

The Role of Algerian Islamic Scout Movement in Achieving the environmental Dimension of Sustainable Development

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Received: 01/08/2021

Accepted: 19/10/2021

Published: 31/12/2021

Abstract

This research paper deals with the problem of the deterioration of the relationship between environmental systems and humans, and the difficult problems it left behind. This latter makes us talk about measures to reduce them, such as laws and legislations that affirm the protection of the surrounding environment, however, it is not sufficient to protect the environment, unless it is supported by the individual's understanding of it and their respect for it.

Hence the need to establish a system to protect the environment that various institutions of social upbringing should implement. The Algerian Islamic Scout as an institution of social upbringing is one of the most important elements in environment protection because it has a pioneering and effective role. It seeks to be an effective figure in the equation of achieving the environmental dimension of sustainable development.

Keywords: scouting movement; the environment; sustainable development; environmental scout education

1. INTRODUCTION

Recently, many environmental problems have arisen such as global warming, desertification, lack of freshwater, degradation of vegetation cover, extinction of species, and widening ozone hole. This result from the negative relationship between the human being and his environment, and his desire for fulfilling his need without paying attention to the results and their effects on his life and organisms. Consequently, the issue of the environment became one of the important topics that international conferences called for, which discussed environmental issues, starting from the Stockholm Conference in 1972 and the Earth Conference in Rio de Janeiro in 1992 to the Johannesburg Conference in 2004, and others. To face the aforementioned issues, institutions and organizations that are concerned with the issue of the environment took many technical and legislative measures to reduce them like setting rules and legislation that ensure the protection of the environment and address its violators. However, it is not sufficient alone unless it follows with people's understanding, respect, and awareness with the intertwining relationships between its elements, and the importance of protecting it for future generations. This shows the need to establish a system to protect the environment that the various institutions of social upbringing would implement.

The Scout Movement is one of the environment protectors because it has a pioneering and effective role, considering that its main goal is to develop the capabilities of young people physically, mentally, spiritually and socially, to grow up positive citizens contributing to the service of their societies locally and globally. Unlike the other scout movements, the Algerian Scout Movement seeks to be an active figure in the equation of environmental protection in Algeria, through a set of educational activities inspired by the international exploration program for the environment.

2. Research Problem

From the last decades of the 20th century, the issue of environmental protection began to occupy a prominent place among societies. This started when people began to spoil the environment as a result of the social and economic changes that occurred like his daily activities such as the pattern of consumption. The multiplicity of the previously mentioned needs and the change in the satisfaction of those needs, all these factors affect or cause a fundamental

modification in the individuals' behaviors towards their environment. This latter leads the society to face many environmental problems such as all kinds of pollution, desertification, and climate change, which conducts to the deterioration of human health and damage to the environment. Moreover, it led to the feeling of indifference, the state of boredom, the lack of loyalty, belonging, and enthusiasm for members of society to participate in environmental protection, which requires focusing on the environmental education to create an environmentally conscious generation sustainably. Although the interest in the environment carried out by the various institutions and bodies in society, there is a great lack in the level of environmental awareness. This is attributed to the widening gap between the theoretical and practical aspects, and this is what distinguishes the Scout Movement from the rest of other institutions because it relies on practical field education for children and youth. With their various scout ranks, it allows them to innovate and develop, depending on interest and attractive activities that young people desire at this stage. Also, their implementation in the embrace of nature. Hence, the positive role of the Scout Movement emerges links the theoretical (educational / awareness) aspect (with the practical aspect) establishing camps and practicing activities in the natural environment.

Based on the foregoing, one can define the current study problem in an attempt to introduce the scouting movement globally and locally (the Algerian Islamic Scouts), its relationship with the environment, and the extent to which its various activities contribute to achieving the stakes of the environmental dimension of sustainable development.

2.1 Research Questions

In this study, the researcher seeks to answer several questions about the role that the scouting movement (represented by the Algerian Islamic Scouts) plays in the field of the environment and the basic ways to activate this role in serving the environment and change the behavior of individuals for the better to protect the environment. The questions dealt with in this study in light of the study's main problem are as follows:

- What does the Scout Movement mean? How do you highlight its relationship to the environment and nature?
- What is the role of the Scout Movement in facing environmental challenges?
- How do the activities of Scouting Environmental Education for Sustainable Development - in practice - appear?

2.2 The Importance of the Study and its Objectives:

The feasibility of this study is esteemed from several perspectives, which are underlined as:

- The urgent need to shed light on the scout movement by looking at its specificity and the breadth of its roles. As a result of the inability or insufficiency of some institutions of socialization to face environmental risks and disasters threatening human societies.
- The study highlights environmental decision-makers in Algeria from the perspective of planning environmental service activities, projects, the theoretical and practical aspects, emanating from the movement's programs, and the best means for environmental education directed at young people.

However, the research aims are as follows:

- Learn about the scout movement, globally and locally.
- Shed light on the nature and role of the scout movement, which plays towards the environment and how to protect and preserve it.
- Highlight the most important environmental programs and activities that the scout movement depends on and applies to protect the environment.

3. Study Concepts:

3.1 The environment:

The environment can be defined as a spatial space with its natural and life characteristics. It includes all the basic elements in life, and geographical studies distinguish between two models of environments: Natural and human environment, each one of them affects human behavior or people's lives framework. This latter comprises soil, water, air, and what each of these previous elements contains of physical components, and organisms vibrant with life. Other definitions analyze the concept of the environment into dimensions, which are:

- The ecological dimension: preserving biological diversity and reconfiguring vital ecosystems in the medium and long term.
- The economic dimension: ensuring sustainable development in natural resources, that is, taking into account the right of future generations to enjoy and exploit environmental resources.
- The preventive dimension: ensuring individual and collective protection against health risks arising from misuse of environmental resources.
- The social dimension: improving living standards and eliminating the consequences of poverty.

- The aesthetic cultural dimension: preserving the cultural and civilizational heritage as an essential component of the public environment. (Theys, 1993, p. 93).

3.2 Scout Movement:

Scouting is a voluntary, non-political movement directed mainly at boys and young men. It is open for all without distinction of origin, gender, or creed.

(المنظمة الكشفية العالمية ، 1985 ، صفحة 03)

The Rombaldi Encyclopedia defines Scouting as: “A youthful movement that educates teenagers by getting in touch with nature. (Rombaldi , 1978, p. 54)

The Hachette Encyclopedia provides the following definition: "An educational movement that develops character, health, skills, and morals among children of both genders through group life and outdoor activities. (Hachette, 1997, p. 1713)

According to the Arab Scout Organization, “we mean by the Scout Movement an educational movement, on its essence that helps and supports all social institutions to perform their duties to the fullest, from the family to the state. (الهيئة الكشفية العربية، 1998 ، صفحة 07)

As for the foundations, the year 1907 witnessed the birth of the scouting movement by its founder, Lord Stephenson Baden Powell, who was a soldier in the English army. The latter was interested in the volunteer work that he learned during his military career and tried to harness his experience for the benefit of the boys. It was organized for a camp in where he gathered 40 young men from all classes of English society in September 1907 for a week. He chose Brownsea Island, (Tamara, 1997, pp. 6-7) on the reverse side of the British coast. To set up the camp, dividing the youth into several vanguards headed by each one of them, and this camp was considered a real start of the scouting movement on the global level. (Brélivet, 2007, pp. 23-25)

Algeria knew the scouting movement through French colonialism This latter, established the French Scout Association for the first time in 1911 in France. Also, it began in 1914, its branches were opened in Algeria for the benefit of the French settlers living in Algeria to raise their children. For the official formation of the first Algerian scouting association, it was at the hands of Mohamed Bouras, who founded the Fellah Regiment in 1936 in the capital. Thus, this regiment was the starting point for the Algerian Islamic Scouts. (Gauthé, 1997, p. 67)

3.3 Sustainable Development:

Sustainable development can be defined as the search for the maintenance and sustainability of environmental resources and meeting the needs of human beings within the perspective of the best and not the most. (Francine, 2011, p. 17) In the sense that it is an integrated development, it is ecologically safe without any adverse effects on the environment. (Griffon, 2003, p. 41) Moreover, sustainable development is a process that aims to introduce the environmental, economic, and social dimensions into the comprehensive development paradigm. (Baker, 2006, p. 05) The economic dimension relates to the sustainability of economic welfare and the pursuit of improving its components, while the environmental dimension delineates certain limits of the ecosystem that cannot be crossed, especially with rates of consumption and depletion of natural resources.

4. The Nature of Study:

The present study is descriptive that aims to obtaining information that is related to the Scout movement. The study role is to achieve the environmental dimension of sustainable development by the global vision advocated by the UNEP (Development ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT) following by the fund for the Environment Education and Training for Sustainable according to the 2030 Sustainable Development Plan. Since that current study seeks to define all the information related to the research topic in addition to the research data are the material that we were looking for, we had to collect it. As a result, we have obtained them from scientific articles and academic studies as well as from electronic documents and publications.

5. The Role of Scout Movement in Facing Environment Challenges:

The international scout movement represented by the Algerian Islamic Scouts seeks to be an effective and influential figure in the equation of environmental protection. To achieve this purpose, the latter does the following:

5.1. Answering the members of the scout movement and the citizens of the following:

- National, regional, and international environmental problems.
- Elements of the environment and its importance for life.
- Sources of natural wealth and their vulnerability to sabotage, destruction and misuse.

- The environment is exposed to pollution as a result of improper use
- Avoiding pollution.
- Rationalizing water use.
- The Awareness of wars' negative effects.
- Sustainable development and prevention principle.
- Renewable energies.
- International and regional agreements on regulating the environment.
- Clean manufacturing
- Waste recycling

5.2. Developing scouting curricula and programs that comprise the following: (الكشافة الاسلامية الجزائرية ، 2002، الصفحات 13-14)

- Suitable methods of environment management.
- Acquiring skills that help to face environmental problems.
- Facing environmental pollution.
- Studying the impact of the environment on society and vice versa.
- Protecting and beautifying the environment through water conservation, afforestation and combating desertification, caring for natural reserves, and increasing environmental awareness.
- Protecting antiquities as a component of the environment.
- Protecting beaches.

5.3. Including scout leadership development policy: (فرغلي ، 2002، صفحة 26)

- Developing qualifying unit leaders' content to allow defining environmental problems.
- Training leaders on methods of assisting adults to identify and face environmental problems.
- Providing the opportunity for leaders to learn and research about their role in solving environmental problems and to suggest appropriate solutions.
- Enhancing the role of the family, the school and the relevant authorities in supporting the environmental awareness for boys and youth.
- Including the means of preserving the environment within personal projects in the leadership training courses.

5.4. Developing cooperation with guardianship and relevant bodies

Conducting competitions and activities for citizens through the following examples:

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- Preparing research about how to preserve the environment.
- Cleaning neighborhoods and residential communities.
- Protecting the local natural resources.
- Afforestation campaigns.
- Collecting waste and solid waste.
- Maintaining wet areas.
- Environmental exhibitions.
- Organizing trips to explore archaeological areas.
- Cleaning beaches from people's waste.

Algerian Islamic Scouts environmental challenges as follows:

- Lack of awareness and irrational behaviour about dealing with the environment.
- Climatic changes.
- Global warming.
- Erode the ozone layer.
- All types of Pollution due to the excessive use of strange elements in the environment.
- Lack of water, water sources pollution, and water misuse.
- Fertile land shrinking as a result of desertification.
- The excessive use of energy and natural and animal resources, which led to an imbalance in the ecological balance.
- Lack of citizen participation in environmental protection activities.
- Citizens' weakness in environmental protection activities.
- Neglecting antiquities and cultural heritage.
- Problems of protected areas and how to conserve biological diversity.
- Negative war remnants effects, such as minefields.
- Algerian desert nuclear pollution.
- Export pollutant technology from north to south.

6. Scouting Environmental Education:

Nature respect is the basis of the Scout method as it was designed that has been chosen to place at the core of its educational program to build a society that is "very careful about its environment". (Cambourg, 2019, pp. 15-16) This latter helps to form an aware generation of the environmental stakes and to be able to deal with them. The current situation needs attention to the impact that we leave individually and collectively on our environment or ecological footprint in a

world in which traditional energy is on the verge of disappearing. In addition to the problem of managing, the terrible number of waste leads to radical developments in our lifestyle. (Dubois, 2007, p. 10)

Our planet is undoubtedly an environmental threat without responsible human action. Therefore, education movements, civil society organizations, and the Scout movement particularly should undertake to form ecological children, youth, and real actors in philosophy that aims to sustainable development. In this regard, the Scout movement faces two challenges. The first is an indirect effect on the environment, by sensitizing Scouts and making them aware of the environment, i.e. explaining concepts and stakes, or even inspections related to the environment to develop mindsets. However, the second challenge has a direct impact that deals with respecting nature, it is a direct intervention to protect and promote the environment which is embodied in smart and responsible daily life behaviors. The change can be achieved only when people are aware of the rules they should follow. (الاقليم الكشفي العربي ، 2015 ، الصفحات 03-04)

6.1 Scouting environmental education, educating scouts to respect the environment:

Environment respect education is: (هارود، 2004)

- proposing values that urge youth to respect the environment
- Self-changing of individual practices and negative habits towards the environment
- Making the scout work to change the conditions around it.
- Youth participation in projects that benefit the natural environment.
- Making young people understand that a small individual movement in protecting the environment can become a large collective movement.
- Contributing to building a better world for us and others.

6.2 Scout camps are field of testing and an environmental education method:

Camping is mandatory because it achieves an important point of the elements of the Scout method, which is the life of the land. So the camp is a place for implementing environmental education programs and a ground for a test of the level of awareness and concern for the environment that begins with the attitudes of educators themselves because they are a guide for young people. They share long periods with the scouts in camping, which is a valuable occasion to guide them and direct them towards "an increased respect

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for nature safety". From the angle of providing training centered on the environment and environmental education, we will review some of the environmental aspects and implications of camping.

- **The effects of setting up a camp:**
 - ✓ Land (pits, sewers, trenches).
 - ✓ Plant (plants, crushed flowers, and tread on herbs).
 - ✓ Landscape (deterioration or beauty of scenes).
- **Effects related to waste:**
 - ✓ Air pollution.
 - ✓ Water (acidity change, residues collected in ponds).
 - ✓ Soil (chemical composition change).
 - ✓ Plants (materials that can damage plants and roots).
 - ✓ Livestock (risk of ingesting inappropriate materials or food, increasing flies, mosquitoes, and other parasites that can transmit diseases).
 - ✓ Scenery (scenery degradation, visual pollution). (Scouts guides de france , 2019)
- **Effects related to fire:**
 - ✓ Air (smoke).
 - ✓ Soil (temperature change).
 - ✓ Plants (damage to weeds and plants, risk of forest fires).
 - ✓ Livestock (keep away animals and insects).

From the aforementioned about the effects of camping that may have on the environment, Scout Movement took upon themselves a pedagogical endeavor concerned with environmental citizenship, especially concerning the establishment of Scout camps.

- **Respecting Fragile Areas: Site selection when camping.**

If we want to minimize the impact on the environment, several factors must be taken into consideration:

- ✓ There are some areas characterized by a great vulnerability in both winter and summer.
- ✓ Avoid areas where two different environments meet (forest roads, roadside, coast).
- ✓ A site to be reclaimed should be avoided.

- ✓ Choose enough high floors to absorb and draw water during heavy rain.
- ✓ Avoid digging water wheel, because it leaves traces even after it is blocked.
- ✓ If camping is in a large group, it is better to choose many small sites for camping because they tent easily to find a suitable space without the need to cut trees or plants.

- **Bonfires when camping:**

It is advisable to avoid using fire in camping because it causes environmental damage by looking at the cutting down of trees for firewood or causing massive fires.

If the scout finds himself in a position that requires him to set up the fire, he must take some measures and precautions for both security and environmental purposes.

- ✓ Use pits in form of stoves to light fires.
- ✓ Place stones around the hole.
- ✓ Keep the fire 60 meters away from the tents and the water source to avoid pollution.
- ✓ The fire should not be near to trees, bare roots, or various plants.
- ✓ Every plant, roots, and branches must be away from the fire.
- ✓ Do not throw aluminum, plastic materials into the fire.
- ✓ Avoid the use of green branches of wood, and gums.
- ✓ When our need for fire has ended, it should be extinguished with water, buried in mud, and then brushed with soil to make sure it is completely extinguished.

- **Waste and rubbish:**

The toilet is also taken into consideration:

- ✓ Place it in not less than 50 meters from the camp and no less than 70 meters from drinking
- ✓ The hole should be about a meter deep and 35 cm wide, and surrounded by a curtain or tent
- ✓ Place two pieces of wood on both sides of the hole to lean on while using.
- ✓ Place A pile of sand next to the hole to be thrown into the hole after each use to avoid the spread of flies, insects and unpleasant odours.

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- ✓ If the hole is half full, make another one away from it.
- ✓ Disinfect the hole with an antiseptic such as quicklime or phenolic fluid.

Waste excavation:

Make a pit close to the kitchen to throw waste that is provided with a cover of wood or trunks of dead trees, and to get rid of it. To expire the waste a stove must be made to burn them far from the camp. To drain water, water pipes must be made in connection to a pit that should be buried at the end of use.

What should do with the waste?

As a simple answer, we should throw them in the trash or designed holes. So, our behavior is an essential channel by adopting new behavior. To explain, before consuming a product we should think first about the waste we will leave behind.

(هارود، 2004)

The 4 R's rules

The 4 R's rules should guide the scout and the citizen to **reject, reduce, reuse** and **recover** waste:

- **It practically refuses:**
 - ✓ All the packaging's
 - ✓ Harmful environmental products such as considering wood and spray products as pesticides and deodorants
 - ✓ The non-maintenance zinc chlorine batteries should be replaced with alkaline or rechargeable batteries.
 - ✓ Antiseptics that contain sulfur or phosphates, as well as perfumed and colored soaps.
 - ✓ Colored cleansing paper, it is preferable to use the white colour.
- **Reduces the amount of waste:**
 - ✓ A big part of the waste consists of food and food residues. To reduce these residues, we should cook what is consumed and cannot be preserved;

This method imposes itself among youth camps who sometimes miscount their hunger percentage, which leads to extravagance. The waste of food is a reality that few citizens pay enough attention to it.

- **Reuse of waste:**
 - ✓ Often the waste is used for other purposes than to be thrown away
- **Recover waste:**
 - ✓ Nowadays, the exploitation of waste takes a new direction, by re-sorting and recycling it instead of disposing of it.
 - ✓ Before throwing everything in the dumpster, we ask ourselves what can we take back to be recycled. Glass, plastic, paper and aluminum are waste that can be recycled.

Recycling allows creating a new product with another that has been expired (generally industrial household waste), as this waste is reformed into a new production for the manufacture of recycled materials. (Rondey, 2009, pp. 15-17)

Table1: Framework for the Global Scout Emblem for Environment and Environmental Education

Stage	Educational goals according to each age group			Activities guide
	Less than 11	From 11 to 14	More than 15	
a. Exploration and management - carry out activities by accomplishing the five objectives				
Providing fresh water and air to humans and living creatures	Explore clean water sources in your local environment, identify the threats you face and suggest solutions	Explore clean water sources in your local environment, identify the threats you face and suggest solutions	Exploring clean water and air sources, clarifying the relationship between personal activity and the availability of clean water and air at the local and global environment level	External funny activities that encourage exploration, stimulate curiosity and raise awareness
Provides a natural habitat that meets basic needs	Explore the local landscape, learn about the importance and needs of living creatures. Learn about the world's environmental protection issues that affect biodiversity	Learn about organisms in your local environment, know their living needs, explain the relationship between personal activity and the availability of natural habitat to meet basic needs	Learn about organisms in your local environment, know their living needs, explain the relationship between personal activity and the availability of natural habitat to meet basic needs	Do activities that give you experience and encourage you to environmental learning, practice experimental activities
The reduction of environmental and	Learn about harmful local	Explain the role that people can	Learn about the impact that harmful	Do activities that encourage critical

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humans harmful elements	environment elements and suggest ways to reduce their risks	play in reducing risks of harmful materials to the environment	substances cause on the local and global environment and how we can move individually and collectively to face them	and analytical thinking of environmental issues It creates experiences and deepens the individual's understanding of his environmental responsibility
The use of suitable environment application	Explain how our activities affect the environment, and what alternative activities reduce this impact.	Identify local environmental best practices, and explain how local solutions can affect the global environment	Explain how our choices and responsibilities as individuals, groups and as a country affect the environment.	Any activities that help connect the five aforementioned purposes
Individuals' willingness to deal effectively with natural disasters	Learn about the patterns of natural and environmental disasters, and how to prepare for them at the local level	Explain why environmental and natural disasters occur, and explain how others help to cope with an environmental disaster at the local level	Explain how climate change affects natural and environmental disasters	Any activities that help connect the five aforementioned purposes
B. Take an action - implement an environmental project				
An environmental project related to what you have learned and suitable for the local environment	Participate in a local environmental project, learn about the benefits that accrue from it, and learn how to implement this project globally	Identify local environmental issues and suggested solutions. Plan and implement an environmental project. Transfer local project expertise to global experience	Understand the results and implications of the project on Scouting, society and the environment.	Study and review learning experiences. Review, identify and evaluate future procedural steps

Source : Bureau mondial du scoutisme, 2009, pp 06-07.

7. Examples of environmental education activities of the Algerian Islamic Scouts:

The ecological and environmental activities that are practiced by the Scout Movement include effectively introducing the member to his natural and environmental surroundings according to the dictates of the scouting pedagogy. Its environment constitutes a fertile ground for environmental scout emergence. The relationship between the Scout and the environment in the activities carried

out by the Scout Movement highlights the desire of those who establish environmental habits among young people.

Since scouting depends on the interactive method and direct communication as an effective and shortest way to achieve its educational objectives, especially in the field of scouting a sound environmental formation. The environmental activities of scouting stand out in the following major axes:

- Games, leisure and entertainment activities;
- Discovery and observation activities;
- Communication and sensitization activities for the movement's internal and external audiences.

7.1 Games:(الكشافة الإسلامية الجزائرية ، 2011 ، الصفحات 14-21)

- **Garbage bags challenge**

A fun activity about the trash that explains to scouts (11-14 years old) how to reduce it and encourages them to think about the garbage they produce and what can be reused from it.

- ✓ Activity tools: trash bags
- ✓ Duration: 30 minutes
- ✓ Location: Scout campus
- **Game rules:**
 - ✓ Divide the group into several teams, and then distribute garbage bags to them.
 - ✓ Explain the goal of the game, which is to make the plastic bag as small as possible in a certain period.

This is why the garbage should be classified and thinking about the best way to dispose of it. We ask each team to think about what can be done to reduce the amount of the bag at the beginning.

After 5 minutes, we ask each squad member why they took some things from the garbage bag and what do they intend to do with them if they are not stacked? They should also explain what else they would do with it?

We ask them to specify some things that they could have refuse or that they could buy with packaging, kickable or reusable packaging.

The winning team is the one who gets the smallest garbage bag in 5 minutes.

- **Results:** Open a discussion about the game and explain the previously mentioned practices about the trash, what they think of these ideas, what are

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they going to do now, and what is the easiest thing they can do.

7.2 Discovery and observation activities: (Bureau mondial du scoutsime, 2009, p. 16)

- **River life:**

A special activity for older than 15 years group, allowing to monitor the changes that occur on a specific creek or watercourse along its path as a result of human activities.

- ✓ Activity tools: glass containers, paper, pens, copier, boat if possible.
- ✓ Duration: one full day.
- ✓ Location: Local River banks.

- **Activity flow:**

This activity aims to discover the river cycle and the changes that occur in its hydrographic basin, to study maps that represent the environmental structure of this river and its effects on bringing the population to the rest of the living things. We go down to the river, follow its course and record its development, what is the state of the environment close to it, how does a person interact with it, is the water clear, pure, we take samples of this water in your containers while you are moving.

Go through its course without forgetting to record the sampling locations.

- **Results:** We ask the scouts to send us their notes, pictures, drawings, water samples that they took from the river.

We open a dialogue with them about their observations and their activity in general, asking them the following questions:

What is their observation about the river's environment?

7.3 Environmental communication activities and sensitizing movement's

internal and external audiences: (المكتب الكشفي العالمي، 2021، الصفحات 10-30)

- **Natural disasters**

Sensory activity (over 15 years old) in the form of role plays that enable us to know how to act when a natural disaster occurs. The goal is to realize the importance of preparation and speed in making decisions when a natural disaster occurs.

- ✓ Activity tools: paper, pens, scenarios.
- ✓ Duration: 1 hour
- ✓ Local: Scout campus

- **Activity process:**

We ask the scouts to mention different types of natural disasters and put their answers on a large sheet of paper. Then, we divide them into groups and give each group a written scenario of a possible natural disaster, then ask them to prepare a small charade depicting the situation described in the scenario. Also, we can provide them with appropriate clothing and other acting supplies, we give them 20 minutes to prepare and try. Finally, we ask each group to present a role-play for the others.

- **Results:** We discuss the activity undertaken by the Scouts by asking the following questions:

- ✓ What are the main differences between the various presented scenarios, and where is the difference in disaster preparedness? Is it possible to be prepared for a natural disaster?
- ✓ How important is decision-making and where is it in the scenario?

leaders and organizers notes towards the activity:

Natural disasters often have psychological shocks and dire effects on the environment, infrastructure and people, even in the long term. So it is imperative to provide continuous support to disaster victims to help them overcome the post-disaster phase.

8. CONCLUSION

After the dangers sounded about environmental problems, and the voices calling for the environment protection necessity and find solutions to the risks threatening them. Governments harnessed the material capabilities, enacted laws, and legislation to preserve and promote the environment. However, these efforts will not be successful unless they are supported by environmental education since it is a basic pillar in learning the knowledge, trends and behaviors that contribute to protecting and preserving the environment.

Commitment is an essential component of the Scouting Environmental Education Path by developing a sense of personal interest and responsibility for the well-being of both the human community and the environment, and a willingness to participate in the problem-solving process from the beginning to the end. The Scouting Education Program in the Service of the Environment bets primarily on the promotion of committed citizenship and believes that raising the environmental challenge proceeds from the educational approach and the adoption of citizen behavior that ensures sustainable development.

The Algerian Islamic Scouts are one of the most important institutions that

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pay great attention to environmental education, given the specificity of the Scout movement's relationship with the environment and nature. Scout curricula and programs are reflected in several educational activities aimed at advancing young people, especially in their relationship to their environment. This latter explained the vital role of this institution in informal environmental education.

In the light of the above discussions, we can resume the environmental education activities in the Algerian Islamic Scout Movement in terms of sustainable development as follows:

- People and natural systems have clean water and clean air.
- The human should respect its environment in terms of its habitation patten and its related activities.
- The risk of harmful substances to people and the environment should be minimized.
- The most suitable environmental practices should be used.
- People should be prepared to respond to environmental hazards and natural disasters.

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