20 JUNE
2018
ISTANBUL
THE 1st MEYDAN
MEET-UP

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Introduction

On 20 June 2018, the first Meydan meeting was organized by Yaşama Dair Foundation (YADA Foundation) and the Civil Pages in Istanbul to come together to discuss "the cities in which we live in". We wish to thank you for your participation and contributions.

Since 2005, the YADA Foundation has been producing information related to a variety of areas related to social life and tries to transform these into practice. We conduct research on how CSOs impact citizens and decision-makers and attempt to explain the impact on the decisions and opinions on politics and decisions of public opinion. With the researches and activities, we carry out, we try to develop the capacity of CSOs' in their efforts to have an impact on decision making and conduct activities focusing on strengthening their dialogue. We aim to produce common platforms whereby CSOs can discuss, exchange information and create new opportunities for cooperation.

By organizing the Meydan activities, it is our aim to physically bring people together to create an area for a common ground, whereby civil society actors of different fields, opinions and approaches come together and be exposed to each other. Our desire is for diversities to be able to meet each other, to know of each other, to be able to discuss and to be informed of each other. Once again, we would like to thank you for joining us in the Meydan to discuss, listen and deliberate on issues related to Turkey.

How Did Meydan Come About?

In our research studies, we found that citizens and decision-makers do not see the sphere of civil society in Turkey as democratic or transparent. For each of the two groups, it was seen that civil society in Turkey are seen as legitimate and important, but insufficient in having an impact on public opinion. Looking at the reasons behind why they are ineffective in influencing opinion, it can be said that there is a state of withdrawal of the civil society in Turkey on two levels: withdrawal from identity and thematic area. In regard to identities (ethnic, religious, etc.), the experience of withdrawal is where the CSOs are not in communication with those who are not similar to their own and any relationships are more so one of conflict. In regard to withdrawal of CSOs related to theme (environment, women, etc.), it is seen that CSOs are limited to topic area and there are no connections between the small communities that are created.

For CSOs, which investigate problems in different issues, who make attempts to make the problems visible and try to develop solutions for such problems, to not be in communication with each other and not develop dialogue-discussion means that they have no influence in public opinion and decision making. This also leads to a decline in the democracy of Turkey. In such a case, democracy would have lost an important pillar and thus, lead the democratic sphere to transform into a shallow competition ground based on political identities and groups.

We believe that civil society should rise above politics and the shallow power struggle which is based on identity. That is why we envisaged the Meydan to be the practical reflection of our belief in ensuring civil society becomes effective and to make contributions.

Meydan exists to create a common ground for civil society to be able to break through the polarizing impact of the power-based shallow competition of politics which affects the diversity of ethnic, religious and cultural identities, by going in-depth with the topic areas at hand.

Meydan exists to create the civil society encompassing citizens whose voice and opinion is respected in decision making by public administration, politics and the private sector.

Meydan will allow civil society to realize the contribution they make to polarization and exists to create a democratic platform for discourse, where discussion can be held without a claim for more rights over others and without trying to convince the other to be more like themselves.

Meydan exists so that we can discover the opportunities of cooperating with those that are different to us and to create a new model for dialogue, discussion and cooperation.

Meydan exists so that CSOs can take ownership for social and environmental problems and share their capabilities to discover, define, bring to agenda and produce information and solutions to these.

Meydan exists to be able to create an area of discussion, not debate, within a common platform to allow different identities and issues of civil society to be undertaken.

Meydan exists so that, as CSOs can discover the issues related to Turkey, discuss the current affairs and talk, listen, share, bring meaning to what they learn and collate knowledge on the options for solutions.

Meydan exists so that those with no voice can discover their voice and so that those who have a voice and speak out.

Agenda

09.30- 10.00 **Registration**

10.00 - 10.45 **Opening Speeches / Keynote Speeches**

10.45 - 11.30 **Speed dating**

11.30 - 11.45 **Break**

11.45 - 13.15 **Main Session**

13.15 - 14.45 **Lunch**

14.45 - 16.15 **Open Meydan**

Transportation
Common Areas in the City
Production / Access to Food
and Water Governance
Shelter
Health / Social Services & Education

16.15- 16.30 **Break**

16.30- 17.30 **Closing**

First Steps in the Meydan

Opening Speech

The first Meydan event was launched with an opening speech by Mehmet Ali Çalışkan, a founding member of the Yaşama Dair Foundation. Çalışkan informed of the observation that although CSOs investigate problems about different issues, make attempts to make the problems visible and try to develop solutions for such problems, that are not in communication with each other and not develop dialogue-discussion and thus have little influence in public opinion and decision making and leading to a decline in the democracy of Turkey. Providing information about the background and reason for the creation of Meydan, Çalışkan stated that in order for civil society to have more influence, there is a need to develop certain tools by which civil society is visible to each other, where diversities can meet, get to know, discuss and, ultimately, create an environment of dialogue. It was stated that Meydan is one of these such tools, established with the aim of providing the opportunity for everyone to express themselves and to use it as a ground where we can listen to the other.

Keynote Speaker

The slogan of the first Meydan Meet Up was "Come to the Meydan to discuss together the cities we live in!". The keynote speaker of this first event was Alev Erkilet, academic staff of the Sociology Department of İstinye University. Erkilet stated that efforts of civil society are foundationally related to the struggle for rights and that cultural identities are emphasized, reinforced and includes the discourse of "my identity shall be visible" in the public sphere in our current day. Erkilet emphasized that cities are public areas were diversities interact and that cities are areas where there are many violations of rights in a variety of areas such as shelter, owning property, transport to coasts, shores and beaches. She reminded of the "neighborhood culture" and stated

that CSOs should step out of the issues related to identities and focus on violation of rights and informed that a strong culture of solidarity already exists in Turkey and that we have just lost our experiences.

Introductions:

What's On Your Mind?
After the opening and keynote speeches, a Mind Mapping exercise was conducted; we wrote down the statements on flipcharts that we associated with the concepts of "Participation, City, Meydan, Access"

What associations do we make to these concepts?

After the first icebreaker, which was a mind mapping activity showing our collective thought patterns, we got to know ourselves better by asking each other the question, "If you had a magic wand and you could only change one thing, what would you change about the city you live in?".

Main
Session
In the main session, we shared the urban city related topics that were brought to agenda as a result of the question, "What is the most important issue related to the city in regard to the area in which you activity work?".

The most important issue regarding the city...

There were many topics which needed consideration in relation to cities.Emphasis was given to issues such as air pollution or access to food and rights not only affect us now but will also have an impact on future generations in the long term. Of the many topics which need to be discussed, here are some of the issues which came to agenda: the need for public areas (green areas, bicycle

paths, play areas for children, places where fathers can change their children's nappies), distribution of services, participation of women and children in the city, access to non-poisonous cleaning products, vaporization of sewerage. It was seen that there are still many issues that require solution with more dialogue, discussions, deliberations and development of common solutions. It was emphasized that the problems and suggestions for solution need to be undertaken with stakeholders such as CSOs, academia and opinion leaders in order to be effective in bring issues to agenda and influencing decision-makers, and that internal communication should also be strengthened.

Open Meydan

In the Open Meydan, the following topics came to the forefront as points of discussion and which shall be discussed in depth in terms of co-existence: transport, common areas in cities, production/access to food and water, governance, shelter, health, social services and education. The seating arrangement of the main session was changed to suit the sessions; smaller discussion circles were created, and the discussions were held in parallel. A discussion point was given to each session before the activity and participants were asked to discuss these points in depth and then to make a presentation. Following these presentations, the appointed facilitators were asked to moderate the discussion sessions. The reason why this method was preferred was to allow participants to join the sessions which they felt was close to them and which they could contribute in-depth, after the short presentations were made by all participants in a main session. In this way, it was aimed to allow separate discussion sessions with a variety of focus points related to the main issues of co-existence in a city, in a short amount of time.

The discussion topics in the Open Meydan were as follows.

ŞEHİR

Şehir evimiz, yaşam hakkımız → Yarattığımız kimlik

barınma

sokak

KÜLTÜR...

Temiz Hava Hakkı
Şehirlerde Sağlıklı yaşam, ulaşım ağı ve ... hakkı
Şehir Planlaması
Çoğulluk, Çeşitlilik, Çokluk, birlikte yaşamak, ...
Sokaklardaki Güvenli Yaşam

Bir arada yaşam
olarak erişi...

Bütünsel
tüm canlılara yitip eder
tüm canlı haklarını
gözetme niyeti taşıyor

KENT HAKKI

mücadele alanı

ufa...

Kolay erişilebilir

KAÇMALI
yaşam
SIKIŞMIŞLIK

Kalmalı belki de :)

Çoğulcu Yaşam

Bir ...

Biraz gibre kolaysıyla Yaşarın Şehir!

TRANSPORTATION
Problems related to transportation lead to ecological and economic costs

Transportation takes a large portion of urban life. Increases in population create problems related to transportation. Transportation problems, caused by population and behavior, also lead to ecological and economic problems. When attempting to categorize the problems related to transportation, the following list is created:

1. Population and mobility

2. Behavior: Transportation habits, number of vehicles, incentives, limitations, etc.

3. Ecologic outcomes: Carbon emissions, environmental damage, etc.

4. Economic cost: Long distant travel, accessibility, investments, cost-benefit analysis, etc.

5. Integration: establishing ties between them

There is a need for changes in transportation habits

Reducing the number of vehicles and placing incentives and restrictions for this, is among the factors that will contribute to the reduction of environmentally damaging factors, such as carbon emissions. It is considered that there is a need to strengthen alternatives to ensure the evolution of transportation habits, such as encouraging carpooling, cycling, skating, walking, jogging. To consider issues such as bicycle paths, planning, cultural resistance and benefits, creating communication between cyclists and supporting workplaces to make arrangements for cyclists may be instrumental in making

bicycles as a widespread vehicle for transportation.

In seeking solutions, we should strive for the optimum and demand realistic, not utopic solutions

There is a need to be realistic, not utopic, when suggesting solutions for transportation and to conduct good analysis and pre-studies when seeking existing solutions. This is one of the main reasons why practices regarding transportation are mostly unsuccessful. Another factor related to transportation are the problems related to industrial or trade related transportation problems. It is important to provide solutions to the transportation related problems that are caused by these two factors. The increase in the popularity of shared systems provides an opportunity to provide a solution for the future and transportation problems.

COMMON AREAS IN THE CITY
Common areas in the city
are very meaningful areas

When we say common areas in the city, the first thing that comes to everyone's mind are genderless areas which people can come together. Common areas are those which are for the use of many users; thus, these areas are also places which have multiple meanings. Social media, as a conditioned interaction area, can be categorized as a technological public space and creates a new meaning for common area.

Security related fears are forcing people indoors

Property ownership means the places which are privately controlled by individuals. Due to concerns about security today, many people want to live in compounds and the numbers of indoor areas are increasing. However, as it can case of Sur, being in the

talep ← KATILIM   GÜÇ ORTAKLIĞI

yönetişim   sorumluluğu gerçek

Çapulculuk   AKTÖRLER /
                                AKTÖR GRUPLARI
Şehir ve süreçlere   Katılımcı
kaltılım   Alanlara   süreçleri oluşturmak
              ulaşabilmek
DOĞRUDAN   Yapabilir   ORTAK KARAR ALMA
DEMOKRASI   lik Sahı   KARAR ALMA YAPISI

     İnsanlardan   değişim   ETKİ İDENLER / ETKİLEYENLER
     haberdar olamama   Yönetim
                                        GÜÇ İLİŞKİLERİ
     Çocukların   banka   Var olma   Çocukların
     katılımı   karara katılımı

     iletişim Kuramamak   TEMSİLİYET KONUSU
Entegrasyon Sosyal Uyum   AYINLIKLAR
                    Demokratik   KIRILGAN GRUPLAR
ÇÖZÜM   süreç   CİNSİYET, YAŞ, SAĞLIK, ETNİSİTE VB.
                                              DEMOKRASI

     koşulsuz, şartsız herkesimle beraber...   Fırsatlık

Yaşam!
Ne kadar da   GERİDE KİMSEYİ
ideolojik yakbsıyoruz   BIRAKMAMAK
Birbirimize!   şeffaflık
                                            görünenin ardındakının
herkesin farklı   GÜVEN   ifadesi.
eşit

home does not always provide the feeling of safety.

**In big cities, common areas and public
areas do not have an area integrity, as it is in villages**

Public areas are defined as multi-identity, multi-user places which house all types of relationships within it and which are open to all and places where social relationships are established. In rural Anatolia, examples for common areas-public areas which ensure that different groups within the community are together may be the village square, the water source or beneath a plane tree. This area-integrity found in villages cannot be established in big cities.

There is discrimination and inequality in urban planning

Urban planning is carried out by considering privileged groups and the rights of some groups and identities are not considered. For example, in some places there are no areas where children can play or a place of worship (cemevi) does not exist in areas where there is a high population of people of the Alevi faith. Examples such as these are not conducive to bringing the community together. The use of common areas can be ensured by conducting activities that are cohesive as a tool or a mechanism, rather than bringing together neighborhoods to create collectiveness. CSOs not coming together also feeds into this problem. CSOs can use the common areas of cities to come together as a means of a common space.

PRODUCTION & ACCESS TO FOOD AND WATER

Big cities are becoming centers of consumption

In 2017, the amount of fresh produce that entered Istanbul was 3,009,849 tonne/year and the number of vehicles which entered and left the wholesale marketplace was 2,757,262. The daily water

consumption for Istanbul is 3 million m2, and Istanbul consumes as much water as large as the Sapanca Lake every 42 days. Almost 19% of the population of Turkey lives in Istanbul. If the amount of food production does not increase, Istanbul and other large cities will remain the centers of consumption. Therefore, access to water and urban food production is an important matter which we are faced with.

The issue of food concerns everyone

There are many examples of good practice for urban food production in the world and also in Turkey. When these examples are designed in different ways, it seems possible for cities to become productive and self-sufficient, instead of areas of consumption hungry concrete. As the issue concerns food, the topic of urban food production is a comprehensive matter. Those who see this as an issue have the expectation that environmental movements and including those who advocate for the rights of women, youth and animals, would also make a demand for urban food production.

In order to have access to healthy food, it is important to have clean and sustainable soil, water and air

In order for agricultural production to be sustainable and there is access to healthy food, it is foremostly important for soil, water and air not to be polluted. Therefore, advocacy for clean air is not only important for health but also to be able to access healthy food and to be able to produce food in urban areas. It is necessary to wisely use the resources that we know are limited. An important issue for access to urban food production is to access alternative water sources such as collecting rainwater. Instead of using chemicals that pollute the soil, air and water and using agricultural methods that harm the soil while producing standard type products, agricultural methods

which are rehabilitating and make use of a combination of traditional and technological methods should be widespread to provide examples of best practice.

Production of food is labor intensive

Food production is labor intensive; those living in the villages and conducting agricultural production are moving to provincial and district centers because agriculture is no longer financially viable for them and farmers are considered as a low social status. It is for such reasons that the producer and consumer are able to come together with the need for intermediaries by food related communities and to discuss agriculture and examples of good practice with these groups is important. Another important point is for food to be produced in urban settings or that groups producing food are considered as respectable professionals rather than volunteering their labor. Some practices which would be beneficial in support of urban food production are for municipalities to support urban gardens, land to be allocated to those who wish to produce food in urban areas and for these areas are considered as public areas as decided by the courts. için faydalı olacak uygulamalar olacaktır.

GOVERNANCE
City Councils in Istanbul are still problematic

Despite polarization within politics are also reflected in the city councils, the existence of city councils are important for the governance of the city. City councils came into effect with the public administration reform in 2002-2003 in the scope of the transformation of the Local Agenda 21. This transformation is still problematic in Istanbul, as there is no infrastructure. The structure of the councils as determined in the Law for Municipalities of the year 2005, cannot be fully implemented in Istanbul. Although municipalities must establish city councils,

they are still fined when they do not implement responsibilities such as garbage collection or funeral procedures. The definition outlining the budget to be allocated to the councils are also not clear. City councils are seen as the "back yards" of the political parties responsible for the administration of the municipality or are seen as a means of advertisement for the related party.

Polarization of civil society and having lost their "civil" characteristics adversely affects their participation in local administration

When the justifications for changes made in the regulations are not made permanent by putting it in writing, inconsistencies are experienced in practice. One other issue is the need to localize services in order to ensure governance. In order to ensure this, the first step to take is the decentralization of authority as far as possible. One other step is to ensure civil society to participate in local administration. However, the polarization within civil society and having lost their "civil" characteristics is negatively affecting this possibility. There is a need for associations and foundations to become democratic themselves.

CSOs can assume the role of opinion leaders

Local opinion leaders who know the city and feel a responsibility toward the city are important actors within the approach to administration of the city in this region. As the population increases, the feeling of "ownership" for the city is decreasing and presents a challenge for the development of local opinion leaders. If CSOs can assume the role of what was traditionally that of the opinion leaders, this void may be met. It is considered as an important need for CSOs to work together with the local level, and act as a "local".

**To change "governance"
to "management" shows the lack
of desire for "cooperation"**

There are three concepts which need to be considered and brought to the forefront in the scope of governance: townsmen nepotism in the process of internal control, volunteerism and city councils. The barriers to wide spreading governance can be seen as structures such as vocational/professional organizations, "foreign relations economic committee" and development agencies being affiliated with ministries and narrowing their authorities. During the reformulation of the public internal control standards, changing "governance" to "management" shows the lack of desire for "cooperation".

ACCESS TO SHELTER & HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES
**There are diversities in the need for housing
and methods for becoming a homeowner**

The issue of shelter, as being a basic human right, is also an issue which is directly related to lifestyle. In Turkey, the issue of housing is not just a means of shelter, but is also a guarantee for the future for income owners and is considered a means of additional income for the middle class which is a factor that allows the sustainability of livelihood. As there are a variety of housing needs, there are also a variety of methods for becoming a homeowner, such as contractor/entrepreneur, shanty houses, build-sell, urban transformation and state supported.

Urban transformation presents a standardized way of life

When constructing housing and apartments, many factors should be taken into account such as lifestyle, optimum cost, open areas, environmental issues and infrastructural issues and they should be practical. Practical homes are considered as

houses and apartments which meet the expectations of lifestyle and culture. Thus, when the user is not involved in the design of the building, that will only be a "house or apartment", but if they are involved in the process then this building will be a "home". In this context, urban transformation does not provide practical house or apartment, instead it provides a standard way of life. The provision of standard type projects is also a result of insufficient expertise of persons in the field. A supra-policy is being produced by means of contractors through urban transformation by the provision of a single standard type, single family model and standard type lifestyle. The solution is not to provide a home in place of a house or apartment, but to provide a house or apartment which is suited to the lifestyle.

Zeitgeist refreshes the memory

The percentage of young people purchasing homes, expectations of income in the future and leaving home is dropping. There is an increase in shared housing. Young people are preferring communal areas in places of joint memory in such places as the Kortejo houses and Alsancak Levanten houses in İzmir. Memory is refreshed with zeitgeist. Young people who are frequently using shared practice are trending towards a lifestyle of shared economy.

Disadvantages born of the venue sometimes lead to a series of disadvantages

A venue is a place which produces and also is produced. In terms of health, social services and training, the disadvantages which come about due to the venue can lead to a series of disadvantages. On the other hand, it is also a place which ensures the well-being of the service recipient and the service provider and is a factor which has an effect on the service being provided.

It is important to include the beneficiary in the activities

Venues have an important effect on the assessment of cases; venues that create a feeling of home increase ownership. Therefore, it is important to include beneficiaries in the design process of the venue. Similarly, involving the beneficiary in Health, Social Services & Training activities creates a long-term effect on activities and beneficiaries.

The role of the CSO is to influence the decision

There is a need for cooperation and collaboration in the provision of social services. As it is currently, social services can be likened to a band aid. The role of CSOs is to come together and influence decisions; CSOs can only affect decision making mechanisms and decision makers if they demonstrate the ability to determine the problem by implementing joint projects, modelling and methods.

Closing

In the closing session, in turn, we shared our thoughts on the day. Before departing, we filled out the evaluation tables on the flipcharts to evaluate the event

Thoughts about the Meydan provided at the closing of the event were as follows:

Meydan went beyond the classical meeting approach, by including everyone in the discussion.

The idea of coming together with other organizations active in similar topics and developing solutions brought me to Meydan.

The number of similar activities that provide us with the opportunity to listen to the thoughts of different CSOs on the common topic and to express on our own ideas should increase.

It is important to discuss the relevance of each topic discussed in relation to another topic. For example, when discussion the topic of the city, the topic of gender should also be included in the discussion.

Meydan should be held outdoors and in nature, as its name suggests.

Activities such as this start with excitement, and it ends in the blink of an eye. I am curious about the topics of the upcoming meetings.

Conclusion and Evalu- ation

When the Meydan meet ups were being designed, the main aim was to create a meeting environment to provide a ground to suggest solutions to problems, by bringing a solution to the problem of "CSOs who identify challenges in different areas and which attempt to make these problems visible and bring forth recommendations for solutions do not communicate with each other and do not develop dialogue-discussion platforms amongst themselves". To undertake methods such as mind maps, panels, meet ups which are not designed in the usual manner, to meet face to face and methods which provide the opportunity to have bilateral discussions was an extension of this perspective. Even though these methodological approaches used during the event was a first important step to jointly discussing the issues related to the agenda of cities, we believe that participants could not sufficiently reflect their own experiences and perspectives. We observed that a sufficient platform for discussion was not provided which triggered in-depth discussion and cooperation, although the event acted as a pathway to undertaking the various needs and problems of city related topics such as women, children, various ethnic groups and religious groups, ecology and shelter.

In order to overcome this situation, we continue to design various activities to support civil society, solidarity and environments of dialogue and discussion.

In the near future, we will continue to communicate with organizations we met at the Meydan meet ups and those who we hope to see at our events, to discuss a variety of topics by using different methods to encourage active participation.

Annex-1 List of Participants

Annex-1 List of Participants

Category	Institution	Participant
CSO	Armenian Foundation / Platform for Sur	A.Gafur Türkay
Local Administration	Aydın Greater City Municipality	A.Murathan Bayrı
CSO	Üsküdar Youth Centre	Abdullah Ünal
CSO	Doğa Association	Alen Mevlat
Academia	İstinye University	Alev Erkilet
CSO	Tigris	Ali Alioğlu
Media	Daily Green News (Yeşil Gazete)	Alper Tolga Akkuş
CSO	Çevko Foundation	Alphan Eröztürk
Artist, Promoter	18th Street Arts Center, Gurbetin Oyları (Electoral Abroad) Los Angeles Gezi Platform	Arzu Kosar
Agency	Defans	Aytül Yüksel
CSO	Üsküdar Youth Centre	Batuhan Dede
CSO	Beraberce Association - DVV International Turkey	Berfin Azdal
CSO	Right to Clean Air Platform	Buket Atlı
CSO	Mother-Child Education Foundation (AÇEV)	Burcu Gündüz
Local Administration	Esenler City Thought Centre	Çağlar Mesci
CSO	Community Volunteers Foundation (TOG)	Ceylan Tarhan
CSO	Women for Women's Human Rights (WWHR) – New Ways	Derya Acuner
CSO	Alevi Philosophy Centre	Doğan Bermek

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Category	Institution	Participant
Media	Civil Pages (Sivil Sayfalar)	Doğukan Sarıkaya
Local Administration	Kadıköy Municipality	Duygu Kahraman
CSO	Tarlabaşı Community Centre	Ebru Ergün
Academia	Istanbul Technical University	Eda Beyazıt
CSO	YUVA Association	Emine Özkan
Agency	Steps for Sustainability	Emrah Kurum
Local Administration	Kadıköy City Council	Esin Tekbaş
International CSO	Health and Environment Alliance (HEAL)	Funda Gacal
Academia	Mimar Sinan Fine Arts University	Gizem Aksümer
International CSO	Global Environment Facility (GEF)	Gökmen Argun
CSO	Humane Life and Democratic Society Association (IYADER)	Gülşen Eken
CSO	Beraberce Association	Helin Akçam
Local Administration	Kadıköy City Council	İkbal Polat
Academia	Istanbul Technical University	İmge Akçakaya Waite JR
CSO	Clean Future Association	İnanç Mısırlıoğlu
Agency	Maya Sustainability Agency	Mine İzmirli
CSO	Bilge Nesil Youth, Information Technology Art and Tourism Association	Muhammet Çetin
CSO	Şehirli Association	Murat Acar
CSO	Hüsnü M. Özyeğin Foundation	Murat Bayramoğlu
Academia	Istanbul Medeniyet University	Mustafa Kömürcüoğlu
Local Administration	Istanbul Medeniyet University	Nesil Özen

Annex-1 List of Participants

Category	Institution	Participant
Media	Gazete İstanbul	Neslihan Solmaz
CSO	Civil and Ecological Rights Association (SEHAK) – Right to Water Campaign - "Müşterekler" Campaign	Nuran Yüce
CSO	Civil and Ecological Rights Association (SEHAK) – "Müşterekler" Campaign	Özdeş Özbay
CSO	TEMA Foundation	Özgül Erdemli Mutlu
Social Initiative	Future Europe Initiative	Özgün Kaplama
Agency/Academia	Pikan/Kadir Has University	Pınar İlkiz
CSO	Humane Life and Democratic Society Association (IYADER)	Ramazan Haznedaroğlu
CSO	Hz. Ali Faith and Culture Association	Serpil Soylu
CSO	Association for Supporting Contemporary Life (ÇYDD)	Sevgi Duru Orhan
CSO	Turkey Family Health and Planning Foundation (TAPV)	Şule Dursun
CSO	Buğday Association	Turgay Özçelik
Media	Yurt Gazetesi (Local Newspaper)	Uğur Can Yalankaya
Social Initiative	Kokopelli Şehirde	Yasemin Kırkağaçlıoğlu
CSO	Şehirli Association	Yunus Çılgın