement	23.8%
Palestinian National Authority	Improve coastal legislation	36.6%
Syria	Improve law enforcement	31.7%
Tunisia	Improve law enforcement	56.0%
Turkey	Raising public awareness	25.0%

Interviewees were also asked if they had ever participated in environmental protection activities and if they were willing to do so in the future. Even though in the majority of countries most of people have not yet participated in environmental protection activities, they expressed their interest to be involved in the future. Answers on the twelfth and thirteenth question are presented in Table 8.

Table 8: Participation in the environmental protection activities in the project countries

Country	Already participated	Willing to participate in the future
Algeria	29.5%	69.8%
Egypt	59.0%	88.0%
Jordan	34.3%	74.7%
Lebanon	31.3%	92.0%
Morocco	31.2%	89.3%
Palestinian National Authority	70.7%	74.3%
Syria	28.0%	46.0%
Tunisia	22.0%	58.0%
Turkey	50.0%	90.0%

Finally, respondents were asked if they had ever heard about Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM). However (as explained above), this question was introduced after the official start of the survey, so in some countries (Algeria, Egypt, Jordan Lebanon and Tunisia) this question was not included in the questionnaire. Answers on the final question are presented in Table 9.

Table 9: Awareness of ICZM in the project countries

Country	Heard about ICZM
Algeria	-
Egypt	-
Jordan	-
Lebanon	-
Morocco	22.4%
Palestinian Authority	11.0%
Syria	97.0%
Tunisia	-
Turkey	12.0%

A detailed analysis per countries is presented in Annex III.

Conclusion

As it could be seen from above, the methodology (and even questionnaires) used in the project countries was not the same (although it was recommended to be the same). Some used the recommended systematic and RDD sampling while the others used convenience sampling. The main reasons for that were political, cultural and geographic differences in each of the project countries. As a result, data obtained in some countries (such as Syria) show a relative homogeneity of interviewed people and an extremely high level of coastal awareness.

Based on the above-mentioned differences in survey implementation in different countries, comparison results should be taken into consideration only as basic indications. A more detailed analysis should be done in each of the project countries in order to come up with more reliable data.

Annex I: Original questionnaire

PUBLIC OPINION ON COASTAL ISSUES

This Inquiry Form is anonymous. It will be used for the research within the following MAP/METAP SMAP III project: PROMOTING AWARENESS AND ENABLING A POLICY FRAMEWORK FOR ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT INTEGRATION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN WITH FOCUS ON INTEGRATED COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT.

Place the cross (X) in the field corresponding to your answer.

Personal characteristics

1. Sex

Masculine
Feminine

2. Age

16-24
25-34
35-49
50-64
Above 65

3. Education qualifications

a) None
b) Elementary education
c) Secondary education
d) University education
e) Higher education

4. Professional status

a) Employer
Independent
b) Employed or civil servant
c) Unemployed
d) Retired

Questions related to coastal zones

5. In your opinion, is the coast an important development resource of your country?

a) Very important
b) Important
c) Not so important
d) Not important at all
e) I don't know

6. Is the coast of your country threatened by human and/or natural influence?

a) Very threatened
b) Threatened
c) Not very threatened
d) Not threatened at all
e) I don't know

7. What are the 3 main threats to the coastal environment in your country?

a) Mass tourism
b) Intensive urbanisation
c) Air pollution
d) Marine pollution from the industry
e) Marine pollution from the households
f) Oil spills
g) Illegal dumping of solid waste
h) Over-exploitation of water resources
i) Over-exploitation of other natural resources (fish in particular)
j) Coastal erosion
k) Climate change
l) Other (specify)

8. Are you personally exposed to any kind of pollution?

Yes
No

9. If "Yes", please specify to which type of pollution

10. Are you aware of any current and/or planned activities in your country related to coastal protection and management?

Yes
No

11. What do you think the relevant authorities in your country should do in order to improve/ensure protection and sustainable management of the coastal environment (choose maximum 3)?

- a) Improve legislation that deals with coastal management*
 - b) Improve law enforcement*
 - c) Establish specific institution for coastal management*
 - d) Improve co-ordination of relevant authorities*
 - e) Nothing, the relevant authorities are doing enough*
 - f) Raising public awareness*
 - g) Other (specify)*
-

12. Have you ever participated in environmental protection activities?

Yes
No

13. Are you willing to participate in environmental protection activities in the future?

Yes
No

14. Is there anything else you would like to add (proposals, suggestions, etc.)?

Thank you very much for your co-operation!

Annex II: Final version of the questionnaire

PUBLIC OPINION ON COASTAL ISSUES

This Inquiry Form is anonymous. It will be used for the research within the following MAP/METAP SMAP III project: PROMOTING AWARENESS AND ENABLING A POLICY FRAMEWORK FOR ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT INTEGRATION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN WITH FOCUS ON INTEGRATED COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT.

Place the cross (X) in the field corresponding to your answer.

Personal characteristics

1. Sex

Masculine
Feminine

2. Age

16-24
25-34
35-49
50-64
Above 65

3. Education qualifications

a) None
b) Elementary education
c) Secondary education
d) University education
e) Higher education

4. Professional status

a) Employer
Independent
b) Employed or civil servant
c) Unemployed
d) Retired

Questions related to coastal zones

5. In your opinion, is the coast an important development resource of your country?

a) Very important
b) Important
c) Not so important
d) Not important at all
e) I don't know

6. Is the coast of your country threatened by human and/or natural influence?

a) Very threatened
b) Threatened
c) Not very threatened
d) Not threatened at all
e) I don't know

7. What are the 3 main threats to the coastal environment in your country?

a) Mass tourism
b) Intensive urbanisation
c) Air pollution
d) Marine pollution from the industry
e) Marine pollution from the households
f) Oil spills
g) Illegal dumping of solid waste
h) Over-exploitation of water resources
i) Over-exploitation of other natural resources (fish in particular)
j) Coastal erosion
k) Climate change
l) Other (specify)

8. Are you personally exposed to any kind of pollution?

Yes
No

9. If "Yes", please specify to which type of pollution

10. Are you aware of any current and/or planned activities in your country related to coastal protection and management?

Yes
No

11. What do you think the relevant authorities in your country should do in order to improve/ensure protection and sustainable management of the coastal environment (choose maximum 3)?

- a) Improve legislation that deals with coastal management*
 - b) Improve law enforcement*
 - c) Establish specific institution for coastal management*
 - d) Improve co-ordination of relevant authorities*
 - e) Nothing, the relevant authorities are doing enough*
 - f) Raising public awareness*
 - g) Other (specify)*
-

12. Have you ever participated in environmental protection activities?

Yes
No

13. Are you willing to participate in environmental protection activities in the future?

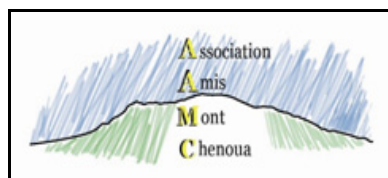
Yes
No

14. Have you ever heard about Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM)?

Yes
No

Thank you very much for your co-operation!

Annex III:
Opinion poll results in Algeria, Jordan, Morocco, the Palestinian National Authority, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, Egypt and Lebanon



Algeria



Jordan



Morocco



Palestinian National Authority



Syria



for a living planet®

Tunisia



Turkey



Egypt

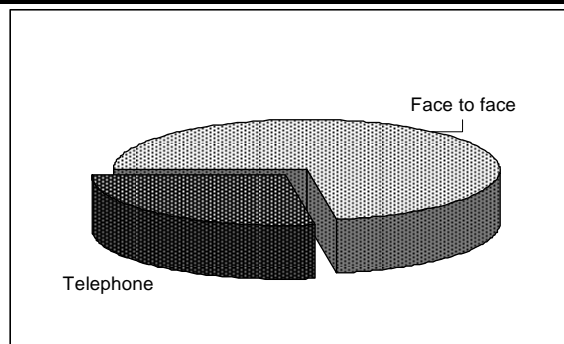


Lebanon

Results of the Algerian Public Opinion on Coastal Issues

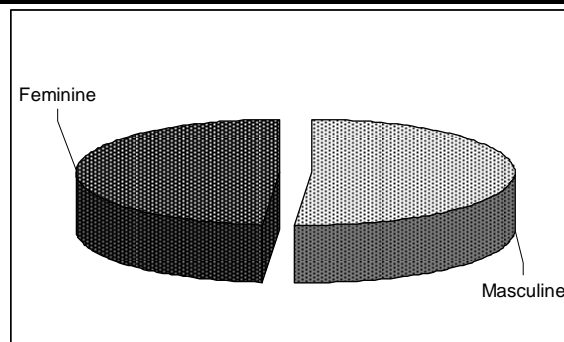
Survey type

The coastal survey in Algeria targeted 400 people. A number of 290 of them were interviewed by face-to-face and 110 by telephone survey.



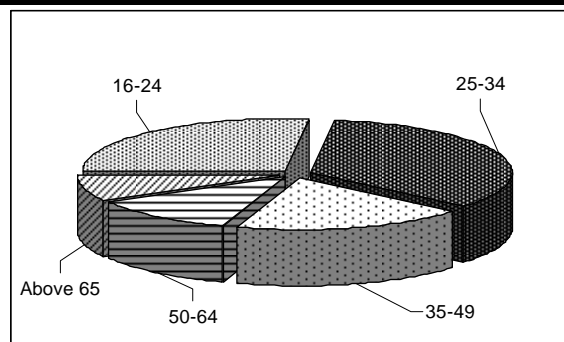
1. Sex

<i>Masculine</i>	51.50%	206
<i>Feminine</i>	48.50%	194



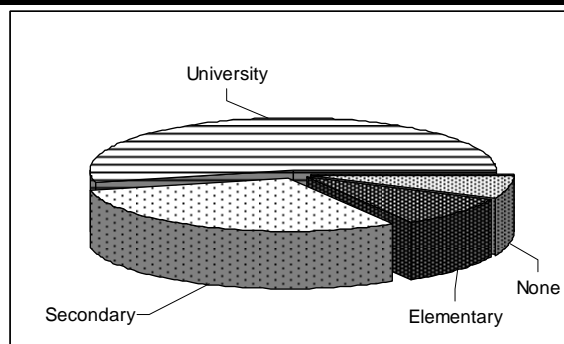
2. Age

<i>16-24</i>	27.00%	108
<i>25-34</i>	34.50%	138
<i>35-49</i>	18.50%	74
<i>50-64</i>	12.00%	48
<i>Above 65</i>	8.00%	32



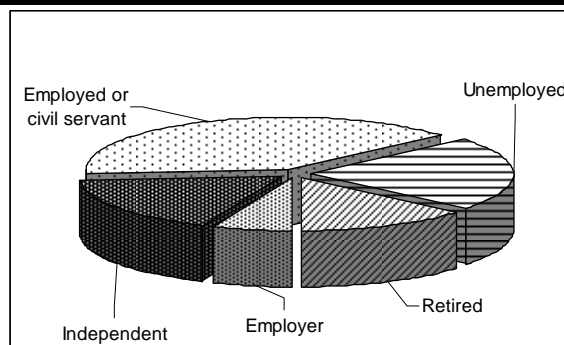
3. Education qualifications

<i>None</i>	7.00%	28
<i>Elementary education</i>	9.50%	38
<i>Secondary education</i>	30.00%	120
<i>University education</i>	53.50%	214
<i>Higher education</i>	0.00%	0



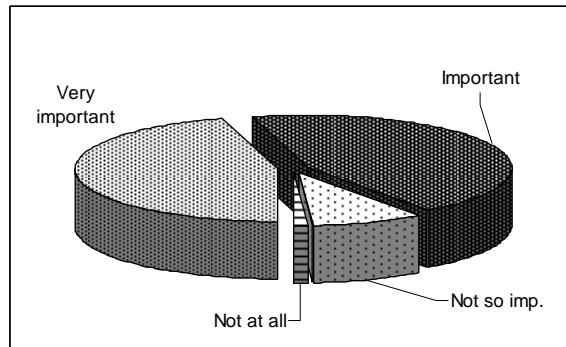
4. Professional status

<i>Employer</i>	6.50%	26
<i>Independent</i>	17.50%	70
<i>Employed or civil servant</i>	39.50%	158
<i>Unemployed</i>	22.50%	90
<i>Retired</i>	14.00%	56



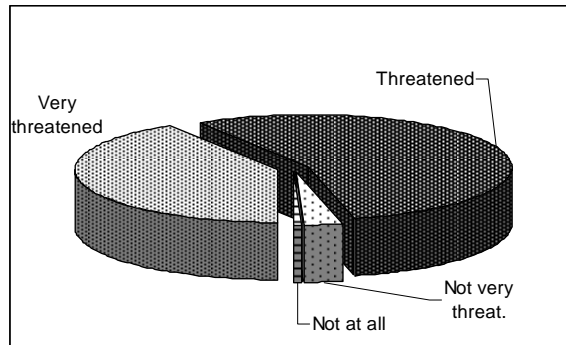
5. In your opinion, is the coast an important development resource of your country?

<i>Very important</i>	45.50%	182
<i>Important</i>	44.50%	178
<i>Not so important</i>	9.00%	36
<i>Not important at all</i>	1.00%	4
<i>I don't know</i>	0.00%	0



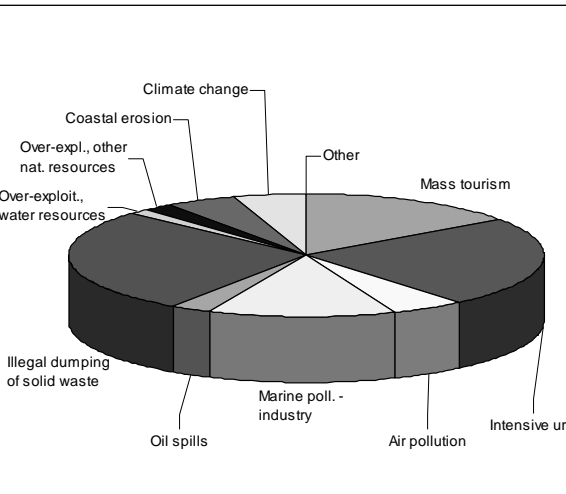
6. Is the coast of your country threatened by human and/or natural influence?

<i>Very threatened</i>	41.00%	164
<i>Threatened</i>	55.50%	222
<i>Not very threatened</i>	3.00%	12
<i>Not threatened at all</i>	0.50%	2
<i>I don't know</i>	0.00%	0



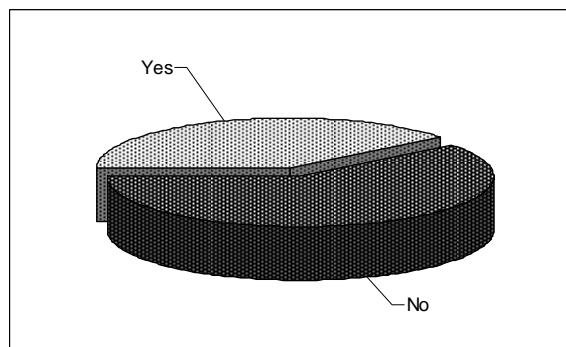
7. What are the 3 main threats to the coastal environment in your country?

<i>Mass tourism</i>	15.10%	182
<i>Intensive urbanisation</i>	23.70%	284
<i>Air pollution</i>	5.20%	62
<i>Marine pollution from the industry</i>	12.70%	152
<i>Marine pollution from the households</i>	0.00%	0
<i>Oil spills</i>	2.70%	32
<i>Illegal dumping of solid waste</i>	27.50%	330
<i>Over-exploitation of water resources</i>	1.50%	18
<i>Over-exploitation of other natural resources (fish in particular)</i>	1.80%	22
<i>Coastal erosion</i>	4.80%	58
<i>Climate change</i>	5.00%	60
<i>Other (specify)</i>	0.00%	0



8. Are you personally exposed to any kind of pollution?

<i>Yes</i>	39.30%	157
<i>No</i>	60.70%	243

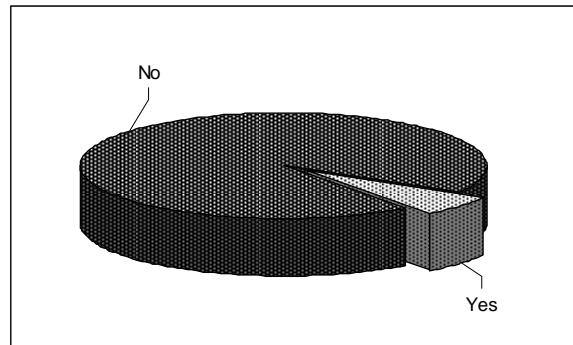


9. If "Yes", please specify to which type of pollution

- Marine pollution
- Dumping of solid waste

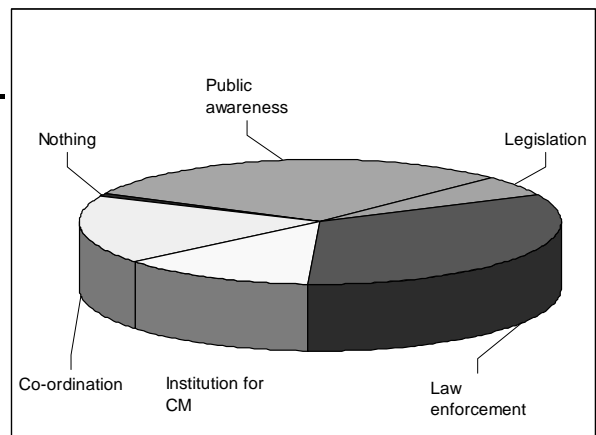
10. Are you aware of any current and/or planned activities in your country related to coastal protection and management?

Yes	6.30%	25
No	93.70%	375



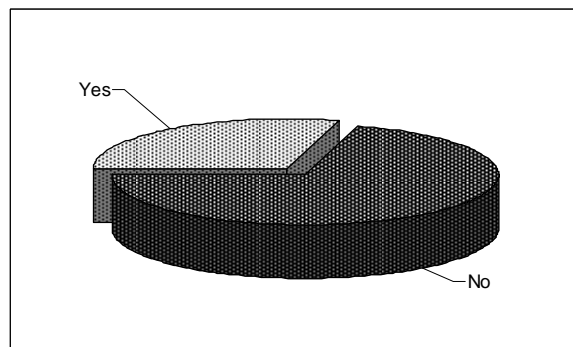
11. What do you think the relevant authorities in your country should do in order to improve/ensure protection and sustainable management of the coastal environment (choose maximum 3)?

<i>Improve legislation that deals with coastal management</i>	5.40%	65
<i>Improve law enforcement</i>	33.00%	396
<i>Establish specific institution for coastal management</i>	12.90%	155
<i>Improve co-ordination of relevant authorities</i>	18.00%	216
<i>Nothing, the relevant authorities are doing enough</i>	0.80%	9
<i>Raising public awareness</i>	29.90%	359
<i>Other</i>	0.00%	0



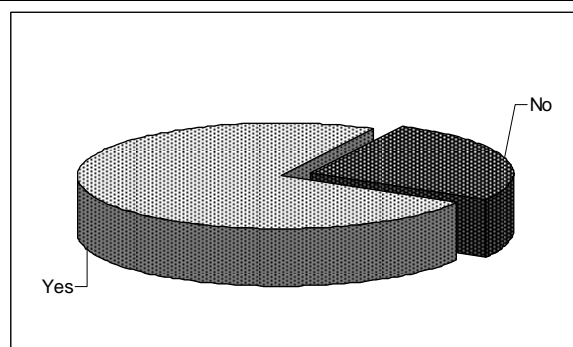
12. Have you ever participated in environmental protection activities?

Yes	29.50%	118
No	70.50%	282



13. Are you willing to participate in environmental protection activities in the future?

Yes	74.30%	223
No	25.70%	77



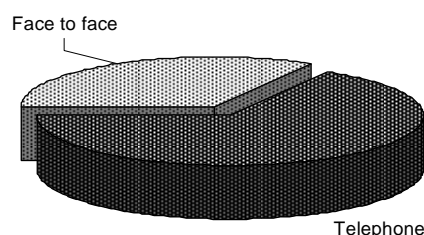
Results of the Jordanian Public Opinion on Coastal Issues

Land and Human to Advocate Progress (LHAP) implemented a questionnaire study to examine Jordanians' opinion about coastal issues. As it is known to many, Jordan has the limited length of coasts. The total length of Jordanian coast is about 85 km, of which 27 km account for Aqaba and 65 km for the Dead Sea. A number of 300 questionnaires were filled in, of which 200 were done by telephone and 100 were based on interpersonal interviews. As to interpersonal interviews, 100 of them were conducted on the Dead Sea coast, on Friday (Muslim Holiday), where in the spring season (the current season in Jordan during the implementation of the study) families go to the Jordan Valley attracted by the warm and blue colour of the Dead Sea. Three girls were contracted to conduct the interpersonal interviews on Friday, March 2, 2007. It should be pointed out that there are no towns or localities on the Dead Sea and, therefore, the sampling has been done randomly on visitors coming from different parts of Jordan to enjoy the Jordan Valley and the Dead Sea. The other 200 questionnaires were filled in by the four girls contracted over three days to conduct the study by phone (from February 27 to March 1, 2007).

121 of interviewees were married men and women, and 179 were single. Out of the total number of interviewees, 169 were residents, 71 visitors and 59 were employees.

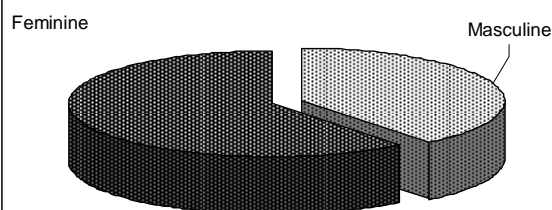
Survey type

200 Questionnaires were done by telephone and 100 were based on interpersonal interviews



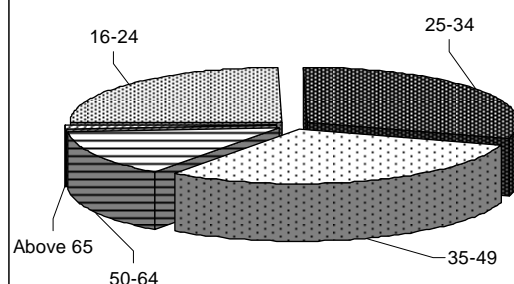
1. Sex

<i>Masculine</i>	39.30%	118
<i>Feminine</i>	60.70%	182



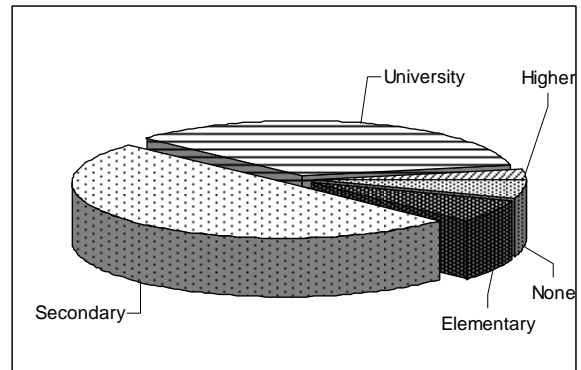
2. Age

<i>16-24</i>	24.70%	74
<i>25-34</i>	30.00%	90
<i>35-49</i>	30.30%	91
<i>50-64</i>	13.70%	41
<i>Above 65</i>	1.30%	4



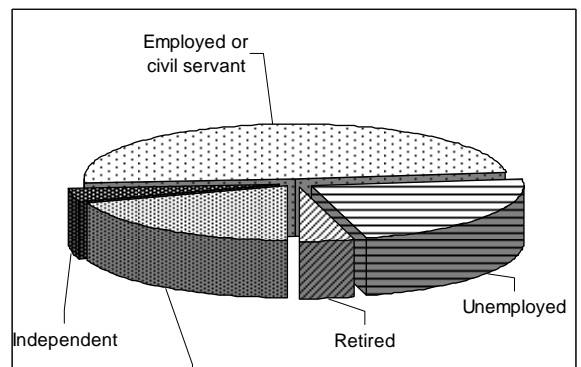
3. Education qualifications

<i>None</i>	5.30%	16
<i>Elementary education</i>	6.70%	20
<i>Secondary education</i>	50.00%	150
<i>University education</i>	35.00%	105
<i>Higher education</i>	3.00%	9



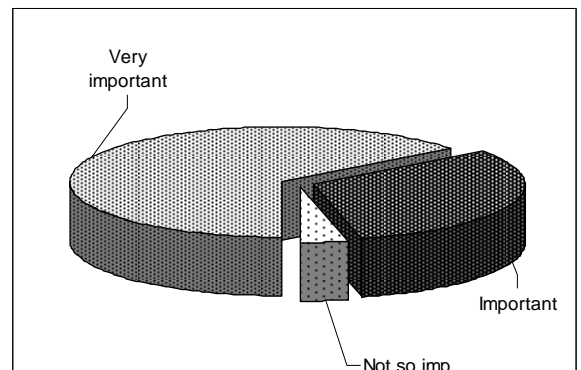
4. Professional status

<i>Employer</i>	19.70%	59
<i>Independent</i>	4.30%	13
<i>Employed or civil servant</i>	49.00%	147
<i>Unemployed</i>	22.70%	68
<i>Retired</i>	4.30%	13



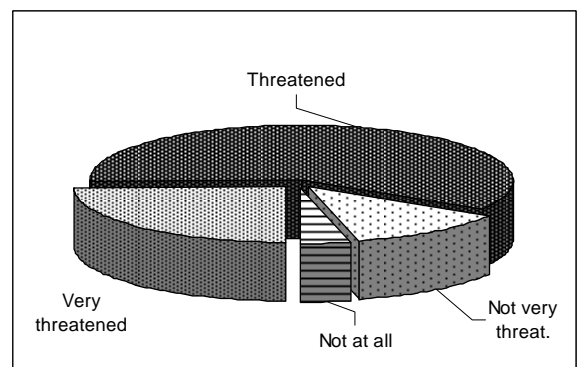
5. In your opinion, is the coast an important development resource of your country?

<i>Very important</i>	64.70%	194
<i>Important</i>	31.60%	95
<i>Not so important</i>	3.70%	11
<i>Not important at all</i>	0.00%	0
<i>I don't know</i>	0.00%	0



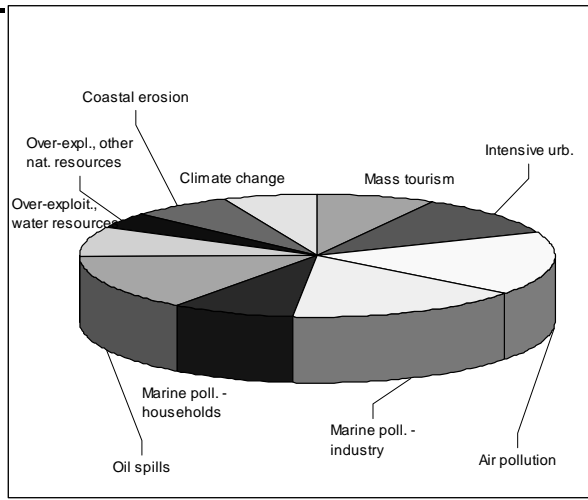
6. Is the coast of your country threatened by human and/or natural influence?

<i>Very threatened</i>	24.70%	74
<i>Threatened</i>	59.00%	177
<i>Not very threatened</i>	12.30%	37
<i>Not threatened at all</i>	4.00%	12
<i>I don't know</i>	0.00%	0



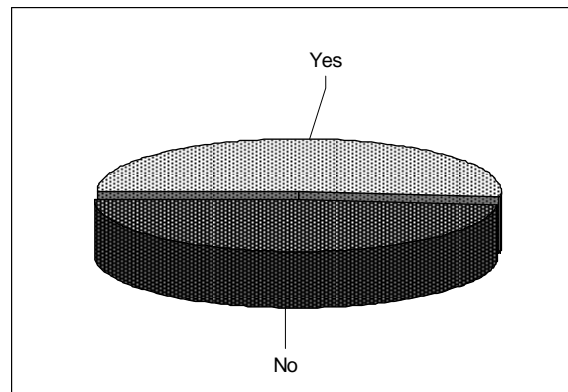
7. What are the 3 main threats to the coastal environment in your country?

Mass tourism	8.00%	72
Intensive urbanisation	10.70%	96
Air pollution	16.80%	151
Marine pollution from the industry	16.30%	147
Marine pollution from the households	8.22%	74
Oil spills	14.80%	133
Illegal dumping of solid waste	0.00%	0
Over-exploitation of water resources	7.90%	71
Over-exploitation of other natural resources (fish in particular)	4.00%	36
Coastal erosion	7.00%	63
Climate change	6.30%	57
Other (specify)	0.00%	0



8. Are you personally exposed to any kind of pollution?

Yes	51.70%	155
No	48.30%	145

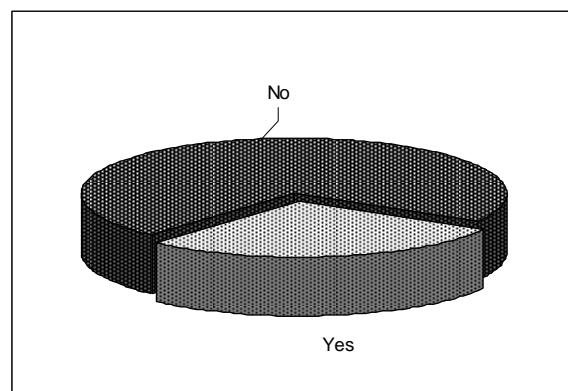


9. If "Yes", please specify to which type of pollution

Air pollution from phosphates

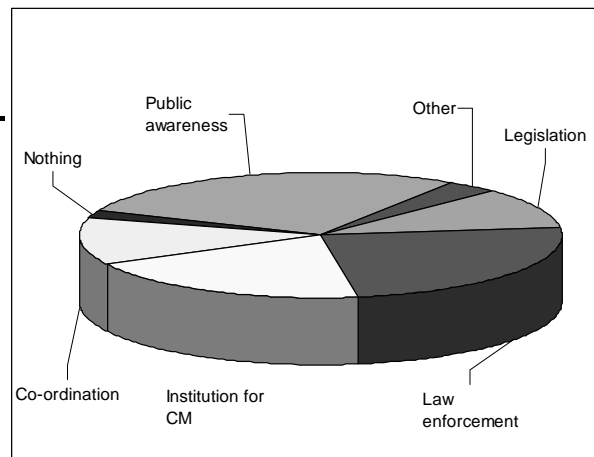
10. Are you aware of any current and/or planned activities in your country related to coastal protection and management?

Yes	28.30%	85
No	71.70%	215



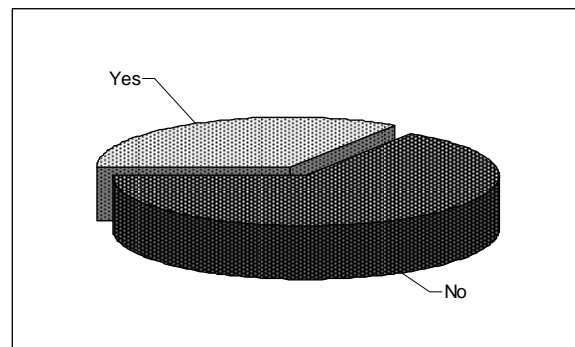
11. What do you think the relevant authorities in your country should do in order to improve/ensure protection and sustainable management of the coastal environment (choose maximum 3)?

<i>Improve legislation that deals with coastal management</i>	10.50%	73
<i>Improve law enforcement</i>	24.50%	170
<i>Establish specific institution for coastal management</i>	19.90%	138
<i>Improve co-ordination of relevant authorities</i>	12.10%	84
<i>Nothing, the relevant authorities are doing enough</i>	1.90%	13
<i>Raising public awareness</i>	27.90%	194
<i>Other</i>	3.30%	23



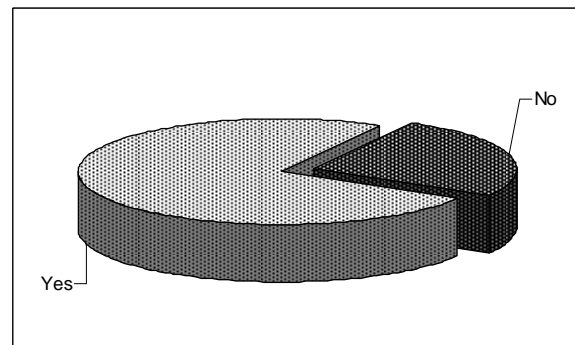
12. Have you ever participated in environmental protection activities?

Yes	34.30%	103
No	65.70%	197



13. Are you willing to participate in environmental protection activities in the future?

Yes	74.70%	74,70%
No	25.30%	25,30%



Is there anything you would like to add (proposals, suggestions...)?

- Increase of green cover in the city.
- Visitors pollute the coast not the resident people.
- Efforts should be directed to people as government is doing its duty.
- Increase awareness raising in poor areas.
- Government should give special attention to poor people and create special zones at the coast for them.
- Jordanian citizens cannot cope with the economic changes due to continuous increase of prices.
- Aqaba faces phosphates pollution.
- Legislations are stringent on people not on companies.

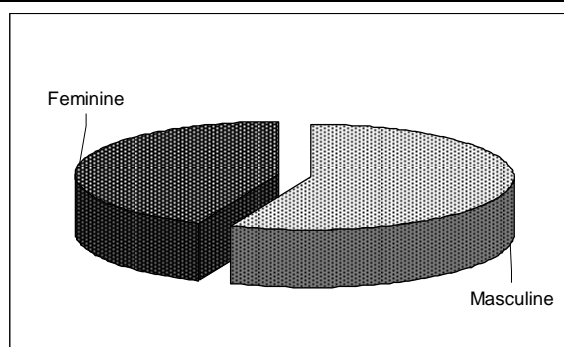
- Increase environmental awareness among students.
- Hotels are occupying the coast and no space is left for the normal people.
- Provide public toilettes near the coast.
- Public coffee shops are source of coast pollution.
- Establish coast patrol police.
- Increase attention to old Aqaba down-town.
- Specify part of the coast for the ordinary people.
- Increase awareness through using TV.
- Pollution caused by phosphates factory.
- Improve coastal cleanliness.
- Give care to environmental activities.
- Control of industries pollution and wastes.
- Participation of students in clean up campaigns.
- Introduce environmental protection in the school curricula.
- Raise awareness of visitors about environment and coast importance.
- Install public phones for visitors.
- Improve co-ordination among the various authorities to improve tourism.
- Improve coastal services.

Results of the Moroccan Public Opinion on Coastal Issues

The coastal survey in Morocco targeted 308 people.

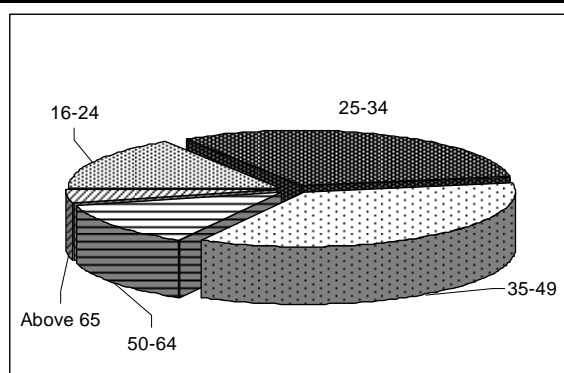
1. Sex

<i>Masculine</i>	56.50%	174
<i>Feminine</i>	43.50%	134



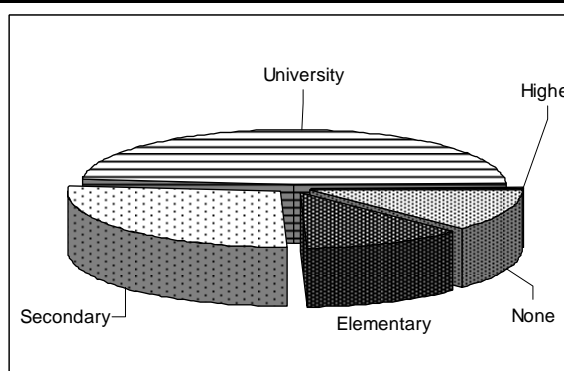
2. Age

<i>16-24</i>	15.90%	49
<i>25-34</i>	31.50%	97
<i>35-49</i>	35.70%	110
<i>50-64</i>	12.70%	39
<i>Above 65</i>	4.20%	13



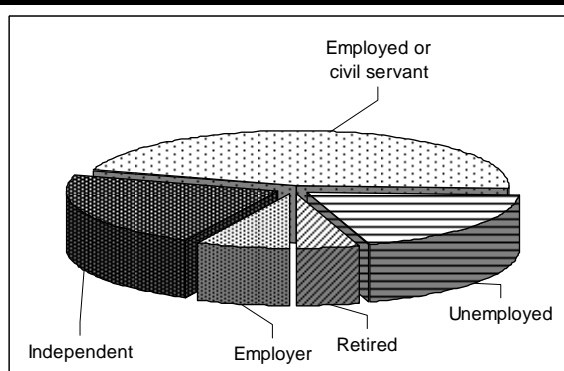
3. Education qualifications

<i>None</i>	12.30%	38
<i>Elementary education</i>	12.10%	37
<i>Secondary education</i>	27.30%	84
<i>University education</i>	47.70%	147
<i>Higher education</i>	0.60%	2



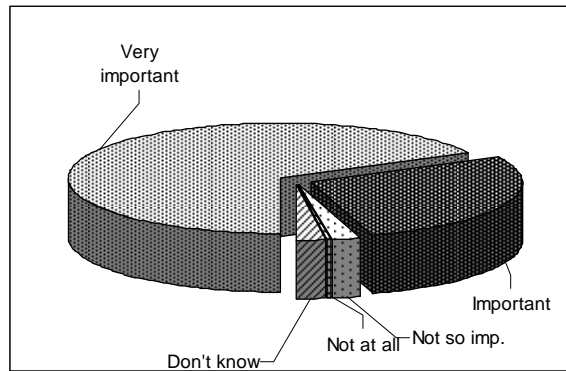
4. Professional status

<i>Employer</i>	7.10%	22
<i>Independent</i>	22.40%	69
<i>Employed or civil servant</i>	46.40%	143
<i>Unemployed</i>	19.50%	60
<i>Retired</i>	4.60%	14



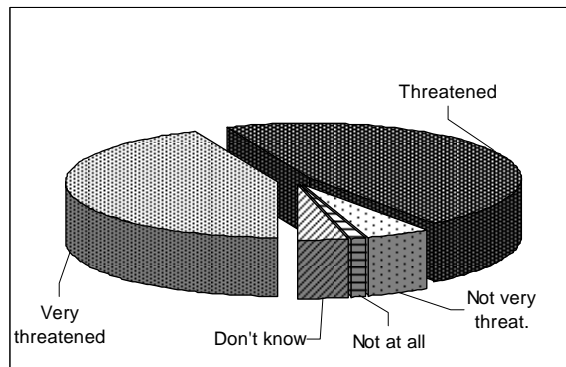
5. In your opinion, is the coast an important development resource of your country?

<i>Very important</i>	67.50%	208
<i>Important</i>	27.90%	86
<i>Not so important</i>	2.00%	6
<i>Not important at all</i>	0.30%	1
<i>I don't know</i>	2.30%	7



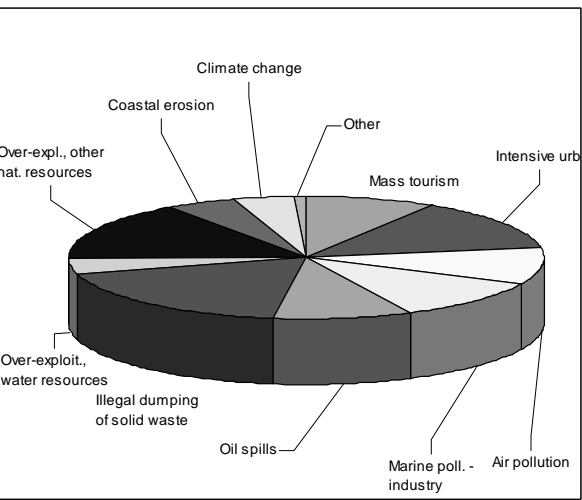
6. Is the coast of your country threatened by human and/or natural influence?

<i>Very threatened</i>	43.50%	134
<i>Threatened</i>	46.40%	143
<i>Not very threatened</i>	5.20%	16
<i>Not threatened at all</i>	1.00%	3
<i>I don't know</i>	3.90%	12



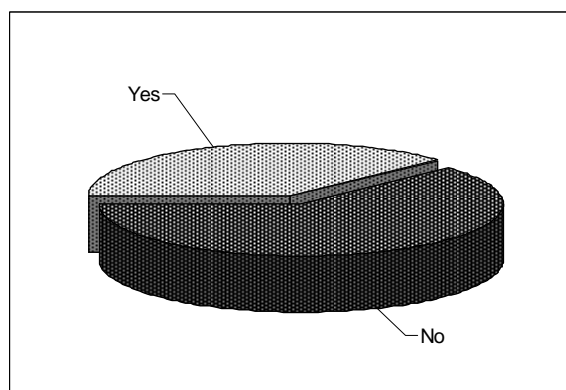
7. What are the 3 main threats to the coastal environment in your country?

<i>Mass tourism</i>	8.80%	85
<i>Intensive urbanisation</i>	13.70%	133
<i>Air pollution</i>	9.50%	92
<i>Marine pollution from the industry</i>	10.80%	105
<i>Marine pollution from the households</i>	0.00%	0
<i>Oil spills</i>	9.40%	91
<i>Illegal dumping of solid waste</i>	18.30%	177
<i>Over-exploitation of water resources</i>	4.30%	42
<i>Over-exploitation of other natural resources (fish in particular)</i>	15.60%	151
<i>Coastal erosion</i>	4.60%	45
<i>Climate change</i>	4.20%	41
<i>Other (specify)</i>	0.80%	8



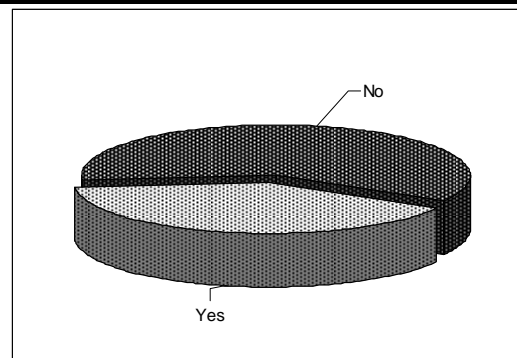
8. Are you personally exposed to any kind of pollution?

<i>Yes</i>	38.00%	117
<i>No</i>	62.00%	191



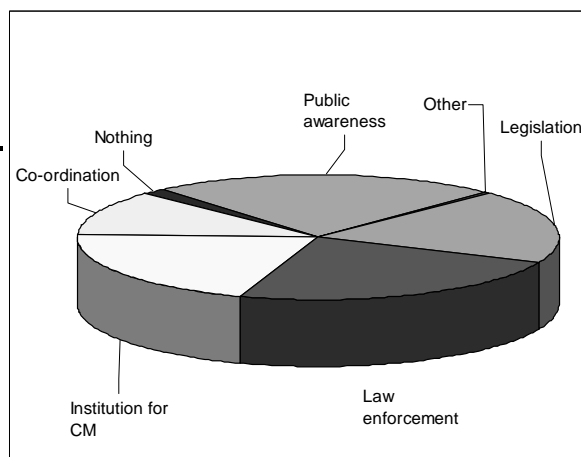
10. Are you aware of any current and/or planned activities in your country related to coastal protection and management?

Yes	40.40%	84
No	59.60%	124



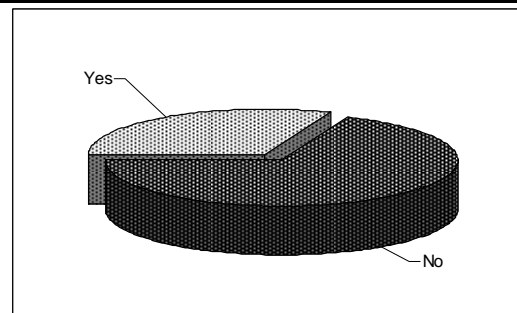
11. What do you think the relevant authorities in your country should do in order to improve/ensure protection and sustainable management of the coastal environment

<i>Improve legislation that deals with coastal managem.</i>	19.10%	165
<i>Improve law enforcement</i>	23.80%	205
<i>Establish specific institution for coastal management</i>	20.20%	174
<i>Improve co-ordination of relevant authorities</i>	11.60%	100
<i>Nothing, the relevant authorities are doing enough</i>	1.70%	15
<i>Raising public awareness</i>	23.30%	201
<i>Other</i>	0.30%	3



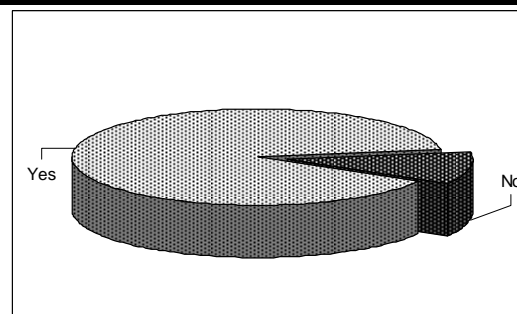
12. Have you ever participated in environmental protection activities?

Yes	31.20%	96
No	68.80%	212



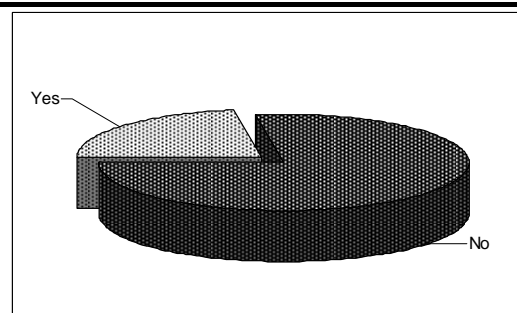
13. Are you willing to participate in environmental protection activities in the future?

Yes	89.30%	275
No	10.70%	33



14. Have you ever heard about Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM)?

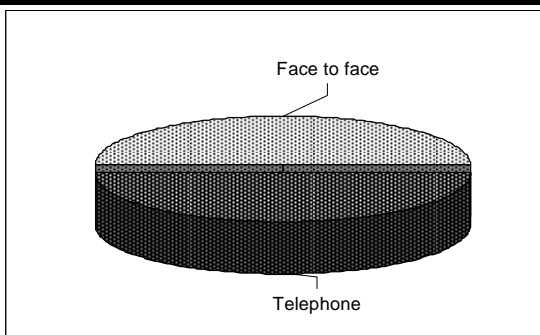
Yes	22.40%	69
No	77.60%	239



Results of the Palestinian Public Opinion on Coastal Issues

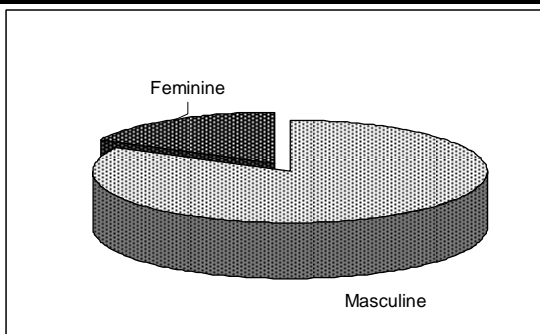
Survey type

The coastal survey in the Gaza Strip targeted 300 people of whom 150 were interviewed by face-to-face and 150 by telephone survey. The survey targeted people from different sectors, interested in coastal issues. The survey took place from Beit Hannon on the north, to Rafah Area in the south.



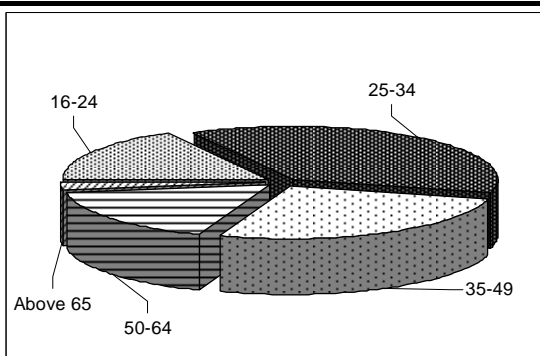
1. Sex

<i>Masculine</i>	82.70%	248
<i>Feminine</i>	17.30%	52



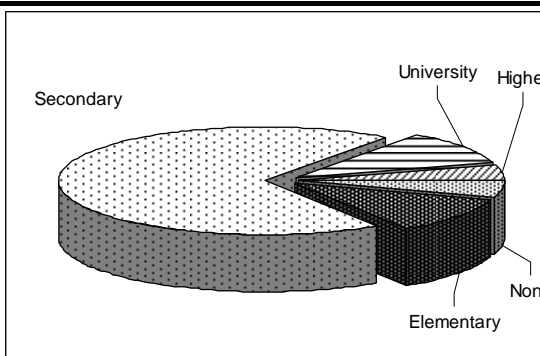
2. Age

<i>16-24</i>	17.00%	51
<i>25-34</i>	37.30%	112
<i>35-49</i>	26.30%	79
<i>50-64</i>	17.00%	51
<i>Above 65</i>	2.40%	7



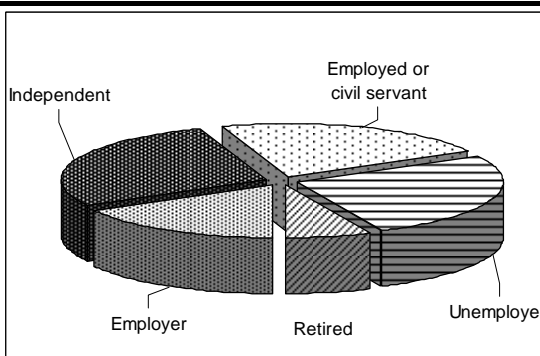
3. Education qualifications

<i>None</i>	5.00%	15
<i>Elementary education</i>	10.70%	32
<i>Secondary education</i>	69.30%	208
<i>University education</i>	10.30%	31
<i>Higher education</i>	4.70%	14



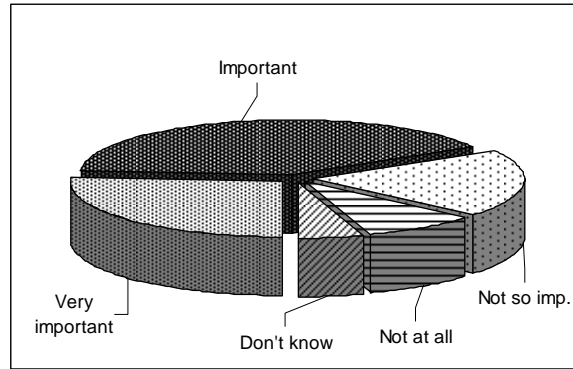
4. Professional status

<i>Employer</i>	17.00%	51
<i>Independent</i>	27.70%	83
<i>Employed or civil servant</i>	22.30%	67
<i>Unemployed</i>	26.30%	79
<i>Retired</i>	6.70%	20



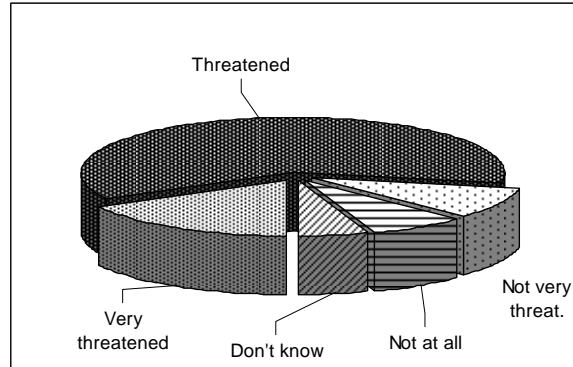
5. In your opinion, is the coast an important development resource of your country?

<i>Very important</i>	26.00%	78
<i>Important</i>	40.30%	121
<i>Not so important</i>	20.00%	60
<i>Not important at all</i>	8.70%	26
<i>I don't know</i>	5.00%	15



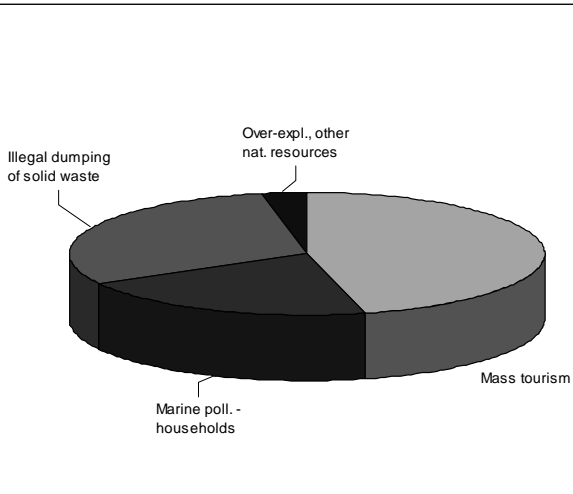
6. Is the coast of your country threatened by human and/or natural influence?

<i>Very threatened</i>	17.30%	52
<i>Threatened</i>	60.70%	182
<i>Not very threatened</i>	9.30%	28
<i>Not threatened at all</i>	7.30%	22
<i>I don't know</i>	5.40%	16



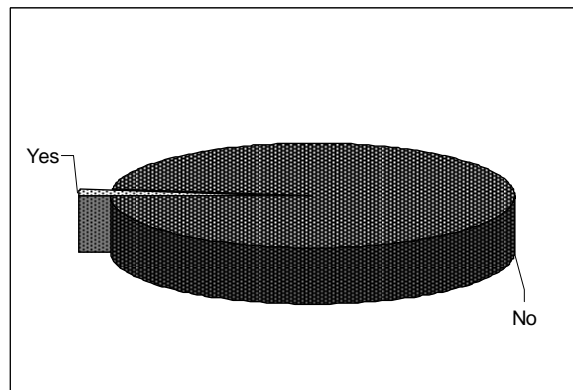
7. What are the 3 main threats to the coastal environment in your country?

<i>Mass tourism</i>	46.00%	138
<i>Intensive urbanisation</i>	0.00%	0
<i>Air pollution</i>	0.00%	0
<i>Marine pollution from the industry</i>	0.00%	0
<i>Marine pollution from the households</i>	21.00%	63
<i>Oil spills</i>	0.00%	0
<i>Illegal dumping of solid waste</i>	30.00%	90
<i>Over-exploitation of water resources</i>	0.00%	0
<i>Over-exploitation of other natural resources (fish in particular)</i>	3.00%	9
<i>Coastal erosion</i>	0.00%	0
<i>Climate change</i>	0.00%	0
<i>Other (specify)</i>	0.00%	0



8. Are you personally exposed to any kind of pollution?

<i>Yes</i>	2.00%	6
<i>No</i>	98.00%	294

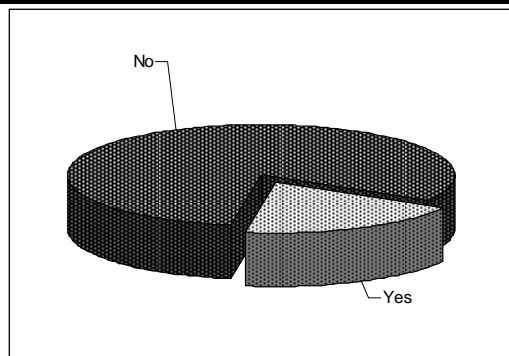


9. If "Yes", please specify to which type of pollution

Dumping of solid waste

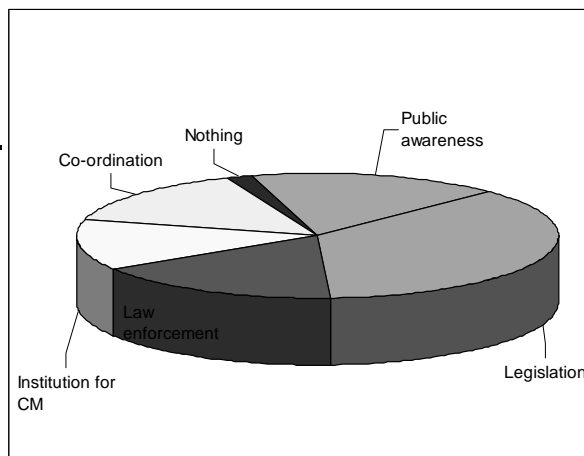
10. Are you aware of any current and/or planned activities in your country related to coastal protection and management?

Yes	19.30%	58
No	80.70%	242



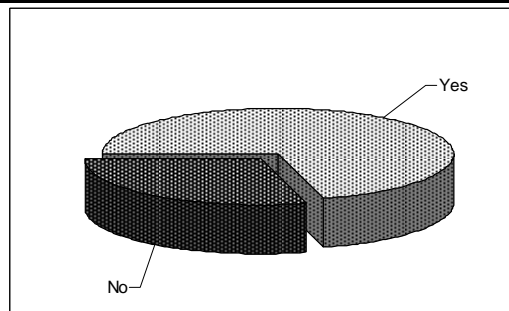
11. What do you think the relevant authorities in your country should do in order to improve/ensure protection and sustainable management of the coastal environment ?

Improve legislation that deals with coastal management.	36.60%	110
Improve law enforcement	17.00%	51
Establish specific institution for coastal management	13.00%	39
Improve co-ordination of relevant authorities	14.70%	44
Nothing, the relevant authorities are doing enough	1.70%	5
Raising public awareness	17.00%	51
Other	0.00%	0



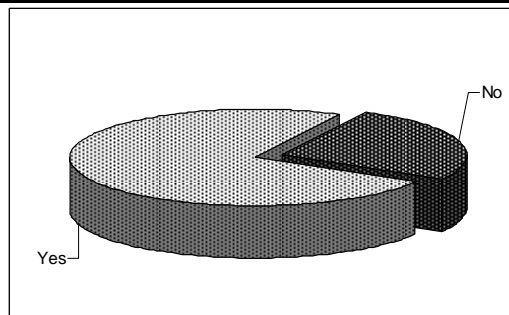
12. Have you ever participated in environmental protection activities?

Yes	70.70%	212
No	29.30%	86



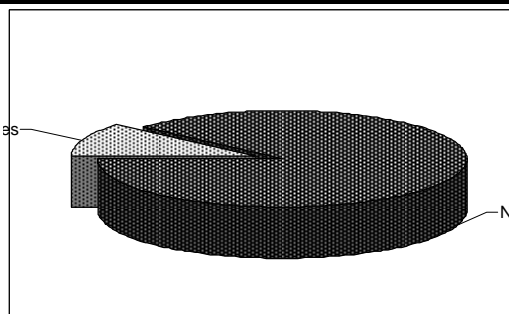
13. Are you willing to participate in environmental protection activities in the future?

Yes	74.30%	223
No	25.70%	77



14. Have you ever heard about Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM)?

Yes	11.00%	33
No	85.00%	267

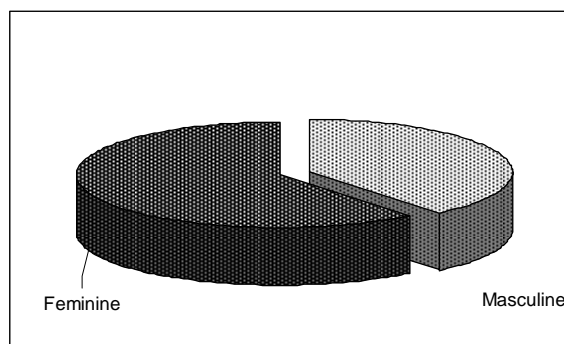


Results of the Syrian Public Opinion on Coastal Issues

The coastal survey in Syria targeted 492 people. They were interviewed by face-to-face survey. The survey targeted members of different organisations and unions, representatives of local authorities and alike.

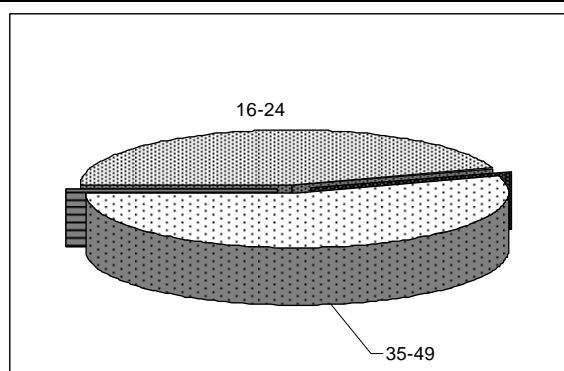
1. Sex

<i>Masculine</i>	39.00%	192
<i>Feminine</i>	61.00%	300



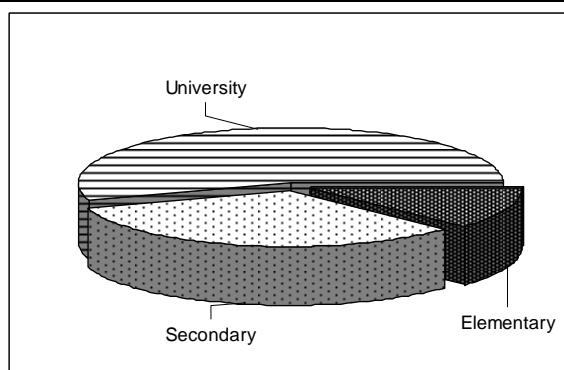
2. Age

<i>16-24</i>	45.00%	221
<i>25-34</i>	0.00%	0
<i>35-49</i>	55.00%	271
<i>50-64</i>	0.00%	0
<i>Above 65</i>	0.00%	0



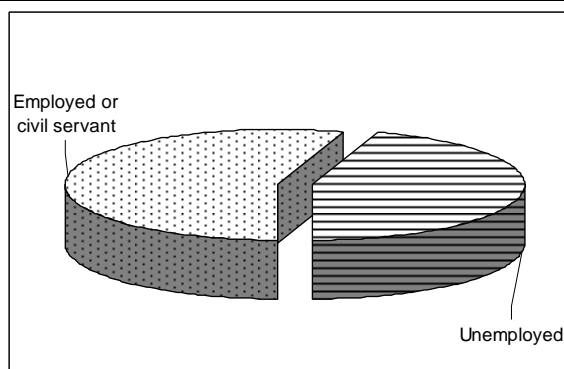
3. Education qualifications

<i>None</i>	0.00%	0
<i>Elementary education</i>	12.00%	59
<i>Secondary education</i>	33.00%	162
<i>University education</i>	55.00%	271
<i>Higher education</i>	0.00%	0



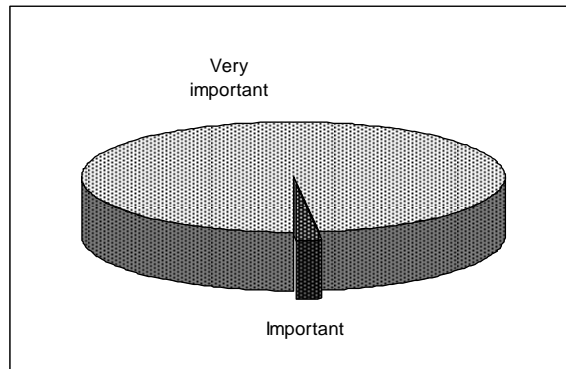
4. Professional status

<i>Employer</i>	0.00%	0
<i>Independent</i>	0.00%	0
<i>Employed or civil servant</i>	55.00%	271
<i>Unemployed</i>	45.00%	221
<i>Retired</i>	0.00%	0



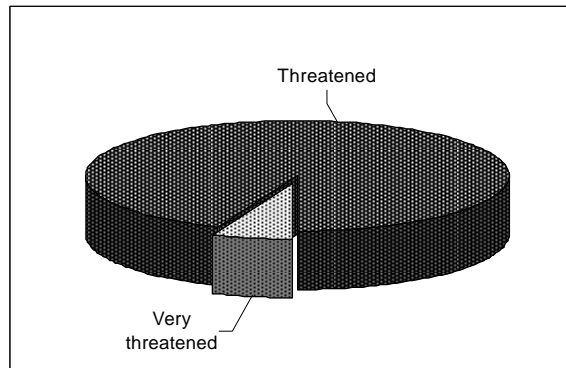
5. In your opinion, is the coast an important development resource of your country?

<i>Very important</i>	98.00%	482
<i>Important</i>	2.00%	10
<i>Not so important</i>	0.00%	0
<i>Not important at all</i>	0.00%	0
<i>I don't know</i>	0.00%	0



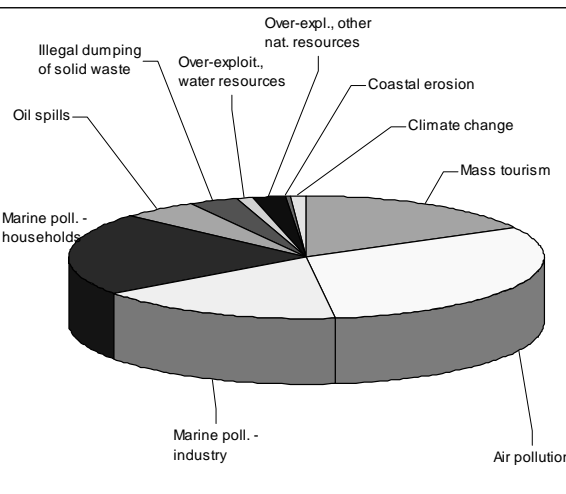
6. Is the coast of your country threatened by human and/or natural influence?

<i>Very threatened</i>	6.00%	30
<i>Threatened</i>	94.00%	462
<i>Not very threatened</i>	0.00%	0
<i>Not threatened at all</i>	0.00%	0
<i>I don't know</i>	0.00%	0



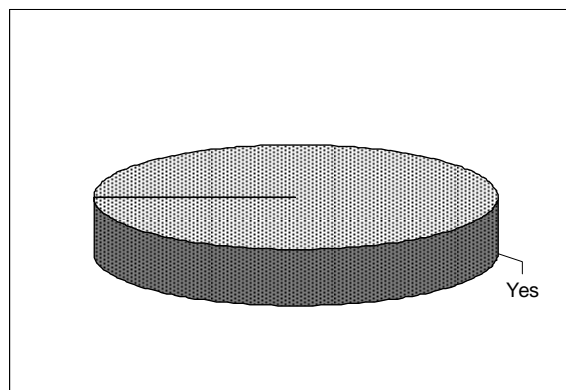
7. What are the 3 main threats to the coastal environment in your country?

<i>Mass tourism</i>	16.90%	226
<i>Intensive urbanisation</i>	0.00%	0
<i>Air pollution</i>	31.20%	418
<i>Marine pollution from the industry</i>	16.90%	226
<i>Marine pollution from the households</i>	21.70%	290
<i>Oil spills</i>	5.20%	69
<i>Illegal dumping of solid waste</i>	3.30%	44
<i>Over-exploitation of water resources</i>	1.10%	15
<i>Over-exploitation of other natural resources (fish in particular)</i>	2.20%	30
<i>Coastal erosion</i>	0.40%	5
<i>Climate change</i>	1.10%	15
<i>Other (specify)</i>	0.00%	0



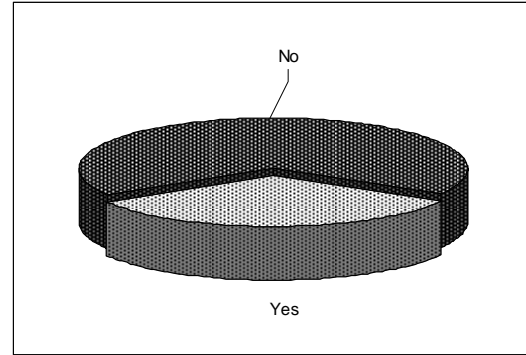
8. Are you personally exposed to any kind of pollution?

<i>Yes</i>	100.00%	492
<i>No</i>	0.00%	0



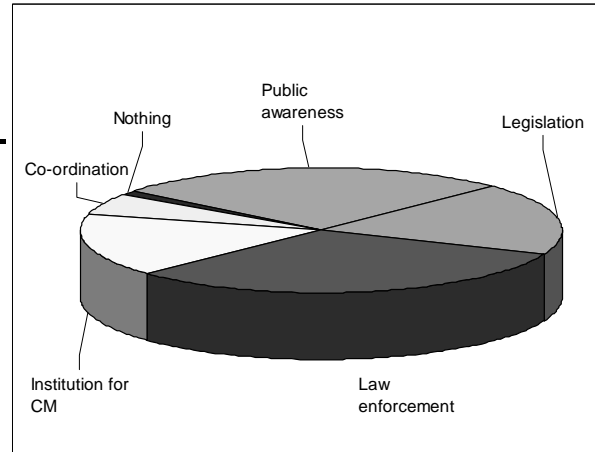
10. Are you aware of any current and/or planned activities in your country related to coastal protection and management?

Yes	33.00%	162
No	67.00%	330



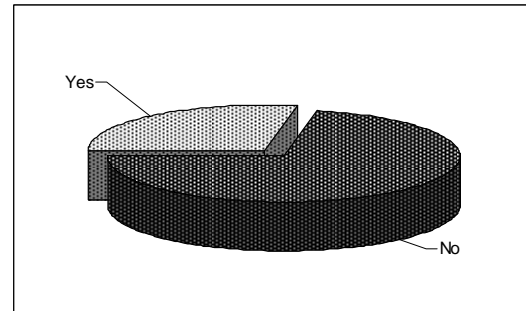
11. What do you think the relevant authorities in your country should do in order to improve/ensure protection and sustainable management of the coastal environment?

<i>Improve legislation that deals with coastal managem.</i>	18.60%	182
<i>Improve law enforcement</i>	31.70%	310
<i>Establish specific institution for coastal management</i>	16.50%	162
<i>Improve co-ordination of relevant authorities</i>	5.50%	54
<i>Nothing, the relevant authorities are doing enough</i>	1.00%	10
<i>Raising public awareness</i>	26.70%	261
<i>Other</i>	0.00%	0



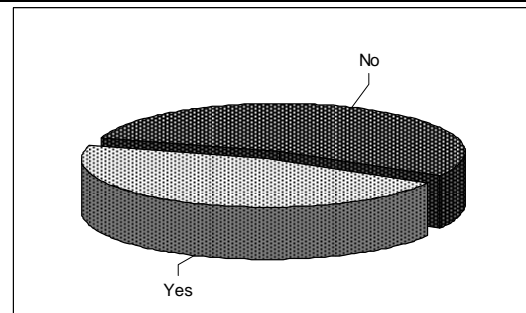
12. Have you ever participated in environmental protection activities?

Yes	28.00%	138
No	72.00%	354



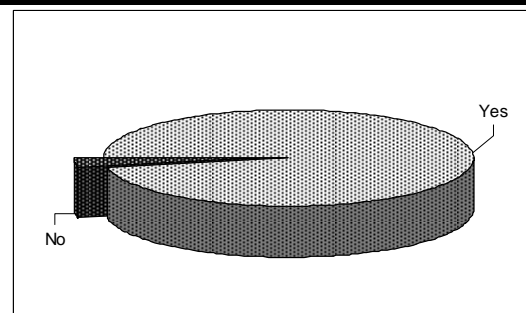
13. Are you willing to participate in environmental protection activities in the future?

Yes	46.00%	266
No	54.00%	226



14. Have you ever heard about Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM)?

Yes	97.00%	477
No	3.00%	15

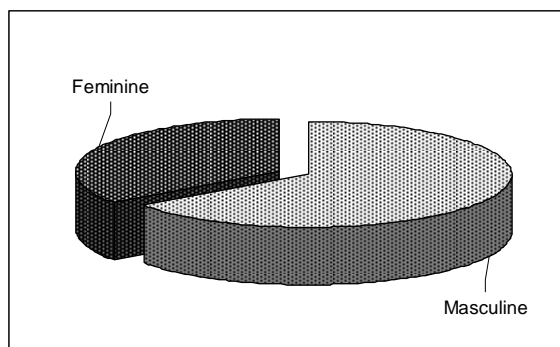


Results of the Tunisian Public Opinion on Coastal Issues

The coastal survey in Tunisia targeted 300 people who were interviewed by face-to-face survey.

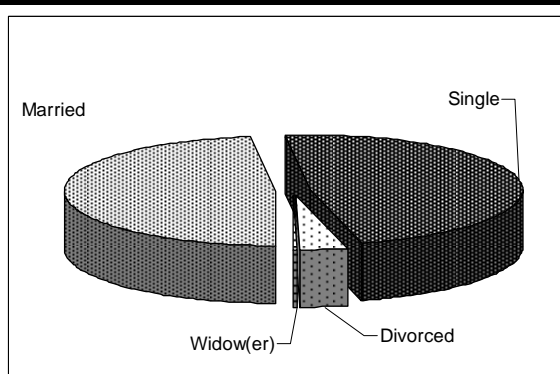
1. Sex

<i>Masculine</i>	65.00%	196
<i>Feminine</i>	35.00%	104



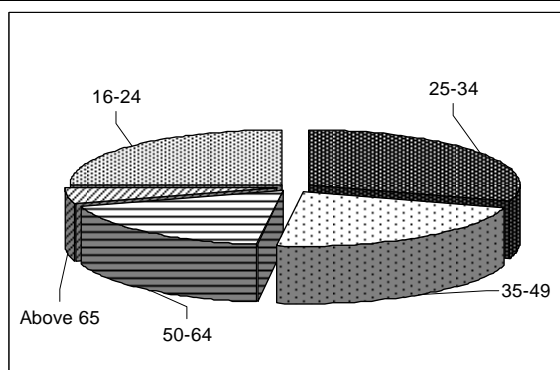
1a. Relationship Status

In addition to sex and age distribution, people in Tunisia were asked about their relationship status. 48% were married and just as much were single; 3.7% were divorced and 0.3% lived as a widow(er).



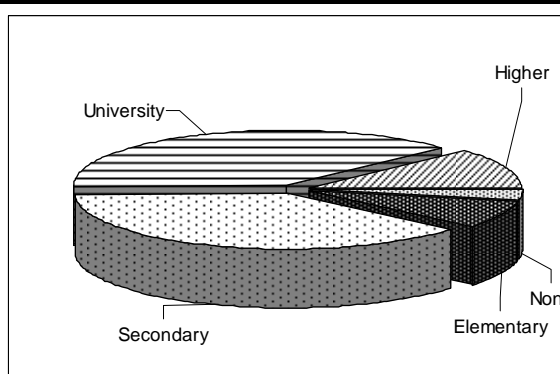
2. Age

<i>16-24</i>	25.00%	74
<i>25-34</i>	30.00%	94
<i>35-49</i>	22.00%	65
<i>50-64</i>	18.00%	53
<i>Above 65</i>	5.00%	14



3. Education qualifications

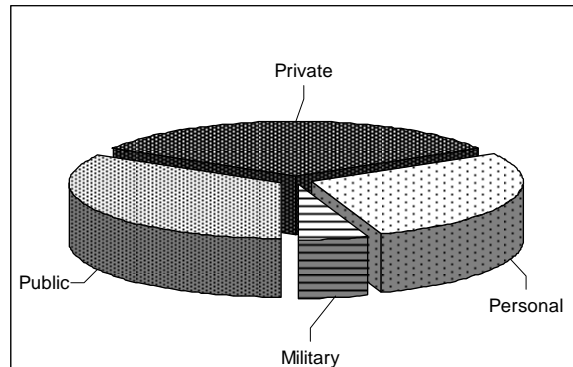
<i>None</i>	3.00%	9
<i>Elementary education</i>	8.00%	24
<i>Secondary education</i>	38.70%	116
<i>University education</i>	38.30%	115
<i>Higher education</i>	12.00%	36



In terms of professional status, interviewees were not grouped into five categories (as it was set up by the original questionnaire), i.e. as employer, independent, employed or civil servant or retired. They were grouped into four working sectors (public, private, personal and military) and analysed according to different activities they perform.

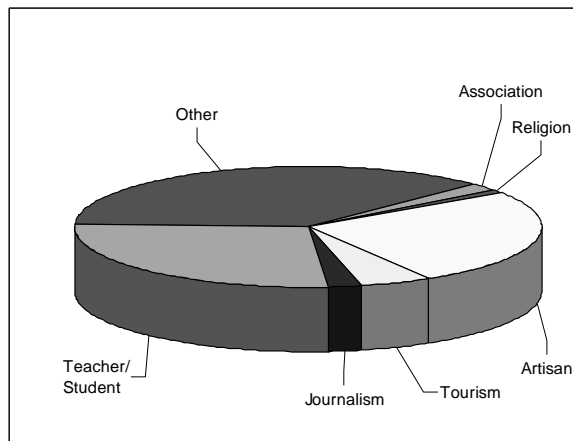
4a. Professional status – sector

<i>Public</i>	33.33%	100
<i>Private</i>	33.33%	100
<i>Personal</i>	28.00%	84
<i>Military</i>	5.33%	16



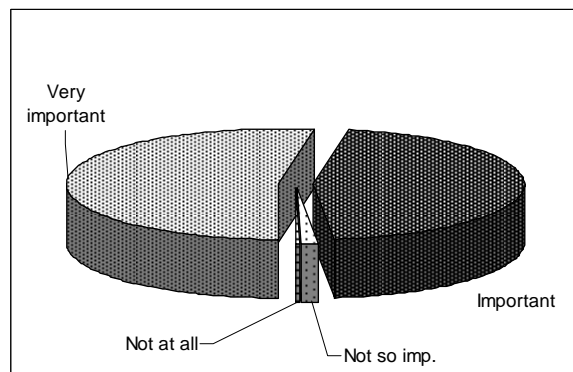
4b. Professional status – function

<i>Association</i>	2.00%	6
<i>Religion</i>	1.00%	3
<i>Artisan</i>	26.00%	78
<i>Tourism</i>	5.00%	15
<i>Journalism</i>	2.00%	6
<i>Teacher/Student</i>	27.00%	81
<i>Other</i>	37.00%	111



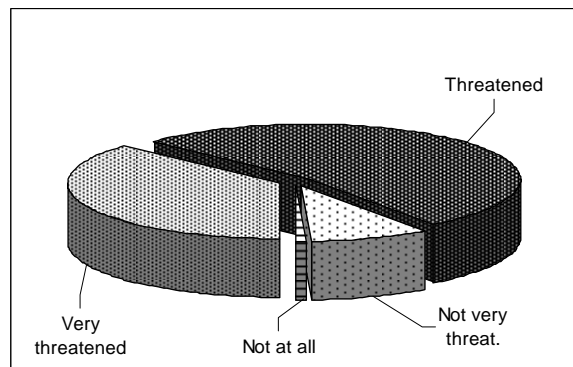
5. In your opinion, is the coast an important development resource of your country?

<i>Very important</i>	52.70%	158
<i>Important</i>	45.70%	137
<i>Not so important</i>	1.30%	4
<i>Not important at all</i>	0.30%	1
<i>I don't know</i>	0.00%	0



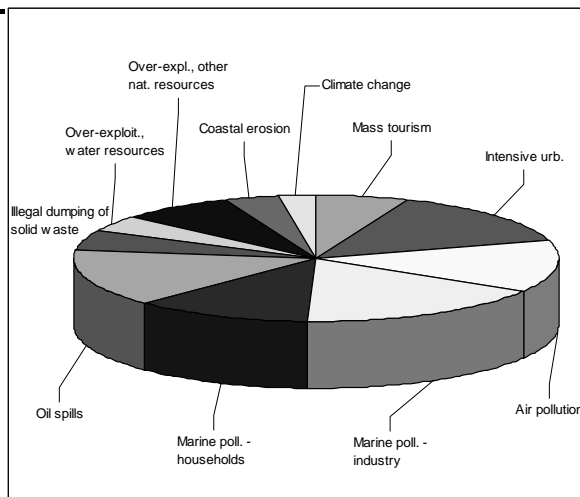
6. Is the coast of your country threatened by human and/or natural influence?

<i>Very threatened</i>	37.00%	111
<i>Threatened</i>	53.00%	159
<i>Not very threatened</i>	9.30%	28
<i>Not threatened at all</i>	0.70%	2
<i>I don't know</i>	0.00%	0



7. What are the 3 main threats to the coastal environment in your country?

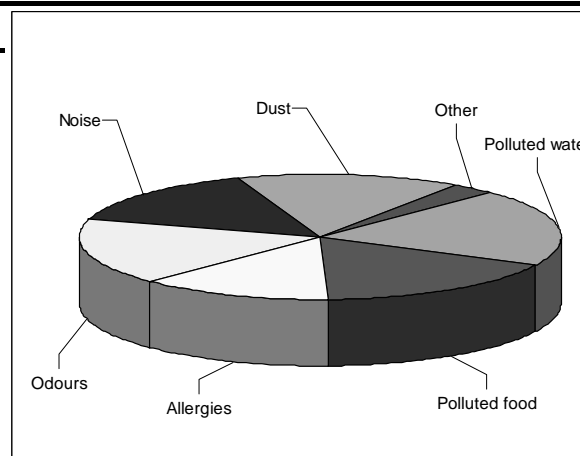
Mass tourism	6.10%	51
Intensive urbanisation	14.20%	118
Air pollution	13.40%	112
Marine pollution from the industry	16.90%	141
Marine pollution from the households	11.90%	99
Oil spills	14.40%	120
Illegal dumping of solid waste	5.20%	43
Over-exploitation of water resources	4.40%	37
Over-exploitation of other natural resources (fish in particular)	7.30%	61
Coastal erosion	3.60%	30
Climate change	2.60%	22
Other (specify)	0.00%	0



All the respondents in Tunisia felt in a way to be exposed to some kind of pollution. The majority felt themselves threatened by wastewaters (64% of all respondents), polluted food (57%) and exposure to odour smells (56%). The following figure shows the respondents' opinion on their personal exposure to 6 main pollution types².

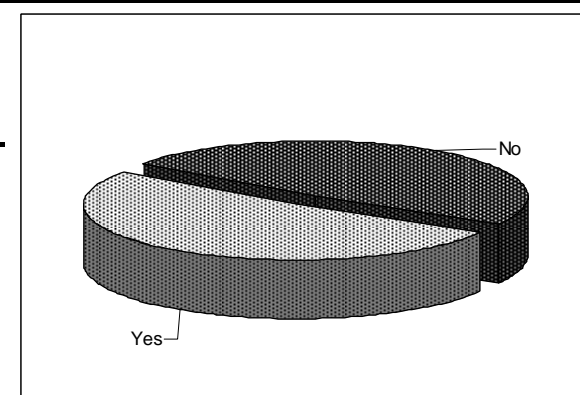
8. Personal exposure to pollution

Polluted water	20.00%	60
Polluted food	17.00%	51
Allergies	13.00%	39
Odours	17.00%	51
Noise	15.00%	45
Dust	15.00%	45
Other	3.00%	9



10. Are you aware of any current and/or planned activities in your country related to coastal protection and management?

Yes	51.70%	155
No	48.30%	145

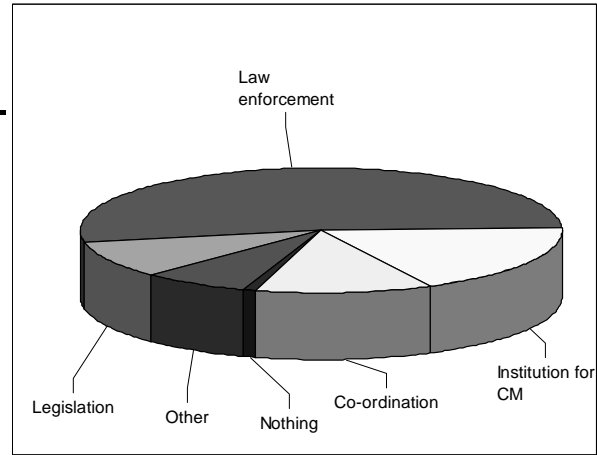


² Unlike other multiple choice questions, where respondents could select more than one answer and where each answer was presented as a *percentage of all answers*, this figure shows the *percentage of all respondents* who selected that particular answer.

However, even though almost 52% of all respondents said that they were aware of current and planned activities related to coastal protection and management in Tunisia, almost none of them were able to quote any specific example.

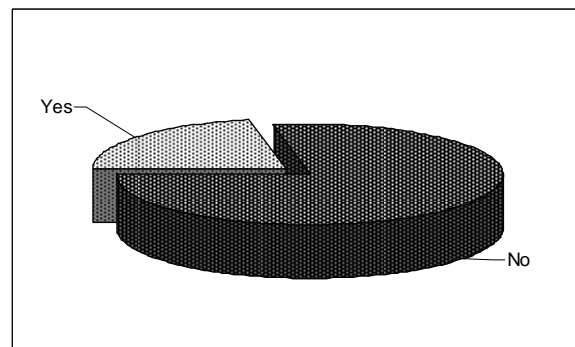
11. What do you think the relevant authorities in your country should do in order to improve/ensure protection and sustainable management of the coastal environment (choose maximum 3)?

<i>Improve legislation that deals with coastal management</i>	9.40%	30
<i>Improve law enforcement</i>	52.20%	167
<i>Establish specific institution for coastal management</i>	18.40%	59
<i>Improve co-ordination of relevant authorities</i>	11.90%	38
<i>Nothing, the relevant authorities are doing enough</i>	0.90%	3
<i>Raising public awareness</i>	0.00%	0
<i>Other</i>	7.20%	23



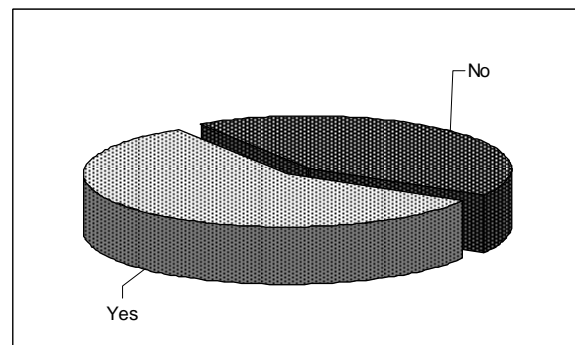
12. Have you ever participated in environmental protection activities?

<i>Yes</i>	22.00%	66
<i>No</i>	78.00%	234



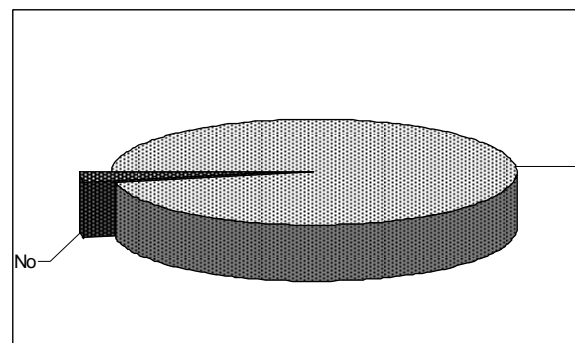
13. Are you willing to participate in environmental protection activities in the future?

<i>Yes</i>	57.70%	173
<i>No</i>	42.30%	127



14. Have you ever heard about Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM)?

<i>Yes</i>	97.00%	477
<i>No</i>	3.00%	15

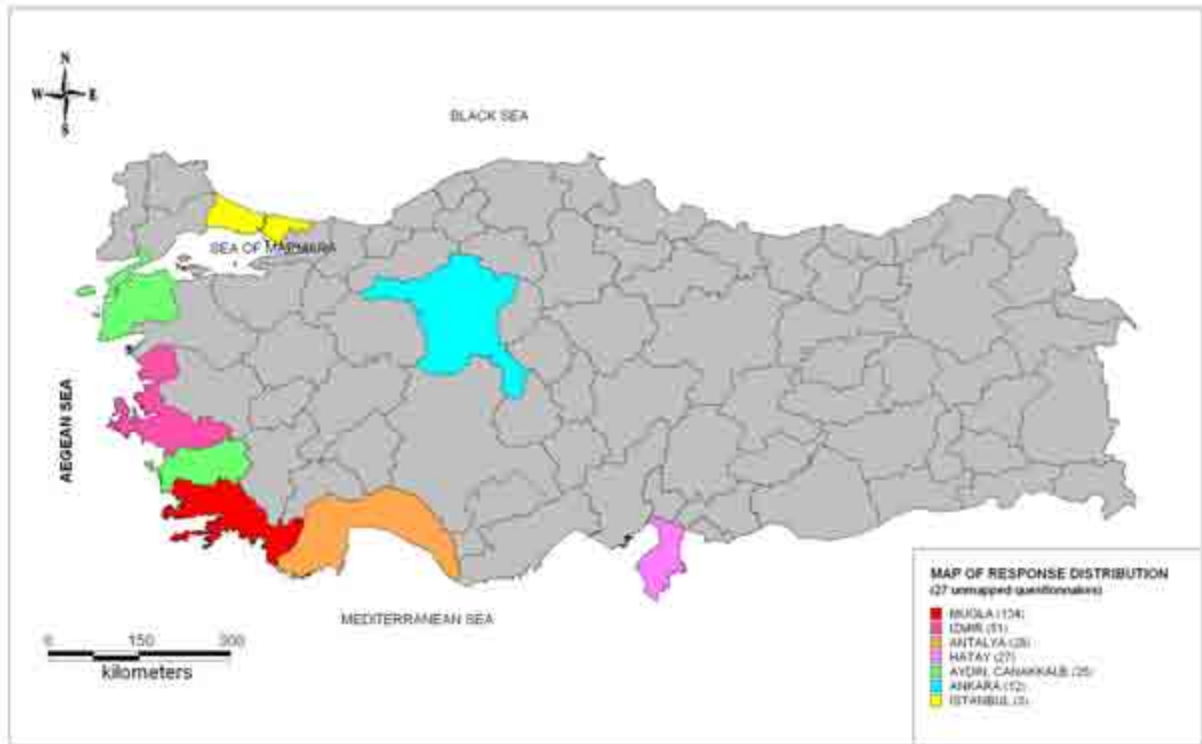


Following the results of the opinion poll on the importance and problems related to the coastal zone in Tunisia, it is possible to draw a number of recommendations for the application of integrated coastal development, namely:

- Develop a participatory approach by organising more workshops on coastal projects;
- Develop awareness-raising campaigns (in particular those illustrating the dangers of releasing untreated industrial wastewaters) for all age groups;
- Work with younger generations, through organisation of inventive excursions and workshops for raising awareness of the importance of environment and problems that can emerge from its bad management;
- Include more environmental subjects in the primary schools' programme;
- Familiarise people with the institution that deals with the coastal zone (APAL) as it seems that almost none in the sample knew about its existence (except those having a direct relation with this type of institution);
- Propose seminars for capacity building on coastal zone management for managers in the industrial sector, property developers and others (i.e. to present them how their activities may be threatening to the coastal area and propose possible solutions by putting them directly in contact with the agents of the APAL and of the ANPE);
- Improve implementation of the regulations related to the protection of environment by strengthening the control and multiplying number of inspectors working on this issue; and
- Improve co-ordination of the relevant authorities.

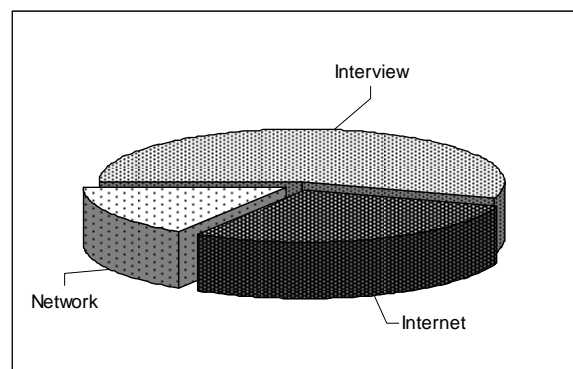
Results of the Turkish Public Opinion on Coastal Issues

The survey in Turkey was performed between February and May, 2007. A number of 332 respondents were contacted, either by interviews and the AFBIKA network, or by the internet. About 93% of the respondents were from the coastal cities.



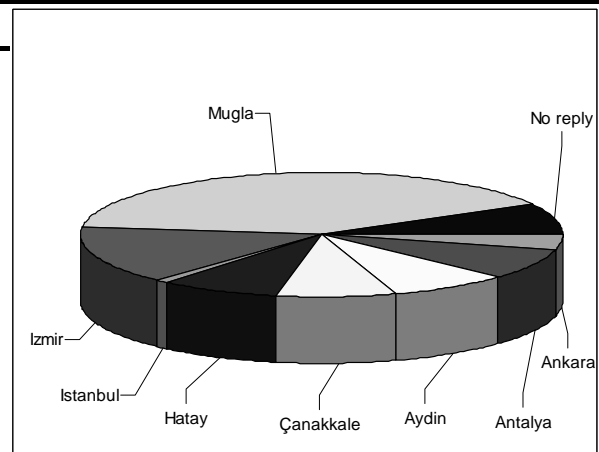
Survey type

<i>Interview</i>	55.00%	183
<i>Internet</i>	29.00%	96
<i>Network</i>	16.00%	53



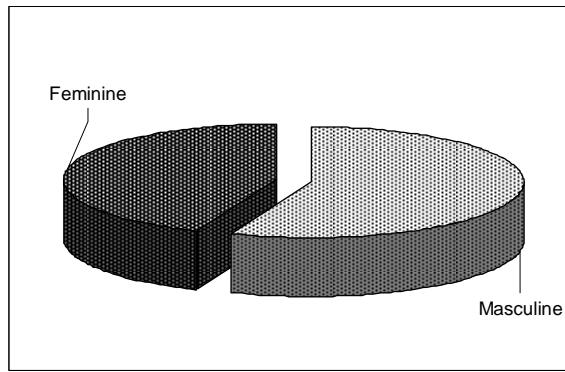
Respondent location information

<i>Ankara</i>	4.00%
<i>Antalya</i>	8.00%
<i>Aydin</i>	8.00%
<i>Çanakkale</i>	8.00%
<i>Hatay</i>	8.00%
<i>Istanbul</i>	1.00%
<i>Izmir</i>	15.00%
<i>Mugla</i>	40.00%
<i>No reply</i>	8.00%



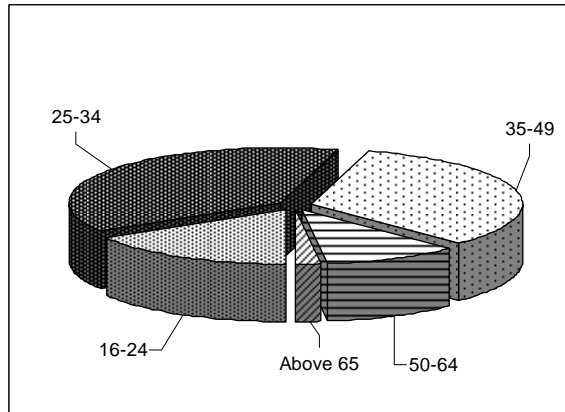
1. Sex

<i>Masculine</i>	55.00%	183
<i>Feminine</i>	43.00%	143



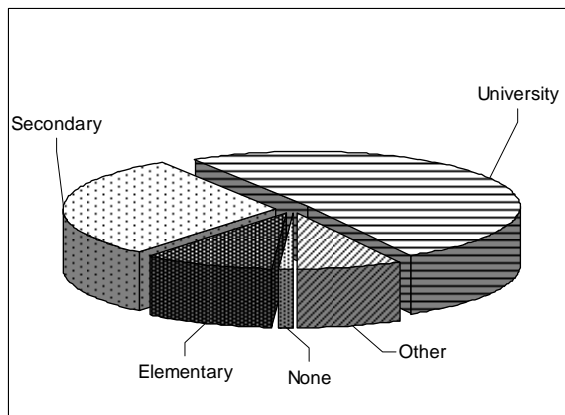
2. Age

<i>16-24</i>	16.00%	53
<i>25-34</i>	38.00%	126
<i>35-49</i>	33.00%	110
<i>50-64</i>	10.00%	33
<i>Above 65</i>	2.00%	7



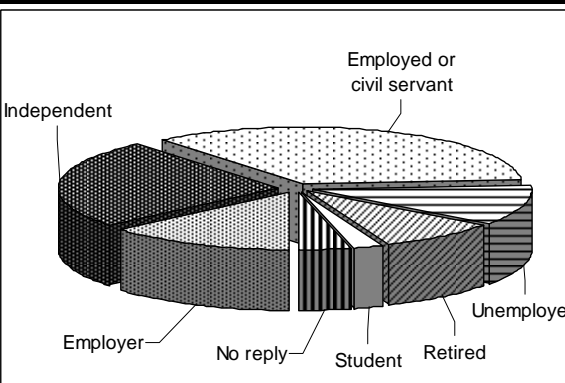
3. Education qualifications

<i>None</i>	1.00%	3
<i>Elementary education</i>	10.00%	33
<i>Secondary education</i>	30.00%	100
<i>University education</i>	51.00%	169
<i>Higher education</i>	8.00%	27



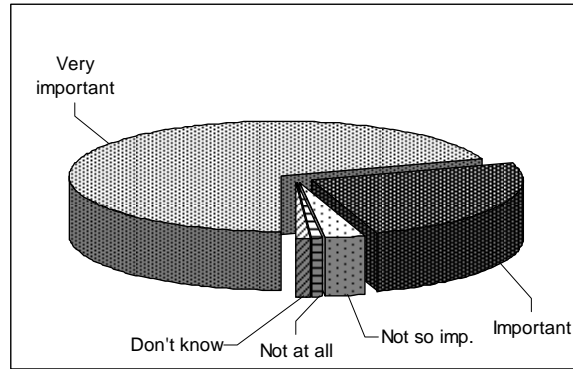
4. Professional status

<i>Employer</i>	14.00%	46
<i>Independent</i>	25.00%	83
<i>Employed or civil servant</i>	35.00%	116
<i>Unemployed</i>	11.00%	37
<i>Retired</i>	9.00%	30
<i>Student</i>	2.00%	7
<i>No reply</i>	4.00%	13



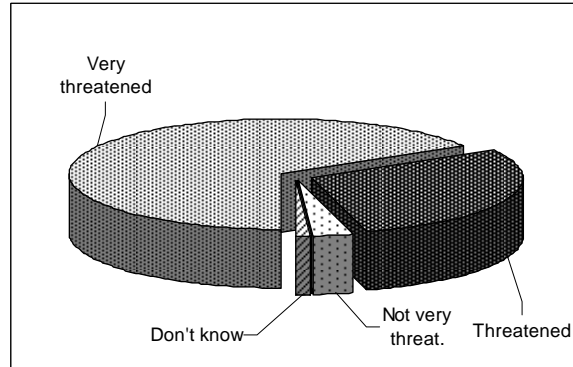
5. In your opinion, is the coast an important development resource of your country?

<i>Very important</i>	70.00%	232
<i>Important</i>	25.00%	83
<i>Not so important</i>	3.00%	10
<i>Not important at all</i>	1.00%	3
<i>I don't know</i>	1.00%	3



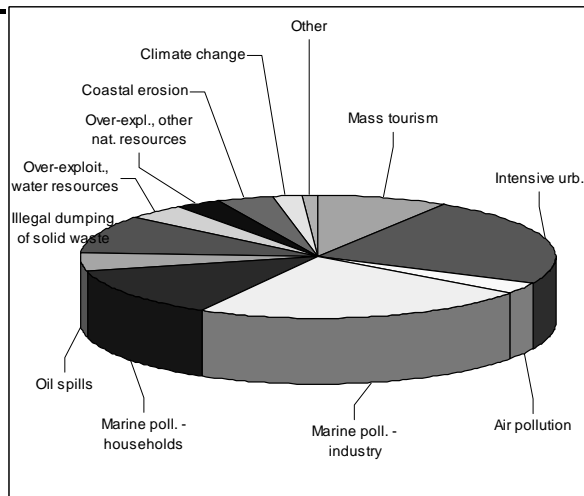
6. Is the coast of your country threatened by human and/or natural influence?

<i>Very threatened</i>	66.00%	219
<i>Threatened</i>	29.00%	96
<i>Not very threatened</i>	3.00%	10
<i>Not threatened at all</i>	0.00%	0
<i>I don't know</i>	1.00%	3



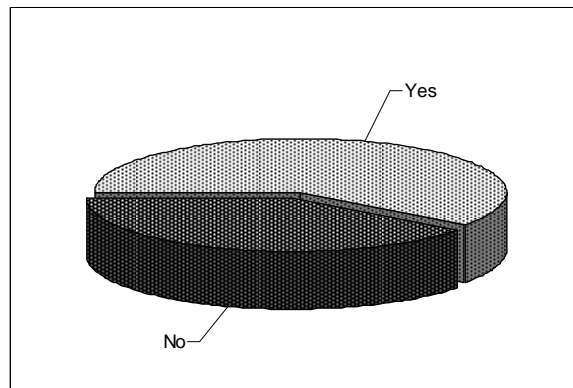
7. What are the 3 main threats to the coastal environment in your country?

<i>Mass tourism</i>	9.00%	30
<i>Intensive urbanisation</i>	23.00%	76
<i>Air pollution</i>	3.00%	10
<i>Marine pollution from the industry</i>	23.00%	76
<i>Marine pollution from the households</i>	13.00%	43
<i>Oil spills</i>	5.00%	17
<i>Illegal dumping of solid waste</i>	10.00%	33
<i>Over-exploitation of water resources</i>	4.00%	13
<i>Over-exploitation of other natural resources (fish in particular)</i>	3.00%	10
<i>Coastal erosion</i>	4.00%	13
<i>Climate change</i>	2.00%	7
<i>Other (specify)</i>	1.00%	4



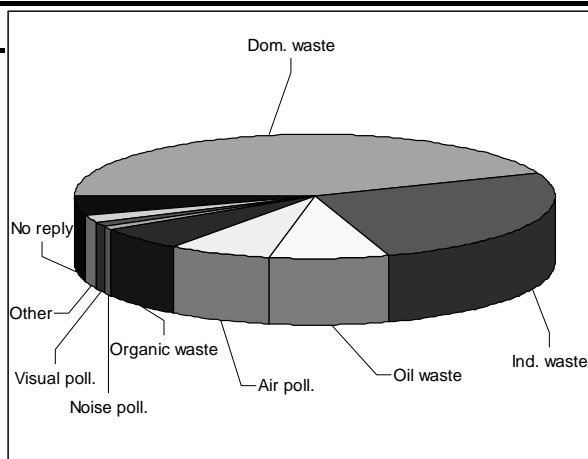
8. Are you personally exposed to any kind of pollution?

<i>Yes</i>	59.00%	196
<i>No</i>	39.00%	129



9. Pollution type

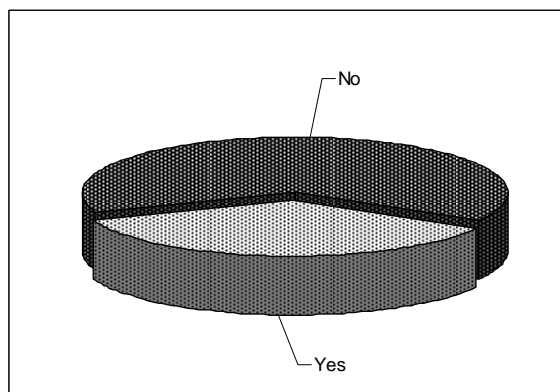
<i>Domestic waste</i>	44.00%	145
<i>Industrial waste</i>	26.00%	86
<i>Oil waste</i>	8.00%	26
<i>Air pollution</i>	7.00%	23
<i>Organic waste</i>	6.00%	20
<i>Noise pollution</i>	1.00%	3
<i>Visual pollution</i>	1.00%	3
<i>Other</i>	2.00%	7



<i>No reply</i>	5.00%	16
-----------------	-------	----

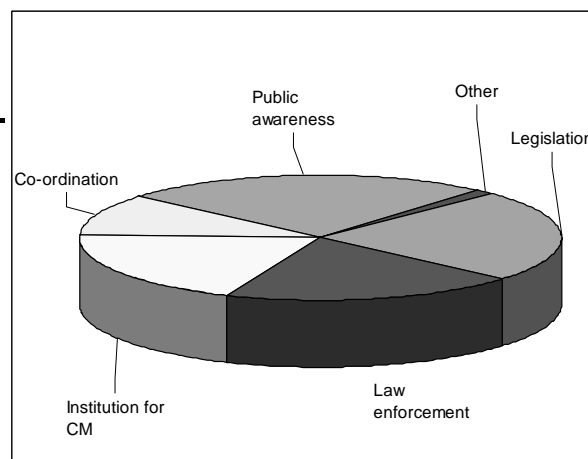
10. Are you aware of any current and/or planned activities in your country related to coastal protection and management?

<i>Yes</i>	35.00%	116
<i>No</i>	63.00%	209



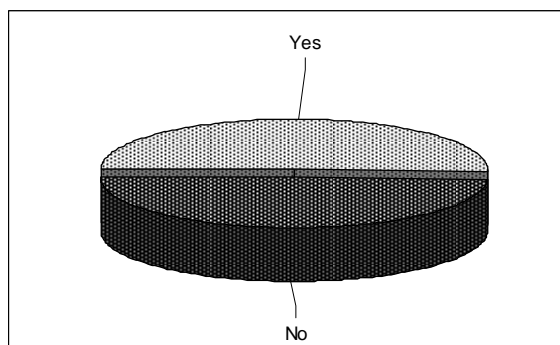
11. What do you think the relevant authorities in your country should do in order to improve/ensure protection and sustainable management of the coastal environment (choose maximum 3)?

<i>Improve legislation that deals with coastal management</i>	24.00%	80
<i>Improve law enforcement</i>	20.00%	66
<i>Establish specific institution for coastal management</i>	19.00%	63
<i>Improve co-ordination of relevant authorities</i>	11.00%	37
<i>Nothing, the relevant authorities are doing enough</i>	0.00%	0
<i>Raising public awareness</i>	25.00%	83
<i>Other</i>	1.00%	3



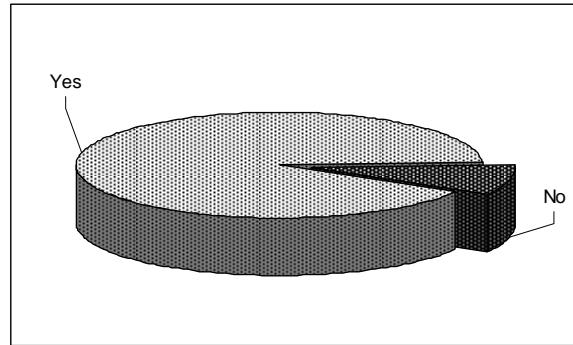
12. Have you ever participated in environmental protection activities?

<i>Yes</i>	50.00%	166
<i>No</i>	49.00%	163



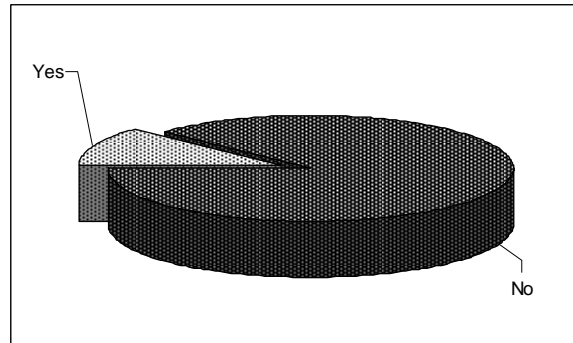
13. Are you willing to participate in environmental protection activities in the future?

Yes	90.00%	299
No	9.00%	30



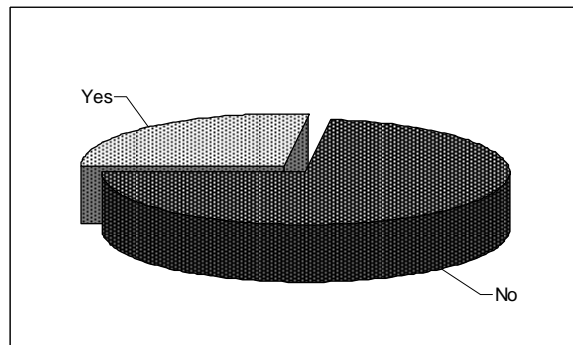
14. Have you ever heard about Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM)?

Yes	12.00%	40
No	87.00%	289



Critics/Recommendations

91 of the respondents have made critics on or made recommendations for the study or related issues

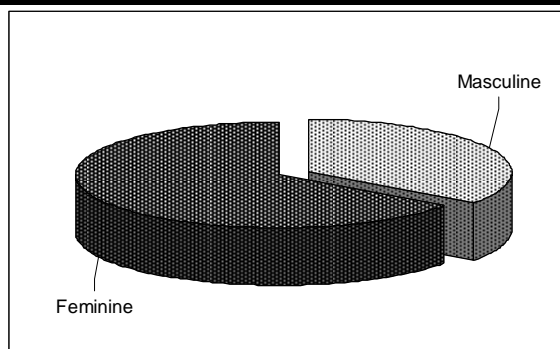


Results of the Egyptian Public Opinion on Coastal Issues

The opinion poll took place in the zone of Alexandria, Sharm El Sheikh. In total, 231 people were interviewed, using only a face-to-face survey. A random sampling method was used.

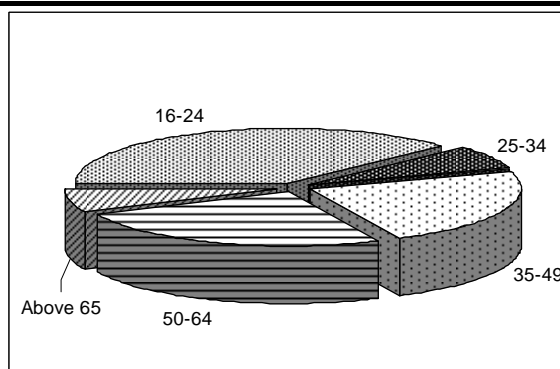
1. Sex

<i>Masculine</i>	35.00%	81
<i>Feminine</i>	65.00%	150



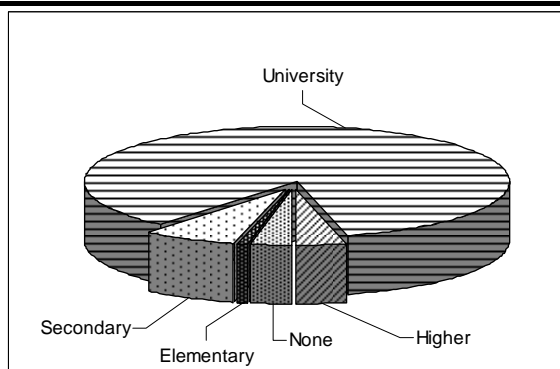
2. Age

<i>16-24</i>	38.00%	88
<i>25-34</i>	7.00%	16
<i>35-49</i>	23.00%	53
<i>50-64</i>	25.00%	58
<i>Above 65</i>	7.00%	16



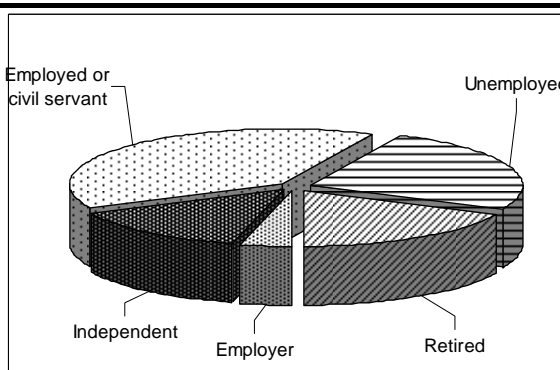
3. Education qualifications

<i>None</i>	3.00%	7
<i>Elementary education</i>	1.00%	2
<i>Secondary education</i>	7.00%	16
<i>University education</i>	85.00%	197
<i>Higher education</i>	4.00%	9



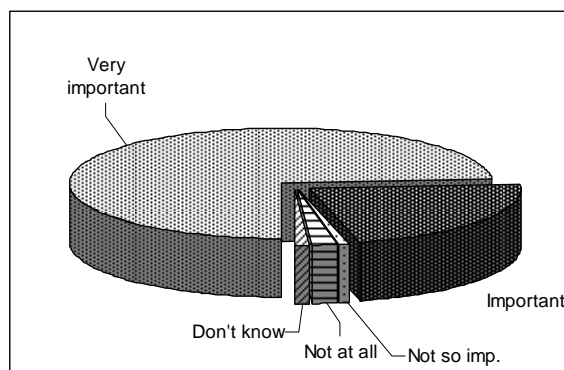
4. Professional status

<i>Employer</i>	4.00%	9
<i>Independent</i>	14.00%	32
<i>Employed or civil servant</i>	39.00%	90
<i>Unemployed</i>	25.00%	58
<i>Retired</i>	18.00%	42



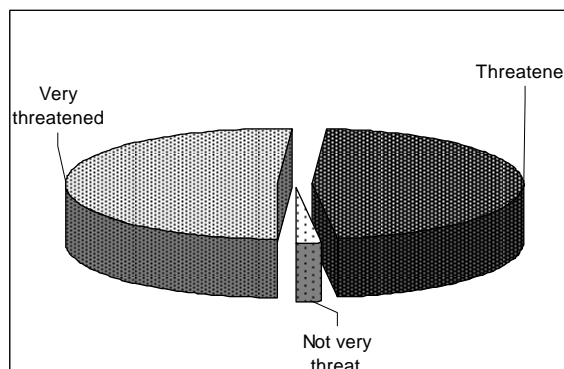
5. In your opinion, is the coast an important development resource of your country?

<i>Very important</i>	74.00%	171
<i>Important</i>	22.00%	51
<i>Not so important</i>	1.00%	2
<i>Not important at all</i>	2.00%	5
<i>I don't know</i>	1.00%	2



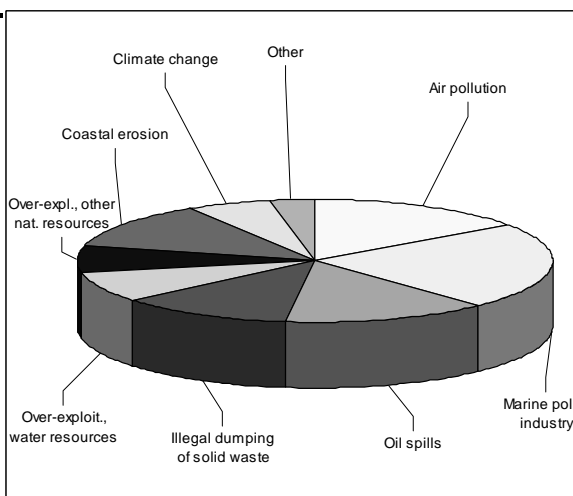
6. Is the coast of your country threatened by human and/or natural influence?

<i>Very threatened</i>	51.00%	118
<i>Threatened</i>	47.00%	108
<i>Not very threatened</i>	2.00%	5
<i>Not threatened at all</i>	0.00%	0
<i>I don't know</i>	0.00%	0



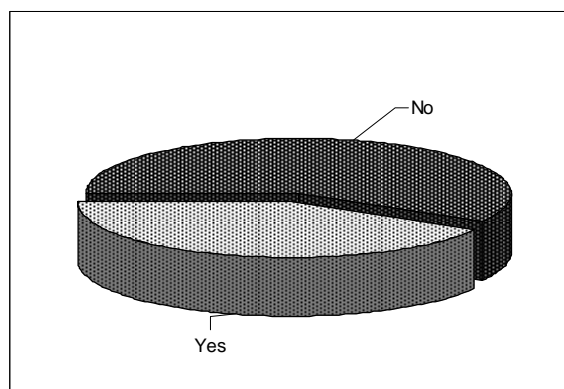
7. What are the 3 main threats to the coastal environment in your country?

<i>Mass tourism</i>	0,00%	0
<i>Intensive urbanisation</i>	0,00%	0
<i>Air pollution</i>	15,00%	104
<i>Marine pollution from the industry</i>	23,00%	159
<i>Marine pollution from the households</i>	0,00%	0
<i>Oil spills</i>	14,00%	97
<i>Illegal dumping of solid waste</i>	12,00%	83
<i>Over-exploitation of water resources</i>	8,00%	55
<i>Over-exploitation of other natural resources (fish in particular)</i>	7,00%	49
<i>Coastal erosion</i>	12,00%	83
<i>Climate change</i>	6,00%	42
<i>Other (specify)</i>	3,00%	21



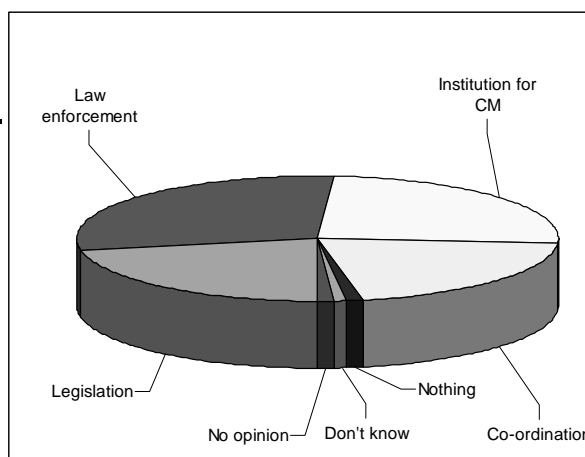
10. Are you aware of any current and/or planned activities in your country related to coastal protection and management?

<i>Yes</i>	42.00%	97
<i>No</i>	58.00%	134



11. What do you think the relevant authorities in your country should do in order to improve/ensure protection and sustainable management of the coastal environment (choose maximum 3)?

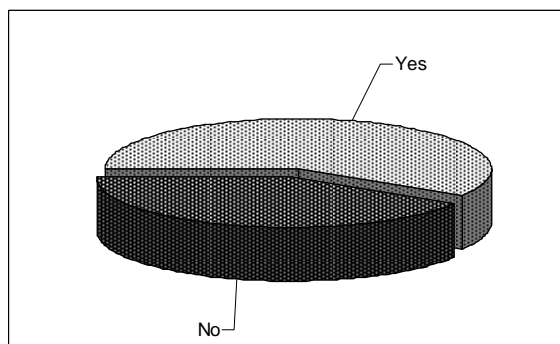
<i>Improve legislation that deals with coastal management</i>	22.00%	51
<i>Improve law enforcement</i>	29.00%	67
<i>Establish specific institution for coastal management</i>	25.00%	58
<i>Improve co-ordination of relevant authorities</i>	21.00%	49
<i>Nothing, the relevant authorities are doing enough</i>	1.00%	2
<i>I don't know</i>	1.00%	2
<i>No opinion</i>	1.00%	2



Note: In the original document, „No opinion“ was not one of the options; “Raising public awareness” is missing from this table

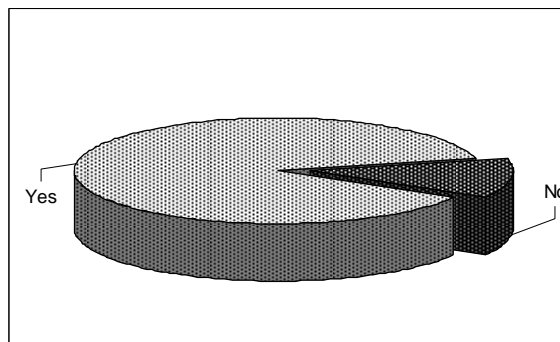
12. Have you ever participated in environmental protection activities?

<i>Yes</i>	59.00%	136
<i>No</i>	41.00%	95



13. Are you willing to participate in environmental protection activities in the future?

<i>Yes</i>	88.00%	203
<i>No</i>	12.00%	28

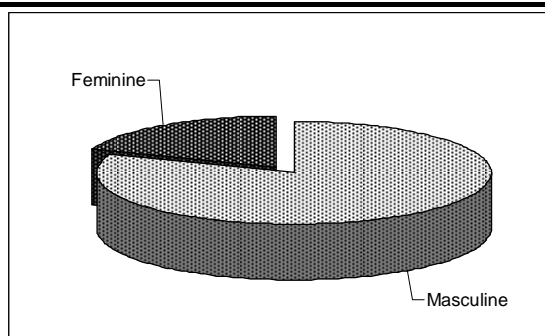


Results of the Lebanese Public Opinion on Coastal Issues

The case study addressed part of the northern Lebanese coast covering El-Mina. It is a coastal city in the north of Lebanon, 80 km away from the capital (Beirut) and has a surface area of 4 km² with a population density of approximately 55,000 people. In total, 150 people from different sectors were interviewed by face-to-face survey. All these people were located and working on the coast, and/or interested in coastal and beach issues. According to the results, it can be noticed that the majority of the interviewed people are male (120 out of 150 interviewed people). Most of the interviewed are aged between 25 and 49 years old, with an elementary or secondary education level.

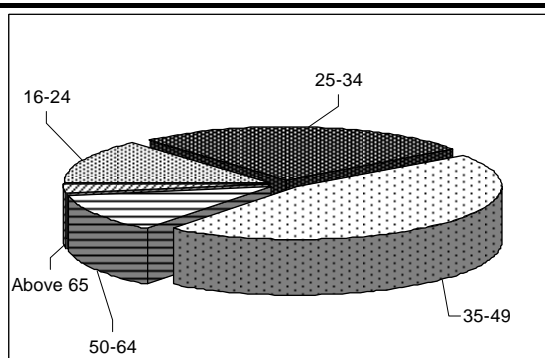
1. Sex

<i>Masculine</i>	80.70%	121
<i>Feminine</i>	19.30%	29



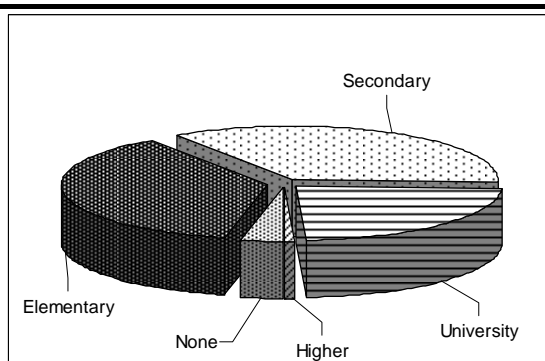
2. Age

<i>16-24</i>	13.30%	20
<i>25-34</i>	26.70%	40
<i>35-49</i>	45.30%	68
<i>50-64</i>	12.00%	18
<i>Above 65</i>	2.70%	4



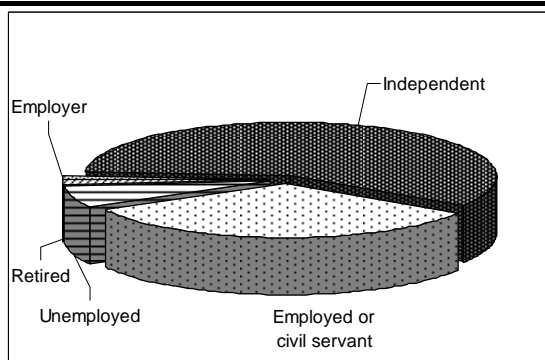
3. Education qualifications

<i>None</i>	3.30%	5
<i>Elementary education</i>	37.30%	56
<i>Secondary education</i>	35.30%	53
<i>University education</i>	23.40%	35
<i>Higher education</i>	0.70%	1



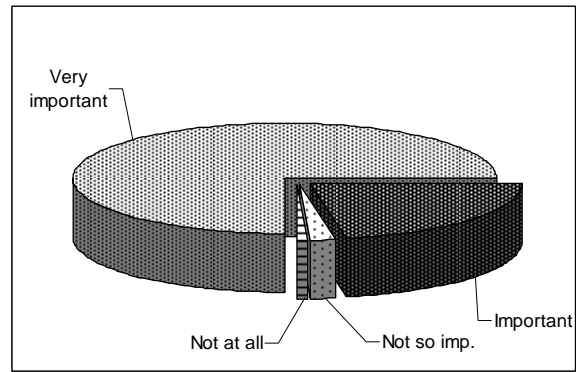
4. Professional status

<i>Employer</i>	1.30%	2
<i>Independent</i>	58.00%	87
<i>Employed or civil servant</i>	32.70%	49
<i>Unemployed</i>	6.70%	10
<i>Retired</i>	1.30%	2



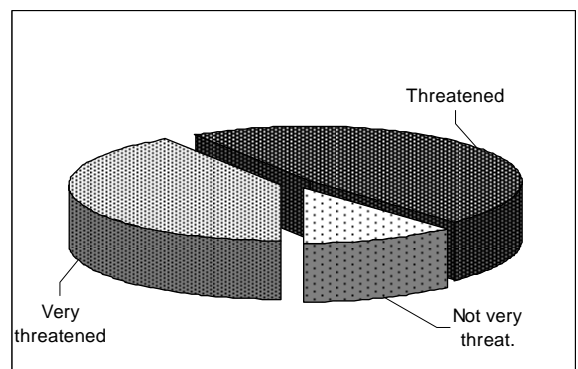
5. In your opinion, is the coast an important development resource of your country?

<i>Very important</i>	74.60%	112
<i>Important</i>	22.70%	34
<i>Not so important</i>	2.00%	3
<i>Not important at all</i>	0.70%	1
<i>I don't know</i>	0.00%	0



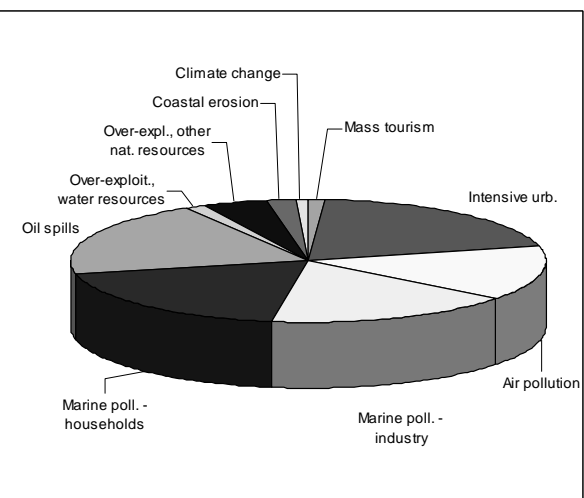
6. Is the coast of your country threatened by human and/or natural influence?

<i>Very threatened</i>	40.70%	61
<i>Threatened</i>	47.30%	71
<i>Not very threatened</i>	12.00%	18
<i>Not threatened at all</i>	0.00%	0
<i>I don't know</i>	0.00%	0



7. What are the 3 main threats to the coastal environment in your country?

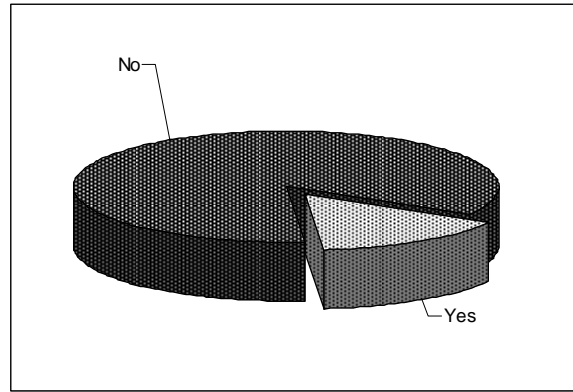
<i>Mass tourism</i>	1.20%	5
<i>Intensive urbanisation</i>	19.90%	86
<i>Air pollution</i>	14.50%	63
<i>Marine pollution from the industry</i>	16.80%	73
<i>Marine pollution from the households</i>	19.20%	83
<i>Oil spills</i>	19.90%	86
<i>Illegal dumping of solid waste</i>	0.00%	0
<i>Over-exploitation of water resources</i>	1.20%	5
<i>Over-exploitation of other natural resources (fish in particular)</i>	4.60%	20
<i>Coastal erosion</i>	1.80%	8
<i>Climate change</i>	0.90%	4
<i>Other (specify)</i>	0.00%	0



Since "EL-Mina" is a coastal city including the second largest port in Lebanon, as well as a fishing port, the majority of the residents have a daily contact with the coast. That's why 70% of the interviewed people agreed that the coast is a very important development resource of the country and believes that it is threatened. In their opinion, the three main threats to the coastal environment are, respectively: "the intensive urbanisation"; "the illegal dumping of solid waste"; and, finally, "the oil spills". Nevertheless, the marine pollution from the industry and air pollution were also mentioned as important for many people.

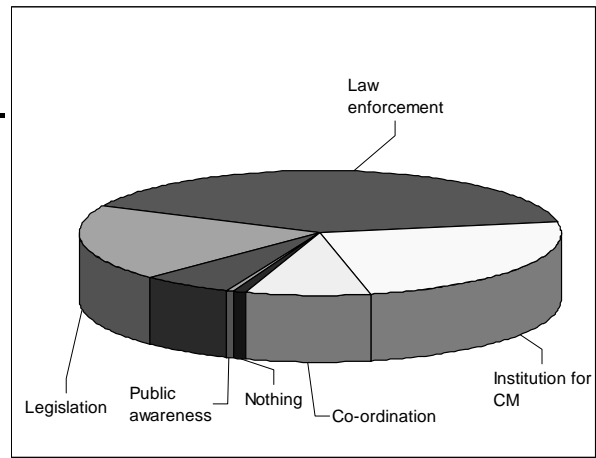
10. Are you aware of any current and/or planned activities in your country related to coastal protection and management?

Yes	15.30%	23
No	84.70%	127



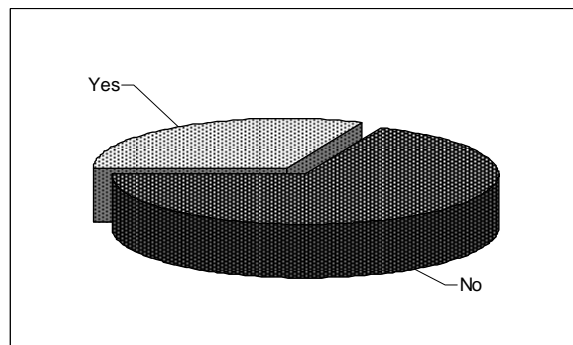
11. What do you think the relevant authorities in your country should do in order to improve/ensure protection and sustainable management of the coastal environment (choose maximum 3)?

<i>Improve legislation that deals with coastal management</i>	19.60%	42
<i>Improve law enforcement</i>	40.20%	86
<i>Establish specific institution for coastal management</i>	24.30%	52
<i>Improve co-ordination of relevant authorities</i>	8.40%	18
<i>Nothing, the relevant authorities are doing enough</i>	0.90%	2
<i>Raising public awareness</i>	0.50%	1
<i>Other</i>	6.10%	13



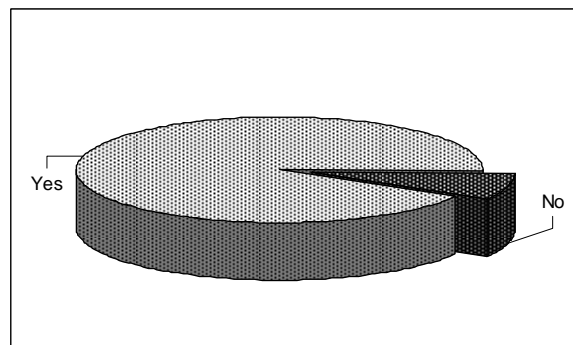
12. Have you ever participated in environmental protection activities?

Yes	31.30%	47
No	68.70%	103



13. Are you willing to participate in environmental protection activities in the future?

Yes	92.00%	138
No	8.00%	12



A number of 78 out of 150 interviewed people do not have any comments on the topic revealed in the survey, not because they don't have any ideas to add but because they don't believe that the situation in Lebanon could become better. 44 out of 150 interviewed think that they need awareness campaigns, and the non-governmental organisations need more financial resources to be able to help; they also want amelioration in the schools curriculum in a way that students can have special courses about the environment. As for the rest of the interviewed people, they blame the government for what is happening to the coastal areas in Lebanon. In their opinion, all the ministries should be integrated into a holistic unit to enforce rules. These integrated powers should be targeted programmes. Co-ordination and collaboration between different sectors is necessary for success.

**Priority Actions Programme /
Regional Activity Centre (PAP/RAC)
CROATIA**

Kraj. Sv. Ivana 11, 21000 Split

Tel. +385 21 340478

Fax. +385 21 340490

www.pap-thecoastcentre.org



UNEP/MAP-METAP SMAP III Project
**Promoting awareness and enabling a policy framework for
environment and development integration in the Mediterranean
with focus on Integrated Coastal Zone Management**