EUROPEAN UNION - TURKEY DIALOGUE WITH STORIES
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FOREWORDS</td>
<td>i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTRODUCTION EU-TURKEY CIVIL SOCIETY DIALOGUE II</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHAPTER 1 ESTABLISHING SUSTAINABLE FRAMEWORKS FOR COOPERATION</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHAPTER 2 IMPROVING UNDERSTANDING OF EU IN TURKEY</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHAPTER 3 IMPROVING UNDERSTANDING OF TURKEY IN EU</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHAPTER 4 VOICE OF DIALOGUE</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHAPTER 5 TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE DIALOGUE PROJECTS</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHAPTER 6 PROJECT LISTS</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
While Turkey’s accession negotiations with the European Union (EU) are underway and reforms are ongoing to carry Turkey to a more prosperous future, we are also continuing our activities to strengthen civil society dialogue between Turkey and the EU in an uninterrupted way. Thanks to this ever-increasing dialogue, we are reinforcing the impact of the reforms that bring Turkey closer to EU standards as we break down the prejudices that stand as an obstacle to Turkey’s EU membership. The ever-growing integration between the communities of Turkey and the EU makes valuable contributions not only in terms of correcting misperceptions but also for reaping the benefit brought by diversity and tolerance in the society. Therefore, we see civil society dialogue as a driving force for Turkey’s integration with the European Union and as an indispensable element of this integration process.

In an effort to further the civil society dialogue between Turkey and the EU in a more systematic and effective framework, our Ministry developed the Civil Society Dialogue Programme, which started being implemented in partnership with the EU in 2008. Upon the success of the initial programme, we launched the second Programme in 2010. Since the beginning of the Programme, we provided approximately 45 Million Euros of financial support in the dialogue projects, which joined civil society organizations from nearly all regions of Turkey and EU member countries. Within the scope of the Programme, which is receiving great and ever-increasing interest and support of the civil society in Turkey, we will definitely continue to support projects in various subject areas and fields. We view this support as a valuable investment that will bring about an added value not only in Turkey but also throughout Europe and lead to effective and useful outcomes for our future.

By virtue of the ‘Agriculture and Fisheries’ and ‘Culture and Arts’ grant schemes implemented in the second phase of the Civil Society Dialogue Programme by our Ministry, we have had a chance to provide many associations, foundations, municipalities, chambers and producers’ cooperatives with the opportunity to implement projects in these subject areas. Within the scope of these grant schemes, various training activities were organized and participation in international networks was made possible over a wide variety of themes including the performing arts, traditional arts, cultural heritage, organic farming, modernization of irrigation systems and fisheries. Activities that make a significant contribution to dialogue, such as sharing of best practices, networking and awareness raising, were undertaken.

The success stories in this book are an important indicator that we have indeed achieved our aims of building dialogue and sharing experiences with the EU. Through the dialogue projects that were implemented, Turkish and Greek cartoonists crossed out mutual prejudices with their artist pencils, Spanish dancers filled the stage in Nemrut where Eastern and Western cultures intersect, Czech scholars were introduced to the grace and beauty of Lake Eğirdir, the best farming practices in Germany and France blossomed in the fertile soil of Elazığ. Thanks to these very projects joining the wealth of Anatolia and Europe, we see with great delight that a significant contribution has been made to the civil society dialogue between Turkish and EU communities. We wholeheartedly believe that the strong interest and support of civil society organizations in the programme will continue and that this success will be maintained with new projects.

I would like to take this opportunity to once again thank all civil society volunteers who have contributed to the dialogue between the European Union and Turkey for their perseverance and unwavering efforts, and invite all our citizens, who have not yet benefited from these programmes, to take part in projects that will expedite our country’s integration with the European Union and carry this process further.
Support to a Genuine EU-Turkey Dialogue

Civil society is essential for a mature democracy, the respect for human rights and the rule of law. A thriving civil society contributes to a more open, participatory and consequently a more dynamic democratic society. A lively and vibrant civil society is also conducive to tolerance and reconciliation. Through its advocacy activities, civil society can help ensure that accession negotiations between the candidate country institutions and the EU are not merely technical discussions between political leaders and bureaucrats but a genuine dialogue. Accession will only be successful if and when it is fully endorsed by citizens who support the necessary institutional, political and economic changes.

The EU supports both the development of civil society in Turkey as well as its dialogue with the EU. Dialogue programmes are a good opportunity to demonstrate that cooperation projects can create a common agenda, a platform for joint work, a chance to get to know one another and help overcome differences. They also provide a unique chance to people with similar backgrounds to enter into mutual dialogue without any intermediaries.

It is true that as regards Turkey's accession process to the EU, there are information gaps, fears, and even prejudices. This is one of the reasons why the EU launched the Civil Society Dialogue programmes with the candidate countries including Turkey. Until now, projects between universities, youth, professional organisations, municipalities were supported. We are about to complete the 2nd generation of dialogue programmes which focused on agriculture, fisheries, culture and arts. I am proud to say that in the hundreds of projects concluded or ongoing; literally hundreds of thousands of people have participated reaffirming their commitment to this dialogue.

The book at hand demonstrates the achievements of the 2nd Civil Society Dialogue programme which reached no less than 850,000 people in Turkey and 16 EU Member States. It is my conviction that this programme went beyond its scope and opened the way of cooperation in different fields including education, trade and tourism.

It introduced compatible Turkish CSOs to European networks creating future cooperation opportunities. It also had an internal dimension. It strengthened the Turkish CSOs, helped them build their capacity, facilitated sharing of experiences, and transfer of knowledge. But most important of all, it helped, to a certain extent, overcome differences and prejudices “erase unpleasant memories of the past” as one CSO representative told me. I hope the contacts and cooperation established with this programme will continue.

We on our part are determined to do more. We will soon launch, with our Turkish partners, the 3rd generation of the Civil Society Dialogue programmes. This time the focus will be on strengthening the dialogue in the fields of political criteria and media. In doing so, we will maintain our close relationship and cooperation with the Turkish civil society.

The EU attaches a great importance to direct interaction between peoples and stands ready to dedicate efforts and resources to meet this priority. We firmly believe these people to people contacts will contribute to a better understanding.

I thank all those Turkish and European organizations for their genuine interest and participation in the dialogue programme. I am glad they have seized this opportunity to work together. Let me assure you that I am fully aware this was not an easy task. They all ran into unexpected problems. But in the spirit of solidarity and cooperation all problems were solved. This, in my opinion, was the real success of the programme.

With the Civil Society Dialogue 2 programme, if we have managed to demonstrate, even a tiny bit, that fears are unnecessary, prejudices are baseless, and that understanding comes through dialogue and cooperation, we would have succeeded.

I hereby would also like to thank our Turkish counterpart, the Ministry for EU Affairs and my own staff for their remarkable commitment and valuable contributions to this programme.

I hope you will enjoy the book.

Jean-Maurice RIPERT
Head of EU Delegation to Turkey, Ambassador
Civil society dialogue, as one of the three main dimensions of the EU membership process, emerged with the understanding that a dialogue limited to only politicians and bureaucrats would not suffice for a successful accession process. Indeed, the Council of Europe has described the long-term objective of such a dialogue as ‘Preparing the civil societies of the EU and Turkey for the future enlargement of the EU’. The aim of the dialogue is to build a mutual understanding between the EU member states and Turkey and to overcome the differences through various tools including projects.

In June 2005, the European Commission adopted a communiqué regarding the civil society dialogue amongst the EU and candidate countries. In order to take up issues regarding enlargement, the communiqué aims, in general, to develop dialogue between the civil societies in the EU and Turkey. The Civil Society Dialogue Programme, which was supported by the 2006 Funding Agreement, was the first such programme to be implemented with a focus on universities, local governments, youth and professional organizations as target groups.

As a continuation of the initial programme, The Civil Society Dialogue II Programme was supported by the 2007 Funding Agreement and aims at the approximation of different economic, political and cultural systems by building partnerships amongst civil society organizations and local governments in EU member and candidate countries, thereby building an awareness of the opportunities as much as the problems of the accession process. The programme is comprised of the components ‘Culture and Arts’, ‘Fisheries and Agriculture’ and ‘Micro Grants’. The respective allocations for the components within a total budget of 5.1 Million EURO are 2.3 Million EURO, 2.8 Million EURO and 270,000 EURO.

A total of 395 project applications have been made to the CFCU within the scope of the Fisheries and Agriculture component; and 277 project applications were made under the Culture and Arts component. Taking into account the fact that the initial budget allocation for the programme would not be sufficient in the face of such high demand, the CFCU took the initiative to transfer an additional 630,000 EURO to the Fisheries and Agriculture component and 500,000 EURO to the Culture and Arts component by saving funds from other projects. This has enabled us to support a higher number of projects.

As a result of the evaluation process, 23 Fisheries and Agriculture projects and 19 Culture and Arts projects were found eligible to receive grants. The rate of contracts under these two components was 98.8% and 97% respectively. The remaining funds from the Culture and Arts component were transferred to the Micro Grant component of the programme to make full use of the funds. Under the Micro Grant component, a total of 479 project applications were evaluated and small-scale civil society organizations were supported to enable their participation in events held in EU countries.

A close examination of the number of applications and contracts under all three components reveals that there is a high potential for civil society dialogue in Turkey calling for the need to allocate more funding to the subject in the new planning phase.

Thanks to the programme, many successful activities were held through cooperation amongst various provinces and districts of Turkey and European countries ranging from Alanya to the Canary Islands, Trabzon to Italy and from Istanbul to Lithuania. In addition to the civil society dialogue they encourage, the projects that are implemented make a great contribution to building capacity in Turkey regarding project development and implementation and increase awareness on the EU rules and procedures.

When one views the outputs of the projects, one can easily say that despite its limited budget, the Programme has greatly met expectations and yielded meaningful results. Thanks to this Programme, experience sharing and contacts amongst civil society organizations in EU member and candidate countries and Turkey have been strengthened and Turkey has been further promoted and understood in the EU. On the other hand, the Programme has contributed to building an understanding of EU values, procedures and policies in Turkey.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank everyone who has contributed to the preparation of the Programme and the evaluation, monitoring and successful implementation of the projects on behalf of the Central Finance and Contracts Unit.

Muhsin ALTUN
President of Central Finance and Contracts Unit

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Accession to the European Union is not like becoming a member of other organizations like the United Nations or NATO. These latter organizations involve participation of governments and armies, with discussions facilitated by diplomats. By contrast the European Union accession is in fact the joining of one society into other societies. Thus, the European Union accession is at the same time an economic and political process and a blending process of various societies. Such blending requires the comprehensive harmonisation of laws, regulations and standards, and, although this work is largely driven by governments, non-governmental organisations also have much to contribute. For these reasons the Government of Turkey and the Member States of the EU have, since 2005, placed great emphasis on supporting a dialogue amongst CSOs, helping them technically and financially to forge partnerships and build networks.

Within the EU, the European Commission adopted a Communication that establishes objectives and priorities for further development of a civil society dialogue between the EU and Candidate Countries. It aims to bring citizens and different cultures, political and economic systems closer in order to bridge the information gap, achieve better mutual knowledge, thus ensuring a stronger awareness of the opportunities as well as the challenges of future accessions.

The European Commission and the Ministry of EU Affairs and Administration have placed great emphasis on supporting a dialogue amongst CSOs, helping them technically and financially to forge partnerships and build networks. To strengthen the dialogue process, the EU and the Ministry have worked to establish frameworks for cooperation between civil societies in Turkey and the EU.

The support to EU-Turkey Civil Society Dialogue (CSD) has been formalised through a programme implemented by the Ministry of EU Affairs and administered through the Central Finance and Contracts Unit. The programme sets out to achieve three broad objectives:

1. To establish sustainable frameworks for cooperation between civil societies in Turkey and the EU.
2. To improve understanding of Turkey in the EU.
3. To improve understanding of the EU in Turkey.

For the second phase of CSD, the focus has been less on the types of civil society organisation, but rather on the sector which they serve. Thus, for the period 2010 to 2012, the EU and the Ministry for EU Affairs has supported civil society dialogue in two quite different sectors. One, Agriculture and Fisheries, involving very technical aspects to the accession process, and the other, Culture and Art, supporting a dialogue around less tangible aspects of life in Turkey and the EU. For the future, it is expected that a third phase of CSD will also be sectorally designed, with an emphasis on dialogue between civil society organisations working in the media and on the political criteria. This third phase is anticipated in 2013 to 2014.

With all the phases of CSD the main tool for supporting the dialogue process is the award of grant funding. These awards financed by the EU, are made to civil society organisations after a comprehensive evaluation process. In the first phase of CSD a total of 119 grant contracts were awarded, with a total grant amount of 19.3 million Euros. These grant-assisted projects were implemented by Turkish CSOs in partnership with a total of 153 different CSOs from across 21 different EU Member States and Candidate Countries. For the second and current phase of CSD there are a total of 41 grant-assisted projects, implemented by 39 different Turkish CSOs and a French CSO and an Italian CSO, in partnership with a total of 95 different CSOs from across 16 Member States.
The CSD-II grant-funded projects with a minimum of 10 and maximum of 18 months duration, had an average budget of 120,000 euros. Thus, since 2008, from both CSD-I and CSD-II, a total of 160 partnership projects have been successfully implemented by CSOs from all over Turkey and from every Member of the EU.

In addition to the ‘main’ grant components of CSD, the programme has also supported schemes to award ‘micro grants’ of 5,000 euros, or less, for specific individual actions in the dialogue process. These micro grants are also awarded on a competitive basis and have been used under CSD-II to support a total of 56 collaborative actions involving CSOs from Turkey and the EU.

Under CSD-I, the 18 grant-assisted projects in the Culture and Art component have been using collaboration between Turkish and EU CSOs to:

- Promote the transnational mobility of artists and cultural ‘operators’;
- And the circulation of their works;
- Exchange knowledge and experience in the Agriculture and Fisheries sector, the CSOs implementing the 23 grant-funded partnership projects have made significant contributions to:
  - Increasing the efficiency and competitiveness of agricultural producers;
  - Exploring, in both agriculture and fisheries, how to improve marketing channels for producers and how to implement EU standards;
  - Implementing rural development initiatives;
  - Improving farm and land management;
  - Assisting in the implementation of EU policies and practices in Food Safety, Veterinary, and Phytosanitary To achieve their specific sector objectives, the CSOs involved in the CSD-II grant projects have worked together in all kinds of activities: some of these have been part of a research process; some have been capacity-building activities, like seminars, training workshops, and on-the-job coaching; others have been exchange visits and study tours to facilitate peer-learning; and other events related to disseminating outputs of the projects, publications, films and other promotional tools. In total, it is estimated that 850,000 citizens of Turkey and the EU have been involved in dialogue activities as a result of the CSD-II grant-assisted projects.

To support the process of bringing together the 41 Grant Beneficiaries and their 95 different partner organisations and to support the implementation and promotion of their dialogue activities, Turkey’s EU Affairs Ministry has itself worked closely with a number of important central-level partners. To understand better the roles and challenges of these central partners, it is useful to look at each of the institutions in turn and to review the functions and support to the dialogue process that they have provided.

Firstly, the Ministry for EU Affairs (MEU) has a Projects Implementation Directorate (PID) which has been responsible for the overall implementation of CSD-II. The responsibility has included the original consultation with civil society and design of the grant components, and the oversight and support to the actual projects completed during April 2011 to October 2012.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agriculture and Fisheries</th>
<th>Culture and Art</th>
<th>Micro Grants</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>23 Projects</td>
<td>18 Projects</td>
<td>50 Projects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average 14 months</td>
<td>Average 12 months</td>
<td>Average 4 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>122,000 Euro</td>
<td>121,000 Euro</td>
<td>4,700 Euro</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total 2.8 mEUR</td>
<td>Total 2.3 mEUR</td>
<td>Total 270,000 Euro</td>
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Facilitating the Dialogue
implementation of the awarded grant contracts. Experts from Directorate of Civil Society, Communication & Culture and Directorate of Fisheries of Ministry for EU Affairs have provided support both to the evaluation and implementation of CSD-II. The Ministry has also led a series of activities to generally promote the CSD message at a national and international level and to help the grant beneficiaries to promote the success of their dialoguing. To assist the Ministry to effectively and efficiently execute these responsibilities the PID has been supported by a Technical Assistance Team, contracted from a consultancy consortium led by the European Consultants Organisation (ECO3), which has also contributed to the building of the long term capacity within the Ministry for the implementation of CSD-type programmes. The Ministry has also been supported by colleagues from the Ministry of Food, Agriculture who contributed to the assessment of the grant proposals.

Another key stakeholder at the central level has been Turkey’s Central Finance and Contracts Unit (CFCU), responsible for administering all the financial and contractual issues related to CSD-II. The CFCU ensures that EU rules, regulations and procedures pertaining to the procurement of services, supplies, works and grants are adhered to and that a proper reporting system is functioning. As such, the institution plays a critical role in liaising with all the CSOs who have been awarded a grant contract under CSD-II and in supporting the EU Affairs Ministry.

A third important central level stakeholder is the EU itself and its representation in Turkey, the EU Delegation. The EU, through its various institutions, has also provided support to the dialogue and has been a useful source of experience and networking opportunities. For example, the DG for Enlargement in Brussels assisted the MEU in organizing a photographic exhibition, ‘The EU-Turkey Human Link’, in Brussels in March 2012, depicting the achievements of CSD-II.

Lastly, the process of supporting civil society in Turkey and the EU to dialogue has received guidance and encouragement from a range of secondary stakeholders from both the public and non-governmental sectors. For example, the Ministry for Food, Agriculture and Livestock has helped to give technical guidance to those CSOs in Turkey who have been working with partners from the Member States on EU policies and practices in agriculture. The Civil Society Development Centre, through its main office in Ankara and four outreach centres across Turkey, has contributed to promoting the CSD-II process in a number of ways: providing training and mentoring to the participating CSOs; monitoring and supervising the management of the EU funds provided as grants to the CSOs; providing technical assistance to the MEU’s Projects Implementation Directorate and from the Technical Assistance Team supplied by ECO3. Together this team has supported the CSD process in a number of ways: providing training and mentoring to the participating CSOs; monitoring and supervising the management of the EU funds provided as grants to the CSOs; and on a general level for all the EU, and, strengthening the capacity of the MEU to implement future such programmes as CSD-II.

In technical terms the support provided by the CSD-II team has been appreciated by the CSOs.
as being both innovative and of a high quality. For this reason it is worthwhile documenting certain aspects of the support.

In addition to the direct support and monitoring of the CSOs involved in CSD-II, at an inter- and international level the CSD-II team has been stimulating and supporting further participation in the EU-Turkey dialogue through the implementation of a range of communication actions. The objective of these actions has been to promote the message that it is not only governments that need to be involved in the EU enlargement process, but that civil society in both the EU and Turkey have much to contribute and gain from being engaged in the process. The message has been promoted by the ways in which CSOs can contribute and illustrating their achievements to date, with the target audience being both the governmental and non-governmental sectors in Turkey and the EU.

Given this broad communication objective and the challenge of presenting a concept which is somewhat abstract, the CSD-II team has used an effective range of tools that have enabled the target audience to visualise what civil society dialogue means. The most prominent example of this has been the travelling exhibition ‘Dialogue with Photographs’. This photographic exhibition, featuring more than 80 images of the CSD-II actions and their communities, has now been seen by an estimated 3.5 million people. This large audience has been possible by displaying the exhibition to people travelling through and within Turkey, via the terminals of the Ankara and Istanbul international airports. The exhibition was also on display to decision-makers and lobbyists in Brussels while on show at the offices of the European Commission during March 2012.

For those who already have an interest in EU-Turkey dialogue, the CSD-II team have regularly produced the ‘Dialogue’ newsletter and web-based system for managing these communications. For this reason it is worthwhile documenting the challenge experienced by the CSOs during the CSD process have also been widely shared as being both innovative and of a high quality. For those who already have an interest in EU-Turkey dialogue, the CSD-II team have regularly produced the ‘Dialogue’ newsletter and web-based system for managing these communications. For this reason it is worthwhile documenting the challenge experienced by the CSOs during the CSD-II team’s promotional activities and outputs are captured in the summary table on page 10.

Perhaps the most effective of the promotional work has been where there is a collaborative relationship between the grant beneficiaries, their partners, the Ministry for EU Affairs, and other national-level stakeholders. These...
Collaborations have helped to put very specific aspects of the EU-Turkey CSD to the forefront of public debate. For example, banana producers in both Alanya, in southern Turkey, and in the Canary Islands of Spain, have come together through their representative associations and related research institutions to promote their business and have featured jointly on TV programmes in both Turkey and Spain. Similarly, the independent Architects Association of Turkey ran a highly successful panel discussion with EU partners at a venue in Berlin and secured media coverage in both local German press and in Turkish language media. These are just two such examples of how cooperation has helped to promote awareness to the dialogue process in Member States and in Turkey.

<table>
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<th>Tools</th>
<th>Target Group Reached</th>
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<tr>
<td>Printed materials such as posters, brochures and info notes designed to inform the public and target group</td>
<td>12,268</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visibility materials produced to render the messages of the programme more effective and to acquaint the public with the programme</td>
<td>5,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communication materials maintaining regular information flow to the target group</td>
<td>3,300</td>
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| Seven printed and electronic newsletters | Monthly average of about six
| Updated website | |
| Millions of audience are reached through mass and local media | |
| Six of the projects in the field of Agriculture and Fisheries were broadcast live on TRT Anadolu Channel | |
| The Programme closing event was featured as a live broadcast for 2 hours on the weekend programme on the Haberturk channel | |
| Five articles were written specifically about the Programme in publications with a high circulation including Zaman Newspaper, Gate Magazine and Skylife Magazine | Over 5 million readers |
| Photography Exhibition | 3.5 million |

| Media reflections in local and national level | Over 20 million audience |
| Social media campaign over Facebook, Twitter and Youtube for two months | 5,880 |
| Monthly average of 1000 visitors | |
| Presentation in English | |
| Communication materials | |
| Seven printed and electronic newsletters | |
| Updated website | |
| Millions of audience are reached nationwide | |
| Five articles were written specifically about the Programme in publications with a high circulation including Zaman Newspaper, Gate Magazine and Skylife Magazine | |
| Media reflections in local and national level | |
| Social media campaign over Facebook, Twitter and Youtube for two months | |
| Photography Exhibition | |
To support the formal discussions of the accession process between Turkey and the EU the Government of Turkey and Governments of the EU Member States have established and are able to use a whole range of different mechanisms. Such formal mechanisms are accompanied by clear guidelines on how they are to be used, and are mostly supported by public funds and regulated and reported on accordingly. However, within civil society in Turkey and the EU, the frameworks for sustaining long term cooperation and partnership are fewer in number and tend to be rather fragile. For this reason, one of the objectives of the Civil Society Dialogue programme is to assist civil society organisations to establish and strengthen mechanisms for their cooperation between Turkey and the EU. The mechanisms may come in many different forms - for example, Partnership Agreements supported through contractual arrangements; non-binding Memoranda of Understanding; international membership organisations or networks or federations, with acknowledged legal status; or perhaps institutional twinning arrangements - but all need to be robust enough to withstand the challenges that partnership entails and to have a design which will encourage longevity in the cooperation. As such, the CSD-II programme has helped to contribute to the establishment of many emerging, innovative frameworks for cooperation. Some of these, and the experiences of developing them, are explained and illustrated in the section below.
T he Chambers of Commerce and Industry in Ordu, in Turkey’s Black Sea region, have managed to use their CSD project as a catalyst for improved business relations between Turkey and Italy. The Italian big buyers of the much-prized hazelnut from Ordu appreciate both the quality of the nuts and the vigorous standards enforced prior to export, but also know that, in order to increase the imports and ensure a good price, the Turkish growers can usefully apply lessons learnt by their Italian colleagues. Dr. Antonio Bagnaia, of the Italian partner organisation ‘Eurogems’, is a prime mover in getting the Turkish and Italian hazelnut farmers together. He sees that the strengthening relationships between the producers in the two countries will help everyone, and boost livelihoods for all involved in the sector, whether a farmer, a processor, a manufacturer, or a consumer. He noted that “the cultivation of the modest hazelnut has helped the communities in Ordu and Viterbo to come closer together. The farmers from these districts understand that they have so much in common. They are keen to all be part of a single market, with both fair competition and easy mechanisms for cooperation.”

This is a sentiment shared by Alper Abca of the Chambers in Ordu. He is proud that his organisation is helping to support a dialogue between communities that is overcoming prejudices, helping to boost livelihoods, and, perhaps most importantly, laying the foundation for durable, long term partnerships.

The latter comment about being part of a ‘single market’ is in particular significant as previously Italian hazelnut producers had complained that low prices and the dominance of the Turkish hazelnut supply was harming hazelnut production in Viterbo. Now producers from both countries are working together to a common end.

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 Mussata Tufan has been working in the fisheries sector which was also his father’s trade, in the Sığacık village of Seferihisar for nearly the past 40 years since he was 10 years old. Although the main livelihood in the region is agriculture, stockbreeding and fishing, Tufan notes that young people no longer opt for the trade as they once did. ‘Nowadays, fishing is a work you do for peanuts. Our kids give us a hand after school. They help out in drawing nets and cleaning the boats and they learn the trade. But whether it’s because of the ill-treatment of the seas or the economic problems, our nets do not fill as they once used to, there’s no money in the business. This being the case, young people no longer want to be fishermen.’ Says Mustafa Tufan, one of hundreds of people benefitting from the dialogue project implemented in Izmir Seferihisar by the Italian CSO, Ricerca e Cooperazione.

When Ricerca e Cooperazione—a leading CSO that has undertaken many successful civil society initiatives and projects throughout the world—first started the project, which they implemented in partnership with the Fisheries Association and with the participation of the Seferihisar Municipality and the Ege University Fisheries Faculty, they had planned to bring together fishermen from Italy and Sığacık for exchange of experiences and knowledge and to renovate the fish market in Sığacık.

At the start of the project, Laura Cistello, who was assigned as project coordinator on behalf of Ricerca e Cooperazione, moved to Seferihisar and set up project team. Laura, who embraced the daily life in Seferihisar and Sığacık and earned the friendship of both young and old, says that in order for the project to reach its aim of building dialogue, they have acted with the
understanding that this is a process of learning together rather than one of teaching. She notes that this understanding has played the biggest part in the project’s success.

Mustafa Tufan spoke of the different ideas and methods they learned by participating in various training activities throughout the project and stated that after the training, many of his colleagues decided to play a more active role in either marketing strategies or cooperative work. Tufan also mentioned that they received very practical yet lifesaving information from the Italian trainers. Whereas previously they preserved their fish using methods they had learned from their fathers despite noticing the inefficiency of these methods, they learned through the training that they could preserve their fish for a longer period using a simple tool like styrofoam. Mustafa Tufan reflected the excitement of becoming a Seferihisar trademark in fisheries on the path to the EU.

Tufan summarized one of their most important gains from the project as follows: ‘Thanks to the mutual study visits, I saw that we weren’t all that different from EU member countries. Our nets are the same, our fishing techniques are the same. But still, two heads are better than one.’

Ali Emin Tanel, President of the Sığacık Fisheries Cooperative, noted that as a cooperative they were passing on the knowledge they received from the seminars they attended during the project to other fishermen and would continue to do so. Tanel also stated that their cooperative was already sensitive about informed fishing and conveyed the impressions of the cooperative members of the project as follows: ‘Our members in general had very good impressions about the project. Especially the renovation of the fish market and the raising of hygiene standards led them to believe that they can sell their fish for better prices. Thanks to this project, Sefirihisar’s fish started to become a trademark in its own right and we will use this opportunity to open to new markets in the upcoming days. This means better earnings for the locals. Moreover, we have built good relations with the Italian fisheries cooperatives. Thanks to these relations, we aim to continue our exchange of knowledge and trade well into the future.’

Working in the same sector, going through same stages and aiming for the same success brought two different CSO’s from two different parts of the world together in this project leading to future co-operations.

In the 1870s, the merchant Şerifalioğlu Ahmet Bey embarked on a journey from his hometown Alanya to Egypt, where he saw the banana plant for the first time. His admiration for the plant led him to bring banana seedlings with him back to Alanya to cultivate in his home garden.

The plant flourished in the favourable air and soil of Alanya and yielded fruit in a very short time. Yet the locals believed the fruit of this tree to be poisonous and regarded it only as an ornamental plant. In time, they witnessed that the animals eating its fruit did not die from it, and they tasted the fruit for themselves. Thus, the banana, which is a top product in the global fruit trade, secured its place as a significant product in the trade and income of the region. Bananas continued to preserve their place as the most fundamental source of income in Alanya.

As far as we have heard from our partners in the project, the banana farmers in the Canary Islands experienced similar issues. Yet today, with the establishment of the Association with a marketing budget of almost 3 million Euros, the income generated from banana farming on the island is fairly high. Now, in addition to the marketing support the producers receive, the institute supports them further with 100 full-time agricultural engineers and also expects the production. We’re starting work to adopt a similar structure in Alanya.
In the beginning of the 21st century, with the developments in agricultural technology and the spread of undercover farming in the Anamur region, banana farming began to rally once again. Today, open field banana farming yields a maximum of 3.5 tons of produce each year while undercover farming yields up to 7.5 tons in the region.

In 2006, many producers owning small farms in the region came together under the roof of the Alanya Banana Producers Union, which was founded to win back the market share that the domestic banana variety so deserved. The Banana Producers Union, which supports banana farming in the region through both infrastructure support and technical assistance, teamed up with the Canary Islands Banana Producers Association under a civil society project to share the experiences of their European colleagues. The Canary Islands banana producers, having gone through similar experiences, now supply a large portion of the banana demand in Europe. During the joint activities and the mutual study visits that were field, the partners saw that similar techniques were used in both farming and ripening, and therefore focused on developing a strategy for marketing the Alanya banana. The Canary Islands model for marketing was adapted to fit the conditions in Turkey. In addition, comprehensive training was delivered on good farming and ISO standards with the partnership of Akdeniz University for the farmers in and around Alanya.

In contrast to the economically-driven partnerships in different industries, in the cultural sector it is not always easy to pinpoint shared objectives that will sustain long term mechanisms for cooperation. Many partnership projects in Culture and Arts tend to be focussed on one-off events or exchange activities, however, the CSD grants have stimulated some partnerships that have long term aims. For example, the French Theatrical Research Centre of Saint Blaise has led a project with the Cultural Museum of Ortahisar, in the magical region of Capadocia. Together, these two organisations have set out to capture traditional Turkish performing arts from central Anatolia and to promote them through annual festivals and workshops both in Turkey and France.

The main goal of the partnership is to create a platform by which not only will the traditional art forms in the region, such as music and dance, be better researched and understood, but that they also serve as inspiration for future compositions, choreography, and dramas. Such has been the success of the bonding of these two organisations that in addition to the establishment of a joint Cultural Centre, the respective local governments have committed themselves to a Memorandum of Understanding on cooperation in the performing arts. Thus, the enthusiasm of local artists has resulted in the municipal authorities in Ortahisar and in the 20th Arrondissement of Paris signing up to a long term collaboration to promote this very particular cultural heritage. The Project Coordinator, Erica Letailleur, heralds this agreement and suggests that “In addition to the artistic cooperation, the project has laid the foundation for all kinds of possible joint endeavours between the communities: in tourism, retail of craftwork, academia, education, and others.”
The Civil Society Dialogue Projects also promoted a firm dialogue between communities to preserve our cultural heritage for future generations. With this understanding, KUMID from Istanbul (Friends of Cultural Heritage Association) and WATCH from Italy (World Association for the Protection of Tangible and Intangible Cultural Heritage in Times of Armed Conflict) teamed up to implement the project Experience for Change in the Cultural Heritage Sector.

Policies have been developed in Turkey to promote cultural heritage and the culture tourism sectors in relation to economic development. However, there are still foundations of permanent future cooperation. The exchange project was launched with the aim to overcome these shortcomings by studying similar practices in Europe and engaging in long-lasting cooperation. The project pioneered many successful initiatives with regard to the maintenance and repair of movable artefacts. National and international meetings were organized with the participation of numerous actors to impart information and raise public awareness on the maintenance and repair of audio-visual works of art.

The international seminars organized within the scope of the project have especially brought benefits far beyond what was planned in the project. Thanks to this conference, the officials of the Applied Arts Department of the Helsinki Metropolitan University, who are developing a project for the preservation and storage of textile arts, made direct contact with the project team and proposed to benefit from the project gains and the experiences of the project team and continue the on-going dialogue through their own project.

This strong dialogue, built with the initiative of the civil society, once again showed that the preservation of cultural heritage is more a universal responsibility than a mere regional or national one, and that it can thrive when supported by a sustained framework for cooperation.

The concept of a ‘European Youth Museum’ goes to the very heart of what the EU/Turkey civil society dialogue is all about. The realisation of the concept is to establish a forum which captures, celebrates, and promotes the achievements of the informal relationships which exist between the young people of Turkey and those in the EU. To this end, an Ankara-based youth organisation, GENCEV, has been working with the ‘Citizen Action’ group in neighbouring Greece to demonstrate how such a ‘museum’ might be curated.

Over a period of several weeks, various locations in Ankara have hosted performances by 20 storytellers from Turkey and the EU, and witnessed street performances from musical groups and artists from Turkey, Greece, and other EU Member States, all as exhibits of intercultural dialogue. Thousands of visitors including primary and secondary school students, have seen these youthful exhibits and now the ‘model’ of how to curate a European Youth Museum is being exported to Athens and the other capitals of the EU. The project has therefore been able to generate an innovative mechanism for sustaining intercultural cooperation amongst youth in Turkey and the EU, and by being able to demonstrate a successful mechanism for cooperation, GENCEV have also been able to use their project outputs as ‘leverage’ on mobilising additional resources.

The importance of being able to support the implementation of the ‘youth museum’ concept is enthusiastically promoted in the museum’s blog: “We think that it is important to give people the opportunity to achieve things – to take initiative and be inspired and see that being active is worthwhile. Art, as well as other forms of expression, is the outcome of creativity and activity – two values that must be supported and promoted. It is so easy for – and also what is expected of an individual to think that s/he is too small to change or too small to shine, but that is nowhere near the truth.”
The principle of ‘equity’ is often said to be a key part of establishing a lasting partnership, thus it has been interesting for the fishing community in Guzelkent, on the Turkish Black Sea, to begin working with Italian counterparts. Initially, as implied by the project designed and managed by Guzelkent Municipality, it was assumed that technically the Italian partners would be superior and that the joint activities would serve as training of the Turkish fishermen by the Italians. However, in reality, the fishermen from both communities found out during exchange visits that they both have strengths and weaknesses and that both communities can learn equally from each other. For this reason, although at the time of drafting this compendium the project was still ongoing, the various partners of the project in Turkey and Italy are committed to signing a Strategic Cooperation Contract. This will be an agreement to guide a long-term relationship between the various stakeholders in the fisheries sector (fishermen associations and cooperatives, as well as the Guzelkent local government), with all mutually benefitting.

Yet another project was brought to life in the Altınoluk region of Balıkesir with the aim of initiating a strong dialogue through a shared past between communities by revisiting the historical ties between Anatolia and Europe that reach back to mythological times. The project ‘Anatolia-Europe: The Mythological, Historical Connection: Castro and Antandros’, implemented in partnership by the Altınoluk Association for the Preservation, Protection and Sustenance of the Historical City of Antandros and Pro Loco Castro, emerged as an idea from the renowned book The Aeneid. This classical piece of work, written by the Roman author Publius Vergilius Maro (70-19 BCE), has carried the legend of the Trojan hero Aeneas to our day.
After a series of long-lasting adventures in search of a new homeland, the Aeneads disembarked in Antandros, on the city, together with a small group of Trojans, and together they reached Antandros, on the slopes of Mount Ida (Iata). The group built twenty ships with the trees they cut from the sacred forest of Idaeum in Antandros and set sail in search of a new homeland.

As a result of the newly forged partnerships as well as the infrastructure activities completed during this first dialogue project, further planning was made for the continuation of these initiatives. The new project, which will start during this first dialogue project, further planning was made for the continuation of these initiatives. The new project, which will start in the upcoming months, aims to reconstruct the story of Aeneas by building ancient ships and sailing with the Trojan hero to disembark in Italy once again. Thus, stories from the past are being handed to help build sustainable frameworks for the future of Turkey-EU cooperation.
Tobacco and the tobacco products sector constituted the livelihood of hundreds of people for many years in the Aegean Region, where the famous climate yielded very high quality tobacco crops. Even the architecture of many former tobacco factories is still evident and the vicinity is enough to illustrate how the tobacco market affected social life in the area.

The K2 Contemporary Art Centre in Izmir is a leading force in many artistic areas, and one of support for young artists in the region. The dialogue project "Tobacco Adventure: France to Turkey, Reji to Tekel" was implemented in partnership by the K2 Contemporary Art Centre and Quartier Rouge from France.

The Chairman of the K2 Contemporary Art Centre, Ayşegül Kurtel, states that their aim in this project was to document the period starting from the transfer of tobacco, salt and alcohol rights by the Ottoman Empire to the French Reji company up to the monopoly period of Tekel, in the meanwhile drawing attention to the role of tobacco in shaping the economic and social life in the region.

Kurtel explained that the old tobacco depots in the Aegean Region are full of documents, information and personal items belonging to workers who were once employed in these buildings. Kurtel noted that though they had implemented many international projects up to date, this was the first time they ever worked with a European partner to produce a documentary film.

Dozens of Tekel workers, tobacco experts and players with important roles in the sector were interviewed and interviewed for the documentary. The adventure of tobacco was documented with hundreds of interviews revealing personal memories from the perspectives of both Europe and Turkey. The filming took place in the old tobacco factories in Izmir, some of which were in expectation of being transformed into art centres, others still derelict and carrying the scent of tobacco from the past. The footage was then transformed into a documentary film with the masterful editing of the French partner Quartier Rouge.

The story of tobacco, which plays an important part in the history of relations between Turkey and Europe, reached out to viewers in Turkey and Europe with the Premier Shows. The documentary draws attention to how tobacco served to strengthen the social bond between countries, going far beyond merely the trade of tobacco and alcohol rights by the Ottoman Empire to the French Reji company up to the monopoly period of Tekel, in the meanwhile drawing attention to the role of tobacco in shaping the economic and social life in the region.

The documentary film will be seen by many other countries, reaching many former tobacco factories in Izmir, some of which are derelict and waiting in expectation of being transformed into art centres, others still derelict and carrying the scent of tobacco from the past. The footage was then transformed into a documentary film with the masterful editing of the French partner Quartier Rouge.
Public opinion in Turkey is supportive of the accession process, however, available information about the history and vision of the EU and knowledge of its policies and how it functions tends to be weak. Further still, there are even misconceptions and misinformation about the EU within Turkish society, thus there is a need for civil society to be mobilised as ‘ambassadors’, to help explain what the EU is all about and how membership will impact upon people’s lives. There is also a need for the people of Turkey to get to know the people of the Member States better. To get to know their culture, the way they live, and what expectations they have from EU enlargement. With this in mind, the CSD-II programme has supported many initiatives of cooperation between CSOs in Turkey and the EU, and many of these have experiences to share that illustrate how a better understanding of the EU within Turkey is being fostered. Some of these experiences are described in the stories in this section.
The Dairy Farm Advisory Centre has been established by the Aydin Cattle Breeders Association exactly as a pilot centre to demonstrate how EU standards and practices in dairy farming can be best disseminated and shared amongst dairy farmers in the Aydin region. Indeed, the methodology of the Centre is itself a ‘good practice’ in farm extension work and the Association hopes that not only the dairy industry but other forms of farming will learn from this approach.

Aydin is in the Aegean region of Turkey and with its diverse geography and climate has traditionally been an extremely productive agricultural area. The Aydin Cattle Breeders Association has nearly 4000 members, farming over 100,000 livestock, however, collectively the farmers have been disconnected from counterparts in the EU and generally ignorant of the implications of EU accession on their businesses. To address this issue and to provide the farmers with access to knowledge and practices which will increase their yields and international competitiveness, the Association has established the Farm Advisory Centre with a team of 5 trained extension workers and an array of activities to explain the benefits and rigours of EU standards in dairy farming. As Mehmet Sedat Gungor, the project coordinator, explains: ‘during the 12 months of the project, with help from our partners in Germany and from the International Committee for Animal Recording, we have ensured that 60 dairy farmers have not only increased their understanding of the EU in their particular sector, but that they also see how these standards and practices should, in the long term, improve their incomes. Furthermore, we’ve also demonstrated that EU practices in extension work can work effectively in Turkey.’

In Simav, in the western Turkish province of Kutahya, the Chambers of Commerce and Industry has teamed up with the Italy-based European Academy for Rural Tourism & Hospitality. As in Aydin, the partnership arose from Simav’s need to find ways to add value to their agricultural production. One such way was for the Italian partners to demonstrate the effectiveness of gaining a GlobalGAP certificate and then to support the Chambers in Simav to roll out a training programme for farmers to allow them to meet the criteria of GlobalGAP. This certification system, which was first developed in the EU in 1997, is a way in which farmers can guarantee a degree of quality of their products and helps to promote good practices in achieving EU food safety standards.

Thus, since the project started at the end of April 2011, a total of 1066 farmers producing tomatoes, cucumbers and other vegetables in greenhouses have been made aware of the Global Gap criteria and 30 successfully trained through a certificated programme. This is a significant contribution to improving the food safety of the vegetables produced using the natural thermal waters in this region, and the promotional work of the project has also ensured that other farmers yet to benefit from GlobalGAP trainings are now eager to acquire the same EU knowledge and the same accreditation.
Konya, in central Anatolia, is often referred to as the ‘agricultural capital’ of Turkey and as such it is fitting that another farming-related CSD project has contributed to bringing a better understanding of EU standards in the Konya area. The Centre for Economic Development and Outreach at Konya’s Selcuk University noted that one way to address generally poor professional levels of milk production and weak networking amongst farmers in the province, was to pilot the implementation of a project that would promote the EU good practice of Farm System Research and Extension (FSR/E). Thus, the Centre teamed up with the University of Agricultural Sciences in Cluj-Napoca in Romania and implemented the project ‘Farming System for Establishing Milk Standards’. The project has run a variety of trainings and seminars and produced guidance materials, such as manuals, in order to establish 18 selected dairy farms as pilots for the promotion of milk standards, and, in order to better service both research and extension work amongst dairy farmers, has set up the Dairy Sector Working Group. Key to sustaining this work of bringing the benefits of EU standards to dairy farmers, is the collaboration between the CSOs in the Konya region, such as the Cattle Breeders Association, the support of the provincial offices of the agricultural Ministry, and the input from the EU from the Romanian partner.

Another important farming area in western Turkey is the Kandıra district of Kocaeli province. The 14 farming villages which make up this district are fortunate that their production of fruit and vegetables is well supported by irrigation water from the Arıklar Dam. However, due to the seemingly abundance of water and easy access to it, the farmers of the district are accustomed to using ‘flood irrigation’ for their crops. However, as is the experience globally, this approach to the use of irrigation water is extremely inefficient, can cause significant soil degradation, promotes the growth of unwanted plants, such as weeds, and can lead to the accumulation of undesirable chemicals, which in turn can be dangerous to human health. Thus, the farmers of Kandıra have agreed that their farming techniques and, in the long term, the sustainability of their livelihoods, will benefit from learning from others who have previously faced similar situations. Likewise, with the move towards embracing standards and practices from the EU, the farmers are eager to learn more about the European Common Agricultural Policy. Responding to this challenge the Kocaeli Metropolitan Municipality, in association with the Kandıra district authorities, have teamed up with partners in Italy and Greece to develop a dialogue which will bring new technologies to Kandıra.

Kocaeli Metropolitan Municipality
Agricultural production throughout the country is mostly carried out by small land owners. In the Arsin region of Trabzon, farming takes place on nearly 5 million hectares, split up into farms that are as small as 13 acres. Numerous agricultural development projects are implemented in Arsin to promote different agricultural products that would generate additional income in addition to the intensely-agricultural products that are implemented in Arsin to promote different agricultural production throughout the country. The KiwiFruit Producers Association in Spain is using a different procurement and marketing model. In November, they have the fruit from farmers, classify, market or distribute them. The Association distributes the second product to consumers at different times of the year and pays the farmers an amount of produce they have contributed to in storage. The Association takes a fee of 1 to 5 cents per kilogram of kiwifruit from producers for marketing costs. In this way, the price of the kiwifruit at the time of distribution from the storage is reflected in the profits of the producers. We have developed a model with our partners in the project to launch a similar initiative in our region." Hassan Kozoğlu, President of the Arsin Chamber of Agriculture, notes that the most significant difference between the practices in Turkey and Spain is the marketing taking place through the Association. The project enabled the establishment of modern vineyards and greenhouses in Arsin in compliance with EU standards and raised awareness among the region’s producers. The aim now is to further spread this knowledge and experience to the small land owners spread out in the entire Black Sea Region via the Arsin Professional Kiwifruit Producers Association of Galicia, Spain, comprehensive activities were launched to adopt modern farming techniques in the district. In light of the practices and experiences of EU member countries, 4 exemplary greenhouses and 4 low fruit vineyards were set up in accordance with EU standards. During the study visits organized within the scope of the project, the kiwifruit vineyards and chain stores were visited and theoretical and practical training provided by the EU partners. These training enabled the growers from Arsin to learn more about detailed technical knowledge and experiences regarding the cultivation of kiwifruit seedlings, the marketing of the fruit as a commercial product and its consumption as a fruit. The project enabled the establishment of modern vineyards and greenhouses in Arsin in compliance with EU standards and raised awareness among the region’s producers. The aim now is to further spread this knowledge and experience to the small land owners spread out in the entire Black Sea Region via the Arsin Professional Kiwifruit Producers Association. The Kiwifruit Producers Association in Spain is using a different procurement and marketing model. In November, they have the fruit from farmers, classify, market or distribute them. The Association distributes the second product to consumers at different times of the year and pays the farmers an amount of produce they have contributed to in storage. The Association takes a fee of 1 to 5 cents per kilogram of kiwifruit from producers for marketing costs. In this way, the price of the kiwifruit at the time of distribution from the storage is reflected in the profits of the producers. We have developed a model with our partners in the project to launch a similar initiative in our region. — Hassan Kozoğlu, President of the Arsin Chamber of Agriculture

**Kiwi Fruit Producers Set an Example**
Thriving Through Training

Food safety policies and essential practices. The team then provided some short trainings, counselling and guidelines to the companies in order for them to be better able to address weaknesses identified. These in-depth studies included topics such as products produced by the company, production methods, the workplace and hygiene conditions, technical, labelling and packaging requirements, packaging waste, material and articles, attestation of compliance, safeguard clauses, conformity attesting procedures for specific food products, and the company’s compliance with the essential requirements.

With support from a number of partners in the EU, including the French Association of Technical Coordination of Food Industry, the Chamber has rolled an impressive series of trainings and study visits. But perhaps the most intensive and sustainable of the project interventions has been a collection of in-depth studies included topics such as products produced by the company, production methods, the workplace and hygiene conditions, technical, labelling and packaging requirements, packaging waste, material and articles, attestation of compliance, safeguard clauses, conformity attesting procedures for specific food products, and the company’s compliance with the essential requirements.

This process of research and monitoring of the management of these companies has proved to be a very good practice in terms of demonstrating the role that CSOs can play in raising awareness to EU issues and offering concrete and practical solutions to most urgent needs. In the case of this project in Eskisehir, the Chamber were able to directly impact on the local businesses with regard to improving understanding on the EU food safety policies and essential practices.

Lake Eğirdir and its vicinity, which was once one of the most important areas for harvesting crawfish, also known as freshwater lobsters, hosted a civil society dialogue project aiming to contribute to the revival of crawfish production after a period of near depletion due to excessive fishing and environmental pollution. All Year Brains, President of the Eğirdir Central Freshwater Products Cooperative, noted that there are 15 fishing zones in Lake Eğirdir with 350 registered fishermen. Brains also stated that the 1970s were a time of good income generated from crawfish production and that one third of Europe’s total crawfish demand reaching 3,500 tons, was supplied from Lake Eğirdir. In 1984, crawfish became almost depleted due to an invasive fungal disease. We haven’t seen crawfish around for almost 13 years. Then we started to see one or two that would get caught in our fishing nets. But we lost the European market. European countries would get caught in our fishing nets. But we lost the European market. European countries started to supply crawfish from China. We went back to the market we once had, but right now, we wouldn’t be able to meet even Europe’s demand”.

With this project, we aimed to revive the nearly depleted crawfish stock and promote Egirdir in Europe through this dialogue project. Ateşoğlu stressed the importance of the project for Eğirdir.

Various other actors in the production sector were included in activities regarding food safety and how to increase competitiveness. The training addressed a wide range of participants from university students to housewives. Certified training was delivered in many subject areas such as the production of fishing nets and packaging, thereby supporting the employment of unskilled labour.

The Project Coordinator, Doç. Dr. İrfan Ateşoğlu, noted that in addition to contributing to the development of crawfish production in Lake Eğirdir, they also wished to promote Egirdir in Europe through this dialogue project. Ateşoğlu stressed the importance of the project for Eğirdir.

“We are not producing crawfish here, this project was a training project. With this project, we aimed to revive the nearly depleted crawfish stock and provide support for the region to regain its former economic status.”

Doç. Dr. İrfan Ateşoğlu
Project Coordinator
In the fisheries sector there have been a number of actions within the civil society dialogue whereby communities in Turkey have concretely demonstrated an increase in their understanding of the EU. These actions have been around raising awareness to and explaining various EU standards in the fishing industry, not just to those that are involved in catching the fish, but also those who have responsibilities for marketing, selling, and adding value to fish and marine products. Raising awareness to the EU standards in the fisheries sector is not just a function of the accession process, but is also a valuable part of tackling a number of challenges facing the fishing industry in Turkey: maximising the potential of the fishing industry, while at the same time identifying ways in which the industry can be effectively regulated for the good of producers and consumers alike.

It is surprising that while Turkey has more than 8,000 km of coastline and considerable fishing industry, Turkey’s consumption of fish products is actually quite low. Indeed, while the yearly fish consumption per capita in the world is 16 kg and in EU 25 lps in Turkey it is just 9 kg. This lack of local demand of local fish causes the fisheries market to contribute only about a 0.5% share to the national GDP.

Those involved in representing and supporting the fishing industry see that civil society organisations can play an increasing role in both ensuring the industry is better regulated and in increasing its market value. To this end, the application of good practices and standards implemented within the EU provide a useful framework and entry point for increased cooperation with civil society. Thus, within the CSD-II programme there are 6 grant-assisted projects which have helped bring together civil society organisations in the fisheries sector in Turkey with counterparts in the EU, and in so doing have helped enhance the understanding in Turkey of the practices and standards of the industry in the EU.

One of these fisheries projects has been implemented by the EU Abalı Village Fisheries Cooperative in Sinop, along with partners in the Black Sea region of Turkey and partners in Latvia (the Association Marketing Council) and Romania (CSO ‘Mare Nostrum’). The project has provided for an intense series of trainings and study visits so that up to 300 fishermen in Sinop are better informed of EU standards and practices in implementing them, and from the side of the consumers, awareness-raising events, involving 3000 students, active citizens and media representatives, to provide civic education about fish types and the regulations on their size for retail. Indeed, the latter activities included distributing a handy ‘fish measurer’, so that consumers could assess the size and types of fish being sold in the local fish markets.

One of the younger participants at an awareness-raising event in Sinop summed-up the importance of holding such events, noting that not only do they help educate people in contributing to a sustainable fishing industry, but that they also help to put into perspective the realities of joining the EU:

‘Before I had no idea that there were rules about what size of fish could be sold and why they are important to keeping the fishing business going for years to come. I also thought that joining the EU was not very relevant to Turkey, but now I see how the experience from the EU can really help make our businesses better.’

Bringing EU Perspective to Turkish Fishery Sector

Fishing & Agriculture

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In recent years, sustainable fishing has been a top agenda item for both governments and civil society organizations. Within the EU borders, where the careful use of natural resources receives utmost attention for the sake of future generations, considerable work has been done to adopt and implement the necessary laws and to raise awareness in the society about sustainability.

The fisheries projects implemented under the civil society dialogue scheme achieved very significant outputs in terms of enabling our country to benefit from the EU's experience and in building permanent dialogue amongst the civil society organizations and their European counterparts working in this field.

One such fisheries project is The Implementation of EU Standards in the Küçükçekmece Retail Fish Market Project, implemented by the Küçükçekmece Municipality. The municipality developed a first-of-its-kind project with its Lithuanian partners to renovate the Küçükçekmece Fish Market according to EU standards and develop sales point control mechanisms. Many of the technical equipment, ranging from the fish cases to the washing counters in the fishermen's stores were entirely renewed and sustainable fishing training was delivered to the fishermen with stores in the market. In addition, the 12 store owners in the fish market were supported in receiving the HACCP food safety certificate, which is commonly recognized throughout the world.

Within the scope of this project, implemented jointly with Environmental Club Zvejone in Lithuania, a delegation of 24 people comprised of the fish market staff and managers, as well as the municipality's law enforcement officials, licensing and health staff responsible for auditing the fish market were taken to Lithuania on a study visit to see best practices in the fishing sector.

Furthermore, the international conference entitled Fisheries Policies, held in Istanbul in February 2012, hosted a wide range of participants including government representatives, civil society organizations, media organizations and civil society activists. Participants from Europe and Turkey had an opportunity to discuss many different topics, inter alia, the legislation and practices regarding sustainable fishing and the sale of fish that have not yet reached maturity, with the representatives of different groups.

The project was launched with the aim to introduce and implement EU fisheries standards to everyone in Sarıyer and İstanbul including fishermen and sellers and to raise awareness among consumers. The participatory project management approach adopted throughout the project was the foundation of its far reaching success.

The first demonstration of this approach was the establishment of the Participatory Strategic Planning Commission in an effort to come up with a joint plan on how to achieve the expected transformation in Sarıyer. The Commission held regular monthly meetings throughout the duration of the project to develop and implement the Strategic Plan in line with its desire to create a sustainable fisheries policy, meeting EU marketing standards and to present this policy as a best practice on the path to Europeanization throughout Istanbul and Turkey.

These meetings were attended by 62 people from 32 different organizations, who shared their ideas and suggestions and helped to identify many existing problems such as the lack of knowledge, awareness and sufficient physical facilities. The studies on fishing stands revealed many issues that fell short of EU standards such as the lack of price tags on the stands and the fact that fish were not displayed on ice in fish markets. As a result of the discussions held with the fishermen, ideas were exchanged on many topics including physical shortcomings and training needs.

A website was developed under the name Sarıyemed Balıkçılık for the sector players to support the continuous development of fisheries in the region. A fisheries cooperation network was established through this website. (http://saryyemedbalikcilik.com)

The international training seminars and best practices workshop organized during the project helped in the development of the guidelines ‘Requirements for the Implementation of EU Standards at the Local Level’ in line with academic research and the experiences shared by fishermen from Malta and Bulgaria, as EU countries supporting the project. The guidelines were printed and disseminated to all relevant institutions throughout Istanbul.

The EU District of The Bosphorus
During the project 100 businessmen, landowners and academics have been trained on improving the investment potential of the sector, and 40 key producers have received intensive trainings on production methods, professional nursery management and applications. This in turn is the capacity building which will then support the implementation of the sector model for a more productive and professional structure, a stronger marketing strategy and a more qualified workforce.

A way from the fishing industry, the flower and ornamental plan business in Turkey is also a sector where producers, wholesalers, and retailers are getting to understand much more about the EU. In Mersin, on Turkey’s Mediterranean coast, there has long been a productive ornamental plants sector due to the ideal climatic conditions around the city. However, the business people involved in producing and selling the ornamental plants have tended to work in isolation, focusing mostly on the immediate domestic market. This has meant that the sector has reached a point where it is not particularly competitive, yet cannot expand without competing in wider market places, including those in the EU.

EU Member States possess an important global share in the production, usage, import and export of plants, and plant material. With this in mind the project set out to assess the potential of the outdoor ornamental plants sector and to develop an investment programme. A key aspect to this process has been the drafting of a Development Strategy targeting investors and policy-makers. This process has been greatly influenced by the experience of the project partners, the Chambers of Commerce from Mantua in the Lombardy region of Italy. The partners input has not only been in the form of strategic advice, but the sharing of concrete experience in building-up such a business sector and providing training about all the relevant EU standards and practices.

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K arABA, REDLANS HOPA, SWEET ANN, DAR SELECT, DUJATA, FERN, HANAYOS, SEASCOPE, CRISTAL... These are the names of strawberry varieties tasted for the first time by many of the people of Düzce during the Strawberry Tasting Day organized in Düzce in June. The locals were able to determine the strawberry varieties they liked the best by evaluating their taste, colour and aroma during this event.

This event was held on June 14 within the scope of the civil society dialogue project implemented with the participation of more than 100 strawberry growers over a 12 month period under the partnership of the Düzce Special Provincial Administration and the Marche Polytechnic University of Italy.

At the start of the Rural Economic Diversification of Berry Demonstration – Anchor Project, 5 pilot regions were selected...
The summer months of 2012 brought an exciting bustle in the Hazar basin. Twenty farmers, including women, came together in the region to set up a business with their own resources to promote, in the Turkish market, the beans they produced using good farming practices. The Provincial Directorate for Agriculture, The Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the Chamber of Agricultural Engineers and the Gezin Municipality supported the initiative.

These 20 farmers with small scale farms, joined forces under the leaderships of Ömer Yiğit and Fethi Aydın, who demonstrated a genuine example of social entrepreneurship with the activities they carried out in the Elazığ region. The most important factor inspiring the initiative and preparing the producers for the process in terms of technical knowledge and skills was the dialogue project. The project was implemented under the partnership of civil society organizations working in the area of good farming and marketing in the Netherlands and in Germany, all under the leadership of ANADOKU (The Anatolian Cooperative for the Conservation of Nature and Culture and the Production and Marketing of Farm Products).

Through agricultural products such as strawberries, beans, grapes and potatoes farmed in the Hazar basin near the province of Elazığ, were products in high demand in the domestic market some years ago, these products have recently failed to meet the market demand due to the insufficiency of traditional farming methods and the environmental damage caused by agricultural chemicals. Drawing from the experiences of EU member countries, the dialogue project, which was launched to raise awareness among the local people on good farming practices and regain the market share well-deserved by traditional products, received a great deal of attention from the region's producers and farmers.

Over a period of twelve months, 44 pioneer farmers took part in the intense training programmes for good farming practices and marketing. Experts from the partner Stuttgart University in Germany came to the region and collected data on the climate conditions and published an irrigation report. Based on this report, a road map was drawn for efficient farming. In addition, officials from the Stiching Louis Bolk Institute in The Netherlands, who have published influential studies on the marketing of agricultural products, worked with the region's producers, and based on good examples from their own countries, recommended that they focus on a single product and proceed with the marketing of other products once their trademark became well-known and trusted. A delegation of representatives including these leading farmers took part in a study visit to the countries of the European project partners and found the opportunity to directly share knowledge and experiences on these subjects with their colleagues.

Within the scope of the project activities, farmers were asked which path they wished to take once the project was concluded. Discussions were held on the establishment of cooperatives and companies with examples and the successful activities in EU member countries. As a result of all these discussions, 20 out of 40 leading producers came together and decided to open a processing and packaging factory for the white kidney beans which have been produced in the Hazar basin using these good farming practices. This factory will then assist in marketing this special product to the domestic market.

Most of the producers in the region are women. The women received immense support from their spouses as they took part in the activities held throughout the project. Hülya Durmuş, who is a leading women entrepreneur in the region and who is engaged in tourism management is only one of many people who gave intense support to promote the project and increase its visibility amongst women producers. Durmuş is only one of many people who gave intense support to promote the project and increase its visibility amongst women producers.

"The women in the region are doing a great deal of work in many areas. But this project has been a good starting point to make their efforts and products more effective and to ensure that they take part in social development as entrepreneurs. As far as the most important outcome of the activities we’ve done with the women, it is that everyone, including the authorities of the region see that this (development) is possible without the participation of women. Gezin Municipality has already started to draft projects with the participation of women."
Livestock in EU Standards

EU Standards

57% of the total red meat demand in Istanbul. In bovine and ovine stockbreeding and meet sector are represented by SMEs, which engage in agriculture and stockbreeding. 95% of the active population in the region are engaged in the industries sector. According to the statistics published on this site were enhanced due to insufficient knowledge of EU standards. Behind all the hard work, services delivered on this site were enhanced due to insufficient knowledge of EU standards. The Sakarya Commodity Exchange was designed to strengthen agricultural production and the livestock trade in the region both in terms of technical processes and knowledge, the Sakarya Livestock Market Parking Lot operated by the Sakarya Commodity Exchange, as well as the veterinary services delivered on this site were enhanced due to insufficient knowledge of EU standards.

Before the launch of the project, officials of the Sakarya Commodity Exchange made an assessment of the main problems of the livestock trading sector. Amongst a number of issues identified, one of the key problems was the lack of sufficient knowledge and skills among sector players and lack of competitiveness due to insufficient knowledge of EU standards. This was an issue that the Greek partners felt could be successfully addressed through a Civil Society Dialogue project.

Thus, within the scope of the project, a near-year was dedicated to training sessions, career meetings, seminars and conferences, all held in light of the experiences of EU partners, where a large number of participants showed genuine interest. As a result of these intense activities conducted to adopt EU standards in the region both in terms of technical processes and knowledge, the Sakarya Livestock Market Parking Lot became the centre of the sector after the improvements made to its technical capacity and set up a support office to serve the sector. Through this office and the project activities, 111 companies and their staff were informed about subjects such as EU practices, competition, entrepreneurship, business management, animal health and food safety.

All these activities yielded results in a very short period of time. Sakarya became a member of AGROPOLIS, which is an important agricultural network in the EU. And the livestock market parking lot became the centre of the sector after the improvements made to its technical equipment and service quality. A number of registered animals under veterinary control increased by 120% in one year and unfair competition was prevented by ensuring full competition in the market in terms of livestock prices.

On the other hand, the proximity of the province to regions where there is a high demand for red meat and its location at the crossroads of intercity highways, places the province at a strategic position in bovine and ovine livestock trading. The Sakarya Commodity Exchange designed the project entitled Real Price of Livestock and launched it in partnership with the Meat Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Greece and the Edirne Commodity Exchange. The main purpose of the project was to strengthen the aforementioned important geographical position lying between the supply and demand side of meat products and to bring EU standards to the livestock trade in the region.

The Sakarya Commodity Exchange also participated in the Eurolivestock Forum organized by the Federation of European Livestock Chambers and Industry (Fedele). The purpose of this event was to determine the standards that would be adopted by various countries to achieve competitiveness in the European livestock market. The Sakarya Commodity Exchange also took part in the 1st European Livestock Conference, organized by the European Union for Livestock Chambers and Industry (EULCI), which was held in Athens, Greece.

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Dialoguing through cultural activities has long been an effective approach to overcoming any socio-economic prejudices or challenges. As such, although the outputs of such projects are more difficult to define and to sustain, as compared to mechanisms for promoting EU standards in the market, it is rewarding to see that so many civil society organisations in Turkey are assisting the communities they serve by introducing them to the cultures of the EU Member States.

For example, the project implemented by the Nilufer Municipal Sports Club Association has used the teaching and performance of folk music and dance as a way of getting the people in their region introduced to culture of Italy and of Lithuania. In addition to standard type activities, such as folk dance shows, the ‘If I Were In Your Shoes’ project has also used techniques which are more commonly found in EU Youth in Action interactions. This has meant that when Turkish performers of folk music and dance have been to Lithuania on a study trip, the visit was not just about learning to master some Lithuanian folk arts, but also about ‘home stays’ and learning about how ordinary Lithuanian families live their day-to-day lives.

In a similar vein to the Nilufer project, the Adiyaman Rotary Club has successfully run a dialogue project which has helped Turkish students and others to have a better understanding of peoples’ lives in Italy and Hungary. Civil Society Organisations in the three countries have come together to make their contribution in addressing cultural misunderstandings, ignorance and prejudices, and to build long term partnerships to promote EU policy of ‘unity in diversity’. In Adiyaman, in south-eastern Turkey, the Rotary Club has linked up with the ‘The Turkish Compass to Europe’ Association in Budapest, and the ‘RC Santa Severina’ Association from Italy, to carry out a series of activities that not only demonstrate the value of cultural connections, but do so in remote parts of Europe. Focusing on information sharing and networking amongst those parts of civil society less touched by such inter-cultural dialogue, the project has developed a website where an ‘e-library’ is being established on European-Turkish culture and a web-based networking platform for supporting long-term partnerships amongst all interested CSOs.

One of the more practical aspects of the project was the delivery of a series of ‘culinary workshops’ at the Adiyaman Vocational High School. The workshops enabled 30 students to learn about Italian cuisine from a Master international chef, Dr. Giuliano Tasnari, who the project dubbed as the ‘Ambassador of Italian Cuisine’. The students at the workshop agreed that Dr. Tasnari not only gave them great insights into the cultural significance of pasta to the Italian way of life, but also helped to show them how much in common the two Mediterranean countries of Turkey and Italy had in their cultures. This sense of commonality was also realised in other activities of the project, where the objective was to demonstrate Turkish culture and lifestyle to Italians and Hungarians.

Hearing invited an Italian Master Chef to teach special courses at the Adiyaman Vocational High School, the ‘Nemrut in the World’ project, of Adiyaman’s Rotary Club, also successfully managed to take parts of the culture and heritage of the more ‘remote’ parts of Turkey to communities in the EU. The project achieved this through a number of mechanisms, such as facilitating a master class on Turkish cuisine in Italy and holding a contact-making seminar for organisations in Budapest interested to partner on Turkish cultural activities. And perhaps the most stunning activity, attracting large TV audiences in Hungary and Turkey, was the opening of the project with a concert by the Borusan Quartet on top of Mount Nemrut. The visual beauty of Nemrut, in the shadow of the large statues erected around a royal tomb from the 1st century BC, perfectly complimented the beauty of the musical pieces.
Kumluca district of Antalya, in the southern region of Turkey, is located on a fertile plain stretching from the Mediterranean Sea to the mountains in the north. The warm characteristic of the Mediterranean climate and the fertility of the soil in the region has played a critical role in making the district an important producer of fresh fruit and vegetables (FFV).

Kumluca Municipality, with an objective to merge this geographic advantage with economic development, has joined up with the Club Sustainable Development of Civil Society in Bulgaria to implement a dialogue Project which will improve the marketing of the district’s products in both domestic and international markets. A series of activities were put in place for increasing the share of these products in European and Turkish markets by adopting and integrating standards, methods and successful marketing strategies, that are being implemented within the European Union. These activities included study visits to Sofia, Bulgaria, which enabled producers, and marketing actors from the Kumluca region to observe best practice examples in the EU and share experience and knowledge with their colleagues.

In order to support capacity building of producers and marketeers in Kumluca, a series of training opportunities were organised. Through these opportunities, participants had the chance to improve their knowledge on international approaches for FFV marketing, researching organisations in EU for possible co-operation, alignment with the Common Market organisations, and improving production-based organisations.

With the help of this 15-month dialogue project, FFV producers in Kumluca and actors in marketing of FFV were given the chance to work together with their European counterparts, exchange ideas and knowledge, and, most importantly, to start the grounds for future commercial partnerships.

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In the second section of this compendium we have seen how a better understanding of the EU within Turkey has been fostered through the work of CSOs. However, this improved understanding needs to be mutual. For this reason, the third objective of the Civil Society Dialogue is to contribute to an improved understanding of Turkey within the societies of the EU. Public opinion across the Member States is very mixed on various themes relating to the enlargement process. There is a lively debate about the cultural and religious identity of Turkey and whether it belongs in the EU or not, and questions discussed as to what might be the practical implications of Turkey joining the Union. However, these public debates are often lacking in a clear understanding of what Turkey is and what its people have to offer to the people of the EU, and it is clear that there are communities within the EU who are not yet sure how to cooperate best with Turkey. With this in mind, the CSD-II programme has many examples to offer how joint work between CSOs in Turkey and those in the EU help to improve the understanding of Turkey within the Member States. Some of these examples and how they have come about are described in the paragraphs below.
The second phase of the CSD programme has seen CSOs from Turkey and 16 EU Member States working together on joint initiatives. While much of this work has been implemented in Turkey, there have also been many activities in the EU Member States and significant effort to promote a better understanding of Turkish culture, history and lifestyles. The Trabzon-based CSO ‘FeminArt’ has used a joint exploration of traditional art forms and organic paints with partners in Germany to awaken interest in the arts among young people and to demonstrate how ancient art forms have a role in both modern day Turkey and Germany. Intriguingly, ‘FeminArt’ invited specialists from Germany to Trabzon to help re-discover methods for extracting and using natural pigments in paints. Thereafter, German and Turkish artists used these natural paints to create images of the Trabzon area and these were then exhibited at a show back in Essen.

It is not surprising that in the more peripheral or remote communities of the EU that people tend to have little contact with Turkey and often a hazy understanding of the country’s heritage and lifestyles. For this reason the Civil Society Dialogue intervention has provided great opportunities to address this sense of remoteness. Leena Valkeapaa of the Ritvala Youth Association in central Finland has been helping to run cultural festivals in her town of Valkeakoski for several years, however, she notes that the civil society in the town still has a sense of cultural isolation. For this reason Leena and her association were delighted to have the opportunity to work collaboratively with civil society in Turkey’s Black Sea city of Ordu.

The Ordu Conservatory and Cultural-Arts Training Centre has been implementing the ‘Moving Cultures’ project with Ritvala Youth Association since April 2011. The 10-month project has included 2 very successful cultural events attended by nearly 2000 people: one in Ordu and one in Valkeakoski.

Leena Valkeapaa of Ritvala Youth Association, Finland, said:

“This has given us a great chance to not only showcase our Finnish folk culture, but also to get to know another folk culture and to learn how Turkish cultural associations do their promotion and raise awareness to their cultural roots.”

Leena Valkeapaa Ritvala Gençlik Derneği, Finlandiya

Overcoming The Sense of Remoteness

Bringing Nature to Arts

“It was wonderful not only to be able to share our images of Trabzon to the people of Essen, but also to share the techniques that we use and to demonstrate another side to Turkish art.”

Şükran Üst President of FeminArt Women’s Artists Association

“Of course we are aware of the cultural isolation in our region, but this dialogue project has been such a great opportunity for us to get to know another culture.”

Leena Valkeapaa Ritvala Youth Association, Finland
One of the major factors guiding EU-Turkey relations and playing a role in overcoming obstacles in Turkey’s membership process to the EU is the deepening and familiarizing of communities and the identification of on-going prejudices. This is the main aim in the foundation of most dialogue projects undertaken.

Yet, when one looks at the history of Turkey’s relations with the rest of Europe, one sees that these communities are already intermingling and the geography where people live—the culture they foster breaks all borders—regardless of the geography where people live. The large number of Balkan Turks living in Çorlu with a population of 220 thousand, in that land.

The Çorlu Balkan Turks Association, a role in overcoming obstacles in EU-Turkey relations and playing a special role in this dialogue project. The association will be functioning as the implementer of many on-going and upcoming projects between Çorlu and Bulgaria in the field of art, sports and cultural exchange. Recognizing the role played by the association, the guests announced that that specific day was celebrated in their country as ‘midwife day’ and shared a special ritual in commemoration for the mother and child. Thanks to our dialogue project, we were able to once again experience the joy of celebrating the close ties between our communities during this event.”

The Çorlu Balkan Turks Association have assumed the role of a land of intermediary in establishing and developing sustainable relations amongst cultural and educational institutions in Turkey, the Balkans and European countries. The Association has especially shown relations with many CSOs in Bulgaria and has reinforced its role with this dialogue project. The association will be functioning as the implementer of many on-going and upcoming projects between Çorlu and Bulgaria in the field of art, sports and cultural exchange.

Dialogue Through Humour

Celebrating In Another Language

Amongst the foremost factors strengthening dialogue between civil society organizations are the shared values in communities. When such values are illustrated through the universal language of humour, they go beyond the limits of humour, they go beyond the limits of nationality, culture, and religion, they go beyond the limits of the geography where people live—breaking all barriers.

Another important part of the project was the workshops held in Ankara and Athens with children, who will carry this dialogue into the future generations. The workshops brought together children aged between 4 and 15 and professional cartoon artists from Turkey and Greece. Here, children as the leaders of the future showed, through the cartoons they drew, that the outlook was no different whether you viewed Turkey from Europe or Europe from Turkey.

During these events, artists worked together to create their art, using humour to touch upon a variety of topics such as how the two countries view each other, war, peace, friendship and international relations. The art work later exhibited in a cartoon exhibition revealed that artists—whether they be Greek or Turkish—view events from a common perspective. This partnership exhibition hosted thousands of viewers in Ankara, Sinop, Ordu and Athens.

During the panel discussions, organized within the scope of the project and drawing attention to the power of humour in inter-cultural relations, a Greek participant addressing the audience in Turkish and Turkish participants speaking in Greek words, all showed how close these two neighbouring communities are within the European Union.

“Whereas Turks from Bulgaria, celebrates what we call ‘grandmothers’ day’ on the same date performing the same ceremony. However, until this recent encounter, we had no knowledge of the meaning of the rituals performed during the celebrations. During the ceremony, the oldest woman in the community is invited to the stage, then a rite is performed where her hands are washed with a bar of soap and water, and she is offered a towel to dry her hands. That day, we found out that the water is a symbol of the wishes for the purity of the baby, the soap symbolizes easy labour and the towel symbolizes the trustworthy hands which will be caring for the mother and child. Thanks to our dialogue project, we were able to once again experience the joy of celebrating the close ties between our communities during this event.”

Sezgin Engin Project Coordinator
Despite the various exhibitions and concerts organized in France during the “Turkey’s Season in France” in 2009-2010 to ensure awareness on Turkish Culture, Turkey’s accession debate in France remains fragile and often poorly informed. For this reason two key cultural organisations – one in Kayseri in Turkey and the other in Paris – decided to work together to try to sustain this initiative started by the Turkey’s Season in France metro stations in the months to come! What better way to introduce Turkish culture to Parisians than to see them out to their work with the sound of baglama. Although those involved in implementing the project have found the management a challenge, as they’ve had to struggle with the understanding of Turkey in the EU. However, this has not been an explicit objective of many of the Agriculture and Fisheries projects, as most have focused on another of the CSD objectives, referring to the improvement of understanding of the EU Turkey. An obvious example has been the initiative taken by the Aegean Exporters Association (AEA), based in Izmir. Given that Izmir is a key port of departure for organic agricultural produce from Turkey and the EU accounts for nearly 80% of the destinations for the produce, the AEA has recognized that the export of such produce could be greatly increased if the Turkish producers were able to better market themselves. Of course, they also recognize the need to enhance the assured quality of the Turkish organic produce, but the main purpose of their intervention has been to improve the marketing. To reach their purpose the AEA has embarked on an ambitious programme of dialogue amongst the civil organizations representing organic agriculture in Turkey and the EU within the framework of the European Inter-Cluster Alliance for Organic Agriculture. Since the Spring of 2011 AEA has pulled together 6 key European and Turkish partners to help build the alliance. Each partner brings a specific area of expertise and/or capacity to help the alliance expand its networking. EkoConnect from Germany, the Organic Products Cluster in Greece, the Organic Cluster in Rhone-Alps (France), and From Turkey, Ege University and the Associations of Organic Agriculture Organization and of Producers. Together these partners have run workshops and managed stands at trade exhibitions in Germany, France, Greece and Turkey, reaching out to 100,000 potential buyers and business associates across Europe. Within the scope of the project, the partners are developing a cooperation platform and have formed an infrastructure for establishing commercial and technological collaborations for the organic sector. The strengths and weaknesses of various regions and countries in the organic sector have been identified and gaps are being filled through experience sharing.

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The project has found the management a challenge, as they’ve had to struggle with the understanding of Turkey in the EU. However, this has not been an explicit objective of many of the Agriculture and Fisheries projects, as most have focused on another of the CSD objectives, referring to the improvement of understanding of the EU Turkey. An obvious example has been the initiative taken by the Aegean Exporters Association (AEA), based in Izmir. Given that Izmir is a key port of departure for organic agricultural produce from Turkey and the EU accounts for nearly 80% of the destinations for the produce, the AEA has recognized that the export of such produce could be greatly increased if the Turkish producers were able to better market themselves. Of course, they also recognize the need to enhance the assured quality of the Turkish organic produce, but the main purpose of their intervention has been to improve the marketing. To reach their purpose the AEA has embarked on an ambitious programme of dialogue amongst the civil organizations representing organic agriculture in Turkey and the EU within the framework of the European Inter-Cluster Alliance for Organic Agriculture. Since the Spring of 2011 AEA has pulled together 6 key European and Turkish partners to help build the alliance. Each partner brings a specific area of expertise and/or capacity to help the alliance expand its networking. EkoConnect from Germany, the Organic Products Cluster in Greece, the Organic Cluster in Rhone-Alps (France), and From Turkey, Ege University and the Associations of Organic Agriculture Organization and of Producers. Together these partners have run workshops and managed stands at trade exhibitions in Germany, France, Greece and Turkey, reaching out to 100,000 potential buyers and business associates across Europe. Within the scope of the project, the partners are developing a cooperation platform and have formed an infrastructure for establishing commercial and technological collaborations for the organic sector. The strengths and weaknesses of various regions and countries in the organic sector have been identified and gaps are being filled through experience sharing.

In Paris together they have embarked on a collaboration which has seen smaller CSOs in both Turkey and France forging an intercultural network, and the implementation of a series of learning and performance events to assist young people to learn better the cultural heritage of both France and Turkey. One of the most memorable moments during the project was the running of a month-long workshop in Paris for people to learn how to play the Turkish baglama. This music course was a great success and even the tuition extended outside of the training room to the Paris metro!” What better way to introduce Turkish culture to Parisians than to see them out to their work with the sound of baglama. Although those involved in implementing the project have found the management a challenge, as they’ve had to struggle with the understanding of Turkey in the EU. However, this has not been an explicit objective of many of the Agriculture and Fisheries projects, as most have focused on another of the CSD objectives, referring to the improvement of understanding of the EU Turkey. An obvious example has been the initiative taken by the Aegean Exporters Association (AEA), based in Izmir. Given that Izmir is a key port of departure for organic agricultural produce from Turkey and that the EU accounts for nearly 80% of the destinations for the produce, the AEA has recognized that the export of such produce could be greatly increased if the Turkish producers were able to better market themselves. Of course, they also recognize the need to enhance the assured quality of the Turkish organic produce, but the main purpose of their intervention has been to improve the marketing. To reach their purpose the AEA has embarked on an ambitious programme of dialogue amongst the civil organizations representing organic agriculture in Turkey and the EU within the framework of the European Inter-Cluster Alliance for Organic Agriculture. Since the Spring of 2011 AEA has pulled together 6 key European and Turkish partners to help build the alliance. Each partner brings a specific area of expertise and/or capacity to help the alliance expand its networking. EkoConnect from Germany, the Organic Products Cluster in Greece, the Organic Cluster in Rhone-Alps (France), and From Turkey, Ege University and the Associations of Organic Agriculture Organization and of Producers. Together these partners have run workshops and managed stands at trade exhibitions in Germany, France, Greece and Turkey, reaching out to 100,000 potential buyers and business associates across Europe. Within the scope of the project, the partners are developing a cooperation platform and have formed an infrastructure for establishing commercial and technological collaborations for the organic sector. The strengths and weaknesses of various regions and countries in the organic sector have been identified and gaps are being filled through experience sharing.

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Creating Niche Markets

Bucak is a rural municipality in Burdur Province, separated from the Mediterranean by the Taurus mountains. Like many parts of Anatolia, agriculture and agribusiness is at the heart of the local economy. For many years tobacco had been a key crop for the local communities, but with recent changes in the market and regulations, that crop has increasingly been replaced with others, including many that are quite specialised, such as herbs for medical use, growth of an indigenous species of fig, and trout production in fish farms. However, the small farmers in the area lack knowledge on how to ensure these crops meet EU standards and have weak capacity for increasing their market share. Thus, the municipal authorities and local Chamber of Agriculture linked up with civil society partners in Italy, Poland and Spain to run the ‘Training of Agricultural and Aquacultural Growers on Marketing and Access to Information’.

As the project title suggests, the main objective of the project was to build local capacity within the farming community based on knowledge and experience from the EU. And indeed this was achieved through more than 1400 local people being involved in training and awareness-raising events. However, another important objective of the project was to find ways in which the ‘special’ character of farming in Bucak could be used to market the region and to establish a niche within EU markets. The activities towards this objective have gone exceptionally well, with the project partners able to introduce this very particular part of Turkey to their community members. Thus, the 80,000 people associated with the Krotoszyn Municipality in Poland, the membership of an agricultural cooperative in Murcia, Spain, and the Confederation of Agriculture in Tuscany, Italy, all now know something about Bucak.

Press conferences were held with journalists in all these EU partner locations and through the local media they helped to tell the story of Bucak. One of the most significant parts to that story is the recognition that Bucak is the home of a very special, local fig, the ‘melli’. This fig has now been formally acknowledged and will help the 570 farmers who cultivate the particular fig trees to market their special fruit to consumers in the EU.
In this section, by taking a couple of project examples in detail, we look at how the CSD partnerships were developed, how the project ideas emerged, and how the activities were implemented.

The narrative for these Civil Society Dialogue journeys is provided by the main actors themselves: those active in civil society.

We believe these experiences will inspire CSOs from Turkey and the EU to come together and develop partnership projects in the coming years.
INTERVIEW
Dialogue in the language of architecture

The Turkish Freelance Architects Association (TSMD), implemented the ‘Re-ACT project’, with financial assistance from the CSD-II programme. The following is a conversation between Ufuk Duruman, Secretary General of TSMD, Yeşim Hatırlı, Chairperson of the Board of Directors of the Association and Project Coordinator, and Ekin Ç. Turhan, Project Adviser. Board Representation.

Yeşim Hatırlı: Actually, the project started out as a multi-layered process. TSMD has been engaged in infrastructural work for the establishment of an architectural centre for some time now. The aim was to expand the values cherished by the culture of architecture and the profession itself and to also aimed to prevent existing efforts regarding the development of professional practices, the creation of awareness of the urban environment and the development of the sector. And more importantly we sought to create an interactive environment by incorporating the opinions and views of the city dwellers regarding these efforts.

Ufuk Duruman: I see there are clues towards sustainability in the Re-ACT project activities. The project has, in a sense, a self-sufficient process.

Yeşim Hatırlı: Yes. The final product is a City Documentation - Five renowned architects are working to create an interactive environment by incorporating the opinions and views of the city dwellers regarding these efforts.

IELA (International Ecological Life Association): One of the specific objectives of the project was to enable the active participation of the city dwellers and ensure the sustainability of each participation through a firm foundation. The documentation and products created in this process will continue to serve the roles of the Centre and will also prompt its activities. The dialogue built with the project partners BDA and Arcam will be an opportunity for various project partnerships and collaboration.

Ekin Ç. Turhan: Architecture is different from other art forms and professions in that it has direct links to daily life and culture. It is a reflection of that daily life and in turn has its direct links to daily life and culture. It is a reflection of that daily life and in turn has direct links to life and culture. It is a reflection of that daily life and in turn has direct links to culture.

Yeşim Hatırlı: Again, that's right. This is a multi-dimensional and sustainable project. The building of the city model of Ankara adopted this principle from other art forms and professions.

Ufuk Duruman: Yes, the city model of Ankara was exhibited for the first time on June 14, 2012 at the TSMD Architecture Centre at the north-south axis from Çankaya to Ulus, which was already completed. Our aim is to exhibit the giant city model in a city museum that will increase the demand for higher quality urban spaces in the long run.

Yeşim Hatırlı: The documentation and products created in this process will constitute the core of the City Model of Ankara and tourists visiting the city. In addition, we plan to create a digital database with all the documentation and products created in this process.

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Yeşim Hatırlı: Like the city model of Ankara, the project has, in a sense, a self-sufficient process.

Ekin Ç. Turhan: I would also like to mention that we have received invaluable support from very valuable professionals on the advisory board from the beginning of the project and they are still giving us such support. The project started with a very easy way. At every stage, our partners and stakeholders, as well as the institutions and people who took part in the project, showed ownership over the project and use it as a social responsibility, supporting us with excitement all the way.
Ekin Ç. Turhan

The main reason for making a model of Ankara and especially the Atatürk Boulevard is because Ankara demonstrates a texture—especially on or near main axes—where one can virtually read the cultural and social progresses and the breakage in the historical process it has undergone ever since its founding. Ankara represents the present condition of Turkey’s modernization and its integration with the West in terms of values. The city shows how this process unfolded in architecture and planning. In other words, it is the model of modernity. As a pre-planned capital city, Ankara is an environment where all the elements of this transformation and representation can be observed.

In this regard, the city model will enable citizens to see to the city at a different scale and perceive the environment, its values, the change and transformation it has undergone from different angles. In a sense, it is like revisiting a process of 100 years and reading it with all the input it has to offer. Approximately 500 participants—chosen by the advisory board—are shown in full detail on the model. The other buildings are shown as a work. This naturally brings with it the participation of local governments in the process on-going in the background of documentation. The documents compiled in the process are the building blocks which will be the link between the photographs and the model, and aims to facilitate the sharing of the photographs with similar organizations and authorities and beyond the boundaries of architecture.

Yeşim Hatırlı

For instance, a significant development parallel to this is the ‘Open Ankara’ Festival, planned to be held in Ankara with the collaboration of Arkitera and TIFFM. Such an event in this area won many modern cities of the world and it is being held for the second year in Istanbul by Arkitera. It will be the first of its kind to be organized in Ankara.

Yeşim Hatırlı: The Photography Workshop From the Citadel to the Tower and the exhibition held with the outputs of that workshop was started in December 2011 by the AFSAD workshop instructors. There were also few amateur photographers from other professions. This was the first time we engaged in such a project with AFSAD as a leading organization. The jurors made up of AFSAD members and was held at the end of the photography workshops. The first of these comprised photographs chosen by a jury made up of AFSAD members and held at the building of the Association of Architects in 1927, which is one of our stakeholders.

Yeşim Hatırlı: Yes, there were mostly young people who attended the photo shoots guided by the AFSAD workshop instructors. There were also fine amateur photographers from other professions. This was the first time we engaged in such a project with AFSAD as a leading organization. The photography workshop was planned as a tool to demonstrate the cultural, religious, linguistic, ethnic, geographical and historical diversity within and beyond the boundaries of architecture. The exhibition received very good feedback from the public. Many people who had been living in Ankara for years expressed that they had a chance to see many quality structures and change. In the long term, the plan is to use the model in different projects and centers, airports and similar places in various cities, and to use it in different projects and workshops. To see it as the foundation of new building projects to be conducted in the city and to present such projects to the public in exhibitions. We see the model as the foundation for discussions regarding any aspect of Ankara. It will be the first event of its kind to be held in Ankara.

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Ufuk Duruman: Two panels were organized, one in Berlin and one in Ankara. Can you give information about the place, role and contribution of these panels to the project?

Ekin Ç. Turhan: These panels, one of which was held in Berlin and the other in Ankara, brought added value to the project as two strong cultural events where we opened to discussion the influence of western cultures on each other and their transformative power. We also discussed the effect and reflections of the relationship between modernism and local cultures nurtured from both continuity and contradiction in the different geographies of both the east and west. Both events were fine examples of civil society dialogue in action and I look forward to facilitating more activities like this in future.

Ufuk Duruman: I would finally like to ask why the partners were chosen from Germany and the Netherlands?

Yeşim Hatırlı: Well in fact this is an Ankara project and, as you know, Ankara is a privileged city because it was based on a plan. The Turkish architecture after the founding of the Republic defines itself through a discourse of continuity and contradiction introduced by western architecture.

In the years when the Republic was first founded, the immense flow of migration, mostly because of war, resulted in the employment of many foreign architects (especially German and Austrian architects) who spoke German and in the Turkish architecture education sector. These people contributed to the establishment of modernism in the city and the reinterpretation of local values to ensure continuity with modernism. The Ankara of the Republic, especially Ulus, is an area with a wealth of examples demonstrating this understanding. Considering the high number of foreign architects who have worked and produced their work in Turkey, and their weight in the realm of architecture, this project is one that involves many European countries and gives us an opportunity to engage in many joint activities and studies.

This is the reason why we chose the German BDA organization, as it helps us to strengthen the link to the past, and it’s also significant that BDA has a similar structure to our own association.

As for our other partner ARCAM, as the time we were writing the project, when planning on the establishment of an architecture center, that would enable an exchange of knowledge and experiences in line with the dialogue objective of the project, we chose ARCAM as a model institute for our architecture centre, as it was a good example both in terms of its scale and organization. As I mentioned before, we hope that this dialogue we built in the process of opening the Architecture Centre, which is the sustainable aim of our project and which we opened parallel to the project activities, will enable new opportunities for cooperation.

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as we know how much we were like another despite our differences. We were able to laugh at the same things despite the confusion of languages and enjoy the same tastes. Following the first day workshop, the draft of the story book had emerged; but more importantly, we had grown close to each other and all agreed that we were 'just the right team' for this project.

Next on the programme was the workshop in Izmir Art Academy. It was an event which wasn’t so well known. Turkish and Romanian mime artists came together in Izmir theatre. Following a 4 day intense workshop, the performance they staged far exceeded all expectations. Pantomime is accepted to be a universal language. Turkish and Romanian artists proved once again their successful performance that art is called a universal language. Everyone was deeply affected by the harmony which the young people worked. The foundations for future projects were laid with such a short span of activities. Decisions were taken to collaborate on new projects before Project 137 was completed.

Finally it was time for the festival. We had to prepare the visibility material, the ballets, the biathletes, the programme and the organisational work for travel and accommodation. The project office was in trial. The phones were round the clock and the desks were piled with printouts. It was chaos. The phones never ceased ringing and the shoppers and visitors were very well informed to do any cleaning in the office until further notice, because the last thing anyone wanted was to lose a printout. The President of our Association Micu Ionuţ was very glad to come down with his forever peaceful nature. And the support from the Konak Municipality, our participants, was simply in where we were brought. There was such an excitement and content. Romania had been there a part but had we really be able to capture the harmony we had during the festival? The biggest gift from the Municipalities of Drama and Konak. Neither of the two Mayors left us during the workshops at the festival? The artists proved once again with their participation in the opening ceremony. A big group of Greek and Romanian actors had come together for the first time they were getting along so well and were working with such harmony.

The day of the festival finally arrived. We received the biggest gift from the Municipalities of Drama and Konak. Nobody of the area around left alone; they honoured us with their participation in the opening ceremony. A big group of Greek, Romanian and Turkish actors, who had been staged as the artists of the Konak Municipality, joined with the Turkish folk dancers group to display a wonderful and unforgettable performance composed of the dances from the three countries. The poets were full of enthusiasm and dancing with the dancers. Rehearsals had to perform on the streets.

And the streets... The must be either a writer or a poet to describe the enthusiasm on the streets. But we will try to describe it nonetheless so that you may get a glimpse of the experience...

Such melodies played and sung all together by Turkish and Greek musicians, and so many people singing along. Just like Drama, only this time it was the Turkish public who were enthralled by the Turkish tunes sung with such emotion.

The young Turkish and Romanian pantomime artists who made the citizens of Izmir fall in love with this universal art...

The young Turkish and Romanian pantomime artists who made the citizens of Izmir fall in love with this universal art...
A PROJECT MANAGER’S STORY

To and From Seferihisar
Laura Cicinelli
November 2012

Ricerca e Cooperazione (RC) first came to know of the Municipality of Seferihisar thanks to its participation in roundtables on local development and environmental-friendly policies, and in events related to exploring how the CittàSlow movement could foster Municipalities engagement in implementing sound and sustainable actions. Indeed, the Municipality of Seferihisar not only is the leading member of the Turkish branch of the CittàSlow network, but its far-sighted administration had recently gained national and international praise.

When RC learned about the possibility to prepare a proposal for Turkey that could build on its experience on small scale community development and on the fisheries sector, and on its longstanding commitment to strengthening civil society movements, Seferihisar was the first choice.

RC and the Municipality identified the intervention strategy with the help of the association SUD (Su Urunleri Dernegi) - partner in the project implementation phase - and with the fishermen themselves. Indeed, the proposal that was later awarded the grant was a truly participated effort aimed firstly at creating stronger links between peers from different sides of the Mediterranean, be it institutions, associations, academics and Producers organizations.

Given this aim, and given the main objective of the Civil Society Dialogue programme, it was a natural choice for RC to assign an international project manager to work side by side with the Turkish counterparts. In fact, RC works on development cooperation at large, and it firmly believes that no real cooperation can be attained if its promoters do not come to actually know each other, and to learn from each other.

My previous assignments had all been in the Middle East and North Africa, therefore I welcomed the idea of a change of scenery, and the possibility of switching to a different perspective. Indeed, the Civil Society Dialogue programme focused on building those bridges that are necessary to foster mutual knowledge and understanding between Turkey and Europe, in anticipation of Turkey’s access to the EU. Seferihisar, and Turkey in general, was a whole new story to me. It was truly cooperation among peers, which is actually sadly not often realised, as local human resources’ potential is frequently underestimated. In my past experiences, unfortunately, the capacity and the commitment of the local institutions towards their role often did not match this potential. However, this time around it was different! That chance to focus much more on the knowledge management and experience sharing components, thus bringing the human experience to a whole new level, and having the chance to learn from the competences on which I could count at my own project, like the one coming from the local administration, the academia, or - especially - from the members of the producers organizations, rather than from the management challenges...

I was therefore assigned the task of running the project in Seferihisar side by side with the Turkish partner, associates and beneficiaries. Project management has been my job for almost a decade now, and I have had the pleasure and privilege of working on many different projects in different countries. However, whatever the location, I’m always working together with local stakeholders on achieving the goals that were identified as priority by the local communities. The topics of the project vary according to the communities’ needs, donors’ priorities and so on, through the methodological approach (goal-oriented participatory planning and programming) stays the same.

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During the course of this project I had the chance to see fishermen talking to fishermen, and though not literally, watching them speaking exactly the same language. I had the chance to delegate the work much more than I could afford to do in other projects, although I probably could have, and should have, done more. Indeed I was lucky enough to find not only competent, but confident and demanding co-workers. They demanded responsibilities, heavier workloads, autonomy in decision making, – which had not been the rule in my previous projects. This project – despite the favourable conditions - has been really challenging for me. It did require me to get rid of the inevitable assumptions that led me to think that this assignment would have been “business as usual” given the proximity of Turkey to the other countries where I’ve worked. It challenged the way I used to relate to institutions and beneficiaries – urging me to be more humble, where I used to be more arrogant or steady, and vice versa. On the other hand, it reminded me that every community is different, and that every community you are dealing with is different, be it Italy, Jordan, or Turkey and many more places. I assume I had to develop personal relations with my beneficiaries to give the project some credibility. The 10 months that I spent in Seferihisar were tough, without a doubt. Much more than I thought they would have been. There was some inevitable isolation, which always sets in when one knows that the time to spend in a place is limited. In these situations everything becomes more intense, both the good things and the bad! The expectations of those that count on you are higher; the desire to deliver becomes a need. The small mistakes seem unacceptable, while even an insignificant triumph over a bureaucratic hurdle feels like heaven. One runs the risk to lose perspective a bit, for I am very used to have a bunch of people down at the port (the project’s beneficiaries), keeping me in check. I do not miss them as Turkey, as I have learnt over time and over few assignments, not to become too emotional towards what I have left, though I really hope that what we have done will make a difference to the people involved, because they were surely all worth it.

Eventually I came home, and I did not feel disconnected as I thought I would have felt after having been away for quite a number of years. Instead, I think that I acquired a few more tools to understand and read the situation that I found at home, in Italy. In Turkey I had the chance to add one more – and very significant – angle to my current perspective of “us”, people of the Mediterranean: what makes us similar, above all, and how there are infinite lessons to be learnt from each other. This, and much more, made it so worthwhile.
The Middle East Technical University Alumni Group implemented a dialogue project together with the Ruse City Club. That night the audience had a chance to watch in the garden of the old building of Ruse Military University, people who watched us performing a traditional Denizli folklore dance and young people from Ruse Angel Kanchev University, our Association and also a performance from folklore groups of Ruse Angel Kanchev University, Science Faculty, staff from Ruse History Museum, administrators and students from Ruse Angel Kanchev University, people who watched us performing a traditional Denizli folklore dance and young people from Ruse Angel Kanchev University, our Association and also a performance from folklore groups of Ruse Angel Kanchev University.

The concrete output of the Ruse Activity Week was the network we created with locals from harmonious and surrounding villages, academy from Sofia University faculty, local people from Ivonova neighborhood, and experience these together.

Towards the end of our visit in Bulgaria, we performed in the garden of the old building of Ruse Military Club. That night the audience had a chance to watch performances from folklore groups of Ruse Angel Kanchev University, our Association and also a performance by the Turkish students in Bulgaria. The performances came one after another and as such we found ourselves dancing together in the lovely garden of an old building, making our proposition stronger: Folklore as a mean of dialogue.

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TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE DIALOGUE PROJECTS
Given the broad nature of the objectives of the EU-Turkey Civil Society Dialogue it is extremely challenging to try to evaluate the success or otherwise of the programme and even more difficult to assess the long-term impact. However, during May and June 2013, the CSD-II from the outset set out to collect data that would demonstrate to the key stakeholders what results had been achieved and what lessons might have been learnt which could be applied to the design and delivery of future interventions to support EU-Turkey Civil Society Dialogue. Thus, the intervention would seem to have been both relevant and timely in developing the capacity of the CSOs for managing EU-funded grants, and is not only about demonstrating success and impact of CSD-II (as this will be done during a planned, later Impact Assessment), however, there are some indicators that suggest that the programme has had sustained impact. For example, the statements above on the sustainability of the partnerships, and the fact that more than 90% of the CSOs that CSD-II has opened up new opportunities for them. These ‘multiplier effects’ should, in the long run, have impact on the way in which citizens in EU and Turkey view each other.

Most of the evidence to date suggests that CSD-II has indeed been a worthwhile contribution to the process for the EU to get to know better Turkey and vice versa, for Turkish civil society to improve its understanding of the EU. All the stakeholders have therefore concluded that further investments into strengthening this dialogue should be forthcoming. However, such future investments might also have better returns when bearing in mind some of the challenges and lessons learnt from CSD-II. For this reason, this compendium of CSD projects is not only about demonstrating successes and examples of how EU and Turkish civil society can work together, but it also helps to emphasise the weaknesses that CSOs might be more formally expanded. This will mean, for instance, that partners are more closely involved in the overall management of project activities and funds, rather than contributing to only dedicated events like study tours, and are more involved in promoting the CSD objectives in their home countries. The CSOs are also self-critical of their own capacity and are more involved in promoting the CSD projects and recognize that they need to increase their skills for using project tools such as the Logical Framework. Likewise, in order to be able to better monitor and evaluate future interventions that support CSOs, EU organisations will have to pay more attention to administrative and other frameworks which could be used to measure the progress in the dialogue.

As it stands, the means for measuring the achievements of the on-going EU-Turkey CSD are mostly reliant on the anecdotal evidence of the participating CSOs and their partners. However, the stories in this compendium testify, this evidence is vital strong and convincing.

Evaluating the Achievements of the Dialogue Projects

The analysis of the evaluation data has been structured so as to assess the feedback from the CSOs’ questionnaires in terms of measuring the effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability and impact of the CSD-II. The effectiveness of CSD-II was also judged in the context of the CSOs’ questionnaires, given that 90% of all the CSOs involved stated that their EU-Turkey partnerships had measures in place to sustain the collaboration. These measures include new joint projects, formal networking arrangements, legally-based protocols, and various MoUs to guide future partnership activities. Furthermore, the participating CSOs have self-assessed their own capacity for implementing partnership projects as improving significantly.

In terms of the sustainability of the capacity of the CSOs for managing EU-funded grants, it is positive to note that their own assessment of capacity shows a strengthening of project management, however, given that many of the grantees are actually quite small organisations (less than 10 permanent staff), the fact that on average only 30% of the funds have been invested in project implementation implies that the sustainability is not particularly institutionalised. It has also been evident during the implementation period from use of the MIS and from monitoring visits, that good project management from these CSOs is highly dependent on the individuals involved rather than on general organisational capacity.

With regard to the wider ‘dialogue’ objectives, there seems to be plenty of evidence that the partnerships not just between organisations in the EU and Turkey, but also between Turkish organisations, will be sustained and that they are leading to the development of further networks and federations. When asked how certain they are that their partnership with Turkish CSOs will continue, the CSOs rated their certainty at 94%.

This evaluation exercise has not been able to collect evidence that demonstrates directly the impact of CSD-II on the EU and Turkey view each other.

80
**Project Title:** Supporting and Strengthening Ordu's Culture and Arts Education and Training Services and Institutions (Çevresindeki 文件 to Ordu's Culture and Arts Projects)

**Project Partner:** Ordu Kültür Sanat Eğitim ve Konservatuar Hizmetleri Destekleme Ve Güçlendirme Derneği

**Project Duration:** 8 Months - Ay

**Partnerships:**
- Ordu, Valkeakoski, and Dans Toplulukları's Ordu May Third Festival's Dance and Music Show, which will take place in Ordu.
- Participation of Turkish Committee to Helka Fest in Finland, which has been organized since 1904.

**Project Outcomes:**
- Awareness increase in Ankara and Ordu.
- Photography exhibition during seminars for introduction of both countries' histories and cultures.
- Photography exhibition in Ankara.

**Project Website:** [http://www.corlubalkanturkleri.com](http://www.corlubalkanturkleri.com)

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**Project Title:** European Youth Museum

**Project Partner:** Youth Cultural House Association

**Project Duration:** 5 Days - Ay

**Partnerships:**
- European Youth Forum in Ankara supported by Çankaya Municipality and hosting music and plastic arts performances, story telling sessions and various artistic shows.
- Promotion exhibitions and workshops for 5 days in Oropos, Athens.
- Cartoon exhibition visited by more than 600 people in Sinop.
- Cartoon exhibition visited by 400 people in Ordu.
- 110 cartoons in total were produced during the workshops conducted in Ankara and Athens.

**Project Website:** [http://www.turkyunank.org/](http://www.turkyunank.org/)

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**Project Title:** The Turkish-Greek Neighbourhood with Cartoons

**Project Partner:** Nezih Danyal Cartoon Foundation

**Project Duration:** 5 Days - Ay

**Partnerships:**
- Launch of the cultural forum called Unlimited Culture Approach.
- 'Sakar-Çorlu European Culture Corridor', a transnational culture and art network, established.
- Turkish Art Days organised in Topolovgrad, Bulgaria; Bulgarian Art Days organised in Çorlu, Turkey.
- Avrupa Günü’nde Çorlu'da resmi kutlama.
- “In Europe with My New Friends” book published.

**Project Website:** [http://www.chitalishte.org/](http://www.chitalishte.org/)

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**Project Title:** Balkan Turks Association - Chitalishte "St. St. Kiril and Methodius", town of Topolovgrad (Bulgaria), Association for Culture and Support of Tokatlilars, town of Çorlu (Turkey)

**Project Duration:** 12 Months - Ay

**Partnerships:**
- Balkan Turks Association - Chitalishte "St. St. Kiril and Methodius", town of Topolovgrad, Bulgaria
- Association for Culture and Support of Tokatlilars, town of Çorlu, Turkey

**Project Outcome:**
- Launch of the cultural forum called Unlimited Culture Approach.
- Creating a cross-cultural bridge between Turkey and Bulgaria.

**Project Website:** [http://www.chitalishte.org/](http://www.chitalishte.org/)
ANADOLU AVRUPA TARİHİ VE MİTOLOJİK BAĞLANTISI: CASTRO & ANTANDROS

Altınoluk Tarihi Antandros Şehrini Kurtarma, Koruma ve Yaşatma Derneği

PARTNERS - ORTAKLARI

Castro Derneği (İtalya)

PROJECT PERIOD - PROJE SÜRESİ

BUDGET - BÜTÇE

PROJECT CITIES - PROJENİN UYGULANDIĞI KENTLER

Balıkesir, Brindisi, İzmir, Lecce, Rome, Taranto (EU & Turkey / AB ve Türkiye)

Study visit to Turkey by the Italian group, İtalyan grubun Türkiye'ye çalışma ziyareti,

Awareness raising seminars in Turkey and Italy, three-day visits to relevant historical places and yerlere 3'er günlük ziyaret ve sergiler,

3 farklı dilde (İngilizce, İtalyanca ve Türkçe) proje kitapçığı ve websitesi,

Project meetings in Italy and Turkey - Projedeki toplantılar İtalya ve Türkiye'de,

PROJECT RESULTS - ELDE EDİLEN SONUÇLAR

EXPERIENCE FOR CHANGE WITHIN THE CULTURAL HERITAGE SECTOR KÜLTÜR MİRASI ALANINDA TECRÜBE PAYLAŞIMI

GRANT BENEFICIARY - HİBE FAYDALANICI KURUM

PARTNERS - ORTAKLARI

World Association for the Protection of the Tangible and Intangible Cultural Heritage in Times of Armed Conflict (ICTM), Rome, Italy

BUDGET - BÜTÇE

138.928,40 €

PROJECT CITIES - PROJENİN UYGULANDIĞI KENTLER

Kocaeli, Rome (EU & Turkey / AB ve Türkiye)

7 days training for 7 Turkish experts by "Interdepartmental Centre of Applied Science for Cultural Heritage Conservation" at Rome - Türkiye'den 7 kişilik bir uzman ekibinin Roma'da bulunan Interdepartmental Centre of Applied Science for Cultural Heritage Conservation (Kültürel Mirasın Korunması için Uygulamalı Bilimsel Merkez) tarafından dévelopennmiş eğitim, Türkiye'den 7 kişilik bir uzman ekibinin Roma'da bulunan Interdepartmental Centre of Applied Science for Cultural Heritage Conservation (Kültürel Mirasın Korunması için Uygulamalı Bilimsel Merkez) tarafından geliştirilmiş eğitim,

PROJECT RESULTS - ELDE EDİLEN SONUÇLAR

Kocaeli Üniversitesi'nde 3 günlük Uluslararası Konferans,

Project meetings in Italy and Turkey - Projedeki toplantılar İtalya ve Türkiye'de,

PROJECT WEBSITE - PROJE WEBSİTESİ

https://www.projectname.com/
Yapılan faaliyetleri

**FAYDALANICI KURUM**
Centre Culturel Anatolie, Paris-France
Association de la Seine au Bosphore
Conservatorio superior de Musica Malaga, Malaga-Spain
Kayseri Izcilik Genclik ve Spor Dernegi, Kayseri Turkey
Gomurgen Kasabasi Mensuplari Yardimlasma ve Dayanisma Dernegi, Kayseri-Turkey

**PARTNERS - ORTAKLARI**

**BUDGET - BÜTÇE**
109.619,90 €

**UYGULANDIĞI KENTLER**
Kayseri, Paris

Türkiye, Fransa ve İspanya'da altı ay sürecek olan "Türkiye'deki Aşık Geleneği", "Fransa'da Halk Müziği" ve "İspanya'da Halk Müziği" konulu üç kısa film yarışması,

Painting contest on "Aşık Tradition" -

Dansı Çalıştayı,

Turkish Folk Music Concert Days in Paris -

Paris'te Türk Halk Müziği (Aşık) Konseri Günleri,

Aşık şiirleri üzerine yayınlar, basın toplantıları, açılış törenleri, broşürler.

**PROJECT OUTCOMES - ELDE EDİLEN SONUÇLAR**

Dansı Çalıştayı,

Turkish Folk Music Concert Days in Paris -

Paris'te Türk Halk Müziği (Aşık) Konseri Günleri,

Aşık şiirleri üzerine yayınlar, basın toplantıları, açılış törenleri, broşürler.

**PROJECT WEBSITE - PROJE WEBSİTESİ**
FOLKLORE AS A MEANS OF DIALOGUE

**GRANT BENEFICIARY - HİBE**

**ODTÜ Mezunları Derneği**

**PARTNERS - ORTAKLARI**

**Open Society Club, Ruse/Bulgaria**

**BUDGET - BÜTÇE**
155.599,50 €

**PROJECT CITIES - PROJENİN UYGULANDIĞI KENTLER**
Ankara, Ruse
(Bulgaristan)

Launch of project to target audience -

An exhibition of hand crafts, traditional costumes and musical instruments -

sanatları, geleneksel kostümler ve müzik enstrümanları sergisi,

2 gün süren halk müziği, halk dansı ve halk müziği enstrümanları başlıkları altında 3 adet çalıştay,

Workshop on folk music and instruments -

Halk müziği ve çalgıları üzerine atölye çalışması,

Orta Doğu Teknik Üniversitesi Türk Halk Bilimi Topluluğu'nun ve Angel Kanchev Rusçuk Üniversitesi Halk Dansları 

**EDİLEN SONUÇLAR**

Bulgaristan'ın Ruse şehrinde iki gün süren Balkan folklörü üzerine bir konferans ve konferans sonunda Bulgar öğrencilerin gösterisi,

Köyü'ne alan ziyaretleri,

Ciber communication platform for sharing folklore related publications -

Folklör üzerine yayınların paylaşılacağı bir siber iletişim platformu,

Ankara'da kapanış toplantısı,

Project closing concert in Ankara with performances of a Turkish and Bulgarian artist -

bir Bulgar sanatçının Ankara'daki kapanış toplantısı sonrası konseri.

**PROJECT WEBSITE - PROJE WEBSİTESİ**
http://www.folkloricdialogue.metu.edu.tr/

FROM NATURE TO ART

**GRANT BENEFICIARY - HİBE**

**Female Artists' Association**

**PARTNERS - ORTAKLARI**

**ATAVUS e. V. / Germany**

**BUDGET - BÜTÇE**
133.914,32 €

**PROJECT CITIES - PROJENİN UYGULANDIĞI KENTLER**
Trabzon, Essen

Study visit of 5 members of Femin & Art association to Essen/Germany to analyse madder plantations.

Workshop on madder and painting -

Kök boya ve boyama üzerine çalıştay,

Madder and painting trainings given by project partners, at historical places in Trabzon -

ortaklarıyla Trabzon'un tarihi bölgelerinde kök boya ve boyama eğitimleri,

Essen ve Trabzon'da kök boya ve ebru resimleri sergileri,

Tüm faaliyetlere ilişkin dokümantasyon ve kitapçık

**PROJECT OUTCOMES - ELDE EDİLEN SONUÇLAR**

5 members of Femin & Art association to Essen/Germany to analyse madder plantations.

Workshop on madder and painting -

Kök boya ve boyama üzerine çalıştay,

Madder and painting trainings given by project partners, at historical places in Trabzon -

ortaklarıyla Trabzon'un tarihi bölgelerinde kök boya ve boyama eğitimleri,

Essen ve Trabzon'da kök boya ve ebru resimleri sergileri,

Tüm faaliyetlere ilişkin dokümantasyon ve kitapçık

**PROJECT WEBSITE - PROJE WEBSİTESİ**
http://artcitizens.net/
COMMON FUTURE AND EUROPEAN CITIZENSHIP THROUGH CULTURE AND ART Training Seminar

NEMRUT IN THE WORLD, WORLD IN NEMRUT DüNYA'DA NEMRUT, NEMRUT'TA HAYAT

Adıyaman Nemrut Rotary Derneği

PARTNERS - ORTAKLARI

The Turkish Compass to Europe Association

RC Santa Severina Association (District 2100 – Italy)

130,112,00 € (EU & Turkey / AB ve Türkiye)

1) Opening Ceremony participated by 65 people – 65 kişinin katıldığı Açılış Seremonisi,
   - Concert on the top of Mount Nemrut participated by 125 people – Nemrut Dağı'nda Konser, 125 kişinin katıldığı

2) Opening ceremony participated by 65 people – 65 kişinin katıldığı Açılış Seremonisi,
   - A music workshop in Adiyaman participated by 42 students from Adiyaman University State Conservatory – Adıyaman'da gerçekleştirilen Adıyaman Üniversitesi Devlet Konservatuarı'ndan 42 öğrencinin katıldığı müzik atölyesi

3) A photography competition on “Nemrut in the World” - Nemrut Dünyada fotoğraf yarışması

4) A gastronomy workshop and performance in Italy with 45 participants. - İtalya'da düzenlenen yemek sanatı çalıştayı ve yemek sanatı performansı

5) A music workshop in Adiyaman participated by 42 students from Adiyaman University State Conservatory – Adıyaman'da gerçekleştirilen Adıyaman Üniversitesi Devlet Konservatuarı'ndan 42 öğrencinin katıldığı müzik atölyesi

6) A meeting participated by experts and advisory board members of Architecture Museum and Culture Centre – Mimarlık Müzesi ve Kültür Merkezi için uzmanlar ve danışmanlar kurulu ile toplantı.

PROJECT OUTCOMES - ELDE EDİLEN SONUÇLAR

Avrupa'nın ünlü modern dans sanatçılarından artist Lora Juodkaite attended by 224 audience – Lora Juodkaite tarafından yürütülen 224 seyircinin izlediği etnik dans konulu bir atölye ve etnik dans performansı

Opening Ceremony participated by 65 people – 65 kişinin katıldığı Açılış Seremonisi, Istanbul'da gerçekleştirilen 65 kişi katıldığı açılış töreni, 489 kişinin katılım gösterdiği yemek sanatı etkinliği, İtalyan ve Türk mutfağını karşılıklı olarak tanıtmak amacıyla düzenlenen yaklaşık 30 öğrencinin katıldığı yemek sanatı çalıştayı ve 2 Eduardo ve David belgesel filmiyle birlikte, 450 kişi katıldığı bir gösteri ve bir konferans.

130,112,00 € (EU & Turkey / AB ve Türkiye)

PROJECT WEBSITE - PROJE WEBSİTESİ

http://www.tsmd.org.tr/
FISHERIES & AGRICULTURE PROJECTS

Anatolian Nature and Culture Conservation Cooperative

GRANT BENEFICIARY - HİBE

PARTNERS - ORTAKLARI

Stuttgart Üniversitesi

Elazığ Hazar Lake Conservation and Development Association - Elazığ Hazar Gölü Koruma ve

Lige Plus Foundation - Hayata Artı Vakfı

12 Month - Ay

131.556,82 €

Elazığ (Eastern Anatolian Region) / Turkey, Amsterdam, Zwolle / Netherlands

UYGULANDIĞI KENTLER

Elazığ (Türkiye Doğu Anadolu Bölgesi), Amsterdam, Zwolle / Hollanda

ENGAGED IN THE KICK-OFF MEETING

In the kick-off meeting attended by 30 participants - 30 kişinin katılımıyla gerçekleştirilen açılış toplantısı,

a training for 44 selected farmers from 4 villages - yöntemleri (özellikle iyi tarım uygulamaları) konusunda ikişer günlük iki eğitim,

farmers (implementations on sustainability, chemicals, fertiliser, etc.) - çiftçi (sustainability, kimyasallar ve gübre…v.b.),

a meeting for instruction of local stakeholders with 41 participants - 12 Month - Ay

BUDGET - BÜTÇE

171.975,60 €

PROJECT CITIES - PROJENİN UYGULANDIĞI KENTLER

İzmir / Turkey; Rome/Italy

ANALYSIS OF LOCAL PRODUCTION AND MARKETING APPLICATIONS AGAINST EU STANDARDS

Analysis of local production and marketing applications against EU standards - pazarlama uygulamalarının AB standartlarına uygunluk analizi,

Training and on the job support for fishermen in Seferihisar - Hijyen – sanitasyon (2 gün), HACCP (1 gün) ve gıda güvenliği ve kontrolü (1 gün) alanlarında verilen eğitimler,

Study visits to Italy and to Turkey - Branding work on quality standards on all production stages, including a logo for Seferihisar Fish - Seferihisar Balık halinin yenileştirme çalışması

PROJECT WEB site - PROJE WEBİTESİ

http://www.ongrc.org

PROJECT OUTCOMES - ELDE EDİLEN SONUÇLAR

Study visits of 10 members of local committee to the Netherlands - 10 kişilik yerel heyetin Hollanda'ya çalışma ziyareti,

Refurbishment of Seferihisar Fish Market - Seferihisar Balık pazarı yenileşme çalışmalarını

Study visit of 10 members of local committee to the Netherlands - 10 kişilik yerel heyetin Hollanda'ya çalışma ziyareti,

"Food Safety Check Needs and Acquis Survey", which includes "Technical and tagging requirements of EU on food production and marketing" and "packaging requirements", amongst selected 50 companies - seçilen sektörlerde çalışan 50 firmaya "AB'de gıda üretimi ve pazarlamasına ilişkin teknik gereklilikler", "AB'de gıda üretimi ve pazarlamasına ilişkin etiketleme gereklilikleri", "paketleme gereklilikleri" konularını içeren "Gıda Güvenliği Kontrol İhtiyaçları ve Müktesebat Anketi"

Study visits to Spain and France - "International conference on "Sustainable Sea Products" - İspanya ve Fransa'ya çalışma ziyaretleri,

"An international conference on "Sustainable Sea Products" - Bütün dünya dilinde, Ürünler ile ilgili internasjonal bir konferans.

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PROJECT OUTCOMES - ELDE EDİLEN SONUÇLAR

Study visits of 10 members of local committee to the Netherlands - 10 kişi...</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT TITLE</th>
<th>GRANT BENEFICIARY</th>
<th>BUDGET</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Awareness Raising Programme</td>
<td>Reus Ticaret, Sanayi ve Denizcilik</td>
<td>83.941,50 €</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kumluca Belediye Başkanlığı</td>
<td>Club ''Sustainable Development Of Civil Society'', Bulgaria – Kulübü, Bulgaristan</td>
<td>80.944,50 €</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eskişehir Chamber</td>
<td>Simav Municipality</td>
<td>113.0 4,11€</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PROJECT WEBSITES**

- www.kumluca-bld.gov.tr
- www.projeektoreo.com
- https://www.ecooplatform.net

**PARTNERS - ORTAKLARI**

- Orta Akdeniz Bölgesi
- Avrupalı ve Türkiye'nin bilateral ilişkileri
- Protestant Church in Europe
- Synagogue Movement in Europe

**PROJECT OUTCOMES - ELDE EDİLEN SONUÇLAR**

- Presentations at the 8th International Science Congress on Cultural Heritage Protection in Istanbul
- Participation of 120 students in the course "Cultural Heritage Protection" at the Istanbul Technical University
- Creation of a training program for the protection of cultural heritage in Turkey
- Organized a workshop on "Cultural Heritage Protection" at the Istanbul Technical University
- Created a website for the project
- Created a newsletter for the project
- Conducted a survey on the attitudes of the public towards cultural heritage protection
- Published a report on the results of the survey

**PROJECT PERIOD - PROJE SÜRESİ**

- 12 Months

**PROJECT WEBSITE - PROJE WEBSİTESİ**

- www.fundaciomadrid.org
- www.ecooplatform.net
- www.projeektoreo.com
- https://www.fundaciomadrid.org

**PARTNERS - ORTAKLARI**

- Confederazione Italiana Agricoltori Toscana
- Krotoszyn Belediye Başkanlığı
- FECYT (Fundación para la Ciencia y la Tecnología)

**PROJECT OUTCOMES - ELDE EDİLEN SONUÇLAR**

- Study visits of project partners to Turkey and workshops of working groups during this study visit
- Application to Turkish Patent Institute for branding of melli fig which is a traditional product of Bucak
- Press meeting in Spain with 43 participants
- Opening Ceremony with 171 participants
- Billboard advertisements, press releases in local newspapers and various visual materials as visibility action
- Theoretical and practical trainings by experts to targeted groups
- Study visits of Bucak committee to partner countries
- Study visit to Turkey of a committee from partner countries
- Press meeting in Polonya with 37 participants
- Press meeting in Italy with 22 participants

**PROJECT WEBSITE - PROJE WEBSİTESİ**

- www.epistemo.org
- www.ciee.org
- www.fecyt.es
- www.projeektoreo.com
- https://www.epistemo.org

**PARTNERS - ORTAKLARI**

- Konak Belediye Başkanlığı
- Bucak Chamber of Agriculture
- Reus Urbanization and Tourism Agency
- Confederazione Italiana Agricoltori Toscana
- Krotoszyn Belediye Başkanlığı
- FECYT (Fundación para la Ciencia y la Tecnología)
Trainings and seminars to local administration and professional bodies working in water products

Grants Beneficiary - Hibe

Selçuk Üniversitesi Tarımsal Tarımsal Bilim ve Veterinerlik Üniversitesi, Clujnapoca

Partners - Ortakları

Konya Cattle Breeding Association - Ereğli Süt Üreticileri Birliği

Project Period - Proje Süresi

12 Month - Ay

Budget - Bütçe

Project Cities - Projenin Uygulandığı Kentler

(Turkey & Romania / AB ve Türkiye) Turkey and Romania, TR-52 Region in Turkey and Cluj in Romania, Agriculture-Dairy, Konya, 120 hour training on implementation of “Farming Systems Research/Extension” (FSR/E), by trainers in Konya to 27 potential beneficiary on Milk Products Sector.

Project Outcomes - Elde Edilen Sonuçlar

Workshops on Farming Systems Research/Extension (FSR/E) within trade of Agriculture and establishing local communication networks - Tarım Ticareti’nde Tarla Sistemi Araştırması ve Yaygınlaştırması (FSR/E) ve yerel iletişim ağları oluşturma çalıştayları, Informative publications to raise knowledge on Standards of Milk and Milk Products - Ürünleri Standartları hakkında bilinçlenmeyi artırmak için bilgilendirici yayınlar.

Turkish & Italian Fishers are working together harmonically - Türk ve İtalyan Balıkçılardan birlikte, swot and process analysis to evaluate the current situation of Fisheries Sector - “Balıkçılık Yönetimi Planlaması” atölye çalışması, “Ortak Akıl ve Geleceğe Bakış Toplantısı” - Ortak Akıl ve Geleceğe Bakış Toplantısı, informative publications to raise knowledge on Standards of Milk and Milk Products - ürünleri standartları hakkında bilinçlenmeyi artırmak için bilgilendirici yayınlar.

The Euro - Turkish Banana Connection - Avrupa - Türkiye Muğla Bağlantısı

Grants Beneficiary - Hibe Faydalananici Kurum

Alanya Banana Producers Union - Alanya Muz Üreticileri Birliği

Partners - Ortakları

Instituto Canario De Investigaciones Agrarias Akdeniz University - Akdeniz Üniversitesi

Project Period - Proje Süresi

18 Month - Ay

Budget - Bütçe

113,680,00 €

Project Cities - Projenin Uygulandığı Kentler

Antalya/Turkey, Canary Islands/Spain

Project Website - Proje Websitesi

www.muzbir.org

Banana Info Point established as project information centre - Projenin bilgilendirme merkezi olarak kullanılan “Muz Bilgi Noktası” kuruldu, regularly published press releases, 120 brochures and 75 posters - Düzenli basın bültenleri, 120 broşür ve 75 afiş, study visits as part of activities for establishing a network between Turkish and EU committees - Türk ve AB delegasyonlarının ağ kurma etkinlikleri kapsamında çalışma ziyaretleri, http://euroturkishbananaconnection.org/
**GRANT BENEFICIARY** - **HİBE**

**FAYDALANICI KURUM**

- Ege Üniversitesi
- Ekolojik Tarım Organizasyonu Derneği
- Association of Organic Producers –
- ORTAKLARI
  - Ekoconnect E.V.- International Centre For Organic Agriculture Of Central And Eastern Europe
  - Organic Ürünler Topluluğu, Yunanistan
  - Pole Europeen Agroalimentaire Pour La Communication, La Recherche Et L'Innovation

**PROJECT PERIOD** - **PROJE SÜRESİ**
- 18 Month

**BUDGET** - **BÜTÇE**
- 156.049,87 €

**PROJECT CITIES** - **UYGULANDIĞI KENTLER**

- Türkiye (Ege ve Marmara Bölgesi), Almanya (Bayern Bölgesi), Fransa (Rhone Alpes Bölgesi), Yunanistan (Kuzey Yunanistan Bölgesi)

**PROJECT WEBSITE** - **PROJE WEBSİTESİ**


**EDİLEN SONUÇLAR**

- "Organic Product Comparing System" for producers and retailers to reach comparable up to date data to determine market price of organic products
- "Online Marketing Platform" to ensure information flow and develop commercial relations between vendors and purchasers of organic agriculture sector
- Defining Good Practices for Organic Agriculture to eliminate deficiencies identified as a result of needs analysis carried out across stakeholders by the project partners from Turkey, Germany, France and Greece
- Technological Cooperation and Partnership Opportunities to provide a coordination and communication between stakeholders based on stakeholder profiles developed within
- Activities where leading stakeholders in organic sector in EU came together, project outputs presented and current information on organic product market in France, Turkey, Germany and Greece shared
- 4 workshops in Germany, France, Turkey and Greece

**REAL PRICE OF LIVESTOCK**

**GRANT BENEFICIARY** - **HİBE**

**FAYDALANICI KURUM**

- Sakarya Ticaret Borsası
- Imathia Ticaret ve Sanayi Odası
- Edirne Commodity Exchange -

**PROJECT PERIOD** - **PROJE SÜRESİ**
- 14 Month

**BUDGET** - **BÜTÇE**
- (EU & Turkey / AB ve Türkiye) Sakarya 135.748,00 €

**PROJECT CITIES** - **UYGULANDIĞI KENTLER**

- Türkiye- Çek Cumhuriyeti –

**PROJECT WEBSITE** - **PROJE WEBSİTESİ**


**EDİLEN SONUÇLAR**

- 500 information sheets published on Livestock market, EU applications, Food Safety and Animal Health
- Training provided by the EU partner on how to join AGROPOLIS Network
- Help Desk established within Sakarya Commodity Exchange, run by EU experts
- Modernisation of Auction Hall of Sakarya Commodity Exchange

**PROJECT WEBSITE** - **PROJE WEBSİTESİ**


**EDİLEN SONUÇLAR**

- Radio and TV broadcasting to raise awareness to Crawfish hunting
- Theorical and practical trainings for a total of 250 inexperienced participants
- Rezervlerinin Korunması ve İşletmesi" başlıklı bir çalıştay

**PROJECT WEBSITE** - **PROJE WEBSİTESİ**


**EDİLEN SONUÇLAR**

- Süleyman Demirel Üniversitesi
- South Bohemia University –

**PROJECT PERIOD** - **PROJE SÜRESİ**
- 12 Month

**BUDGET** - **BÜTÇE**
- (EU & Turkey / AB ve Türkiye)

**PROJECT CITIES** - **UYGULANDIĞI KENTLER**

- Türkiye - Czech Republic –

**PROJECT WEBSITE** - **PROJE WEBSİTESİ**


**EDİLEN SONUÇLAR**

- Theorical and practical trainings for a total of 250 inexperienced participants
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EU STANDARDS IN THE KÜÇÜKÇEKMECE RETAIL FISH MARKET

AB STANDARTLARININ KÜÇÜKÇEKMECE PERAKENDE BALIK PAZARINDA UYGULANMASI

GRANT BENEFICIARY - HİBE
Küçükçekmece Belediyesi - Environmental Club Zvejone – Zvejone Çevre Kulübü

PARTNERS - ORTAKLARI
İstanbul Üniversitesi
Veteriner Gıda Hijyenistleri Derneği

PROJECT PERIOD - PROJE SÜRESİ
10 Month - Ay

BUDGET - BÜTÇE

PROJECT CITIES - PROJENİN UYGULANDIĞI KENTLER
Küçükçekmece Region / İstanbul, Lithuania, Klaipeda

PROJECT OUTCOMES - ELDE EDİLEN SONUÇLAR
"Perakende Balıkçılık Sektöründe Türkiye ve AB Mevzuatı Eğitimi", "ISO 22000 (HACCP) Standartları Eğitimi", "ve "Denetim Eğitimleri,

Çekmece Belediyesi personeli,

PROJECT WEBSITE - PROJE WEBSİTESİ
http://www.kucukcekmece.bel.tr/abbabalikcilik/brochures.html

KOCAELİ'DE TARIMSAL SULAMA YÖNTEMLİNİN MODERNİZASYONU

Kocaeli Büyükşehir Belediye Başkanlığı

FAYDALANICI KURUM
Union of Agronomists of Students Greece , Advisers of Enterprises - Kandıra Belediyesi

PARTNERS - ORTAKLARI
Kandıra Belediyesi

PROJECT PERIOD - PROJE SÜRESİ
18 Month - Ay

BUDGET - BÜTÇE
185.193,58 €

Kandıra / Kocaeli, Türkiye;  Atina, Yunanistan;  Chieti, İtalya

PROJECT OUTCOMES - ELDE EDİLEN SONUÇLAR
Basın Toplantısı,
"A research visit to European cities where dip irrigation is commonly used, of an expert identified by Kocaeli Büyükşehir Belediyesi tarafından görevlendirilen bir araştırmacının damla sulama sistemlerinin en iyi uygulandığı Avrupa ülkelerindeki inceleme ziyareti,
Study visits to Greece and Italy of 12 participants from the Project team - 12 kişilik proje ekibinin Yunanistan ve İtalya’ya çalışma ziyaretleri,
Pilot region applications - 100 çiftçiye Damla Sulama Sistemine dair eğitim,

PROJECT WEBSITE - PROJE WEBSİTESİ
www.kocaeli.bel.tr

RURAL ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION BERRY DEMONSTRATION - ANCHOR PROJECT

Düzce İl Özel İdaresi Genel Sekreterliği

Marche Polytechnic

PROJECT PERIOD - PROJE SÜRESİ
18 Month - Ay

BUDGET - BÜTÇE
181.119, 28 €

Düzce, Western Black-Sea Region, Turkey

PROJECT CITIES - PROJENİN UYGULANDIĞI KENTLER
“Training of Trainers on Modern Strawberry Farming in Duzce” - "Düzce'de Modern Çilek Yetiştiriciliği Eğitici Eğitimi",
exchanging knowledge and experience on production technics - Türkiye’ye üzümsü meyveler (Çilek,Ahüdudu vb.) ile ilgili ortaklar arası teknoloji ve bilgi paylaşımı amacıyla Ziraat Mühendislerimize eğitim,
Training DVDs and booklets prepared by EuroBerry - EuroBerry tarafından hazırlanan DVD ve Eğitim kitapçıkları
8 kültür bitkisi örneği raporu,

Training to 285 women on food safety and processing - Gıda güvenliği ve işlemesi üzerine 285 kadına eğitim,

PROJECT OUTCOMES - ELDE EDİLEN SONUÇLAR
2 days RED Berry Food Exhibition in the city centre - Şehir merkezinde 2 günlük KEÇ Çilek Gıda Sergisi,
2 meetings with participation of 1200 farmers - 1200 çiftçi ailesinin katıldığı iki çiftçi toplantısı.

RURAL AGRICULTURAL AND COMMUNITIES ORGANIZATION DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS - ANCHOR PROJECT

Dünya Dönüşümü ve Uluslararası İşbirliği Değerlendirme ve Örgütü - WINCHESTER

GRANT BENEFICIARY - HİBE
Aydın İli Damızlık Sığır Yetiştiricileri Birliği - Milke Producers' Association Of Aydın, Turkey

PARTNERS - ORTAKLARI
Dünya Tarım Toplumunun Olivella Örgütü - World Confederation of Farmers

PROJECT PERIOD - PROJE SÜRESİ
15 Month - Ay

BUDGET - BÜTÇE
150.506,20 €

PROJECT CITIES - PROJENİN UYGULANDIĞI KENTLER
"Avrupa Projekt kick off meeting attended by 60 people. - "Project kick off meeting attended by 60 people.

PROJECT OUTCOMES - ELDE EDİLEN SONUÇLAR
"Mandıra Yönetimi Hakkında Uluslararası En İyi Uygulamalar Kongresi" – "Mandıra Yönetimi Hakkında Uluslararası En İyi Uygulamalar Kongresi",

PROJECT WEBSITE - PROJE WEBSİTESİ
www.adsyb.org.tr

RURAL AGRICULTURAL AND COMMUNITIES ORGANIZATION DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS II - ANCHOR PROJECT

Dünya Dönüşümü ve Uluslararası İşbirliği Değerlendirme ve Örgütü - WINCHESTER

GRANT BENEFICIARY - HİBE
Rural Developmental Organization of volunteers and enterprises - “Aidil Milli Rajya Milke Producers' Association of India

PARTNERS - ORTAKLARI
Dep. GT Environmental Adv. Corp. Science, Maharashtra Polytechnic University, India - in İndia'da çevre ve teknoloji projectleri

PROJECT PERIOD - PROJE SÜRESİ
18 Month - Ay

BUDGET - BÜTÇE
101.512.00 €

PROJECT CITIES - PROJENİN UYGULANDIĞI KENTLER
"Training of Tarunawala Milk Producers' Cooperative on Modern Dairy Farming in Darmstadt - "Darmstadt'ta Modern Süt çiftliği Eğitimi için Tarunawala Süt Üreticileri Kooperatifi'nin Eğitim"

PROJECT OUTCOMES - ELDE EDİLEN SONUÇLAR
"Agricultural Development and Training Project on Smallholder Dairy Farming Systems in Darmstadt, Germany - "Darmstadt, Almanya'daki Küçük Sahipli Süt Çiftliği Gelişim ve Eğitim Projesi"

PROJECT WEBSITE - PROJE WEBSİTESİ
www.agri-facets.org
Agricultural Technics, Irrigation, and Planting Training

**DIŞ MEKAN SÜS BİTKİSİ SEKTÖRÜ İÇİN KALKINMA VE YATIRIM STRATEJİSİ**

**Mantova Chamber Of Commerce-MCC –**

**40 KİSAÇI AĞRI HAYÂLİÇLERGE 5 GÜN SÜREN BOYUNCA 80 ALANDA İÇERİSİNDE TERCIH ANALİZİ, TIZANDOM FRİM PARÇA.pem**

**BUDGET - BÜTÇE**

151.625,04 €

**UYGULANDIĞI KENTLER**

(MU & Turkey / AB ve Türkiye:)

- Mantova, Pistoia and Sicilia / İTALY -
- Aalsmer, Naalwijk and Rijnsburg / NEDERLAND

- İtalya'ya ve Hollanda'ya olmak üzere iki adet çalışma ziyareti,
- Ziyaret sırasında gerçekleştirilen çalıştay ve müşteriler ziyaretleri,
- A final report produced following the study visits focusing on investment environment, nursery management, marketing, R&D and EU standards -
- 6 serisi, 15 dakikalık TV film geliştirildi, ürünlerin tıbbi kullanımına dair bilgi verildi.
- 3 gün süren, 261 kişisinin katıldığı Avrupa'da Balıkçılık Pazarlama üzerine düzenlenen eğitim ve ziyaretler,
- Ziyaret sonucu edinilen üretim, standartlar, pazarlama ve R&D ile ilgili bilgiler toplandı.
- 15 sektör temsilcisinin katıldığı İtalya'ya çalışma ziyareti,
- Kapanış konferansı ile projenin halka tanıtıldığı.

**PROJECT OUTCOMES - ELDE EDİLEN SONUÇLAR**

- 1000 adet eğitim el kitabesi, 1500 adet yatırım teşvik seti, 1500 kitapçığı, 1000 adet el ilanı,
- 65 standard balıkçı uniformu siparişi ve dağıtımı,

**PROJECT WEBSITE - PROJE WEBSİTESİ**

http://www.sariyerdebalikcilik.com/

http://www.sariyer.bel.tr

**BUDGET - BÜTÇE**

30.210,00 €

**PARTNERS - ORTAKLARI**

- European Bureau For Conservation And Development (EBCD) –
- Khaskovo Chamber Of Commerce And Industry –
- Uzunköprü Ticaret ve Sanayi Odası –
- Uzunköprü Commodity Exchange –
- Eurogems Organization For Civil Society Empowerment –

**PROJECT CITIES - PROJENİN UYGULANDIĞI KENTLER**

- Khaskovo, Uzunköprü -
- Sarıyer / Istanbul

**PROJECT WEBSITE - PROJE WEBSİTESİ**

http://www.sariyerdebalikcilik.com/