

The final report for the project of “utilizing the public proverb to fight against corruption”

First: administrative preparations.

Second: project’s activities:

- 1. Workshops.**
- 2. Radio drama as well as TV episodes.**

Third: project’s activities in media.

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30/11/2011

Final administrative report

Subject: final administrative report for the project of “utilizing the public proverb to fight against corruption”

First:

1) Recruitment:

- a. After signing the agreement, Mr. Muhammad Hamayel was recruited as the project's coordinator.
- b. The contract: it was drafted according to the center's by-laws and Palestinian Labor Law.

2) Meeting with the center's staff:

- i. Identifying the project with its final draft for implementation via meetings and gatherings in order for everybody to be well-aware of the subject. A meeting was held by the coordinator with the center's staff as well as volunteers, and they were acquainted about the project's diverse activities and tasks which were divided between them according to their specializations.
- ii. Designing the project's tablet and printing it.

3) Financial procedures:

A bank account was opened for the project in the Arab Bank.

Second: project's activities.

1. Workshops

Workshops' preparation:

- a) Coordinating with local organizations in the targeted villages and supplying them with an idea about the project's nature and objectives.
- b) Drafting the invitation and sending it to organizations and activists in the village.
- c) Reserving the hall.
- d) Contracting with the trainer Mr. Bashar Aldeek and supplying him with the public proverbs and project's objectives.

Three workshops were conducted by virtue of the action plan as the following:

- Illar village in Tulkarm governorate on Saturday 24/7/2011 at 3: pm.

Number of attendees: 31 female and male participants.

Recommendations:

- Arranging awareness campaigns towards the public opinion to support anti-corruption.

- Publishing the governmental reports in mass media periodically so as to expose corruption's types and practices besides the investigations and the legal procedures against violators.
- Enrooting the values of integrity by reforming the legal and institutional frames of the country.
- Societal participation which includes civil society organizations, the public sector, mass media and religious institutions.
- Developing the personal and individual values and the importance of enrooting the values and culture of integrity by spreading the ethical postulates as well as loyalty.
- Setting scientific strategies and knowledge for changing the community's trends towards' positive systems instead of negative aspects via scientific ways and manners which utilize the publicity's psychology.





Kafr Aldeek village in Salfit governorate on Saturday 20/8/2011 at 8: pm.

Number of participants: 60.

Recommendations:

1. Participants recommended to the significance of advancing the community's culture so as to be able to push towards change.
2. Enrooting the culture of legal awareness, promoting them in the community and encouraging individuals to resort to law without fear or hesitation in addition to protecting them from any corrupted side regardless of its power or authority.
3. Advancing the educational situation and reinforcing the coming generations about the culture of rejecting corruption and corrupted people via school and educational programs within correct moral and scientific bases.
4. Making fighting against corruption one of the government's central priorities by the support of the legislative power as being the controlling.
5. Alienating away from politicizing corruption files regardless the feature of the accused.
6. Using the jurisdiction to punish the involved people.
7. Respecting all the decisions of justice.



Sayda village in Tulkarm governorate on Saturday 24/9/2011 at 4: pm

Number of participants: 35 female and male participants.

Recommendations:

1. The importance to focus on the ethical dimension in corruption's subject, and handling this side is represented in the curricula of religion and ethics.
2. Modifying laws related to punishing the corruption's criminals.
3. Making a reform in the educational process, developing the education's curricula and providing materials under the prospect of education for spiritual and ethical values as well as respecting laws and human rights.
4. The significance of creating a public opinion opposing the corruption inside the community via raising the awareness of people about the danger of corruption on development in all side.
5. Putting advertising guidance charts in all organizations, departments and sections to inform customers about their rights and duties to prevent the blackmail who may be exposed to it.





Discussion's centers:

The discussion's centers are about:

- A. Giving a background concerning the project's idea and objectives.
- B. Giving an idea about AMAN as an experienced side in the subject of fighting against corruption and a supporting partner organization for the project.
- C. The cultural and values' system and its role if fighting against corruption.
- D. Discussion.
- E. Recommendations.

A workshop in Bruqin village in Salfit governorate on 19/11/2011 at 3: pm

Number of participants: 50 female and male participants. The project coordinator initiated the workshop, welcomed the attendees and clarified the project's importance and objectives in addition to a background about AMAN organization as an experienced Palestinian side in fighting against corruption.

From his side, the trainer Mr. Bashar Aldeek mentioned that corruption in the Arab world is an ethical problem and it became a part of the community's culture and social structure. He also added that the best way to fight against corruption consist in our continuous commitment for the values of good governance, openness, normal behavior and rule of law besides encouraging the loyal people in the governmental institutions and rewarding them for preserving the public money.

And that corruption is a crisis in the behavior that reflects a defect in values and a deviation in trends away from controls and criteria which stabilized within community. He also clarified a set of behaviors that specify some trends and types of behaviors which prefer the individual interest over the public one the thing that cause an obvious increase in the aspects of social and administrative corruption equally since getting illegal drugs, arranged crimes as well as the phenomena of burglary, stealing, money laundering and misuse of positions in addition to other phenomena which threaten the community and individuals' security are spread quickly. This lead to weakening the citizens' willingness in participating to change its conditions, creating unsuitable environment for financial investments accompanied by the migration of the creative minds, affecting the audience's honesty and trust towards governmental departments, spreading the phenomena of anger and disobedience and creating a state of discrimination, injustice and corruption instead of public rules and ethical practices.

He also mentioned that in order to be successful in establishing for a societal anti-corruption culture through an aware societal culture, while disseminating the societal culture is the alternate among citizens to show the concept of corruption and to expose its economic, social, political and ethical damage, as well as the culture of promoting noble ethics and values through a societal not an elite culture.

Recommendations:

- I. The importance to raise the citizens' awareness regarding the negative effects of corruption on the process of development.
- II. Creating a public opinion that rejects corruption.
- III. Identifying citizens by the guidance charts in each governmental or civil organization.
- IV. Simplifying laws and making it more transparent and clear and removing the ambiguity which gives a way to explain laws according the interests of a category over the other.
- V. Activating the role of the legislative council and civil society organizations to fight against corruption.



The method of meetings' management:

The style of dialogue was adopted in all the workshops and managing the dialogue within workshops depended on these basics:

- 1- Raising questions related to the subject and opening a discussion, brainstorming, presenting interpositions and having a dialogue about it.
- 2- Adopting the style of dialogue and collective work.
- 3- Providing skills and new information (as an objective or philosophy).
- 4- Creating the spirit of wonder between trainees and promoting their capacities to raise new questions frequently.

2. Radio drama and TV episodes:**Radio drama:**

6 radio episodes were produced about fighting against corruption by the public proverb; it is currently broadcasted on local stations (Amwaj radio and Mishwar radio) and the episodes were also uploaded on YouTube channel for **SHAMS** center.

TV episodes:

2 TV episodes were produced within the project's action plan and the episodes were as the following:

First episode: the relationship between the cultural heritage and the outbreak of corruption's phenomenon.**Speakers:**

Dr. Azmi Shuaibi: AMAN commissioner.

Dr. Waleed Shurafa: head of media department at Birzeit University.

Dr. Bader Aa'raj: lecturer of political sociology at Birzeit University.

Centers:

- The concepts and values of governance, integrity and accountability in Palestine between political discourse and application.
- The public proverb and the community's culture and values in fighting against corruption.
- The role of universities, schools and mosques in fighting against corruption.
- Informing about corruption and its obstacle besides a set of concepts about that.
- The significance of institutional networking in fighting against corruption.

Second episode:

Titled as "the educational and values' system and its role in fighting against corruption"

Speakers:

1. Dr. Ahmad Rafiq Awad / an author and a novelist as well as media lecturer in Alquds University.
2. Mr. Murad Alsudani, a poet and the head of Palestinian Writers Union.
3. Mr. Jihad Harb, a specialized researcher in political and constitutional systems.

Discussion's centers:

- 1- In spite of the political system incident, is there a factual danger on the political system relating to corruption.
- 2- Is the political system very bad to an extent to be described as corrupted in this huge way?
- 3- How do you perceive the educational and values' system regarding the corruption's outbreak and its role in promoting or declining it?
- 4- The role of cultured people in using poems to fight corruption including poetry, prose, writing, articles and investigations to spot light on this phenomenon.
- 5- Poets have satirized, praised and inspired peoples' feelings and keenness and they have written for peace and war, why haven't they written about fighting against corruption?

3. The competition in transparency and integrity

(Utilizing the public proverb in fighting against corruption)

24/11/2011

Law Faculty - Birzeit University.

The competition was held in Birzeit University, and there were 4 participating teams including 3 students from faculties of law in the following university: An-najah National University, Birzeit University, Alquds University and Arab American University. At the beginning Mr. Muhammad Alqaysi welcomed the attendees and thanked **SHAMS** center as well as **AMAN** center for arranging this competition, he also emphasized that the type of these activities from civil society organizations quest to improve students' personalities and develop their skills.

Mr. Hussein Aldeek managed the competition and raised many questions about the participants regularly, and two marks were accounted for each question. It should be noted that if one team didn't find the answer, the question is automatically converted to the other team or university and takes one mark in this case. The team of referees consists of three individuals: Mr. Fadel Alkhaldi – Birzeit University, Mr's kholood Rabaya'a- Arab American University and Mayada Zedany- **SHAMS** center.

Many lecturers and students from Birzeit University have come to the competition, and Birzeit University got the highest score which is 11 points while Alquds University and Arab American University got equal point which is 8 and An-najah National University got 5 points.



Third: project's activities in media

We can say that the media coverage for project's activities was excellent especially in the three newspapers: Alquds, Alayyam and Alhayat, in terms of the size of news (space) or the attached image with the news in some cases and project's activities were covered in many electronic websites and agencies including (Maan) news agency.

- A workshop in Illar in media:

- Alhayat newspaper page 8.
- Alquds newspaper Friday 5/8/2011 page 10.
- Alayyam newspaper Friday 5/8/2011 page 7.
- The journalistic news on Maan news agency.
- The link is <http://www.maannews.net/arb/ViewDetails.aspx?ID=410792>
- The Arabic network for human rights information, the link is <http://www.anhri.net/?p=36974>

- A workshop in Kafr Aldeek in media:

- The journalistic news in Alhayat newspaper on Sunday 28/8/2011 page 14.
- Alquds newspaper on Friday 2/9/2011 page 6.

- A workshop in Sayda in media:

- Alhayat newspaper on Wednesday 14/9/2011 page 14.
- Alquds newspaper on Wednesday 14/9/2011 page 14.
- Alayyam newspaper on Wednesday 14/9/2011 page 16.
- The journalistic news on Maan news agency the link is:
<http://www.maannews.net/arb/ViewDetails.aspx?ID=420032>
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- The modern dialogue: the link is :
<http://www.ahewar.org/news/default.asp?all=1> ○
- The Arabic network for human rights :
<http://www.anhri.net/?p=39257> ○

- A workshop in Bruqin in media:

- The journalistic news / Alhayat newspaper on 22/11/2011.
- Alayyam newspaper on 22/11/2011.

Fourth: documenting workshops:

The workshop was documented through:

- ✓ Minutes.
- ✓ Photography.
- ✓ Preparing journalistic news and sending it to newspapers and to many websites.
- ✓ TV shooting.
- ✓ Preparing a TV report for the workshop then it was uploaded to **YouTube** channel of **SHAMS** center.

Fifth: comments and impressions during the implementation's phases:

- A. Having big differences when raising the issue of corruption between its defenders and opponents.
- B. Some people were surprised by the subject, meaning that a person knows some proverbs but he didn't realize that they play a key role either positively or negatively in the life of individuals, and they may do positive or negative practice toward the issue of corruption without knowing.
- C. To motivate some people to search for other proverbs to add them to the proverbs in the project. Many participants came to doubt, and this was clear from the beginning even before talking about the subject by the different questions.
- D. Some people wonder about the mechanisms and ways to inform about corruption and their protection if needed.

Sixth: results according to the action plan of the project:

- I. Conducting 4 workshops.
- II. Radio drama.
- III. Implementing TV episodes.
- IV. Producing a poster.
- V. The competition in transparency and integrity.

Seventh: unexpected results:

- 1- Producing media report for workshops, and the reports were copied to CDS and uploaded to **SHAMS** center channel on **YouTube**.
- 2- In the workshop in Kafr Aldeek after the end of the meeting with attendees, and holding a meeting as a “conformation” between the mayor and attendees tackling issues related to providing services, means and mechanisms between the municipality and employees.
- 3- The large media coverage.

Eighth: obstacles

Within the project’s implementation we faced a set of obstacles including:

1. Some people doubted about the potential of accomplishing progress on the Palestinian level about fighting corruption.
2. In most cases there was a generalization about corruption.
3. Frustration, hopelessness and the crisis of trust inside them.
4. Some people were insisting on the practical level in terms of journalistic statements and using media to expose corruption and corrupted people.
5. There was sensitivity in some cases in handling some sides and their role in corruption.