



**Anna Lindh  
Foundation**  
— EUROMED —



**Anna Lindh Foundation  
Turkish Network**

**Joint Action Project**  
**“Environment, Culture and Social Responsibility”**  
**Evaluation Report for the**  
**Project and Survey**  
**(Step-5)**

**2013**

**ALF TURKISH NETWORK CO-COORDINATORS | ALF TÜRKİYE AĞI KOORDİNATÖRLERİ**

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**Anna Lindh  
Euro-Mediterranean Foundation for the Dialogue  
Between Cultures - Turkey Network**

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“Environment, Culture and Social Responsibility”  
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**ALF TURKEY NETWORK**

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ANNA LINDH AVRUPA-AKDENİZ KÙLTÜRLER ARASI DİYALOG  
VAKFI TÜRKİYE AĞI  
ORTAK EYLEM PROJESİ "ÇEVRE, KÙLTÜR VE SOSYAL  
SORUMLULUK"  
PROJE VE ANKET DEĞERLENDİRME RAPORU (STEP-5) 2013

*ANNA LINDH EURO-MEDITERRANEAN FOUNDATION FOR THE  
DIALOGUE BETWEEN CULTURES - TURKEY NETWORK  
JOINT ACTION PROJECT "ENVIRONMENT, CULTURE AND SOCIAL  
RESPONSIBILITY"  
EVALUATION REPORT FOR THE PROJECT AND SURVEY (STEP-5)  
2013*

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## **1- ANNA LINDH EURO-MEDITERRANEAN FOUNDATION for the DIALOGUE BETWEEN CULTURES**

Anna Lindh Euro-Mediterranean Foundation for the Dialogue Between Cultures (ALF) was established for the people and societies across the two sides of Mediterranean, to bring them together and initiate joint projects among them. Set up by the 43 member countries of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership, ALF supports civil society for the common future of the Region and brings together people to enhance collaboration between cultures. Since its inception in 2005, ALF continues to carry out activities promoting the interaction of people from different culture and faith groups, gathering around more than 3,500 civil society organizations under its roof. ALF aims to contribute to the development of an Intercultural Strategy for the Euro-Med Region, making recommendations on common values of the Region through the various activities implemented and with the support of its member institutions. ALF focuses on some of the leading issues shaped by the recent relationship and miscommunication within the Region. In supporting the forming of an area of common prosperity in the Mediterranean, ALF strives for a platform of tolerance for diversity and differences, favoring a focus on social benefit and social dialogue. The Foundation currently works on the issues of Education and Youth; Culture and Art; Peace and Collaboration; Values, Religion and Spirituality; Cities and Migration and Media.

As of 2013 Turkey has over 160 members within the ALF network, and the coordination of the Anna Lindh Foundation Turkey Network is being shared by the Istanbul Foundation for Culture and Arts (IKSV), S&G System and Generation Association and Association of Civil Society and Development Institute

## **2- Joint Action Project “Environment, Culture and Social Responsibility”**

Anna Lindh Foundation (ALF) Turkey Network and its members have been working within the framework of Step 5 on the themes of Environment, Culture and Social Responsibility. Throughout 2012-2013, ALF Turkey Network carried out a Joint Action project on “Environment, Culture and Social Responsibility”, along with 13 member organizations. A survey study has been carried out during this period with a view to profile the network members that work on issues of “Environment, Culture and Social Responsibility”. The survey was sent off to 160 members and assessment was made on its results. These are presented at the following chapter of this report.

On the other hand, within the scope of the joint action plan to be prepared with the members of the ALF Turkey Network, participants of the workshop were identified following an announcement made for the young people working in organizations operating within and outside Turkey. The workshop studies were carried out between April 27 - May 1 at the Eskişehir İnönü Planör Camp, with participants from in and outside Turkey. The workshop was held with 70 participants from 10 cities and 5 countries, during which a range of ideas were articulated, projects were written and brainstorm sessions were held to find solutions for problems identified under each heading.

Participants were grouped into 20 during workshops, each taking on one of the three identified themes. Means of non-formal education were employed during studies,

including field briefings, field-visits, as a result of which new projects were developed. As part of the environment and social responsibility program, participants met together in Eskişehir, Adalar area to contribute to an International Environmental Cleaning Project called “Let’s do it!”, and carried out an action to give a message of clean environment to the world.

Workshop results were shared with the ALF Turkey Coordinators and officials of the Tepebaşı Municipality on 30 April 2013 at the Tepebaşı Municipality Assembly Hall. The ALF members also joined this meeting and presented their opinions following the presentations. Workshop participants were presented with their certificates at the end of the meeting.

## WORKSHOP REPORTS

### 1. REPORT OF THE ENVIRONMENT GROUP

In this report, we summarize the workshop study of the Environment group that took place on 27-30 April 2013 within the framework of the Anna Lindh Foundation Turkey Network’s Step 5 Joint Action Project. The following topics were taken up in the presentations of the environment experts;



- Environment,
- Environmental pollution,
- Types of environmental pollution,
- Energy Architecture,
- Substance,
- Concrete,
- Wood,

This was followed by a visit to the “photovoltaic solar panels”, a renewable energy source of the Tepebaşı Municipality. The environment experts of the Municipality then informed the group about the recycling project, vegetable waste oil project, food inspectors, the practice of blue flag.

Group work was carried out after the presentations and visits. Here, participants discussed about what they could do to protect the environment and how they could do it. The results of these discussions are presented at the evaluation section of this report. The participants of the environment group have eventually started working for the project ‘Eskişehir Solar House’.

### 1. DAY: 28 April Sunday

Prior to the beginning of the workshop, we played some energizer games to get participants to know each other and socialize, so that they would work as a better unit. The objective of the first game was to get the participants to learn each other’s names: The playmaker throws a plastic ball (the essential part of the game) as she spells her own name while simultaneously looking in the eye of another player. The person who

had the eye contact holds the ball as she spells the name of the person who threw the ball, and repeats the same as she looks in the eye of another person and throws the ball as she calls her own name. At the end of this game which lasted around 15 minutes, participants now had a better knowledge of each other. This was followed by presentations on environment, ecology, energy architecture and on energy by the environment expert.

## **DEFINITION OF ENVIRONMENT**

Each participant developed their own objective definitions during our conversations as to “what environment is”. When we clustered these for a common definition, it turned out something like this; Environment is what we call the external habitat in which the species that live in the world could sustain their relationships. In other words, it may be defined as an “ecosystem”. In discussion of the question as to “what is included in this environment”, the participants and experts have agreed that air, water and soil constitute the physical elements of the environment; while human beings, animals, plants and other micro-organisms form its biological elements.

## **ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION**

As we moved to the subject of environmental pollution, we started playing a game called “What is Environmental Pollution, What are its Types”, with the company of our experts. Following debates and after clustering of different definitions for a common definition, participants have all come to the conclusion that “environmental pollution” is when an external substances with adverse effect on the organic functions of the living constituents or the non-organic constituents of the environment mix intensively with the air, water and soil.

Rapidly increasing human population brings about increased needs, consequently multiplying the scale of human-induced damage to nature by the day. It has been clearly evident that some of the developments towards achieving a perfect, healthy and longer for life have come to disrupt the natural resources in rural and urban areas; resulting with water, air, soil pollution, endangering the health and existence of plants and animals.

## **TYPES OF ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION**

The discussions on types of environmental pollution have brought about the following list.

### **1. Soil pollution**

In conclusion of the discussion as to what the soil pollution was, it was agreed to be the polluting of the soil by the chemicals or by wastes. Polluting of the soil may happen by the substances polluting the air and the water. For instance, rain drops that pass from an atmospheric layer with high rates of sulphur dioxide may arrive at the soil in the form of “acid rains”. These acidic waters in soil damage the tree plants, as well as the plant

and animal edaphones. They change the reaction of the soil, disrupting its nutrient balance and make the underground water undrinkable. Similarly, waters dipping from pile of dung, dirty irrigation waters, fertilizer solutions, radioactive substances, flying ashes, heavy metals, industrial wastes are substances and sources polluting the soil.

## **2. Air pollution**

Air pollution is defined as the reaching of pollutants in the atmosphere like dust, some and impure water vapor to a critical level that is critical for the health of humans and other living beings. The form and degree of harm by the pollutants depend on their types and qualities. Possible measures against air pollution were discussed, which were viewed as multiple depending on the sources (factory, thermal power plant, houses, transport vehicles).

## **3. Water pollution**

Water pollution is stated to be the mixing of unwanted harmful substances to water in quantities and densities sufficient enough to disrupt the quality of the water to a measurable extent. The sources of water pollution are mentioned as house wastes, industrial organizations, thermal plants, fertilizers, chemical drugs (pesticides), agro-industrial waste, hot water out of nuclear plants and soil erosion.

## **4. Packing wastes**

Aside from the visual pollution, packing wastes riding at the wind and on rivers are serious threats for water animals as well. As a measure against this problem, participants have discussed the use of bio-plastic packages that totally perish in a couple of years by the CO<sub>2</sub> and water in the natural environment, as against the petroleum-based, non-perishable old package and plastics. This was also discussed as a possible area of project by the participants.

## **5. Sound pollution**

Sound pollution was explained as the totality of noises generated in the city life from motored vehicles, machines, construction works, entertainment, various religious-social activities, football matches, etc. which surround people even during their time to rest and have negative impact on their health.

## **6. Radioactive pollution**

Sources of radioactive pollution are classified as nuclear energy plants, factories producing nuclear weapons and radioactive wastes. Radioactive substances damage the air, water, soil and plants with the electrons they spread around. Animal products (meat, fish, milk, etc.) and plants with radioactive substances (radiated) transport these harmful substances to human beings and other living creatures through the food chain. Incurable illnesses like paralyzing of immune system, disruption of organs can emerge as a result of this.

## 7. Light pollution

The reasons of light pollution are stated by the participants as the lasers and unnecessary lightings. Light polluting is the excessive brightness of the air which eventually damages the living beings.

### ENERGY ARCHITECTURE

‘Single remedy to survive and stay up in life is the ability to create one’s own energy and co-exist in peace with the natural cycle’ was the statement mutually agreed by both the experts and participants. Energy architecture is defined as designing structures able to produce their own energy readily just like breathing, without creating environmental problems and producing harmful wastes. As a result of the discussions, a structure created by a process of energy architecture was agreed to have the following features:

- Should be able to produce its own energy, in line with the rules of existence,
- Should be able to efficiently use the energy it produces,
- Should be able to efficiently preserve the energy it saves and consumes.

Following all these discussions, it was concluded that energy and ecology are an inseparable whole. The fundamental input of ecology is energy, and it should be clear to everyone that within the ecological balance every living being produces their own energy.

### The Concept of Matter

The group first defined “matter” as “the energy that is solidified after having decelerated its vibration”. They then continued to defining energy as a very rapid matter or matter as a very slow energy. Therefore, Energy and Ecology are defined here not as two different, but as mutually complementary and inter-converting concepts.

It was surmised that energy and ecology were one and the same thing and their unity was disrupted by the human impact on nature. The world’s heat balance is being disrupted, leading to excessive heating and cooling, consequently leading to;

- 1- The tundras, in other words “old, rotten flora” that emerge with the melting of the glaciers produce coal gas and increase the green house effect.
- 2- The diminishing snow and ice surfaces can no longer reflect the sun light which again in return increase the temperature. (The white surface of the world has already decreased by %10).
- 3- With the melting of glaciers and snow, waters rise to increase vaporization and clouding,
- 4- Increased clouding comes back with increased rain and snow (We see unexpected floods).
- 5- In the meantime, warm ocean currents start cooling with the melting of glaciers. (We observe unexpected weather movement and storms in the oceans due to chilling weather).

- 6- When clouding reach to certain saturation, sunlight becomes inaccessible.
- 7- The sun now constantly remains behind the clouds and it is agreed that there is now a possibility to go back to the ICE AGE.

After the debates, participants of the Environment group have all come to the conclusion that “at the root of all these problems lies the using of wrong energy with the wrong methods for the wrong purposes”.

## **CONCRETE**

In 20th century concrete was believed to last forever; today however it is scientifically accepted to physically last for 60 years due to carbonation and the problem of corrosion. The fact that while in the United States and in California %90 and %99 of the houses are made up of wood respectively, %97 of houses in Turkey being made up of concrete has been highlighted as an issue of importance. Contrary to common belief, it is surmised that wood;

- DOES NOT BURN
- DOES NOT ROT
- DOES NOT LEAD TO DESTRUCTION OF FORESTRY
- IS STEADY AND CAN BE USED FOR MULTI-STOREY
- IS ECONOMIC

## **2. DAY: APRIL 29, Monday**

After the presentations, Tepebaşı Municipality was visited - an organization with high level of environmental awareness - with the participation of attendants with again good environmental awareness. During the visit, participants listened to the work of the Directorate of Environment Protection. The Directorate works to take necessary measures for the citizens to live in a more healthy and secure environment and carries out activities for the solving of existing problems. To this end, amongst the most apparent responsibilities of the Directorate are the identification and keeping under control of the primary environmental problems influencing the residents of Tepebaşı and the preparation of intervention programs.

Later on, as part of Tepebaşı Municipality’s “renewable energy sources” trip, participants have visited Photovoltaic solar panels in the company of an expert informing about the system.

## **1. Renewable Energy Sources Trip**

Renewable energy sources are types of energy sources that can easily, effectively and naturally re-charge and renew themselves. Solar energy transformable into electricity and heat, wind energy, geothermal energy attained from the planet’s internal heat, biomass energy (wood from the trees, ethanol from the corns and biodiesel from the herbal oils) and hydropower attained from the hydroturbines of dams can be listed

as examples of renewable energy sources. Among the general features of renewable energy sources are being environmental friendly, not creating carbon emissions leading to greenhouse effects and the ability to generate sources for large scale use.

The use of renewable energy is rapidly increasing in all developed countries, and is gaining momentum in Turkey as well. Tepebaşı Municipality leads the way in this process, and they also aim to set up a database based on solar energy with their project. Tepebaşı Municipality has set up a “Network Connected Solar Energy Station” in order to meet %20 of its own electricity energy needs within its service building. Attendants were later given a trip to be informed about the environment protection projects of the Directorate, which were as follows;

### **1. Recycling**

Activities within the auspices of the Directorate of Environmental Protection continue, in order to “raise awareness on responsible consumption habits” for reduced wastes. Package wastes (plastic, glass, paper, cardboard, aluminum, can) are collected separately from domestic wastes (food wastes, textile, etc).

### **2. Vegetable waste oil project**

Waste oils have ecotoxic nature; they toxicate their environment and harm those living around. When discharged to sea, lakes or rivers; such vegetable and animal waste oils in polluting the sea and decreasing its oxygen, give rise to significant depredation on primarily the fish and many other living forms. 1 liter waste oil poured from sink leads to pollution of 1 million liter of clean water. With the collection and recycling of the vegetable waste oil, it is possible to produce both biodiesel as one of the most viable renewable energy sources, and bioelectricity. This way, an environmental problem could be turned into an environmental opportunity. To this end, within the framework of the Implementation on Recycling of the Vegetable Waste Oil, collecting of waste oil has started all across Eskişehir with the leadership of Tepebaşı Municipality.

### **3. Blue Flag Practice**

As part of the Blue Flagged Management Practice, relevant environmental criteria are developed for managements with a view to reduce their environmental footprint through regulating their water use, energy savings, waste management. For instance, use of energy saving light bulbs, water saving cartridge and washing machines; separate collection and recycling of package wastes and vegetable waste oils are promoted.

### **4. Food detectives**

The Practice of Food Detectives aims to contribute to raising healthy new generations by way of informing children on food security.

### **5. Energy Efficiency**

Energy efficiency means the reducing of energy consumption per service or product amount, without leading to a reduction in life standard or service quality in buildings

and service quality or quantity in industrial enterprises. Tepebaşı Municipality's Energy Efficiency Program has kicked off and started its activities.

- \* Various building studies and preparations of inventory,
- \* Education programs (insulator training and certification, energy use and saving trainings)
- \* Preparing a guide on effective energy use,
- \* Assessment of the needs for legal regulation,
- \* Setting up of a consultation center,
- \* Building of a pilot building for energy efficient implementation

## 6. Earth Watch

Our earth is faced with the threat of “Global Climate Change”. We have more responsibility than ever to protect the water resources, forests and all the natural richness of our country to be affected by the climate change to a large extent. For 4 years, “Earth Hour” action has been taking place all around the world. In turning off the lights or reducing energy use in all the capitals and metropolis of the world in corporation and municipality buildings, bridges, monuments and similar spaces, the project assumed a leadership in a symbolic gesture on the global climate change.

The “Earth Hour” event organized by the WWF (**World Wide Fund for Nature**) each year on the last Saturday of every March from 20.30 to 21.30 targets the reducing of the use of electricity to minimum. Tepebaşı Municipality is one of the first municipality to join this event to which Turkey has been participating for five years.

## PRESENTATION OF THE PROJECT

The discussion topics taken up by the ‘Environment Group’ as part of the joint action camp at the Tepebaşı Assembly Hall on 30 April 2013 were presented in detail. Following the presentations, questions and comments from the audience were taken.

## EVALUATION

After all the presentations, trips, discussions, plays and brainstorm sessions, the suggested measures, projects and ideas by the participants are presented below in bullets;

- One group member in his individual capacity suggested to his/her neighbors in his apartment to make an environmental isolation to their building.
- A member of the group living in a house with garden plans to build a roof made of grass. If this turns out impractical he/she plans to implement a balcony-garden project.

- A group member from Antalya suggested an alternative system as opposed to Antalya's current designs built for hot water, which looks cheap and ugly. It was concluded that the proposed new system requires integration as it currently can't be applied in winter time, and if that's the case it might possibly generate some electricity along with hot water.
- A group member considering to build a house in his village town have decided to do it from wood and also decided to convince those with similar plans.
- All the participants have already started planning to generate electricity at the roof section of their houses, as such meeting their hot water and electricity needs for both summer and winter.
- Popularizing of public transport and bicycle use has been a common idea among all.
- In a number of the projects, the possibility to generate electricity by walking or pushing was mentioned when using systems that benefit from pressure. A university was told to be implementing this technology, and so the idea to disseminate this has been brought to the table as a project.
- The possibility to promote a healthy life style while charging up of mobile phones as we walk with an electricity generating technology has been mentioned as possible with an energy generating shoe design.
- These was a plan to cover with soil the empty terraces in houses, as such to both naturally insulate and to produce ecological products.
- Participants have agreed on the need to spread the word on ecological awareness.
- One of the ideas was to reduce the demographic pressure on the environment by way of spreading birth control measures.
- The importance of developing and applying means of harmless agricultural (and other) production, preventing of redundant and untimely fertilizers (especially nitrogen, phosphor) and promoting of organic agriculture and permaculture.
- The benefits of reducing, recycling, re-processing of wastes, replacing of harmful waste generating technologies with harmless ones, transforming of agricultural wastes into beneficial resources by means of energy consumption and composting have been discussed.
- Moving forward to forms of green energy, use of energy saving technologies and architecture, and thus reducing the carbon footprint in energy production had been articulated.
- Setting up of waste water refining plants and cleaning of industrial wastes had been articulated.
- It was agreed on the necessity to carry out periodical checks on vehicles, to replace the old ones with new ones and to move away from fossil fuel using vehicles to clean, electricity based vehicle systems.
- To simultaneously share certain issues on social media to attract attention.
- The necessity to prevent the agricultural pollution of waters, and therefore the



need to work for the informed use of fertilizers.

- The ideas on ways to spread the use of naturally deteriorating detergent, and to prevent the used oil from going down to sewage.
- Training programs on ways to do savings in use of water.

## The Transformation Process

At the end of all these activities, participants have come to conclusion that the target of awareness raising should be directly the people.



## 2. REPORT OF THE CULTURE GROUP

The “Culture” workshop took place for 2 days in three sessions with the participation of 17 people and the company of an expert, which included group studies, discussions and brainstorming sessions.

## Methodology

- Workshops for 2 days in 3 sessions
- Exchange of ideas on culture and cultural interaction
- Themes under the culture heading were discussed and defined with deeper discussions
- In depth analysis of the topic with groups of 4 to 5
- A general evaluation of the topics with all participants that were tied to a final conclusion

## Topics

- What is culture?
- Cycles of culture
- Is culture personal or social?
- Can culture be sold? / Globalization
- Shaping culture as a means for peace or conflict

## 1. DA: 28 April 2013

### FIRST SESSION

First session of first day started with the introduction of participants. Later, group expert

have informed participants on the topics of discussion for the coming two days and started the debate on the “Definition of Culture”. The initial discussions have revealed the difficulty of coming to a precise definition of culture as the concept is too sweeping, which is why participants were asked to write down the three words that first came to their minds when they thought about the concept. The following words were listed;

Tradition	History	Religion
Human	Chaos	Similarity
Stile	To be like	Awareness
Means of communication	Language	Self-respect
Common feelings	Faith	Science
Life style	Humanity	Specification
Verbal expressions	War	Position
Religious influence	Trade	Tradition
Behaviors	Relationships	Habit
Music & Dance	Education	Food
Dresses	Country	Symbol
Art	Ethnic race	Society
		Politics

After listing the above words, participants explained in a couple of sentences as to why the concept of culture has reminded them these words. Later, the 5 most mentioned words were selected and discussed. The followings were the most popular 5 words,

1. Tradition
2. Food
3. Language
4. Religion
5. Society

First, taking stock from these words, participants have reflected on the question as to whether culture is personal or social. The answers revealed that for many, culture is strongly connected with the society. Later on, there were comments that culture could have regional scope as well. Some of the comments in quote are;

- Culture can't be personal. You cannot create culture out of nothing, all you can create is an ideology or a world vision.
- Culture can't exist without a person.
- Culture is where you feel you belong
- A person is born into a culture. Only after certain age he/she can get the chance to develop/live certain other forms of culture.
- I feel more comfortable in cultures other than my own country's culture.
- Culture is a changeable phenomenon.

Discussion moved forward with interesting topics. Participants have clustered these topics of discussion under the following themes;

- Personality - in relation to culture (The formation of personality in two domains; home-family as domestic, school as outside domains, are influential in the formation of culture).
- State funded culture and inter-city culture
- Influence of nationalism and ethnic structures
- The notion of nation state within the boundaries of a culture
- Localization and globalization
- Organization of cultural projects within and across the nation states,
- Culture and Peace
- Culture and Prejudice & Cliché
- Opinions and practices
- Who presents culture?

## 1. DAY: 28 April 2013: SECOND SESSION

In the second session of the same day, an expert presented the Anna Lindh Foundation's survey gathered by different organizations from different countries. Later, participants have shared the survey questions in 3 groups of 5 to 6 people and discussed them for about 20 minutes. They have compiled their suggestions and statistics on a cardboard based on their answers to the questions, and presented these in order. You can find below the answers of each group and the results based on the study of Anna Lindh Foundation;

### 1. Group

- Does joining ALF events help you to get to know Mediterranean cultures?
  - Group survey: %100 Yes
  - ALF survey: %100 Yes
- Do you think Mediterranean cultures are sufficiently recognized?
  - Group survey: %90 Yes  
%10 No idea
  - ALF survey: %78 A little  
%9 Not at all  
%9 A lot  
%3 No idea
- Do you believe that prejudices across cultures could be overcome through cross-cultural interaction?
  - Group survey: %100 Yes
  - ALF survey: %97 Yes  
%3 I don't think so

- Do you think that increased number of works on cultural interaction can bring about peace in Mediterranean?
  - Group survey:      %80 A little  
                              %10 Mostly  
                              %10 No idea
  - ALF survey:        %90 A lot  
                              %10 A little
  
- Do you think that Turkey has sufficient influence in sustaining cultural interaction between Mediterranean and Europe?
  - Group survey:      %50 Yes  
                              %50 No
  - ALF survey:        %69 A lot  
                              %24 A little  
                              %7 Not at all
  
- Which field is more influential in improving interaction across cultures in Turkey?
  - Group survey:      %80 NGO-Civil Society Organizations  
                              %10 People  
                              %10 Private sector
  - ALF survey:        %69 Civil Society Organizations  
                              %9 State  
                              %9 Private Sector  
                              %13 Other

## **2. Group**

- Have you before participated to a cultural interaction program?
  - Group survey:      %100 Yes  
                              + Erasmus  
                              + Socrates  
                              + Comenius  
                              + Youth in Action
  - ALF survey:        %88 Yes  
                              %12 No
  
- Have they been beneficial for you?
  - Group survey:      %80 Yes  
                              + Inspiring  
                              + Teaching  
                              + Intriguing
  - ALF survey:        %76 A lot  
                              %18 A little  
                              %6 No idea

- Have you taken any roles in the events organized by these programs?
  - Group survey: %80 Yes
    - + Organizer
    - + Personal
    - + Promotion etc.
  - ALF survey: %82 Yes  
%88 No
  
- What have you achieved anything from these programs?
  - Group survey: %63 A lot
    - + Increase in knowledge
    - + Improved language skills
    - + Yields from the program
  - ALF survey: %85 A lot  
%15 A little
  
- What kinds of benefits do you expect such interaction programs to have for you in your future works?
  - Gaining new perspectives
  - Ability to be open minded in values of other cultures
  - To abstain from clichés, to learn to work in teams
  - Learning how to organize events
  - Learning to respect other people's opinions

### **3. Group**

- Does your association work on culture as a main subject?
  - Group survey: %100 Yes
  - ALF survey: %50 Intensively  
%45 Partly  
% 5 Not at all
  
- Do you support regional cultural activities?
  - Group survey: %80 Yes
  - ALF survey: %56 Yes  
%44 No
  
- Do you think that current activities are sufficient to protect the local cultures?
  - Group survey: %60 Notably  
%40 Not quite
  - ALF survey: %79 A little  
%12 A lot  
%6 Not at all  
%3 No idea

- Do think that activities implemented for the protection of culture sufficiently benefit you in your work?
  - Group survey: %60 Notably  
                  %20 Not quite  
                  %20 A little
  - ALF survey:    %71 A lot  
                  %23 A little  
                  %3 Not at all  
                  %3 No idea
  
- Do you think that urban transformation has negative impacts on the local culture?
  - Group survey:    %100 Notably
  - ALF survey:      %65 A lot  
                  %35 A little
  
- Do you think that the protection of local cultures will be beneficial in the building of peace?
  - Group survey:    %100 A little
  - ALF survey:      %82 A lot  
                  %15 A little

## 2. DAY: 29 April 2013

### FIRST SESSION



Second day started with a summary of the first day and a re-evaluation of the issues that shone out in the first day. The participants have engaged once again in a discussion on the regional and local scope of culture, and on the first three words that came to their minds in response to the word culture. The following expressions were stated during this discussion;

- **“Culture cannot exist without human beings.”**
- **“People do not belong to any particular culture, cultures belong to people”.**
- **“It is hard to keep a culture in its plain form, it changes over time.** For instance, you can dine in a Chinese Restaurant when you are in the United States. The restaurant with its decoration, the appearance of its waitresses and their services may feel like you are in China; however the food that you eat would have different taste from what you would eat in China as the the ingredients making up the dish would be produced in different places, which by itself would be sufficient to make you feel this way. To give another example, we may talk about döner and pizza. These two dishes for Turkish and Italian societies are normally viewed as proper main courses. However, with their rapid popularization across the world, they have to a large extent turned into becoming served as fast foods.

- **“Where is culture? Is it fixed to a place?”**
- **“Why do we deal with the culture of dead people? Is it to take lesson or just because they are fancy?”** Especially nation states prefer using old cultures to look prestigious. They make a claim to the old cultures as if it’s their own without making any distinction as to whether it was created by people who are dead or alive now. This is how they maintain a feeling of unity in their society. From another perspective, old cultures allow for significant revenues for states through movies and museums.
- **“Give me your resources, and I shall give you my culture.** This phrase could make more sense if it was pronounced in the form of “give me your resources, and I shall give you my support” - it doesn’t make sense in its current form.
- **“If there is going to be such thing as globalization,** it should be distributed equally all across the world and it should be governed. If it were to be governed only by a couple of countries, the concept would lose its proper meaning. This would come to mean that hegemonic countries are actually trying to sell their own cultures to the rest of the world.

Following these expressed statements, the long discussion was clustered to three questions;

- **“To whom cultures belongs to?”**
- **“Where is culture?”**
- **“Could culture become a reason of peace of conflict?”**

The participants have separated into groups of 3 to take on these questions. As a result of a 20 minutes discussion, they have each prepared a cardboard under each title and made their presentation.

### **1. Group: To whom culture belongs to?**

The first group discussed the relationship between culture and belonging, taking stock from the roots of the culture. They have grouped the roots of culture under six headings;

- Locality
- Family
- Religion
- Society
- Language
- History

Then they explained why they selected these headings and the relationship between them and culture. They have subdivided the concept of belonging into; i. migration, ii. acceptance, iii. common feelings (emotion, thought, etc.) and stated their thoughts on how culture has impact on these issues. They also have elaborated on issues of popular culture, globalization and the moving of culture with migration, all in the context of whether culture is a property to be bought and sold. Finally, they also added that

culture changes in time, that technology, education and institutions have significant influence on the pace of this change.

## **2. Group: Where is culture?**

Second group investigated the whereabouts of culture in focusing on the following sub-topics;

- **Culture is within us**
- **Culture is within the environment to which we feel belonging.** It is where you can share your own views. You feel yourself more at 'home' as you get to share your views more and find common values.
- **Culture is not a physical entity, it's not an object.** But it does take place and progress based on some physical conditions. The lack of access to some of these conditions may lead to easier destruction of some of its features.
- **Physical conditions that contribute to the progress of culture are at the same time the cultural symbols.** You can't convey the totality of a culture if you change or transform these symbols. (For instance: Pizza and doner becomes fast-foods but this happens only at the expense of their having another form different then their domestic one).
- **What is 'home'? Where is it?** This question changes from person to person. Is it where you were born? Or where you feel relax and secure? Do you define home as the place where you spend most of your time or only where your heart belongs?

## **3. Group: Could culture become a reason of peace or conflict?**

The third group approached this subject in two sub-headings; culture to build peace and culture as the reason of conflict;

- **Culture to Build Peace;**
  - It is possible to nurture a common identity across different cultures (e.g. resolving territorial disagreements between the member states of European Union).
  - The concept of social inclusion could develop (e.g. organizing cultural festivals including also the minority cultures).
  - Prejudice and stereotyping could be prevented through cultural exchanges,
  - Civil Society Organizations could contribute to building of peace in trying to find resolutions to conflicts.
- **Reasons of Conflicts in relation to Culture**
  - Intense protection, isolation
  - Competitiveness to spread cultures
  - Conflict of civilizations

- Brutality of majority over the minority cultures, their efforts to install their own values,
- Tools of global forces and globalization, the destruction of local cultures unable to deal with the system.

The workshop studies have ended with the end of first session of the second day.

### **In conclusion;**

- Culture is a sophisticated and very dynamic phenomenon.
- Many times group members had conflicting views, thanks to which many different perspectives have surfaced to a lively debate.
- Globalization creates more questions on culture and identity, which makes it more important to start finding answers to some of these questions than asking them.

The workshop discussions was presented by the Culture group during the Step 5 Joint Action Meeting held at the Tepebaşı Municipality

### **3. REPORT OF THE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY GROUP**



The Social Responsibility group was made up of 21 participants. Throughout the study, each participant had their own say on various different issues of Social Responsibility coming from their perspective.

The group was further divided into four in light of their internal discussions. They have assigned to each group the following creative names; DERS (LESSON),

INCREDIBLE, SPECIAL K and SORUN'LU (TROUBLED). They worked to improve their perspective on Social Responsibility and put forth some useful work on this field throughout their brainstorming sessions, which helped them add some invaluable knowledge to what they already knew.

#### **1. DAY: 28 April 2013**

To get the group activated, we kicked started the workshops in line with the principles of activeness and thinking where each participant would be arbiters.

We held a question and answer session, aiming active engagement of participants

based on principles of thoughts sharing and conscious moving.

In the first session the objective was to measure the level of social responsibility. Questions were asked and answers were considered with joint decisions.

The first question was on “**the meaning of social responsibility**”. The ideas were as follows;

- ✓ Voluntarism
- ✓ Taking action
- ✓ Sensibility

Later, participants started carrying out certain activities within various themes. The first one focused on “**Social responsibility from our perspective.**”

The group was divided into groups of four. They were asked to complete in brainstorm sessions and with joint decisions the missing sentences that were prepared before.

Following were the sentences;

- AN INDIVIDUAL CONSCIOUS OF HIS/HER SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY ...
- IF I WERE A MANAGER OF A CSO ...
- TO ME SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY...
- SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY IN OUR COUNTRY...
- IN ORDER TO BRING UP THE AWARENESS ON SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY ...

**The following 4 groups were formed during our work.**

- SORUN’LU (TROUBLED)
- INCREDIBLE
- SPECIAL K
- DERS (LESSON)

They have formed discussion groups, having arrived at common decisions and finished the missing Social responsibility sentences based on their own perspectives. The sentences formed at the end of first session by each group are listed below.

**INCREDIBLE:**

- AN INDIVIDUAL CONSCIOUS OF HIS/HER SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY; is an individual with high awareness able to act and solve problems.
- IF I WERE A MANAGER OF A CSO; we would prioritize solutions and participation, not ranks.
- TO ME SOCIAL



RESPONSIBILITY; spreads with education.

- SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY IN OUR COUNTRY; is something that is still missing and needs to be strengthened.
- IN ORDER TO BRING UP THE AWARENESS ON SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY; we need to create new projects.

### **SPECIAL K:**

- AN INDIVIDUAL CONSCIOUS OF HIS/HER SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY; is an active individual with high social sensitivity.
- IF I WERE A MANAGER OF A CSO; I would work to widen our constituency and embark on finding solutions together with joint strong networks. Let's not forget, our essence comes from collective work.
- TO ME SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY; is an indicator of a human being's existence in a society.
- SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY IN OUR COUNTRY; is a forgotten sentence from a book.
- IN ORDER TO BRING UP THE AWARENESS ON SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY; we need to increase awareness, ensure participation to various different projects.

### **DERS (LESSON):**

- AN INDIVIDUAL CONSCIOUS OF HIS/HER SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY; is a person who is sensitive, genuine and active.
- IF I WERE A MANAGER OF A CSO; I would first observe the social problems, then set up regional databases, to be followed by problem analysis, and eventually would look to spread the idea with sponsors and broad commercial practices.
- TO ME SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY; is genuine and without expectation.
- SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY IN OUR COUNTRY; should be carried out with correct assessment of all information.
- IN ORDER TO BRING UP THE AWARENESS ON SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY; it should be spread through seminars and trainings and through active use of social network.

### **SORUN'LU (TROUBLED):**

- AN INDIVIDUAL CONSCIOUS OF HIS/HER SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY; is charitable and creative.
- IF I WERE A MANAGER OF A CSO; I would set up consultation centers and require compulsory memberships. We would implement database systems. We would set up database of equal evaluation.

- TO ME SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY; is a senseless behavior that can vary and be neglected based on conditions and circumstances
- SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY IN OUR COUNTRY; is viewed with prejudice being ascribed as artsy-fartsy.
- IN ORDER TO BRING UP THE AWARENESS ON SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY; education is a must.

In group studies, the notion of social responsibility was scrutinized and it was divided into two in the form of INDIVIDUAL and PUBLIC (INSTITUTIONAL). There was agreement on the fact that Individual and Institutional social responsibilities are always nested within each other.

## **THE NOTION OF INSTITUTIONAL SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY**

### **○ THE NOTION OF INSTITUTIONAL SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY :**

- It's the common living space where private sector and civil society organizations are nested together.
- Provides a space of collaboration and support in reforming, developing and improving the failing aspects of society,

Following our efforts to define it, we have later moved to touching upon different fields of Social Responsibility.

**The groups have sought answers to the question; “WHAT ARE THE FIELDS THAT SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY APPEAL TO?”**

### **○ WHAT ARE THE FIELDS THAT SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY APPEAL TO?”**

#### **○ General Ideas of Participants:**

- **Essentially social responsibility is nested in all fields of life. It is rather in the foreground in fields of environment, education and health.**

**The studies throughout workshop once again revealed that Social Responsibility can exist in all fields of our lives.**

## **2. DAY: 29 April 2013**

The second day program started with **animating games**. The eagle-nest game helped participants motivate and get activated. This way;

- ✓ Problems of motivation and low energy were tackled.
- ✓ Attention was activated
- ✓ Conscious effort and the will to succeed was revealed.

This was followed by a workshop for motivation and communication. During the ‘SECRET FRIEND’ game, participants have written their thoughts and motivating words for each other inside envelopes with their names. The time has come later for the second workshop once the motivation was maintained.

As was told before, Social Responsibility appeals to all facets of life. Everything we see around us can be seen from the lens of social responsibility. One way of achieving more in this direction would be to add a dimension of social responsibility into all aspects of life, be it material or spiritual.

The participants have once again arrived to this conclusion during a session in workshop; that the consciousness of Social Responsibility is in fact a permanent part in everything that exists. The group's consciousness of Social Responsibility was triggered from various different points of views.

This workshop study was titled ORANGE ANALYSIS. The fundamental aim of it was to mobilize the consciousness of Social Responsibility. The question, "How can anything that we observe could be associated with the notion of Social Responsibility?" was investigated throughout this study.

### **The definition of the ORANGE ANALYSIS workshop study;**

It is an activity put together to raise awareness on social responsibility and to promote creativity while doing that.

The implementation is composed of designing, narrating and planning, in which;

- In 4 groups participants have prepared scenarios as to what orange reminds them of.
- And they've made stories of them.

In the designing phase, participants have listed down one by one what orange reminds them of.

### **What orange makes you think**

#### **Group 1:**

- ✓ Vitamin, Cellulites, Environmental friendly, Togetherness, Success, Confidence, Family, Labor, World, Human Being, Health, Maturation

#### **Group 2:**

- ✓ World, Orange, Sickness, Smiling, Taste, Sharing, Sun, Film Festival, Fire, Vitamin, Basket, Healthy life, Pillow

#### **Group 3:**

- ✓ Money, Orange, Game, Smell, Holland, Cellulites, Mineral Water, Photograph, Mars, Fiber, Pills, Sharing, Analysis, Work, Sun

#### **Grup 4:**

- ✓ Washington, World, Color, Vitamin, Alive, Good, Bad

Groups have narrated a social responsibility story based on these words they have listed one by one.

Following the narrations, they have started working on creating a social responsibility project.

Then, the planning phase was in itself divided into 3 steps; draft project, presenting and confirmation.

**The project ideas emerged during the studies are the followings;**

### **PROJECT Idea - 1**

- PROJECT NAME: ŞiddetSİZSİNİZ (A word-play to mean both; You are the violence & Violence free)
- LOCATION : ANKARA
- TIME : 1 OCTOBER 2013/ 1 APRIL 2014
- PARTICIPANTS: BULGARIA - GERMANY - TURKEY
- AGE : 25-30
- EXPLANATION : EXAMPLES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HAVE BEEN SAMPLED. THE VIOLENCE OF THE POWERFUL TOWARDS THE WEAK HAS BEEN ANALYSED AND SOLUTIONS HAVE BEEN SOUGHT.

### **PROJECT Idea - 2**

- PROJECT NAME: IN THE NAME OF ORANGE
- LOCATION : ADANA-MERSİN-AYDIN
- TIME : 1 JANUARY 2014/ 1 JUNE 2014
- PARTICIPANTS : TURKEY
- AGE : 16/25
- EXPLANATION : THE PROJECT WILL TAKE ON ISSUES LIKE FARMERS' LOSS ON THEIR PRODUCTS, MIDDLEMANS' HIGHER INCOME THAN PRODUCERS IN TRADE AND HIGHER COSTS OF PRODUCTS FOR BUYERS. TO TACKLE THESE ISSUES SUMMITS WILL BE HELD IN 7 REGIONS OF THE COUNTRY. DISTRIBUTION AND COLLECTING CENTERS WILL BE SET UP FROM WHERE WITH THE HELP OF VOLUNTARY NETWORKS SALES MARKETS WILL BE PROVIDED.

### **PROJECT Idea - 3**

- PROJECT NAME : MAKE HISTORY LIVING
- LOCATION : ESKİŞEHİR
- TIME : 30 APRIL 2013/ 30 SEPTEMBER 2013
- PARTICIPANTS : ESKİŞEHİR
- AGE : 18-27
- EXPLANATION : THE PROJECT TAKES ON THE PROBLEM OF

INABILITY TO PROTECT THE AUTHENTIC NATURE HISTORICAL PLACES, IN WHICH PARTICIPANTS HAVE EMBARKED UPON APPLYING THE FOREIGN SIMULATIONS IN TURKEY. DATABASES HAVE BEEN SET UP, MEETINGS HAVE BEEN HELD WITH MUNICIPALITIES.

#### **PROJECT Idea - 4**

- PROJECT NAME: LACO OF EDUCATION IN HEALTH
- LOCATION : ESKİŞEHİR
- TIME : 21 MAY- 28 MAY 2013
- PARTICIPANTS : TURKEY
- AGE : 15-30
- EXPLANATION : IN JOINT ACTION WITH RELEVANT AUTHORITIES, THE PROJECT HAS EMBARKED ON INFORMING PUBLIC ON HEALTH AND PURSUING PRACTICAL IMPLEMENTATION.
- ❖ Once the first drafts of the projects were finalized, groups have communicated partners and presented their projects for their confirmation.
- ❖ Themes of all the projects emerging from this process have principally rested on the notion of Social Responsibility consciousness.
- ❖ Participants have arrived to the conviction that social responsibility is a clear indication of the presence of individual within a society.

#### **Social Responsibility project visit**

In the second day of the study following lunch, participants have gone to Eskişehir and visited Mustafa Kemal Town House of the Tepebaşı Municipality. We've learned that many women have gained hobbies and the opportunity to practice them in the town house of the municipality where various courses were given to citizens.

With the overall objective to serve better and meet the demands and complaints of its citizens, Tepebaşı Municipality have set up the town houses in different neighborhoods to implement social support and cultural activities. Such were the social responsibility activities observed in the municipality. It was very intriguing to observe a very active majority at the town houses.

The town house provided courses on subjects of; aerobic, computer, clothing, English, ribbon embroidery, book-keeping, jewelry design, baglama, baby-sitting, home furnishings, hearing impaired translation, personal development, model airplane, hair care, web design, oil paint picture, furnace stocking, Arabian, Ottoman, sea foam handiwork, wirework, weaving miniature rug, Turkish Folk Music and tango.

Having seen a place like this with many aspects of social responsibility, the visit to municipality was a testimony on the importance of awareness on social responsibility.

### THIRD DAY:

The group advanced to Eskişehir after workshop activities in the Inonu Planor Camp. The presentation summarizing the two day long workshop activities was made at the Tepebaşı Municipality’s Assembly Hall.

### 3- “Environment, Culture and Social Responsibility”, ALF Turkey Network, Scope of Research

Survey starts with a question about the field of the addressed organization. It then continues in three sections, whereby members are asked about their current activities, future plans and relations within the network with regards to the fields of “Environment, Culture and Social Responsibility”. The survey also included questions as to what should be done to strengthen civil society in future with respect to these subjects and what their recommended road map was.

The survey questions were posted on website, shared with members and remained available for the online access of members for 2 months. The number of members having replied the survey is 60. This number is large enough to sufficiently represent the Anna Lindh Foundation Turkey Network. The names of the organizations were not requested to ensure the sincerity of the feedbacks. This has had a positive impact on the reliability of the survey.

As can be seen from the table below, the highest rate of return was achieved from organizations working on youth and education with %28,95, followed by those working on arts with %11,84, and those working on environment/sustainable development with %10,53. We also see many other organizations from various different fields in much smaller rates. These include fields of Human Rights, Research, Equality / Gender Discrimination, Cultural Heritage, Media - Communication, International / Cultural Relations, which share a total rate of %23

Sectors of organizations that participated the study	Number	Ratio
Environment / Sustainable Development	8	10,53%
Human Rights	7	9,21%
Research	3	3,95%
Religion and Faith	1	1,32%
Democracy and Social Development	5	6,58%
Equality / Gender Discrimination	4	5,26%
Youth and Education	<b>22</b>	<b>28,95%</b>
Protection of Cultural Heritage	1	1,32%
Media - Communication	4	5,26%
Art	9	11,84%
International / Cultural Relations	2	2,63%
Others	10	13,16%
<b>Total</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>100%</b>

Other fields	All activities at local governance
	Culture arts
	Disabled
	Culture and arts
	Rural and urban development
	Youth, Environment, Democracy and Social Development
	Equality, International / Cultural Relations
	Roma Rights
	Information technologies
	Education
	Promotion of the co-working of the right and left brain lobes

## Results of the ALF Turkey Network Research on “Environment, Culture and Social Responsibilities”

All the answers given to questions in the survey are listed below in order of appearance.

### 4.1 ENVIRONMENT

In this section we asked members on the subject of environment.

Do you have environment within your main field activities or your statute?	Number	Ratio
No	12	33,33%
Partly yes	19	52,78%
One of our main subjects	5	13,89%
<b>Total</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>100%</b>

%33 of the member organizations who joined the survey have said “No” in reply to the question “Do you mention environment as part of your main activities or your statute?”, %52,78 said “Partly yes”, %13,89 said “one of our main subjects”.

If no, do you plan for your future activities to work on issues like “environmental protection, living environment-friendly”	Number	Ratio
Yes	21	84,00%
No	4	16,00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>100%</b>

Among those who said no, %84 said yes, 15% said no in reply to the question “Do you plan for your future activities to work on issues like environmental protection, living environment-friendly”.

<b>Aside from your activities, how much attention do you pay to be institutionally environment-friendly?</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Ratio</b>
None.	1	2,78%
Little.	6	16,67%
A lot	29	80,56%
<b>Total</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>100%</b>

2,78% of the organizations who joined the survey have said they do nothing to be institutionally environment-friendly, whereas 16% have stated that they do little and %80,56 do a lot.

<b>Do you give trainings to your employees, members or volunteers on living environment-friendly? (waste-sorting, energy conservation, etc.)</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Ratio</b>
Yes	18	52,94%
No	16	47,06%
<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>100%</b>

%52,94 of the organizations have said yes, %47,06 said no in reply to the question was to whether they give trainings to their employees, members or volunteers on living environment-friendly.

<b>Do you carry out activities about the environmental problems in your city or region?</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Ratio</b>
Yes	21	58,33%
No	15	41,67%
<b>Total</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>100%</b>

%58,33 of the organizations have said yes, %41,67 said no in reply to the question as to whether they carry out activities about the environmental problems in their city or region?

<b>Do you support ongoing efforts for sustainable energy? (wind energy, solar energy, geothermal energy)</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Ratio</b>
Yes	28	82,35%
No	6	17,65%
<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>100%</b>

Those who support efforts on sustainable energy stands at %82,35, while those who don't at %17,65.

<b>If yes, to what extent is your support? Please use the “other” option for your answer that don’t fit with any category.</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Ratio</b>
We lend our emotional support for the NGOs who work on these issues.	18	64,29%
We give material support for the NGOs who work on these issues.	0	0,00%
We organize projects ourselves.	4	14,29%
We carry out support campaigns	3	10,71%
Other	3	10,71%
<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>100%</b>

%64,29 of the organizations who support efforts for sustainable energy lend their emotional support to the NGOs who work on these issues, %14,29 organize their own activities. The rate of those who carry out support campaigns and other types of activities stand at %10,71.

<b>Do you carry out activities for your members or volunteers to get them to know about nature?</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Ratio</b>
Yes	20	58,82%
No	14	41,18%
<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>100%</b>

The rate of organizations who do carry out events on nature is %58,82, and those who don't is at %41,18.

<b>If yes, what types of activities do you carry out? Please use the “other” option for your answer that don’t fit with any category.</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Rate</b>
Nature walks	11	52,38%
Nature education	5	23,81%
Nature camps	2	9,52%
Other	3	14,29%
<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>100%</b>

The activities are comprised of nature walks in %52,38, nature education in %23,81 and nature camps in %9,52.

<b>29- Which of the following have you tried for diminishing the environmental foot-print of your organization?</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Ratio</b>
Energy conservation		
Yes	23	71,88%
No	2	6,25%
Partly	7	21,88%
I don't know	0	0,00%
Can't be implemented	0	0,00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>100%</b>

<b>Waste minimization and recycling</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Ratio</b>
Yes	22	66,67%
No	0	0,00%
Partly	10	30,30%
I don't know	1	3,03%
Can't be implemented	0	0,00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>100%</b>

<b>Pollution prevention (for example: carbon emissions, noise, waste batteries)</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Ratio</b>
Yes	15	48,39%
No	6	19,35%
Partly	9	29,03%
I don't know	0	0,00%
Can't be implemented	1	3,23%
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>100%</b>

<b>Protection of natural environment</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Ratio</b>
Yes	23	69,70%
No	1	3,03%
Partly	7	21,21%
I don't know	2	6,06%
Can't be implemented	0	0,00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>100%</b>

<b>Sustainable transportation options</b>		
Yes	10	32,26%
No	5	16,13%
Partly	7	22,58%
I don't know	8	25,81%
Can't be implemented	1	3,23%
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>100%</b>

<b>Planting trees</b>		
Yes	16	51,61%
No	8	25,81%
Partly	4	12,90%
I don't know	3	9,68%
Can't be implemented	0	0,00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>100%</b>

The rate of organizations that carry out energy conservation activities stand at %71,88, waste minimization and recycling at %66,67, pollution prevention at %48,39, protection of natural environment at %69,70, those who choose sustainable transportation options at %32,26 and those who plant trees at %51,61.

30- What are the three most important environmental problems according to you? Please assign numbers from 1-2-3 next to each of them.										
	1		2		3		4		5	
Waste Management	5	15,15%	8	25,00%	11	34,38%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%
Energy production and consumption	9	27,27%	12	37,50%	8	25,00%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%
Urban transformation	6	18,18%	1	3,13%	5	15,63%	1	100,00%	0	0,00%
Use of water resources	13	39,39%	10	31,25%	8	25,00%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%
Other	0	0,00%	1	3,13%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%

Among the selected three most important environmental problems, we see at first place the use of water resources at %39,39, energy production and consumption at second place with a rate of %27,27, and urban transformation at third with %18,18.

<b>31- Do you think that private sector plays its part of responsibility on the issue of environmental problems and protection of nature?</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Ratio</b>
None.	11	33,33%
Little.	21	63,64%
A lot	1	3,03%
<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>100%</b>

In reply to the question as to whether they think that private sector plays its part of responsibility on the issue of environmental problems and protection of nature, %33,33 have said "none", %63,64 "little" and %3,03 "a lot".

<b>32- Do you think that the state plays its part of responsibility on the issue of environmental problems and protection of nature?</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Ratio</b>
None.	17	50,00%
Little.	16	47,06%
A lot	1	2,94%
<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>100%</b>

In reply to the question as to whether they think that state plays its part of responsibility on the issue of environmental problems and protection of nature, %50 have said “none”, %47,06 “little” and %2,94 “a lot”.

<b>Which of the below actors should be more active on environmental problems and nature protection? Please choose maximum of 2 options. Please use the “other” option for your answer that don’t fit with any category.</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Ratio</b>
Civil Society Organizations	22	28,95%
State	23	30,26%
Media	16	21,05%
Private Sector	15	19,74%
Other	0	0,00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>100%</b>

In reply to the question as to which one of the below actors should be more active on environmental problems and nature protection, %28,95 have said Civil Society Organizations, %30,26 state, %21,05 media , %19,74 private sector.

<b>Do you have national/international projects implemented under the general theme of environment?</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Ratio</b>
Yes	15	44,12%
No	19	55,88%
<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>100%</b>

In reply to the question as to whether they have national/international projects implemented under the general theme of environment, %44,12 gave the answer yes and %55,88 no.

<b>If yes, what is its main title? Please use the “other” option for your answer that don’t fit with any category.</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Ratio</b>
Waste Management (recycling; paper, plastic, battery)	1	5,56%
Energy production and consumption	3	16,67%
Urban transformation	2	11,11%
Use of water resources	3	16,67%
Pollution prevention (for example: carbon emissions, noise, waste battery)	3	16,67%
Sustainable transportation options	0	0,00%
Planting Trees	3	16,67%
Other	3	16,67%
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>100%</b>

<b>Other Ideas</b>	
	The project in question was an international activity to promote awareness on issues like the energy needed for the protection of our world, recycling, use of water resources and bio-diversity.

Among those who replied yes, the rate of those active on planting trees, pollution prevention, use of water resources and energy production and consumption were %16,67, waste management were %5,56, urban transformation %11,11 and those involved in other activities %16,67.

<b>Do you plan any activities in relation to the mentioned topics?</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Ratio</b>
Yes	18	56,25%
No	14	43,75%
<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>100%</b>

Those who plan to have activities in relation to mentioned topics stand at %56,25 whereas those who don't at %43,75.

<b>If yes, what is the main theme of the action?</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Ratio</b>
Waste Management (recycling; paper, plastic, battery)	5	21,74%
Energy production and consumption	3	13,04%
Urban Transformation	2	8,70%
Use of water resources	3	13,04%
Pollution prevention (for example: carbon emissions, noise, waste battery)	2	8,70%
Sustainable transportation options	1	4,35%
Planting Tree	3	13,04%
Other	4	17,39%
<b>Total</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>100%</b>

<b>Other Ideas</b>	
	Apiculture
	Depends on the call for projects

Among those who plan projects, the rate of those who will focus on waste management stand at %21,74, on use of water resources, energy production/consumption and planting tree at %13,04, and other fields at %17,39.

<b>Do you believe that the projects to be implemented as part of ALF Network would contribute to environmental problems in the Mediterranean region.</b>		
None	0	0,00%
Little	7	20,59%
A lot	27	79,41%
No idea	0	0,00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>100%</b>

In reply to the question as to whether they believed that projects to be implemented as part of ALF Network would contribute to the environmental problems in the Mediterranean region, %20,59 replied a little, %79,41 a lot.

<b>Do you agree with the idea that Mediterranean countries should be collaborating on issues of Mediterranean ecosystem and marine pollution?</b>		
None	0	0,00%
Little	1	3,03%
A lot	31	93,94%
No idea	1	3,03%
<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>100%</b>

In reply to the question as to whether they agreed with the idea that Mediterranean countries should be collaborating on issues of Mediterranean ecosystem and marine pollution, %3,03 said “little” and “no idea”, while %93,94 said “a lot”.

### 3.2 - CULTURE

In this section, we present an analysis of the situation of partners on culture.

<b>Do you have culture within your main field of activities?</b>		
No	2	5,88%
Partly Yes.	15	44,12%
To a large extent.	17	50,00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>100,00%</b>

Those who have culture within their main field of activities to a large extent represent %50 of the participants, whereas those who don't have it stand at %5,88.

<b>Do you give support to regional studies of culture? (Central Anatolian culture, Mardin culture, Circassian culture, etc.)</b>		
Yes	<b>19</b>	<b>55,88%</b>
No	15	44,12%
<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>100,00%</b>

%55,88 of participants give support to regional studies of culture, while %44,12 do not.

<b>Do you find the activities for the protection and promotion of local cultures sufficient?</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Ratio</b>
Not at all	2	5,88%
A little	<b>27</b>	<b>79,41%</b>
Quite a lot	4	11,76%
No idea	1	2,94%
<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>100,00%</b>

%2,4 of the participants do not have any idea as to whether the activities for the protection and promotion of local cultures are sufficient, whereas %79,41 of them find them “a little”.

<b>To what extend do you believe that the protection of local cultures would contribute to your work?</b>		
None	1	2,94%
A little	8	23,53%
A lot	<b>24</b>	<b>70,59%</b>
No idea	1	2,94%
<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>100,00%</b>

The rate of those believe that the protection of local cultures would contribute a lot to their work is %70,59.

<b>Do you think that urban transformation might have negative impact on the sustaining of the local cultures?</b>		
None	0	0,00%
A little	12	35,29%
A lot	<b>22</b>	<b>64,71%</b>
No idea	0	0,00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>100,00%</b>

%64,71 of the participant hold the view that urban transformation might have negative impacts on the sustaining of the local cultures.

<b>Do you believe that protecting and enhancing of the local cultures would contribute to the societal peace?</b>		
None	1	2,94%
A little	5	14,71%
A lot	<b>28</b>	<b>82,35%</b>
No idea	0	0,00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>100,00%</b>

%82,35 of the participants hold the view that protecting and enhancing of the local cultures would contribute “a lot” to the societal peace, while %14,71 think it would “a little”.

<b>Have you ever participated to any activities of cultural interaction? (Mediterranean-Europe, Mediterranean-Eastern Anatolia, Turkey-Germany, Turkey-Egypt etc.)</b>		
Yes	<b>30</b>	<b>88,24%</b>
No	4	11,76%
<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>100,00%</b>

Those who have previously participated to a cultural interaction activities stand at %88,24 with 30 organizations, while those who haven't are %11,74 with 4 organizations.

<b>To what extent do you find the cultural interaction activities you've participated beneficial?</b>		
None	0	0,00%
A little	6	18,18%
Very much	<b>25</b>	<b>75,76%</b>
No idea	2	6,06%
<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>100,00%</b>

%75,76 of the participants find the cultural interaction activities they've participated “very much” beneficial.

<b>Do you implement activities for cultural interaction?</b>		
Yes	<b>28</b>	<b>82,35%</b>
No	6	17,65%
<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>100,00%</b>

%82,35 of those who joined the survey do implement cultural activities, whereas %17,65 do not.

<b>To what extent do you believe that cultural interaction activities will contribute to your work?</b>		
None	0	0,00%
Little	5	14,71%
A lot	<b>29</b>	<b>85,29%</b>
No idea	0	0,00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>100,00%</b>

In response to the question as to what extent they believed the cultural interaction activities will contribute to their work, 14,71% of the participants have said “a little” and %85,29 said “a lot”.

<b>Did you before participate to ALF activities?</b>		
Yes	<b>19</b>	<b>55,88%</b>
No	15	44,12%
<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>100,00%</b>

%55,88 of the participants have previously participated to an ALF activity, while %44,12 have not.

<b>If yes, how successful do you think they were in achieving cultural interaction?</b>		
None	1	4,55%
A little	4	18,18%
Very much	<b>14</b>	<b>63,64%</b>
No idea	3	13,64%
<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>100,00%</b>

%63,64 of those who have previously participated to an ALF activity think that their participation was very successful in achieving cultural interaction, while %18,18 think it was “a little” successful.

<b>Do you think that you will have the opportunity to get to know the Euro-Mediterranean cultures in participating to the AFL activities.</b>		
Yes	<b>34</b>	<b>100,00%</b>
No	0	0,00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>100,00%</b>

In reply to the question as to whether they think they will have the opportunity to get to know the Euro-Mediterranean cultures in participating to the AFL activities, all those who joined the survey have said “yes”.

<b>If you were to join ALF activities, do you believe that you would contribute to cultural interaction?</b>		
Yes	<b>33</b>	<b>97,06%</b>
No	1	2,94%
<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>100,00%</b>

The number of organizations who think that they would make contribute to cross-cultural interaction if they were to join ALF activities stood at 33 - which is %97,06 of those who joined the survey.

<b>Do you think that cultures of the Mediterranean are sufficiently well-known?</b>		
None	3	9,09%
A little	<b>26</b>	<b>78,79%</b>
A lot	3	9,09%
No idea	1	3,03%
<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>100,00%</b>

In response to the question as to whether they think the cultures of the Mediterranean are sufficiently well-known, %89,79 said “a little”, %9,09 said “none” and “a lot”, and %3,03 said “no idea”.

<b>Do you believe that it is possible to overcome prejudices through increased cultural interaction</b>		
None	0	0,00%
A little	1	3,03%
A lot	<b>32</b>	<b>96,97%</b>
No idea	0	0,00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>100,00%</b>

In response to the question as to whether it is possible to overcome prejudices through increased cultural interaction, %96,97 said “a lot”,

<b>Do you think that enhancing cultural interaction could be a way for achieving peace in the Mediterranean?</b>		
None	0	0,00%
A little	3	9,68%
A lot	<b>28</b>	<b>90,32%</b>
No idea	0	0,00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>100,00%</b>

The number of those who replied “a lot” in response to the question as to whether enhancing cultural interaction could be a way for achieving peace in the Mediterranean is 28, and those who said “a little” is 3.

<b>Do you think that Turkey has an active role to play to enhance the sectoral interaction within the Euro-Mediterranean societies?</b>		
None	2	6,06%
A little	8	24,24%
A lot	<b>23</b>	<b>69,70%</b>
No idea	0	0,00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>100,00%</b>

In response to the question as to whether they think that Turkey has an active role to play to enhance the sectoral interaction within the Euro-Mediterranean societies, %6,06 said “none”, %24,24 said “a little” and %69,70 said “a lot”.

<b>Which one of the below should be more active on behalf of Turkey in the field of cultural interaction? Please use the “other” option for your answer that don’t fit with any category.</b>		
Civil Society Organizations	<b>23</b>	<b>69,70%</b>
State	3	9,09%
Private sector	3	9,09%
Other	4	12,12%
<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>100,00%</b>

In response to the question as to which one of the above should be more active on behalf of Turkey in the field of cultural interaction, those who said “Civil society organizations” constituted %69,70 of the participants are formed the majority.

### 3.3 SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

In this section, we present an analysis of the situation of partners on social responsibility.

<b>1- Which of the below statements do you think best represents the concept of Corporate Social Responsibility? (You can choose a maximum of two options.)</b>		
CSS represents the charity activities carried out by companies within their social environment.	<b>41</b>	<b>36,94%</b>
CSS means the strict adherence of a company to the labor force and environmental laws.	3	2,70%
CSS is the field whereby the operations of enterprises are managed by certain rules and processes supported by institutional justice, transparency and accountability.	20	18,02%

CSS are the totality of different and multi-purpose charity practices, gestures and ventures in recognition of public relations and marketing principles.	13	11,71%
CSS is the policy and program sets that are strategically integrated to the decision making and implementation processes of a company, in order to minimize its negative impact on the society and the environment.	17	15,32%
CSS is an official relationship management process that is built to place the mutual interests of the companies with their stakeholders.	1	0,90%
CSS is a concept that aims to achieve commercial success without jeopardizing the welfare of its employees and the society.	2	1,80%
CSS is the decision making process in line with ethical values and legal requirements.	2	1,80%
CSS is a way to carry out the social and environmental relations of a company; and again to establish firm relations with its stakeholders (shareholders, employees, customers, business partners, state and society).	12	10,81%
<b>Total</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>100%</b>

The %36,94 of the institutions who replied the survey have defined the concept of corporate social responsibility as charity activities carried out by companies within their social environment. This was followed by the rate of %18,02 representing those who think that CSS is a field whereby the operations of enterprises are managed by certain rules and processes supported by institutional justice, transparency and accountability.

<b>2- Please indicate whether you agree or not with the below statements about Corporate Social Responsibility (CSS).</b>		
CSS is an intense and costly process.		
Yes, I agree	14	31,11%
No, I don't	<b>28</b>	<b>62,22%</b>
I have no idea	3	6,67%
<b>Total</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>100%</b>

In response to the statement " CSS is an intense and costly process", %31,11 have said "yes, I agree", %62,22 have said "no, I don't", and %6,67 said "I have no idea".

<b>CSS is an obligation more for the large-scale, multi-national corporations then for SMEs.</b>		
Yes, I agree	16	36,36%
No, I don't	<b>24</b>	<b>54,55%</b>
I have no idea	4	9,09%
<b>Total</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>100%</b>

Those who agree with the statement " CSS is an obligation more for the large-scale, multi-national corporations then for SMEs" stand at %36,36, and those who don't at %54,55, while those who have no idea are at %9,09.

<b>CSS should be encouraged by the state authorities.</b>		
Yes, I agree	<b>38</b>	<b>88,37%</b>
No, I don't	5	11,63%
I have no idea	0	0,00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>100%</b>

Those who agree with the statement that “CSS should be encouraged by the state authorities” stand at %88,37, and those who don't at %11,63.

<b>SMEs can implement CSS only if resources are provided by the state or other agencies.</b>		
Yes, I agree	10	22,73%
No, I don't	<b>30</b>	<b>68,18%</b>
I have no idea	4	9,09%
<b>Total</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>100%</b>

Those who agree with the statement that “SMEs can implement CSS only if resources are provided by the state or other agencies” stand at %22,73, and those who don't at %68,18.

<b>CSS should be supported with legal framework in order to secure wide consensus.</b>		
Yes, I agree	<b>39</b>	<b>88,64%</b>
No, I don't	4	9,09%
I have no idea	1	2,27%
<b>Total</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>100%</b>

The rate of those who think that CSS should be supported with legal framework in order to secure wide consensus stand at %88,64, and those who don't at %9,09.

<b>A responsible company is one that remains loyal to the labor force and environmental laws at all costs.</b>		
Yes, I agree	<b>36</b>	<b>80,00%</b>
No, I don't	8	17,78%
I have no idea	1	2,22%
<b>Total</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>100%</b>

Those who agree with the statement “a responsible company is one that remains loyal to the labor force and environmental laws at all costs” stand at %80 and those who don't at %17,78.

<b>A responsible company should even go beyond what is required by law in terms of positive impact for society and environment.</b>		
Yes, I agree	<b>45</b>	<b>100,00%</b>
No, I don't	0	0,00%
I have no idea	0	0,00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>100,00%</b>

The participants have fully agreed with the statement that responsible companies should even go beyond what is required by law in terms of positive impact for society and environment.

<b>CSS is an important precondition for companies who want to establish relations with Western companies.</b>		
Yes, I agree	<b>20</b>	<b>44,44%</b>
No, I don't	17	37,78%
I have no idea	8	17,78%
<b>Total</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>100,00%</b>

The rate of those who agree with the statement that CSS is an important precondition for companies who want to establish relations with Western companies is at %44,44. Those who don't agree represent %37,78 while %17,78 have no idea.

<b>CSS is equivalent with institutional governance.</b>		
Yes, I agree	<b>27</b>	<b>60,00%</b>
No, I don't	8	17,78%
I have no idea	10	22,22%
<b>Total</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>100,00%</b>

%60 of the participants agree that CSS is equivalent with institutional governance, %17,78 don't and %22,22 have no idea.

<b>CSS is equivalent with philanthropy.</b>		
Yes, I agree	14	33,33%
No, I don't	<b>27</b>	<b>64,29%</b>
I have no idea	1	2,38%
<b>Total</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>100,00%</b>

%33,33 of the participants have agreed with the assertion that CSS is equivalent with philanthropy and %64,29 have not.

<b>CSS involves activities for the protection of activities.</b>		
Yes, I agree	<b>42</b>	<b>95,45%</b>
No, I don't	2	4,55%
I have no idea	0	0,00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>100,00%</b>

%95,45 of the participants have agreed with the idea that **CSS involves activities for the protection of activities** while %4,5 have not.

<b>SMEs can implement CSS only with the help of external consultants.</b>		
Yes, I agree	13	28,89%
No, I don't	<b>30</b>	<b>66,67%</b>
I have no idea	2	4,44%
<b>Total</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>100,00%</b>

In response to the suggestion that SMEs can implement CSS only with the help of external consultants, %28,89 of the participants have agreed, %66,67 disagreed and %4,44 have no idea.

<b>CSS involves a series of activities independent of the daily operations of the companies.</b>		
Yes, I agree	<b>41</b>	<b>89,13%</b>
No, I don't	4	8,70%
I have no idea	1	2,17%
<b>Total</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>100,00%</b>

%89,13 agree with the idea that CSS involves a series of activities independent of the daily operations of the companies, while %8,70 don't and %2,17 have no idea.

<b>CSS is a new name given to something that local companies have been implementing for a long time.</b>		
Yes, I agree	12	27,27%
No, I don't	<b>24</b>	<b>54,55%</b>
I have no idea	8	18,18%
<b>Total</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>100,00%</b>

12 people agree with the idea that CSS is a new name given to something that local companies have been implementing for a long time, while 24 people don't agree and 8 have no idea.

<b>CSS is a very important concept for the companies in developed and developing countries.</b>		
Yes, I agree	<b>42</b>	<b>93,33%</b>
No, I don't	2	4,44%
I have no idea	1	2,22%
<b>Total</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>100,00%</b>

42 people have said yes to the statement that CSS is a very important concept for the companies in developed and developing countries, making up %93,33 of the participants. Only 2 people have not agreed with this statement.

<b>CSS is a concept more for the manufacturing sector then for the service sector.</b>		
Yes, I agree	5	11,36%
No, I don't	<b>36</b>	<b>81,82%</b>
I have no idea	3	6,82%
<b>Total</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>100,00%</b>

%11,36 have agreed, %81,82 have disagreed and %6,82 had no idea on the statement that CSS is a concept more for the manufacturing sector then for the service sector.

<b>CSS leads to increased profits.</b>		
Yes, I agree	<b>20</b>	<b>44,44%</b>
No, I don't	14	31,11%
I have no idea	11	24,44%
<b>Total</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>100,00%</b>

%44 have agreed and %31 have disagreed with the idea that CSS leads to increased profits.

<b>Which of the below mentioned activities you believe are part of the CSS?</b>		
<b>Waste sorting</b>		
Yes, I agree	<b>32</b>	<b>88,89%</b>
No, I don't	4	11,11%
<b>Total</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>100,00%</b>

In response to the question “which of the below mentioned activities you believe are part of the CSS”, %89,89 have agreed with the “waste sorting” suggestion while %11,11 have disagreed.

<b>Participation of employees to the decision making processes</b>		
Yes, I agree	<b>24</b>	<b>64,86%</b>
No, I don't	13	35,14%
<b>Total</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>100,00%</b>

Those who agree with the suggestion of “participation of employees to the decision making processes” stand at %64,86.

<b>Introduction of codes of conduct</b>		
Yes, I agree	<b>19</b>	<b>52,78%</b>
No, I don't	17	47,22%
<b>Total</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>100,00%</b>

Those who agree with the suggestion of “introduction of codes of conduct” stand at %52,78 while those who don't at %47,22.

<b>Providing free lunch to its employees</b>		
Yes, I agree	12	32,43%
No, I don't	<b>25</b>	<b>67,57%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>100,00%</b>

Those who agree with the suggestion of “providing free lunch to its employees” stand at %32,43 while those who disagree at %67,57.

<b>Providing job opportunities for the disabled.</b>		
Yes, I agree	<b>32</b>	<b>86,49%</b>
No, I don't	5	13,51%
<b>Total</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>100,00%</b>

Those who agree with the suggestion of “providing job opportunities for the disabled” stand at %86,49 while those who disagree at %13,51.

<b>Providing education opportunities for its employees.</b>		
Yes, I agree	<b>27</b>	<b>72,97%</b>
No, I don't	10	27,03%
<b>Total</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>100,00%</b>

Those who agree with the suggestion of “providing education opportunities for its employees” stand at %72,97 while those who disagree at %27,03.

<b>Setting up of air-condition and heating systems in workplace.</b>		
Yes, I agree	10	27,03%
No, I don't	27	72,97%
<b>Total</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>100,00%</b>

Those who agree with the suggestion of “setting up of air-condition and heating systems in workplace” stand at %27,03, while those who disagree at %72,97.

<b>Sponsoring local football clubs.</b>		
Yes, I agree	22	59,46%
No, I don't	15	40,54%
<b>Total</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>100,00%</b>

Those who agree with the suggestion of “sponsoring local football clubs” stand at %59,46, while those who disagree at %40,54.

<b>Developing of data collecting, measuring and filing systems.</b>		
Yes, I agree	17	47,22%
No, I don't	19	52,78%
<b>Total</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>100,00%</b>

Those who agree with the suggestion to develop “data collecting, measuring and filing systems” stand at %47,22, while those who disagree at %52,78.

<b>Using energy saving bulbs.</b>		
Yes, I agree	29	78,38%
No, I don't	8	21,62%
<b>Total</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>100,00%</b>

Those who agree with the suggestion of “using energy saving bulbs” stand at %78,38, while those who disagree at %21,62.

<b>Implementing fight against corruption policies</b>		
Yes, I agree	33	91,67%
No, I don't	3	8,33%
<b>Total</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>100,00%</b>

Those who agree with the suggestion of “implementing fight against corruption policies” stand at %91,67, while those who disagree at %8,33.

<b>Banning smoking at workplace</b>		
Yes, I agree	13	38,24%
No, I don't	21	61,76%
<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>100,00%</b>

Those who agree with the suggestion of “banning smoking at workplace” stand at %38,24, while those who disagree at %61,76.

<b>Enhancing the employees' adoption to their work and workplace</b>		
Yes, I agree	26	70,27%
No, I don't	11	29,73%
<b>Total</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>100,00%</b>

Those who agree with the suggestion of “enhancing the employees' adoption to their work and workplace” stand at %70,27, while those who disagree at %29,73.

<b>To take measures to stimulate the morale of its employees.</b>		
Yes, I agree	21	56,76%
No, I don't	16	43,24%
<b>Total</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>100,00%</b>

Those who agree with the suggestion “to take measures to stimulate the morale of its employees” stand at %56,76, while those who disagree at %43,24.

<b>To reduce the weather pollution resulting from the company cars.</b>		
Yes, I agree	35	92,11%
No, I don't	3	7,89%
<b>Total</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>100,00%</b>

Those who agree with the suggestion “to reduce the weather pollution resulting from the company cars” stand at %92,11, while those who disagree at %7,89.

<b>To include women within managerial staff</b>		
Yes, I agree	27	71,05%
No, I don't	11	28,95%
<b>Total</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>100,00%</b>

Those who agree with the suggestion “to include women within managerial staff” stand at %71,05, while those who disagree at %28,95.

<b>To improve the quality of products and services</b>		
Yes, I agree	15	42,86%
No, I don't	20	57,14%
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>100,00%</b>

Those who agree with the suggestion “to improve the quality of products and services” stand at %42,86, while those who disagree at %57,14.

<b>To improve the insulation of office buildings.</b>		
Yes, I agree	22	61,11%
No, I don't	14	38,89%
<b>Total</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>100,00%</b>

Those who agree with the suggestion “to improve the insulation of office buildings” stand at %61,11, while those who disagree at %38,89.

<b>To build sports and game fields for the local folk.</b>		
Yes, I agree	36	94,74%
No, I don't	2	5,26%
<b>Total</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>100,00%</b>

Those who agree with the suggestion “to build sports and game fields for the local folk” stand at %94,74, while those who disagree at %35,26.

<b>To develop proper stocking and stock management applications.</b>		
Yes, I agree	15	40,54%
No, I don't	22	59,46%
<b>Total</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>100,00%</b>

Those who agree with the suggestion “to develop proper stocking and stock management applications” stand at %40,54, while those who disagree at %59,46.

<b>To establish anonymous complaint mechanisms/ platforms for the staff.</b>		
Yes, I agree	21	56,76%
No, I don't	16	43,24%
<b>Total</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>100,00%</b>

Those who agree with the suggestion “to establish anonymous complaint mechanisms/platforms for the staff” stand at %56,76, while those who disagree at %43,24.

<b>Keeping clean of the workplace and the machines</b>		
Yes, I agree	12	33,33%
No, I don't	24	66,67%
<b>Total</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>100,00%</b>

Those who agree with the suggestion of “keeping clean of the workplace and the machines” stand at %33,67, while those who disagree at %66,67.

<b>To prepare non-financial reports for its stakeholders</b>		
Yes, I agree	21	60,00%
No, I don't	14	40,00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>100,00%</b>

Those who agree with the suggestion “to prepare non-financial reports for its stakeholders” stand at %60, while those who disagree at %40.

<b>To develop part-time and home-office working arrangements for mother employees.</b>		
Yes, I agree	29	78,38%
No, I don't	8	21,62%
<b>Total</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>100,00%</b>

Those who agree with the suggestion “to develop part-time and home-office working arrangements for mother employees” stand at %78,38, while those who disagree at %21,62.

<b>Employment of individuals belonging to ethnic minorities.</b>		
Yes, I agree	26	70,27%
No, I don't	11	29,73%
<b>Total</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>100,00%</b>

Those who agree with the suggestion “employment of individuals belonging to ethnic minorities” stand at %70,27, while those who disagree at %29,73.

<b>Collaborating with universities.</b>		
Yes, I agree	31	81,58%
No, I don't	7	18,42%
<b>Total</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>100,00%</b>

Those who agree with the suggestion “collaborating with universities” stand at %81,58, while those who disagree at %18,42.

<b>To investigate the CSS contracts of potential business partners.</b>		
Yes, I agree	<b>22</b>	<b>61,11%</b>
No, I don't	14	38,89%
<b>Total</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>100,00%</b>

Those who agree with the suggestion “to investigate the CSS contracts of potential business partners” stand at %61,11, while those who disagree at %38,89.

<b>Develop cleaning methods for saving water.</b>		
Yes, I agree	<b>33</b>	<b>86,84%</b>
No, I don't	5	13,16%
<b>Total</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>100,00%</b>

Those who agree with the suggestion “develop cleaning methods for saving water” stand at %86,84, while those who disagree at %13,16.

<b>To create electronic filing systems.</b>		
Yes, I agree	<b>19</b>	<b>51,35%</b>
No, I don't	18	48,65%
<b>Total</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>100,00%</b>

Those who agree with the suggestion “to create electronic filing systems” stand at %51,35, while those who disagree at %48,65.

<b>Granting permission to employees willing to do blood donation and voluntary social work.</b>		
Yes, I agree	<b>34</b>	<b>89,47%</b>
No, I don't	4	10,53%
<b>Total</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>100,00%</b>

Those who agree with the suggestion of “granting permission to employees willing to do blood donation and voluntary social work” stand at %89,47, while those who disagree at %10,53.

<b>To take measures in reducing the dust and noise levels in workplace.</b>		
Yes, I agree	<b>26</b>	<b>70,27%</b>
No, I don't	11	29,73%
<b>Total</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>100,00%</b>

Those who agree with the suggestion “to take measures in reducing the dust and noise levels in workplace” stand at %70,27, while those who disagree at %29,73.

<b>Enhancing of incentive structures for the best performing staff</b>		
Yes, I agree	17	45,95%
No, I don't	20	54,05%
<b>Total</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>100,00%</b>

Those who agree with the suggestion of “enhancing of incentive structures for the best performing staff” stand at %45,95, while those who disagree at %54,05.

<b>Lowering working hours to minimum level.</b>		
Yes, I agree	13	37,14%
No, I don't	22	62,86%
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>100,00%</b>

Those who agree with the suggestion of “lowering working hours to minimum level” stand at %37, while those who disagree at %62,86.

<b>To diminish the need for artificial light to minimum at the workplace.</b>		
Yes, I agree	26	76,47%
No, I don't	8	23,53%
<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>100,00%</b>

Those who agree with the suggestion “to diminish the need for artificial light to minimum at the workplace” stand at %76,47, while those who disagree at %23,53.

<b>For recycling, to re-collect the products sold to customers when the product life comes to an end.</b>		
Yes, I agree	34	91,89%
No, I don't	3	8,11%
<b>Total</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>100,00%</b>

Those who agree with the suggestion “for recycling, to re-collect the products sold to customers when the product life comes to an end” stand at %91,89, while those who disagree at %8,11.

<b>To buy small presents to people that deal with company issues like applications or leaves.</b>		
Yes, I agree	11	32,35%
No, I don't	23	67,65%
<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>100,00%</b>

Those who agree with the suggestion “to buy small presents to people that deal with company issues like applications or leaves” stand at %32,35, while those who disagree at %67,65.

<b>Proper labeling of the products</b>		
Yes, I agree	<b>19</b>	<b>52,78%</b>
No, I don't	17	47,22%
<b>Total</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>100,00%</b>

Those who agree with the suggestion of “proper labeling of the products” stand at %52,78, while those who disagree at %47,22.

<b>To regularly donate for the charity organizations.</b>		
Yes, I agree	<b>30</b>	<b>81,08%</b>
No, I don't	7	18,92%
<b>Total</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>100,00%</b>

Those who agree with the suggestion “to regularly donate for the charity organizations” stand at %81,08, while those who disagree at %18,92.

<b>4- What could be the biggest obstacle your organization may face in developing a CSS strategy? (you can select a max. of 3 options). Please use the “other” option for your answer that don't fit with any category.</b>		
Insufficient labor force	14	14,89%
Insufficient motivation of the labor force	5	5,32%
Insufficient time	10	10,64%
Technological insufficiency	11	11,70%
Insufficient technical know-how	10	10,64%
Lack of sufficient support from the top-management	10	10,64%
Insufficient financial resources	<b>26</b>	<b>27,66%</b>
Having no expected benefit from the CSS	5	5,32%
Other	3	3,19%
<b>Total</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>100,00%</b>

In response to the question as to what could be the biggest obstacle their organization may face in developing a CSS strategy, 27,66% mentioned “lack of sufficient support from the top-management”, %14,89 mentioned “insufficient labor force” and %10,64 mentioned insufficient time.

<b>5- What could be the biggest obstacle your organization may face in developing a CSS strategy? (you can select a max. of 3 options). Please use the “other” option for your answer that don’t fit with any category.</b>		
Insufficient labor force	5	14,29%
Insufficient motivation of the labor force	0	0,00%
Insufficient time	3	8,57%
Technological insufficiency	1	2,86%
Insufficient technical know-how	5	14,29%
Lack of sufficient support from the top-management	2	5,71%
Insufficient financial resources	<b>17</b>	<b>48,57%</b>
Having no expected benefit from the CSS	2	5,71%
Other	0	0,00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>100,00%</b>

The biggest obstacle the organizations may face in developing a CSS strategy was observed to be insufficient financial resources with a rate of %48,57.

<b>6- To what extent do you implement corporate social responsibility activities?</b>		
None	4	10,53%
A little	10	26,32%
A lot	<b>24</b>	<b>63,16%</b>
I have no idea	0	0,00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>100,00%</b>

In response to the question as to what extent do they implement corporate social responsibility activities, %63 have said “a lot”, %26,32 have said “a little” and %10,53 have said “none”.

<b>7- What is the reason of implementing corporate social responsibility activities for your organization? Please use the “other” option for your answer that don’t fit with any category.</b>		
Motivating employees	4	11,11%
It is an institutional policy	<b>23</b>	<b>63,89%</b>
Appealing to the customers/members	2	5,56%
Other	7	19,44%
<b>Total</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>100,00%</b>

In response to the question as to why they implement corporate social responsibility activities, %11,11 have mentioned motivating of the employees, %63,89 the institutional policy and %10,53 appealing of the customers.

<b>8- Do you think that in Turkey it is possible to distinguish between corporate social responsibility and sponsorship?</b>		
No	11	28,95%
A little	<b>25</b>	<b>65,79%</b>
A lot	2	5,26%
I have no idea	0	0,00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>100,00%</b>

In response to the question as to whether they think that in Turkey it is possible to distinguish between corporate social responsibility and sponsorship, %28,95 have said “no”, %65,79 “a little” and %5,26 “a lot”.

<b>9- Do you think that the corporate social responsibility projects implemented country-wide are sufficient?</b>		
No	8	21,05%
A little	<b>28</b>	<b>73,68%</b>
A lot	0	0,00%
I have no idea	2	5,26%
<b>Total</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>100,00%</b>

In response to the question as to whether they think that corporate social responsibility projects implemented country-wide are sufficient, %73,68 have said “a little”, %21,05 “a little”.

<b>10- Do you think that corporate social responsibility projects to be implemented at the scale of Mediterranean countries would be influential for peace in the region?</b>		
No	0	0,00%
A little	6	15,79%
A lot	<b>30</b>	<b>78,95%</b>
I have no idea	2	5,26%
<b>Total</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>100,00%</b>

In response to the question as to whether they think that corporate social responsibility projects to be implemented at the scale of Mediterranean countries would be influential for peace in the region, %78,95 have said “a lot”.

<b>11- In order to increase the amount of work on corporate social responsibility, do you think an institutional change is needed in NGOs?</b>		
No	2	5,41%
A little	7	18,92%
A lot	<b>24</b>	<b>64,86%</b>
I have no idea	4	10,81%
<b>Total</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>100,00%</b>

In response to the question as to whether NGOs should change institutionally in order to increase the amount of work on corporate social responsibility, %64,86 said “a lot”, %18,92 “a little” and %10,81 had no idea.

<b>12- Do think that increased capacity in civil society organizations will strengthen their work in the field of social responsibility?</b>		
No	0	0,00%
A little	4	10,81%
A lot	<b>33</b>	<b>89,19%</b>
I have no idea	0	0,00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>100,00%</b>

In response to the question as to whether increased capacity in civil society organizations will strengthen their work in the field of social responsibility, a big majority of participants with %89,19 have said “a lot”.

<b>13- Do you cooperate with other institutions on social responsibility?</b>		
Yes	<b>32</b>	<b>91,43%</b>
No	3	8,57%
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>100,00%</b>

In response to the question as to whether they cooperate with other institutions on social responsibility, %91,43 have said “yes” and %8,57 “no”.

<b>14- If yes, in which fields do you cooperate? (you can select a max. of 3 options). Please use the “other” option for your answer that don’t fit with any category.</b>		
Education	<b>25</b>	<b>22,73%</b>
Environment	13	11,82%
Rehabilitation	5	4,55%
Culture	15	13,64%
Sports	2	1,82%
Employment	5	4,55%
Disadvantaged groups	10	9,09%
Voluntarism	13	11,82%
Youth activities	16	14,55%
Social Help	6	5,45%
Other	0	0,00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>100,00%</b>

Among those who voted yes, %22,73 collaborate in the field of education, %11,82 on environment, %13,64 on culture, %14,55 on youth activities.

<b>15- Did you previously work with ALF members on social responsibility?</b>		
Yes	7	18,92%
No	<b>30</b>	<b>81,08%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>100,00%</b>

In response to the question as to whether they have previously cooperated worked with ALF members on social responsibility, %18,92 have said “yes” and %81,08 “no”.

<b>16- In the future, do you plan to work with ALF members on social responsibility?</b>		
Yes	<b>35</b>	<b>97,22%</b>
No	1	2,78%
<b>Total</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>100,00%</b>

%97,22 of participants to our survey do plan to work with ALF members on social responsibility in the future.

<b>17- Do you think that the awareness on social responsibility is established across the country?</b>		
No	6	16,67%
A little	<b>30</b>	<b>83,33%</b>
A lot	0	0,00%
I have no idea	0	0,00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>100,00%</b>

%83,33 of the participants to our survey have stated that awareness on social responsibility is “a little” across the country.

<b>18- Do you think that projects to be implemented within ALF Network members could contribute to raising awareness on social responsibility?</b>		
No	0	0,00%
A little	6	16,67%
A lot	<b>28</b>	<b>77,78%</b>
I have no idea	2	5,56%
<b>Total</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>100,00%</b>

In response to the question as to whether they think that projects to be implemented within ALF Network members could contribute to raising awareness on social responsibility, %77,78 have said “a lot” and %16,67 “a little”.

<b>19- Which of the following actors should become more active in raising awareness on social responsibility across the country? Please choose maximum of 3 options. Please use the “other” option for your answer that don’t fit with any category.</b>		
School	17	17,00%
Family	12	12,00%
Civil Society Organizations	<b>30</b>	<b>30,00%</b>
Media	26	26,00%
State	15	15,00%
Other	0	0,00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100,00%</b>

In response to the question as to which of the actors should be more active in raising awareness on social responsibility across the country, 30% of participants have mentioned civil society organizations, %17 school, %12 family, %26 media and 15% state.