



Funded by
the European Union

CLIMPS Project
**Work Package 1: Mapping – Current Situation and Needs
Analysis Study**

Survey Report

November 2024

Prepared by Baltic Education Technology Institute (BETI)

COPYRIGHT

© Copyright 2024; The CLIMPS Project Consortium Consisting of Governorship of Kocaeli – Department of Investment Management and Coordination (TR), Mazeikiai District Municipality (LT); Kocaeli Chamber of Industry (TR); Baltic Education Technology Institute (LT)



This Publication was funded by the European Union.

Its contents are the sole responsibility of CLIMPS TTGS-II/124 Consortium and do not necessarily reflect the views of the European Union.

This document may not be copied, reproduced, or modified in whole or in part for any purpose without written permission from the CLIMPS Consortium. In addition, an acknowledgement of the authors of the document and all applicable portions of the copyright notice must be clearly referenced.

Table of Contents

CONTEXT	2
AIM OF THE DOCUMENT	3
PROFILE OF PARTICIPANTS	3
OVERVIEW OF THE SURVEYS	4
FEEDBACK AND EVALUATION	4
SURVEY FOR THE INDUSTRIAL MANUFACTURING PLATFORMS (IMPs)	4
SURVEY FOR THE SECONDARY TARGET GROUPS.....	32
CONCLUSIONS	54
AUTHOR'S NOTE	67



Context

Reference of the call for proposals	EuropeAid/173144/ID/ACT/TR
Title of the call for proposals	Town Twinning Between Türkiye and EU – II (Twinning for a Green Future) Grant Scheme
Name of the lead applicant	Kocaeli Department of Investment Monitoring and Coordination
Number of the proposal	TTGS-II/124
Title of the action	CLIMPs - Twinning for 2030 Climate Change Action Plan Model in Industrial Manufacturing Platforms
Location of the action	Türkiye – Kocaeli; – Lithuania - Mazeikiai; Kaunas
Duration of the action	12 months



Aim of the Document

The aim of this data analysis is to provide a detailed assessment of the current practices, challenges, and needs related to climate change adaptation and carbon footprint reduction within the main target group—Industrial Manufacturing Platforms (IMPs), as well as among the two secondary target groups—decision-makers and young people/youth associations in Türkiye and Lithuania. Led by DIMC – Kocaeli Department of Investment Monitoring and Coordination, in collaboration with key partners including MDM – Mazeikiai District Municipality, KOSANO – Kocaeli Chamber of Industry, and BETI – Baltic Education Technology Institute, this data analysis compiles responses collected through targeted surveys. Together, these findings offer valuable insights into the preparedness and capacity of stakeholders to address climate change, and they will inform the development of tailored strategies and action plans. This collaborative effort ensures that subsequent phases of the CLIMPs project are grounded in a thorough understanding of the existing conditions and stakeholder perspectives.

Profile of participants

The participants of the questionnaires were drawn from primary target groups: IMPs as the main target group, decision makers and young people/youth associations as the secondary target groups. Each group was selected to provide diverse perspectives on the current state of climate change adaptation and carbon footprint reduction efforts within their respective contexts.

In the very beginning of tasks related to WP1, a methodological framework was prepared. As clearly stated in both the Description of the Action and the Methodological Framework, target groups in the Project are IMPs; Local/National decision makers; and civil society actors, namely the youth association that seek to participate in local policy making. Considering that the Project mainly aims to help green transformation of IMPs and their adaptation to climate change, IMPs are defined as the main target group. However, since feedback from local decision makers and youth workers in relation to role and duties of IMPs is very valuable, another survey that focuses on those secondary target groups is needed as well. Therefore, two separate, compatible and complementary surveys were prepared and conducted to enable focused insights from both the main and secondary target groups. This approach allowed for more targeted and in-depth information on the unique challenges and actions within the industrial manufacturing sector, while still capturing valuable input from decision makers and youth associations.

Participants varied in terms of their roles, levels of experience, and organizational affiliations, ensuring a comprehensive representation of the stakeholders involved. Detailed demographic information, including age, gender, position, and level of education, will be provided below, in the subsequent sections for each survey, giving a complete profile for each target group.



Overview of the surveys

The surveys were carefully designed to address the specific needs and experiences of the targeted groups, with questions tailored to extract detailed insights into climate change adaptation and carbon footprint reduction.

For IMPs, the survey focuses on gathering insights into the current practices, challenges, and opportunities related to climate change adaptation and carbon footprint reduction. It includes sections on participant profiles, current environmental practices and awareness on climate change; needs, challenges, opportunities, future plans; and good practices and success stories and evaluation of the survey. It also seeks feedback on the support needed from local and international networks and assesses the participants' familiarity with climate policies like the EU's Green Deal. This survey was completed by **20** participants in Lithuania and **20** in Türkiye.

The survey for Secondary Target Groups (Local Decision Makers and Youth Actors) aims to gather insights into participants' awareness and involvement in climate change, their perspectives on relevant policies, and expectations from IMPs. It covers five sections: participant profile, climate change awareness, involvement and perspectives, expectations from IMPs, and evaluation of the survey. The survey seeks to understand participants' ideas for new initiatives, lessons learned, and their thoughts on how industrial actors can contribute to addressing climate change. This survey was completed by **18** participants in Lithuania and **28** in Türkiye.

Feedback and Evaluation

In the following sections, detailed data and analyses for each survey will be presented, covering responses from both Türkiye and Lithuania. This comprehensive evaluation will provide insights into the perspectives of IMPs, decision makers, and youth associations in each country. The feedback gathered will be systematically analyzed to identify trends, challenges, and actionable opportunities related to climate change adaptation and carbon footprint reduction efforts within these distinct contexts.

Survey for the Industrial Manufacturing Platforms (IMPs)

Section 1: Participant profile

The survey included a broad range of participants from Lithuania and Türkiye, spanning various age groups, genders, educational backgrounds, and industries.

In **Lithuania**, participants were employed in diverse industries such as manufacturing, food and beverage production, forestry, construction, waste management, and water management. The companies represented included:



This Publication was funded by the European Union.

Its contents are the sole responsibility of CLIMPS TTGS-II/124 Consortium and do not necessarily reflect the views of the European Union.

- Kauno Reklama Ltd. – Manufacturing and Processing
- Vigesta Ltd. – Food and Beverage Production
- Lyra Group Ltd., Eko>Logiškas Ltd., ABF LT Ltd., MIGIRIS Ltd., Taumona Ltd., Rapsoila, ORLEN Lietuva Corp., Ozas, Elmaga Ltd., and Gerher Ltd. – Production and Processing
- Dujoda Ltd., Miškų darbai Ltd., Saulės veidrodis Ltd. – Forestry and Paper Products
- Hotrema Ltd., MK Baltic Ltd. – Construction and Infrastructure
- Pieno žvaigždės – Manufacture of Food Products and Beverages
- Ekovalis Ltd. – Waste Management and Recycling
- Mažeikių Vandenys Ltd. – Water Management

The age distribution (fig. 1), of Lithuanian participants was primarily within the 35–59 range, with some participants in the 25–34 and 60+ age groups.

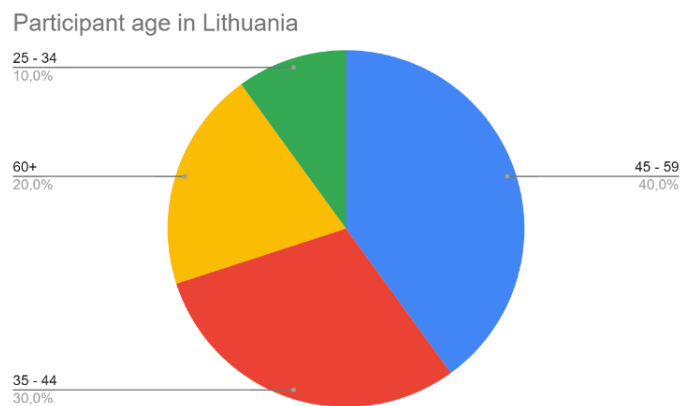


Figure 1. Age distribution of Lithuanian participants

The gender representation (fig. 2) was skewed, with 70% of participants being men and 30% women.

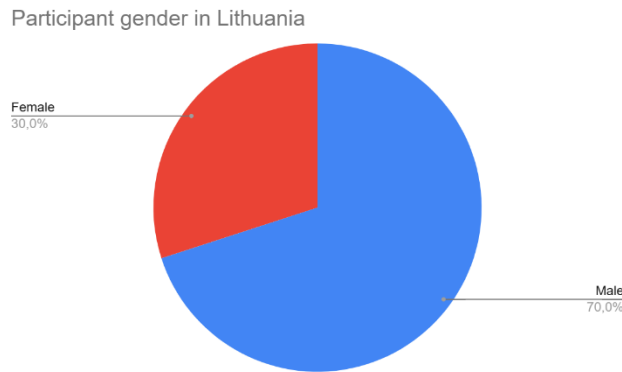


Figure 2. Gender distribution of Lithuanian participants

The educational background (fig. 3) of participants varied widely, with qualifications ranging from secondary education and vocational training to bachelor's and master's degrees. A notable segment held bachelor's degrees, while others possessed vocational training or secondary education. A smaller proportion had postgraduate qualifications, reflecting a range of educational attainment levels.

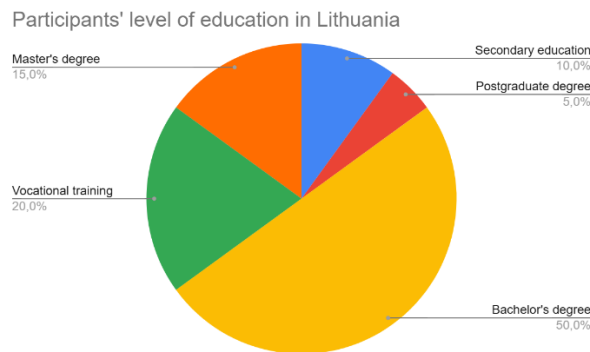


Figure 3. Educational background of Lithuanian participants

Participants' roles within their companies (fig. 4) were also diverse, spanning various levels of responsibility. The sample included executives (e.g., CEOs and managing directors), senior management (e.g., directors and vice-presidents) and middle managers (e.g., department managers and team leaders). Notably, a substantial portion of the participants occupied middle management positions, while others held senior management or executive roles, indicating a high level of decision-making responsibility among respondents.

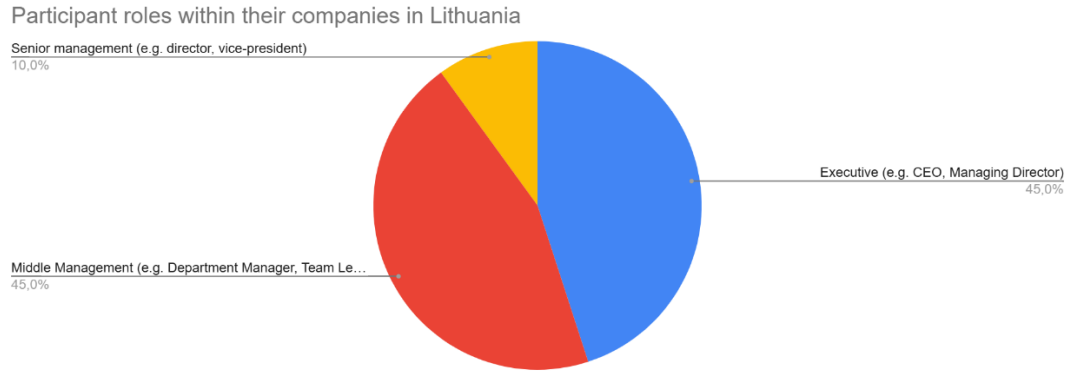


Figure 4. Role distribution within companies in Lithuania

In **Türkiye**, participants were drawn from a variety of sectors, including chemicals, organized industrial zones, construction materials, and mining. Key companies and organizations included:

- BASF Turkish Chemistry, Petroyag, Petroyağ ve Kimyasallar San. Tic. Inc., Makine İhtisas OIZ, and TÜPRAŞ – Manufacturing and Processing
- Teknocoat Paint Chemistry Inc. – Chemistry Paint Industry
- Henkel – Adhesive Chemicals
- Belgin Holding Inc. – Production of Mineral Oils, Hygiene, and Cleaning Products
- GOSB Gebze OIZ, Dilovası Organized Industrial Zone Directorate, Asım Kibar Organized Industrial Zone, and Ggosp (Gebze Güzeller OIZ) – Organized Industrial Zones and Services
- Betek Paint and Chemistry Inc. – Construction Materials
- Polisan Holding, Poliport Chemistry, and Polisan Chemistry – Chemicals and Drugs, Port Storage and Warehouse Services
- GEBKİM OIZ – Chemicals and Drugs
- Omya Mining Inc. – Mining and Extraction

Most Turkish participants were between 35–59 years of age, with a smaller number in the 25–34 age bracket and some aged 60+ (fig. 5).

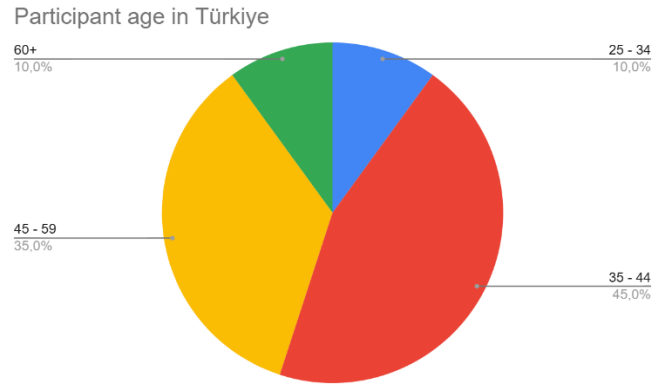


Figure 5. Age distribution of Turkish participants

Gender distribution (fig. 6) was balanced, with both men and women represented across age groups.

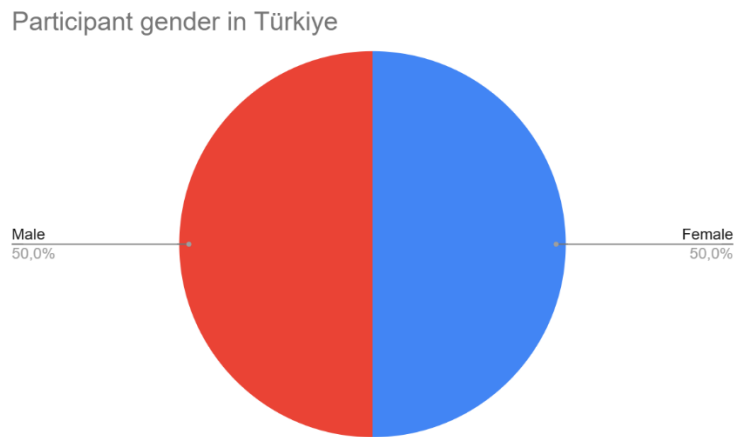


Figure 6. Gender distribution of Turkish participants

Educational qualifications (fig. 7) were primarily at the undergraduate (bachelor’s degree) level, though a significant portion held postgraduate (master’s) degrees, indicating a high level of academic attainment among the Turkish participants.

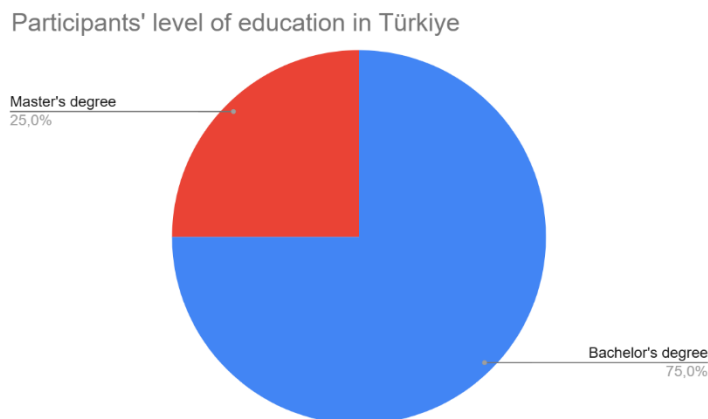


Figure 7. Educational background of Turkish participants



The roles within their companies (fig. 8) varied, reflecting a range of professional responsibilities. Turkish participants included a significant number of middle managers (e.g., department managers and team leaders), as well as individuals in senior management (e.g., directors and vice presidents) and managerial roles (e.g., CEOs and general managers). Additionally, there were operational personnel (e.g., engineers and technicians) and environment/sustainability officers, highlighting the inclusion of both strategic decision-makers and technical specialists.

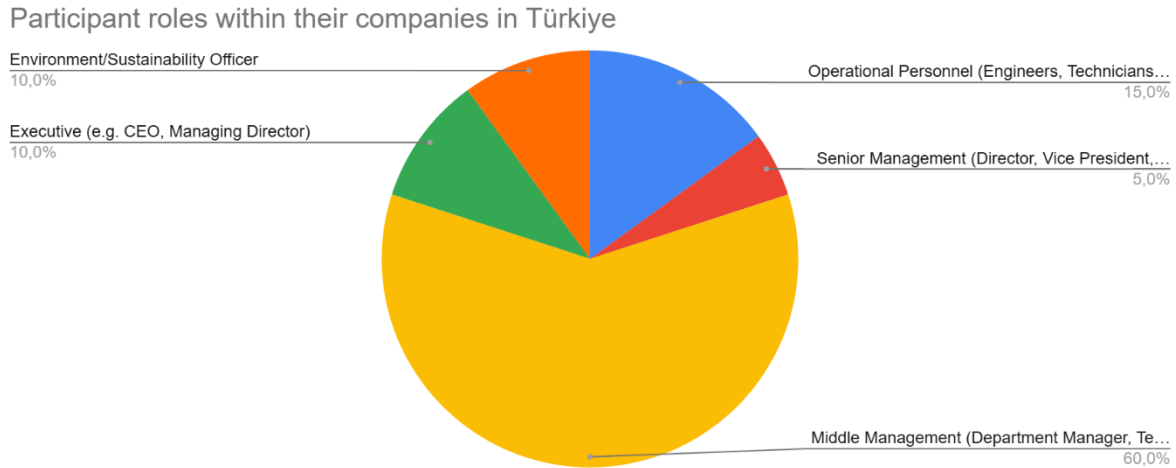


Figure 8. Role distribution within companies in Türkiye

This diverse profile highlights a balanced representation across gender, age, and educational backgrounds, as well as a wide array of industries.

Section 2: Current Environmental Practices and Awareness on Climate Change

1. Actions Implemented by Organizations to Reduce Carbon Footprint

Survey results show that **Lithuanian** organizations prioritize energy efficiency improvements (15 organizations) and renewable energy transitions (13 organizations) to reduce their carbon footprint. Waste reduction and recycling are also common, adopted by 11 organizations. Other measures include sustainable sourcing (6 organizations) and carbon offsetting (3 organizations), while 2 organizations reported no actions taken.

As shown in fig. 9, these findings highlight a strong emphasis on energy-related initiatives, reflecting growing environmental awareness among Lithuanian organizations.

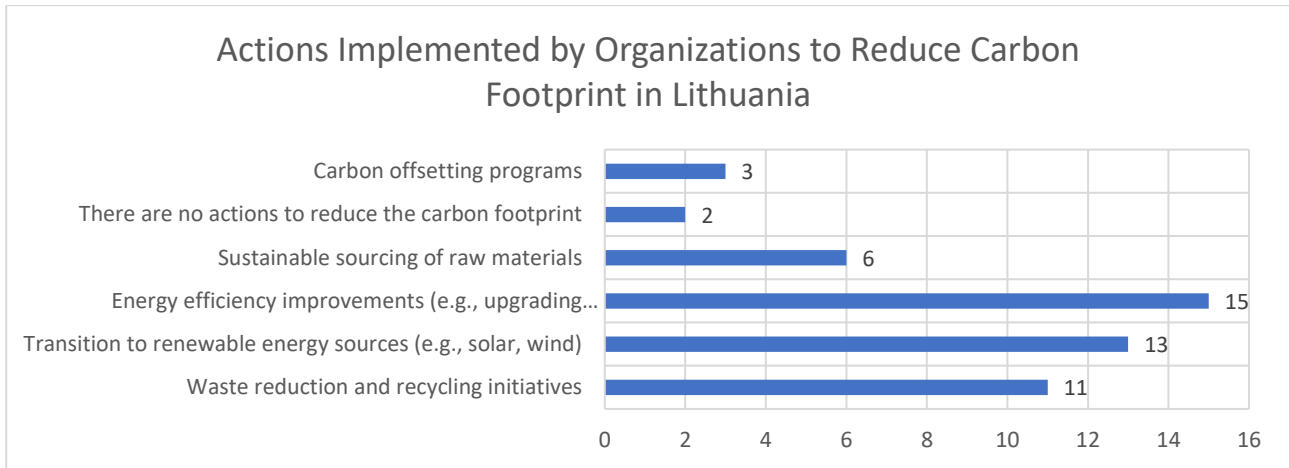


Figure 9. Carbon Footprint Reduction Actions in Lithuanian Organizations

Turkish organizations have primarily focused on energy efficiency improvements (e.g., upgrading equipment, optimizing processes), with 18 organizations implementing this action. Waste reduction and recycling initiatives were also commonly reported, adopted by 14 organizations. Additionally, transition to renewable energy sources (e.g., solar, wind) was implemented by 11 organizations.

Other actions include sustainable sourcing of raw materials, undertaken by 7 organizations, and carbon offsetting programs, which were adopted by 4 organizations. Notably, 1 organization reported no actions to reduce its carbon footprint, as seen in fig. 10.

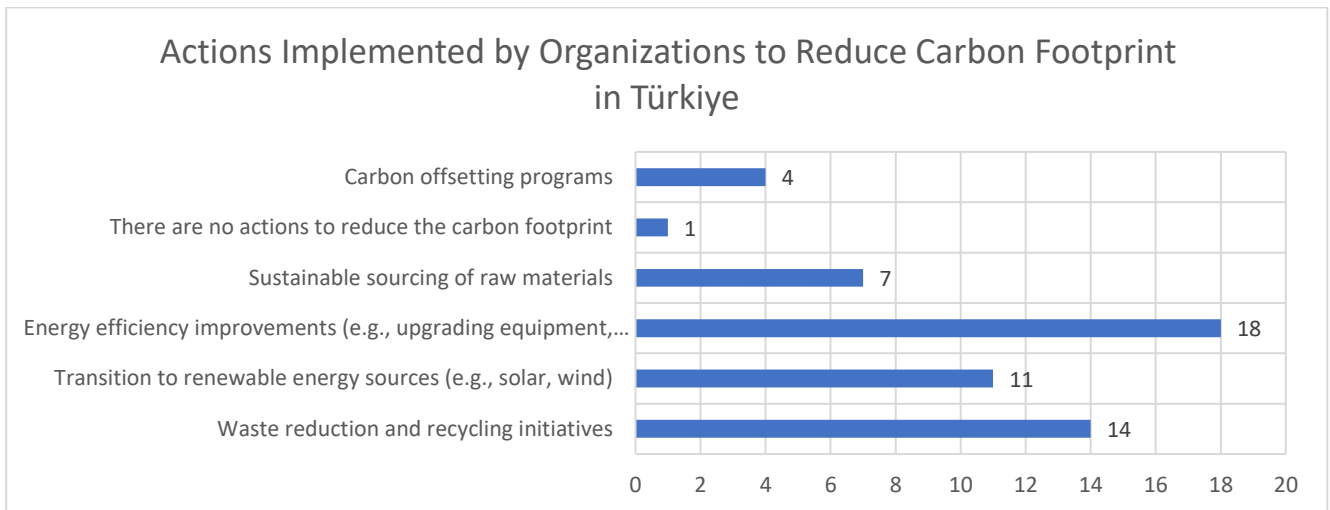


Figure 10. Carbon Footprint Reduction Actions in Turkish Organizations

2. Effectiveness of Actions in Reducing Carbon Footprint

As shown in fig. 11, 50% of **Lithuanian** organizations reported their carbon reduction actions as moderately effective, with a smaller portion reporting high effectiveness. Some

organizations observed limited impact, and a few have yet to implement any carbon reduction measures.

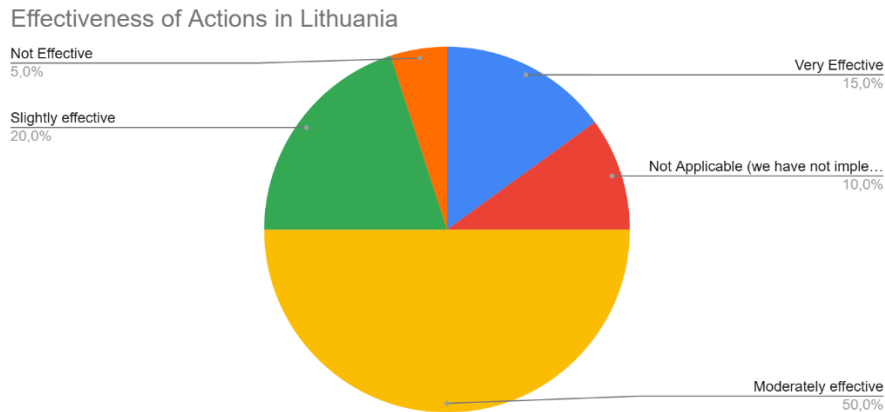


Figure 11. Perceived Effectiveness of Carbon Footprint Reduction Actions in Lithuanian Organizations

The majority of **Turkish** organizations found their carbon reduction actions to be highly effective, with most respondents rating them as very effective (55%). Some participants noted moderate or slight effectiveness, while one company indicated no implemented actions (fig. 12).

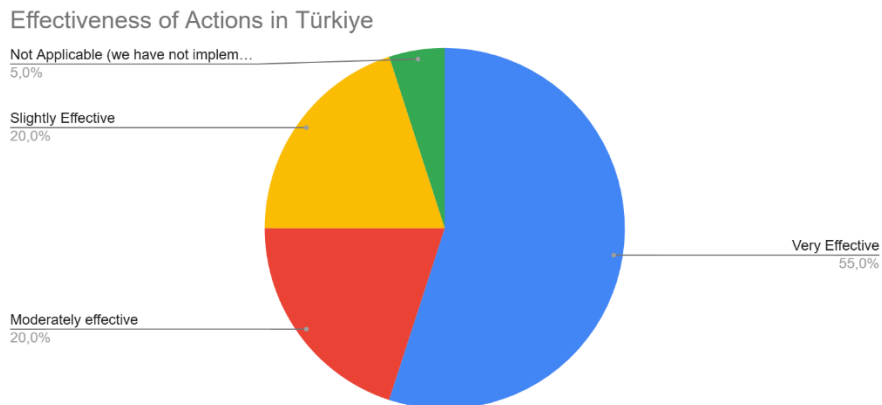


Figure 12. Perceived Effectiveness of Carbon Footprint Reduction Actions in Turkish Organizations

3. Environmental Certifications and Standards Adherence

Among **Lithuanian** organizations, a variety of environmental certifications and standards are held, with ISO 14001 being the most commonly reported. Other certifications mentioned include the Certificate of Manufacturing Excellence (SCS-FM/COC-009265), FSC (Forest Stewardship Council), and ISO 9001 and ISO 45001 for quality and occupational health and safety. Several organizations indicated that they currently hold no certifications, and one organization is in the process of implementing standards. A few respondents were uncertain or did not specify particular standards.



In **Türkiye**, ISO 14001 is widely recognized among organizations, often accompanied by additional certifications such as ISO 50001 (Energy Management) and ISO 9001. Some companies also mentioned holding Leed Certification and certifications specific to environmental permits. A few respondents indicated they were still in the process of implementing certifications, while one organization highlighted its environmentally friendly practices despite lacking formal certifications. Most Turkish organizations appear proactive in adhering to environmental standards.

4. Familiarity with the EU's Green Deal and Its Goals

Among **Lithuanian** respondents, familiarity with the EU's Green Deal (fig. 13) and its goals is generally low to moderate. The majority described themselves as either slightly familiar or neutral on the topic, with a few indicating somewhat familiar and very familiar. A small number reported being not familiar at all. Overall, awareness of the Green Deal's objectives appears limited.

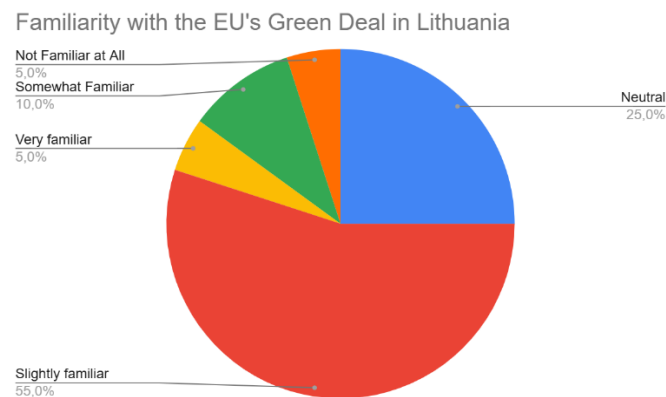


Figure 13. EU Green Deal's familiarity among Lithuanian participants

In contrast, **Turkish** respondents demonstrated a higher level of familiarity (fig. 14) with the EU's Green Deal. Most participants indicated they were somewhat familiar or very familiar with its goals, showing a stronger awareness than their Lithuanian counterparts. Only a small portion of respondents selected neutral, with no responses indicating complete unfamiliarity.

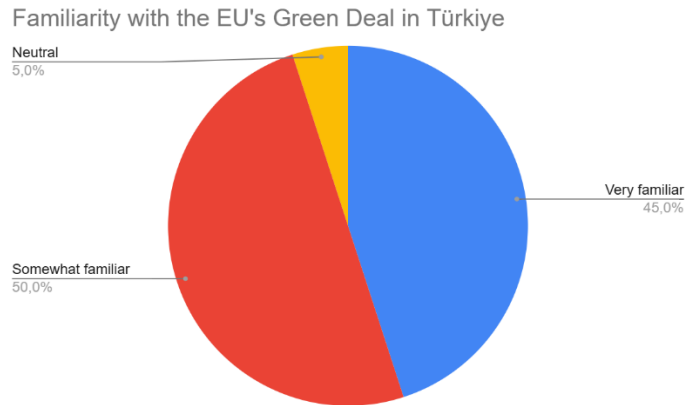


Figure 14. EU Green Deal's familiarity among Turkish participants

5. Familiarity with National Climate Change Policies

In **Lithuania**, familiarity with national climate change policies (fig. 15) is generally low to moderate among respondents. The majority rated their awareness as slightly familiar or neutral, with a few describing themselves as somewhat familiar or very familiar. A small number reported being not familiar at all.

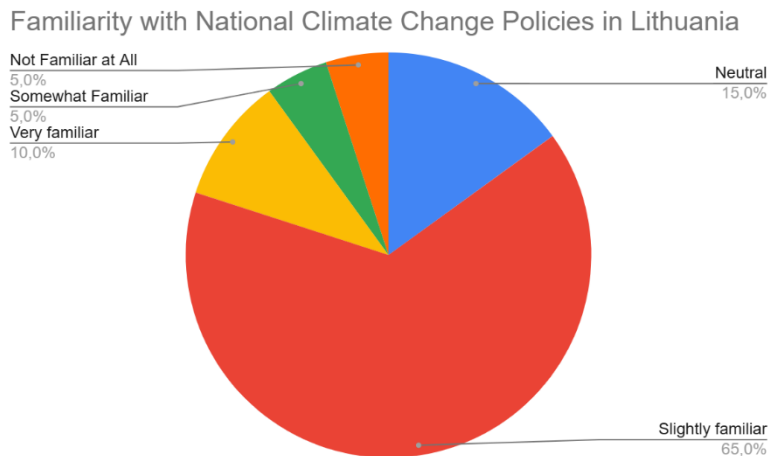


Figure 15. National Climate Change Policies familiarity among Lithuanian participants

Turkish respondents showed a stronger awareness of their country's climate change policies (fig. 16). Most indicated they were somewhat familiar or very familiar with national policies, suggesting a higher level of engagement and familiarity compared to Lithuanian respondents.

Familiarity with National Climate Change Policies in Türkiye

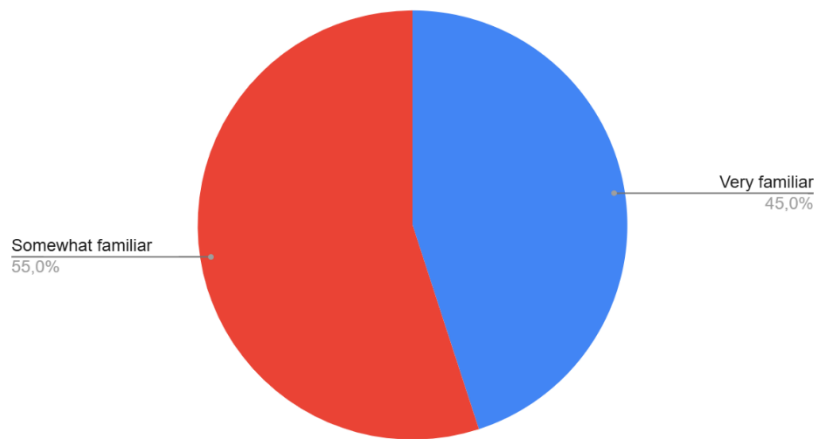


Figure 16. National Climate Change Policies familiarity among Turkish participants

6. Organizational Awareness and Understanding of Climate Change Risks and Opportunities

In **Lithuania**, organizational awareness and understanding of climate change-related risks and opportunities (fig. 17) is mostly rated as moderate or high by respondents, with some indicating low awareness levels. Very few rated their awareness as very low, suggesting that while a portion of organizations have a good grasp of climate-related risks and opportunities, there is still room for improvement.

Current Level of Awareness and Understanding of Climate Change Risks and Opportunities (Lithuania)

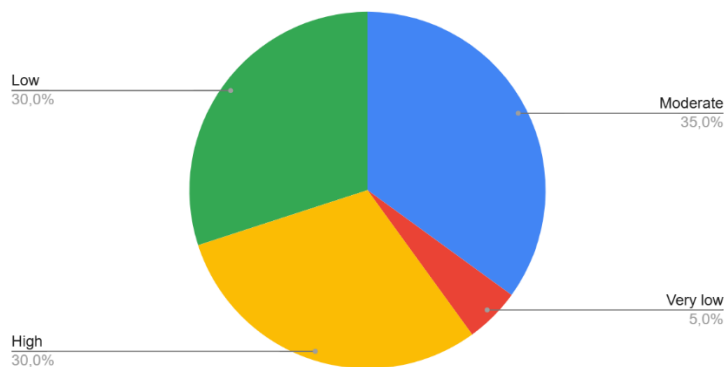


Figure 17. Level of Awareness and Understand of Climate Change Risks and Opportunities in Lithuania

Turkish organizations generally exhibit a stronger level of awareness and understanding (fig. 18), with most respondents rating their awareness as high or very high. A smaller group selected moderate, but no respondents indicated low levels of awareness.



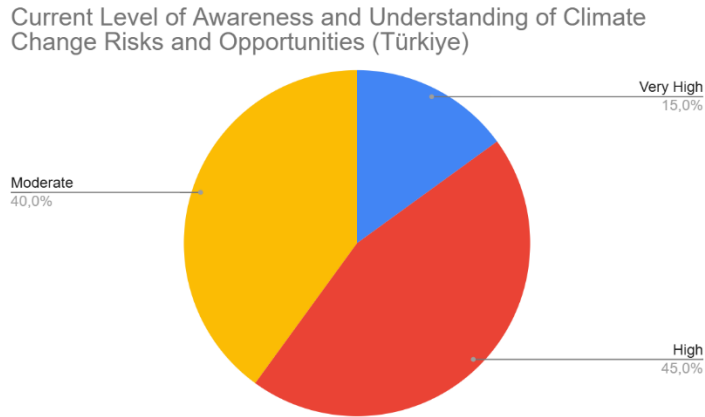


Figure 18. Level of Awareness and Understand of Climate Change Risks and Opportunities in Türkiye

7. Actions Taken by Organizations to Adapt to Climate Change Impacts

The majority of **Lithuanian** organizations have not yet taken specific actions to adapt to the impacts of climate change (fig. 19), with 10 respondents indicating no adaptive measures. Among those who have taken steps, the most common action is employee training on climate resilience, reported by 7 organizations. Other adaptation efforts include supply chain diversification to mitigate risks and integration of climate considerations into strategic planning, each implemented by a few organizations. A smaller number have engaged in risk assessments, development of climate-resilient infrastructure, and renewable energy and waste recycling initiatives.

Actions Taken to Adapt to Climate Change Impacts in Lithuania

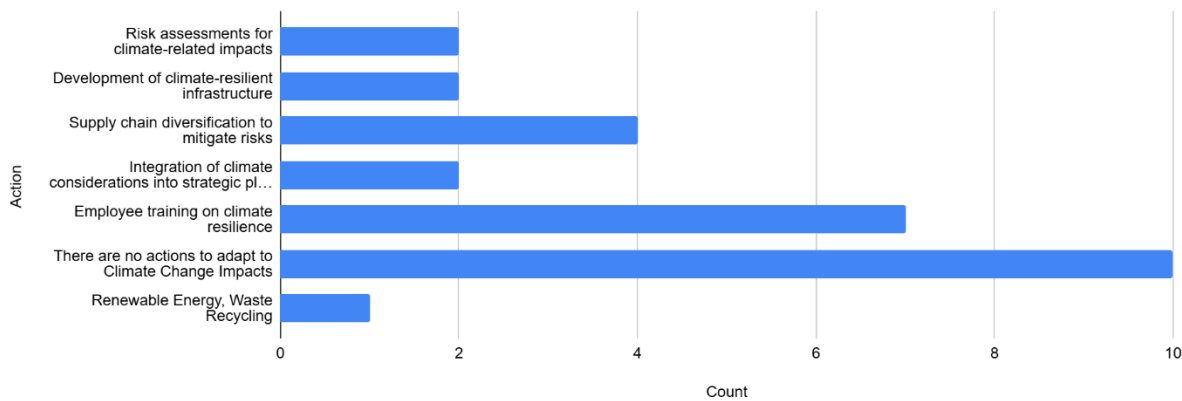


Figure 19. Specific actions taken by Lithuanian organizations to adapt to Climate Change

Turkish organizations have implemented various actions to adapt to climate change (fig. 20), with the most common being employee training on climate resilience (10 organizations) and supply chain diversification (9 organizations). Risk assessments for climate-related impacts and integration of climate considerations into strategic planning were each reported by 8 organizations, and development of climate-resilient infrastructure was noted by 7 organizations. A smaller number of organizations mentioned carbon and



water footprint measurements and CDP (Carbon Disclosure Project) registration (1 organization each). Meanwhile, 4 organizations reported having taken no actions to adapt to climate impacts.

Actions Taken to Adapt to Climate Change Impacts in Türkiye

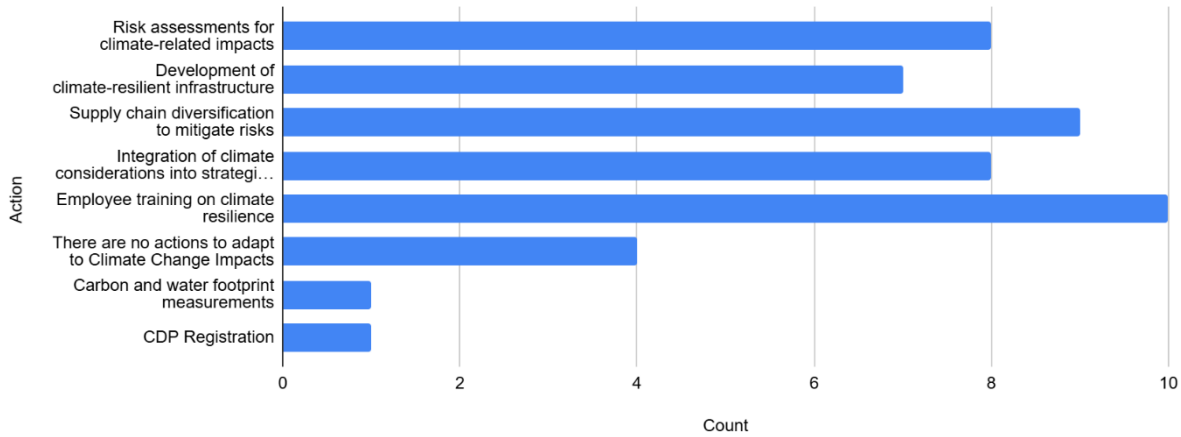


Figure 20. Specific actions taken by Lithuanian organizations to adapt to Climate Change

8. Methods for Measuring Success of Climate Change Adaptation and Carbon Footprint Reduction Initiatives

In **Lithuania**, the majority of organizations (12) reported that they currently do not measure the success of their climate change adaptation and carbon footprint reduction initiatives (fig. 21). Among those that do, compliance with external standards and certifications (e.g., ISO 14001) was the most commonly used method, cited by 7 organizations. Other measurement methods include employee engagement and training metrics (4 organizations) and tracking and reporting of key performance indicators (KPIs) (3 organizations). Only 1 organization reported conducting regular environmental impact assessments. These results suggest that many Lithuanian organizations are still in the early stages of establishing metrics to assess the success of their climate-related initiatives.



Methods for Measuring Success of Climate Change Adaption and Carbon Footprint Reduction in Lithuania

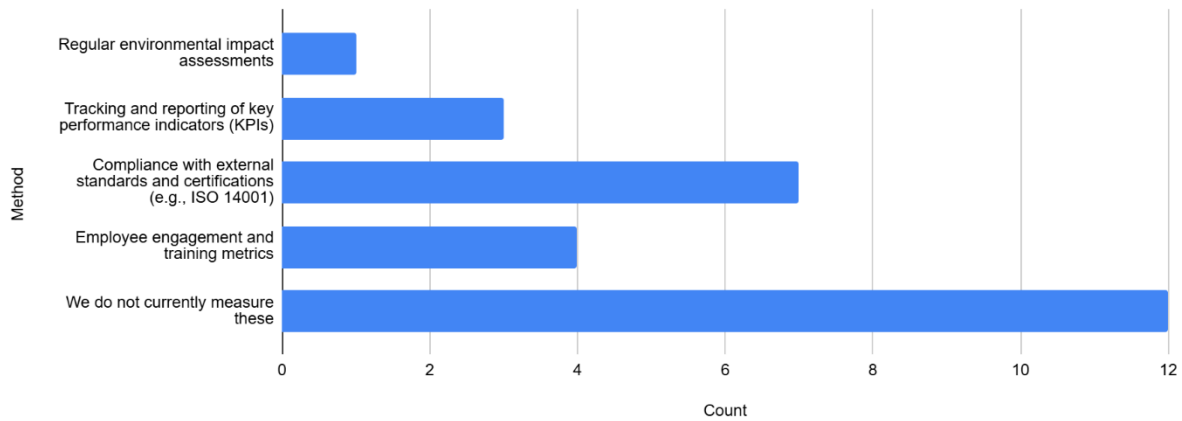


Figure 21. Methods Used by Lithuanian Organizations to Measure Success of Climate Adaptation and Carbon Footprint Reduction Initiatives

The majority of **Turkish** organizations rely on compliance with external standards and certifications (e.g., ISO 14001) to measure the success of their climate adaptation and carbon reduction initiatives (fig. 22), with 16 organizations reporting this method. Regular environmental impact assessments and tracking and reporting of key performance indicators (KPIs) are also commonly used, each cited by 10 organizations. Employee engagement and training metrics are employed by 6 organizations, while a small number indicated that they do not currently measure these outcomes.

Methods for Measuring Success of Climate Change Adaption and Carbon Footprint Reduction in Turkey

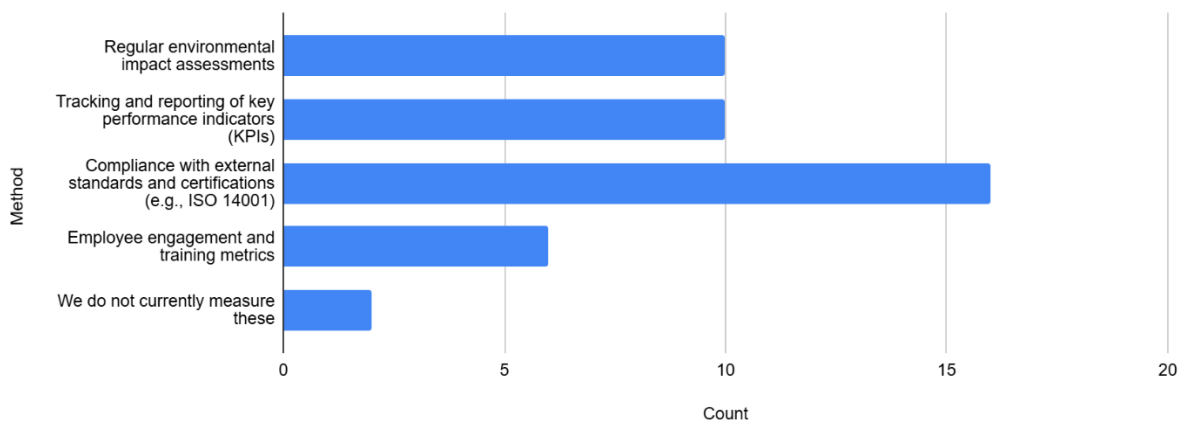


Figure 22. Methods Used by Turkish Organizations to Measure Success of Climate Adaptation and Carbon Footprint Reduction Initiatives

Section 3: Needs, Challenges, Opportunities, Future Plans

1. Main Challenges in Reducing the Carbon Footprint



The primary challenge faced by **Lithuanian** organizations in reducing their carbon footprint (fig. 23) is the high cost of implementation, reported by 15 respondents. Lack of technical expertise or knowledge and regulatory barriers or lack of incentives were each cited by 8 organizations, highlighting a need for both skills development and supportive policies. Other challenges include limited access to sustainable resources or technologies (7 organizations) and difficulty in measuring and tracking carbon emissions (5 organizations). Resistance to change within the organization was noted by 3 organizations, indicating that internal acceptance is a lesser, though present, challenge.

Challenges Faced in Reducing Carbon Footprint in Lithuania

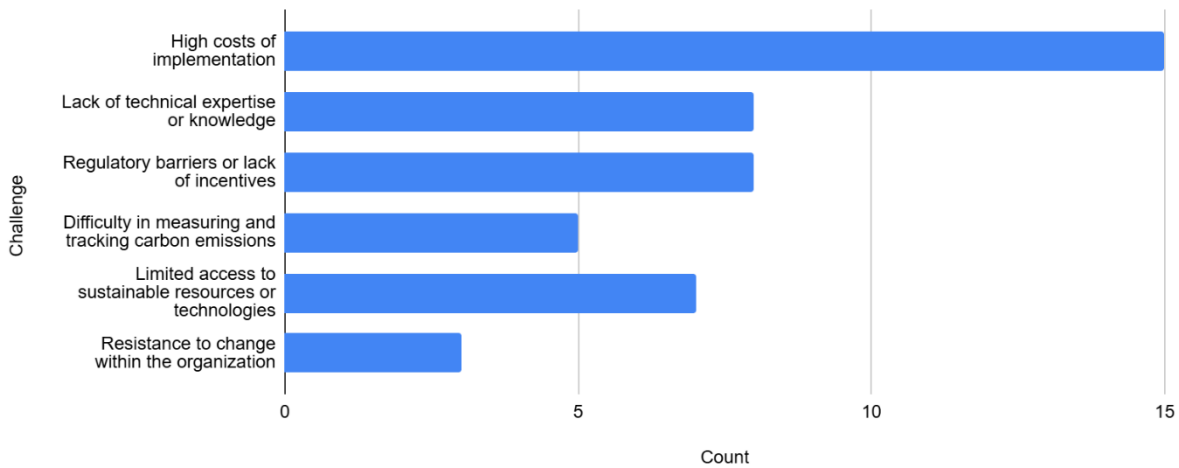


Figure 23. Challenges Faced by Lithuanian Organizations in Reducing Carbon Footprint

The most significant challenge for **Turkish** organizations in reducing their carbon footprint (fig. 24) is the high cost of implementation, reported by 16 organizations. Limited access to sustainable resources or technologies follows closely, with 10 organizations identifying this as a barrier. Other notable challenges include lack of technical expertise or knowledge (7 organizations) and regulatory barriers or lack of incentives (5 organizations). A smaller number of respondents cited difficulty in measuring and tracking carbon emissions (4 organizations) and resistance to change within the organization (1 organization).



Challenges Faced in Reducing Carbon Footprint in Turkey

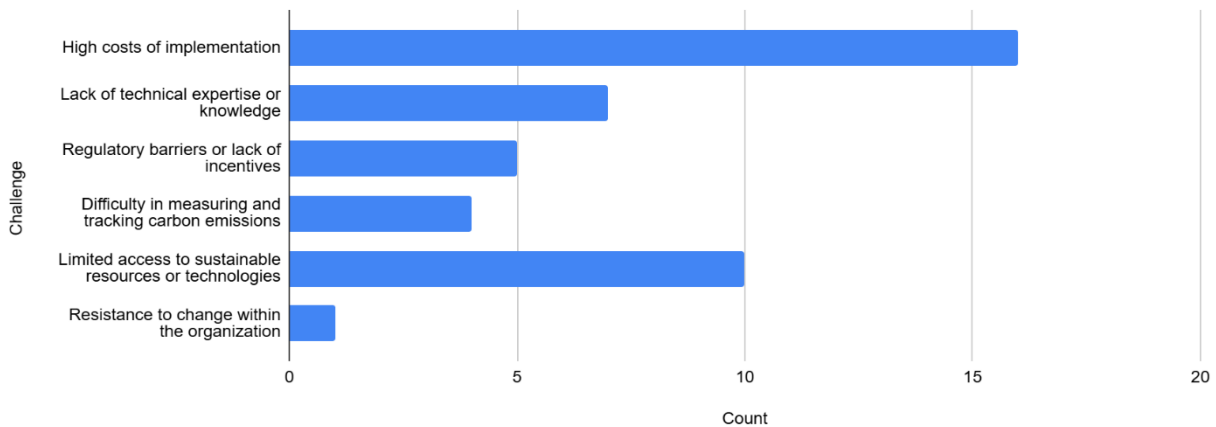


Figure 24. Challenges Faced by Turkish Organizations in Reducing Carbon Footprint

2. Support Needed for Further Reducing the Carbon Footprint

Lithuanian organizations identified access to funding or financial incentives as the most helpful support in reducing their carbon footprint (fig. 25), with 18 respondents highlighting this need. Clearer regulatory guidelines and support were also commonly mentioned, cited by 11 organizations. Other important forms of support include technical assistance or consulting services (10 organizations) and training and capacity-building programs (7 organizations). Partnerships or collaborations with other organizations and access to new technologies or innovations were each noted by 6 organizations, indicating an interest in collaborative efforts and technological advancements for effective carbon reduction.

Types of Support Needed by Lithuanian Organizations for Carbon Footprint Reduction

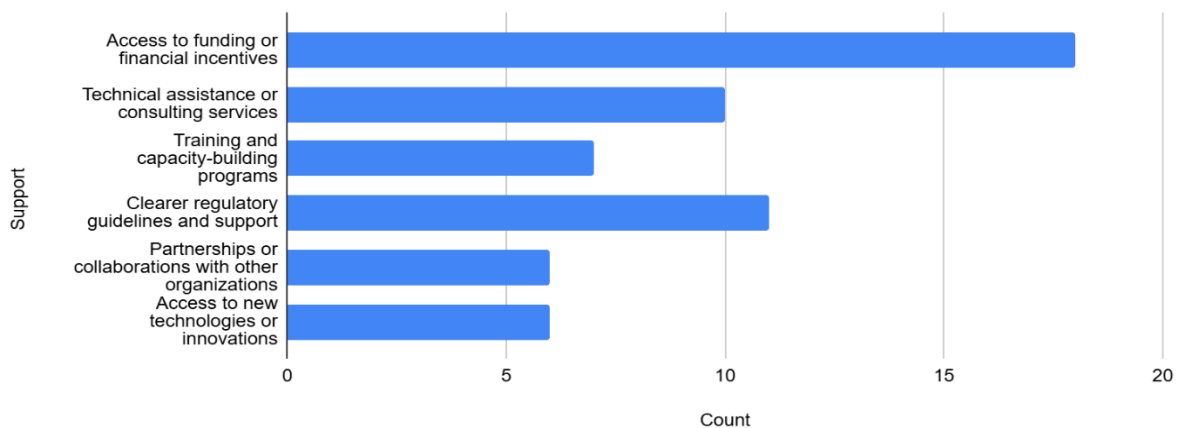


Figure 25. Types of Support Needed by Lithuanian Organizations

In **Türkiye**, the most desired support for reducing organizational carbon footprint (fig. 26) is access to funding or financial incentives, highlighted by 18 organizations. Technical assistance or consulting services follows, with 15 organizations indicating a need for this



support. Other significant needs include training and capacity-building programs (10 organizations) and clearer regulatory guidelines and support (9 organizations). Additionally, partnerships or collaborations and access to new technologies or innovations were each identified by a smaller segment of organizations.

Types of Support Needed by Turkish Organizations for Carbon Footprint Reduction

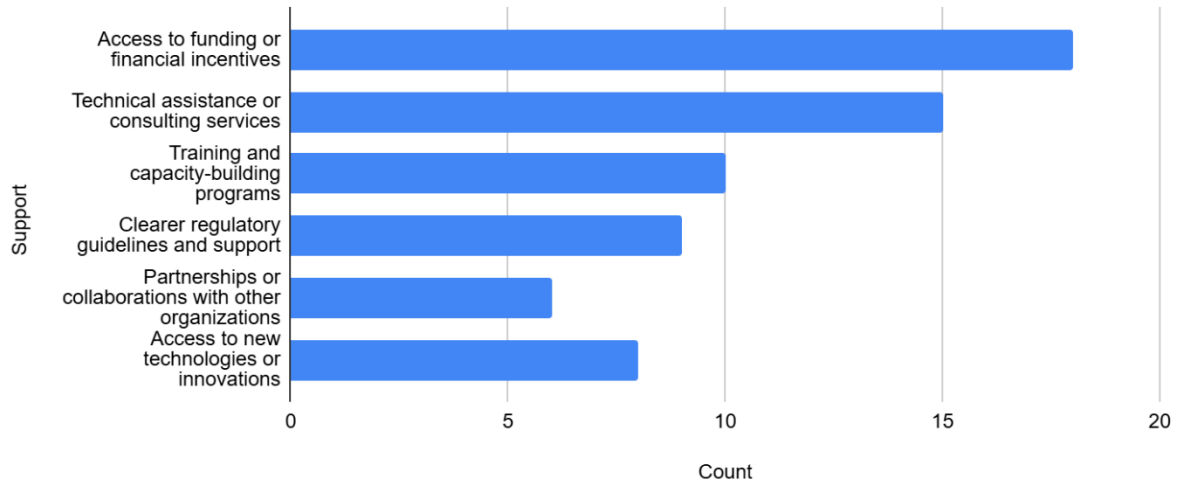


Figure 26. Types of Support Needed by Turkish Organizations

3. Opportunities for Organizations in the Transition to a Green Economy

Lithuanian organizations see cost savings through energy efficiency as the most promising opportunity in transitioning to a green economy (fig. 27), with 16 respondents citing this benefit. Other notable opportunities include enhanced reputation and brand value (11 organizations) and gaining a competitive advantage through sustainable practices (8 organizations). Some organizations also identified potential in new markets or products related to green technologies (7 organizations) and collaboration with other green businesses (6 organizations), indicating interest in both financial and strategic growth from green initiatives.



Perceived Opportunities for Lithuanian Organizations in the Green Economy Transition

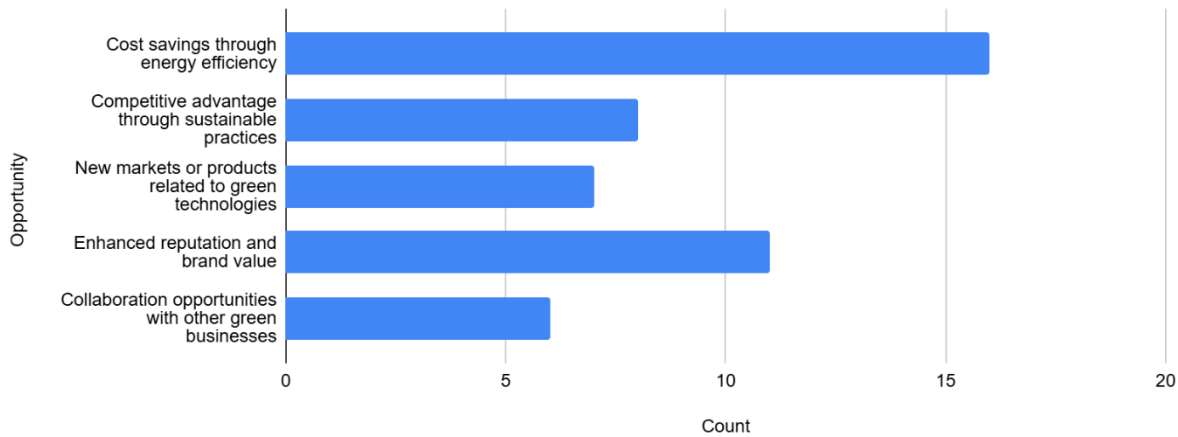


Figure 27. Opportunities for Lithuanian Organizations

In **Türkiye**, organizations identified cost savings through energy efficiency as the top opportunity in the shift toward a green economy (fig. 28), with 18 organizations citing this benefit. Enhanced reputation and brand value (16 organizations) and competitive advantage through sustainable practices (15 organizations) were also prominent opportunities. Additionally, new markets or products related to green technologies (12 organizations) and collaborations with other green businesses (7 organizations) were viewed as potential growth areas.

Perceived Opportunities for Turkish Organizations in the Green Economy Transition

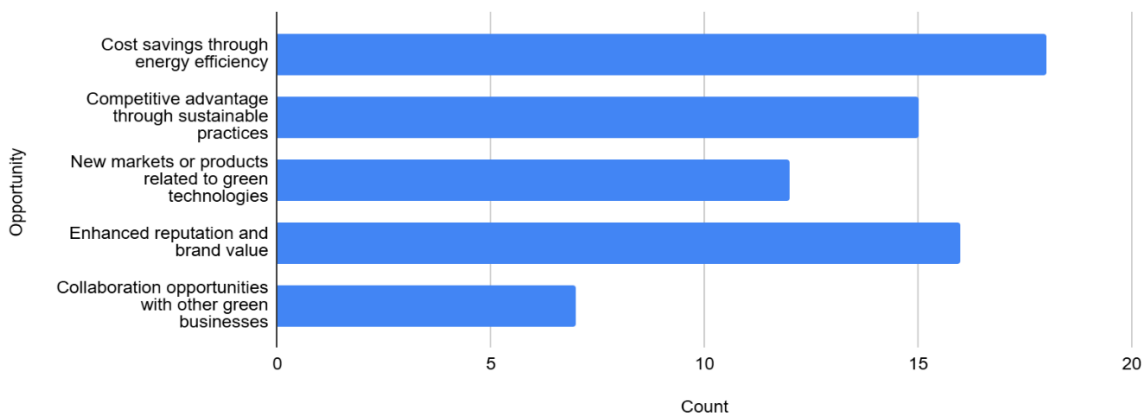


Figure 28. Opportunities for Turkish Organizations

4. Main Barriers to Implementing Climate Change Adaptation Measures

For Lithuanian organizations, the lack of financial resources is the primary barrier to implementing climate change adaptation measures (fig. 29), with 15 organizations citing this challenge. Other significant obstacles include regulatory or policy constraints (8



organizations) and insufficient technical expertise (7 organizations). Additional barriers noted by some organizations are lack of stakeholder support (6 organizations), inadequate infrastructure (4 organizations), and limited access to relevant information (3 organizations).

Barriers to Climate Change Adaptation Measures in Lithuanian Organizations

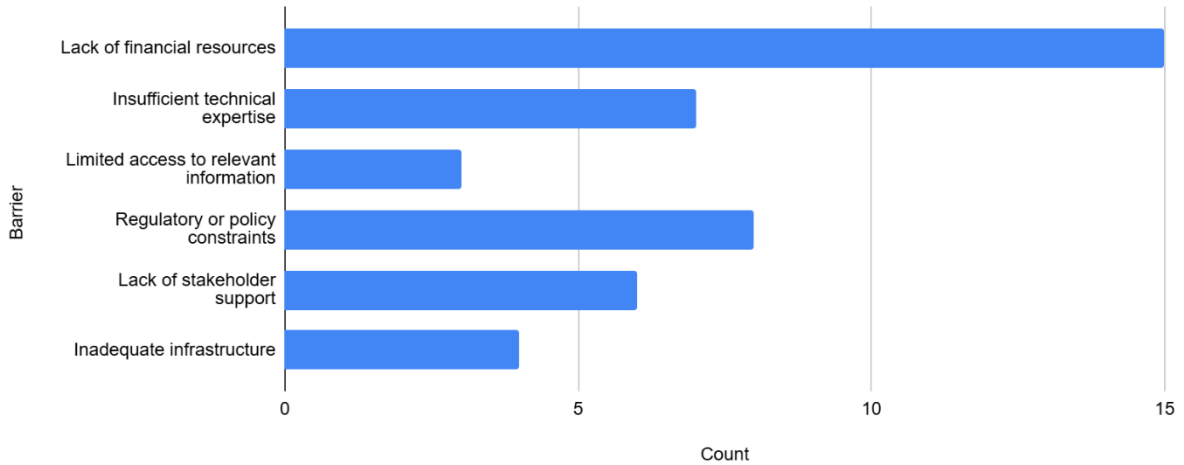


Figure 29. Barriers Lithuanian Organizations face regarding Climate Change Adaptation

For **Turkish** organizations, the main barriers are financial constraints (18 organizations) and regulatory challenges (11 organizations). Additional challenges include technical expertise (7 organizations), and access to information, stakeholder support, and infrastructure (5 organizations each) (fig. 30).

Barriers to Climate Change Adaptation Measures in Turkish Organizations

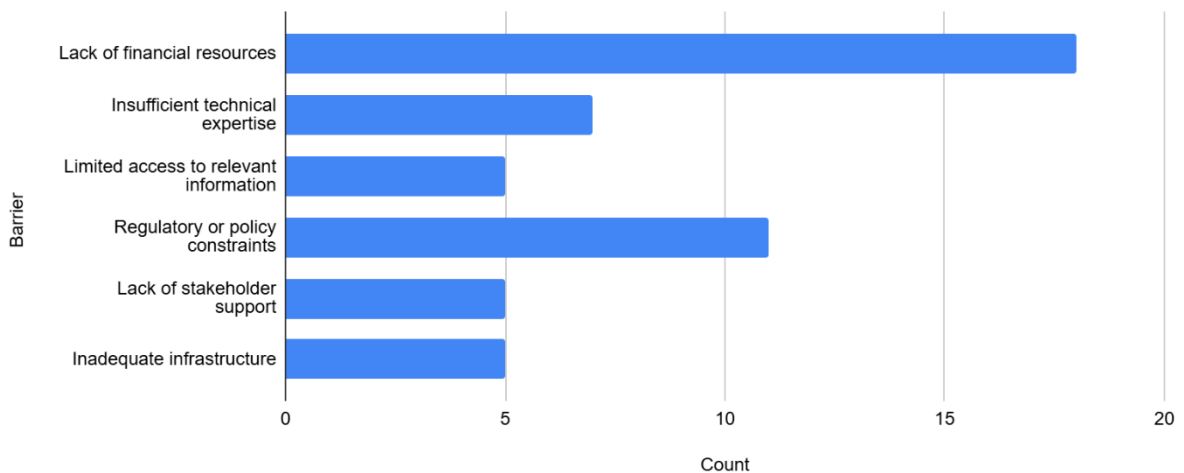


Figure 30. Barriers Turkish Organizations face regarding Climate Change Adaptation



5. Areas with Highest Potential for Carbon Footprint Reduction

Lithuanian organizations see the greatest potential for carbon footprint reduction (fig. 30) in renewable energy adoption (18 organizations) and waste reduction and recycling (13 organizations). Other significant areas include energy efficiency improvements (12 organizations) and process and technology upgrades (11 organizations). Additional opportunities are noted in transportation and logistics optimization (8 organizations) and employee training and awareness programs (7 organizations), with smaller numbers identifying water conservation and sustainable supply chain management.

Areas with the Highest Potential for Reducing the Carbon Footprint in Lithuania

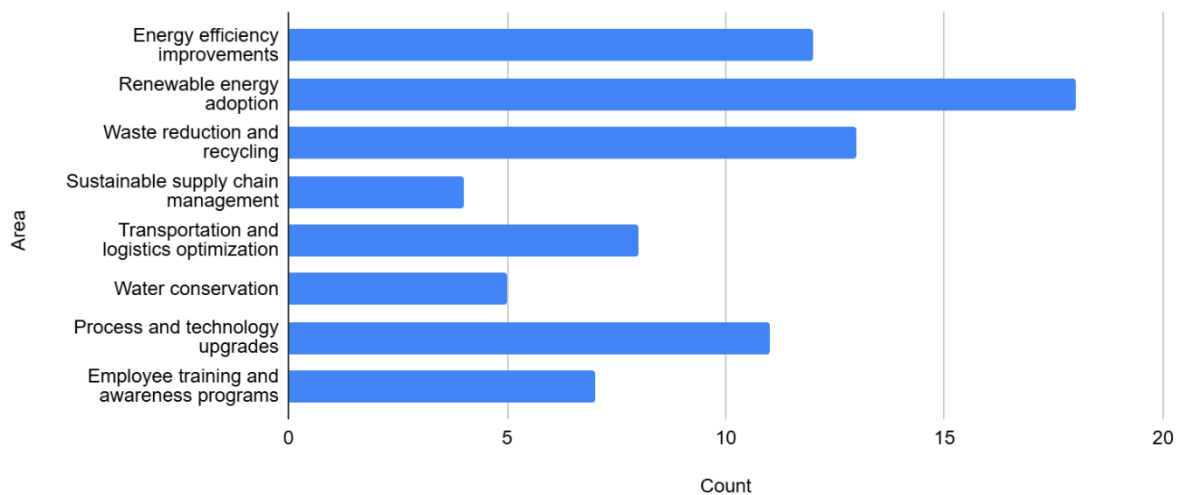


Figure 31. Areas with the Highest Potential for Reducing the Carbon Footprint in Lithuanian companies

Turkish organizations see significant potential in several areas for reducing their carbon footprint (fig. 32), with a strong focus on energy efficiency improvements (18 organizations) and waste reduction and recycling (13 organizations). Additionally, renewable energy adoption and employee training programs are viewed as key opportunities. There is also notable interest in sustainable supply chain management, water conservation, and process upgrades (10 organizations each), suggesting a balanced approach that targets multiple aspects of operations for sustainable improvements.



Areas with the Highest Potential for Reducing the Carbon Footprint in Türkiye

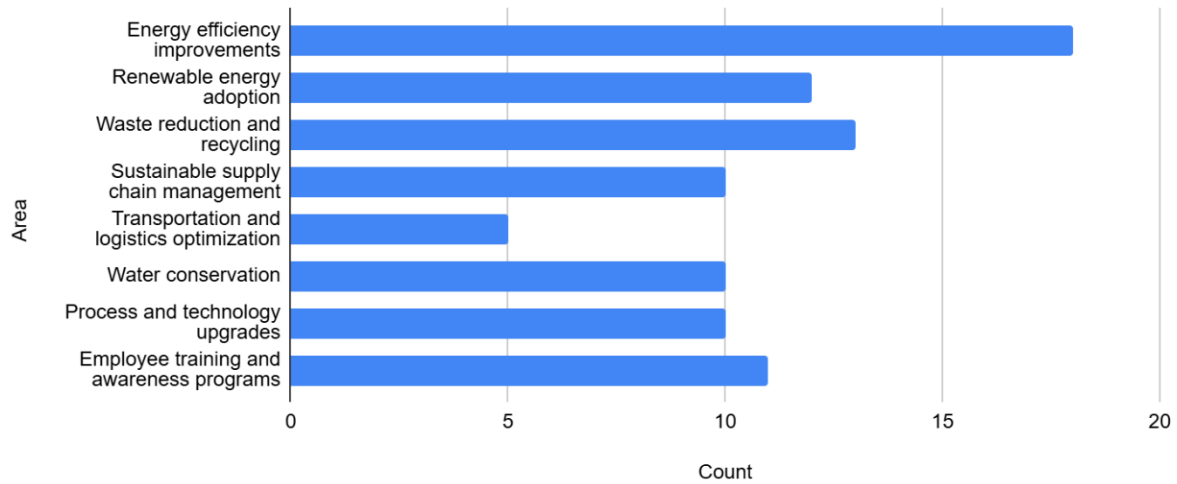


Figure 32. Areas with the Highest Potential for Reducing the Carbon Footprint in Turkish companies

6. Opportunities for Adopting New Technologies or Practices

Lithuanian organizations see adoption of renewable energy sources (16 organizations) and implementation of energy-efficient technologies (13 organizations) as the top opportunities for integrating new practices (fig. 33). Interest is also high in using sustainable materials and employee training on new technologies (12 and 11 organizations, respectively), suggesting a focus on sustainability and workforce development. Additional opportunities include automation and digitalization of processes and enhancing waste management systems, reflecting a balanced approach toward innovation in various operational areas.

Opportunities for Adopting New Technologies or Practices in Lithuania

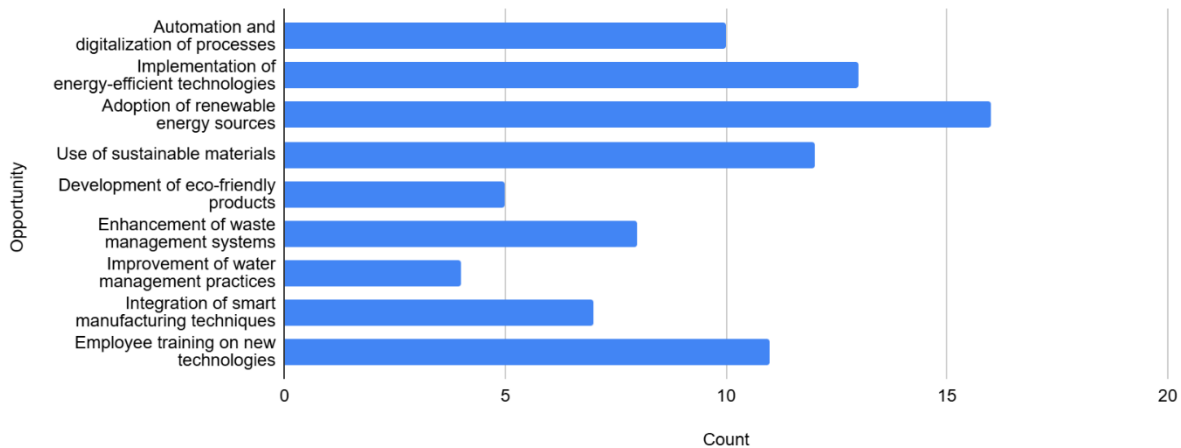


Figure 33. Opportunities for Adopting New Technologies or Practices in Lithuanian Organizations



Turkish organizations identify energy-efficient technologies (17 organizations) and automation and digitalization of processes (14 organizations) as top opportunities for innovation (fig. 34). There is also strong interest in waste management enhancement (12 organizations) and renewable energy adoption and water management improvements (11 organizations each). Other areas of potential include eco-friendly product development and employee training on new technologies (9 organizations each), indicating a balanced focus on both technology and workforce development.

This was the written answer provided by the respondent and not a pre-selected option in the survey. While no additional clarification was given, I would assume it refers to the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP).

Opportunities for Adopting New Technologies or Practices in Türkiye

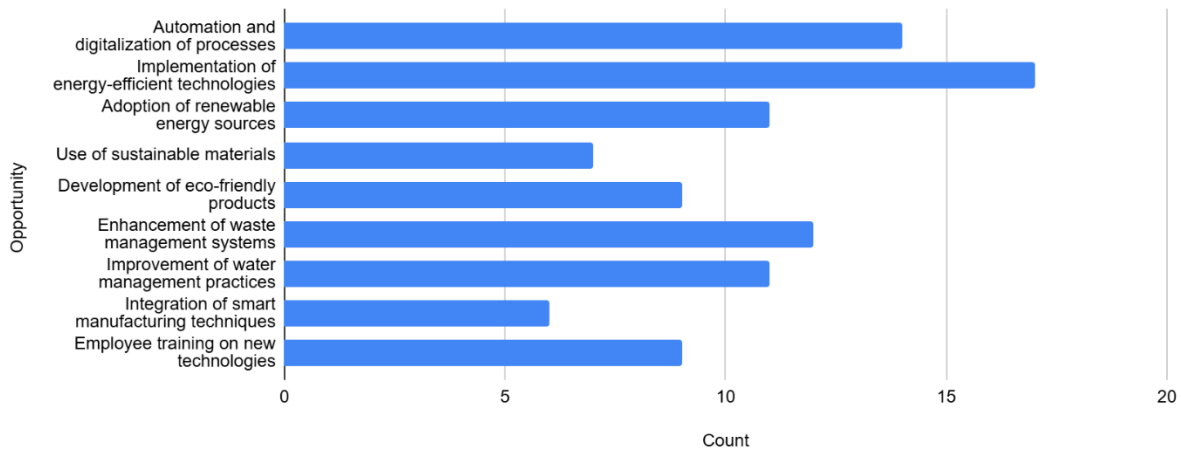


Figure 34. Opportunities for Adopting New Technologies or Practices in Turkish Organizations

7. Long-Term Sustainability Goals

As illustrated in fig. 35, for **Lithuanian** organizations, reducing energy consumption and increasing the use of renewable energy are the top long-term sustainability goals, each cited by 13 organizations. Minimizing waste production is also a key focus, with 12 organizations including it in their objectives. Other goals include enhancing water conservation (6 organizations) and promoting employee engagement in sustainability initiatives (5 organizations), indicating a balanced approach that combines operational efficiency and workforce involvement. Two organizations, however, reported having no specific sustainability targets.



Long-Term Sustainability Goals of Lithuanian Organizations

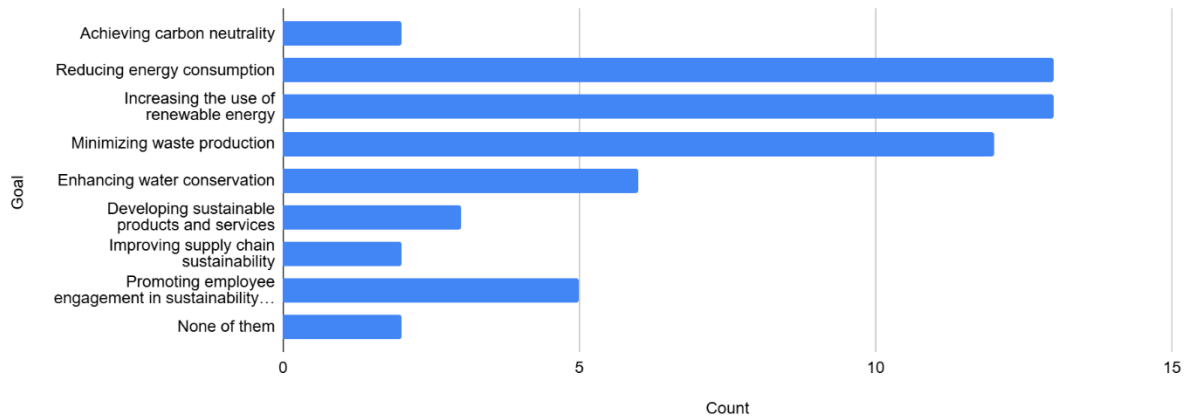


Figure 35. Key sustainability goals identified by Lithuanian organizations

Turkish organizations are prioritizing increasing the use of renewable energy (14 organizations) and reducing energy consumption (12 organizations) as key long-term sustainability goals (fig. 36). Other significant areas include achieving carbon neutrality and enhancing water conservation (11 organizations each), as well as developing sustainable products and services (10 organizations). Promoting employee engagement in sustainability initiatives and minimizing waste production were also highlighted as goals. Notably, all Turkish respondents identified at least one goal, with no responses indicating a lack of sustainability targets.

Long-Term Sustainability Goals of Turkish Organizations

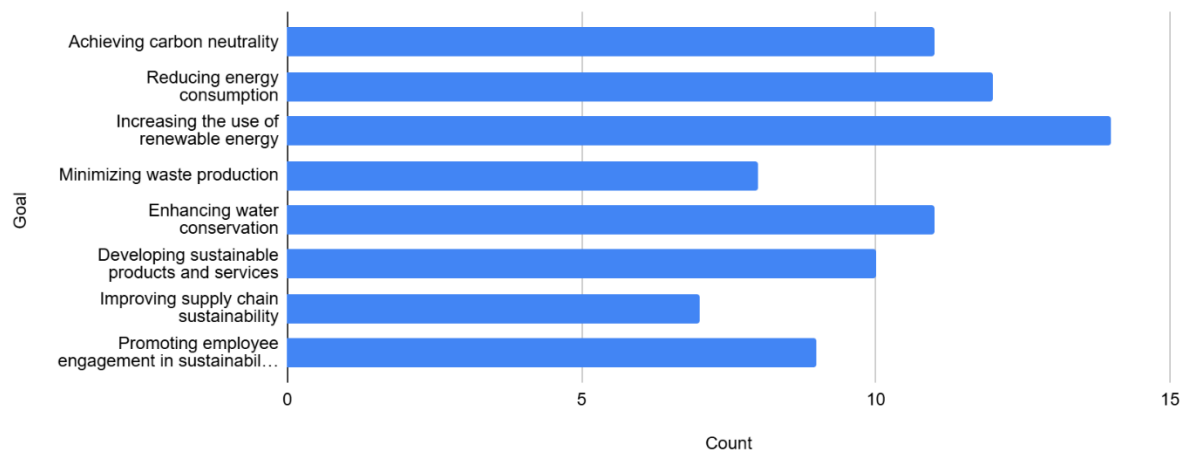


Figure 36. Key sustainability goals identified by Turkish organizations

8. Planned Initiatives for Climate Change Adaptation

Lithuanian organizations are primarily considering implementing energy-efficient technologies and transitioning to renewable energy sources (10 organizations each) as



key initiatives for climate adaptation (fig. 37). Additionally, enhancing waste management practices (8 organizations) and conducting employee training on climate adaptation (5 organizations) are significant areas of focus. While some organizations are also looking to align their strategies with national or EU climate policies and improve water conservation, five organizations indicated no planned initiatives for climate adaptation.

Planned Climate Change Adaptation Initiatives in Lithuanian Organizations

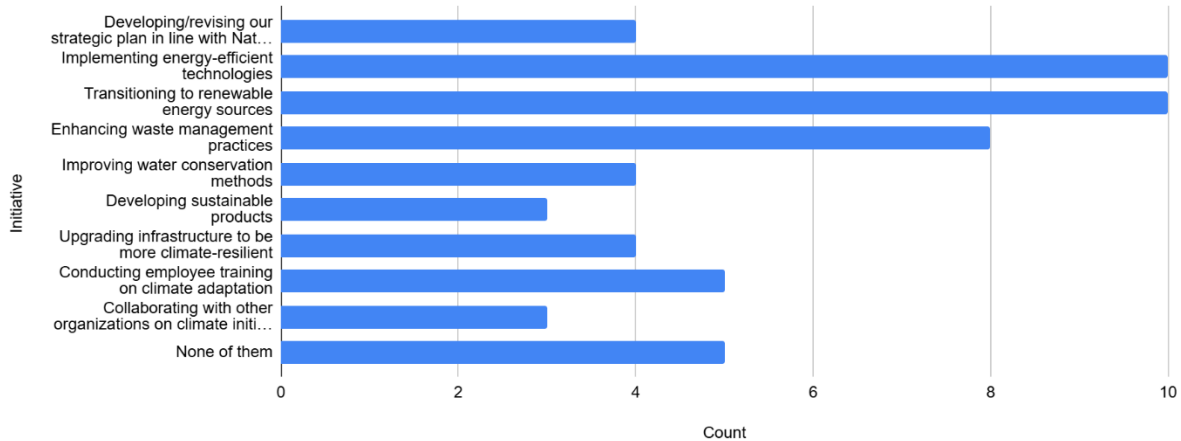


Figure 37. Key climate adaptation initiatives considered by Lithuanian organizations

As seen in fig. 38, **Turkish** organizations are focusing on implementing energy-efficient technologies and transitioning to renewable energy sources (14 organizations each) as top initiatives for climate change adaptation. Significant attention is also given to enhancing waste management practices and conducting employee training on climate adaptation (13 organizations each). Additional efforts include improving water conservation (12 organizations) and upgrading infrastructure for climate resilience (10 organizations). Goals such as developing sustainable products and collaborating with other organizations on climate initiatives also feature, but with slightly less emphasis.

Planned Climate Change Adaptation Initiatives in Turkish Organizations

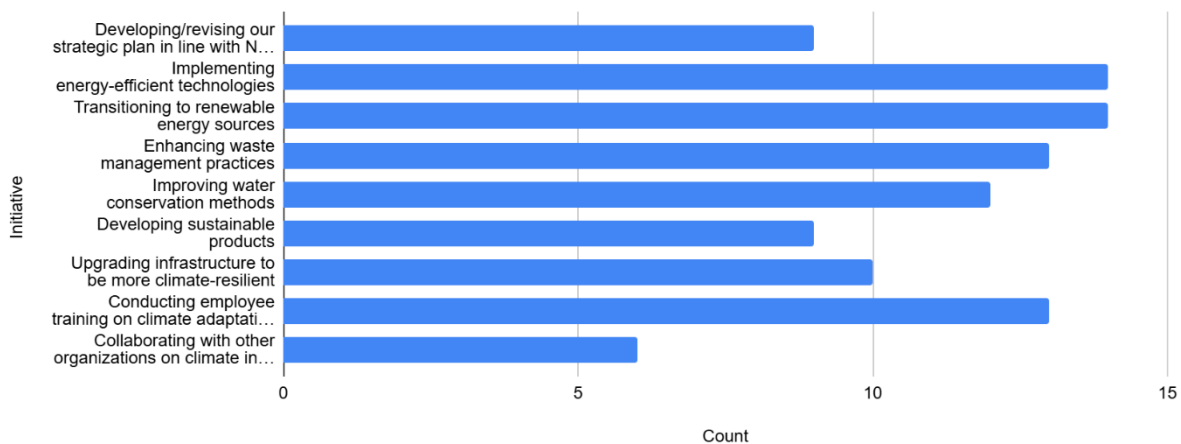


Figure 38. Key climate adaptation initiatives considered by Turkish organizations



9. Expected Support from Local and International Networks for Climate Change Adaptation

Lithuanian organizations primarily seek financial assistance or grants (16 organizations) to aid their climate change adaptation efforts, highlighting a strong need for funding support (fig. 39). Information sharing and best practices also hold considerable value, cited by 10 organizations, reflecting an interest in learning from others' experiences. Requests for technical expertise and consultancy (7 organizations), along with training and capacity-building programs and policy advocacy (5 organizations each), suggest that organizations are looking for both knowledge-based and regulatory support to enhance their adaptation strategies. Notably, networking and partnership opportunities received no responses, indicating a lower emphasis on collaborative networks.

Types of Support Expected from Local and International Networks for Climate Change Adaptation in Lithuania

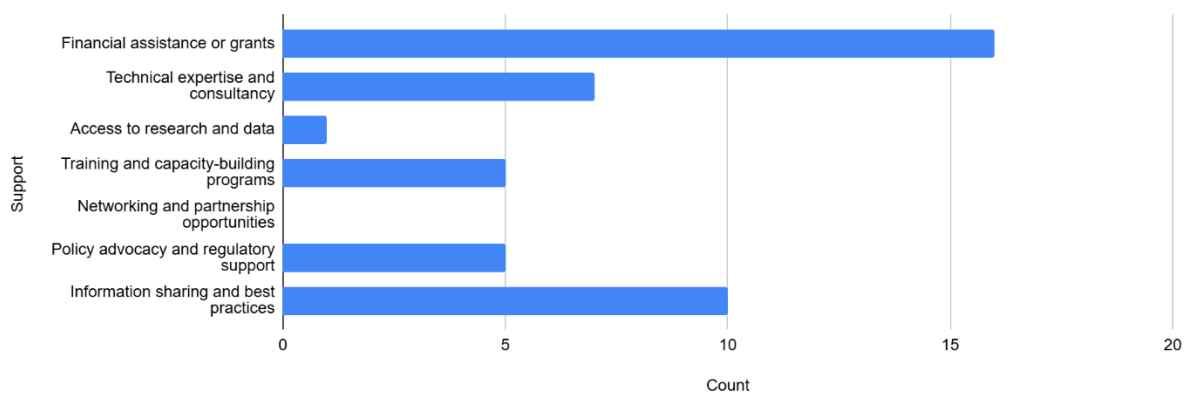


Figure 39. Key support needs identified by Lithuanian organizations

For **Turkish** organizations, financial assistance or grants (17 organizations) stands out as the most crucial form of support, underscoring the need for substantial funding to drive adaptation efforts (fig. 40). Alongside financial resources, Turkish companies emphasize the importance of technical expertise and consultancy (12 organizations) and access to research and data (11 organizations), reflecting a practical approach that combines financial and informational support. Networking and partnership opportunities (11 organizations) are also seen as valuable, pointing to a collaborative mindset in addressing climate challenges. Other needs include training and information sharing on best practices, while policy advocacy and regulatory support is less frequently requested.



Types of Support Expected from Local and International Networks for Climate Change Adaptation in Türkiye

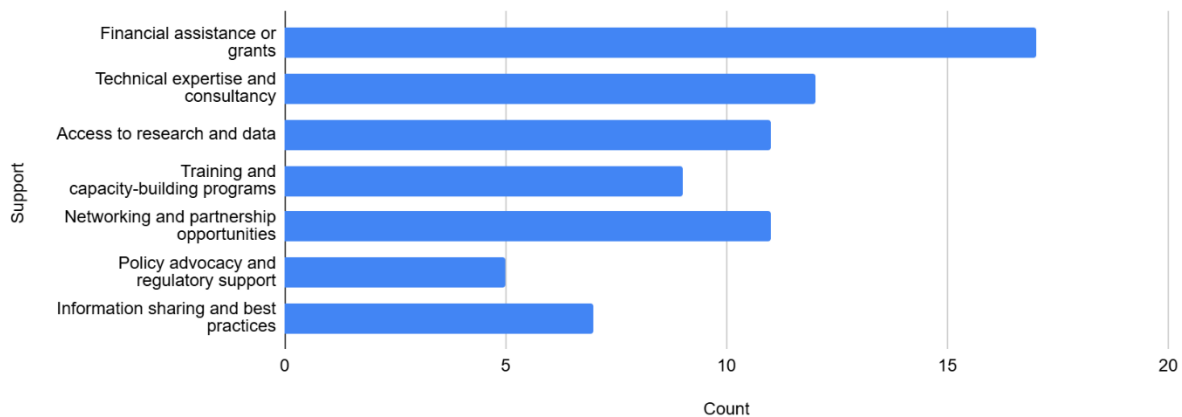


Figure 40. Key support needs identified by Turkish organizations

10. Interest in Collaboration and Exchange Programs with European IMPs

Lithuanian organizations show limited interest in participating in reciprocal exchange programs, study visits, or collaboration agreements with other European IMPs. Only a small number of respondents expressed interest or a willingness to consider such initiatives, while most either declined participation or provided no response, which suggests a cautious or reserved stance toward formalized cooperation opportunities within European networks.

Among **Turkish** organizations, there is a positive interest in engaging with European platforms for knowledge-sharing on climate adaptation and sustainable development practices. Some companies are particularly keen on collaborative efforts around circular economy activities and recyclable product innovation. A few respondents indicated that participation may be conditional, depending on alignment with their global strategies or business timelines, such as planned initiatives for 2025. While several companies are enthusiastic, a small number have opted out, reflecting varying degrees of commitment toward formalized partnerships.

Section 4: Good Practices and Success Stories

In this section, organizations were invited to share examples of successful practices they have implemented to reduce their carbon footprint or adapt to climate change. We asked participants to identify the key factors contributing to the success of these initiatives, as well as any lessons learned from their experiences. That section of the survey aimed to gather practical insights and effective strategies, which will afterwards be compiled and explained in a more detailed way in a separate **Good practices compilation document** focused on showcasing good practices.



Lithuanian organizations highlighted a range of successful initiatives aimed at reducing carbon footprints and adapting to climate change. Many companies have invested in solar power plants and upgraded heating systems to reduce energy costs and environmental impact. Some also engaged in reforestation projects, supported by earmarked funds, to offset carbon emissions. Efforts to enhance sustainability included fleet upgrades to EURO 6 standards, waste recycling, and green procurement practices. Key factors contributing to these successes included rising energy costs, external funding, and a strong emphasis on employee training to build climate awareness and responsibility. However, respondents noted challenges related to high implementation costs and the complexities of reusing excess heat effectively, underscoring the need for continuous investment and innovative solutions.

Turkish organizations shared diverse practices aimed at reducing their carbon footprints and adapting to climate change, with a strong focus on renewable energy investments, solar energy installations, and waste reduction efforts, including recycling and circular economy initiatives. Additional actions included logistics optimization, carbon footprint measurement, and energy efficiency projects in areas such as water conservation and sustainable manufacturing processes. Key factors for success included top management support, employee awareness and training, and strategic planning with clear goals. Companies highlighted the importance of resource efficiency, cost reduction, and timely investments in new technologies. Lessons learned emphasized the value of education on climate issues, stakeholder collaboration, and maintaining resilience to rising energy costs, along with the necessity of monitoring and adapting to global standards.

Section 5: Evaluation of the Survey

1. Ease of Understanding and Responding to Survey Questions

Most **Lithuanian** respondents found the survey generally understandable, with a balance between those who rated it as "easy" and those who felt "neutral" about the clarity of questions. A small number of participants found the survey "difficult" to navigate, while a few rated it as "very easy".

Turkish respondents overwhelmingly found the survey easy to understand and respond to, with most rating it as "easy" or "very easy." This feedback indicates a high level of clarity and accessibility in the survey design, with no responses indicating difficulty.

2. Relevance of Survey Questions to Participants' Experience and Expertise

Most **Lithuanian** respondents found the survey questions relevant or somewhat relevant to their experience and expertise, with only a few indicating that the questions were "highly relevant" or "not relevant." Overall, the feedback suggests that the survey was generally well-aligned with participants' backgrounds.



Turkish respondents generally found the survey questions relevant or somewhat relevant to their experience, with several rating them as "highly relevant." This feedback suggests that the survey was largely aligned with participants' expertise, with a notable portion perceiving the questions as highly applicable to their professional background.

3. Appropriateness of the Survey Duration

The majority of **Lithuanian** respondents found the survey duration to be appropriate, with "Just Right" being the predominant response. A small minority indicated that the survey was "Too Long," suggesting a generally positive reception regarding the length of the survey. This feedback indicates that the survey design was well-calibrated for participant engagement without imposing excessive time demands.

Turkish respondents found the survey duration to be "Suitable," reflecting satisfaction with the length of the survey. A single respondent considered it "Too Short," and another found it "Too Long." Overall, these responses suggest that the survey duration was effective in maintaining participant engagement while respecting their time constraints.



Survey for the secondary target groups

Section 1: Participant profile

1. Participant target groups

The **Lithuanian** responses show a balanced representation between the secondary target groups (fig. 41), with 55.6% of respondents identifying as Youth Actors and 44.4% as Local Decision Makers/Policy Makers. This distribution ensures that insights are gathered from both youth perspectives and those involved in policy and decision-making, providing a comprehensive understanding of the attitudes toward climate change adaptation in Lithuania.

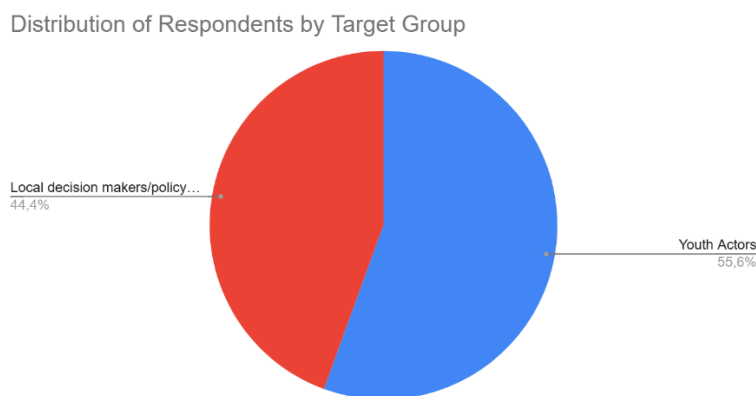


Figure 41. Proportion of survey respondents as different target groups in Lithuania

The **Turkish** results reveal that 67.9% of respondents identified as Youth Actors, while 32.1% identified as Local Decision Makers/Policy Makers (fig. 42). This larger representation of youth respondents offers a strong insight into younger perspectives on climate change adaptation, complemented by the views of policy and decision-makers.

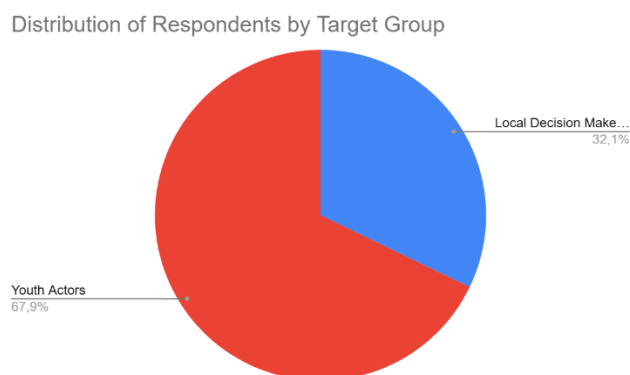


Figure 42. Proportion of survey respondents as different target groups in Türkiye



2. Participant age groups

The age distribution of **Lithuanian** respondents (fig. 43) shows that 50% are in the 15-24 age range, reflecting a strong representation from younger participants. The 35-44 age group constitutes 27.8% of respondents, while the 25-34 and 45-59 age groups each account for 11.1%. This distribution indicates a predominantly youthful participant base, supplemented by perspectives from older age groups, which offers a comprehensive view across different generational perspectives on climate change adaptation.

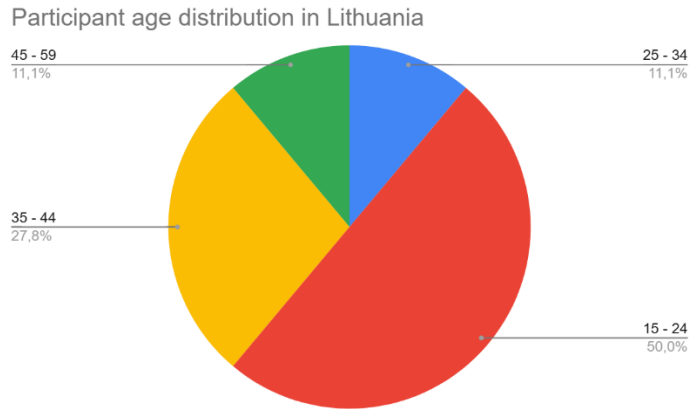


Figure 43. Age distribution among Lithuanian respondents

The age distribution of **Turkish** respondents (fig. 44) is predominantly youthful, with 39.3% of participants in the 15-24 age group and 32.1% in the 25-34 age range. The 45-59 age group represents 14.3% of respondents, followed by 10.7% in the 35-44 age range and a smaller 3.6% in the 60+ age category. This distribution highlights a strong engagement from younger individuals, supplemented by a varied presence from older age groups, which provides a balanced perspective across different age demographics in Türkiye.

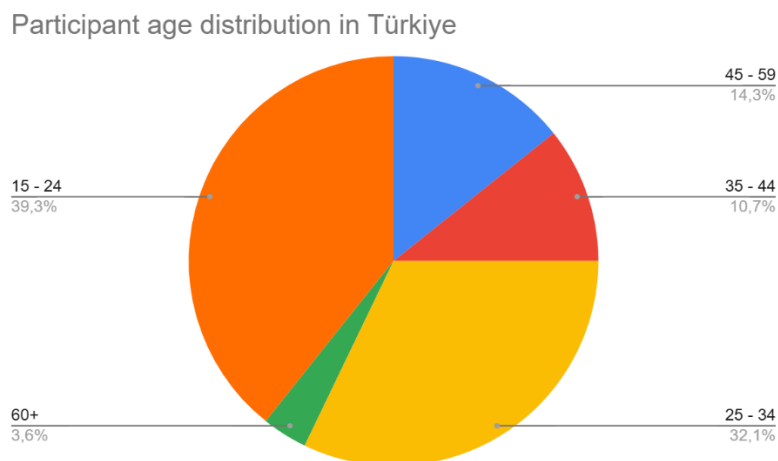


Figure 44. Age distribution among Turkish respondents

3. Educational Background of Respondents

The educational background of **Lithuanian** respondents (fig. 45) is varied, with the majority holding Bachelor's degrees (44.4%) and a significant portion possessing Master's degrees (38.9%). A smaller group, 16.7%, indicated that their highest level of education is secondary education. This distribution suggests a well-educated participant base, with most respondents having attained higher education qualifications.

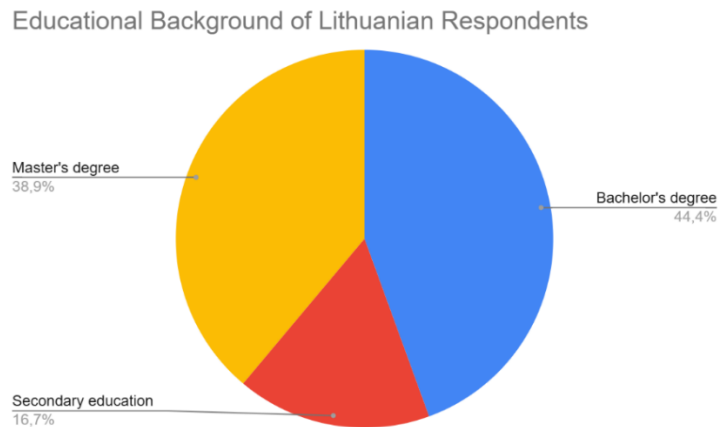


Figure 45. Distribution of Lithuanian respondents by highest level of education attained

The educational background of **Turkish** respondents (fig. 46) is predominantly at the Bachelor's degree level (71.4%), indicating a highly educated participant base. Master's degrees are held by 14.3% of respondents, while smaller proportions have an Associate degree (7.1%), Secondary Education (3.6%), or a Doctorate (3.6%). This distribution reflects a strong emphasis on higher education yet also a relatively wide representation of different levels of education among Turkish respondents.

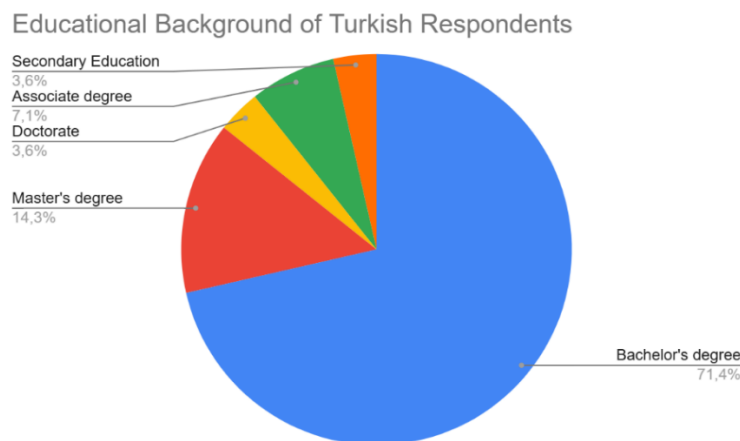


Figure 46. Distribution of Turkish respondents by highest level of education attained

4. Roles in organization

The **Lithuanian** respondents represent a diverse range of professional roles and sectors (fig. 47). The largest group, 33.3%, identified as Decision Makers, followed by University Students at 27.8%. Smaller groups included Advisers, Project Managers, Marketing Specialists, Politicians, Educators, and Researchers, each constituting 5.6% of respondents. This distribution highlights a balanced mix of perspectives, with both students and professionals in influential decision-making roles contributing to the survey.

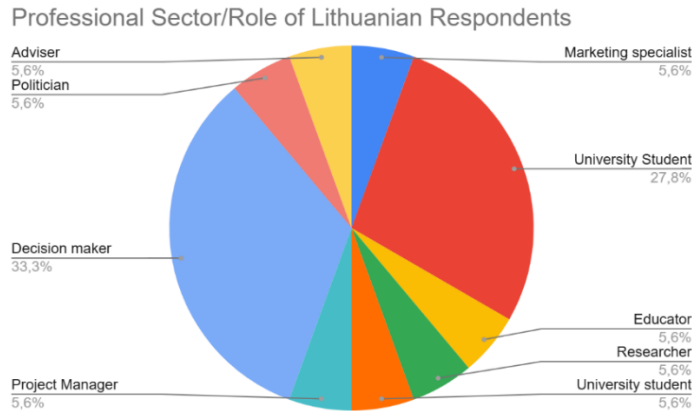


Figure 47. Distribution of Lithuanian respondents by sector, job title, or role within their organization

The **Turkish** respondents encompass a wide range of professional roles and sectors (fig. 48), with the largest group, 21.4%, identifying as Youth Workers. Trainers and University Students each make up 14.3% of respondents. Decision Makers account for 10.7%, while roles like Advisors, Volunteer Coordinators, Government Officials, and Project Managers are also represented, each constituting between 3.6% and 7.1%. This diverse participant base provides a comprehensive array of perspectives from both youth-oriented roles and experienced professionals.

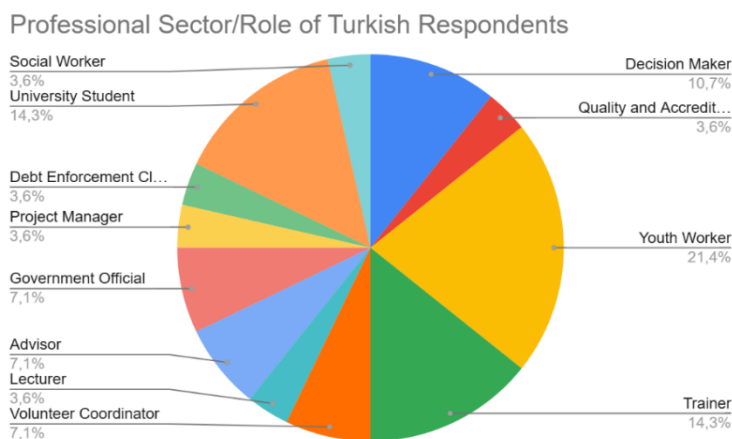


Figure 48. Distribution of Turkish respondents by sector, job title, or role within their organization



Section 2: Climate Change Awareness, Involvement, and Perspectives

1. Familiarity with and Awareness of Climate Change and Its Impacts

In the **Lithuanian** responses, most participants indicated a high level of familiarity and awareness of climate change and its impacts, with "High" being a common selection (fig. 49). A moderate portion of respondents rated their awareness as "Moderate," showing a balanced level of general understanding but room for increased awareness. Only a few respondents reported a "Low" level of awareness, suggesting that climate change awareness is relatively well-established among participants.

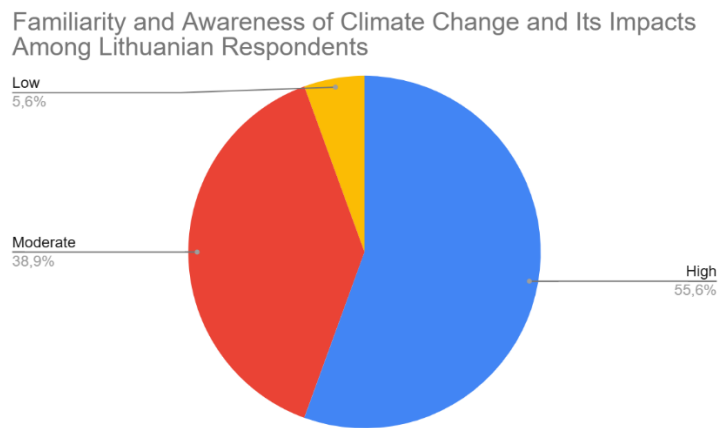


Figure 49. Distribution of Lithuanian respondents' self-assessed familiarity and awareness of climate change and its impacts

In the **Turkish** responses, the results show a varied but generally moderate to high level of familiarity and awareness of climate change (fig. 50). A significant portion of participants indicated "Moderate" awareness, while many others selected "High," and a few even indicated "Very High" awareness, highlighting a good baseline understanding. However, a minority reported "Low" awareness, suggesting that while most respondents have a foundational grasp of climate change, there may still be gaps in deep understanding.

Familiarity and Awareness of Climate Change and Its Impacts Among Turkish Respondents

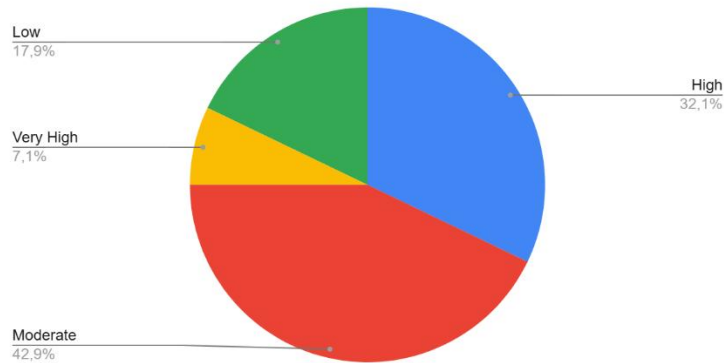


Figure 50. Distribution of Turkish respondents' self-assessed familiarity and awareness of climate change and its impacts

2. Involvement in Climate Change Activities

Lithuanian respondents reported varied levels of involvement in climate change-related activities (fig. 51). Participation in workshops or conferences was the most common activity, with 9 respondents involved, followed closely by tree planting or conservation projects with 8 participants. Environmental education or awareness campaigns also had a moderate level of engagement, with 7 respondents. However, activities like policy advocacy or lobbying saw minimal to no participation, with only 1 respondent involved. Notably, 3 respondents indicated they had not participated in any climate-related activities.

Involvement in Climate Change Activities in Lithuania

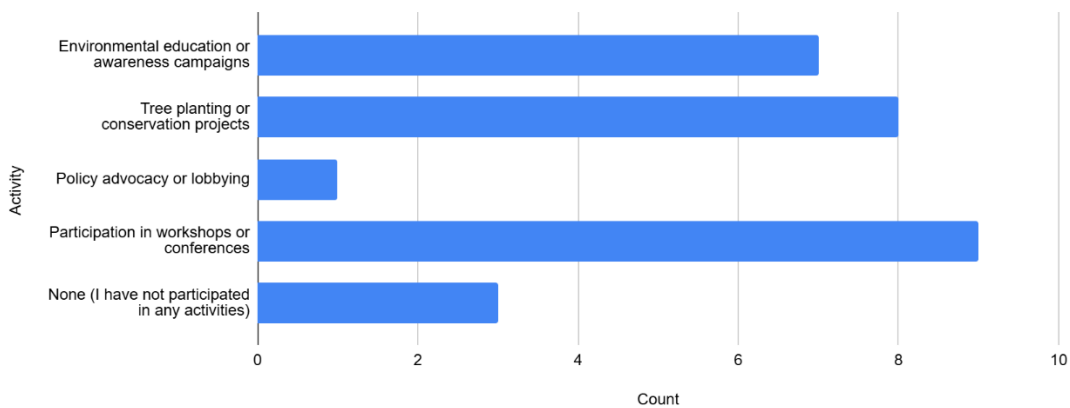


Figure 51. Types of climate change-related activities Lithuanian respondents have participated in

The **Turkish** respondents showed significant engagement in environmental activities, with tree planting or conservation projects being the most popular, involving 14 participants. Other common activities included environmental education or awareness campaigns and participation in workshops or conferences, each with six participants. Engagement in climate strikes or protests was minimal, with only one respondent

indicating involvement. Additionally, one participant reported no involvement in any activities (fig. 52).

Involvement in Climate Change Activities in Türkiye

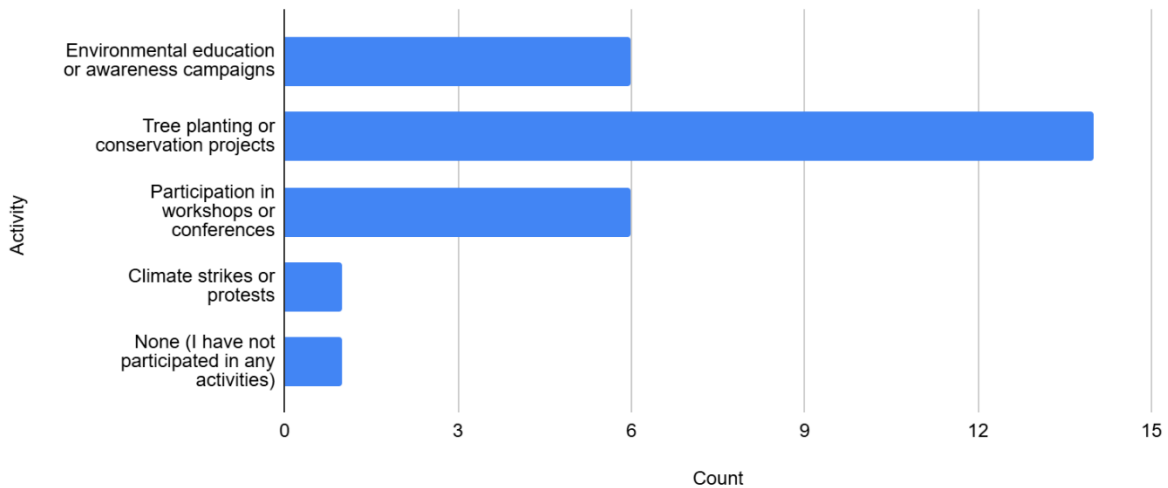


Figure 52. Types of climate change-related activities Turkish respondents have participated in

3. Sources of Information on Climate Change

The **Lithuanian** respondents rely on a diverse range of sources for climate change information (fig. 53), with news media and social media platforms being the most frequently used, each cited by 12 participants. Academic publications and journals, along with educational institutions, also play a significant role, each serving as an information source for eight respondents. Government reports and scientific websites were moderately popular, used by six participants each, while community events and workshops were a source for seven. Fewer respondents relied on non-governmental organizations and personal research, suggesting that mainstream and formal channels are the preferred sources for climate-related information.

Sources of Climate Change Information Among Lithuanian Respondents

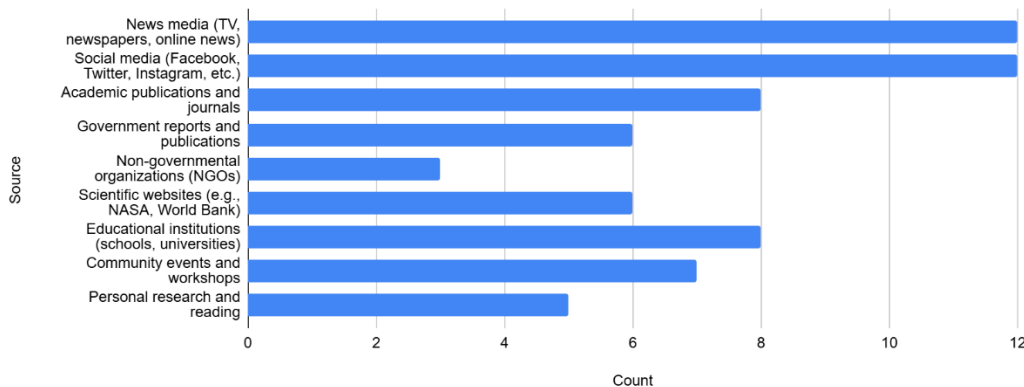


Figure 53. Preferred sources of information on climate change for Lithuanian respondents



The **Turkish** respondents indicated a strong reliance on academic publications and journals as their primary source of climate change information, with 20 respondents citing this source. Government reports and publications also play a significant role, referenced by 13 respondents. Other popular sources include news media and educational institutions, each cited by 10 participants. Social media, personal research, and scientific websites such as NASA or the World Bank also contribute to climate knowledge, though to a slightly lesser extent. Community events and workshops, as well as information from NGOs, are the least utilized sources, reflecting a preference for formal and institutional sources of climate information (fig. 54).

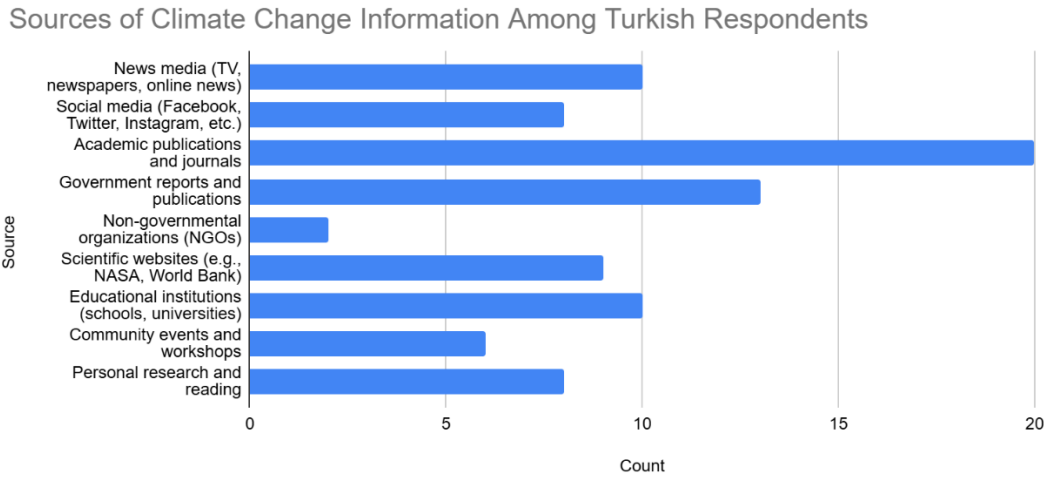


Figure 54. Preferred sources of information on climate change for Turkish respondents

4. Understanding of National Climate Change Policy

Lithuanian respondents generally report a good understanding of their national climate change policy (fig. 55). A majority indicated they understand the policy "well," while a smaller group felt they have a "somewhat" or a lower level of understanding. This distribution suggests that most participants feel fairly informed about national climate efforts, although a few identify areas where they could benefit from additional information or clarity.



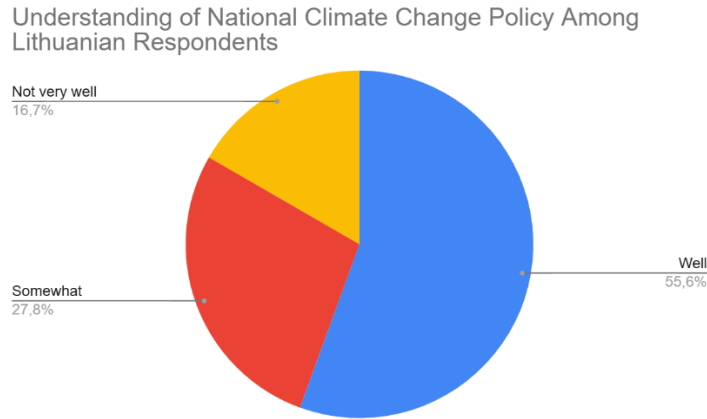


Figure 55. Self-assessed level of understanding of national climate change policy among Lithuanian respondents

Turkish respondents generally report a moderate to strong understanding of national climate change policies. Many participants indicated they understand the policies "well," while a considerable number felt they have a "somewhat" clear grasp. A smaller group described their understanding as "not very well," suggesting that while most respondents feel reasonably informed, there is still some room for increased clarity or accessibility of information regarding national policies (fig. 56).

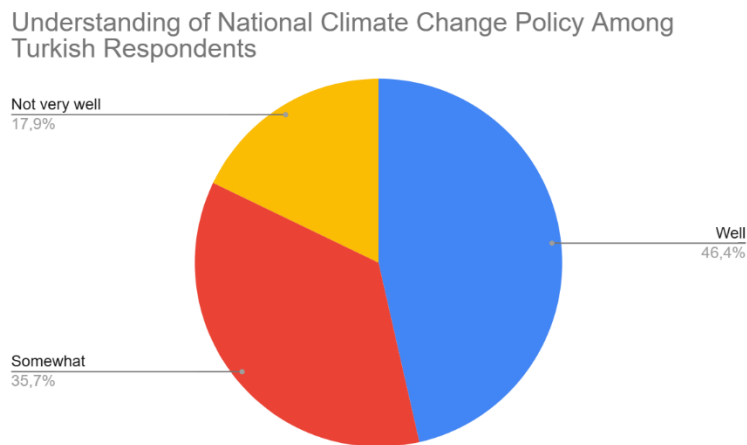


Figure 56. Self-assessed level of understanding of national climate change policy among Turkish respondents

5. Understanding of the EU Green Deal and other EU Policies on Climate Change

Lithuanian respondents display a moderate level of familiarity with the EU's Green Deal and climate change policy (fig. 57). The majority feel "somewhat" familiar, with a substantial portion indicating a "well" level of understanding. A smaller group expressed limited familiarity, describing their understanding as "not very well" or "not at all."



Familiarity and Understanding of the EU Green Deal and Climate Change Policy Among Lithuanian Respondents

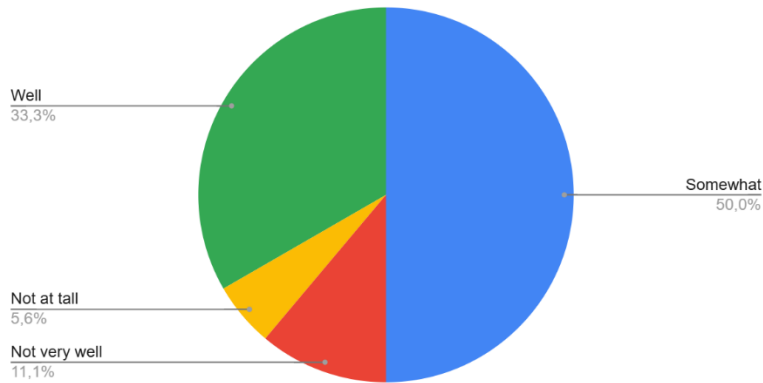


Figure 57. Self-assessed familiarity with and understanding of the EU Green Deal and climate change policy among Lithuanian respondents

Turkish respondents showed varied levels of familiarity with the EU’s Green Deal and climate change policies (fig. 58). Many reported a "somewhat" or "well" understanding, indicating moderate awareness. A smaller group described their familiarity as "not very well" or "not at all," while a few indicated a strong grasp, identifying as "very well" informed. This distribution suggests that while awareness of EU climate initiatives is present among Turkish respondents, there remains a range of familiarity levels.

Familiarity and Understanding of the EU Green Deal and Climate Change Policy Among Turkish Respondents

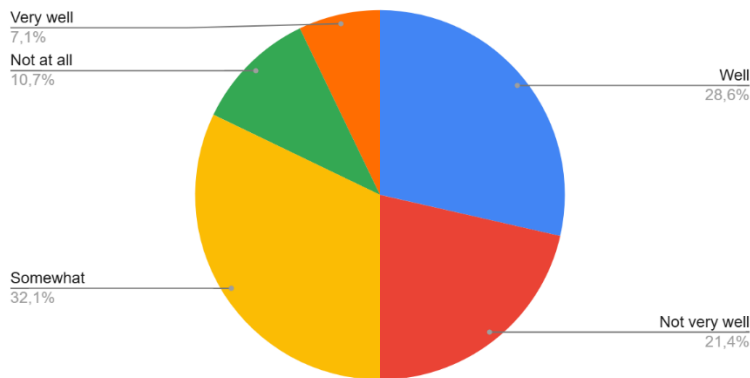


Figure 58. Self-assessed familiarity with and understanding of the EU Green Deal and climate change policy among Turkish respondents

6. Perceived Changes or Improvements by Local Industries and Government to Address Climate Change

Most **Lithuanian** respondents reported noticing changes or improvements in their communities to address climate change (fig. 59), with a significant number indicating they have observed such efforts by local industries or government. A few respondents were unsure, while only one stated that they have not noticed any changes. This suggests a

general awareness of climate initiatives in the community, with many respondents acknowledging visible efforts to mitigate climate impact.

Perception of Local Climate Change Initiatives by Lithuanian Respondents

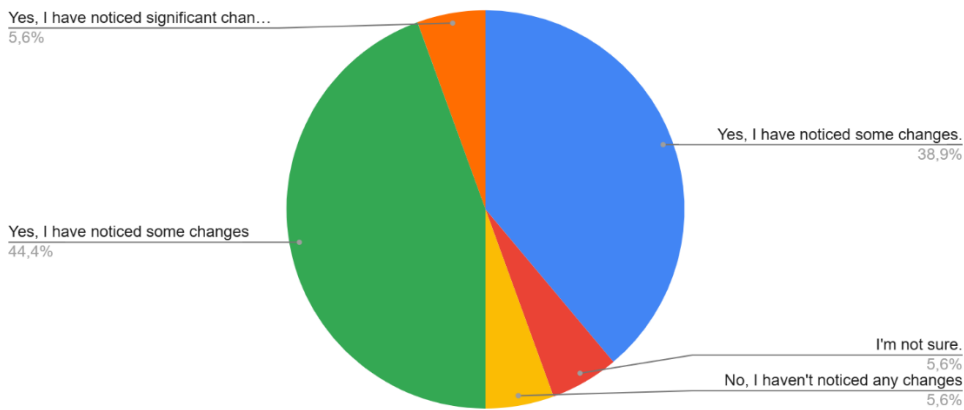


Figure 59. Awareness of changes or improvements by local industries and government to address climate change in Lithuania

Turkish respondents generally reported noticing some level of climate change-related improvements within their communities (fig. 60). A substantial number of participants indicated they have observed "some changes," while a few reported "significant changes." However, a notable portion expressed that they have not noticed any changes and several respondents were uncertain. This range of responses suggests mixed awareness of local climate initiatives, with many recognizing visible efforts, while some remain unsure or perceive no notable actions.

Perception of Local Climate Change Initiatives by Turkish Respondents

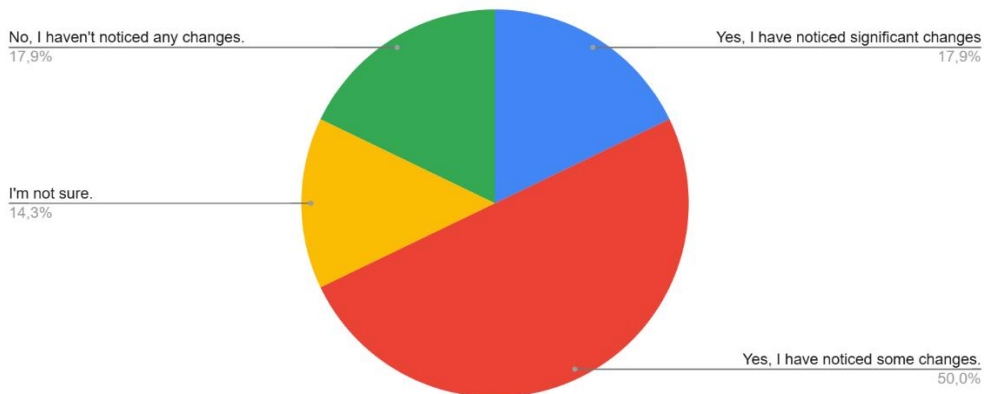


Figure 60. Awareness of changes or improvements by local industries and government to address climate change in Türkiye



7. Perceived Importance of Carbon Footprint Reduction and Climate Adaptation for Industries

Lithuanian respondents overwhelmingly consider it crucial for industries to reduce their carbon footprint and adapt to climate change (fig. 61). The majority rated this responsibility as "very important," with a substantial portion emphasizing it as "extremely important." This consensus underscores a strong belief among respondents in the necessity for industries to actively engage in climate action to mitigate environmental impact.

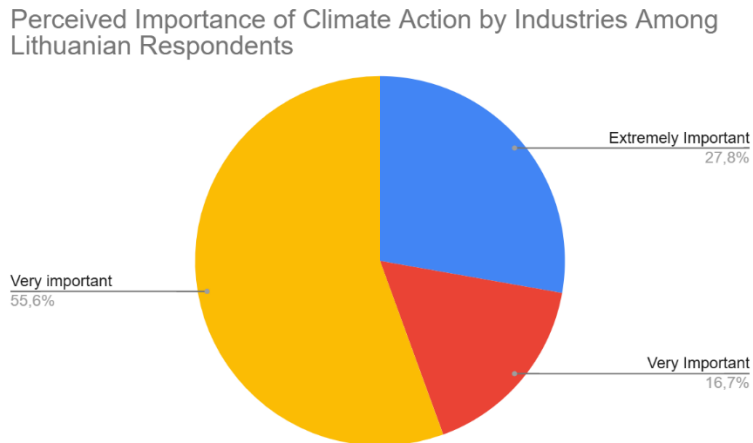


Figure 61. Views on the importance of carbon footprint reduction and climate adaptation for industries in Lithuania

Turkish respondents largely view it as essential for industries to address their carbon footprint and adapt to climate change (fig. 62). The majority rated this as "extremely important" or "very important," highlighting widespread support for industrial climate responsibility. A small number of participants considered it "slightly important" or "not important," indicating some variability in urgency but an overall strong endorsement of industrial climate action.

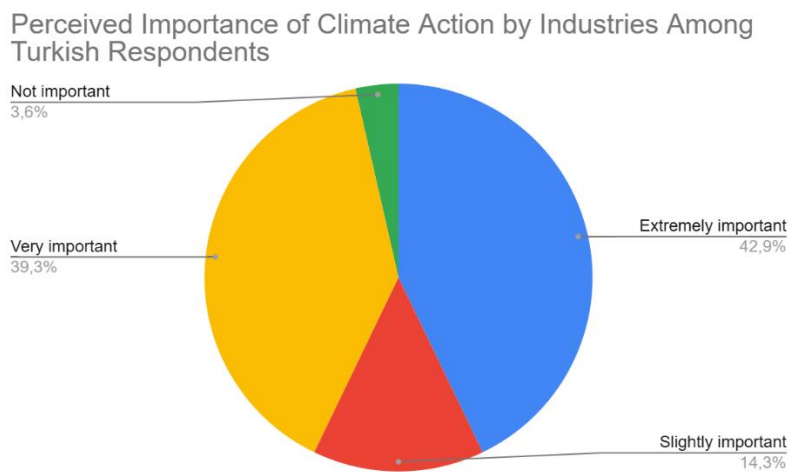


Figure 62. Views on the importance of carbon footprint reduction and climate adaptation for industries in Türkiye



8. Role of Young People and Youth Associations in Addressing Climate Change

Lithuanian respondents believe that the young people should play their part in addressing climate change especially through active participation in local climate projects and educating peers and communities (fig. 63). Many also believe that the young people should advocate for stronger climate policies and for transparency and accountability among business and government actors. Additionally, there is notable support for youth-driven innovation in climate solutions and technologies, highlighting the perceived potential for young people to contribute both through direct action and by influencing policy and innovation.

Perceived Role of Youth in Addressing Climate Change Among Lithuanian Respondents

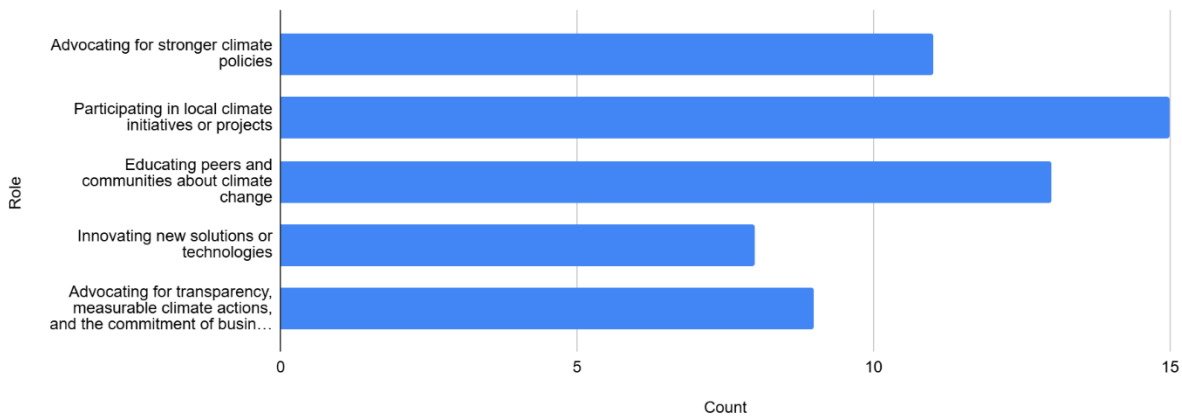


Figure 63. Views on the roles young people and youth associations should play in climate action in Lithuania

Turkish respondents highlighted several important roles for young people and youth associations in addressing climate change (fig. 64). The most emphasized roles include participating in local climate initiatives or projects and innovating new solutions or technologies, both seen as key ways for youth to make a direct impact. Additionally, educating peers and communities about climate change was identified as crucial for building awareness and fostering broader community engagement. Respondents also valued youth as advocates, with roles in pushing for stronger climate policies and promoting transparency and accountability among businesses and governance actors in meeting environmental standards.



Perceived Role of Youth in Addressing Climate Change Among Turkish Respondents

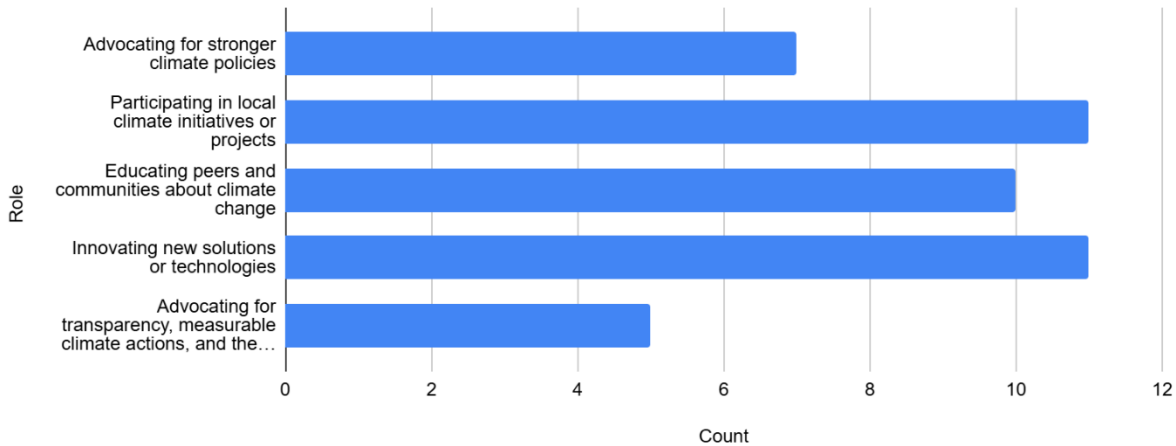


Figure 64. Views on the roles young people and youth associations should play in climate action in Türkiye

9. Expected Role of Local Decision-Makers in Tackling Climate Change

Lithuanian respondents believe that local decision-makers should act as essential drivers of climate action (fig. 65), with a particular focus on promoting renewable energy projects and developing and implementing local climate action plans, each highlighted by a substantial number of participants. Other key areas include enforcing environmental regulations and facilitating public awareness and education campaigns, underscoring the perceived importance of both regulatory measures and community engagement. Supporting sustainable transportation, encouraging green building practices, and providing incentives for businesses to lower emissions are also seen as significant roles of local decision makers. Additionally, collaboration with other regions and securing funding for climate adaptation projects were mentioned, though with slightly less emphasis.

Expected Role of Local Decision-Makers in Tackling Climate Change Among Lithuanian Respondents

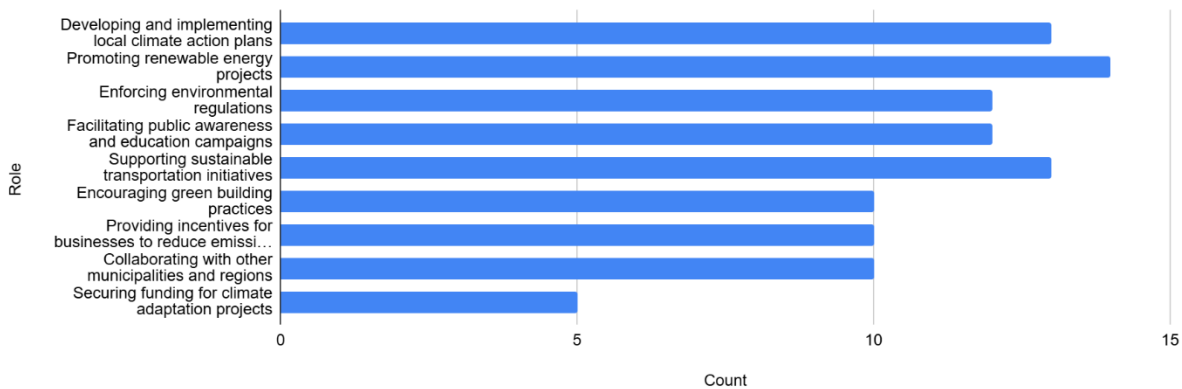


Figure 65. Views on the roles local decision-makers should prioritize to address climate change in Lithuania



Turkish respondents identified several key roles for local decision-makers in addressing climate change (fig. 66), with most choosing the roles in developing and implementing local climate action plans as well as promoting renewable energy projects. Many respondents also emphasized the importance of facilitating public awareness and education campaigns and enforcing environmental regulations to drive effective climate action. Support for sustainable transportation initiatives and green building practices was noted, reflecting a desire for comprehensive local efforts. Providing incentives to businesses, collaborating with other municipalities, and securing funding for adaptation projects were also mentioned but to a lesser extent, indicating a focus on foundational policy actions and visible community engagement.

Expected Role of Local Decision-Makers in Tackling Climate Change Among Turkish Respondents

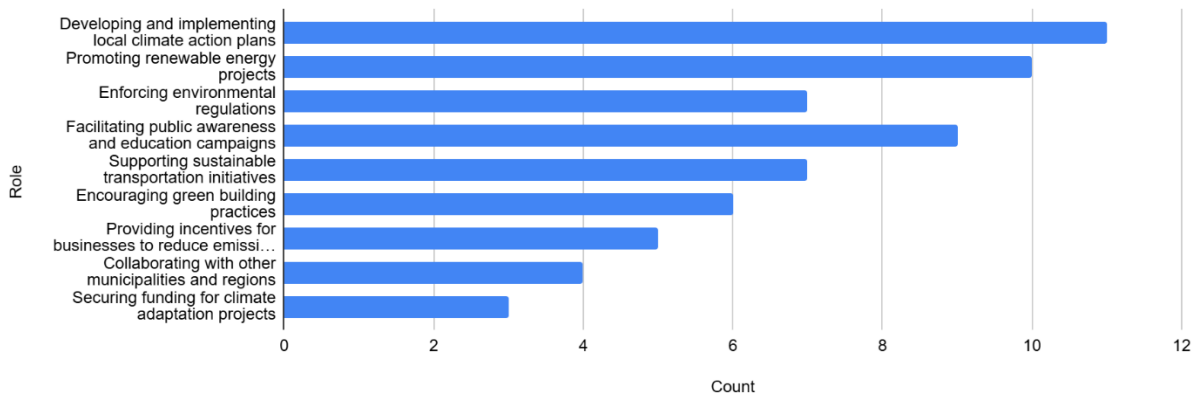


Figure 66. Views on the roles local decision-makers should prioritize to address climate change in Türkiye

10. Perceived Effectiveness of Current National and EU Climate Policies

Lithuanian respondents expressed mixed views on the effectiveness of current national and EU climate policies (fig. 67). A significant portion indicated uncertainty, with "I'm not sure" being a common response. Among those with a more definitive opinion, several felt the policies were ineffective, while a smaller number believed the policies are effective in addressing climate change.



Perceived Effectiveness of National and EU Climate Policies Among Lithuanian Respondents

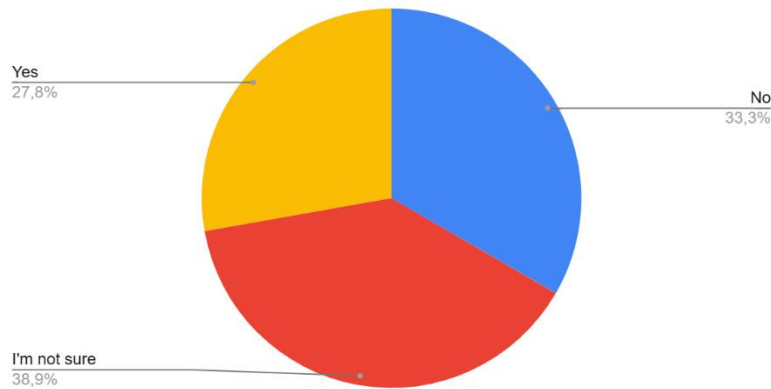


Figure 67. Lithuanian respondents' views on the effectiveness of current national and EU climate policies

Turkish respondents displayed considerable uncertainty regarding the effectiveness of current national and EU climate policies (fig. 68), with the majority indicating "I'm not sure." This suggests a prevalent ambiguity or lack of clear evidence among respondents about the impact of these policies on climate change. Among those with a more definitive stance, there was a relatively balanced split between those who believe the policies are effective and those who view them as insufficient. This distribution reflects a cautious outlook, where a significant number of respondents either lack confidence in the policies' effectiveness or feel that the results are inconclusive.

Perceived Effectiveness of National and EU Climate Policies Among Turkish Respondents

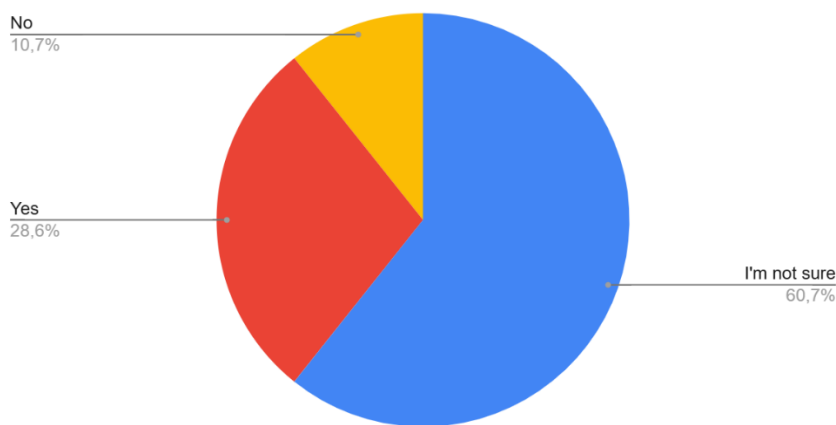


Figure 68. Turkish respondents' views on the effectiveness of current national and EU climate policies

11. Reflections and Ideas for Addressing Climate Change in Industry and Community

Lithuanian respondents expressed a strong commitment to climate action, viewing climate change as a critical issue with both local and global implications. Many emphasized the role of education, especially in **empowering youth, raising community awareness, and fostering sustainable practices**. Suggested initiatives included



organizing tree planting events, recycling programs, workshops, and promoting climate literacy, with tools like the **Climate Fresk game** being highlighted for their engaging approach. Respondents also underscored the importance of **transitioning to renewable energy and implementing circular economy principles in both community projects and industrial sectors**. Good practices in the industrial sector included adopting energy-efficient systems, applying ISO 14001 standards, and utilizing renewable energy sources like solar and wind to reduce dependency on fossil fuels. Additionally, there was support for incentivizing **green projects**, such as expanding electric vehicle infrastructure and enhancing public transportation. Key lessons learned include the value of collaboration across sectors, involving stakeholders at all levels, and maintaining a focus on sustainable resource management, which respondents see as essential steps in reducing the overall environmental footprint and adapting to climate change.

Turkish respondents shared diverse and thoughtful reflections on the impact of climate change and potential strategies to address it, both in their industries and communities. Many expressed deep concern for environmental degradation, including the depletion of water resources, shifts in seasonal patterns, and the health impacts of climate change. Respondents emphasized the importance of **collaborative efforts** among government, industry, and educational institutions to tackle climate challenges effectively. Suggestions for new initiatives included expanding **waste separation programs, energy efficiency projects in public buildings, and community-focused climate education** initiatives, such as raising awareness in schools and organizing environmental campaigns.

Good practices identified by respondents highlighted **zero waste initiatives, solar and wind energy adoption, and recycling and circular economy principles** in industrial manufacture. They also pointed to the value of certifications, such as LEED and BREEAM, in promoting sustainable building practices. Respondents acknowledged barriers, such as the perception that climate measures can be costly for the industrial sector, and recommended a combination of **incentives and regulatory measures** to encourage green practices. Other notable ideas included turning waste cooking oil into vehicle fuel and conducting regular inspections on environmentally impactful industries. Overall, respondents underscored the need for ongoing awareness, strategic investments, and strong legislative support to mitigate climate impacts and promote sustainable growth.

Section 3: Expectations from Industrial Actors (IMPs)

1. Expected Industry Actions on Climate Change

Lithuanian respondents strongly expect industries to lead with sustainable and accountable actions in addressing climate change (fig. 69). Key priorities include adopting renewable energy sources, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, and implementing sustainable waste management practices, signalling a call for industries to tackle environmental impacts systematically. Respondents also emphasized employee education and training on climate change, seeing an informed workforce as essential for



lasting transformation. Support for specific climate action plans, energy efficiency improvements, and water conservation reflects a focus on comprehensive, climate-resilient practices. Additionally, respondents value collaborating with local communities and building international partnerships within the EU, underlining the importance of coordinated, transparent efforts. Overall, these results highlight a public demand for industries to approach climate action with both local and global responsibility.

Expected Climate Actions by Industries in Lithuania

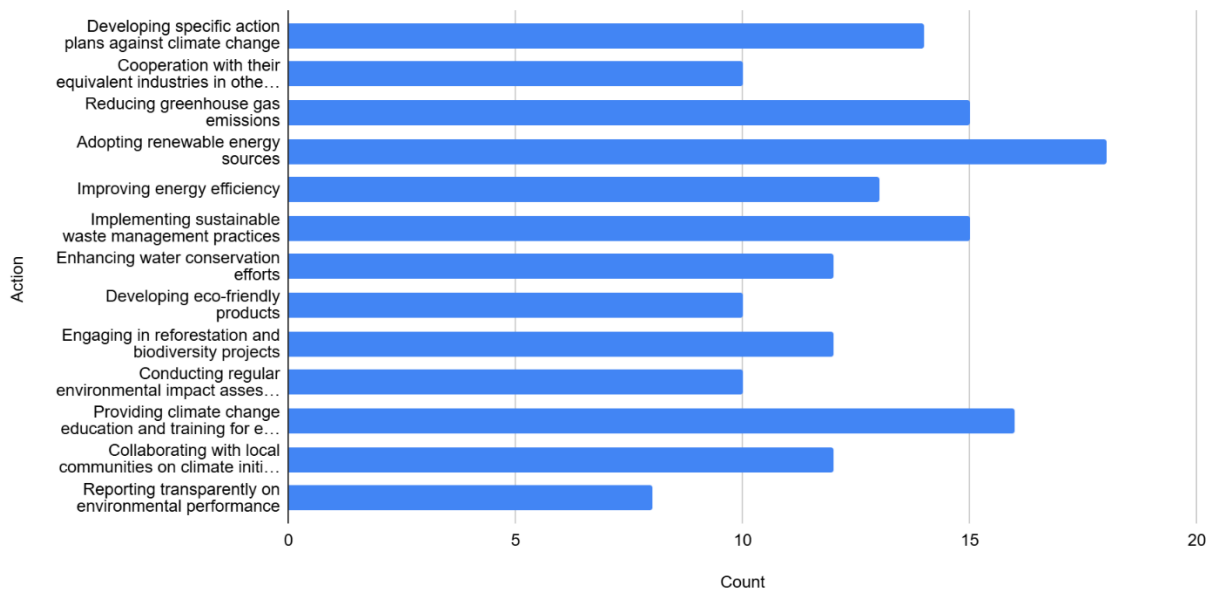


Figure 69. Key actions Lithuanian respondents expect industries to take in addressing climate change

Turkish responses reflect a strategic and proactive approach to climate action within the industry (fig. 70), emphasizing renewable energy adoption, structured climate action plans, and sustainable waste management. Respondents highlight the importance of targeted actions like greenhouse gas reduction and enhanced energy efficiency, alongside practical efforts in water conservation and climate-related employee training. There is a notable emphasis on collaboration, both locally and with European counterparts, underscoring a desire for cohesive efforts in addressing climate impacts. Transparency in environmental practices and regular environmental assessments are also viewed as essential, illustrating a commitment to accountability and sustainable progress. Overall, the responses suggest that Turkish industries move towards a resilient, cooperative, and forward-looking climate strategy.



Expected Climate Actions by Industries in Türkiye

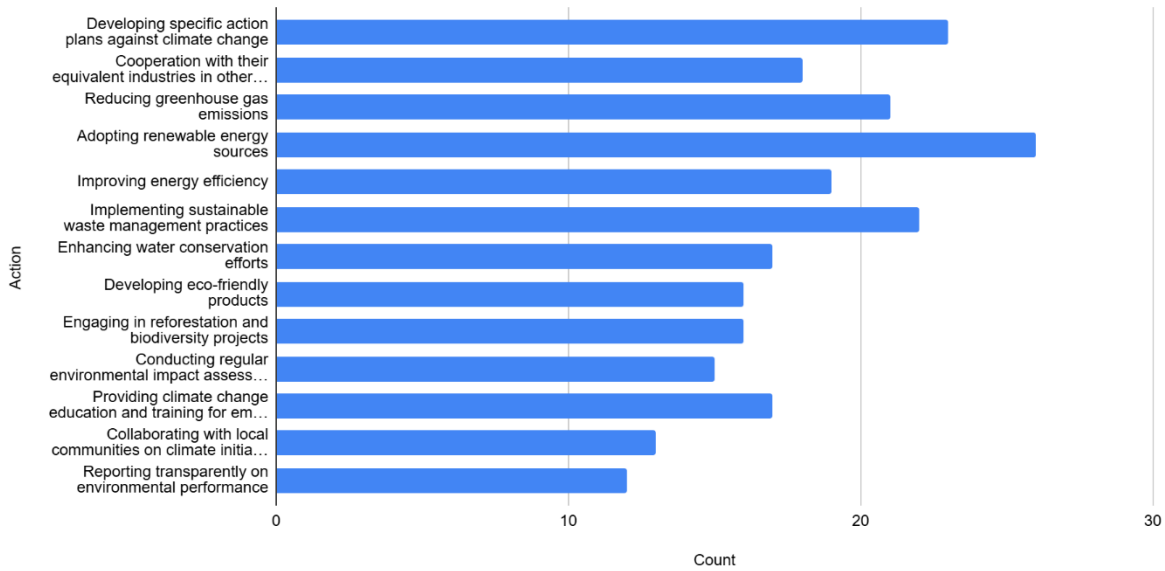


Figure 70. Key actions Turkish respondents expect industries to take in addressing climate change

2. Support Needed for Local Engagement in Climate Change Adaptation Efforts

In **Lithuania**, the primary need expressed by organizations for effective local engagement in climate change adaptation efforts (fig. 71) is financial assistance, with a notable preference for grants to support sustainable initiatives. Organizations also highlighted the importance of access to training and capacity-building programs and sharing of best practices and relevant information, underscoring a desire to build internal capabilities and broaden knowledge. Community engagement and awareness programs and networking opportunities were also valued, pointing to a collaborative approach where industry and local entities can work together to amplify climate action. Furthermore, there was a clear demand for infrastructure development, policy advocacy, and regulatory support to create an enabling environment for adaptation measures.



Support Needs for Local Climate Change Adaptation Efforts in Lithuania

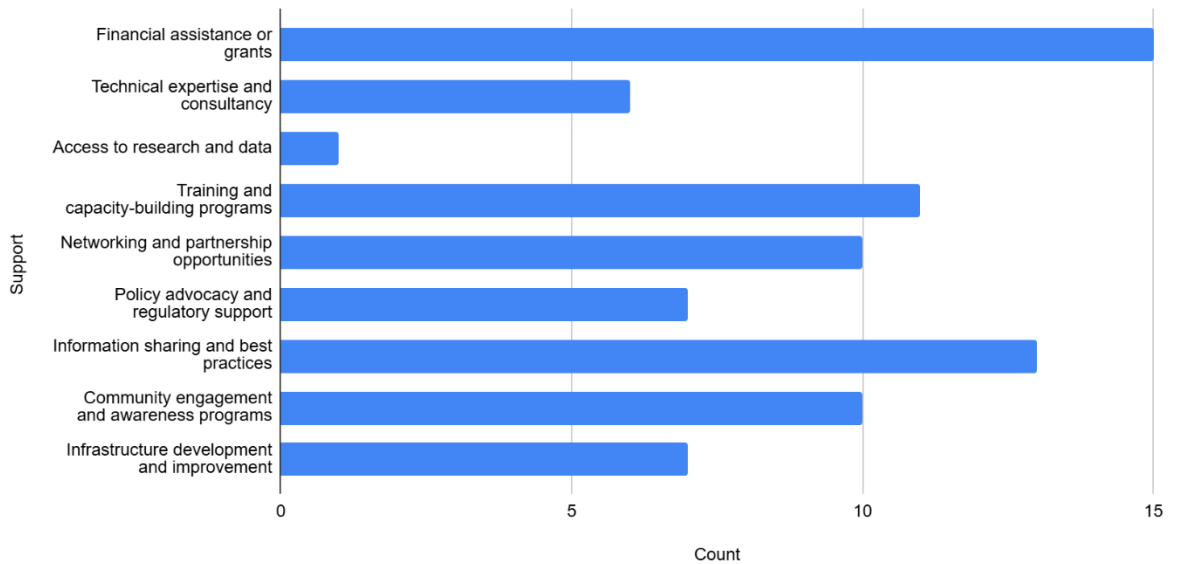


Figure 71. Key types of support required by Lithuanian organizations to enhance local climate change adaptation efforts

Turkish respondents indicate a strong need for technical expertise and consultancy as the foremost support requirement, emphasizing the importance of specialized knowledge in advancing climate adaptation efforts (fig. 72). Alongside this, training and capacity-building programs, as well as access to research and data, are critical, each identified by a substantial portion of respondents. This highlights a clear interest in upskilling and evidence-based decision-making. Financial assistance or grants are also widely needed, underscoring the role of financial support in implementing and sustaining adaptation initiatives effectively. Additionally, respondents value information sharing, networking, and partnership opportunities, indicating that collaborative learning and strategic alliances are essential for meaningful progress. While fewer respondents pointed to infrastructure development, policy advocacy, and community engagement, these elements are recognized as complementary to a comprehensive approach to climate resilience.



Support Needs for Local Climate Change Adaptation Efforts in Türkiye

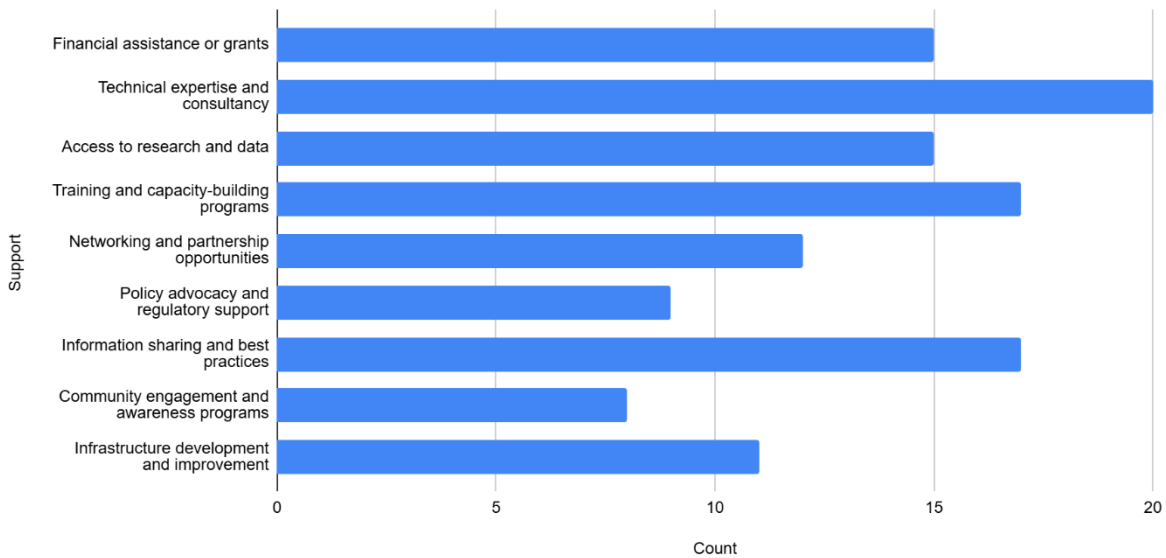


Figure 72. Key types of support required by Turkish organizations to enhance local climate change adaptation efforts

Section 4: Evaluation of the Survey

1. Ease of Understanding and Responding to Survey Questions

The majority of **Lithuanian** respondents found the survey questions easy to understand and answer, with "Very Easy" and "Easy" being the most common responses. A smaller portion rated their experience as "Neutral," suggesting some room for simplification or clarification. Only one respondent indicated difficulty, highlighting overall effectiveness in the survey's design and language clarity.

The majority of **Turkish** respondents found the survey questions easy to understand and respond to, with "Easy" being the most frequent response. A smaller group provided "Neutral" feedback, indicating that the survey was moderately clear for them. A few respondents, however, rated the questions as "Difficult" or "Very Difficult," highlighting potential areas for improvement in phrasing or contextual clarity. Overall, the responses indicate that the survey was generally well-received and accessible to most participants.

2. Relevance of Survey Questions to Participants' Experience and Expertise

Lithuanian respondents generally found the survey questions relevant to their experience and knowledge. A majority rated the questions as "Relevant," while several participants found them "Somewhat Relevant." A smaller portion indicated the questions were "Highly Relevant," showcasing strong alignment with their expertise.

Turkish respondents provided a mixed yet positive evaluation of the survey's relevance to their experience and expertise. The majority found the questions to be "Relevant,"



reflecting that the survey addressed topics pertinent to their knowledge. A notable portion rated the questions as "Somewhat Relevant," indicating some room for refinement to better align with their specific expertise. A smaller group considered the questions "Highly Relevant," showcasing strong alignment with their professional scope. However, a few participants noted the questions were "Not Relevant," suggesting that certain areas of the survey may need adjustment to better engage all respondents.

3. Appropriateness of the Survey Duration

The majority of **Lithuanian** respondents indicated that the survey duration was "Just Right," reflecting satisfaction with the time allocated to complete the survey. A small minority found the survey "Too Long," suggesting that for a few participants, the length may have been slightly challenging.

Turkish respondents predominantly found the survey length to be "Just Right," indicating that the survey duration met their expectations and allowed sufficient time to provide thoughtful responses. However, a small number of participants considered the survey "Too Long," suggesting that some may have felt the process was slightly prolonged. Overall, the responses demonstrate general satisfaction with the survey's length, with only minimal feedback indicating room for adjustment.



Conclusions

The surveys targeting IMPs and secondary groups (decision-makers and youth) provide critical insights into the state of climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts in Lithuania and Türkiye. These findings highlight key trends, differences, and lessons that can inform targeted recommendations for future climate action.

Main findings and trends

1. Priority Areas for Climate Action:

In both countries, respondents identified renewable energy adoption and waste reduction as the most promising areas for reducing carbon footprint (fig. 73). Lithuanian respondents emphasized renewable energy adoption, while Turkish participants highlighted energy efficiency improvements.

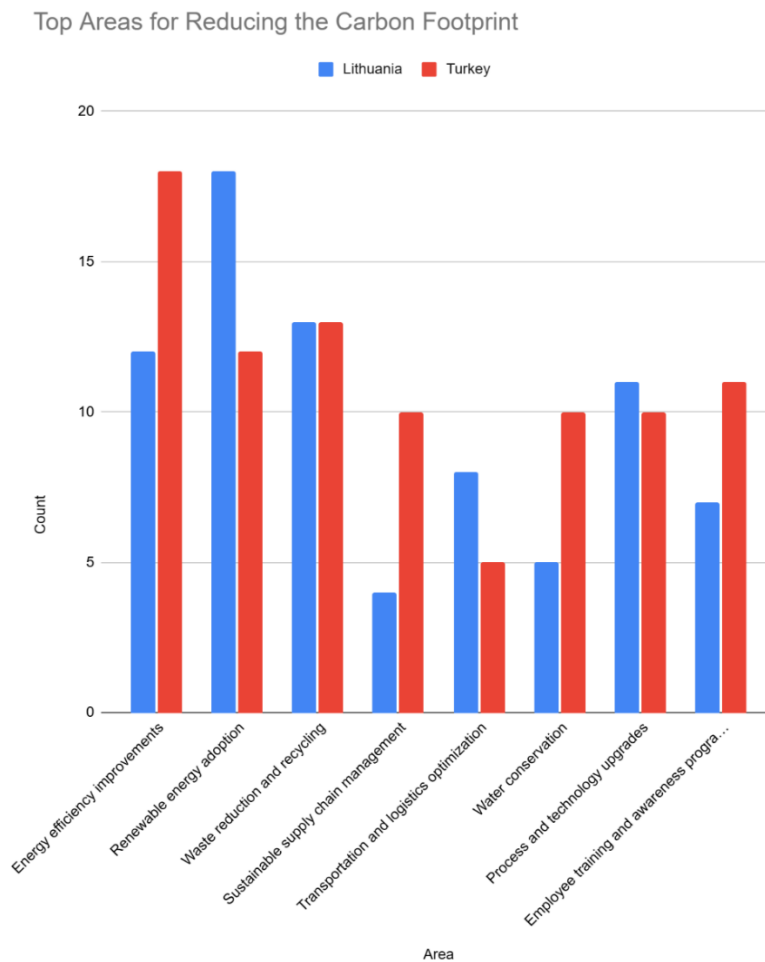


Figure 73. Most promising areas of carbon footprint reduction in both countries



Lithuania's strong focus on renewable energy adoption highlights its commitment to EU climate targets and decarbonization efforts, supported by national policies and incentives for clean energy projects. Türkiye's emphasis on energy efficiency improvements reflects a need to address industrial inefficiencies and optimize energy use in a cost-effective manner. Both countries equally prioritize waste reduction and recycling, underscoring a shared recognition of these actions as accessible and impactful climate strategies. Türkiye's additional focus on sustainable supply chain management and water conservation, as reflected in the survey data, suggests a response to the country's resource scarcity and the increasing need for efficient market operations. On the other hand, Lithuania's emphasis on transportation optimization and process and technology upgrades is evident from the survey responses highlighting these areas as priorities.

These findings demonstrate the need for tailored approaches to climate action in each country. Lithuania should continue leveraging its momentum in renewable energy adoption while further exploring opportunities in energy efficiency and waste management. Türkiye, on the other hand, should integrate its focus on energy efficiency with initiatives that enhance renewable energy adoption, addressing both immediate and long-term goals. Both countries could benefit from cross-border knowledge sharing on successful strategies in their respective focus areas, fostering collaborative progress toward climate adaptation and mitigation goals.

2. Barriers and support needs:

The most significant barrier for both Lithuania and Türkiye is the lack of financial resources, with slightly higher concerns expressed in Türkiye (fig. 74). Both countries also face challenges related to regulatory or policy constraints, although this issue is more pronounced in Türkiye. Insufficient technical expertise is consistently noted across both countries, indicating a shared need for capacity-building initiatives. Other barriers, such as limited access to relevant information and inadequate infrastructure, while less frequently mentioned, suggest areas where improvements could further support climate action efforts.



Primary Barriers to Climate Change Adaptation for Organizations

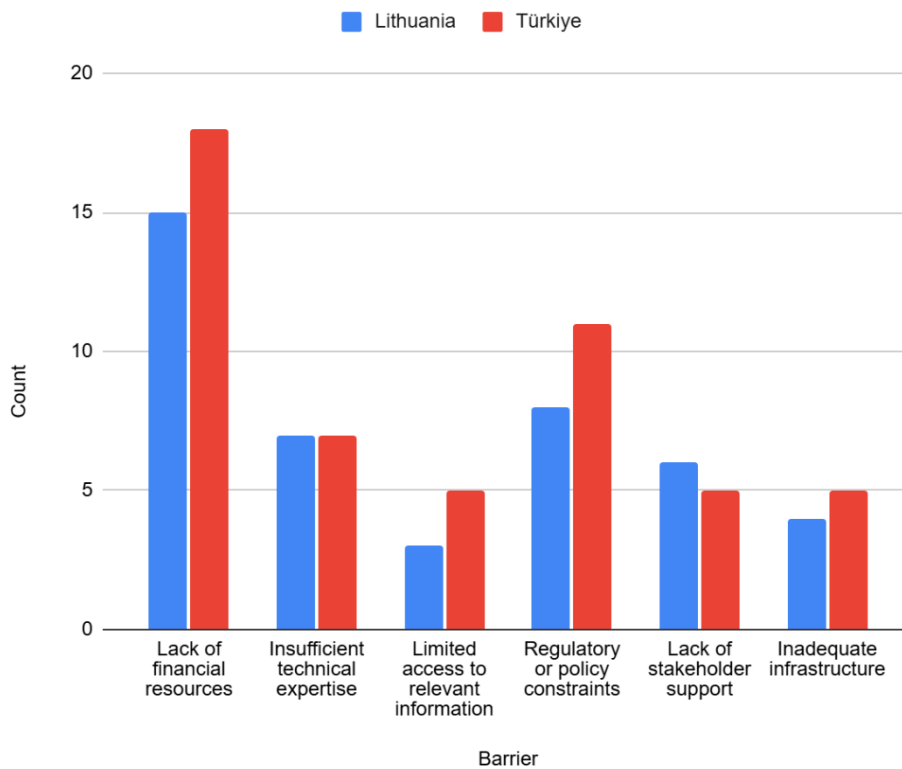


Figure 74. Main barriers organizations face in both countries regarding climate change adaption efforts

The dominance of financial constraints reflects the high costs associated with transitioning to sustainable practices, which may exceed the financial capacity of organizations, particularly smaller enterprises. In both countries, the consistency of technical expertise as a barrier underscores a broader need for specialized training and knowledge-sharing initiatives. Limited access to information and inadequate infrastructure might stem from gaps in official support systems, particularly in areas outside urban centers, where investments and resources are less concentrated.

The findings highlight the need for targeted interventions to address financial and regulatory barriers. Policy makers should consider expanding funding opportunities, such as grants and subsidies, to alleviate financial challenges for organizations. Concurrently, regulatory frameworks must be streamlined to promote compliance and encourage proactive climate action. Addressing the technical expertise gap through training programs and workshops can empower industries to implement sustainable solutions effectively.



3. Familiarity with Climate Policies and Awareness on Climate Change Risks:

The survey results reveal distinct patterns in climate policy awareness and familiarity among Lithuanian and Turkish IMPs. In Lithuania, there is a predominantly moderate to slightly familiar understanding of the EU's Green Deal and national climate policies, with only a small percentage reporting high awareness. This contrasts with Türkiye, where a significant portion of respondents report being very familiar with both the EU's Green Deal and national climate policies, indicating a higher overall awareness in these areas (fig. 75).

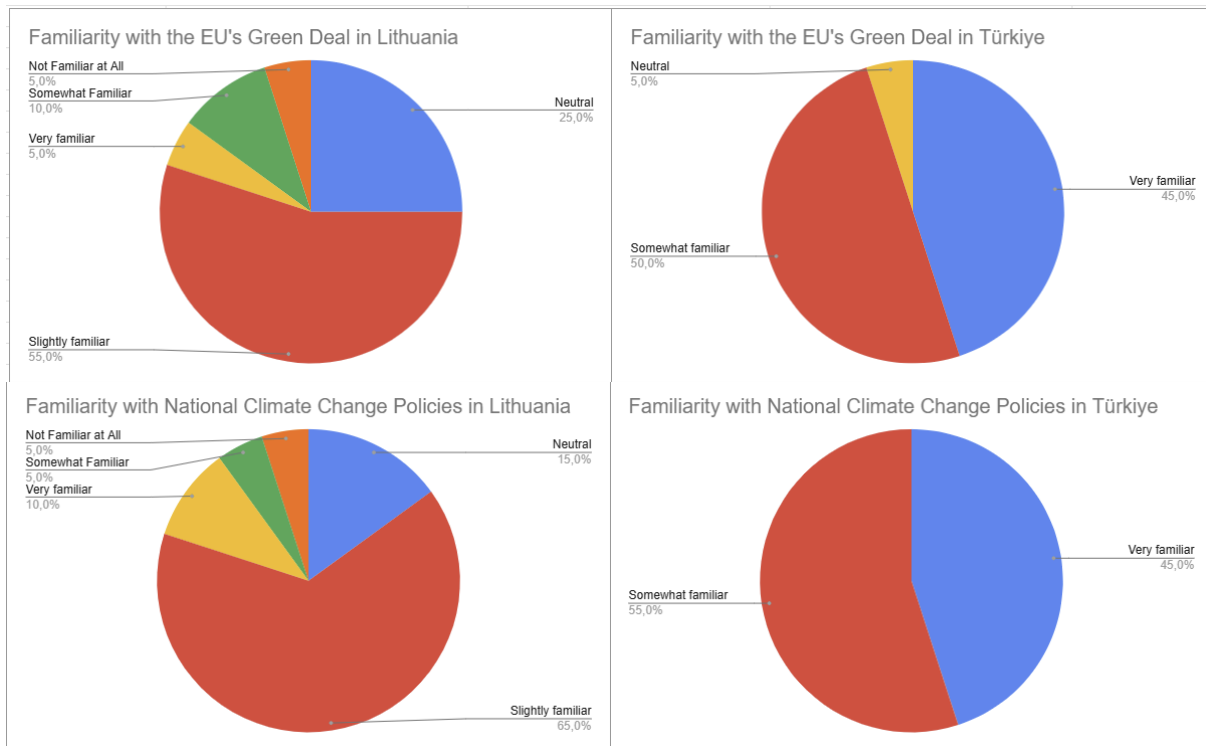


Figure 75. IMPs' familiarity with the EU's Green Deal and other National Climate Policies in both countries

These differences may stem from varying levels of exposure to EU policy discussions or local government initiatives aimed at integrating climate change policies into the industrial sector. Türkiye's proximity to EU markets and increased participation in discussions related to the EU's environmental standards could explain its respondents' higher familiarity. Additionally, local advocacy and training programs in Türkiye might have contributed to heightened awareness.

The findings from youth and decision makers in Türkiye and Lithuania show a moderate level of familiarity and understanding of the EU Green Deal and climate change policies, with some distinct variations between the two groups (fig. 76). Among Turkish youth and decision makers, there is a noticeable spread in familiarity levels, with responses ranging from high familiarity ("Well" and "Very well") to lower familiarity ("Not very well" and "Not at all"). Most Turkish respondents report either a "Well" or "Somewhat" level of

understanding, reflecting an intermediate awareness with a few individuals demonstrating a deeper grasp. In contrast, Lithuanian youth and decision makers overwhelmingly categorize their familiarity as "Somewhat," with fewer respondents at low familiarity. This suggests that while Lithuanian respondents possess a general awareness of EU climate policies, fewer feel they have an in-depth understanding, in comparison to the Turkish group. These differences may be influenced by the extent of EU policy integration within each country, varying levels of exposure to EU-driven environmental initiatives, or differences in educational and policy engagement opportunities for youth and decision makers in each region.

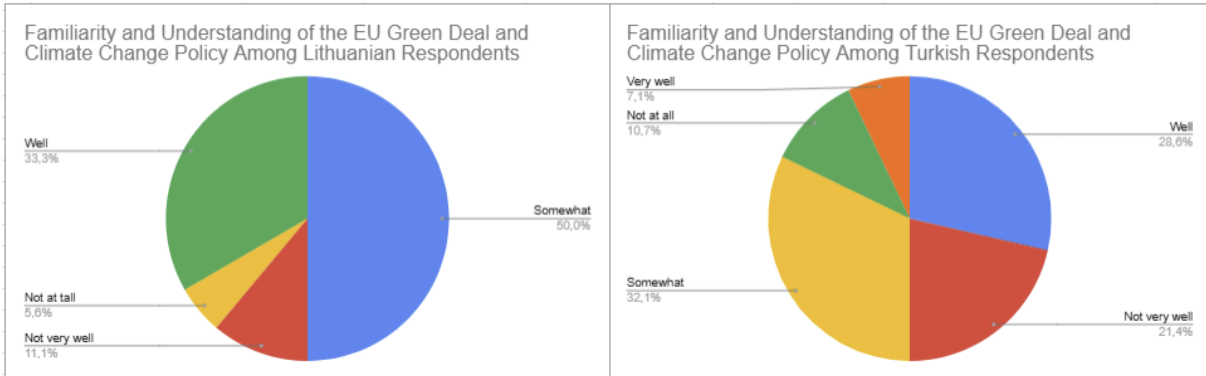


Figure 76. Youth and Local Decision Makers' Familiarity with the EU's Green Deal and other Climate Policies in both countries

The awareness and understanding of climate change risks and opportunities differ notably between Lithuanian and Turkish IMPs (fig. 77). Lithuanian participants generally report lower levels of awareness, with a significant portion identifying their understanding as limited. In contrast, Turkish respondents exhibit a higher degree of familiarity and confidence in their knowledge of climate change issues, suggesting that climate awareness may be more prominently emphasized or experienced in Türkiye.

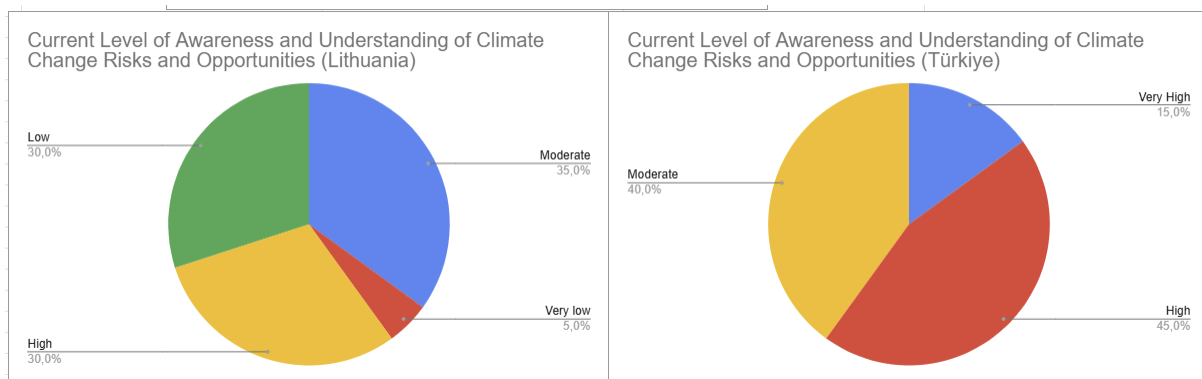


Figure 77. IMPs' level of Awareness regarding Climate Change Risks and Opportunities in both countries

The results for climate change awareness among youth and decision makers in Türkiye and Lithuania reveal varying levels of familiarity and understanding of climate change impacts (fig. 78). Lithuanian respondents predominantly report a "High" level of awareness, with over half indicating they feel well-informed on climate change and its



effects, and only a small percentage rating their awareness as "Low." This suggests a generally strong understanding of climate-related issues within this group. In Türkiye, however, responses are more varied: while "Moderate" awareness is the most common response, a significant portion still rate their familiarity as "High," indicating a reasonably informed group overall. However, there is a noticeable presence of "Low" awareness among Turkish respondents, which is less prevalent in the Lithuanian group. These differences may reflect varying levels of exposure to climate education or community-based climate initiatives within each country, with Lithuanian youth and decision makers perhaps benefiting from more integrated climate discussions and educational resources.

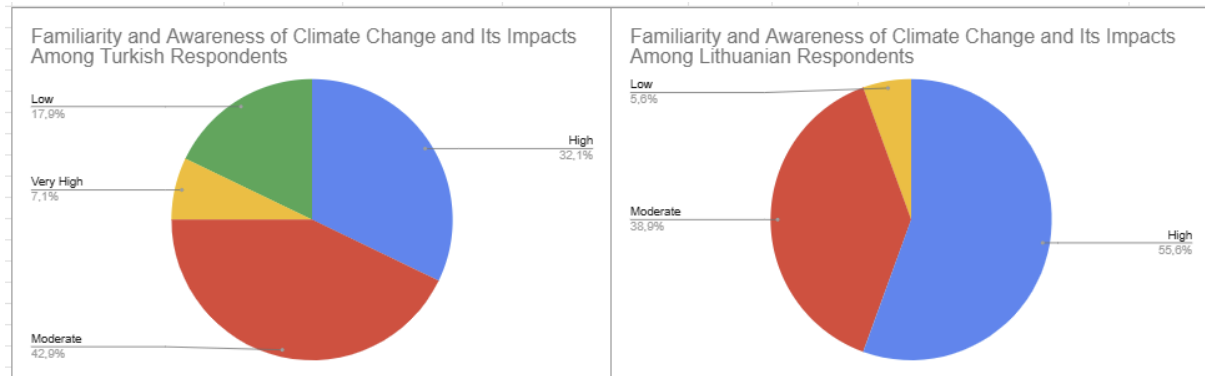


Figure 78. Youth and Local Decision Maker's Awareness regarding Climate Change and its impacts

In conclusion, the survey results reveal differences in familiarity with climate policies and awareness of climate change impacts among IMPs and secondary target groups in Lithuania and Türkiye. Turkish IMPs demonstrate a higher familiarity with the EU Green Deal and national climate policies than their Lithuanian counterparts, which may be due to Türkiye's active involvement in EU environmental discussions and local advocacy efforts. Among youth and decision makers, Lithuanian respondents generally report moderate familiarity, with fewer extremes in knowledge levels, while Turkish participants show a broader range from high to low familiarity, suggesting a more variable exposure to policy education. In terms of awareness of climate change impacts, Lithuanian youth and decision makers report a high level of understanding, while Turkish respondents display more moderate awareness, with a small but notable group reporting low familiarity. These patterns reflect differing levels of integration of climate education and policy exposure in each country, potentially influenced by local initiatives, education systems, and proximity to EU policy frameworks.

4. Role of Youth and Decision-Makers:

The survey data reveals some differences and similarities in the perceived roles of **youth** in addressing climate change across Lithuania and Türkiye (fig. 79). Both groups recognize the importance of youth participating in local climate initiatives or projects, with this role being the most prioritized in both countries. Similarly, educating peers and communities about climate change holds significant importance in both regions, though slightly more so in Lithuania. While advocating for stronger climate policies is a common



priority, it ranks higher in Lithuania than in Türkiye (11 vs. 7). Turkish respondents, however, place a stronger emphasis on innovating new solutions or technologies, indicating a proactive stance on climate innovation. The role of advocating for transparency and measurable climate actions is less emphasized in both countries, but particularly in Türkiye, suggesting that there may be differing levels of perceived responsibility or capacity for enforcing transparency in climate efforts.

Perceived Roles of Youth in Climate Action

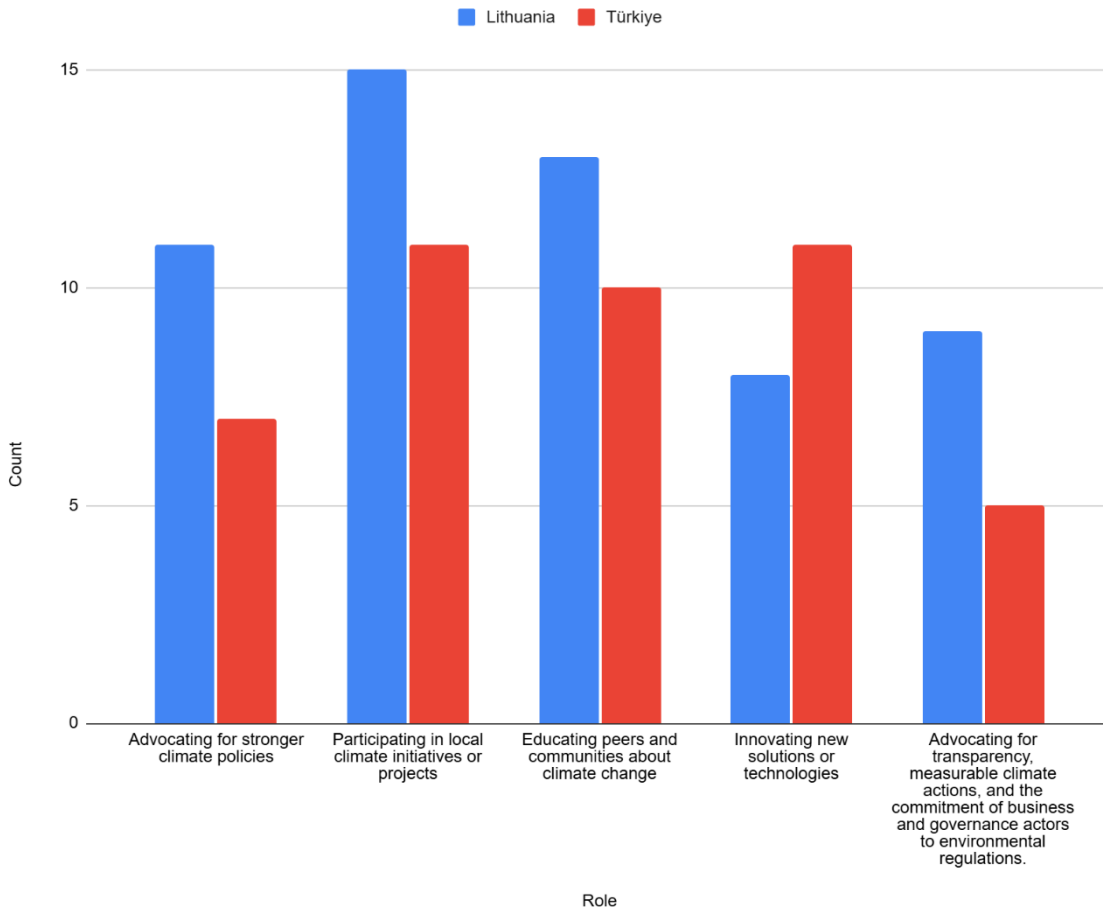


Figure 79. Roles of Youth in Climate Action in both countries

Lithuania's stronger focus on climate policy advocacy aligns with survey findings while Türkiye's emphasis on innovation could be attributed to a growing interest in technological advancements to address environmental challenges, which may align with the country's economic priorities and aspirations in the tech sector.

The survey results also reveal distinct priorities in the roles expected of **local decision-makers** in Lithuania and Türkiye concerning climate action (fig. 80). Both Lithuanian and Turkish respondents emphasized the importance of developing and implementing local



climate action plans and promoting renewable energy projects. However, Lithuanian respondents placed a slightly higher priority on enforcing environmental regulations, supporting sustainable transportation initiatives, and collaborating with other municipalities. Additionally, both countries placed relatively lower emphasis on providing business incentives and securing funding for climate adaptation, possibly indicating a perception that these areas may be better suited for national or international interventions rather than local action or that these areas are not considered as of priority in terms of taking action.

Perceived Roles of Local Decision Makers in Climate Action

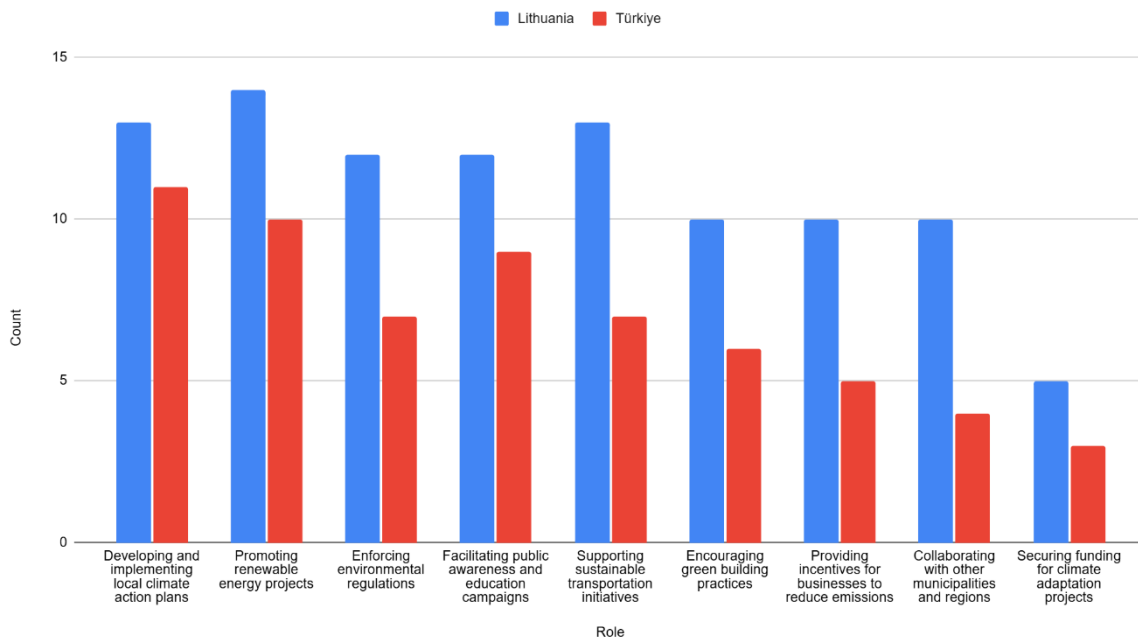


Figure 80. Roles of Local Decision Makers in Climate Action in both countries

To conclude, the survey findings underscore the complementary roles of both youth and local decision-makers in tackling climate change. Youth are seen as essential drivers of grassroots efforts, with strong expectations for them to engage in local initiatives, educate communities, and bring forward innovative solutions. This reflects a recognition of the potential impact of youth-led actions and the importance of fostering environmental awareness and responsibility from a young age. On the other hand, local decision-makers are viewed as the structural enablers of climate action, with responsibilities that include developing climate action plans, promoting renewable energy, enforcing regulations, and supporting sustainable practices within their communities. Together, these roles highlight a collaborative approach to climate action: youth provide energy, innovation, and community engagement, while decision-makers create the policy framework and resources necessary for sustainable impact.



5. Effectiveness of Current Policies:

The results on the perceived effectiveness of national and EU climate policies reveal notable differences between Lithuanian and Turkish respondents (fig. 81). In Lithuania, opinions are divided, with roughly a third of respondents believing policies are effective, another third expressing doubt, and the remaining respondents indicating uncertainty. On the other side, Turkish respondents predominantly report uncertainty, with over 60% unsure about the effectiveness of current climate policies, while a smaller proportion affirm or deny their effectiveness. This shows a stronger sense of uncertainty among Turkish participants compared to the more evenly split perspectives in Lithuania.

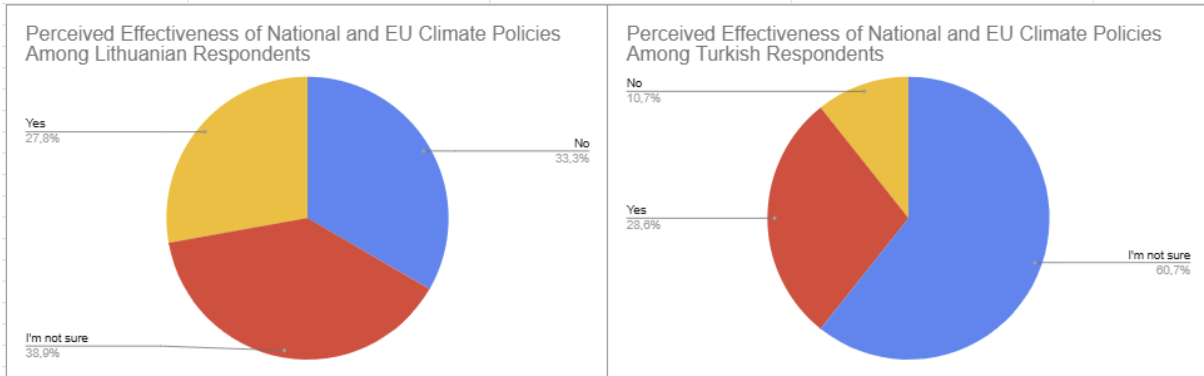


Figure 81. Perceived Effectiveness of National and EU Climate Policies Among Respondents in both countries

These differences may stem from varying levels of exposure to climate policy outcomes and the communication of these policies' impacts. Additionally, cultural and political factors, including trust in policy execution and access to transparent information, could influence perceptions of effectiveness. Lithuania's closer integration with EU policy frameworks may have fostered more direct exposure to the results of these policies, leading to a more informed basis for opinions, whether positive or negative. In Türkiye, respondents might feel less equipped to judge their effectiveness, resulting in higher levels of uncertainty.

In conclusion, the findings indicate that while there is a general sense of doubt and uncertainty regarding climate policy effectiveness in both countries, it is significantly more pronounced in Türkiye. This highlights the importance of increased transparency, communication, and public engagement around climate policies, particularly in Türkiye, to enable stakeholders to assess these policies' real-world impacts.

6. Perceived Changes or Improvements made by Local Industries (IMPs):

In comparing perceptions of local climate change initiatives between Lithuanian and Turkish respondents, we observe some notable patterns and differences (fig. 82). In Lithuania, the majority of respondents (44.4%) indicated that they have noticed some

changes being implemented by local industries or government policies, with an additional 5.6% observing significant changes. This demonstrates a moderate level of perceived action toward climate initiatives in Lithuania, though a notable proportion (38%) remains uncertain or unaware of any initiatives. In Türkiye, while half of the respondents also noticed some changes, only a smaller fraction (17.9%) perceived these changes as significant. A larger percentage of Turkish respondents (17.9%) explicitly noted they haven't observed any changes, and 14.3% expressed uncertainty.

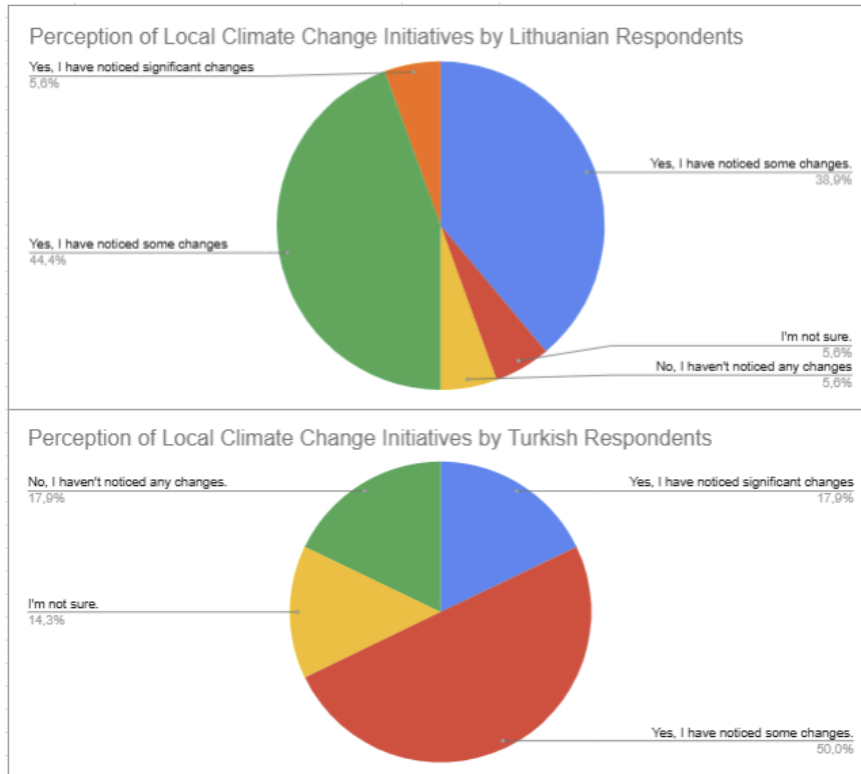


Figure 82. Perceptions of Local Climate Change Initiatives being made in both countries

In conclusion, while both Lithuanian and Turkish respondents recognize some level of climate action by local industries or governments, there remains a significant portion of the population in both countries who are either unaware or skeptical of the extent of these efforts. This highlights an opportunity for local governments and industries to improve the communication and visibility of their climate initiatives to build public awareness and support.

7. Expected support from Local and International Networks:

The data from the IMPs survey reveals distinct yet comparable expectations for support from local and international networks among respondents in Lithuania and Türkiye (fig. 83). In both countries, "Access to funding or financial incentives" stands out as the most critical support need, highlighted by an equal number of respondents. This is closely



followed by "Technical assistance or consulting services," particularly prioritized by Turkish respondents, which suggests a strong demand for technical guidance in navigating climate-related challenges. While "Clearer regulatory guidelines and support" was a notable need for Lithuanian respondents, "Training and capacity-building programs" received more emphasis in Türkiye, indicating different levels of need for regulatory clarity versus skills enhancement. Both groups equally value "Partnerships or collaborations with other organizations," yet Turkish respondents show slightly more interest in "Access to new technologies or innovations," pointing to an eagerness to incorporate cutting-edge solutions.

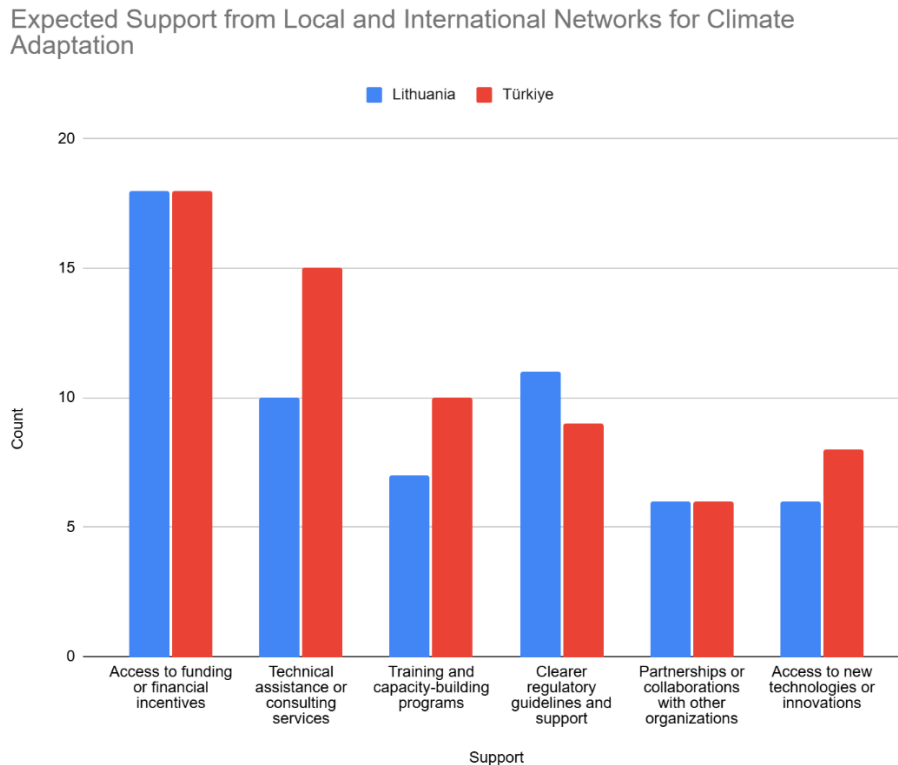


Figure 83. Comparison of Lithuanian and Turkish IMPs' support needs

These differences may reflect the varying stages of climate adaptation readiness and specific sectoral demands in each country. Lithuania's preference for clearer regulatory guidelines may stem from a more established climate policy landscape, where additional clarity could aid compliance and alignment with EU standards. In Türkiye, a higher demand for technical assistance and training may indicate a need for foundational expertise and infrastructure to support emerging climate initiatives. The emphasis on funding across both countries suggests that financial constraints are universally seen as a primary barrier, irrespective of the country-specific climate policy framework or resource availability.

In conclusion, both Lithuania and Türkiye exhibit strong, overlapping needs for financial and technical support to drive climate adaptation efforts. However, the nuanced



differences in expectations—such as regulatory guidance in Lithuania and capacity-building in Türkiye—suggest that tailored approaches are necessary to address each country’s unique requirements. Fostering cross-border collaborations, enhancing access to financial resources, and providing technical assistance aligned with each region’s specific needs could facilitate more effective and sustainable climate action outcomes.

Recommendations

Based on the survey findings and analysis, it is clear that while progress has been made in climate awareness and action across sectors in both Lithuania and Türkiye, there remain critical areas where improvements could accelerate effective climate adaptation and impact reduction. The following recommendations aim to address the key challenges identified, offering actionable steps for stakeholders, including policymakers, local industries, and community organizations, to strengthen climate resilience and promote sustainable practices.

- **Increase Financial Support and Incentives**

Financial barriers were identified as a significant challenge, especially among IMPs and local stakeholders. It is recommended that governments and funding bodies expand grants, subsidies, and tax incentives for climate-focused projects. Financial support could enable organizations to adopt renewable energy, improve energy efficiency, and invest in sustainable technologies, making climate action more accessible and affordable.

- **Strengthen Capacity-Building and Technical Training Programs**

A lack of technical expertise was cited by many respondents as a barrier to implementing effective climate action. Offering specialized training programs focused on sustainable practices, renewable energy integration, and waste management will empower stakeholders to adopt innovative solutions. Training should also extend to youth groups and community organizations to foster a climate-literate population.

- **Promote Cross-Sector Collaboration and Networking**

Collaboration between local industries, government entities, and international organizations can create a synergistic effect, leveraging shared knowledge, resources, and best practices. Facilitating cross-sector networking opportunities and partnerships—both within and across EU countries—will strengthen collective climate efforts and innovation in climate-resilient solutions.

- **Enhance Transparency and Community Engagement**



Encouraging local industries to report transparently on environmental performance and climate initiatives can build community trust and accountability. Regular updates and publicly accessible reports will help engage the broader community, emphasizing the importance of local contributions to climate action. Increasing transparency also supports community understanding and endorsement of climate-related policies and industrial actions.

- **Develop and Implement Local Climate Action Plans**

Local governments are urged to create well-defined climate action plans that address the specific needs and challenges of their communities. These plans should prioritize renewable energy, energy efficiency improvements, sustainable transportation, and waste management practices. Tailoring these initiatives to local contexts will ensure they are relevant and impactful.

- **Expand Community Education and Awareness Initiatives**

To ensure sustained climate action, it is crucial to foster a climate-aware and engaged public. Expanding educational programs, especially among youth and community leaders, can increase understanding of climate issues and motivate individual and collective action. Programs could include workshops, awareness campaigns, and school-based projects that encourage proactive environmental stewardship.

- **Facilitate Access to Climate Data and Research**

Providing stakeholders with easier access to current climate data and research findings will support informed decision-making. Public databases and knowledge-sharing platforms can be developed to centralize climate data, enabling industries, local governments, and communities to craft effective climate adaptation strategies based on the latest research.

In conclusion, this report highlights the diverse perspectives, challenges, and opportunities faced by stakeholders in Lithuania and Türkiye as they engage with climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts. Both IMPs and secondary target groups, including youth and decision makers, have demonstrated an awareness of climate issues and a willingness to support action, despite facing barriers such as financial constraints, technical gaps, and limited stakeholder engagement. The insights gathered through this survey underscore the importance of unified, sustained, and informed efforts to ensure that both present and future generations can thrive in a climate-resilient world.



Author's Note

This report provides a comprehensive analysis of the practices, challenges, and needs related to climate change adaptation and carbon footprint reduction in Lithuania and Türkiye. The findings and insights presented are designed to inform decision-making processes and strategic planning by industries, policymakers, and other stakeholders.

While the report stands as a robust resource, it also lays the groundwork for further development. Its primary purpose is to shed light on existing trends and stimulate further academic studies or targeted research. Future studies could delve deeper into country-specific or sector-specific analyses, addressing nuances and emerging themes that may not have been fully captured here. By building on this work, subsequent research can contribute to more comprehensive strategies and actionable insights for climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts globally.

