

THIRD SECTOR FOUNDATION OF TURKEY

# THE LANDSCAPE OF PHILANTHROPY AND CIVIL SOCIETY IN TURKEY

KEY FINDINGS, REFLECTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

FILIZ BIKMEN



Türkiye Üçüncü Sektör Vakfı  
Third Sector Foundation of Turkey

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CIVIL SOCIETY IN TURKEY**

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CIVIL SOCIETY IN TURKEY**

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CIVIL SOCIETY IN TURKEY**

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**FILIZ BIKMEN**

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## *About the Author*

**Filiz Bikmen** is currently Executive Director of TÜSEV (Third Sector Foundation of Turkey), which aims to strengthen the legal, fiscal and operational infrastructure of the non profit sector in Turkey. In addition to managing foundation programmes and operations, her thematic focus areas are policy and law reform for civil society, research on civil society and giving, and promoting philanthropy. Filiz has designed and delivered fundraising training for NGO certificate programs in Turkey, and has served as an expert for various European Union projects relating to civil society development and NGO-Public Sector cooperation. She has edited and authored several articles, reports and publications on these topics, and has contributed to Alliance Magazine and SEAL (Social Economy and Law) Journal of the European Foundation Centre. In 2006 she was awarded the Emerging Leaders International Fellowship from the Center on Philanthropy and Civil Society at The Graduate Center (City University of New York) where she conducted a study on the global practice of community foundations and implications for Turkey.

Born and raised in New York, Filiz started her career in management consulting and has been living in Istanbul, Turkey since 1999. Filiz has a Masters Degree in Organizational Psychology from Columbia University and a double Bachelor of Science degree in Business Communications and Psychology from State University of New York, College at Brockport.

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I hope this publication contributes in some way to furthering collective efforts in Turkey, which aim to strengthen the third sector and broaden participation of individuals in pursuit of a more just society.

**Filiz Bikmen**  
**Istanbul**  
**December 2006**



## *About the Studies*

This publication draws on the key findings of two studies published by TUSEV in 2006.

**Philanthropy in Turkey: Citizens, Foundations and the Pursuit of Social Justice (172 pages)**- A compendium of four comprehensive studies revealing key insights on the history of foundations in the Ottoman Era, foundation operations and challenges in modern Turkey, and individual giving and philanthropy. This includes findings regarding the role of religion and practice of philanthropy in a predominantly Muslim society and the extent to which philanthropy in Turkey espouses a social justice perspective. The full study has been published in Turkish and English and is available at [www.tusev.org.tr](http://www.tusev.org.tr).

*The Philanthropy in Turkey project was coordinated at TUSEV. Contributing authors are (in alphabetical order, by last name) Davut Aydin, Ali Carkoglu, Murat Cizakca and Fatos Goksen. The publication was edited by Filiz Bikmen and Rana Zincir. For more detail regarding the framework and methodology please see Annex B Section 1.*

**Civil Society in Turkey: An Era of Transition, Civil Society Index Turkey Country Report (170 pages)**- A detailed assessment of the structure, environment, values and impact of civil society in Turkey, part of a global project in 60 countries, coordinated by CIVICUS World Alliance for Civic Participation. This publication is a synthesis of a myriad of data collected from surveys, focus groups, media reviews as well as other existing research. The study yields a portrait of a burgeoning civil society movement and presents key challenges and opportunities facing the sector in Turkey. The full study has been published in Turkish and English and is available at [www.step.org.tr](http://www.step.org.tr).

*The Civil Society Index project was coordinated at TUSEV. The report was authored by Filiz Bikmen and Zeynep Meydanoglu with contributions from Fuat Keyman. The country report was edited by Filiz Bikmen with assistance from Zeynep Meydanoglu. For more detail regarding the project team frame work and methodology, please see Annex B, Section 2.*



# Introduction

A myriad of events over the past ten years has created greater awareness regarding the role of citizens and their contributions in addressing social, civic and economic rights. Once dominated by state-centric modernization agendas (Özbudun, 2000), new trends are creating more space for civic initiatives and partnerships in building a participatory democracy and a just society.

BOX 1. TURKEY PROFILE	
Country size	814,578 sq km
Population	72,600,000
Population density	89 per sq km
Population under 15 years	26% (under 18 34%)
Urban population	41,6%
Form of government	Republican Parliamentary Democracy
Freedom House Democracy rating	Partly Free
Seats in parliament held by women	4.4%
Official language	Turkish
Ethnicity	Turkish 80%, Kurdish 20% (estimated)
Religion	Muslim 99.8% (mostly Sunni), other 0.2% (mostly Christian and Jewish)
HDI Score & Ranking	0,750 (94th)
GDP per capita	purchasing power parity - \$7,900 (2005 est.)
Unemployment rate	10.3% (2005 est.)
Sources: Turkey Country Information Box Sources: UNDP (2005) Human Development Report, the CIA World Fact Book (2005), Freedom House (2005) Country Report for Turkey.	

Though an exciting period for the third sector, efforts to strengthen and expand the impact of civil society also face a sobering reality: Beyond a relatively small fragment of society, support and active participation are scant. Years of restrictive legislation and excessive government oversight created a chilling effect on participation, leaving new generations with a difficult legacy to overcome.

As part of its mandate to strengthen the legal, fiscal and operational infrastructure of the third sector, TUSEV (Third Sector Foundation of Turkey) conducted two important studies which examine the motivations and patterns of philanthropy and participation, and challenges facing foundations and associations (see Box 2). The aim of these studies was to assess the current landscape, and spark informed discussions among different segments of society about the future of philanthropy, civic engagement and social change in Turkey.

Among a myriad of findings, the key themes found to be most prominent were **broadening philanthropic and civic engagement of individuals, and strengthening organizations in pursuit of social change and development.**

The impulse to give and help others in need is deeply rooted in the cultural and religious fabric of people living in Turkey. Yet these same traditions tend to keep individuals in a holding pattern of providing immediate assistance to close kin and neighbours. The challenge of this new era in which root causes of social and economic injustices span beyond families, villages, cities, regions and even nations, poses a new mandate for which organized efforts are ever more crucial. Although the value of solidarity and support among close knit groups can never be replaced nor discounted, effects of poverty and systemic failures which perpetuate them are far too great to overcome by helping one person at a time.

Organizations in the third sector are an important vehicle in bringing citizens together to in pursuit of addressing these problems. A steadily increasing role in the public eye brings with it greater responsibilities for delivering effective programs, ensuring participatory, transparent and accountable structures, and creating lasting partnerships with public and private actors in tackling problems which no one individual, organization, or sector can any longer afford to undertake alone.

This publication extracts findings from two comprehensive studies and examines these two themes of individual participation and civil society organizations from a multitude of perspectives in an attempt to identify key challenges and opportunities for promoting social change and development in Turkey.

## BOX 2. LEGAL FORMS OF THE THIRD SECTOR IN TURKEY

Foundations and associations are the two main legal forms of non-profit, non-state, voluntary entities in Turkey. In this study, the two are occasionally referred to as civil society organizations (CSOs) collectively; sometimes they are differentiated specifically to highlight unique attributes and positions they assume. Their legal frameworks are defined in the Constitution, Civil Code, with separate specific laws and regulations that define their operational structure. **Foundations are asset-based entities**, established with a minimum of one person (individual or legal entity), with an endowment, and a purpose to advance the common or public good (health, education, environment, etc). The main organ of a foundation is an executive board and a board of trustees (generally the founding individuals/organizations). There are no members in foundations, though there can be several founding trustees- the average today being around 35. A majority of foundations *use their own funds or raise funds* to allocate for specific purposes (operating) rather than *providing funds* to other organizations (grantmaking). **Associations are member-based entities**, established with at least 7 individuals/institutions, and can have a wide variety of purposes: to benefit the public good, support specific groups of individuals (alumni associations, hometown associations) or to advance certain interests (business associations). The main organ of an association is the executive board and a general assembly of members with voting rights.

Number of active associations (2005):	71.240
% growth in establishment of associations since 2002:	2%
Number of active foundations (2005):	4.367
% growth in establishment of foundations since 2002:	-21%

Source: Foundations Directorate and Ministry of Interior, 2007.

# Key Findings , Reflections and Recommendations

Both studies reveal a number of key findings, summarized in this section. Each discussion of findings are presented together with reflections and recommendations under two main headings: *Broadening Philanthropy and Civic Participation and Strengthening the Third Sector.*

## 1. BROADENING PHILANTHROPY AND CIVIC PARTICIPATION

This section discusses findings related to how individuals view their role in society vis-à-vis helping others, and levels of engagement in civil society through giving, membership and volunteering.

### a. Individual Giving and Charitable Donations: Motivations, Patterns and Preferences

BOX 3. SNAPSHOT FINDINGS: INDIVIDUAL GIVING IN TURKEY	
Percent of public which gives:	80%
Total actual giving as of 2004:	1.910.472.244 USD
Total which prefer direct giving:	87%
Source: Carkoglu, 2006	

**Findings.** According to the survey on philanthropy, (Carkoglu, 2006) the act of giving appears motivated mainly by religious obligations (32%) and traditions and customs (26%). A sense of obligation to serve society (12%), and expectations from society to give (9%) are less significant factors. In terms of obligations to help the needy, individuals attribute most responsibility to the government (38%) and wealthy individuals (31%), as opposed to themselves or civil society organizations. Individuals display a strong preference for direct giving (individual-to-individual) and consider this to be the most effective mode for eliminating economic and social injustices.

In 2004, total giving was reported to be just about 2 billion dollars (Box 3). Organized giving (to civil society organizations) was slightly more (37%) compared to direct giving (35%). As such, although a smaller percentage of people prefer this mode of giving (12% compared to 87% which prefers direct giving), donations made to organizations, tend to be in larger amounts. A common assumption for why individuals prefer direct giving is a lack of trust in civil society organizations (CSOs). However, this study suggests the contrary: Individuals claim that the main reason is that the donation is generally small (53%) and unplanned (21%). Only 12% cited a lack of trust, and 9% a lack of information. In fact, nearly one out of every two people considers these organizations to be able to make a positive contribution to society- more so than they as individuals alone could make.

Although people do not display a specific distrust toward civil society organizations, they are distrustful in general. According to the same study, 87% report that ‘most people can not be trusted’, 77% report that ‘people would be more likely to take advantage

of them', and 78% report that 'most people are likely only to look out for themselves. 'A large segment (45%) does not trust the honesty and ethical behavior of others. According to Carkoglu, those that display higher levels of trust are more likely to make donations to organizations. As such, the overall low levels of trust may explain preferences to give directly to individuals.

#### BOX 4. SNAPSHOT FINDINGS: FACTORS AFFECTING PHILANTHROPIC TENDENCIES

Amount and frequency of donations increases with increase in household income.

Home owners and residents of the Central Anatolian region are likely to give more.

Stronger religious attitudes increase the amount and frequency of donations.

Increase trust and helpfulness increases inclination to give.

Age, sex and education level appear to have no impact on giving patterns.

Social justice measures of *egalitarianism, distributive justice, social efficacy, and self ascribed influence* were found to have little or no correlation to philanthropic behavior.

Source: Carkoglu, 2006

Other dynamics influencing organized and direct giving are summarized in Boxes 4 and 5. Individuals who exhibit higher levels of social capital (helpfulness, trust, tolerance) and religious beliefs are more likely to give, although religious modes of giving are lower than others (see Table 1, Total Giving in 2004). Yet interestingly, the one set of values which had no correlation to giving were measures of social justice (equal treatment, including rights and income distribution). In spite of a rather widespread support for these values, no direct relationship to patterns of giving could be established.

When making donations to organizations, individuals on the whole select causes such as poverty, education and health (see Box 6). A significant drop-off is observed when it comes to human rights and social/economic development. Not by any means a unique phenomenon, author Keith Epstein (2006, pp. 46-55) notes that individual giving is largely an emotional, rather than rational act. As such, urgent needs or a major catastrophe often attracts far greater support compared to more systemic problems- HIV/AIDS, for example- that in fact are far more troubling in the long term. Outcomes of this study appear to confirm this assertion.

#### BOX 5. SNAPSHOT FINDINGS: FACTORS INFLUENCING DIRECT AND ORGANIZED MODES OF GIVING

Residents of the Aegean and Black Sea provinces exhibit greater propensity to give directly to individuals.

Those which have a higher regard for distributive justice tend to give to individuals directly.

Individuals which score higher on measures of trust have a higher tendency to donate more to organizations.

Individuals with higher household income are more likely to donate to non-religious CSOs and foundations.

Those who express involvement with civic activity tend to score higher on the tolerance index.

Those that hold more secular values are more likely to donate to non-religious organizations/ associations as compared to those with higher scores in the religiosity domain.

Source: Carkoglu, 2006



The individual giving survey reveals that when individuals do make donations to organizations, transparency, effective governance, and tax benefits are important considerations. Individuals are also keenly aware of the importance of government oversight in fundraising activities to prevent corruption. This may explain why government agencies appear to attract far greater donors and donations compared to private organizations (see Box 6).

<b>BOX 6. SNAPSHOT FINDINGS: DONATIONS TO ORGANIZATIONS</b>	
Prefers making a donation to organizations:	12%
Top three preferred causes:	Helping the needy, education, and helping the handicapped
Least three preferred causes:	Consumer rights, human rights, animal protection, sports
Organizations with highest number of donors:	Religious organizations, Turkish Aerospace Foundation <sup>1</sup> , parent-teacher and school support organizations
Highest average donation:	Child Protection Agency <sup>2</sup> , charitable organizations, political parties
Organizations with least number of donors:	Environmental organizations, youth organizations, human rights organizations
Source: Carkoglu, 2006	

**Reflections and Recommendations.** A strong sense of religious obligation and tradition as opposed to social obligations and expectations suggest that individuals view their role as most important in helping other individuals, rather than society as a whole. This may explain why ultimately, individuals prefer direct giving, rather than making donations to organizations.

Findings that reveal social justice values have no correlation to giving patterns may also confirm assertions of Epstein. Social justice values are more analytical and rational in nature, and thus more detached from emotional triggers- which suggests they are less likely to play an important role in motivating people to give.

By and large, individual preferences and tendencies for direct giving indicate that civil society organizations are not positioned to capture a significant donor base in Turkey. Surely the absorption of donations by government agencies and charities may also be a factor to consider. Yet in line with the popular saying ‘No one will give if you do not ask’, civil society organizations in Turkey are also not necessarily actively fundraising. With the exception of a handful of public campaigns, a majority of organizations do not employ specific strategies and activities to engage individual donors (discussed later under ‘Strengthening the Third Sector’).

These findings provide important insights for how civil society organizations can better understand and shape individuals’ patterns of giving to encourage organized philanthropy. A number of measures can be useful in broadening individual base of support:

- **Expanding tax incentives:** While not a panacea to maximizing individual donations, they play an important role in encouraging donations
- **Fundraising strategies:** Civil society organizations should devise strategic fundraising strategies and activities to target individual support (e.g. campaigns, activities, and so on)

<sup>1</sup> A charitable organization established by the government. One of Turkey’s largest, the TAF is known widely for collection of religious based donations during high holidays.

<sup>2</sup> The Child Protection Agency is a government welfare institution to help orphans.

**TABLE 1. TOTAL GIVING IN 2004**

Type	Description	Amount	Percentage of total giving
Organized Giving	Donations to religious oriented institutions	262,252,914	14%
	Donations to secular and government agencies	440,271,147	23%
	<b>Total Organizations</b>	<b>702,524,061</b>	<b>37%</b>
Direct Giving		661,077,717	35%
Religious Giving <sup>3</sup>	Fitre	185,233,230	10%
	Zekat	214,416,215	11%
	<b>Total Religious</b>	<b>399,639,445</b>	<b>22%</b>
Other	Street Beggars	46,793,947	2%
	Compulsory Donations <sup>4</sup>	100,427,074	5%
	<b>Total Other</b>	<b>147,221,021</b>	<b>7%</b>
<b>Total Donations</b>		<b>1,910,472,245</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source, Carkoglu, 2006 (footnotes included)

<sup>3</sup> Given probable tendencies to overstate payment amounts and understate income, calculating the share of fitre and zekat donations within household income would be an overestimate. Nevertheless, even at an overestimated position, the shares of both of these religiously motivated donations are quite low.

<sup>4</sup> Compulsory donations, made generally to government organizations and agencies accounts for approximately 5% or about 100 million US\$ of total giving. These are not to be confused with donations made voluntarily to government agencies (discussed under organized giving). In order to distinguish among various forms of giving in Turkey, respondents were also asked whether they made a donation to an institution without having had an intention to do so. This form of “compulsory donations”, used extensively in state run institutions in Turkey as a way of raising funds outside of officially provided budget allocations, is asked in return for certain public services. 6.8% of respondents reported that they did make such payments. Among the institutions where such compulsory payments are reported to have been made, schools comprise the largest group followed by the police force and health institutions. Various other public foundations and institutions are also on the list.

- **New mechanisms:** Community foundations, payroll giving programs, and other similar initiatives can be helpful in building new conduits through which donations can be collected and distributed (see Box 11)
- **Transparency and accountability:** Civil society organizations should take specific measures to address factors important for individuals when making donations (mentioned in this study)
- **Better legislation:** Government officials should ensure laws governing fundraising include measures to prevent corruption without creating a cumbersome workload on civil society organizations
- **Outreach:** Civil society organizations can do more to reach out, inform, and engage citizens in addressing causes which appeal to their areas of interest

## b. Civic Engagement: Membership and Volunteering

**Findings.** As discussed under the previous section, respondents in the giving survey express a social and cultural proclivity toward social assistance among close networks and kin. However people in Turkey are more than twice as likely to be donors as opposed to members and volunteers of civil society organizations. Only 27% report coming together with other individuals to solve a common problem in the community or society (Carkoglu, 2006). This is clearly reflected in Table 3 (see Annex A). Religious organizations (primarily mosque-building associations, of which there are an estimated 12, 760) appear to mobilize greater numbers of volunteers, and also tend to have the highest percentage of donors, which run parallel with individuals’ primary motivations for giving (discussed under Individual Giving).

## BOX 7. MEMBERSHIP IN ASSOCIATIONS

Number of association members (2005):	7.281.983
By Type:	
Women	16%
Men	82%
Legal Entities	2%
<i>Source: Ministry of Interior, 2007</i>	

Economic challenges (23%), lack of others in their surrounding participating (16%) and no personal motivation for such activity (8%) are reasons cited for lack of participation in civil society. Focus group discussions within the Civil Society Index (CSI) study indicate negative socio-economic conditions and restrictions on freedom of association are also barriers. In a regional analysis, participants in the southeast and middle Anatolia regions attribute a lack of participation specifically to a lack of ‘societal consciousness’ and ‘responsible citizenship’, whereas participants from the Mediterranean region note a lack of trust.

In terms of the diversity of participation, a majority of CSI respondents perceived members and leaders to be from an ‘elite’ group (educated, higher socio-economic status) and significantly under-represented by disadvantaged groups (women, youth, poor). Recent statistics from the Ministry of Interior report that association membership is in fact dominated by men: In 2005, 82% of members were men compared to only 16% women.

## BOX 8. SNAPSHOT FINDINGS: INDIVIDUAL PARTICIPATION IN ORGANIZATIONS (AS REPORTED BY RESPONDENTS)

Associations which attract most membership participation:	Political parties, chambers, sports clubs
Organizations which attract most volunteers:	Religious organizations, political parties, sports clubs.
Associations which attract least membership:	Township associations, human rights association, environmental association
Organizations which attract least volunteers:	Environmental association, township association <sup>5</sup>
<i>Source: Carkoglu, 2006</i>	

**Reflections and Recommendations.** While the impulse for helping others in need is clearly an important cultural value, participation in organized civil society as members or volunteers is not widespread. There are numerous explanations for this, discussed in greater detail by authors such as Keyman (TUSEV, 2006). One factor is the impact of the military intervention of 1980 during which civic groups were subsequently squandered by restrictive regulations, that heavily controlled freedom of association for the past 20 years. As such, unlike the generation of ‘baby-boomer’ activists which have been instrumental to the non profit sector in the USA, almost two generations of young people in Turkey have been discouraged from taking an active role in civil society.

Over the past few years, several new programs have focused specifically on increasing involvement of youth (Box 9a and 9b), essential in a country with more than 30% of

<sup>5</sup> Township associations are established by rural immigrants to urban centers with the aim of preserving their cultural and social linkages to their home villages and sometimes channelling support back home for charitable and infrastructure purposes. There are an estimated 7,566 township associations within Turkey.

the population under 18. The rise in support networks and funds (especially from the European Union) is also creating more opportunities for grassroots organizations and increasing the involvement of women, minorities and the poor.

Proposed actions to further increase participation include:

- **Civic education and engagement programs:** Targeting children, youth and other disadvantaged groups
- **Visibility:** Increased visibility and recognition of civil society through media and other channels
- **Volunteer management:** Increased capacity of CSOs to recruit, place and manage volunteers
- **Membership programs:** Increase CSO capacity to develop membership programs and outreach

### **BOX 9a. CASE: CIVIC ENGAGEMENT AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION FOR YOUTH**

#### **Sabancı University Civic Involvement Program**

Established in 2001, The Civic Involvement Program (CIP) for Participatory Democracy is designed to give students an understanding that every individual not only can, but also has a responsibility to contribute positively to society. Through the Civic Involvement Projects, young people learn that they can make a difference individually as well as collectively as a team. This is a required part of the Sabancı University curriculum as they believe learning to take an active role in understanding life's realities by addressing them is an essential aspect of high-quality higher education.

Students choose the project they wish to work with, design their projects with their team members in cooperation with the organization they will work with, and carry the projects out under the guidance of student supervisors. The projects are structured within a framework of structured curriculum but with room for individual contributions so that each member of the project actually has ownership of the project. In working in a Civic Involvement Project, young people have a sense of not only belonging to but also contributing actively to the state of his local environment. As a student, being involved in such projects can provide a sense of making a difference, being an active citizen, working towards the betterment of one's country. This is the essence of Participatory Democracy, understanding that one has not only a right but a responsibility to their own society.

This program provides a framework for young people to actually implement positive change, to show them the way, to provide assistance for them to better address the issues they feel are important. It is the young people themselves who are doing the work, who are being empowered, who are making a difference. Many of the students stay with the program throughout their academic careers.

*Source: Civic Involvement Program, <http://cip.sabanciuniv.edu/eng/>*

## **BOX 9b. CASE: CIVIC ENGAGEMENT AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION FOR YOUTH**

### **CVF : Community Volunteers Foundation**

Community Volunteers Foundation believes that given the opportunity, youth is capable of taking on responsibility and making a difference. CVF's goals are to:

- Strengthen youth's belief that they can make a difference or change what they disapprove by undertaking social responsibilities
- Enable socialization by bringing youth from different universities and cultures, by integrating the concepts of friendship and communal production
- Provide guidance, mentorship and consulting services for personal and professional development of young people and consequently contribute to their personal development
- Direct youth towards intellectual and communal and/or economic productivity
- Carry out joint activities with other CSOs through participation in social responsibility programs
- Provide scholarships to university students in need
- Act as an intermediary between companies and young volunteers and provide internships for development of professional skills

Community Volunteers Foundation (CVF) was established in December 2002 and has since reached 12.000 young volunteers and 500+ adult volunteers. CVF has realized more than 800 local and national projects, has provided 595 trainings to its volunteers, opened 4 Youth Service Centers and 3 Local Coordination Centers, and provides 397 university students with scholarships.

*Source: Community Volunteers Foundation [www.tog.org.tr](http://www.tog.org.tr)*

## 2. STRENGTHENING THE THIRD SECTOR

This section takes a closer look at the dynamics of civil society organizations and foundations and opportunities and challenges that come with shifting roles, strengthening infrastructure, building partnerships and vying for a more enabling environment.

### a. Shifting Roles: Service Delivery to Policy Advocacy, Operating to Grantmaking

**Findings.** Foundations and associations have taken on rather different roles in the third sector. Traditionally, foundations have lessened the burden on a budget-weak and bureaucratic-heavy State facing grave challenges in service delivery, modernization and development. Foundations with significant assets tend to be operating, establishing modern schools, universities, hospitals and museums. Alternatively, associations (and only a handful of foundations) have challenged the status-quo and been more attuned to social and civic justice issues.

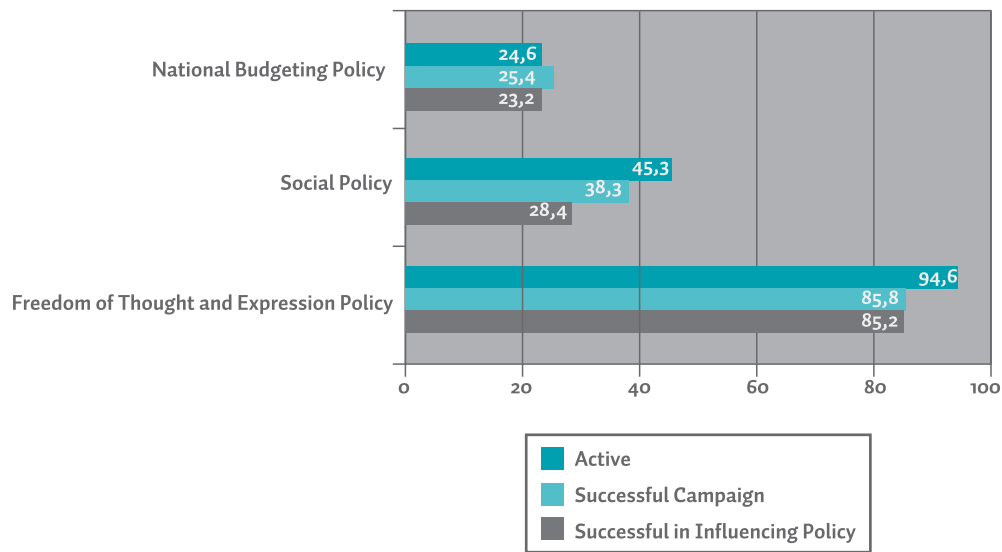
Taken together, both studies conclude that foundations by and large continue to stick with service delivery, and operational support, whereas associations are increasingly taking a more active role in shaping policy and addressing the underlying causes of social, economic, political and civic injustice.

Through surveys, interviews and analysis of records, studies concerning foundations in Turkey reveal that their objectives aim to resolve social problems, but activities are limited to alleviating symptoms “... official aims of the foundations as stated in their by-laws are more in line with a philosophy of philanthropy which stresses systemic change and seeks to address the root causes of problems. However, when the actual practices and services of foundations are examined, most practices and services are short-term and charity based, directed at practical solutions to daily problems, which may in some cases be related to political motives.” (Goksen, 2006). Seventy-four percent of foundations stated that programs target service provision for individuals rather than larger groups or communities. Only 7 foundations in a sample of 452 reported reaching more than 100,000 individuals. A majority (41%) reach between 2 and 500 individuals per annum, and target the general population rather than disadvantaged groups (Carkoglu, 2006). This further clarifies Goksen’s observation that foundations are mainly operating in a basic charitable framework, with limited strategic planning and programming to strengthen communities and realize sustainable development objectives, much less take on any role in the policy arena.

Associations on the other hand, have started taking a more active role in policy advocacy. In the CSI study, 51% considered civil society at least partially active in holding the state accountable. Examples included the ‘one minute of darkness for a lifetime of light’ campaign to express public condemnation of the ‘Susurluk Scandal’ in 1996, when a major government corruption scandal was exposed. The Bergama protests against a government decision to allow mining which posed danger to the local community, and the recent work of ‘MIKOM’, a parliamentary monitoring initiative, were among other similar examples. The CSI media review study revealed several news items (126 in total) of CSOs holding the state accountable on various issues such as privatization and state policies and positions regarding rights and freedoms (such as the cancellation of the Armenian conference, press rights, etc).

Specific case studies CSO impact on freedom of expression, social policy and the national budgeting process indicate that CSOs are increasingly assuming a more active

**FIGURE 1. CSO POLICY ACTIVITY AND IMPACT**



Source: CSI, TUSEV, 2006

role in policy advocacy, though impact remains limited. They are perceived to be most active and successful in advocating for policies regarding freedom of thought and expression (Figure 1).

Though perhaps more slowly, a paradigm shift is also taking place among some of Turkey's leading foundations (see Box 10a and 10b). These foundations, traditionally focused on building schools, universities, museums and the like, are reallocating funds to address social justice issues, and tackle root causes perpetuating conditions of poverty. The particular shift in VAKSA is an encouraging sign that leading Turkish foundations are also starting to engage in grantmaking programs. This is critically important for ensuring that much needed funding for civil society comes from Turkish as well as international sources.

**Reflections and Recommendations.** Turkey is currently undergoing a critical period in the expansion of civic and social rights. These findings suggest that civil society is

### **BOX 10a. CASE: VAKSA: ADDING A SOCIAL JUSTICE LENS TO FOUNDATION PROGRAMS IN TURKEY**

After 40 years of building schools, providing scholarships and the like, VAKSA, a multi-million dollar foundation and one of Turkey's largest, launched a 5-year project in partnership with the Ministry of Interior, the UN and the NGO KA-DER to promote and protect the human rights of women and girls in Turkey. Targeting national decision makers, the general public, local government and NGOs in 6 cities, this program will support the development of Local Action Plans, fund NGO projects and ultimately deliver a scalable model for 'Women Friendly Cities' that the government can build on. Ms. Guler Sabanci, Chairperson of Sabanci Holding and VAKSA (recently voted one of Europe's most powerful businesswomen) is keenly aware that philanthropic investments need to be both leveraged and re-framed to address not only immediate needs of disadvantaged populations, but underlying causes which perpetuate these conditions. VAKSA is also a core funder of the Education Reform Initiative which is Turkey's first education reform incubator aiming to inform and engage with policy makers. With the endorsement of VAKSA and other private foundations, ERI is quickly becoming a leading example of donors turning their focus toward addressing policy and systemic change beyond service delivery.

Source: VAKSA [www.vaksa.org.tr](http://www.vaksa.org.tr), ERI [www.eri.sabanciuniv.edu](http://www.eri.sabanciuniv.edu)

on the tipping point of engaging beyond service delivery to engage more actively in the process of legislation reform and other activities to hold the state accountable. Increasing the capability of CSOs involved in these activities, and encouraging foundations to re-examine their role in supporting these efforts will be critical going forward. Additional considerations that may help to advance these shifts:

- **Policy and Reform:** CSOs can further their knowledge on subjects of policy, and build deeper skills in launching campaigns, mobilizing participation and informing public opinion
- **Input and Feedback:** Government authorities could create more space for CSOs to engage on policy issues, and help shape strategies which affect disadvantaged populations
- **Grantmaking:** More Turkish foundations could consider grantmaking programs for civil society initiatives, especially those targeted at helping disadvantaged populations and addressing social justice issues

### **BOX 10b. CASE: ADF: INTEGRATING SOCIAL INVESTMENT APPROACHES**

In a developing country like Turkey, the social justice lens of philanthropy is of equal importance as the social investment lens. Aydin Dogan, (Chairman of Dogan Holding, and the Aydin Dogan Foundation/ADF), decided that after less than 10 years of 'traditional' philanthropic projects, a combination of both profit and non-profit social investments were critical to driving sustainable development. The Organic Farming and Education initiative is integrating market approaches to social and economic development in some of Turkey's poorest regions. The initiative started in 2005 in Gumushane, (a province in the Black Sea region) and has since expanded to three neighboring provinces. Hundreds of farmers are receiving training, many of which have contracts to sell local materials to organic food enterprises. In addition, in a vocational school donated by ADF, students are being prepared for jobs in the new organic farming industry. Conscious of the power and value of leverage, a partnership between Dogan Organic Enterprise, ADF, the Gumushane governorship, UNDP, and eventually the Agricultural Ministry will scale up this project thus fully integrating this impoverished and isolated province into the booming economy of Turkey.

*Source: Bikmen, 2007*



## b. Securing Infrastructure

### i. Financial Sustainability

**Findings.** Both studies reveal that one out of every two foundations and associations perceives their financial capacity to be insufficient in meeting operational needs and goals.

Funding patterns and respective challenges are slightly different for associations and foundations. Associations report a heavy reliance on membership fees (70%), individual donations (44%). Foundations also tend to rely greatly on donations (75% individuals, 17% companies), which account for 57% of annual income, followed by interest earnings on liquid assets and rental income. International grants are not common for either group; though associations report more foreign funding than foundations. However, the Ministry of Interior figures reported between 2003-2006 indicate 44 million new Turkish Liras (approximately 30 million USD) in international funding has been allocated to associations and foundations (Arikanoglu, 2007).

In qualitative interviews with foundations, Gökşen (2006) highlights the issue of financial management in foundations and observes that *“the overwhelming evidence of ad-hoc financial structures and weak, unstable financial resources, preventing foundations’ ability to generate resources and deploy them effectively.”* In general, asset base appears to be decreasing rapidly due mainly to high inflation and restrictive investment policies put forth by legislation. According to Aydin (2006), the financial viability of the foundation sector is under great threat, and more than 25% are spending more than they raise. According to Carkoglu (2006), one third of foundations surveyed report total annual revenue (in 2002) in the range of 0 US Dollars and 12,000 US Dollars.

**Reflections and Recommendations.** Financial challenges in the third sector are not uncommon, yet close examination of recent trends suggests that more needs to be done to mobilize additional resources, and obtain a higher return on assets. Some recommendations include:

#### BOX 11. COMMUNITY FOUNDATIONS AND TURKEY

Unlike private or corporate foundations (established based on philanthropic contributions from the wealth of a single person, family or company), community foundations provide a diverse range of individuals with an opportunity to contribute separate funds under the auspices of one foundation. The term ‘community’ refers to the donor community it serves, as well as the population it aims to benefit, which is typically defined geographically (by country, region, city). Ultimately, the donor decides for what purpose (education, health, youth, etc.), to whom (recipient organization), and how (all at once or over a period of time) their funds will be used. Separate funds are managed by the community foundation, which also provides strategic guidance to donors and allocates funds as grants to civil society organizations (CSOs). A portion of donor’s funds (anywhere from 1 to 5 percent) contributes to the foundations’ endowment, which yields income for the operational costs and future sustainability of the organization to ensure its existence for generations to come.

These unique features have made community foundations increasingly attractive all around the world. Founders of the first community foundation in Cleveland, Ohio (circa 1914) would likely be surprised to learn that over 90 years later, 1200 have been established in over 46 countries (WINGS, 2005). In developing countries, these organizations are in their burgeoning stages (at most an average of 5-10 years old), but quickly helping to promote the sector, ease access of potential donors to organizations, and create a platform for community mobilization. Communities and donors in Turkey can benefit from this practice as in other countries, whose collective experiences to date offer critical insights on assessing their applicability in the Turkish context.

Source: Bikmen, 2007

- **Standards:** Adopting international accounting principles and standards
- **Management:** Increasing financial management expertise, especially for foundations (in terms of asset and endowment management)
- **Income:** Diversifying income streams to include earned income and avoid over reliance on donations
- **New mechanisms:** Supporting the creation of new mechanisms and intermediary vehicles to help mobilize greater resources (see Box 11)

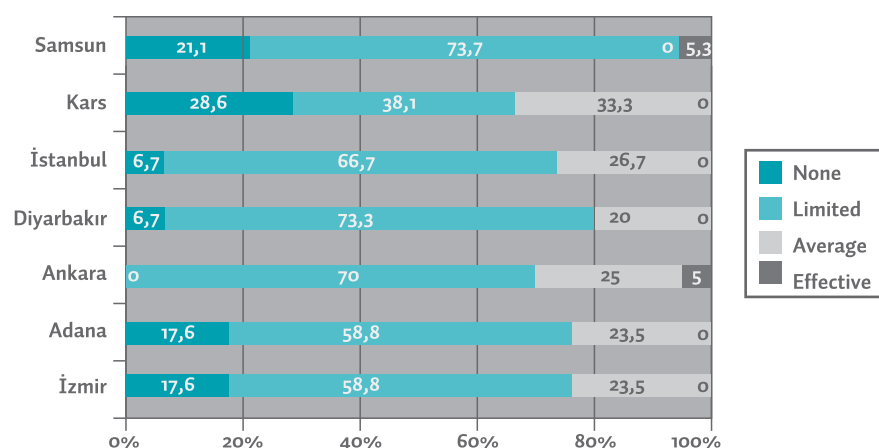
## ii. Organizational Capacity, Collective Action and Cooperation

**Findings.** Findings from both studies reveal lack of collective action and cooperation are one of the root causes of technical and management limitations.

In terms of technical infrastructure, both CSOs and foundations report some degree of insufficiency. The research teams certainly felt this inadequacy first hand, in trying to reach some CSOs with no phones, fax machines or internet connections.

Respondents in the CSI study claim that human capacity is adequate (60%), and for foundations, this is even higher (80%) (CSI, TUSEV, 2006 and Carkoglu, 2006 respectively). Yet deeper discussions reveal that English language, computer skills and non-profit management skills (grant writing, project management, fundraising, etc.), are among the challenges facing non-qualified staff members. While a handful of recent training programs and centers have been established in recent years, (see Box 11), demand continues to exceed supply. According to the CSI study, (Figure 2, TUSEV, 2006) civil society organizations perceive availability of capacity building programmes to be limited, especially in the Black Sea and North East regions (Samsun and Kars, respectively).

**FIGURE 2. CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAMMES**



Source: CSI, TUSEV, 2006

In looking more closely at discussions among CSOs (TUSEV, CSI, 2006), and examining transcripts of interviews with foundations (Goksen, 2006) one issue becomes particularly clear: It is not the technical capacity, but a lack of communication and cooperation in the sector which creates the greatest handicap for organizations. In terms of level of connectedness, CSOs report very low levels of communication, cooperation and linkages. Whereas 90% of CSOs report limited connections with international CSOs, an equally high percentage (74 %) have limited connections

and cooperation (85%) with CSOs in Turkey. In focus group discussions, CSOs (and to a slightly lesser extent foundations, of which about 50% report some form of cooperation), feel frustrated about the lack of collective action, cooperation, and common codes of practice (e.g. self regulatory codes and so on).

## BOX 12. CASE: CIVIL SOCIETY DEVELOPMENT CENTRE

Civil Society Development Centre aims to:

- Help civil organizations improve their work through specific studies and actions designed to fill in their gaps in information, material means and assertiveness,
- Develop a civil society map and database, establish communication networks, support efforts to create national NGO platforms and to encourage all forms of exchange of information and experience among NGOs,
- Publicize the activities of civil organizations by using the mass media and to conduct lobby activities so as to encourage initiative taking in social sphere and build further awareness,
- Help NGOs improve their organizational, institutional, managerial, financial and legal bases as well communication and human resources capacity by encouraging their participation to decision making processes, communication with the public at large, involvement in international cooperation and networks for communication and information exchange,
- Engage in cooperation with international organizations pursuing similar ends and join networks that may contribute to its functions,
- Develop methods to ensure the efficient, fair and principled use of support extended to NGOs.

Source: [www.stgm.org](http://www.stgm.org)

**Reflections and Recommendations.** While capacity building initiatives and training programs are important for developing core skills, it is the soft side of these programs which generates impact. The expression of need for capacity building programs is actually a call for more platforms which bring actors together to share experiences and skills in a supportive environment. The Civil Society Development Center (see Box 12) has incorporated this important aspect in its mission and places networking and coalition building at the center of its objectives. Some specific recommendations to consider include:

- **Number of programs:** Increase the number of support centers for advisory services and management training (communications, public relations, finance, accounting, human resources as well as fundraising, advocacy and other specific skills for CSOs) with a core function of networking and coalition building, especially in areas outside main urban centers
- **Convenings and events:** Convene forums on a regular basis, where CSOs and foundations can gather to reflect on key issues facing the sector, share experiences and perspectives and establish linkages
- **Technical infrastructure:** Establish organizations which specifically aim to build the technical infrastructure of non-profits, offering hardware and software at discounted rates, and providing other technical support

### c. Private Sector Partnerships

**Findings.** Companies appear to be increasingly aware of their role in tackling social and environmental challenges facing Turkey today. However, the CSI study reveals that only a handful actively engage in social investment activities, many of which have a stronger sponsorship angle rather than a corporate philanthropy perspective.

The CSI study indicates that CSOs are disappointed in the level of involvement and support of the private sector. Business leaders and actors are perceived to be very rarely engaged in civil society activities (62%). Companies are perceived to have no (22%) or very limited (63%) interest in issues regarding corporate social responsibility (CSR). Although CSOs are supportive of increased cooperation, they sense that companies use projects to benefit from publicity and marketing. The media review analysis reveals 47 out of a total 2041 items, a majority of which were related to corporate promotion of projects. Additional research conducted as part of the CSI study to specifically examine CSR activities of Turkey's top 10 companies (according to revenue) confirms that very few companies make a concerted effort to be transparent in reporting their CSR activities to the public. Other studies show that public relations companies (often times tasked with designing and implementing social responsibility projects) also feel their clients should be more strategic about the way they invest and carry out projects (Bikmen, 2004).

**Reflections and Recommendations:** A booming economy with an average of 7% annual growth over the past years, combined with lower corporate taxes and greater global partnerships suggests that CSR and corporate philanthropy should quickly

#### BOX 13. CASE: CORPORATE VOLUNTEER COUNCIL

The mission of the Corporate Volunteer Council is to harness the human capital and expertise of the private sector and channel it to strengthen civil society in Turkey, promote employee volunteering, and create partnerships between the private and non profit sector. CVC creates and promotes standards for partnerships in voluntary projects with civil society organizations and helps build the capacity of companies to create and manage employee volunteering programs.

##### Members of the Corporate Volunteer Council:



Source: [www.osgd.org](http://www.osgd.org)

become a priority for companies in Turkey. Turkey also has a fairly significant SME (Small and Medium Size Enterprise) sector, which is by and large absent from CSR and corporate philanthropy initiatives. Both larger companies and SMEs would benefit from greater exposure and training on how to formulate and carry out social investment initiatives and build effective partnerships with CSOs (See Box 13).

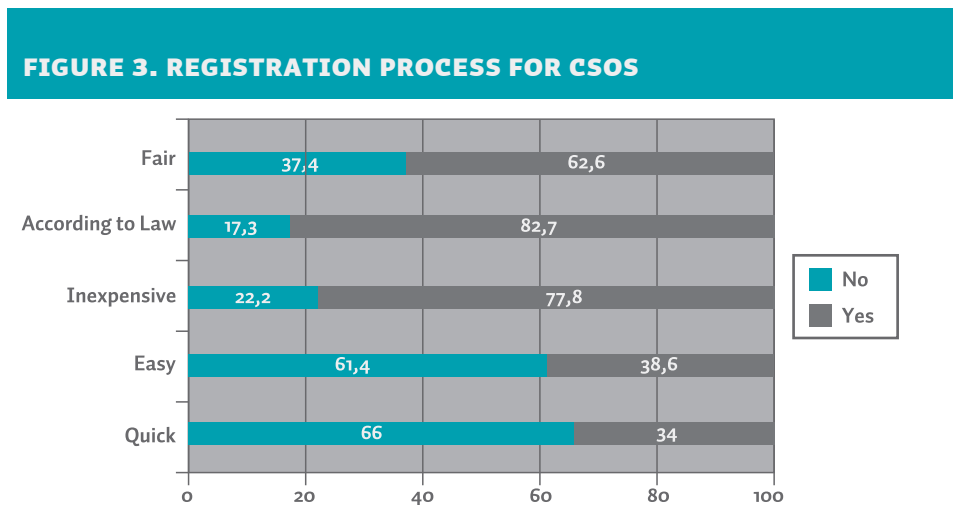
Recent literature also suggests companies can be doing more about social problems, and move beyond the typical stereotyped roles with CSOs as the noble altruistic problem solver and businesses as self-serving inherently destructive outfits (Kramer and Kania, 2006). Companies in Turkey, regardless of size, would benefit from taking a more offensive, proactive approach to raising awareness around critical issues and using more of their value – beyond project funding- to push change forward. The following recommendations are worthy of consideration:

- **Building capacity:** Corporates should look to build internal expertise around CSR and corporate philanthropy, and adopting a common code of ethics and standards for social projects, clear strategies and transparent reporting
- **Informed giving:** Corporates would benefit from obtaining more information about specific social sectors and needs to identify initiatives with greatest potential for impact.
- **Grantmaking:** Corporates should place their criteria and selection process clearly on their websites and in their documents, and list grant recipients and project partners in their public materials
- **New mechanisms:** Corporates could also benefit from diversifying the mode of contributions (employee giving, volunteering, etc.) instead of focusing only on joint projects which can be more costly and time consuming for staff

#### d. Legal Frameworks, Government Cooperation and Support

**Findings.** This was one of the more dominant themes in studies assessing foundation and associations’ activities in Turkey.

According to the CSI study, CSOs are cautiously optimistic about conditions regarding the legal environment for civil society. According to the CSI study, a majority of respondents claim that the registration process of CSOs is generally fair, and inexpensive (Figure 3, TUSEV, 2006). However, a significant percentage still considers the process to be too slow and complicated, mainly due to vague language of regulations which increase discretionary powers and implementation by government authorities.



The same study reveals that government continues to meddle with CSO affairs and activities (36% report these are somewhat common, 33% frequent). Freedom of assembly is among the most important problems. Among the most common examples cited were interferences in organizing protests and/or boycotts, especially for trade unions. The media review highlighted several news items related to police raids of association offices, arrest and assault of protesters, and attempts to shut down the trade union of educators during an advocacy campaign.

Looking specifically to the foundations study, an overwhelming 65% considered legal regulations to be an obstacle in their operations- from establishment, asset management, fundraising, to international relationships and taxation (Carkoglu, 2006). However, at the time the studies were published (TUSEV,2006), a new law on foundations was accepted by the Turkish Parliamentary Assembly and pending Presidential approval. The new law by and large addresses most of the concerns of existing foundations, yet to what degree it will create incentives for new foundations is not as clear. However, both foundations and associations continue to express concerns with tax legislation (see Box 14) which creates significant limitations on benefits for their organizations and donors.

Restrictive legal frameworks and a climate of distrust have done little to encourage cooperation among the public and civil society sectors. Both studies provide a great deal of insight regarding cooperation between government and civil society organizations. However approximately 30% of foundations surveyed report cooperation with government and government agencies (at the provincial and local levels), mainly in areas of education (schools, scholarships) social and cultural activities and religion (needs of the Mosques, which are regulated by the Mufti or local religious authorities' office of the government) (Carkoglu, 2006, see Table 4 in Annex B). In the CSI study, civil society organizations report more limited relationships with the state (62%). Focus group participants attribute this to the lack of trust and information exchange between civil society and State. The State is viewed as favoring economic-based CSOs (e.g. business councils) in dialogue, which is confirmed by the

#### BOX 14. FISCAL BENEFITS FOR FOUNDATIONS AND ASSOCIATIONS IN TURKEY

Associations and foundations are exempt from corporate and income tax, but are subject to all other taxes including Value Added Tax (VAT). They are permitted to establish profit-making entities, but this income is subject to corporate and income tax. Tax exemption status (known as public benefit status) is available upon application to regulatory officials and subsequent approval of the Council of Ministers. Regulatory bodies, procedures and criteria vary for foundations and associations (the process is currently far more complicated and cumbersome for foundations). Donations made to associations and foundations with this status are allowed a tax deduction (up to 5% of total turnover in a calendar year, 10% if the organization is in a developing region of the country). However, donations made directly to most government agencies are allowed a 100% deduction. This highlights a significant bias in raising donations between private and public foundations.

Tax advantages an important consideration in making a donation:	73%
Amount of donation eligible for deduction:	5% of annual taxable income
Number of foundations with tax benefit status*:	229 (7% of total)
Number of associations with tax benefit status*:	481 (1% of total)

Source: Carkoglu 2006, and Foundations Directorate\*, Ministry of Interior\*, 2007 and [www.egitimdestek.meb.gov.tr](http://www.egitimdestek.meb.gov.tr)

media analysis: trade unions and business associations received the most coverage in news items related to dialogue with the State.

**Reflections and Recommendations.** Restrictive legislation and excessive government oversight have long been impediments to the development of the third sector in Turkey. A recent wave of reforms and new programs to promote cooperation and dialogue with government authorities are a welcome respite. Associations have a greater sense of relief as compared to foundations, due to the new law in 2004 which greatly improved conditions for existing associations as well as eased the process for establishing new organizations (TUSEV, 2004). Although a new draft law on foundations is pending in parliament (as of January 2007), the current law is a significant burden.

A draft ‘compact’ including principles of cooperation and policy dialogue has inspired greater hopes for furthering relationships (see [www.skip.org.tr](http://www.skip.org.tr)). While these efforts are still in early stages, foundations and associations are increasingly optimistic about the future. However, these efforts must move beyond good will to action. Some suggestions for furthering legal reforms and government cooperation include:

- **Monitoring implementation:** Encouraging a more active monitoring role for both civil society organizations (as watchdogs) and government officials (as regulators) to ensure fair and standard implementation of the law
- **Legislative review:** Developing an ‘open draft’ policy so that civil society organizations can review, and provide inputs on draft laws
- **Frameworks and Compacts:** Creating clear frameworks for cooperation with open and transparent procedures for grants and tenders
- **Capability of Government:** Increasing the capability and quality of government officials working in regulatory departments (especially audit) to ensure that civil society organizations are informed and guided based on best practice
- **Reforms:** Revising tax laws to provide better incentives for donors, and changing certain provisions in Law 5072 and other laws which create obstacles for state cooperation with civil society organizations

## Conclusion

Taken together, these studies shed light on broadening philanthropic and civic engagement of individuals, and strengthening the third sector in pursuit of social change and development. This report highlights several key issues and recommendations which can ultimately unleash new approaches and lead to innovative initiatives.

Although individual patterns of giving indicate a strong preference for individual assistance, greater outreach of civil society organizations in the form of raising funds, recruiting members and volunteers may lead to new prospects for broader and more diverse involvement from citizens.

In light of several challenges facing the third sector, new mechanisms such as community foundations and other intermediary organizations may serve an important role in mobilizing resources, engaging donors, convening stakeholders thus increasing the future viability of associations and foundations.

Ultimately, moving the sector forward is a responsibility which rests on the shoulders of many actors, public, private and non-profit, each of whom have an essential part to play in this important endeavour. Yet the first and most important step is to create opportunities to further deliberate the implications of these key findings, reflections and recommendations, incorporate these issues onto the broader public agenda, and use the outcomes as a roadmap for future initiatives.



## Annex A

# 1. Philanthropy in Turkey: Citizens, Foundations and the Pursuit of Social Justice

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Fatoş Gökşen (Koc University)- A Qualitative Profile of Foundations in Turkey.

Ali Çarkoğlu (Sabanci University)- Trends in Individual Giving and Foundation Practices in Turkey.

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## Context and Conceptual Framework

Charity in its traditional sense offers only short term solutions to immediate needs, whereas social justice philanthropy addresses the root causes of problems, often tackling issues of inequality and the distribution of power. While there will always be a role for charity as a remedy for basic and immediate needs, intractable problems such as poverty and inequality require comprehensive solutions and strategies. Foundations, with their resources, flexibility, leadership, and initiative have the potential to push certain frontiers, experiment with new ideas and approaches, and mobilize collective action towards the public good. The following definition, taken from the Independent Sector, sheds further light on the shapes and forms of **social justice philanthropy (see Box 15)**. A more recent study on this subject was conducted by The National Committee for Responsive Philanthropy (2005).

Heightened concerns that only a dearth of funds are reaching organizations aiming to tackle social justice concerns has led the Ford Foundation, among other leading foundations, to make this subject a priority in the US and internationally. Among Ford's several objectives to promote social justice philanthropy, one is to 'legitimize social justice philanthropy by developing a stronger analytic capacity and literature on the field'<sup>6</sup>.

*Philanthropy in Turkey* is part of a Ford Foundation initiative to examine social justice philanthropy in Muslim societies. Turkey was one of the six countries (others being Indonesia, Egypt, Tanzania, India, and the Muslim community in the UK) to concurrently undertake this research (during 2004) which aimed to 1) Examine

<sup>6</sup> *The Ford Foundation Report, The Social Justice Gap*, Christopher Harris, Summer 2003

motivations and patterns for individual giving and foundations' allocation of resources and 2) Assess the extent to which these funds were allocated for social justice causes.

Prof. Abdullahi An'Naim of Emory University provided the intellectual leadership for the initiative, which aimed to "explore the ways of mobilizing, organizing and facilitating philanthropic activities in Islamic societies in support of local social justice initiatives, so as to promote sustainable material and human resources of Islamic societies for the empowerment of internal initiatives for social change and broader popular participation in development" (An-Na'im and Halim, 2003, p:1).

The Turkish study narrowed this line of questioning to answer the following areas:

- Philanthropic giving patterns exhibited by the general public; how much is being donated, through what mechanisms, for what causes
- Attitudinal factors affecting individuals' inclinations and patterns of giving such as religiosity, helpfulness and social equality trust, and
- Profile of the foundation sector in Turkey; their management and financial structure, relationships with beneficiaries and the state.

### BOX 15. DEFINITION OF SOCIAL JUSTICE PHILANTHROPY

Social justice philanthropy is the granting of philanthropic contributions to nonprofit organizations that work for structural change in order to increase the opportunity of those who are the least well off politically, economically and socially.

It includes the following broad categories of activities:

1. Researching root causes of social problems (like poverty, its implications, discrimination, lack of access to politics, public policymaking and the economy).
2. Communicating and disseminating this information to the public, with a particular emphasis to reach those who are direct victims of social problems.
3. Strengthening new or existing social movements that work for social, political and economic equity through:
  - Grassroots activism through the mobilization of disadvantaged and disenfranchised groups;
  - Creating networks or alliances among social justice groups;
  - Community organizing toward increasing opportunity and redistributing socio-economic power;
  - Technical assistance – including broad development, inclusion of constituencies and democratic funding processes – for social justice nonprofits;
  - Economic development that increases the socio-economic opportunities of disadvantaged and disenfranchised populations;
  - Labor organizing that increases the rights and opportunities of disadvantaged and disenfranchised groups;
  - Environmental causes that ensure that disadvantaged groups are not disproportionately affected by harmful environmental practices,
  - Peace and reconciliation programs that seek to understand and address the causes of conflict;
  - Advocacy and lobbying to enact changes in government policies, regulations, and programs affecting disadvantaged populations.
4. Protecting and enhancing the legal rights of those who are marginalized in society or discriminated against.

Source: *Independent Sector*, [www.independentsector.org](http://www.independentsector.org)

## Overview of Methodology<sup>7</sup>

The particular nature of the Turkish philanthropic landscape necessitated a far-reaching research effort in order to be able to provide a comprehensive layout of the sector. Historical roots, Islamic traditions, legal frameworks under transition, and current practices by individuals and foundations combine to form the unique setting of Turkish philanthropy today. The research team formed by TUSEV included four leading academicians, each of which conducted specific research (during 2004) and authored chapters for this publication:

Murat Çizakça (Bahcesehir University)- *Economic Dimensions of Foundations in the Ottoman Era*

**Method:** Literature review

Davut Aydın (Anadolu University)- *Foundations in the Republican Era: A Historic Overview and Financial Analysis of Tax-Exempt/ Public Benefit Foundations in Turkey.*

**Method:** Assessment of financial records of 135 public benefit foundations in Turkey

Fatos Gökşen (Koc University)- *A Qualitative Profile of Foundations in Turkey.* **Method:** Structured interviews with 33 foundation managers across Turkey

Ali Çarkoğlu (Sabanci University)- *Trends in Individual Giving and Foundation Practices in Turkey.*

**Method:** Public opinion survey with 1,536 individuals, face-to-face survey with 452 foundation managers across Turkey

<sup>7</sup> For more detail on survey methods, statistical design, samples please refer to the full publication [www.tusev.org.tr](http://www.tusev.org.tr)

# Annex A

## 2. Civil Society in Turkey: An Era of Transition

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World Bank Youth Voice Project Group)  
Hakan Gümüş (Turkish Youth Council,  
AEGEE-Ankara)  
Neslihan Tombul (Education Volunteers  
Foundation Board Member, Bank of New  
York Director)  
Murat elikkan (Helsinki Citizens  
Assembly)  
Nurhan Yentürk (Bilgi University NGO  
Training Programme)  
Ömer aha (Fatih University and Civil  
Society Journal Editor)  
Pinar İlkkaracan (New Ways- Women for  
Women’s Human Rights)  
Sunay Demircan (Civil Society  
Development Center)  
Şeyhmus Diken (Diyarbakır Art Center)  
Şentürk Uzun (Department of  
Associations, Ministry of Interior)

### Project Design and Methodology

CIVICUS World Alliance for Civic  
Participation

### Project Donors

Chrest Foundation, USA  
Charities Aid Foundation, UK  
CIVICUS World Alliance for Civic  
Participation  
TUSEV

### Civil Society Forum Sponsors

Open Society Institute of Turkey  
Henrich Böll Stiftung of Turkey  
İstanbul Bilgi University

## Context and Research Framework

‘Civil Society in Turkey: An Era of Transition’ presents findings the first comprehensive and internationally comparative study on the state of civil society in Turkey. The analytic framework is based on four main dimensions (structure, environment, values, and impact) and 74 corresponding indicators<sup>8</sup>:

- The **structure** of civil society (e.g. number of members, extent of giving and volunteering, number and features of umbrella organizations and civil society infrastructure, human and financial resources);
- The external **environment** in which civil society exists and functions (e.g. legislative, political, cultural and economic context, relationship between civil society and the state as well as the private sector);
- The **values** practiced and promoted within the civil society arena (e.g. democracy, tolerance or protection of the environment) and
- The **impact** of activities pursued by civil society actors (e.g. public policy impact, empowerment of people, meeting societal needs).

This study was undertaken as part of the Civil Society Index (CSI) project, developed by CIVICUS World Alliance for Civic Participation. The CSI applies a conceptual and analytic framework and data gathering methodology. The project team (National Index Team) was led and managed by TUSEV, with the inputs of a National Advisory Group (NAG).

Table 2 presents the type of CSOs (and reflective percentage) covered in the study.<sup>9</sup>

TABLE 2. CSO TYPES	
1.	Faith-based organisations
2.	Trade unions
3.	Organisations working for the protection of human rights (e.g. community movements, social justice movements, peace movement, consumer rights groups)
4.	Social services organisations (e.g. literacy, health, education)
5.	Educational organisations (e.g. think tanks, research centres, non-profit schools)
6.	Non-profit media
7.	Women’s organizations
8.	Youth and student organisations
9.	Organizations working for the socio-economically disadvantaged groups (eg. the poor, homeless, refugees)
10.	Professional organisations (e.g. employees’ federations, business federations and chambers)
11.	Community level groups (eg. parents associations)
12.	Economically oriented organizations (cooperatives, credit unions)
13.	Ethnic, racial and traditional organisations
14.	Organisations for the protection of the environment
15.	Cultural organizations
16.	Other recreational CSOs and sports clubs
17.	Grantmaking organizations
18.	Networks/federations/support centers for CSOs

## Overview of Methodology<sup>10</sup>

The methodology included a comprehensive set of data gathering activities, conducted between 2004-2005:

- **Secondary sources:** A literature review of existing studies and research projects on civil society and various related subjects and synthesized in an overview report;

<sup>8</sup> Please see Annex D for detailed explanation of indicators.

<sup>9</sup> For more on methodology and demographics please see full study.

<sup>10</sup> For more detail regarding methodology please refer to full publication at [www.step.org.tr](http://www.step.org.tr)

- **Regional stakeholder survey:** Representatives from CSOs, government, business and other stakeholders were surveyed in seven selected regions. A total of 222 persons were contacted and 132 questionnaires were completed;
- **Regional stakeholder consultations:** In the same seven regions, survey respondents were invited to participate in a day-long discussion on the results of the survey and conduct a SWOT analysis of civil society in Turkey. A total of 120 persons participated in the consultations;
- **Media monitoring and analysis:** Nine media sources (3 national, 4 regional newspapers, 1 private and 1 government owned national TV news program) were monitored over a period of two months to assess coverage of civil society;
- **Case studies:** Civil society's impact on human rights, social policy and the national budgeting process were assessed through 3 case analysis reports.
- **Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR):** CSR activities of 10 leading companies in Turkey were assessed;
- **Consultative National Forum:** Almost 100 civil society representatives and other stakeholders were convened to review the outcomes of the CSI study and brainstorm action plans.

Findings from these studies were collated and synthesized by the CSI project team in a draft country report, structured along the CSI indicators, sub dimension and dimensions. The National Advisory Group was then asked give a score on a scale of 0 to 3, (0 being the lowest assessment possible and 3 the most positive) on each indicator based on the data presented in the draft country report. This exercise was developed based on a "citizen jury" approach (Jefferson Centre 2002), in which citizens come together to deliberate and make decision on a public issue, based on presented facts. The report was discussed in a national forum with almost 100 participants, where the final section: Recommendations and Actions- were developed. The final study was published in December 2006 and can be found electronically at [www.step.org.tr](http://www.step.org.tr).

## Annex B

### 1. Philanthropy in Turkey Study: Extra Tables

TABLE 3. MEMBERSHIP IN CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS							
	# of people who have some activity in the institutions	# of people who are members	# of people who are volunteers	# of people who participate in meetings of the institutions	# of people who donate to the institutions	Average donations (\$) among those who donate	Share within total donations (%)
Sports clubs	21	12	10	8	13	18	1.1
Youth associations	4	2	2	0	1	-	-
Environmental associations	3	0	1	0	2	20	0.2
Human rights associations	2	2	1	1	1	-	-
Charities	29	5	9	6	26	116	14.8
Religious institutions (mosque building etc)	130	9	30	16	123	60	36.9
Workers unions	11	9	3	2	6	10	0.3
Urban development and solidarity associations	13	7	4	3	11	60	3.4
Chambers of professions	19	15	4	4	10	48	2.4
Arts, culture and folklore associations	4	2	2	1	2	26	0.2
Township Associations	6	4	1	1	6	21	0.6
Religious community institutions	7	0	6	5	7	13	0.4
School construction and school family associations	41	9	6	10	34	50	8.3
Health/Hospital development associations	10	0	1	1	8	30	1.2
Political parties	37	31	15	12	6	69	1.9
Womens associations	4	3	2	3	1	25	0.1
Development cooperatives	5	2	2	1	2	58	0.7
Türk Hava Kurumu (Turkish Aerospace Agency)	72	0	0	0	72	11	4.0
Kızılay (Red Crescent)	28	2	0	0	27	13	1.8
TEMA (Foundation for Combatting Soil Erosion, for Reforestation and the Protection of Natural Habitats)	7	1	4	2	5	9	0.2
Çocuk Esirgeme Kurumu (Child Protection Agency)	8	0	0	2	7	373	13.7
Other	28	9	9	5	19	79	7.6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Carkoğlu, 2006.

## Annex B

### 2. Cooperation with the State

<b>TABLE 4. COOPERATION WITH THE STATE (%)</b>					
	Municipality	Governor's office	Provincial Governor's office	Mufti's office	Office of the Provincial Education Administration
Currently cooperates	32.5	29.2	18.8	9.1	32.5
<b>Areas of cooperation</b>					
Provision of scholarships, education etc.	6.0	11.7	8.2	3.3	53.5
Exchange of information	6.0	10.4	8.2	3.3	4.7
Infrastructure services	6.0	1.3	-	-	-
Real estate, registration of real estate etc.	12.0	2.6	-	3.3	1.2
Environmental and traffic arrangements	8.0	2.6	2.0	3.3	1.2
Foodstuff provision	2.0	1.3	-	-	-
Official correspondence, permits etc.	8.0	15.6	22.4	3.3	9.3
Socio-cultural activities	17.0	15.6	20.4	13.3	14.0
Various issues pertaining to aid provision	11.0	13.0	8.2	10.0	3.5
Administration, project and organisational issues	14.0	15.6	14.3	13.3	3.5
Various needs of the Mosque	-	-	-	33.3	-
Other	10.0	10.4	16.3	13.3	9.3
	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Carkoglu, 2006



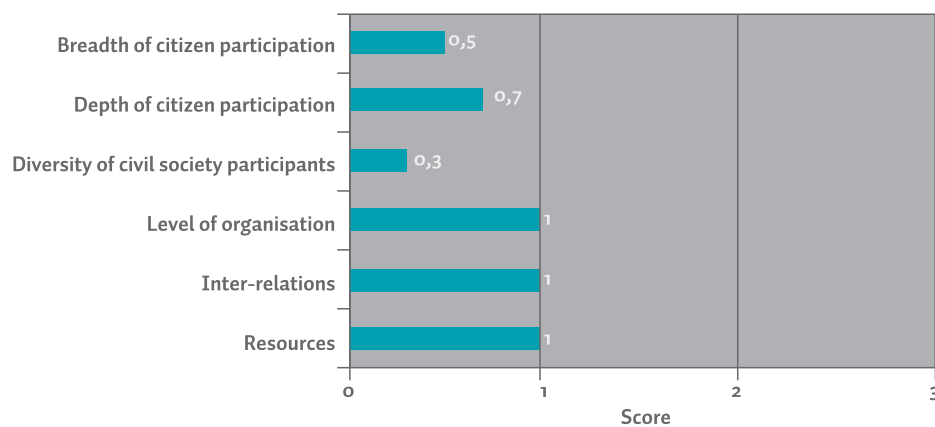
## Annex C

### Civil Society Index: Dimension Detail

Below is a summary of each dimension analyzed in depth in the CSI study. The full report can be accessed at [www.step.org.tr](http://www.step.org.tr).

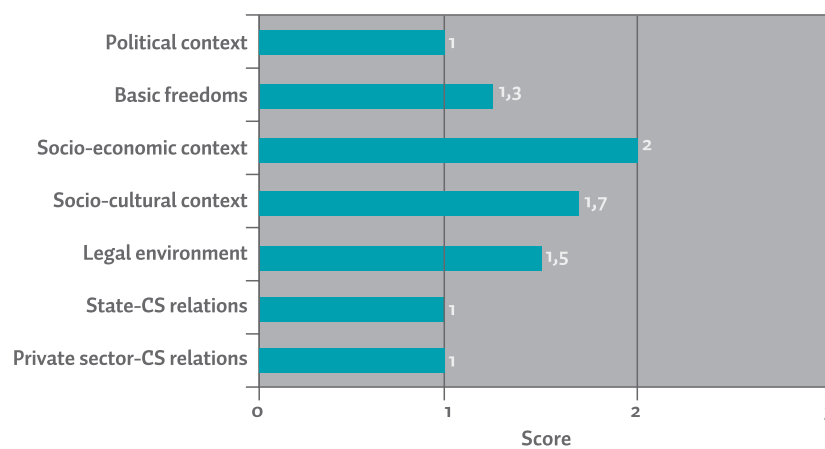
In terms of a brief discussion of the main dimensions, the **structure** of civil society in Turkey faces greatest limitations. This is particularly apparent given *the narrow depth and breadth of civic participation, inadequate skills and resources of CSOs, and undeveloped linkages among CSOs*. Relative to structure, other dimensions scored almost twice as high, yet still relatively low on the scale of 0 to 3.

**FIGURE 1. STRUCTURE DIMENSION**



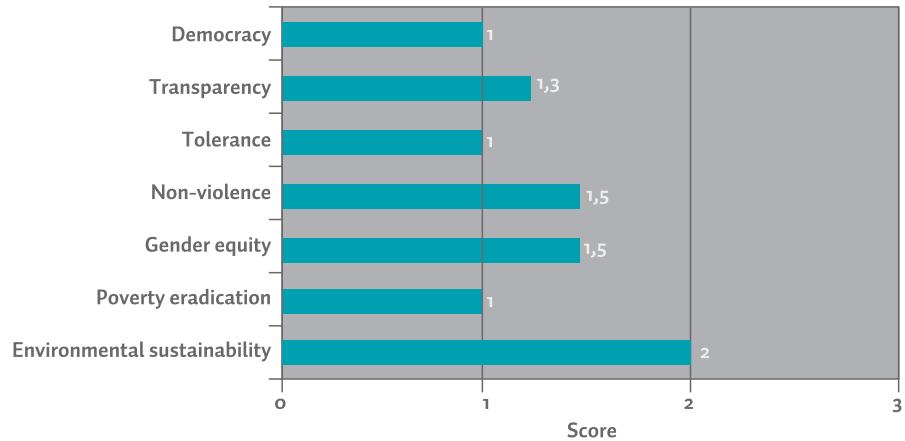
The **environment** within which civil society operates is ostensibly hindered by a *lack of adherence to rule of law, corruption and highly centralized state administration as well as undeveloped linkages between state-civil society and private sector-civil society*. However, recent reforms suggest a progressively more enabling **legal framework** for CSOs and expanded *civic rights and liberties*.

**FIGURE 2. ENVIRONMENT DIMENSION**



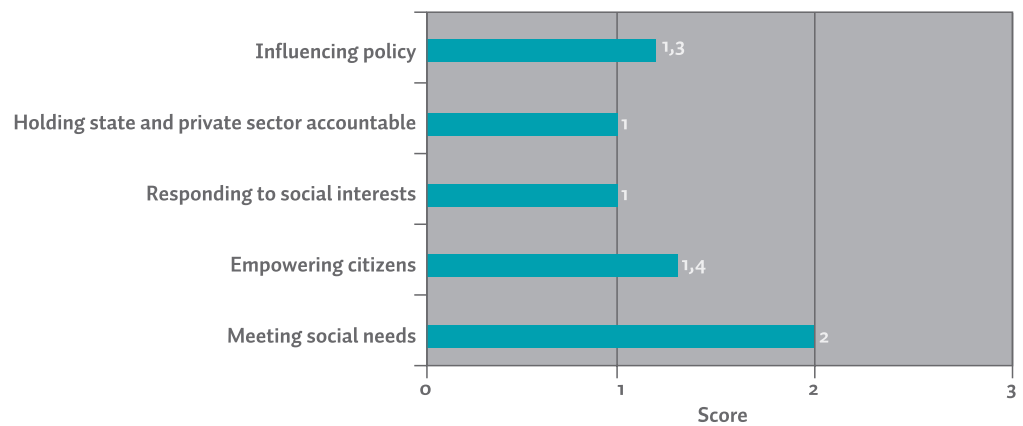
The **values** dimension reveals a limited adoption of practices such as *tolerance, democratic practices and good governance* within CSOs and limited actions to promote *poverty eradication*. However, these limitations are balanced by civil society’s strength in promoting *gender equity, non-violence* and *environmental sustainability*.

**FIGURE 3. VALUES DIMENSION**



Finally, the **impact** dimension yields a rather low score; partly as a result of limitations on CSO advocacy initiatives (due to state interference), as well as lack of civil society activities in *holding the state and private sector accountable and responding to social interests*. These limitations however, are balanced by a particularly strong role in *meeting societal needs, empowering citizens and increasing level of engagement around policy issues*.

**FIGURE 4. VALUES DIMENSION**



# Annex D

## CSI Scoring Matrix

Bolded text in the matrix reflect the scores that determined the results of the CSI diamond. Scores for each dimension (Structure, Environment, Values and Impact) were obtained by averaging sub-dimension scores, which were in turn obtained by averaging respective indicator scores. The indicators that do not have bolded boxes were not scored due to lack of data (1.1.5. Collective Community Action, 3.5.2 Gender Equitable Practices within CSOs, 4.4.5 Building Social Capital and 4.5.3 Meeting needs of disadvantaged groups).

### 1 – STRUCTURE (SCORE: 0.9)

#### 1.1 - Breadth of citizen participation

**Description:** How widespread is citizen involvement in civil society? What proportion of citizens engages in civil society activities?

##### 1.1.1 - Non-partisan political action (Score: 0.4)

**Description:** What percentage of people have ever undertaken any form of non-partisan political action (e.g. written a letter to a newspaper, signed a petition, attended a demonstration)?

A very small minority (less than 10%).	Score 0
A minority (10% to 30%)	Score 1
A significant proportion (31% to 65%)	Score 2
A large majority (more than 65%)	Score 3

##### 1.1.2 - Charitable giving

**Description:** What percentage of people donate to charity on a regular basis?

A very small minority (less than 10%)	Score 0
A minority (10% to 30%)	Score 1
A significant proportion (31% to 65%)	Score 2
A large majority (more than 65%)	Score 3

##### 1.1.3 - CSO membership

**Description:** What percentage of people belong to at least one CSO?

A small minority (less than 30%)	Score 0
A minority (30% to 50%)	Score 1
A majority (51% to 65%)	Score 2
A large majority (more than 65%)	Score 3

##### 1.1.4 - Volunteering

**Description:** What percentage of people undertake volunteer work on a regular basis (at least once a year)?

<b>A very small minority (less than 10%)</b>	<b>Score 0</b>
A small minority (10% to 30%)	Score 1
<b>A minority (31% to 50%)</b>	<b>Score 2</b>
A majority (more than 50%)	Score 3

### 1.1.5 - Collective community action

**Description:** What percentage of people have participated in a collective community action within the last year (e.g. attended a community meeting, participated in a community-organised event or a collective effort to solve a community problem)?

<b>A small minority (less than 30%)</b>	<b>Score 0</b>
A minority (30% -50%)	Score 1
<b>A majority (51% to 65%)</b>	<b>Score 2</b>
A large majority (more than 65%)	Score 3

### 1.2 - Depth of citizen participation (Score: 0.7)

**Description:** How deep/meaningful is citizen participation in civil society? How frequently/extensively do people engage in civil society activities?

#### 1.2.1 - Charitable giving

**Description:** How much (i.e. what percentage of personal income) do people who give to charity on a regular basis donate, on average, per year?

<b>Less than 1%</b>	<b>Score 0</b>
1% to 2%	Score 1
<b>2.1% to 3%</b>	<b>Score 2</b>
More than 3%	Score 3

#### 1.2.2 - Volunteering

**Description:** How many hours per month, on average, do volunteers devote to volunteer work?

<b>Less than 2 hours</b>	<b>Score 0</b>
2 to 5 hours	Score 1
<b>5.1 to 8 hours</b>	<b>Score 2</b>
More than 8 hours.	Score 3

#### 1.2.3 - CSO membership

**Description:** What percentage of CSO members belong to more than one CSO?

<b>A small minority (less than 30%)</b>	<b>Score 0</b>
A minority (30% to 50%)	Score 1
<b>A majority (51% to 65%)</b>	<b>Score 2</b>
A large majority (more than 65%)	Score 3

### 1.3 - Diversity of civil society participants (Score: 1)

**Description:** How diverse/representative is the civil society arena? Do all social groups participate equitably in civil society? Are any groups dominant or excluded?

### 1.3.1 - CSO membership

**Description:** To what extent do CSOs represent all significant social groups (e.g. women, rural dwellers, poor people and minorities)?

Significant social groups are absent / excluded from CSOs.	Score 0
Significant social groups are largely absent from CSOs.	Score 1
Significant social groups are under-represented in CSOs.	Score 2
CSOs equitably represent all social groups. No group is noticeably under-represented.	Score 3

### 1.3.2 - CSO leadership

**Description:** To what extent is there diversity in CSO leadership? To what extent does CSO leadership represent all significant social groups (e.g. women, rural dwellers, poor people, and minorities)?

Significant social groups are absent / excluded from CSO leadership roles.	Score 0
Significant social groups are largely absent from CSO leadership roles.	Score 1
Significant social groups are under-represented in CSO leadership roles.	Score 2
CSO leadership equitably represents all social groups. No group is noticeably under-represented.	Score 3

### 1.3.3 Distribution of CSOs

**Description:** How are CSOs distributed throughout the country?

CSOs are highly concentrated in the major urban centres.	Score 0
CSOs are largely concentrated in urban areas.	Score 1
CSOs are present in all but the most remote areas of the country.	Score 2
CSOs are present in all areas of the country.	Score 3

## 1.4. - Level of organisation (Score: 1)

**Description:** How well-organised is civil society? What kind of infrastructure exists for civil society?

### 1.4.1 - Existence of CSO umbrella bodies

**Description:** What percentage of CSOs belong to a federation or umbrella body of related organisations?

A small minority (less than 30%)	Score 0
A minority (30% to 50%)	Score 1
A majority (51% to 70%)	Score 2
A large majority (more than 70%)	Score 3

### 1.4.2 - Effectiveness of CSO umbrella bodies

**Description:** How effective do CSO stakeholders judge existing federations or umbrella bodies to be in achieving their defined goals?

Completely ineffective (or non-existent)	Score 0
Largely ineffective	Score 1
Somewhat effective	Score 2
Effective	Score 3

### 1.4.3 - Self-regulation

**Description:** Are there efforts among CSOs to self-regulate? How effective and enforceable are existing self-regulatory mechanisms? What percentage of CSOs abide by a collective code of conduct (or some other form of self-regulation)?

There are no efforts among CSOs to self-regulate.	Score 0
Preliminary efforts have been to self-regulate but only a small minority of CSOs are involved and impact is extremely limited.	Score 1
Some mechanisms for CSO self-regulation are in place but only some sectors of CSOs are involved and there is no effective method of enforcement. As a result, impact is limited.	Score 2
Mechanisms for CSO self-regulation are in place and function quite effectively. A discernible impact on CSO behaviour can be detected.	Score 3

### 1.4.4 - Support infrastructure

**Description:** What is the level of support infrastructure for civil society? How many civil society support organisations exist in the country? Are they effective?

There is no support infrastructure for civil society.	Score 0
There is very limited infrastructure for civil society.	Score 1
Support infrastructure exists for some sectors of civil society and is expanding.	Score 2
There is a well-developed support infrastructure for civil society.	Score 3

### 1.4.5 - International linkages

**Description:** What proportion of CSOs have international linkages (e.g. are members of international networks, participate in global events)?

Only a handful of "elite" CSOs have international linkages.	Score 0
A limited number of (mainly national-level) CSOs have international linkages.	Score 1
A moderate number of (mainly national-level) CSOs have international linkages.	Score 2
A significant number of CSOs from different sectors and different levels (grassroots to national) have international linkages.	Score 3

## 1.5 - Inter-relations (Score: 1)

**Description:** How strong / productive are relations among civil society actors?

### 1.5.1 - Communication

**Description:** What is the extent of communication between civil society actors?

Very little	Score 0
Limited	Score 1
Moderate	Score 2
Significant	Score 3

### 1.5.2 – Cooperation

**Description:** How much do civil society actors cooperate with each other on issues of common concern? Can examples of cross-sectoral CSO alliances/coalitions (around a specific issue or common concern) be identified?

CS actors do not cooperate with each other on issues of common concern. No examples of cross-sectoral CSO alliances/coalitions can be identified / detected.	Score 0
It is very rare that CS actors cooperate with each other on issues of common concern. Very few examples of cross-sectoral CSO alliances / coalitions can be identified / detected.	Score 1
CS actors on occasion cooperate with each other on issues of common concern. Some examples of cross-sectoral CSO alliances / coalitions can be identified / detected.	Score 2
CS actors regularly cooperate with each other on issues of common concern. Numerous examples of cross-sectoral CSO alliances / coalitions can be identified / detected.	Score 3

## 1.6 – Resources (Score: 1)

**Description:** To what extent do CSOs have adequate resources to achieve their goals?

### 1.6.1 - Financial resources

**Description:** How adequate is the level of financial resources for CSOs?

On average, CSOs suffer from a serious financial resource problem.	Score 0
On average, CSOs have inadequate financial resources to achieve their goals.	Score 1
On average, CSOs have most of the financial resources they require to achieve their defined goals.	Score 2
On average, CSOs have an adequate and secure financial resource base.	Score 3

### 1.6.2 - Human resources

**Description:** How adequate is the level of human resources for CSOs?

On average, CSOs suffer from a serious human resource problem.	Score 0
On average, CSOs have inadequate human resources to achieve their goal.	Score 1
On average, CSOs have most of the human resources they require to achieve their defined goals.	Score 2
On average, CSOs have an adequate and secure human resource base.	Score 3

### 1.6.3 - Technological and infrastructural resources

**Description:** How adequate is the level of technological and infrastructural resources for CSOs?

On average, CSOs suffer from a serious technological and infrastructural resource problem.	Score 0
On average, CSOs have inadequate technological and infrastructural resources to achieve their goals.	Score 1
On average, CSOs have most of the technological and infrastructural resources they require to achieve their defined goals.	Score 2
On average, CSOs have an adequate and secure technological and infrastructural resource base.	Score 3

## 2 - ENVIRONMENT<sup>11</sup> (SCORE: 1.4)

### 2.1 - Political context (Score: 1)

**Description:** What is the political situation in the country and its impact on civil society?

#### 2.1.1 - Political rights

**Description:** How strong are the restrictions on citizens' political rights (e.g. to participate freely in political processes, elect political leaders through free and fair elections, freely organise in political parties)?

<sup>11</sup> For most of the indicators, secondary data sources are available for a broad range of countries. For each indicator, the scores indicate how to translate the original secondary data into the 4-point scale of the CSI scoring matrix.

There are severe restrictions on the political rights of citizens. Citizens cannot participate in political processes.	Score 0
There are some restrictions on the political rights of citizens and their participation in political processes.	Score 1
Citizens are endowed with substantial political rights and meaningful opportunities for political participation. There are minor and isolated restrictions on the full freedom of citizens' political rights and their participation in political processes.	Score 2
People have the full freedom and choice to exercise their political rights and meaningfully participate in political processes.	Score 3

### 2.1.2 - Political competition

**Description:** What are the main characteristics of the party system in terms of number of parties, ideological spectrum, institutionalisation and party competition?

Single party system.	Score 0
Small number of parties based on personalism, clientelism or appealing to identity politics.	Score 1
Multiple parties, but weakly institutionalised and / or lacking ideological distinction.	Score 2
Robust, multi-party competition, with well-institutionalised and ideologically diverse parties.	Score 3

### 2.1.3 - Rule of law

**Description:** To what extent is the rule of law entrenched in the country?

There is general disregard for the law by citizens and the state.	Score 0
There is low confidence in and frequent violations of the law by citizens and the state.	Score 1
There is a moderate level of confidence in the law. Violations of the law by citizens and the state are not uncommon.	Score 2
Society is governed by fair and predictable rules, which are generally abided by.	Score 3

### 2.1.4 – Corruption

**Description:** What is the level of perceived corruption in the public sector?

High	Score 0
Substantial	Score 1
Moderate	Score 2
Low	Score 3

### 2.1.5 – State effectiveness

**Description:** To what extent is the state able to fulfil its defined functions?

The state bureaucracy has collapsed or is entirely ineffective (e.g. due to political, economic or social crisis).	Score 0
The capacity of the state bureaucracy is extremely limited.	Score 1
State bureaucracy is functional but perceived as incompetent and / or non-responsive.	Score 2
State bureaucracy is fully functional and perceived to work in the public's interests.	Score 3

### 2.1.6 – Decentralisation

**Description:** To what extent is government expenditure devolved to sub-national authorities?



<b>Sub-national share of government expenditure is less than 20.0%.</b>	<b>Score 0</b>
Sub-national share of government expenditure is between 20.0% and 34.9%.	Score 1
<b>Sub-national share of government expenditure is between 35.0% than 49.9%.</b>	<b>Score 2</b>
Sub-national share of government expenditure is more than 49.9%.	Score 3

## 2.2 - Basic freedoms and rights (Score: 1.2)

**Description:** To what extent are basic freedoms ensured by law and in practice?

### 2.2.1 - Civil liberties

**Description:** To what extent are civil liberties (e.g. freedom of expression, association, assembly) ensured by law and in practice?

<b>Civil liberties are systematically violated.</b>	<b>Score 0</b>
<b>There are frequent violations of civil liberties.</b>	<b>Score 1</b>
There are isolated or occasional violations of civil liberties.	Score 2
Civil liberties are fully ensured by law and in practice.	Score 3

### 2.2.2 - Information rights

**Description:** To what extent is public access to information guaranteed by law? How accessible are government documents to the public?

<b>No laws guarantee information rights. Citizen access to government documents is extremely limited.</b>	<b>Score 0</b>
<b>Citizen access to government documents is limited but expanding.</b>	<b>Score 1</b>
Legislation regarding public access to information is in place, but in practice, it is difficult to obtain government documents.	Score 2
Government documents are broadly and easily accessible to the public.	Score 3

### 2.2.3 - Press freedoms

**Description:** To what extent are press freedoms ensured by law and in practice?

<b>Press freedoms are systematically violated.</b>	<b>Score 0</b>
There are frequent violations of press freedoms.	Score 1
<b>There are isolated violations of press freedoms.</b>	<b>Score 2</b>
Freedom of the press is fully ensured by law and in practice.	Score 3

## 2.3 - Socio-economic context<sup>12</sup> (Score: 2)

**Description:** What is the socio-economic situation in the country and its impact on civil society?

### 2.3.1 - Socio-economic context

**Description:** How much do socio-economic conditions in the country represent a barrier to the effective functioning of civil society?

<sup>12</sup> This sub-dimension/indicator is not broken up into individual indicators to facilitate and simplify scoring. The sub-dimension/indicator consists of 8 socio-economic conditions which are of importance to civil society. The scores for this indicator are designed in such a way that they indicate how many socio-economic obstacles are there for civil society (max: 8; min: 0). The task for the NAG scoring meeting is to simply verify the number of obstacles (as identified by the secondary data) and assign the score accordingly.

<p>Social and economic conditions represent a serious barrier to the effective functioning of civil society. More than five of the following conditions are present:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Widespread poverty (e.g. more than 40% of people live on \$2 per day)</li> <li>2. (armed conflict in last 5 years)</li> <li>3. Severe ethnic and/or religious conflict</li> <li>4. Severe economic crisis (e.g. external debt is more than GNP)</li> <li>5. Severe social crisis (rate of population affected by major natural disaster over last 2 years)</li> <li>6. Severe socio-economic inequities (Gini coefficient &gt; 0.4)</li> <li>7. Pervasive adult illiteracy (over 40%)</li> <li>8. Lack of IT infrastructure (i.e. less than 5 hosts per 10,000 inhabitants)</li> </ol>	Score 0
Social and economic conditions significantly limit the effective functioning of civil society. Three, four or five of the conditions indicated are present.	Score 1
<b>Social and economic conditions somewhat limit the effective functioning of civil society. One or two of the conditions indicated are present.</b>	<b>Score 2</b>
Social and economic conditions do not represent a barrier to the effective functioning of civil society. None of the conditions indicated is present.	Score 3

## 2.4 - Socio-cultural context

**Description:** To what extent are socio-cultural norms and attitudes conducive or detrimental to civil society?

### 2.4.1 - Trust

**Description:** How much do members of society trust one another?

Relationships among members of society are characterised by mistrust (e.g. less than 10% of people score on the World Value Survey (WVS) trust indicator).	Score 0
<b>There is widespread mistrust among members of society (e.g. 10% to 30% of people score on the WVS trust indicator).</b>	<b>Score 1</b>
There is a moderate level of trust among members of society (e.g. 31% to 50% of people score on the WVS trust indicator).	Score 2
There is a high level of trust among members of society (e.g. more than 50% of people score on the WVS trust indicator).	Score 3

### 2.4.2 - Tolerance

**Description:** How tolerant are members of society?

Society is characterised by widespread intolerance (e.g. average score on WVS derived tolerance indicator is 3.0 or higher).	Score 0
<b>Society is characterised by a low level of tolerance (e.g. indicator between 2.0 and 2.9).</b>	<b>Score 1</b>
Society is characterised by a moderate level of tolerance (e.g. indicator between 1.0 and 1.9).	Score 2
Society is characterised by a high level of tolerance (e.g. indicator less than 1.0).	Score 3

### 2.4.3 - Public spiritedness<sup>13</sup>

**Description:** How strong is the sense of public spiritedness among members of society?

Very low level of public spiritedness in society (e.g. average score on WVS derived public spiritedness indicator is more than 3.5).	Score 0
Low level of public spiritedness (e.g. indicator between 2.6 and 3.5).	Score 1
Moderate level of public spiritedness (e.g. indicator between 1.5 and 2.5).	Score 2
<b>High level of public spiritedness (e.g. indicator less than 1.5).</b>	<b>Score 3</b>

<sup>13</sup> The score is derived by averaging the means for the three variables (1. claiming government benefits, 2. avoiding a fare on public transport and 3. cheating on taxes).

## 2.5 - Legal environment

**Description:** To what extent is the existing legal environment enabling or disabling to civil society?

### 2.5.1 - CSO registration<sup>14</sup>

**Description:** How supportive is the CSO registration process? Is the process (1) simple, (2) quick, (3) inexpensive, (4) following legal provisions and (5) consistently applied?

The CSO registration process is not supportive at all. Four or five of the quality characteristics are absent.	Score 0
The CSO registration is not very supportive. Two or three quality characteristics are absent.	Score 1
<b>The CSO registration process can be judged as relatively supportive. One quality characteristic is absent.</b>	<b>Score 2</b>
The CSO registration process is supportive. None of the quality characteristics is absent.	Score 3

### 2.5.2 - Allowable advocacy activities

**Description:** To what extent are CSOs free to engage in advocacy / criticize government?

CSOs are not allowed to engage in advocacy or criticise the government.	Score 0
There are excessive and / or vaguely defined constraints on advocacy activities.	Score 1
Constraints on CSOs' advocacy activities are minimal and clearly defined, such as prohibitions on political campaigning.	Score 2
CSOs are permitted to freely engage in advocacy and criticism of government.	Score 3

### 2.5.3 - Tax laws favourable to CSOs

**Description:** How favourable is the tax system to CSOs? How narrow/broad is the range of CSOs that are eligible for tax exemptions, if any? How significant are these exemptions?

The tax system impedes CSOs. No tax exemption or preference of any kind is available for CSOs.	Score 0
The tax system is burdensome to CSOs. Tax exemptions or preferences are available only for a narrow range of CSOs (e.g. humanitarian organisations) or for limited sources of income (e.g. grants or donations).	Score 1
The tax system contains some incentives favouring CSOs. Only a narrow range of CSOs is excluded from tax exemptions, preferences and/or exemptions, or preferences are available from some taxes and some activities.	Score 2
The tax system provides favourable treatment for CSOs. Exemptions or preferences are available from a range of taxes and for a range of activities, limited only in appropriate circumstances.	Score 3

### 2.5.4 - Tax benefits for philanthropy

**Description:** How broadly available are tax deductions or credits, or other tax benefits, to encourage individual and corporate giving?

No tax benefits are available (to individuals or corporations) for charitable giving.	Score 0
Tax benefits are available for a very limited set of purposes or types of organisations.	Score 1
Tax benefits are available for a fairly broad set of purposes or types of organisations.	Score 2
Significant tax benefits are available for a broad set of purposes or types of organisations.	Score 3

<sup>14</sup> This indicator combines a number of individual quality characteristics of the registration, namely whether the registration is (1) simple, (2) quick, (3) inexpensive, (4) following legal provisions and (5) consistently applied. The indicator scores are defined by how many of these five quality characteristics are existent/absent.

## 2.6 - State-civil society relations (Score: 1)

**Description:** What is the nature and quality of relations between civil society and the state?

### 2.6.1 – Autonomy

**Description:** To what extent can civil society exist and function independently of the state? To what extent are CSOs free to operate without excessive government interference? Is government oversight reasonably designed and limited to protect legitimate public interests?

The state controls civil society.	Score 0
CSOs are subject to frequent unwarranted interference in their operations.	Score 1
The state accepts the existence of an independent civil society but CSOs are subject to occasional unwarranted government interference.	Score 2
CSOs operate freely. They are subject only to reasonable oversight linked to clear and legitimate public interests.	Score 3

### 2.6.2 - Dialogue

**Description:** To what extent does the state dialogue with civil society? How inclusive and institutionalized are the terms and rules of engagement, if they exist?

There is no meaningful dialogue between civil society and the state.	Score 0
The state only seeks to dialogue with a small sub-set of CSOs on an ad hoc basis.	Score 1
The state dialogues with a relatively broad range of CSOs but on a largely ad hoc basis.	Score 2
Mechanisms are in place to facilitate systematic dialogue between the state and a broad and diverse range of CSOs.	Score 3

### 2.6.3 - Cooperation / support

**Description:** How narrow/broad is the range of CSOs that receive state resources (in the form of grants, contracts, etc.)?

The level of state resources channelled through CSOs is insignificant.	Score 0
Only a very limited range of CSOs receives state resources.	Score 1
A moderate range of CSOs receives state resources.	Score 2
The state channels significant resources to a large range of CSOs.	Score 3

## 2.7 - Private sector-civil society relations (Score: 1)

**Description:** What is the nature and quality of relations between civil society and the private sector?

### 2.7.1 - Private sector attitude

**Description:** What is the general attitude of the private sector towards civil society actors?

Generally hostile	Score 0
Generally indifferent	Score 1
Generally positive	Score 2
Generally supportive	Score 3

### 2.7.2 - Corporate social responsibility

**Description:** How developed are notions and actions of corporate social responsibility?

Major companies show no concern about the social and environmental impacts of their operations.	Score 0
Major companies pay lip service to notions of corporate social responsibility. However, in their operations they frequently disregard negative social and environmental impacts.	Score 1
Major companies are beginning to take the potential negative social and environmental impacts of their operations into account.	Score 2
Major companies take effective measures to protect against negative social and environmental impacts.	Score 3

### 2.7.3 - Corporate philanthropy<sup>15</sup>

**Description:** How narrow/broad is the range of CSOs that receive support from the private sector?

Corporate philanthropy is insignificant.	Score 0
Only a very limited range of CSOs receives funding from the private sector.	Score 1
A moderate range of CSOs receives funding from the private sector.	Score 2
The private sector channels resources to a large range of CSOs.	Score 3

## 3 - VALUES (SCORE: 1.3)

### 3.1 – Democracy (Score: 1)

**Description:** To what extent do civil society actors practice and promote democracy?

#### 3.1.1 - Democratic practices within CSOs

**Description:** To what extent do CSOs practice internal democracy? How much control do members have over decision-making? Are leaders selected through democratic elections?

A large majority (i.e. more than 75%) of CSOs do not practice internal democracy (e.g. members have little / no control over decision-making, CSOs are characterised by patronage, nepotism).	Score 0
A majority of CSOs (i.e. more than 50%) do not practice internal democracy (e.g. members have little/no control over decision-making, CSOs are characterised by patronage, nepotism).	Score 1
A majority of CSOs (i.e. more than 50%) practice internal democracy (e.g. members have significant control over decision-making; leaders are selected through democratic elections).	Score 2
A large majority of CSOs (i.e. more than 75%) practice internal democracy (e.g. members have significant control over decision-making; leaders are selected through democratic elections).	Score 3

#### 3.1.2 – Civil society actions to promote democracy

**Description:** How much does civil society actively promote democracy at a societal level?

No active role. No CS activity of any consequence in this area can be detected.	Score 0
Only a few CS activities in this area can be detected. Their visibility is low and these issues are not attributed much importance by CS as a whole.	Score 1
A number of CS activities can be detected. Broad-based support and / or public visibility of such initiatives, however, are lacking	Score 2
CS is a driving force in promoting a democratic society. CS activities in this area enjoy broad-based support and / or strong public visibility.	Score 3

<sup>15</sup> The NAG's task in scoring the indicator is to assess the significance of corporate support to civil society. Here, the score descriptions focus on two elements: (1) the overall size of corporate support to civil society and (2) the range of CSOs supported by the corporate sector. Both elements are combined in the indicator score descriptions.

### 3.2 – Transparency (Score: 1.3)

**Description:** To what extent do civil society actors practice and promote transparency?

#### 3.2.1 - Corruption within civil society

Description: How widespread is corruption within CS?

Instances of corrupt behaviour within CS are very frequent.	Score 0
Instances of corrupt behaviour within CS are frequent.	Score 1
<b>There are occasional instances of corrupt behaviour within CS.</b>	<b>Score 2</b>
Instances of corrupt behaviour within CS are very rare.	Score 3

#### 3.2.2 - Financial transparency of CSOs

**Description:** How many CSOs are financially transparent? What percentage of CSOs make their financial accounts publicly available?

A small minority of CSOs (less than 30%) make their financial accounts publicly available.	Score 0
<b>A minority of CSOs (30% -50%) make their financial accounts publicly available.</b>	<b>Score 1</b>
A small majority of CSOs (51% -65%) make their financial accounts publicly available.	Score 2
A large majority of CSOs (more than 65%) make their financial accounts publicly available.	Score 3

#### 3.2.3 – Civil society actions to promote transparency

**Description:** How much does civil society actively promote government and corporate transparency?

No active role. No CS activity of any consequence in this area can be detected.	Score 0
<b>Only a few CS activities in this area can be detected. Their visibility is low and these issues are not attributed much importance by CS as a whole.</b>	<b>Score 1</b>
A number of CS activities in this area can be detected. Broad-based support and/or public visibility of such initiatives, however, are lacking.	Score 2
CS is a driving force in demanding government and corporate transparency. CS activities in this area enjoy broad-based support and / or strong public visibility.	Score 3

### 3.3 – Tolerance (Score: 1)

**Description:** To what extent do civil society actors and organisations practice and promote tolerance?

#### 3.3.1 Tolerance within the civil society arena

**Description:** To what extent is civil society a tolerant arena?

CS is dominated by intolerant forces. The expression of only a narrow sub-set of views is tolerated.	Score 0
<b>Significant forces within civil society do not tolerate others' views without encountering protest from civil society at large.</b>	<b>Score 1</b>
There are some intolerant forces within civil society, but they are isolated from civil society at large.	Score 2
Civil society is an open arena where the expression of all viewpoints is actively encouraged. Intolerant behaviour is strongly denounced by civil society at large.	Score 3

#### 3.3.2 – Civil society actions to promote tolerance

**Description:** How much does civil society actively promote tolerance at a societal level?

No active role. No CS activity of any consequence in this area can be detected.	Score 0
Only a few CS activities in this area can be detected. Their visibility is low and these issues are not attributed much importance by CS as a whole.	Score 1
A number of CS activities in this area can be detected. Broad-based support and/or public visibility of such initiatives, however, are lacking.	Score 2
CS is a driving force in promoting a tolerant society. CS activities in this area enjoy broad-based support and / or strong public visibility.	Score 3

### 3.4 - Non-violence (Score: 1.5)

**Description:** To what extent do civil society actors practice and promote non-violence?

#### 3.4.1 - Non-violence within the civil society arena

**Description:** How widespread is the use of violent means (such as damage to property or personal violence) among civil society actors to express their interests in the public sphere?

Significant mass-based groups within CS use violence as the primary means of expressing their interests.	Score 0
Some isolated groups within CS regularly use violence to express their interests without encountering protest from civil society at large.	Score 1
<b>Some isolated groups within CS occasionally resort to violent actions, but are broadly denounced by CS at large.</b>	<b>Score 2</b>
There is a high level of consensus within CS regarding the principle of non-violence. Acts of violence by CS actors are extremely rare and strongly denounced.	Score 3

#### 3.4.2 – Civil society actions to promote non-violence and peace

**Description:** How much does civil society actively promote a non-violent society? For example, how much does civil society support the non-violent resolution of social conflicts and peace? Address issues of violence against women, child abuse, violence among youths etc.?

No active role. No CS activity of any consequence in this area can be detected. Some CS actions actually contribute to societal violence.	Score 0
Only a few CS activities in this area can be detected. Their visibility is low and these issues are not attributed much importance by CS as a whole.	Score 1
A number of CS activities in this area can be detected. Broad-based support and / or public visibility of such initiatives, however, are lacking.	Score 2
CS is a driving force in promoting a non-violent society. CS actions in this area enjoy broad-based support and / or strong public visibility	Score 3

### 3.5 - Gender equity (Score: 1.5)

**Description:** To what extent do civil society actors practice and promote gender equity?

#### 3.5.1 - Gender equity within the civil society arena

**Description:** To what extent is civil society a gender equitable arena?

Women are excluded from civil society leadership roles.	Score 0
Women are largely absent from civil society leadership roles.	Score 1
Women are under-represented in civil society leadership positions.	Score 2
Women are equitably represented as leaders and members of CS.	Score 3

### 3.5.2 - Gender equitable practices within CSOs

**Description:** How much do CSOs practice gender equity? What percentage of CSOs with paid employees have policies in place to ensure gender equity?

A small minority (less than 20%)	Score 0
A minority (20%-50%)	Score 1
<b>A small majority (51%-65%)</b>	<b>Score 2</b>
A large majority (more than 65%)	Score 3

### 3.5.3 – Civil society actions to promote gender equity

**Description:** How much does civil society actively promote gender equity at the societal level?

No active role. No CS activity of any consequence in this area can be detected. Some CS actions actually contribute to gender inequity.	Score 0
Only a few CS activities in this area can be detected. Their visibility is low and these issues are not attributed much importance by CS as a whole.	Score 1
<b>A number of CS activities in this area can be detected. Broad-based support and / or public visibility of such initiatives, however, are lacking.</b>	<b>Score 2</b>
CS is a driving force in promoting a gender equitable society. CS activities in this area enjoy broad-based support and / or strong public visibility.	Score 3

### 3.6 - Poverty eradication (Score: 1)

**Description:** To what extent do civil society actors promote poverty eradication?

#### 3.6.1 – Civil society actions to eradicate poverty

**Description:** To what extent does civil society actively seek to eradicate poverty?

No active role. No CS activity of any consequence in this area can be detected. Some CS actions serve to sustain existing economic inequities.	Score 0
Only a few CS activities in this area can be detected. Their visibility is low and these issues are not attributed much importance by CS as a whole.	Score 1
A number of CS activities in this area can be detected. Broad-based support and / or public visibility of such initiatives, however, are lacking.	Score 2
CS is a driving force in the struggle to eradicate poverty. CS activities in this area enjoy broad-based support and / or strong public visibility.	Score 3

### 3.7 - Environmental sustainability (Score: 2)

**Description:** To what extent do civil society actors practice and promote environmental sustainability?

#### 3.7.1 – Civil society actions to sustain the environment

**Description:** How much does civil society actively seek to sustain the environment?

No active role. No CS activity of any consequence in this area can be detected. Some CS actions serve to reinforce unsustainable practices.	Score 0
Only a few CS activities in this area can be detected. Their visibility is low and these issues are not attributed much importance by CS as a whole.	Score 1
<b>A number of CS activities in this area can be detected. Broad-based support and / or public visibility of such initiatives, however, are lacking.</b>	<b>Score 2</b>
CS is a driving force in protecting the environment. CS activities in this area enjoy broad-based support and / or strong public visibility.	Score 3



## 4 - IMPACT (SCORE: 1.3)

### 4.1 - Influencing public policy (Score: 1.3)

**Description:** How active and successful is civil society in influencing public policy?

#### 4.1.1 - Human Rights Impact

**Description:** How active and successful is civil society in influencing public policy in the area of human rights (freedom of speech)?

No CS activity of any consequence in this area can be detected.	Score 0
CS activity in this area is very limited and there is no discernible impact.	Score 1
<b>Civil society is active in this area, but impact is limited.</b>	<b>Score 2</b>
Civil society plays an important role. Examples of significant success / impact can be detected.	Score 3

#### 4.1.2 - Social Policy Impact

**Description:** How active and successful is civil society in influencing public policy in the area of social policies (unemployment)?

No CS activity of any consequence in this area can be detected.	Score 0
<b>CS activity in this area is very limited and there is no discernible impact.</b>	<b>Score 1</b>
Civil society is active in this area, but impact is limited.	Score 2
Civil society plays an important role. Examples of significant success / impact can be detected.	Score 3

#### 4.1.3 - Civil Society's Impact on National Budgeting process Case Study

**Description:** How active and successful is civil society in influencing the overall national budgeting process?

No CS activity of any consequence in this area can be detected.	Score 0
<b>CS activity in this area is very limited and focused only on specific budget components.<sup>16</sup></b>	<b>Score 1</b>
Civil society is active in the overall budgeting process, but impact is limited.	Score 2
Civil society plays an important role in the overall budgeting process. Examples of significant success / impact can be detected.	Score 3

### 4.2 - Holding state and private corporations accountable (Score: 1)

**Description:** How active and successful is civil society in holding the state and private corporations accountable?

#### 4.2.1 - Holding state accountable

**Description:** How active and successful is civil society in monitoring state performance and holding the state accountable?

No CS activity of any consequence in this area can be detected.	Score 0
<b>CS activity in this area is very limited and there is no discernible impact.</b>	<b>Score 1</b>
Civil society is active in this area, but impact is limited.	Score 2
Civil society plays an important role. Examples of significant success / impact can be detected.	Score 3

<sup>16</sup> The term "specific budget component" refers to a single issue or sub-section of the budget, such as the defence budget or welfare grants. Higher scores are assigned for those civil society activities, which provide an analysis, input and advocacy work on the overall budget.

#### 4.2.2 - Holding private corporations accountable

**Description:** How active and successful is civil society in holding private corporations accountable?

No CS activity of any consequence in this area can be detected.	Score 0
CS activity in this area is very limited and there is no discernible impact.	Score 1
Civil society is active in this area, but impact is limited.	Score 2
Civil society plays an important role. Examples of significant success / impact can be detected.	Score 3

#### 4.3 - Responding to social interests (Score: 1)

**Description:** How much are civil society actors responding to social interests?

##### 4.3.1 - Responsiveness

**Description:** How effectively do civil society actors respond to priority social concerns?

Civil society actors are out of touch with the crucial concerns of the population.	Score 0
There are frequent examples of crucial social concerns that did not find a voice among existing civil society actors.	Score 1
There are isolated examples of crucial social concerns that did not find a voice among existing civil society actors.	Score 2
Civil society actors are very effective in taking up the crucial concerns of the population.	Score 3

##### 4.3.2 - Public Trust

**Description:** What percentage of the population has trust in civil society actors?

A small minority (< 25%)	Score 0
A large minority (25%-50%)	Score 1
A small majority (51%-75%)	Score 2
A large majority (> 75%)	Score 3

#### 4.4 - Empowering citizens (Score: 1.4)

**Description:** How active and successful is civil society in empowering citizens, especially traditionally marginalised groups, to shape decisions that affect their lives?

##### 4.4.1 - Informing/ educating citizens

**Description:** How active and successful is civil society in informing and educating citizens on public issues?

No CS activity of any consequence in this area can be detected.	Score 0
CS activity in this area is very limited and there is no discernible impact.	Score 1
Civil society is active in this area but impact is limited.	Score 2
Civil society plays an important role. Examples of significant success / impact can be detected.	Score 3

##### 4.4.2 - Building capacity for collective action

**Description:** How active and successful is civil society in building the capacity of people to organise themselves, mobilise resources and work together to solve common problems?

No CS activity of any consequence in this area can be detected.	Score 0
CS activity in this area is very limited and there is no discernible impact.	Score 1
Civil society is active in this area but impact is limited.	Score 2
Civil society plays an important role. Examples of significant success / impact can be detected.	Score 3

#### 4.4.3 - Empowering marginalized people

**Description:** How active and successful is civil society in empowering marginalized people?

No CS activity of any consequence in this area can be detected.	Score 0
CS activity in this area is very limited and there is no discernible impact.	Score 1
<b>Civil society is active in this area but impact is limited.</b>	<b>Score 2</b>
Civil society plays an important role. Examples of significant success / impact can be detected.	Score 3

#### 4.4.4 - Empowering women

**Description:** How active and successful is civil society in empowering women, i.e. to give them real choice and control over their lives?

No CS activity of any consequence in this area can be detected.	Score 0
CS activity in this area is very limited and there is no discernible impact.	Score 1
<b>Civil society is active in this area, but impact is limited.</b>	<b>Score 2</b>
Civil society plays an important role. Examples of significant success / impact can be detected.	Score 3

#### 4.4.5 - Building social capital

**Description:** To what extent does civil society build social capital among its members? How do levels of trust, tolerance and public spiritedness of members of civil society compare to those of non-members?

Civil society diminishes the stock of social capital in society.	Score 0
Civil society does not contribute to building social capital in society.	Score 1
Civil society does contribute moderately to building social capital in society.	Score 2
Civil Society does contribute strongly to building social capital in society.	Score 3

#### 4.4.6 - Supporting livelihoods

**Description:** How active and successful is civil society in creating / supporting employment and/or income-generating opportunities (especially for poor people and women)?

No CS activity of any consequence in this area can be detected.	Score 0
CS activity in this area is very limited and there is no discernible impact.	Score 1
Civil society is active in this area, but impact is limited.	Score 2
Civil society plays an important role. Examples of significant success / impact can be detected.	Score 3

#### 4.5 - Meeting societal needs (Score: 2)

**Description:** How active and successful is civil society in meeting societal needs, especially those of poor people and other marginalised groups?

#### 4.5.1 - Lobbying for state service provision

**Description:** How active and successful is civil society in lobbying the government to meet pressing societal needs?

No CS activity of any consequence in this area can be detected.	Score 0
CS activity in this area is very limited and there is no discernible impact.	Score 1
<b>Civil society is active in this area, but impact is limited.</b>	<b>Score 2</b>
Civil society plays an important role. Examples of significant success / impact can be detected.	Score 3

#### 4.5.2 - Meeting pressing societal needs directly

**Description:** How active and successful is civil society in directly meeting pressing societal needs (through service delivery or the promotion of self-help initiatives)?

No CS activity of any consequence in this area can be detected.	Score 0
CS activity in this area is very limited and there is no discernible impact.	Score 1
<b>Civil society is active in this area, but impact is limited.</b>	<b>Score 2</b>
Civil society plays an important role. Examples of significant success / impact can be detected.	Score 3

#### 4.5.3 - Meeting needs of disadvantaged groups

**Description:** To what extent are CSOs more or less effective than the state in delivering services to disadvantaged groups?

CSOs are less effective than the state.	Score 0
CSOs are as effective as the state.	Score 1
CSOs are slightly more effective than the state.	Score 2
CSOs are significantly more effective than the state.	Score 3

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## About TÜSEV: Program Areas

**Civil Society Law Reform.** The legal framework and environment is essential for an active and dynamic civil society. TÜSEV's role is to support and promote reforms by providing consultative input to draft laws, publishing reports on best practices in civil society law in cooperation with international experts (International Center for Not for Profit Law/ICNL), and facilitating dialogue and cooperation among government officials and civil society organizations. TÜSEV also provides one-to-one legal technical support for civil society organizations and provides training on laws and regulations. Since its establishment in 1993, TÜSEV has published a number of articles, reports and other publications in Turkish and English on subjects related to associations and foundations law, tax law, public benefit status and government cooperation frameworks. TÜSEV regularly organizes roundtables, seminars and site visits, and was the host organization for ICNL's Global Forum on Civil Society Law in 2005 which brought over 100 representatives from 60 countries together.

**Research on Civil Society and Philanthropy.** Research on the third sector in Turkey is vital to raising **awareness** about the sector; **assessing** strengths and challenges; and galvanizing **action** to address needs, strengthen capacity and civil society organizations' role in society. In partnership with leading academic institutions and global partners, TÜSEV actively organizes and conducts extensive research projects to examine current trends in civil society development and philanthropy. In 2006 TÜSEV published the *Civil Society in Turkey: An Era of Transition, The Civil Society Index Country Report for Turkey*, in partnership with CIVICUS, and *Philanthropy in Turkey: Citizens, Foundations and the Pursuit of Social Justice* in partnership with the Ford Foundation. TÜSEV's board and staff members are regular contributors to several national and international journals on civil society and philanthropy.

**Promoting Philanthropy.** Increasing the effectiveness and flow of resources to the third sector is essential to creating vibrant and successful civil society organizations. Donations and grants are also vital to enchainning of civic participation and cooperation. TÜSEV promotes this practice and introduces new approaches by publishing reports and convening government, private and third sector actors to explore new mechanisms which can enable charitable giving for civil society organizations Turkey. TÜSEV's cooperation with national organizations such as the Corporate Volunteer Association and international partners such as Charities Aid Foundation, and WINGS (Worldwide Initiatives for Grantmaker Support) has helped to generate action around creating more effective strategies and mechanisms for philanthropy in Turkey. A new partnership with the Tashman Fund and support from the Global Fund for Community Foundations will spearhead the establishment of the first community foundation in Turkey.

**International Relations and Networking.** Civil society organizations are increasingly active in building international networks to exchange best practices, ideas and create common platforms for cooperation. TÜSEV is an active participant in the global civil society community as a member of the European Foundation Center, CIVICUS and the WINGS network. TÜSEV also convenes international events, and will host the European Foundation Center conference in 2008. TÜSEV's increasing library of English publications allows for greater sharing of information and perspectives about the third sector in Turkey with the international community.

## **OUR TRUSTEES (\* founders)**

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TUSEV's trustees share a vision of strengthening the legal, fiscal and operational capacity of the third sector in Turkey. With over 100 supporting foundations, TUSEV has been contributing to improving civil society laws, generating research about the sector, and encouraging dialogue and cooperation among private, public and non-profit actors since 1993.

TUSEV pursues 5 main objectives in strengthening the third sector:

- Enhancing the capacity of civil society organizations
- Creating an enabling environment
- Promoting individual and corporate philanthropy
- Facilitating dialogue among private, public and non profit actors
- Strengthening linkages with global civil society actors and promoting awareness about the third sector in Turkey in the international community

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