



**Interreg - IPA CBC**  
**Bulgaria - Turkey**



**PARTNERSHIP**

Reference No: CB005.2.12.075.PP2.A1

# **REVITALIZATION OF ABANDONED DUMPSITES PROJECT RESEARCH REPORT**

**OCTOBER  
2020**



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## KIRKLARELİ EXCHANGE OF COMMERCE



### REVITALIZATION OF ABANDONED DUMPSITES PROJECT RESEARCH REPORT

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The project is co-funded by the European Union through the Interreg-IPA CBC Bulgaria – Turkey Programme.

Reference No: CB005.2.12.075.PP2.A1



This publication has been produced with the assistance of the European Union through the Interreg-IPA CBC Bulgaria-Turkey Programme, CCI No 2014TC16I5CB005. The contents of this publication are the sole responsibility of Kırklareli Exchange of Commerce and can in no way be taken to reflect the views of the European Union or the Managing Authority or the National Authority of the Programme.



## TEAM'S BACKGROUND

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### ADNAN HACİBEBEKOĞLU

He completed his undergraduate education in Erciyes University, Department of Business Administration, and his master's degree in Business Administration at Ufuk University, Institute of Social Sciences. He speaks English. In his professional life, between 2000-2004, he worked in Yataş Mobilya A.Ş. in furniture sector, GİSAD Dış Ticaret A.Ş. in finance sector, Koza Tekstil Ltd. Şti. in textile sector, and in the field of civil society, held various positions in the Economists Association and the Yozgat Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Since 2007, he has been specialized in the fields of government support, project management, local development strategies, institutionalization, strategic planning and investment feasibility and provides consultancy in these areas. Hacibebekoğlu, who received the title of Accredited SME Consultant in 2018 with the exam organized by Sakarya University, still provides training, consultancy and research services in these fields to local governments, chambers, exchange markets, non-governmental organizations and SMEs in many regions of Turkey.

He has provided experience of around 2,500 project preparations, executions and coordinations within the framework of national and international grant authorities' SME, social development and small-scale infrastructure programs. He has taken part in 60 research and 120 investment feasibility studies at national and regional level in coordinator, manager, expert and consultant positions, and provided business establishment consultancy to more than 1,000 entrepreneurs.

### ÖZGE MADEN

Özge MADEN, born in 1989 in Antalya, graduated from Çankaya University, Department of Political Science and International Relations in 2012. Her master's degree she has started in Business Administration at Ufuk University in 2018 is now at the thesis stage. The subject of the thesis is Investigation of Investment Costs in Public Investments in Regard to Sensitivity - The Example of Feasibility of Medical Textile Workshop in Penitentiary Institution.

In 2014, she participated in the Projects Independent Assessor Training given by the Department of Associations of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and was appointed as an Independent Assessor by the Ministry. In the same year, she worked as a Project Specialist in the Strategy Development and R&D Management / Technology Transfer Office within the İvedik Organized Industrial Zone Directorate for 8 months on state support programs published by institutions such as TÜBİTAK, KOSGEB, TTGV, Development Agency.

Since 2014, she has been working as a Coordinator in Progem Danışmanlık, which provides consultancy services in the fields of research and investment feasibility. In this context, she took part in more than 20 research studies conducted for public institutions and private sector organizations and prepared for 10 different provinces. She has a good command of English.



## **ÇAĞATAY ERGİN**

Çağatay ERGİN, born in 1984 in Karabük, graduated from Anadolu University, Department of Business Administration. Between 2004-2008, he worked in various positions in the IT sector. He worked as a consultant in the service sector between 2008-2012 and has been working as a Business Development Specialist at Progem Danışmanlık since 2012. His role in the company is to plan various investments for Civil Society Organizations, Chambers and Commodity Exchange Markets, Local Authorities and SMEs in many provinces of Turkey and to manage customer relations. In this context, he took part in the compilation of field data in more than 40 research studies conducted for public institutions and private sector organizations and prepared for 15 different provinces. His foreign language is English.

## **AYCAN EROĞLU**

Aycan EROĞLU, born in Ankara in 1996, graduated from Kırıkkale University, Department of Industrial Engineering in 2018. Her master's degree she has started in Industrial Engineering at Kırıkkale University in 2018 is continuing. In 2018, she took an active role in the preparation of the Sector Based Logistics Village Setup Feasibility Report in Kırıkkale Province. Since 2019, she has been working as a Research Supervisor at Progem Danışmanlık, which provides research, feasibility, training and consultancy services for the needs of private sector, non-governmental organizations and public institutions across Turkey. She has a good command of English.

## **DOĞUCAN BALAL**

Born in Adana in 1990, Doğucan BALAL graduated from Afyon Kocatepe University, Department of Economics in 2013. He completed the Accounting-Finance Non-Thesis Master's program, which he started at Gazi University in 2018, in 2019, and continues his master's degree with thesis at Istanbul University, Department of Finance.

Between 2014 and 2016, he started his professional career in various positions in the banking and insurance sectors, and continued with accounting and finance positions in the logistics and real estate sectors. His IAFA internship process is still ongoing and he has SPF Level 3, SPF Derivative Instruments and Corporate Governance Rating Licenses. Since 2020, he has been working as an Investment Specialist at Progem Danışmanlık, which provides research, feasibility, training and consultancy services for the needs of private sector, non-governmental organizations and public institutions across Turkey. His foreign language is English.



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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Environmental pollution increases in the world with the industrialization and development of technology. In addition to this, increase in population and urbanization cause negative effects on the environment. Today, consumption is in the forefront. In line with this, products used are discarded and new products are purchased. This increases wastage and environmental pollution.

Solid waste management in Turkey is one of the major problems experienced in cities and, when solid wastes are not managed properly, they create significant environmental problems. Solid waste management varies according to the characteristics of countries. Solid waste management in Turkey is carried out by municipalities within the scope of local authorities. In solid waste management, most cities experience various problems and these problems are the ineffectiveness of existing regulations in solid waste management, lack of information related to planning and financial limitations.

When the solid wastes are not disposed of properly in terms of techics and health, they cause air, water and soil pollution. In line with this, in the disposal of solid wastes, methods that will cause the least harm to the environment must be used. The amount of solid waste is increasing day by day with the increase in population, technological development, industry and urbanization. For this reason, the recycling of waste is important in preventing environmental pollution and conscious use of resources. Recycling of waste positively affects the environment and economy.

Various studies are being conducted in the world on waste management and recycling. Especially, the sensitivity of developed countries are high towards the environment. Studies indicate that important studies are conducted and investments are made for the disposal and recycling of wastes in these countries. In line with this, examples for these studies and investments are included in the report. Statistics of Turkey and other countries on waste management are also included.

Important studies on waste management and reecycling are conducted in Turkey, especially in recent years. These studies include applications such as Zero Waste Project, incentive application on recycling investments, plastic bags being paid. The details of the projects and policies applied in Turkey are addressed in the report.

With this study, 500 persons from 50 villages in Kırklareli province were taken as sample and with the investigation of the needs and awareness related to the protection of nature in rural area, it is provided that good practices for the prevention of illegal dumping and their effects on business development and commercial life are examined.

Adnan HACİBEBEKOĞLU

General Manager

Progem Eğitim Danışmanlık Ltd. Şti



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## **1 DEFINITION AND SCOPE OF THE PROJECT**

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### **1.1 Definition and Scope of the Project**

#### **1.1.1 Definition of the Project**

The project aims to address universal issues such as raising public awareness and building an environmentally sensitive society for the sustainable use of natural resources in the region and in both countries. The main activities of the project focus on researching the needs and awareness for the protection of natural life in rural areas, detecting illegal waste disposal areas, developing the study "Best practices for the prevention of illegal dumpsites and their effects on business development". Within the scope of the project, ecology workshops will be organized in Kırklareli, activities related to revitalization such as disinfection and afforestation of dumpsites will be carried out. As a result of the application of the project, capacity will be developed with cross-border cooperation activities for protection and sustainable use of the nature and management of common natural resources.

#### **1.1.2 Scope of the Project**

With the survey conducted in the region within the scope of the project, it was aimed to investigate the needs and awareness of the population regarding the protection of nature in rural areas. In line with this, a research was conducted among the people living in 50 villages of Kırklareli. In addition, detailed and in-depth information has been provided on the current and valid best practices at the European Union (EU) level to prevent illegal dumping. For this purpose, as a result of the study, different policies, laws and regulations regarding the prevention of illegal dumping have been put forward. In addition, the negative effects of illegal dumping on business development, commercial life and investments in the region, as well as the positive effects of current best practices to eliminate or reduce this problem, on this situation were also discussed. Therefore, the following topics were evaluated with the study:

- Regional analysis
- Risk and danger analysis
- Studies on specified areas
- Social, economic and environmental factors predicted to be affected in the region
- Literature research and sample applications
- National and international sectoral policies and strategies
- Best practices for business development and its impact on business life

#### **1.1.3 Target Audience of the Project**

The target audience of the project is divided into two; the people of the region and the companies operating in the region.



## 2 RESEARCH AND OBSERVATIONAL STUDY

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### 2.1 Scope of the Research Study

Within the scope of the research study, a research was conducted among 511 people living in 50 villages within the borders of Kırklareli province. Schools in the region were included in the scope of the research. The results of the research will form a basis for adapting the practices such as project awareness raising activities, workshops etc. to the specific characteristics and knowledge of the Kırklareli population. Agendas, lessons and cases will be developed for informative activities based on the information obtained, and the project is expected to provide a basis for the preparation of information texts in promotional materials.

### 2.2 Method of the Research Study

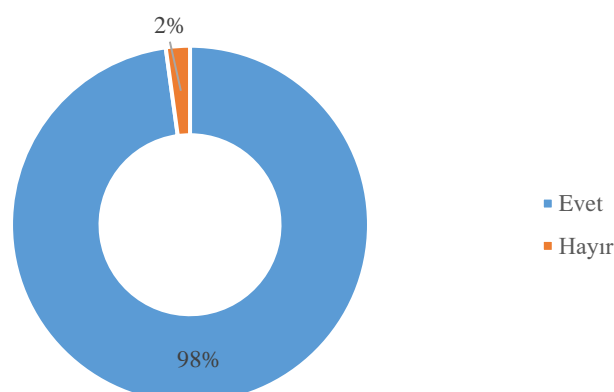
The method of the research is to meet people face-to-face with life contact and friendly chat in order to get feedback. The 511 people interviewed were planned and implemented to be 10 people from each village. The survey prepared within the scope of the research consists of 12 questions. Mixed survey form applied in survey of multiple-choice questions and open-ended questions.

### 2.3 Analysis of the Research Data

The analysis of the research data was carried out in the form of the answers given to the questions by the individuals participating in the survey and the method of explaining these answers.

#### Question 1: Do you like the village you live in?

Figure 1- Rate of Liking the Village Inhabited

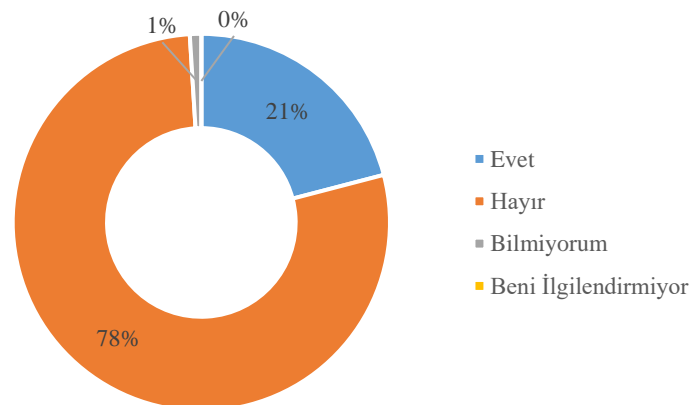


Participants answered yes with a rate of 98% to the first question of the survey. This can be interpreted as an indication that the individuals participating in the survey are highly sensitive to the survey

subject. As the subject of the survey is the garbage in the village and its surroundings, it is important for the individuals participating in the survey to love the place they live in, in terms of sensitivity to a possible garbage problem in the region. In addition to this, the love of the people participating in the survey for the place where they live increases the expectations that they will participate in a possible garbage disposal project.

## Question 2: Do you think there is a garbage problem in your village?

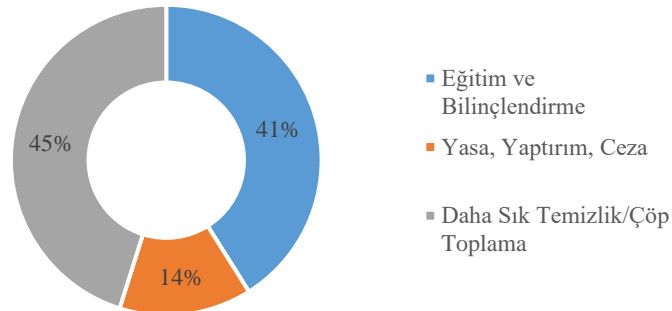
Figure 1 - Village People's Perspective on the Garbage Problem



78% of the participants answered no to the second question of the survey. The majority of the participants think that there is no garbage problem in their place of residence. In addition to this, 21% of the participants who answered no to the question, declared that they did not see waste or garbage in their village by marking the option "other" to another question of the survey, "What is the most common type of garbage or waste in your village?". This may indicate that the participants did not perceive their seeing garbage in their village as a garbage problem. 65% of the participants who answered no to the question stated that they saw garbage in their villages by marking the types of garbage in the other survey question mentioned above.

**Question 3: If there is a garbage problem in your village, what do you think is the solution to this problem?**

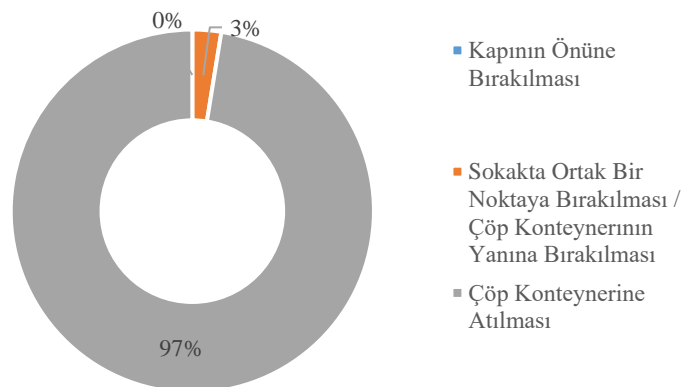
Figure 2 - Solutions to the Garbage Problem



Participants answered the question as "Education and awareness raising" at a rate of 45%, "More frequent garbage collection / cleaning" at 41%, and finally "Law, sanction, penalty" at 14%. 47% of the participants who declared that there is no garbage problem in their village did not answer this question. In the previous question, 24% of those who declared that there is no garbage problem in their villages preferred "collecting garbage more frequently", 21% "education and awareness" and 6% "legal practices" for the solution of the garbage problem. In general, regardless of the perception that there is a garbage problem in their village, they preferred preventive methods in solving the garbage problem. This indicates that it is a common statement that the solution of the waste and waste problem depends on the increase in training and the quality of garbage/cleaning service.

**Question 4: How do you dispose of household garbage?**

Figure 3 - Choice of Domestic Waste Disposal Method

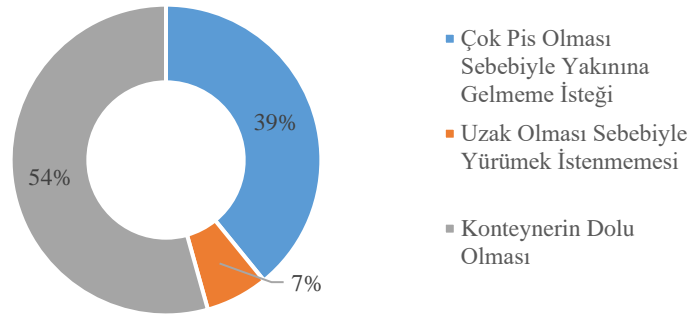


97% of the participants answered the question as "I'm throwing it in the garbage container". 3% of the participants chose the answer to the question "I leave it at a point where everybody leaves garbage on the street or next to a garbage container". This strongly indicates that the villagers participating in the

survey prefer to dispose of their garbage through containers. The number, quality and structure of garbage containers seem to be an important factor in increasing the service quality.

#### Question 5: If you are not using the garbage container, why?

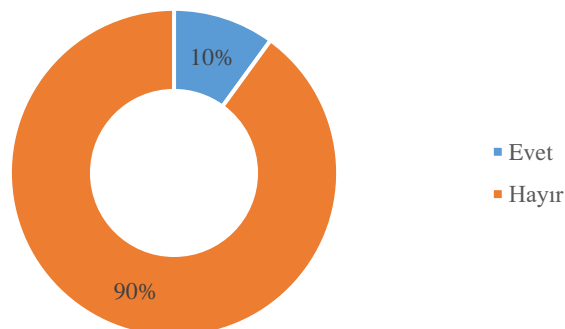
Figure 4 - Reasons for Not Using the Garbage Container



90% of the participants did not answer the question. It is natural that the question arising from the use of containers at 97% in the previous question was not answered at a high rate. 54% of those who answered the question chose the option "The fact that the container is full", while 39% chose the option "Not wanting to come near it because it was very dirty". Finally, 7% chose the option "Not wanting to walk because it is far away". While 51% of those who answered this question saying that they used containers, they chose to mark the fullness of the containers, while 43% indicated that they would not come near because the containers were very dirty. Stating that they use containers and marking the aforementioned options in this question appears as a data related to the improvement of containers. In addition to this, 9% of the container users have marked this question.

#### Question 6: I separate the garbage while throwing it

Figure 5 - Waste Separation Rate During Disposal

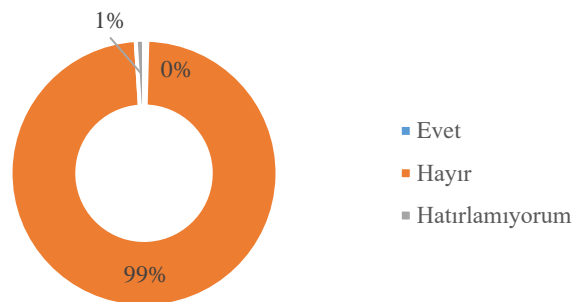


Participants answered no to the question at a rate of 90% and the rate of yes answers remained at 10%. Considering that the participants generally answered no to the question, it is seen that there is not enough awareness at the point of sorting garbage, which is very important for recycling, in addition to

using containers at a high rate, declaring that there is no garbage problem in the village where they live, and emphasizing training in solving the garbage problem. At this point, raising the awareness of the villagers is an important issue. Another issue related to this issue is the structure of garbage containers. Factors such as the fact that the physical structure of the currently used containers allow the waste to be separated while disposing will have an facilitating effect on the separation of waste during disposal.

### Question 7: Do you litter?

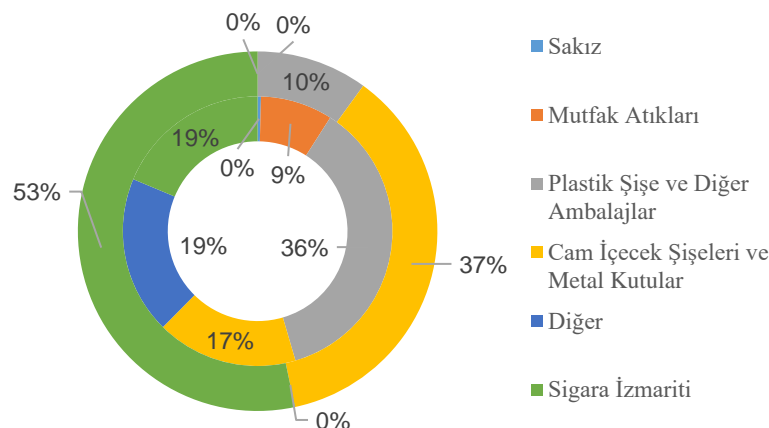
Figure 6 – Littering Rate



99% of the participants answered no to this question. This indicates that the participants show high sensitivity and attention to the survey subject, waste and waste management. It stands out as a positive data on environmental protection.

### Question 8: Which type of garbage or waste you see most often in your village?

Figure 7 - The most common types of garbage in the village

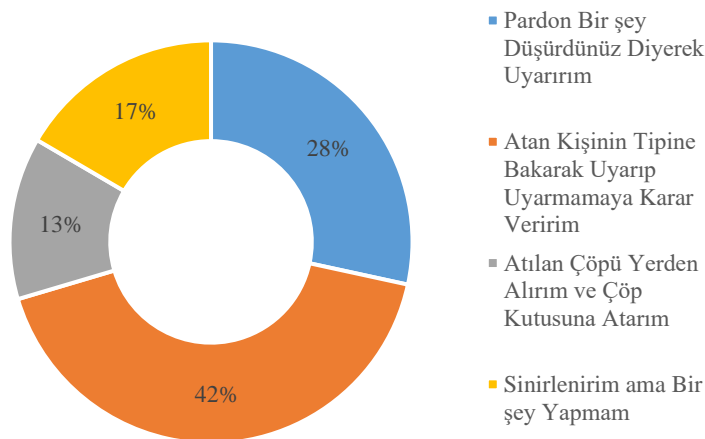


Participants marked the option "Plastic bottles and other packaging" at 36%, "Cigarette butts" at 19%, "Glass beverage bottles and metal cans" at 17%, "Kitchen waste" at 9%, and "other" at 19%. 88% of those who preferred the option "other" declared that there is no garbage or waste in the village where they live. 11% of those participating in the survey preferred two options. As the second option, 53% preferred "Cigarette butts", 37% preferred "Glass beverage bottles and metal cans", 10% preferred "Plastic bottles and other packaging".

The first thing that draws attention with regard to the answers given is that plastic bottles and other packaging are the first choice, while the same option is the last choice as the second choice. Another remarkable issue is that the option "cigarette butt", which is the most marked option as the second choice, is preferred as the "other" option as the first choice. This is primarily because cigarette butts are not seen as an important type of garbage and they have the same level of perception as the participants who said they did not see any garbage or waste in their village. Another issue is that 81% of the participant population, who mostly stated that there is no garbage problem in their villages, saw any type of garbage in their villages.

### Question 9: What do you do when you see someone littering?

Figure 8 - Response to Littering

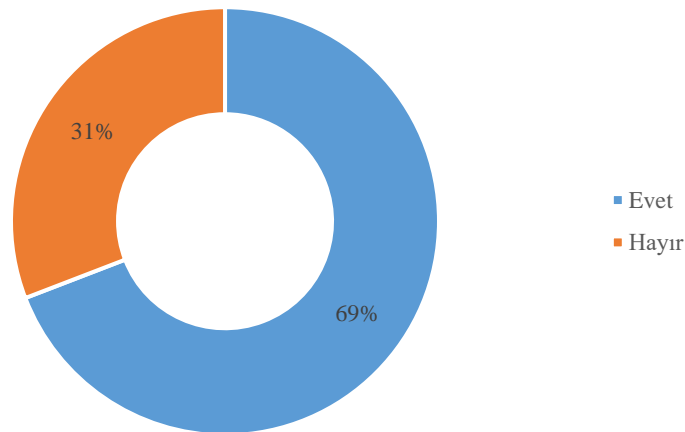


42% of the participants preferred the option "I decide whether to warn by the type of the thrower", while 28% said "I will warn by saying excuse me, you dropped something". 17% said "I get angry but I won't do anything", 13% said "I pick up the waste from the ground and throw it into the garbage bin".

The fact that the most preferred answer given to the question is to react according to the person who throw garbage is seen as an important point regarding the subject. This can be explained by the fact that the area where the survey was conducted is a village with an out-of-town living space. In addition to the participants not choosing not to come across the village people they live with for such a reason, the physical characteristics of the thrower have an effect on whether or not to react. This tends to be parallel to the reasons behind the choice of not doing anything while having a negative feeling towards the act of littering on the ground. With this, the proportion of those who prefer to warn or take the garbage from the ground is close to those who look at the type of person who throws it, indicating a general awareness of the issue. There is a preference of thinking that the action taken is not the right one and to stimulate compensation for the action in question by warning or to compensate by taking the compensatory action themselves.

**Question 10: I make a complaint to the relevant authorities when I witness activities that will cause environmental pollution or damage to natural resources.**

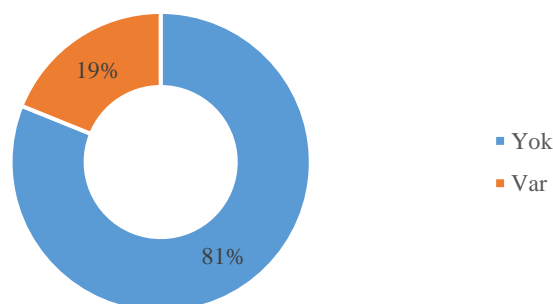
Figure 9 - Rate of Complaints on the Damages Given to the Environment



While 69% of the participants answered yes to the question, 31% answered no. This suggests that the participants have different perceptions about domestic waste and activities that cause environmental pollution and destruction. Participants show high sensitivity to the natural habitat of the village they live in. At this point, it is thought that an active cooperation can be made with the local people against activities that cause environmental damage in the region where the survey was conducted. It is believed that conveying the legislation related to said activities and providing a training to the people of the region on which institutions can be contacted may be beneficial. In this way, possible environmental pollution and destruction can be prevented in an organized manner.

**Question 11: Is there an area where garbage collected is dumped in and around your village?**

Figure 10 - Rate of Presence of Garbage Collection Areas in Villages



81% of the participants answered the question as “there is not”. The rate of those who said “there is” remained at 19%. Participants who pointed out the option “there is” in the question were asked about their opinions about the effect of the existence of such an area on social and business life. A remarkable





part of the participants who marked the option “there is” found the existence of such a field favorable. In addition to this, there are also those who report discomfort due to the incineration of the collected garbage. One participant also mentioned that the collected garbage remained in the collection area and the waste was not transported. In general, the existence of such an area is considered favorable. Participants consider the preventive effects of environmental pollution by collecting the waste generated in the village in a specific area. The existence of a regular collection area, regardless of whether the collection area meets sufficient standards or not, is preferred to the irregular distribution of waste and garbage.

#### **Question 12: What are the factors affecting air and environmental pollution in the village and its surroundings?**

The last question of the survey is an open-ended question. 10% of the participants answered this question. The answers generally focus on the individuals’ leaving the garbage and wastes to the environment, water pollution caused by the lack of infrastructure in the region, animal wastes, air pollution created by quarries, air pollution caused by burning coal and wood, and destruction points caused by industrial wastes. 90% of the participants did not answer this question.

Unlike the surrounding provinces, the province where the participants live is a region that has not progressed towards industrialization. Economic activities in the region focus on agriculture and service sectors, and a certain part of the existing industry stands out as the food industry. The absence of heavy industrial facilities in the region prevents the rural population from being protected from industrial wastes and from being exposed to air pollution. In addition to this, the surrounding area of the region is surrounded by industrial establishments. In the coming period, the province is likely to become attractive in terms of new industrial facilities due to its location. After such a situation occurs, how the perception of air and environmental quality will take shape is an issue that needs to be followed.

## **2.4 Result of the Research**

When the results of the research are considered in general, it is understood that the villagers participating in the survey do not see any significant problems regarding the environment they live in, and they do not see any dissatisfaction or risk in the disposal and management of domestic and agricultural wastes in and around the villages they live in.

Contrary to the surrounding provinces of the region, the industrial underdevelopment prevents a massive environmental pollution. Methods of disposal of waste and garbage created by agricultural activities in the region are usually carried out with local solutions. It is important to inform the people of the region about potential risks related to the environment they live in. Since the region is an agricultural area, the recovery of agricultural wastes has the potential to be an important investment area. The establishment of the necessary networks and the recovery of the wastes will make a positive contribution to the organized disposal of the wastes generated not only within the provincial borders but also by other metropolitan and industrial cities in the region.

It is important to raise the awareness of the people of the region for the recovery of animal wastes or use of them for other purposes. In the province where the agricultural population has a significant share, the recovery of agricultural and domestic wastes will create a significant economic gain. There is the potential to actively cooperate with the local community regarding illegal dumping.



### 3 EFFECT ANALYSIS

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#### 3.1 Effect Analysis of the Research

Unmanageable solid wastes in Turkey create environmental problems, and solid waste management is one of the important problems in cities. Solid waste management varies according to the characteristics of the countries. Solid waste management in Turkey is carried out by municipalities within the scope of local governments. Most of the cities experience various problems in solid waste management, and these problems are the ineffectiveness of existing regulations in solid waste management, lack of information about planning and financial limitations.

Solid wastes cause air, water and soil pollution when they are not disposed of properly in terms of technic and health. In this direction, methods that will least harm the environment should be used in the disposal of solid wastes. Solid waste is increasing day by day with population growth, technological development, industry and urbanization. The increase in the amount of solid waste causes environmental pollution and unconscious consumption of raw materials. Accordingly, the recycling of waste is important in preventing environmental pollution and conscious use of resources. Recycling of waste positively affects the environment and economy.

The Waste Management Plan aims to combine waste collection, treatment and disposal methods with a holistic approach to achieve environmental benefit, economic optimization and social acceptability goals. The plan plays an important role in solving waste management problems, protecting the environment and preventing environmental pollution caused by bulky waste.

Waste management principles are generally divided into three. These are the principles of prevention, precaution, proximity and self-sufficiency. Detailed information on these principles is given below.

- **Prevention Principle:** To ensure that waste generation is minimized in order to protect nature and natural resources.
- **Precautionary Principle:** To ensure that the effects of waste on human health and the environment are reduced. In addition, to ensure that the hazardous substances in wastes are reduced.
- **Proximity and Self-Sufficiency Principle:** To validate the principle of "Polluter pays" for citizens who generate waste. To provide appropriate infrastructure by establishing integrated and appropriate disposal facilities.

Waste management is a complex process that starts with the prevention of wastes where they occur and continues until their disposal. At this point, informing and training the households, parties in commercial and public areas where waste is generated gain importance. Environmental pollution caused by waste and garbage can be prevented by taking the necessary actions and raising awareness at the place where waste is generated. With the awareness of the parties, both waste of resources can be prevented and wastes that have economic value can be brought back to the economy.



Annex: 1

## KIRKLARELİ COMMODITY EXCHANGE MARKET

### Survey Study on the Prevention of Illegal Dumping and Their Impact on Business

#### Development and Commercial Life

*Within the scope of the Revitalization of Abandoned Dumpsites Project carried out by Kırklareli Commodity Exchange Market's Cross-Border Cooperation, Bulgaria-Turkey Cross-Border Cooperation Program, a survey will be applied in order to determine the current level of awareness on nature protection in villages. The survey will be conducted among the people living in 50 villages of Kırklareli (The Questions are inspired by the survey conducted by the Own Your Own Waste Foundation for Üsküdar Municipality.)*

<b>Name &amp; Surname:</b>	<b>Age of the Person Surveyed:</b>
<b>Name of the Village:</b>	

### SURVEY QUESTIONS

- |  |   |
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| <p>1- Do you like the village you live in?</p> <p>a) Yes</p> <p>b) No</p><br><p>2- Do you think there is a garbage problem in your village?</p> <p>a) Yes, there is</p> <p>b) No, there isn't</p> <p>c) I don't know</p> <p>d) Doesn't concern me</p><br><p>3- If there is a garbage problem in your village, what do you think is the solution to this problem?</p> <p>a) With training and raising awareness</p> <p>b) With laws, sanctions and penalties</p> <p>c) By cleaning / collecting garbage more often</p><br><p>4- Domestic garbage:</p> <p>a) I drop it in front of the door</p> <p>b) I drop it at a point where everybody dumps garbage on the street or next to a garbage container.</p> <p>d) I throw it in the garbage container</p><br><p>5- If you do not use the garbage container, why?</p> <p>a) It is so dirty, I don't wanna get close or touch.</p> <p>b) It is far, I don't want to walk there.</p> <p>c) Containers are always full.</p> | <p>6- I separate the garbage while throwing it away.</p> <p>a) Yes</p> <p>b) No</p><br><p>7- Do you litter?</p> <p>a) Yes</p> <p>b) No</p> <p>c) I don't remember</p><br><p>8- What kind of garbage or waste you see most often in your village?</p> <p>a) Gum</p> <p>b) Kitchen waste</p> <p>c) Plastic bottles and other packages</p> <p>d) Glass beverage bottles and metal cans</p> <p>e) Cigarette butts</p> <p>f) Other (please specify) .....</p><br><p>9- When I see someone littering:</p> <p>a) I warn them by saying "Excuse me, you dropped something"</p> <p>b) I decide whether to warn by the type of the person littering</p> <p>c) I pick up the garbage and throw it in the garbage container</p> <p>d) I get angry but I don't do anything</p><br><p>10- I complain to the relevant units when I witness activities that cause environmental pollution or the destruction of natural resources.</p> <p>a) Yes</p> <p>b) No</p> |
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# REVITALIZATION OF ABANDONED DUMPSITES PROJECT RESEARCH REPORT