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EUROPEAN UNION - TURKEY DIALOGUE WITH STORIES



Republic of Turkey
Ministry for EU Affairs
Project Implementation Directorate

Eskişehir Yolu 9. Km
TOBB Binası
D Blok 25. Kat
Bilkent, Ankara
T +90 312 218 1334
F +90 312 218 1454
www.ab.gov.tr

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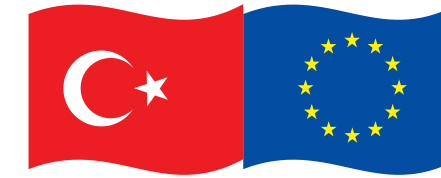
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EUROPEAN UNION - TURKEY CIVIL SOCIETY DIALOGUE II





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Egemen BAĞIŞ

Minister for European Union
and Chief Negotiator

While Turkey's accession negotiations with the European Union (EU) are underway and reforms are on-going 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 civilizations 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 I 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. ■



Jean-Maurice RİPERT

Head of EU Delegation to Turkey,
Ambassador

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 experience, 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. ■



Muhsin ALTUN

President of Central Finance and
Contracts Unit

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 be sufficient 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 I 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 members 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. ■



INTRODUCTION

EU-TURKEY CIVIL SOCIETY DIALOGUE II

EU-TURKEY CIVIL SOCIETY DIALOGUE II

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 support to EU-Turkey Civil Society Dialogue (CSD) has been formalised through an EU-funded 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:



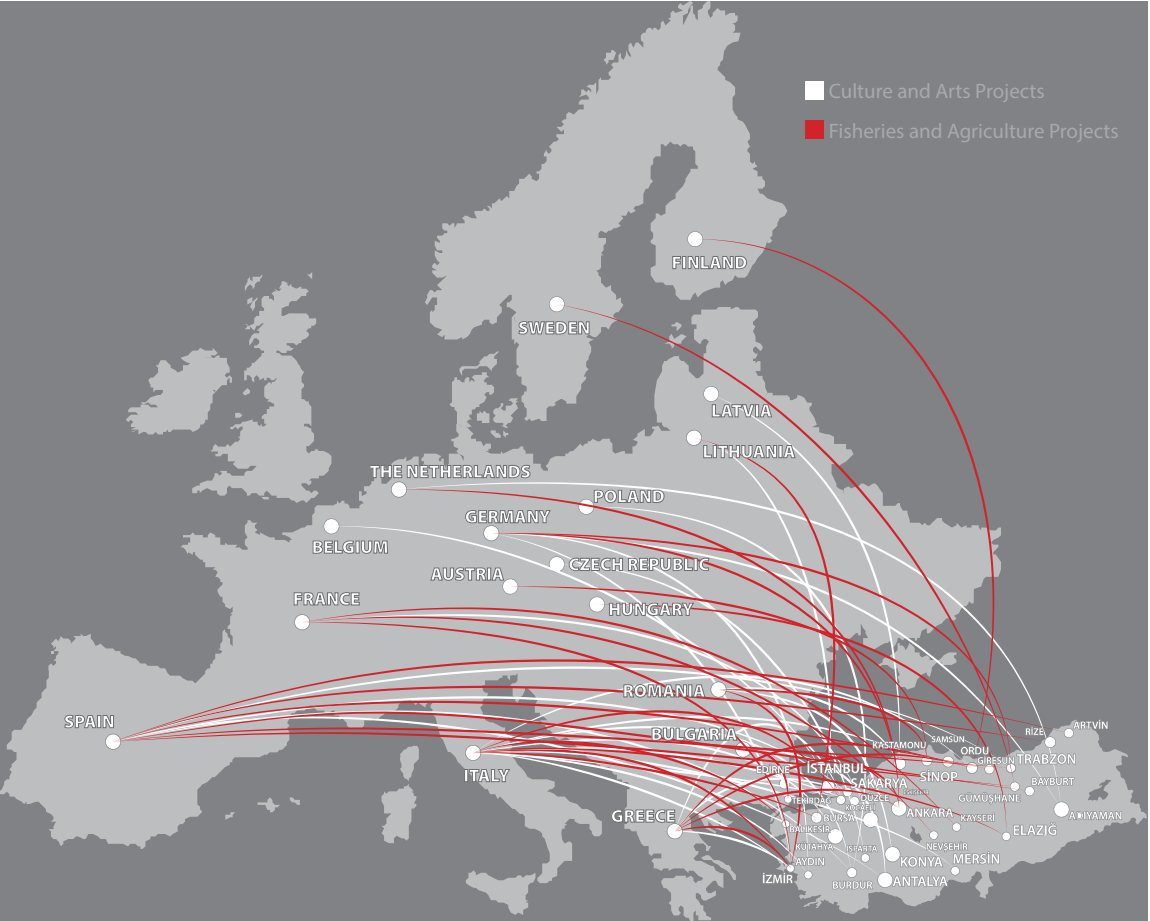
The first phase of the programme was implemented between 2008-2009 with the Ministry for EU Affairs targeting specific sectors of civil society. These were sectors selected either due to their specific importance in the accession process, and/or because of their strong capacity for mobilising further resources to the process, or because to date the sector had not yet fulfilled its potential of contributing to the dialogue. The four selected sectors were: Towns and Municipalities; Professional Organizations; Universities; and Youth Initiatives for Dialogue.

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 a total of 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





and from Turkey. The CSD-II grant-funded projects with a minumum 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.

The Dialogue Process

The Turkey-EU Civil Society Dialogue is not just an end in itself, but is a results-oriented process. As such, the various sectors and types of civil society organisation have been building capacity for dialogue and cooperation around projects with very specific objectives. The main section of this Compendium intends to describe some of the most notable achievements of these projects against the broad CSD objectives noted above. However, before looking at examples of the general dialogue achievements, it is important to illustrate the issues and specific challenges that the CSOs from Turkey and the EU have been addressing together.

Under CSD-II, 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

Agriculture and Fisheries	Culture and Art	Micro Grants
23 Projects	18 Projects	56 Projects
Average 14 months *	Average 12 months *	Average 4 months
Average 122.000 Euro	Average 121.000 Euro	Average 4.700 Euro
Total 2.8 mEUR	Total 2.3 mEUR	Total 270.000 Euro
*Actions completed during April 2011 to October 2012		Actions completed during April to December 2011
Total amounts including contributions from different programmes.		

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.

Facilitating the Dialogue

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. This responsibility has included the original consultation with civil society and design of the grant components, and the oversight and support to the actual

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 organising 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 success stories and to assist potential CSO grant applicants in strengthening their skills for project preparation. These institutions were joined by others to support the CSD-II process through a national Steering Committee. The other members of this Committee included the Ministry for Culture and Tourism, the Department for Associations under the Ministry of Interior, the DG for Foundations under the Prime Ministry, and the Turkish Chambers for Commerce.

Collaboration has been the principle for the success in facilitating the EU-Turkey Civil Society Dialogue. Thus, not only has it been fundamental to the process for Turkish CSOs to be able to identify and work closely with partners from the EU, but also providing sound facilitation has depended on strong collaboration between the various public and private organisations mentioned above. At the core of this collaboration has been a CSD-II team drawing members from the MEU's

Projects Implementation Directorate and from the Technical Assistance Team supplied by ECO. 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;

undertaking and supporting promotional activities at local and national level in Turkey, 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



Capacity Building

- 4-days of training workshops to a total of 96 CSOs' project staff on topics such as Management of EU-funded Grants, Project Implementation, Visibility, Monitoring and Reporting
- Manuals on Project Implementation and Procurement
- Help Desk providing telephone advisory services
- Mentoring through face-to-face meetings and site visits

Online Monitoring Information System (MIS)

- Web-based system for managing all information relating to the implementation and monitoring of the grant-assisted projects
- 1000+ questions from CSOs answered online
- 500+ reports and 150+ visual images uploaded by CSOs

Site Visits

- 130 site visits for a total of 41 grant-assisted projects involving a total of 23 different experts from the CSD-II team
- Participation in 63 different events of 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 mentoring of the CSOs involved in CSD-II, at a national 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 highlighting 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 to/from 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 has been regularly producing the 'Dialogue' newsletter and providing an almost daily update of CSD stories through the www.csdproject.net web portal and the Ministry for EU Affairs' website www.ab.gov.tr. These stories and the challenges experienced by the CSOs during the CSD process have also been widely shared through print and broadcast media, particularly in Turkey. A prominent example of this coverage facilitated by the CSD-II team was a full 2-hour TV broadcast on HaberTurk on the morning of Sunday, 24th June 2012. The choice of programme ('*Weekend with Oylum Talu*') allowed the CSD-II grant projects to be discussed as a part of a 'lifestyle' rather than being seen as something technical. In this way, the messages from the CSOs were presented in an accessible fashion, enabling the ordinary viewers to relate to what the CSOs have been

doing and to better understand what 'EU-funded projects' are. Furthermore, feedback from some viewers indicate that the discussions of the CSD projects on the programme were actually motivational, inspiring others to get involved.

The team supporting CSD-II took the approach that not only is it important to promote the EU-Turkey civil society dialogue so as to motivate others to engage in it, but also that it is important to inform the debate. Thus, as has been reported above, the team has produced a range of materials and supported activities at both local, national, and international level, to assist citizens to better understand the reforms and their benefits related to EU enlargement and to better understand all the communities involved in the EU and enlargement process. Thus, in addition to the promotional tools described above, it can be noted that the dialogue process has been described in some detail in a series of articles in various print media and debated in numerous TV programmes inspired by CSD-II. For example, to accompany the 'visuals' of the Dialogue with

Photographs exhibition at the international terminals of Ankara and Istanbul airports, the Gate magazine, read by over 5 million travellers, carried an interview with Egemen Bagis, the Minister for EU Affairs, to explain the importance and achievements of CSD. Programmes on TRT and on Bloomberg TV enabled viewers from specific sectors, such as Commerce and Fisheries, to tune into insightful discussions on how grant-assisted projects under CSD-II had helped to bring CSOs together from Turkey and the EU in finding solutions to issues of mutual concern. Events, such as the public celebration of EU Day on 9th May in Ankara's Genclik Park, attended by thousands of visitors, allowed CSD-II grant beneficiaries to run information stands and to directly discuss their dialoguing projects with members of the public. All these 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 partnership between the grant beneficiaries, their partners, the Ministry for EU Affairs, and other national-level stakeholders. These

Tools	Target Group Reached
Printed materials such as posters, brochures and info notes designed to inform the public and target group	15.250
Visibility materials produced to render the messages of the programme more effective and to acquaint the public with the programme	5.500
Communication materials maintaining regular information flow to the target group	3.500 printed newsletters
Seven printed and electronic newsletters	Monthly average of 1000 visitors to the website
Updated website	
Presentation movies in 5 languages	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	Millions of audience are reached nationwide
The Programme closing event was featured as a live broadcast for 2 hours on the weekend programme on the Haberturk channel	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	Over 5 million readers
Media reflections in local and national level	Over 20 million audience
Social media campaign over Facebook, Twitter and Youtube for two months	5.000
Photography Exhibition	3.5 million



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. ■

01

ESTABLISHING SUSTAINABLE FRAMEWORKS FOR COOPERATION

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.

Coming Together for Common Concerns

Fisheries & Agriculture

The **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."

The latter comment about being part of a 'single market' is particularly 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.

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.

It's amazing that our fight against such a physically small thing as aflatoxin is involving so many connected people: farmers, buyers, processors, testers, importers, manufacturers, and consumers. This is creating a real, needs-based framework for cooperation.



Alper Abca
Project Coordinator

Seferihisar Fish With Italian Taste

Fisheries & Agriculture



Another outstanding partnership example was set between the fishermen of Seferihisar and Italy through a well developed close working environment between the Italian grant beneficiary and the local fishermen and key actors of the sector.

Mustafa Tufan has been working in the fisheries sector, which was also his father's trade, in the Siğacık 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 Siğacık for exchange of experiences and knowledge and to renovate the fish market in Siğacık.

At the start of the project, Laura Cicinelli, who was assigned as project coordinator on behalf of Ricerca e Cooperazione, moved to Seferihisar and set up a project team. Laura, who embraced the daily life in Seferihisar and Siğacık 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 Siğacık 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, Seferihisar'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.'

Laura 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.



Laura Cicinelli
Project Coordinator

Banana Connection

Fisheries & Agriculture

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

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 supervises the production. We've started work to adopt a similar structure in Alanya.



Mehmet Kural
President of the Alanya Banana Producers Union and Project Coordinator

the region until the 1980s. However, national investments in the tourism sector and subsequent developments caused agriculture and banana production to become a secondary activity. Domestic banana varieties, farmed in open fields, started to lose their commercial value and failed to resist the high competition of imported bananas, hence gradually losing their power as a source of income for the region.

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 held, 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. ■

Erica Letailleur, Project Coordinator, explains their partnership project “Both France and Turkey have a very rich historical background. But what makes Turkey different is the way cultural richness carried over a long history, is traditionalised. With the help of this Project we believe we were able to bring this traditional richness to our country and to Europe.”

Erica Letailleur
Project Coordinator

Long-lasting Cooperations Regenerated Through Cultural Exchange

Culture & Arts

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 Capadoccia. 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.”

Experience for Change

Culture & Arts

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



shortcomings in terms of a comprehensive cultural, scientific, economic and administrative approach regarding the maintenance, repair and risk management of movable artefacts.

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. Through various study visits, the

foundations of permanent future cooperation were laid with civil society organizations operating in this field from European and Black Sea countries. The joint activities carried out with universities, on the other hand, led to the development of a series of recommendations for national and international capacity building for the preservation of movable works of art as indispensable examples of cultural heritage.

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 in Izmir, 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.

Celebrating Achievements of Cooperation

Culture & Arts

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 **‘Citizens 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.”



Learning by Knowing

Fisheries & Agriculture



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.



Reuniting In The Journey Through History

Culture & Arts

Yet another project was brought to life in the Altinoluk region of Balıkesir with the aim of initiating a strong dialogue through a shared past between communities by reviving 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 **Altinoluk 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.

Aeneas, who was the son of the prince Anchises of Troy and the goddess Aphrodite (Venus), was the second greatest hero after King Priam's son Hector in the Trojan war. The duty to re-found the city of Troy to preserve the bloodline of the Trojans was vested in Aeneas by the ancient gods. The hero fled from the burning city, together with a small group of Trojans, and together they reached Antandros, on the slopes of Mount Ida (Kaz). The group built twenty ships with the trees they cut from the sacred forest of Kybele in Antandros and set sail in search of a new homeland.

After a series of long-lasting adventures in myriad lands, the Aeneads disembarked in Castro, Italy. Both the narrative of Vergilius and the pride Roman Emperor Augustus took in being from Aeneas' bloodline, are important indicators of how deep-rooted the relations between Anatolia and Europe are.

This dialogue project was designed and implemented to draw attention to this mythological and historical association by emphasizing the intertwined nature of Europe and Anatolia through the identity of Aeneas, the story of which features in the curricula of many

European schools. During the visits to Mount Ida and the Antandros region, the authorities of the city of Castro, as a location where a civilization from Anatolia is carried to Europe for the first time in mythology, once again remembered the stories of the heroes that decorate their history.. In addition, photography exhibitions were held in the scope of the project boasting the historical and natural wonders of Antandros and Castro. These exhibitions allowed for the ties between Anatolia and Italy—ties that go back to mythology—to be shared with the public at large. Through the conferences and panels organized in Altınoluk, Ege University, Castro and Catania, different academic approaches were discussed and history was illuminated. The joint conclusion from these activities was that the links between Europe and Anatolia and the common myths of their cities should be resorted to more often in the local and international promotion of both Castro and Antandros.

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 in the upcoming months, aims to reconstruct



the story of Aeneas by building ancient ships in Antandros with the lumber from Mount Ida and sailing with the Trojan hero to disembark in Italy once again. Thus, stories from the past are helping to build sustainable frameworks for the future of Turkey-EU cooperation.

Projects that enhance dialogue amongst civil society organizations indeed address current issues at times, but most of the time they lay the foundation for future investments. One of the best examples for this is the ***Arts and Culture as a Catalyst for Urban Development Project*** implemented with the partnership of CSOs from Romania, The Netherlands and Austria under the leadership of the ***European Cultural Association in Sinop***.

Sinop, which once took pride in being the most strategic city in the Black Sea Region in terms of culture and trade, was also home to many civilizations. Parallel to the last years of the Ottoman Empire, the city also experienced a period of decline and due to its geopolitical position, started to become isolated from the rest of the country and its environment. Economic stagnancy, unemployment and migration emerged as problems in Sinop, which continued its existence as a city distanced from the world in the 20th century.

Having lived an isolated existence for many years, the city has recently been undergoing changes. Many initiatives are being taken to build awareness in the city and amongst citizens to preserve values of the past, recognizing that

Collecting The Future Together

Culture & Arts

the city is regaining its vitality from these very values.

Rather than opting for short-term benefits and short-lived activities the project ***Collecting the Future***, which employs culture and arts as an effective tool to achieve this purpose, was launched to lay the foundation for long-term, permanent and sustainable initiatives. Such initiatives, it is believed, would once again open the city to the world through Europe.

The project, which is connecting the city of Sinop and its citizens with Europe and providing an opportunity for them to once again become a world class city, puts the city's future in the hands and in the initiative of its own citizens.



As we build and plan our future, what is it that we see worth keeping for the future from today and the past? What is it that we were lacking until today? As we build a future, what past experiences and models can we benefit from? What is the role we may assume in this process? Which responsibilities can we take? Collecting the Future Project searched for answers to these questions together with the citizenship of Sinop as they were building a temporary Urban Museum.

To this end, a 'townhall style' meeting held within the scope of the project was followed by seminars and workshops, giving an opportunity to the citizens of Sinop to exchange ideas with many experts from Turkey and Europe. A process of joint thinking and planning on the future of Sinop was started through the workshops held with experts on topics such as urban design, tourism, bringing new functionality to historical structures in the city, the contribution of culture to the city economy and the role of the civil society on urban development. Artists who took part in the process developed artistic suggestions for the future of the city through the artwork they produced. All these activities, the recommendations developed and the ideas that emerged as a result of joint thinking were conveyed to many people in Sinop, Turkey and in Europe via the coverage it received in the Sinopsis newspaper.

The Journey of Tobacco

Culture & Arts

In 1883, the Ottoman Empire authorized a European company to collect the revenue generated from tobacco through the Osmanlı Bankası (The Ottoman Bank). The company was called Reji. Reji was to decide how much tobacco would be planted and where and was to fix the price on its own terms. In the said period, tobacco was a significant source of income, shaping both economic and social life in the Ottoman Empire. This period in Ottoman history is marked by the name of the Reji company, which held exclusive rights over the planting and sale of tobacco until the Lausanne Treaty. After the Lausanne Treaty, both the company and the contract it held governing tobacco production and sale were terminated, leading to the foundation of the Turkish Tobacco Monopoly with exclusive authority over the planting and production of tobacco in Turkey.

Tobacco and the tobacco products sector constituted the livelihood of hundreds of people for many years in the Aegean Region, where the favourable climate yielded very high quality tobacco crops. Even the architecture of many former tobacco factories in Izmir 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 works and a source 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 filmed and interviewed for the documentary. The adventure of tobacco was documented with hundreds of interviews revealing personal

memories from the perspective of both Europe and Turkey. The filming took place in the old tobacco factories in Izmir, some of which waited 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 meticulous 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 shaping individual life and social structure as an important agenda item in economic and political discussions for many years. The documentary film will be seen by many other viewers through various festivals in forthcoming years. ■

KELKİTHAVZASI

www.kelkitinfo.org

The Kelkit River runs through an area in northern Anatolia, eventually flowing into the Black Sea, which is both relatively remote yet also rich in culture, supporting heritage from more than 5000 years of human habitation. Over many centuries the river basin has provided livelihoods to support populations of diverse origins and interests. The Early Bronze Age settlements gave rise to sculptured monuments, the Romans built magnificent aquaducts, the Byzantines built churches, and the Seljuk and Ottoman eras produced wonderful Islamic architecture in the region, along with a cuisine based on the rich agricultural produce. In a similar fashion, there are many parts of Europe which have a rich

and diverse cultural heritage, but because of remote or peripheral locations tend to be little explored or connected to other communities. With this in mind, the **Niksar Culture & Traditions Revitalisation Association**, in the Kelkit River Basin, partnered with **Föreningen Österlens Folkhögskola in Sweden** to use the connectivity of the internet to establish a platform by which the culture heritage of remoter places might be better shared and appreciated.

The concept of the **'Cultnet'**, as devised by the **'E-Info About Culture in Kelkit'** project, is an intriguing mechanism by which grassroots CSOs interested in the sharing and preservation of cultural heritage can meet and work together through an online portal. The project is using real workshops in Sweden, to help identify potential members of the 'Cultnet', and these will then join and introduce new members of the network in a virtual way, through the portal. At the time of drafting this compendium, the 'Cultnet' is still in its infancy, but is beginning to demonstrate how sustainable frameworks for cooperation can be made between remote communities in Turkey and the EU.

Bringing Communities Back Together

Culture & Arts

02

IMPROVING UNDERSTANDING OF EU IN TURKEY

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.

Setting the Grounds for Sharing Knowledge

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.**'



Creating Added Value in Agricultural Production

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.

Partnership Work in the Capital of Agriculture

Fisheries & Agriculture

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 Kandira 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 Kandira 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**

Cooperation for a More Productive Future

Fisheries & Agriculture

with the Kandira district authorities, have teamed up with partners in Italy and Greece to develop a dialogue which will bring new technologies to Kandira.

The '**Modernization of Agricultural Irrigation Methods in Kocaeli**' project has done exactly what the title suggests. Through technical trainings to more than 100 farmers, it has introduced the concept and methodology for 'drip irrigation'. Furthermore, the project has enabled the farming community to build-up relationships with technical and commercial expertise in the EU. A Union of Agronomists from Greece has supported the farmers in a study tour of applied drip irrigation in Greece and provide training on aspects of EU agricultural policy, as well as supporting the project in developing materials which document EU best practices in irrigation. The second partner, the Chambers of Commerce of Cheti, has also made a long term commitment to partnering the communities in Kandira and has also brought expertise to the area to give trainings on EU practices.





Kiwi Fruit Producers Set an Example

Fisheries & Agriculture

Agricultural production throughout Turkey 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-farmed hazelnuts in the region.

In this civil society project initiated in partnership by the **Arsin Chamber of Agriculture and the**

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 kiwi 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 trainings 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 Chamber of Agriculture.

Hasan 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. He comments on his impressions of the study visits:

“The Kiwifruit Producers Association in Spain is using a different procurement and marketing model. In November, they buy the fruit from farmers, classify, market or distribute them. The Association distributes the stored product to consumers at different times of the year and pays the farmers according to the 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 profit of the producers. We have developed a model with our partners in the project to launch a similar initiative in our region.”



Hasan Kozoğlu
President of Arsin Chamber of Agriculture

Coordinated Involvement

Fisheries & Agriculture

Many of the CSD-II grant-assisted projects in the agricultural sector have involved Chambers of Commerce. One of the reasons for the involvement of the chambers is their ability to facilitate not only a dialogue between CSOs, but also a dialogue between CSOs and private companies, and between CSOs and public bodies. A good example of this has been the role of the Eskisehir Chambers of Commerce which has, through its project activities, brought together a range of stakeholders interested in the food and agriculture sector. These stakeholders have included consumers of foodstuffs, food production companies big and small as well as individual farmers, and those from the State sector responsible for the regulation of foodstuffs. With support from their partners in Spain, the Reus Chambers of Commerce, the representation of the various stakeholder groups has importantly included experts from the Spanish provincial administration of Aragon, where the partner



is located. The project coordinator has stressed the importance of including the State authorities from the EU partner's side:

...this approach raised the quality of the events, realized within the project. Apart from this, participation of the State authorities created a believable and important perception for the project. Finally, this cooperation approach helped to promote the sustainability of the project outputs...



Gökhan Çobansoy
Project Coordinator

The Eskisehir Chambers of Commerce implemented their project in response to a clear set of needs in the province. 'The provincial Agriculture Master Plan emphasized that the food production in the province did not comply with food safety standards of the EU, and that

there was a lack of control and inspection system of food establishments. Furthermore, although the awareness of the consumers is quite high, the pricing mechanisms make consumers demand cheaper products and ignore food safety. It was also noted that within the province, the integration level of farmers, traders, and the agro-food industry had not reached a desired level. In addressing these issues, the Chamber's project has been successful not only in raising awareness to specific EU standards, but also, through technical trainings, in raising the capacities of stakeholders to meet these standards. **The demand from stakeholders in Eskisehir for learning about the EU policies has in fact been so high that the Chambers had to increase the original number of places on their training courses by more than 50%.** To this end they were able to provide intensive training on HACCP¹ Food Traceability to 76 representatives of SMEs and on GlobalGAP² certification to 40 farmers.

¹ HACCP – 'Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point' system applied in the agro-food industry
² GlobalGAP - Certification System for Farm Management Practice

Partnership for Safer Food

Fisheries & Agriculture

Another project, simultaneously implemented with the project of Eskişehir Chamber of Commerce, has been “**Better Training for Food Safety**” project of **Eskişehir Chamber of Industry**. This project has focussed on one very particular part of the food production chain, that of the measures in the establishments for food safety controls. Thus, one of the key motivations of the project has been to decisively increase the skills and knowledge of food producers operating in Eskişehir for the implementation of EU food safety regulations. The Chamber sees this as a vital part of ensuring the competitiveness

of the industry in Eskişehir: “Entrepreneurs are of great importance for economic growth and job creation both in Turkey and in the EU. They are faced with intensive competition with the increasing globalization. On the other hand, the EU introduces some obligatory standards about the food safety for enterprises. Companies are required to follow and comply with these standards. The programs offered in this project enable them to be aware of these standards and compete equally in the global markets.”

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 of a number of selected companies in Eskişehir. A local team of experts visited 10 companies and, over a 2-day period at each company, used customized tools to assess the level of company’ compliance with EU

regulations. The team then provided some short trainings, counselling and guidelines to the companies in order for them to be better able to address weakness 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.

This process of research and mentoring 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 Eskişehir, 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.



Thriving Through Training

Fisheries & Agriculture

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.

Ali Yaşar Binatlı, President of the **Egirdir Central Freshwater Products Cooperative**, noted that there are 5 fishing zones in Lake Egirdir with 550 registered fishermen. Binatlı 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 Egirdir. 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 started to supply crawfish from China. We want to get back the market we once had, but right now, we wouldn’t be able to meet even Europe’s demand”.

The Enhancement of Crawfish Production and Marketing in Turkey Project, jointly implemented by **The Isparta Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the South Bohemia University from the Czech Republic and Suleyman Demirel University in Isparta**, undertook activities to protect the natural crawfish stocks in Lake Egirdir. The fishermen harvesting in Lake Egirdir, the field owners around the lake, the farmers in the village coffee shops and companies selling agricultural chemicals were included in awareness raising activities about informed crawfish production to prevent harmful practices that were erroneously believed to be correct and thus to increase their income through such knowledge.

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, Assoc. Prof. İrfan Ateşoğlu, noted that in addition to contributing to the development of crawfish production in Lake Egirdir, they also wished to promote Egirdir in Europe through this dialogue project. Ateşoğlu stressed the importance of the project for Egirdir,

“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

Bringing EU Perspective to Turkish Fishery Sector

Fisheries & Agriculture



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 is 23 kg, 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 **SS 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 the 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."

Enjoying Fish with EU Standards

Fisheries & Agriculture



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 EU District of The Bosphorus

Fisheries & Agriculture

The project was launched with the aim to introduce and implement EU fisheries standards to everyone in Sarıyer and Istanbul 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 Sarıyerde 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://sariyerdebalikcilik.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.

Partnership in Various Sectors

Fisheries & Agriculture

Away from the fishing industry, the flower and ornamental plant 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, focussing 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. The Mersin Chambers of Commerce recognised this limitation and has set out to assist the business people in the sector to learn more about the opportunities in the EU and the need to reform their businesses so that they can meet the competitive demands of the EU market.

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.



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.

“Our Italian colleagues have great experience in this sector and together will help us in Mersin to benefit from applying EU standards.”



Erdem Yatkin
Project Coordinator

Kabarla, Redlans Hope, Sweet Ann, Dar Select, Elsanta, Fern, Haneoye, 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.

Mürvet Yalçın, a strawberry grower from the Değirmenbaşı Village in the Beyköy Pilot Planting Region, noted that they received a lot of practical information during the training activities they took part in throughout the project. Yalçın states that they yielded more produce with a more delicious taste compared to the past, as a result of putting this knowledge into practice. “The trainers from Europe gave us practical training on not only strawberry farming but also on making strawberry preserves and packaging. We have been making preserves for years with the strawberries we grow in the region. But the trainers showed us techniques on how we can make our preserves more tasty as well as on how we can sell them better.” Yalçın also noted that the project gave great support to especially women producers.

Mürvet Yalçın
Producer from Değirmenbaşı Village



This event was held on June 14 within the scope of the civil society dialogue project implemented with the participation of more than 300 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



European Strawberry Types Now Growing In Düzce

Fisheries & Agriculture

in Düzce. The aim of the project was to bring innovative approaches in strawberry farming from the EU to the region by means of teaching modern strawberry growing techniques and transferring technical knowledge to growers in the region, who are mostly women. Mutual exchange of knowledge being the starting point, the project became an exemplary initiative also addressing employment issues by informing women growers and including them in the production process.

Bringing The Experience of EU to Turkey

Fisheries & Agriculture



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)**.

Though 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 woman 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 speaks of her role in the project and its results as follows: "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 for the most important outcome of the activities we've done with the women, it is that everyone, including the authorities of the region saw that this (development) is not possible without the participation of women. Gezin Municipality has already started to draft projects with the participation of women."



Hülya Durmuş
Woman Entrepreneur

Livestock in EU Standards

Fisheries & Agriculture

industries sector. According to the statistics of the Turkish Statistical Authority, 50% of the active population in the region are engaged in agriculture and stockbreeding. 95% of the sector are represented by SMEs, which engage in bovine and ovine stockbreeding and meet 57% of the total red meat demand in Istanbul.

Sakarya plays a critical role in the development of livestock trade in Turkey due to its geographical proximity to the Marmara Region—the most socio-economically developed region in Turkey— and its location on the main routes connecting the region to the rest of Anatolia. Moreover, the share of agriculture and stockbreeding in the economic activities in the province ranks second with a current price rate of 20.5 following the



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 trade.

The Sakarya Commodity Exchange designed the project entitled **Real Price of Livestock** and launched it in partnership with the **Imathia Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Greece** and the **Edirne Commodity Exchange**. The main purpose of the project was to strengthen the aforementioned important geopolitical position lying between the supply and demand side of meat products and to bring EU standards to the livestock trade in the region.

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, nearly a year was dedicated to training sessions, sectoral 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 operated by the Sakarya Commodity Exchange, as well as the veterinary services delivered on this site were enhanced to meet EU standards. Behind all the hard work, the partnership of the university, civil society organizations and the EU was prevalent as the

operational model much needed in the sector. The Commodity Exchange first built its internal capacity and set up a support office to serve the sector. Through this office and the project activities, 122 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. The 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 pricing. ■

Connecting Futures

Culture & Arts



Much further along the Turkish Black Sea coast from Sinop is the province of Rize. This is another region which traditionally has been rather disconnected from the EU and particularly the more recent process of EU enlargement. Social studies conducted by CSOs such as the **KACED Association** suggest that there is a strong need in the Rize area for more civic education so that the citizens can learn more about Europe and the EU. In this respect KACED conducted a pilot initiative in 2009, funded by the British Embassy in Turkey, called the 'European Citizenship Education' project. This initiative helped to shift some attitudes amongst CSO activists in the Rize area, with more people in Rize appreciating that they are indeed citizens of Europe and that they need to come close to the centre of the EU. From this outcome KACED understood the power of civic education and awareness-raising activities and worked with a **Spanish partner, FUSIC**, a social and cultural foundation based in Barcelona, to formulate a project which would use civil society dialogue to help bring EU life to the heart of Rize. Thus, was born the **'Together Different Colours'** project.

KACED's project is another example of how inter-cultural exchanges can build a dialogue and contribute to a better understanding of the EU in Turkey. Although activities and project benefits have been mutually shared between Barcelona and Rize, a significant part of the civic education of the people of Rize has been the introduction of the concept of 'street art'. This is an art form which in its most primitive manifestation can be simply regarded 'graffiti art', however, in recent years European cities such as London and Barcelona have embraced all kinds of artistic expression performed in the street, as opposed to formally organized performances in galleries and theatres, involving music, drama and dance. The members of KACED and activists from Barcelona have run workshops in Rize to introduce the methodologies of street art, culminating not only in performers from Rize contributing to a street art festival in Barcelona, but also the realization of the first ever street art festival in Rize. ■

If I Were In Your Shoes

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 which 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 formal learning of 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 what shapes 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 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 Tassinari, who the project dubbed as the 'Ambassador of Italian Cuisine'. The students at the workshop agreed that Dr. Tassinari 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.

Having invited an Italian Master Chef to teach special courses at the Adiyaman Vocation 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.

Our Host: Mount Nemrut

Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Marketing In The Heart Of Mediterranean

Fisheries & Agriculture

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 active 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.



The predominantly rural area along the border of Turkey and Bulgaria has in recent years been hit by a number of trends that are negatively affecting the social and economic well-being of the border communities. Shifts in manufacturing and trade opportunities have meant the closure of several agricultural production plants, and flooding of the Maritza river has precipitated a number of environmental concerns that has adversely effected farmers. Thus, the area has experienced higher than average levels of unemployment. This has been a major challenge for the town of Uzunkopru, in the Turkish province of Edirne, and to help find some solutions the town's Chamber of Commerce turned to a partnership with a similar Chambers across the border in the Bulgarian town of Khaskovo.

With help from their Khaskovo partners, the Uzunkopru Chambers set out on an ambitious Uzunkopru Agriculture Industry Improvement Project to try to bring together the various local stakeholders and potential investors in the area to firstly explore and identify opportunities for economic development, and secondly develop



strategies for overcoming any constraints to those opportunities. More than 500 people involved in agriculture and commerce, as well as local government officials, from both Uzunkopru and Khaskovo, have come together in seminars and through an interactive web site, and have help set up a Research & Development Centre within the Uzunkopru Chambers. Thus the project has been not only a catalyst for dialogue, but has also attempted to set in place a mechanism that will continue to facilitate the dialogue and help bring about the implementation of solutions. This is, of course, a small contribution to a larger local development challenge, but, as Dr. Sefer Gümüş, the Project Director, has noted, the project can make a great contribution to the

region if it 'uses its outputs to create a lobbying platform for strengthening the networking between 18000+ businesses in the region'.

Fisheries & Agriculture

Partnership of Border Communities

03

IMPROVING UNDERSTANDING OF TURKEY IN EU

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.

Bringing Nature to Arts

“It was wonderful not only to be able to show 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 Femin&Art Women Artists Association

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,

Germany. The exhibition featured work from 35 different artists, stimulating 12 news items and articles in the German media, and several hundred visitors to the show. The recipient German community were thus able to get to know better both the landscapes and people of Trabzon, and the traditional Turkish methods for using organic colours.

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.

“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

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 converging and familiarizing of communities and the elimination 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 interwoven and -regardless of the geography where people live- the culture they foster breaks all borders in that land.

The large number of Balkan Turks living in Çorlu, which is one of the five most developed districts in Turkey with a population of 220 thousand, and the culture they have brought with them to the region are one of the most wonderful examples illustrating this interwoven nature of communities.

As one of the leading civil society organizations in the region with a considerable number of members and significant activities, the Çorlu Balkan Turks Association, founded in 1986, and the **'St. Kiril i Metodi Culture and Art Centre'**

Celebrating In Another Language

Culture & Arts



from Topolovgrad city in Bulgaria, designed and implemented a dialogue project to create a culture corridor between the two cities, to keep alive the traditions brought from Bulgaria to Turkey and to carry the culture of Turkey to the Balkans through the various activities organized.

During a cultural event organized within the scope of the project, guests from Bulgaria and the Balkan Turks living in Çorlu gathered together for a special dinner. During this event, the guests announced that that specific day was celebrated in their country as 'midwife day' and shared a special ritual in commemoration of the event.

The **Çorlu Balkan Turks Association** have assumed the role of a kind of intermediary in establishing and developing sustainable relations amongst cultural and educational institutions in Turkey, the Balkans and European countries. The Association has especially close 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.

"We, migrant Turks from Bulgaria, celebrate 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



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 establishing a strong dialogue and encompass the masses and become eternal.

Dialogue Through Humour

Culture & Arts

Embracing this very fact, **The Turkish-Greek Neighbourhood with Cartoons Project**, jointly implemented by The **Nezih Danyal Caricature Association** and The **Association of Friends of Caricature in Greece**, hosted a series of events for European and Turkish participants, stressing our similarities as opposed to our differences and encouraging the joy of working and creating together.

Dozens of cartoon artists from Turkey and Greece came together in cartoon workshops held in Ankara and Athens on different dates. 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 one another, 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.

Another important part of the project was the workshops held in Ankara and Athens with children, who will carry this dialogue into 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 the panel discussions, organized within the scope of the project and drawing attention to the power of humour in international 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.



Anatolian Melodies at Paris Underground

Culture & Arts

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 the initiatives started by the Turkey’s Season in France and to help the French public discover another facade of Turkey through Asik’s poem’s and Folk Music.

The **‘Folk Music Bridges Turkey and the EU’** project was designed jointly by the **‘Asik Meydani Culture & Arts Foundation’** in Kayseri and the **‘Anatolian Cultural Centre’**



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 know 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 baglam. 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 organising music and dance classes and concerts, and running a short film competition, between locations in France and Turkey, the two leading CSOs have already committed themselves to follow-up actions. Indeed, we can expect to hear more Turkish music in the Paris metro stations in the months to come!

Improving Mutual Understanding

Fisheries & Agriculture

In addition to the Culture and Arts theme of Civil Society Dialogue II, the projects funded under the Agriculture and Fisheries component have also contributed to improving the understanding of Turkey in the EU. However, this has not been an explicit objective of many of the Agriculture and Fishery 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 **Organics Cluster in Rhone-Alps (France)**, and **from Turkey, Ege University and the Associations of Organic Agriculture Organization and of Organic 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.

The AEA’s dialogue initiative is not just about marketing Turkey to the EU, but as the ‘Road Map for Izmir Organic Cluster’ points out, it is also about facilitating wide-ranging communication:

“Clusters also often extend downstream to channels and customers and laterally to manufacturers of complementary products and to companies in industries related by skills, technologies, or common inputs.... many clusters include governmental and other institutions-such as universities, standards setting agencies, think tanks, vocational training providers, and trade associations-that provide specialized training, education, information, research and technical support”



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 a 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. ■



04

VOICE OF DIALOGUE

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 the Project Advisory Board Representative.

Ufuk Duruman : How was Re-ACT created?

- **Yeşim Hatırlı:** Actually, the project started out as a multi-layered process. TSMD has been engaged in infrastructure work for the establishment of an architectural centre for some time now. The aim was to spread the values cherished by the culture of architecture and the profession itself. We also aimed to promote 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 wished to create an interactive environment by increasing the participation and awareness of the city dwellers regarding these efforts.

The Re-ACT Project was designed as a kind of pilot or demonstration activity, with the



creation of the city model and its associated process as central to the design. We have undertaken this EU Project in order to serve this purpose, to support the organizational infrastructure, build dialogue with similar centres in Europe and to engage in an exchange of knowledge. The project activities within this scope - the exhibitions, panels, and workshops - and the city model that was built, were progressed parallel to the activities for the development of the centre. The documentation and products created in this process will constitute the core 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.

One of the specific objectives of the project was to enable the active participation of the city dwellers and ensure the sustainability of such participation through a firm foundation. We believe that the city model of Ankara, as the final output of the project, will increase the citizens' interest in their physical environment, their sensitivity to the city they dwell in, and their awareness to its architecture.

Ufuk Duruman : You mentioned the participation of the citizens. Why was this important and how did you ensure this?

- **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 the power to impact and transform it. It is important to raise awareness about this multi-dimensional interaction and to sensitize the citizens towards their urban environment. And even more important is to understand that all conditions pertaining to the social, cultural and physical environment both in the past and today are in constant relation with one another. Understanding and questioning this fact will increase the demand for higher quality urban spaces in the long run.

As for how this is to be done, the entire project content was developed bearing in mind the need to build interest amongst citizens about architecture and the city they live in and then to create products, environments and activities that would entertain their interest. Within this scope, four separate sub-projects were developed, all on-going simultaneously.

Ufuk Duruman: I see there are clues towards sustainability in the Re-ACT project activities. The project has, in a sense, a self-creating nature as it progresses.



- **Yeşim Hatırlı:** Yes, that's right. This is a multi-dimensional and sustainable project. In almost all advisory board meetings, new projects are being discussed that can be easily fitted into this one. Now, I say that they are being discussed because although the project is completed, the advisory board meetings are still held. We've started activities to expand the city model we developed to cover the east-west axis of Ankara in addition to the north-south axis from Çankaya to Ulus, which we've already completed. Our aim is to exhibit this giant city model in a city museum that would be a centre of attraction for the citizens of Ankara and tourists visiting the city. In addition, we plan to create a digital database with the documentation we will collect in the process.

I would also like to mention that we have received incredible support from very valuable professors on the advisory board

from the beginning of the project and they are still giving us their support. This project started with a very good energy. At every phase, our partners and stakeholders, as well as the institutions and people who took part in the process showed ownership over the project and saw it as social responsibility, supporting us with excitement all the way.

Ufuk Duruman: And the most exciting part: the products and activities of the project.. I would like to intervene at this point.

For the first time The City Model of Ankara was exhibited on June 14, 2012 at the TSMD Architecture Centre at the opening ceremony of the Centre. These products are not the final products of the project but the starting point in terms of sustainability.

Then there was the short documentary film on how the model was built.

There was the photography workshop 'From the Citadel to the Tower' and the workshop is the source of the photography exhibition,

And then there were the Berlin and Ankara panel discussions.

Can we take a moment to talk about these outcomes and activities. Firstly, why a city model?

- **Yeşim Hatırlı:** Yes. The final product is a City Model of Ankara with a scale of 1/500. This is

at the centre of all activities and will be the core of the Architecture Centre. The Model covers an area of 2 km by 8 km on the axis of the Ataturk Boulevard. It measures 4 meters to 15.5 meters (62 square meters). The Model 'From the Citadel to the Tower' gives us an opportunity to see the entire physical texture and topography on this main axis. This city model, examples of which we see in many modern cities of the world and Europe, is the first of its kind in Turkey. We believe that the model is an important tool in raising sensitivity and awareness among the citizens of Ankara towards the environment. We have observed during the opening event and the following period that the people of Ankara have shown great interest in the model.

As I've said, our aim is to extend the area covered by the model with a new project.



► **Ekin Ç. Turhan:** The main reason for making a model of Ankara and especially the Ataturk Boulevard is because Ankara demonstrates a texture—especially on its main axis— where one can virtually read the cultural and social progression and the breakage in the historical process it has undergone ever since its founding. Ankara represents the starting point of Turkey's modernization and its integration with the west in terms of values. The city shows how this process was reflected 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 relate to the city at a different scale and perceive the environment, its values, the change and transformation it has underwent 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 240 historical buildings chosen by the advisory board are shown in full detail on the model. The other buildings are shown as a mass. This work naturally brings with it the need to compile a very comprehensive body of documentation. The documents compiled in the process on-going in the background will become accessible to everyone in the long-term.

Ufuk Duruman: What about the sustainability of the model and of the project?

► **Ekin Ç. Turhan:** The model's modular and portable structure makes it sustainable in structure. It is an organic model that can grow and change. In the long term, the plan is to exhibit the model at universities, shopping centres, airports and similar places in various cities, and to use it in different projects and workshops, to use it as the foundation for new building projects to be conducted in the city and to present such projects to the citizens in advance. We aim to use the model as the foundation for discussions regarding any new construction projects planned in the city transformation areas. At this point, cooperation with similar organizations and the participation of local governments in the project is very important and necessary.

► **Yeşim Hatırlı:** For instance, a significant development parallel to this is the 'Open Door Festival' planned to be held in Ankara with the collaboration of Arkitera and TSMD. Similar examples of this event are seen in many modern cities of the world and it is being held for the second year in Istanbul by Arkitera. It will be the first event of its kind to be organized in Ankara.



In June 2013, the 'Ankara Open Door Festival' will give an opportunity to the public to access historically and architecturally important buildings and sites in Ankara featured in our project/model, whereas one would normally not be able to visit these buildings without special permission. Within the scope of the festival, in addition to the buildings, visits will be paid to various active architecture offices in Ankara.

Ufuk Duruman: If we were to go back to the project, let's say a few words about the Photography Workshop From the Citadel to the Tower and the Exhibition held with the outputs of that Workshop. Why a photography exhibition and why an exhibition?

► **Yeşim Hatırlı:** The Photography Workshop From the Citadel to the Tower is a very important activity in the project. The workshop was started in December 2011 by our stakeholder AFSAD with very intense participation. The purpose of this activity was to enable a reading of a different Ankara through a structured documentary photo shooting activity. The city of Ankara, as a capital that inevitably incorporates conflicting elements of both the modern and the

traditional, the global and the local in addition to its fundamental transformation towards modern awareness, was the theme of the city dwellers who attended the workshop. The workshop entitled 'Re-reading the Architecture of the City' through photography 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 visitors. Many people who had been living in Ankara for years expressed that they had a chance to see many quality structures that they had not noticed before.

Two separate exhibitions were held at the end of the photography workshops. The first of these comprised photographs chosen by a jury made up of AFSAD members and was held in the building of the Association of Architects 1927, which is one of our stakeholders.

The second exhibition was designed by curators. It is an exhibition in which the raw materials are the photographs but which also makes the link between the photographs

and the model, and aims to facilitate the sharing of the project theme with the viewers in general. It also enriches the theme through the personal experience of each individual spectator. This exhibition, where the photographs were interpreted within a graphic design, was shared with our German colleagues and participants during a panel we jointly organized with our German partner BDA.

Ufuk Duruman: Who attended the photography workshop? Were there any young people?

► **Yeşim Hatırlı:** Yes, there were mostly young people. It was mostly students of architecture who attended the photo shoots guided by the AFSAD workshop instructors. There were also few amateur photographers from other professions. This was the first time we engaged in excellent collaboration within a project with AFSAD as a leading organization in its field. This partnership will pave the way for similar collaboration in the future.

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) in Ankara 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 an opportunity to engage in many joint activities and studies. Many of the structures featured in the Model are those designed by the afore-mentioned foreign architects in the early years of the Republic.

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... At the time we were writing the project, when planning on the establishment of an architecture centre that would enable an exchange of knowledge and experiences in line with the dialogue objective of this project, we chose ARCAM as a good model 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 the 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.■

THE STORY OF A PROJECT

Izmir Arts and Culture Foundation talk of their successful dialogue project



Project No: TR0703.01-01/137...
Project Name: İzmir Arts & Culture Project
Addendum...
Technical Assistance Team...
Central Financing...
Audits...
Templates...
Visibility...
EU Legislation...
Turkish Legislation...
Budget...
Details...
Details...
Details...

terminology we used would sound strange to people... But slowly, we got accustomed to the project and the people got accustomed to us.

It was time for Project 137 to be implemented. The action started with the opening event. The first 'Letter of Good Will' sent by the Drama Municipality to our project associate Konak Municipality sparked many favourable developments. The two municipalities not only supported our project but also agreed in principle to collaborate.

The workshops started one after the other. The story book writing workshop was held in Izmir. Authors from each of the three countries gathered together and discussed the book to be published. But beyond this, the workshops made

Implementing an EU project is no easy job. All the formalities, all the rules one must adhere to, all those forms one must fill out. Even the



us see how much we were like one 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 two-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.

The second workshop was held in Drama with the participation of Turkish and Greek Street Artists. There was excellent harmony between the artists from the two sides of the Aegean Sea. Although they had come together for the first time, the programme for the Izmir International Culture and Arts festival started to take shape. The Turkish and Greek artists showed a fabulous performance at the Drama Square as a small rehearsal of the festival. We were all moved by the Turkish flags hung up in the square and the Turkish songs echoing all around. The public was singing along to the songs so well known on both sides of the sea. Nowhere else could you see such perfect harmony of Greek and Turkish. The people



of Drama had embraced us all. They touched our hearts with the Turkish words they pulled out from memories of their childhood. Because we were, at the end of the day, guests who had come from their 'homeland'.

Next on the programme was the workshop in Romania. A new country and a new culture, which wasn't so well known. Turkish and Romanian mime artists came together in Ramnicu Valcea. Following a 4 day intense workshop, the performance they staged far exceeded all expectations. Pantomime is accepted to be a universal language of drama. Turkish and Romanian artists proved once again with their successful performance that 'Art' is indeed a universal language. Everyone was deeply affected by the harmony with which the young people worked. The foundations for future projects were laid with such a short series 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 bulletins, the brochures, the festival programme and do the organizational work for travel and accommodation. The project office was in total chaos. The phones never ceased ringing and the desks were piled with all kinds of printouts. It was forbidden to do any cleaning in the office until further orders, because the last thing anyone



wanted was to lose a printout. The President of our Association Veli Şakır was trying to calm us down with his forever peaceful nature. And the support team from the Konak Municipality, our participant, would step in when we were blocked. There was both excitement and concern. Rehearsals had been done in part but would we really be able to capture the harmony we had during the workshops at the festival? The artists of the three countries would be coming together for the first time: painters, musicians, live statues, pantomime artists, poets and writers...

The planes were landing and the artists were arriving one after the other. The workshops before the festival had started. Someone new would join the team each day. Even though the Turkish Greek and Romanian artists 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. Neither of the two Mayors left us alone; they honoured us with their participation in the opening ceremony. A big group of Greek folk dancers, who had been invited as the guests of the Konak Municipality, joined with the Turkish folk dancers group to display a wonderful and

unforgettable performance comprised of the dances from the two countries. The guests were full of enthusiasm and dancing with the dancers. Now it was time to perform on the streets.

And the streets... One must be either a writer or a poet to describe the enthusiasm on the streets. But we will try to describe it nevertheless 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 in Drama, only this time it was the Turkish public who were touched by the Greek tunes sung with such emotion...

Turkish live statues and the performance of the 'Efe and Efsun Soldiers' symbolizing the peace and friendship between the two countries...

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

The Greek 'Wooden-Legged Man' who conquered the hearts of all the children.... The Invisible Man, who aroused so much curiosity... And it didn't end



there: face painting, toys made from balloons, everything you would expect at a carnival...

And our artists... They were the silent group who worked endlessly throughout the entire week in their corners on the street in the midst of all the racket. And the result: priceless works of art mirroring the festival in the best possible way...

And what about our writers and our poets... They presented the most exhilarating tones of Turkish, Greek and Romanian in different places to different people... Greek and Romanian poems and stories were not translated. Just like Turkish literary artists, the Greek and Romanian artists read their work in their own language. As our Greek poet said: It was the emotions that had reached far beyond the words...

And so, this is our story. The journey we embarked on as Project Number TR0703.01-01/137 turned into a 'Festival of Friendship and Peace'. The words 'Şerefe, Yassu, Norok' were the cheers that gained new meanings in the toasts that were made in the cool summer breeze of Izmir. ■

A PROJECT MANAGER'S STORY

'To and From
Seferihisar'

Laura Cicinelli
November 2012



*R*icerca 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 CittaSlow 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 CittaSlow 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.



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' need, donors' priorities and so on; though the methodological approach (goal oriented participated planning and programming) stays the same.

My previous assignments had all been in the Middle East and North Africa, therefore I welcomed the idea of a change of scenario, 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! I had the 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 on to run the project (be it coming from the local administration, the academia, or - especially - from the members of the producers organizations), rather than from the management challenges.



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

lead 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 sitting comfortably in the office doing management work and let the staff “run the errands” (namely – be the face and the voice of your project) is the worst possible policy, never mind which type of community you are dealing with and the whereabouts, 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. So I was very thankful to have a bunch of people down at the port (the project’s beneficiaries), keeping me in check.

I do not miss them or 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 all together through the project have made some (even slight) 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 overall 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. ■



FROM BULGARIA TO RUSÇUK VILLAGE

NEIGHBOURING DANCES & MELODIES

Middle East Technical University
Turkish Folklore Club

F. Nesrin Ergin and Utku Civelek



The Middle East Technical University Alumni Group implemented a dialogue project together with their European partner Open Society Club, of Ruse in Bulgaria, and in collaboration with the Fine Arts Directorate of Ministry of Tourism and Culture, the METU Turkish Folk Culture Association, and the Ankara City Club. The project was called “Folklore as a Means of Dialogue”. Part of the Project involved study visits to the respective countries to explore and discuss certain similarities of cultural heritage. The story below, which was written by the members of Turkish Folklore association of METU Alumni Club, describes some of the fascinating experience in these study visits.

In April, our partner from Bulgaria Open Society Club hosted our project team and us, students from the METU Turkish Folklore Club in Ruse. This visit took

place after our colleagues from Ruse had already made visits to Turkey.

The first activity of the week in Ruse was actually in the little village of Kosov,, where the local residents performed the “Camel” traditional ritual. This was a surprise to us as during the Bulgarians visit to Turkey, in a village near to Ankara, they had witnessed a very similar ‘Camel Game’. Thus, we were offered a great opportunity to compare the history and social importance of this ritual.

The Camel Game is a game played with masks which symbolize both the end and re-birth of the world order at the end of an old year. Over a long period of time, the game preserved its entertainment elements however by losing its ritualistic structure. As such, the men who performed the game in Fevziye village, near Ankara, also mentioned that they do this for entertainment only, and were not aware of the ritualistic aspect of the game. In the Bulgarian version, the Camel Game is played as a winter game and is played by mostly single men, but led by a married man. An animal puppet is used throughout the game, called Tatuncho. Local men with masks dance with wooden swords. They visit local houses, touch their backs with their swords and

try to create a melodic sound. The Game in this area of Bulgaria is traditionally played on St. John's day. In Turkey, in the village of Fevziye, the Game is also played only by men. The camel is animated by the players, and there are also two women characters in the game, but they are performed by men. They pay visits to each house in the village, collect food and present these collected food to the youngsters of the village. The similarities in the two versions of the game were a great source of discussion and interaction between us and our Bulgarian colleagues.

When we were in the Bulgarian village we were able both to enjoy performances of a local women's choir and performances of young girls and children from the village, and to give our own folkloric performances for our hosts. We also spent time with our hosts to exchange information about local traditions, folk



performances, and about the Camel Game. But one of the best and most memorable activities for sharing experiences was at the dinner table!

The long dinner table at the entrance of the hall, with a lot of traditional food on, was the best view you would expect after such a performance. We rushed to taste all traditional dishes. We were inspired to see that all dishes were at least looking the same as in Turkey, but after tasting we started wondering what was making these taste different than the ones we were used to in our own country. We enthusiastically chatted with our hosts, asking questions like “Do you put vinegar in Dolma?” or “Did you put hazelnut in this desert?”. The ‘aunties’ who cooked the dishes explained to us how they prepared them, and did so with a great sense of enjoyment which made us feel right at home. Even if we were not speaking the same language, every eye contact and every smile was in the mood of a fruitful conversation. Just as our own mothers, they insisted that we eat from every dish, and so ended up with very full stomachs and very full memories!

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 each other 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.

The concrete output of the Ruse Activity Week was the network we created with locals from Ivonova and surrounding villages, academia from Sofia 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 who listened to our melodies alongside the Danube River. To recreate and strengthen our dialogue we are willing to continue to share these cultural values and experience these together. ■



05

TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE DIALOGUE PROJECTS

Evaluating the Achievements 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, on a limited, but credible basis, information is available to help analyse the achievements and lessons learnt from CSD-II. Indeed, during May and June 2012, the CSD-II team 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. The data collection was based on a few basic research tools: an online

questionnaire administered to all the CSOs receiving grants under CSD-II and a similar email survey of the partners of those CSOs; existing reports of the CSOs who had received CSD-II grants; and a series of focus group discussions and interviews with the CSOs at an interactive workshop.

The analysis of the evaluation data has been structured so as to assess the feedback from the CSOs' questionnaires in terms of measuring the **relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, sustainability and impact** of the CSD-II.

In terms of the **relevance** of the programme it can be seen that the grant funding was well spread-out geographically, ensuring that nearly half of all the provinces in Turkey were represented in the grant projects, along with CSOs from half the Member States of the EU. Of the 41 CSOs that were successful to receive a CSD-II grant, 57% of them worked with a partner from the EU for the very first time. Thus, the intervention would seem to have been both relevant and timely in developing further the EU-Turkey dialogue.

With respect to the **efficiency** of the grant funding, 85% of the CSOs reported that their projects had either achieved or over-achieved the expected results of their project designs and, although some of the projects relating to agriculture had to extend their project durations in order to adjust to agricultural seasons, the majority completed all their dialogue activities within their prescribed timeframe.

The **effectiveness** of CSD-II was also judged in the evaluation as being more than satisfactory, 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 38% of staff have been involved 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 EU organisations rated their certainty at 94%.

This evaluation exercise has not been able to collect evidence that demonstrates directly the

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 will have sustained **impact**. For example, the statements above on the sustainability of the partnerships, and the fact that more than 90% of the GBs state 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 success and giving examples of how EU and Turkish civil society can work together, but it also helps to emphasise the weaknesses that CSOs might address in future CSD projects.

In terms of 'partnership' for example, although the participating CSOs are optimistic about sustaining the collaborations they have started under CSD-II, they have also noted that the terms of the partnerships need to 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 for preparing for these types of EU-funded projects and recognise 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 CSD, CSOs need to pay more attention to devising indicators and/or 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, as the stories in this compendium testify, this evidence is itself strong and convincing. ■



06

PROJECT LISTS

CULTURE & ARTS PROJECTS

MOVING CULTURES HAREKET HALİNDE KÜLTÜRLER	
► GRANT BENEFICIARY - HİBE FAYDALANICI KURUM	Ordu Culture Social Training and Conservatory Services Aid and Empowerment Association <i>Ordu Kültür Sanat Eğitim ve Konservatuvar Hizmetlerini Destekleme Ve Güçlendirme Derneği</i>
► PARTNERS - ORTAKLARI	Ritvala Youth Association. (Ritvalan nuorisoseura ry), Finland
► PROJECT PERIOD - PROJE SÜRESİ	15 Month - Ay
► BUDGET - BÜTÇE	164.852,24 €
► PROJECT CITIES - PROJENİN UYGULANDIĞI KENTLER (EU & Turkey / AB ve Türkiye)	Ordu, Valkeakoski
► PROJECT OUTCOMES - ELDE EDİLEN SONUÇLAR	■ Participation of Finnish Committee and Dance Community to the dance and music performances, street walk and various tour programmes within the 7th May Festival in Ordu - <i>Finlandiya Heyeti ve Dans Toplulukları'nın Ordu'da gerçekleşen Mayıs Yedisi Şenlikleri'ndeki dans ve müzik gösterisi, sokak yürüyüşü ve çeşitli gezi programlarına katılımı,</i>
	■ Participation of Turkish Committee to Helka Fest in Finland which has been organised since 1904 <i>Türk heyetinin Finlandiya'nın 1904'ten beri gerçekleştirdiği Helka Fest'e katılımı,</i>
	■ Awareness raising seminars in Valkeakoski and Ordu - <i>Valkeakoski ve Ordu'da farkındalık artırma seminerleri,</i>
	■ Photography exhibition during seminars for introduction of both countries histories and cultures by using work of local artists - <i>Seminerler süresince her iki ülkenin sanatçılarının kendi ülkelerinin tarihleri ve kültürlerini anlatan eserlerinin fotoğraf sergisi,</i>
	■ Closing event attended by the Finnish and Turkish music and folk dancers' at the Lifelong Learning Centre of Valkeakoski – <i>Finlandiya ve Ordu müzik ve halk oyunları ekibinin Finlandiya'daki Valkeakoski Yaşam Boyu Öğrenme Merkezi'nin önünde proje kapsamındaki son etkinliği.</i>
► PROJECT WEBSITE - PROJE WEBSİTESİ	

EUROPEAN YOUTH MUSEUM AVRUPA GENÇLİK MÜZESİ	
► GRANT BENEFICIARY - HİBE FAYDALANICI KURUM	Youth Cultural House Association <i>Gençev-Gençlik Kültür Evi Derneği</i>
► PARTNERS - ORTAKLARI	Citizens in Action / Greece - <i>Yunanistan</i> Turkey Youth Union Association-Turkey <i>TGBDER-Türkiye Gençlik Birliği Derneği</i>
► PROJECT PERIOD - PROJE SÜRESİ	12 Month - Ay
► BUDGET - BÜTÇE	146.949,52 €
► PROJECT CITIES - PROJENİN UYGULANDIĞI KENTLER (EU & Turkey / AB ve Türkiye)	Ankara, Athens - <i>Atina</i>
► PROJECT OUTCOMES - ELDE EDİLEN SONUÇLAR	■ Promotion exhibitions and workshops for 5 days in Oropos,Athens - <i>Atina Oropos'ta 5 gün süren çalıştaylar ve tanıtım sergisi,</i>
	■ European Youth Museum in Ankara supported by Çankaya Municipality and hosting music and plastic arts performances, story telling sessions and various artistic shows - <i>Çankaya Belediyesi'nin desteği ile Ankara'da müzik ve plastik sanatlar performanslarına, öykü anlatımı oturumlarına ve farklı sanatsal gösterilerin gerçekleştirileceği atölye çalışmalarına ev sahipliği yapacak olan Avrupa Gençlik Müzesi,</i>
	■ Workshop attended by over 50 young participants - <i>50'nin üzerinde gencin katılım gösterdiği çalıştay</i>
	■ Promotion of the project and the museum by using promotional materials such as banners, bulletins and flyers in Ankara's most visited places - <i>Avrupa Gençlik Müzesi'nin açılışından önce Ankara'da gençlerin yoğun olarak bulunduğu yerlerde afiş, broşür ve el ilanı kullanılarak yapılan proje ve müze tanıtımı,</i>
	■ Concert of 3 music groups from Europe and Turkey and 4 artists' performances on plastic arts in the events in Ankara - <i>Ankara'da gerçekleştirilecek etkinliklerde Avrupa ve Türkiye'den üçer müzik grubu ve plastik sanatlar alanındaki dörder sanatçının açık mekanlardaki konser ve performansları,</i>
► PROJECT WEBSITE - PROJE WEBSİTESİ	Reached over 500 students through visits to 9 preschool, primary school and high school in Oropos and Ankara - <i>Oropos ve Ankara'da ziyaret edilen 9 tane anaokulu, ilkokul ve lisede 18 yaş altı 500'den fazla gence ulaşılmıştır.</i>
► PROJECT WEBSITE - PROJE WEBSİTESİ	► http://www.sanatheryerde.org/ ► http://www.facebook.com/europeanyouthmuseum

TURKISH-GREEK NEIGHBOURHOOD WITH CARTOONS KARİKATÜRLERLE TÜRK-YUNAN KOMŞULUĞU	
► GRANT BENEFICIARY - HİBE FAYDALANICI KURUM	Nezih Danyal Cartoon Foundation <i>Nezih Danyal Karikatür Vakfı</i>
► PARTNERS - ORTAKLARI	Association of Friends of Caricature, Levadia, GREECE <i>Karikatür Dostları Derneği, Lavedia, Yunanistan</i>
► PROJECT PERIOD - PROJE SÜRESİ	12 Month - Ay
► BUDGET - BÜTÇE	94.241,43 €
► PROJECT CITIES - PROJENİN UYGULANDIĞI KENTLER (EU & Turkey / AB ve Türkiye)	Ankara, Ordu, Sinop, Athens - Atina
► PROJECT OUTCOMES - ELDE EDİLEN SONUÇLAR	■ 5-day workshops both in Turkey and Greece with Project partners - <i>Proje ortağı ülkelerin katılımıyla Türkiye ve Atina'da beşer günlük atölye çalışmaları,</i>
	■ A panel attended by 75 people in Ankara - <i>Ankara'da düzenlenen 75 kişinin katıldığı panel</i>
	■ Cartoon exhibition visited by more than 700 people in Ankara - <i>700'den fazla kişinin ziyaret ettiği Ankara'da açılan karikatür sergisi,</i>
	■ A panel attended by 40 people in Athens - <i>Atina'da düzenlenen 40 kişinin katıldığı panel,</i>
	■ Cartoon exhibition visited by more than 600 people in Athens, <i>600'den fazla kişinin ziyaret ettiği Atina'da açılan karikatür sergisi,</i>
► PROJECT WEBSITE - PROJE WEBSİTESİ	■ Cartoon exhibition visited by 400 people in Sinop with 50 pieces to show the Works in Blacksea coastline - <i>Karadeniz kıyı şeridinde de yapılan çalışmaların göstermek amaçlı Sinop'ta 400 kişinin katıldığı 50 parçalık karikatür sergisi,</i>
	■ Cartoon exhibition visited by 600 people in Ordu with 50 pieces to show the Works in Blacksea coastline - <i>Karadeniz kıyı şeridinde yapılan çalışmaların göstermek amaçlı Ordu'da 600 kişinin katıldığı 50 parçalık karikatür sergisi,</i>
	■ 110 cartoons in total were produced during the workshops conducted in Ankara and Athens – <i>Ankara ve Atina'da gerçekleştirilen çalıştaylarda üretilen toplamda 110 karikatür,</i>
	■ A website updated by the supporter organization of the Project, “Culture Tourism and Environment Journalists Association” - <i>Projenin yardımcı organizasyonu olan Kültür Turizm ve Çevre Gazetecileri Derneği tarafından güncellenen internet sitesi,</i>
	■ A press conference organized by the supporter organization of the Project, “Culture Tourism and Environment Journalists Association” - <i>Projenin yardımcı organizasyonu olan Kültür Turizm ve Çevre Gazetecileri Derneği tarafından organize edilen 9 farklı ulusal ve yerel gazetenin katılımıyla gerçekleştirilen basın toplantısı</i>
► PROJECT WEBSITE - PROJE WEBSİTESİ	Closure reception with the attendance of 63 invitees - <i>63 kişinin katılımıyla gerçekleşen kapanış kokteyli</i> ► http://www.turkyunank.org/

EUROPEAN CULTURAL CORRIDOR: CORLU-SAKAR AVRUPA KÜLTÜR KORİDORU: ÇORLU-SAKAR	
► GRANT BENEFICIARY - HİBE FAYDALANICI KURUM	Balkan Turks Association - <i>Balkan Türkleri Derneği</i>
► PARTNERS - ORTAKLARI	Chitalishte “St.St. Kiril and Methodius”, town of Topolovgrad (Bulgaria), Association for Culture and Support of Tokatlıars, town of Çorlu (Turkey) <i>Chitalishte “St.Kiril and Methodius”, Topolovgrad, Bulgaristan</i> <i>Tokatlılar Kültür ve Dayanışma Derneği, Çorlu, Türkiye</i>
► PROJECT PERIOD - PROJE SÜRESİ	12 Month - Ay
► BUDGET - BÜTÇE	93.755,81 €
► PROJECT CITIES - PROJENİN UYGULANDIĞI KENTLER (EU & Turkey / AB ve Türkiye)	Tekirdağ, Topolovgrad
► PROJECT OUTCOMES - ELDE EDİLEN SONUÇLAR	■ Launch of the cultural forum called “Unlimited Culture Approach” - <i>“Sınır Tanımayan Kültür Girişimi” isimli kültür forumunun açılışı,</i>
	■ ‘Sakar-Çorlu European Culture Corridor’, a transnational culture and art network, established - <i>‘Sakar-Çorlu Avrupa Kültür Koridoru’ adıyla kurulan Uluslararası kültür ve sanat ağı,</i>
	■ Official website - <i>Resmî internet sitesi,</i>
	■ “Unity in Diversity Concert” of Topolovgrad Avroleva male vocal performers and folklore group of Çorlu Municipality - <i>Topolovgrad Avroleva Vokal erkek grubu ve Çorlu Belediyesi Folklor Ekibi'nin katılımı ile “Çeşitlilik İçinde Birlikte” konseri,</i>
	■ Turkish Art Days organised in Topolovgrad, Bulgaria; Bulgarian Art Days organised in Çorlu, Turkey - <i>Bulgaristan Topolovgrad'da düzenlenen Türk Sanatı Günleri; Türkiye, Çorlu'da düzenlenen Bulgar Sanatı Günleri,</i>
► PROJECT WEBSITE - PROJE WEBSİTESİ	► Europe Day official celebration in Çorlu – <i>Avrupa Günü için Çorlu'da resmi kutlama,</i> ► “In Europe with My New Friends” book published – <i>“In Europe with My New Friends” adlı bir kitap.</i> ► www.kulturkoridoru.com ► www.corlubalkanturkleri.com

ANATOLIA EUROPE MYTHOLOGICAL-HISTORICAL CONNECTION: CASTRO & ANTANDROS
ANADOLU AVRUPA, TARİHİ VE MİTOLOJİK BAĞ LANTİSİ: CASTRO & ANTANDROS

► GRANT BENEFICIARY - HİBE FAYDALANICI KURUM	Association of Saving, Protecting and Perpetuating Altnoluk Ancient Antandros City <i>Altnoluk Tarihi Antandros Şehrini Kurtarma, Koruma ve Yaşatma Derneği</i>
► PARTNERS - ORTAKLARI	Pro Loco Castro (Italy) - <i>Castro Derneği (İtalya)</i>
► PROJECT PERIOD - PROJE SÜRESİ	12 Month - Ay
► BUDGET - BÜTÇE	104.292,90 €
► PROJECT CITIES - PROJENİN UYGULANDIĞI KENTLER (EU & Turkey / AB ve Türkiye)	Balkesir, Brindisi, İzmir, Lecce, Rome, Taranto
► PROJECT OUTCOMES - ELDE EDİLEN SONUÇLAR	<div><div>■ Study visit to Turkey by the Italian group - <i>İtalyan grubun Türkiye'ye çalışma ziyareti.</i></div><div>■ Awareness raising seminars in Turkey and Italy, three-day visits to relevant historical places and exhibitions - <i>Çalışma ziyareti kapsamında Türkiye'de ve İtalya'da düzenlenen seminerler, ilgili tarihi yerlere 3'er günlük ziyaret ve sergiler,</i></div><div>■ Project booklet and website in three different languages (English, Italian and Turkish) - <i>3 farklı dilde (İngilizce, İtalyanca ve Türkçe) proje kitapçığı ve websitesi.</i></div><div>■ Study visit of Turkish group to Italy - <i>Türk grubun İtalya'ya çalışma ziyareti,</i></div></div>
► PROJECT WEBSITE - PROJE WEBSİTESİ	► http://www.antandros.org/

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

► GRANT BENEFICIARY - HİBE FAYDALANICI KURUM	Friends of Cultural Heritage (FOCUH) - <i>Kültürel Mirasın Dostları Derneği</i>
► PARTNERS - ORTAKLARI	World Association for the Protection of the Tangible and Intangible Cultural Heritage in Times of Armed Conflict (WATCH) , Rome, Italy
► PROJECT PERIOD - PROJE SÜRESİ	12 Month - Ay
► BUDGET - BÜTÇE	138.928,40 €
► PROJECT CITIES - PROJENİN UYGULANDIĞI KENTLER (EU & Turkey / AB ve Türkiye)	Kocaeli, Rome
► PROJECT OUTCOMES - ELDE EDİLEN SONUÇLAR	<div><div>■ 5 days training for 5 Italian experts, at Faculty of Fine Arts in Kocaeli University - <i>Kocaeli Üniversitesi Güzel Sanatlar Fakültesi'nde 5 İtalyan uzmana yönelik 5 gün sürecek bir çalışma ziyareti,</i></div><div>■ 7 days training for 7 Turkish experts by "Interdepartmental Centre of Applied Science for Cultural Heritage Conservation" at Rome - <i>Türkiye'den 7 kişilik bir uzman ekibinin Roma'da bulunan Interdepartmental Centre of Applied Science for Cultural Heritage Conservation (Kültürel Mirasın Korunması Uygulamalı Bilimler Bölümlerarası Merkezi) tarafından misafiri edileceği 7 günlük çalışma ziyareti,</i></div><div>■ 3 days International Conference in Kocaeli University - <i>Kocaeli Üniversitesi'nde 3 günlük Uluslararası Konferans,</i></div><div>■ Project meetings in Italy and Turkey - <i>İtalya ve Türkiye'de gerçekleştirilen proje toplantıları,</i></div><div>■ Official website - <i>Resmî internet sitesi</i></div></div>
► PROJECT WEBSITE - PROJE WEBSİTESİ	► http://www.kumid.eu/euproject2.html

E-INFO ABOUT CULTURE IN KELKIT KÜLTÜRÜ HAKKINDA E-BİLGİ

► GRANT BENEFICIARY - HİBE FAYDALANICI KURUM	Niksar Culture and Traditions Revitalisations Association <i>Niksar Kültür ve Geleneklerini Yaşatma Derneği</i>
► PARTNERS - ORTAKLARI	Föreningen Österlens Folkhögskola (Sweden)
► PROJECT PERIOD - PROJE SÜRESİ	15 Month - Ay
► BUDGET - BÜTÇE	109.214,90 €
► PROJECT CITIES - PROJENİN UYGULANDIĞI KENTLER (EU & Turkey / AB ve Türkiye)	Gümüşhane, Erzincan, Giresun, Sivas, Tokat, Tomelilla
► PROJECT OUTCOMES - ELDE EDİLEN SONUÇLAR	<div><div>■ INFOKELKIT Portal which will show cuisine culture, civil architecture, music, clothing culture, traditions, folklore, crafts, archaeological information and sights of Kelkit basin - <i>Kelkit havzasının mutfak kültürü, sivil mimarisi, müziği, giyim kültürü, gelenekleri, halk oyunları, el sanatları, tarih öncesi döneme ait bilgileri, arkeolojik bilgileri, gezilip görülmesi gereken yerleri ve gelecekte bölgede düzenlenecek her türlü faaliyeti içeren INFOKELKIT olarak adlandırılan bir bilgi portalı,</i></div><div>■ A workshop and evaluation seminar in Sweden - <i>İsveç'te gerçekleştirilen birer günlük çalıştay ve değerlendirme semineri,</i></div><div>■ CULTNET Meetings both in Turkey and Sweden - <i>Türkiye ve İsveç'te CULTNET Toplantıları,</i></div><div>■ Niksar Final Conference with 100 participants - <i>100 kişilik katılımıla gerçekleşen Niksar Final Konferansı</i></div></div>
► PROJECT WEBSITE - PROJE WEBSİTESİ	► http://kelkitinfo.org/

TURKISH TRADITIONAL PERFORMING ARTS CULTURAL CENTER TÜRK GELENEKSEL SAHNE SANATLARI KÜLTÜR MERKEZİ

► GRANT BENEFICIARY - HİBE FAYDALANICI KURUM	Centre de Recherches Theatrales Saint Blaise
► PARTNERS - ORTAKLARI	Ortahisar Culture Museum - <i>Ortahisar Kültür Müzesi</i>
► PROJECT PERIOD - PROJE SÜRESİ	12 Month - Ay
► BUDGET - BÜTÇE	136.936,59 €
► PROJECT CITIES - PROJENİN UYGULANDIĞI KENTLER (EU & Turkey / AB ve Türkiye)	TURKEY, Cappadocia, Ortahisar / FRANCE, Paris <i>TÜRKİYE, Kapadokya, Ortahisar / FRANSA, Paris</i>
► PROJECT OUTCOMES - ELDE EDİLEN SONUÇLAR	<div><div>■ French and Turkish Theatre Group chosen from Ankara University and Sakarya University and French Turkish Theatre Group's rehearsal in Paris - <i>Ankara Üniversitesi ve Sakarya Üniversitesi öğrencilerinden seçilen Fransız Türk Tiyatro Ekibi ve Fransız Türk Tiyatro Ekibi Paris Provaları</i></div><div>■ 21 public meetings on traditional arts, games, and weddings attended by a total of 124 local people - <i>Yöre halkı ile bir araya gelinen, geleneksel sanatlar, oyunlar, eski düğün gelenekleri üzerine uzun sohbetler edilen toplamda 124 kişiye ulaşılan 21 adet Halk Toplantısı,</i></div><div>■ Short Movie Show at International Solidarity Week in France, attended by 47 audience - <i>Fransa'da düzenlenen Uluslararası Birliklilik Haftası'nda 47 kişinin katılımıyla gerçekleştirilen kısa film gösterisi,</i></div><div>■ 37 volunteered to support the Festival through Nevşehir Office of the Ministry of Youth and Sport and Ortahisar Woman Organisation - <i>Nevşehir Spor ve Gençlik Bakanlığı ofisi ve Ortahisar Kadın Örgütü yardımıyla Festival boyu yardımcı olan 37 gönüllü.</i></div><div>■ "Traditional Children's Plays" workshop and " Traditional Wedding Preparations" workshop to share old customs with new generation - <i>Eski gelenek ve görenekleri canlandırmak ve gelecek kuşaklara aktarmak amacıyla gerçekleştirilen "Geleneksel Çocuk Oyunları" Atölyesi ve "Geleneksel Düğün Hazırlıkları" Atölyesi,</i></div><div>■ Friendship Protocol signed between Ortahisar and Uçhisar Municipalities and Paris20th District Municipality - <i>Ortahisar ve Uçhisar Belediyeleri - Paris 20. Bölge Belediyesi arasında imzalanan Dostluk Protokolü</i></div><div>■ Cappadocia Nights Festival with dance, music, theatrical representations, sira night and performing arts with participation of 1178 participants and 112 artists- <i>Dans, müzik, tiyatral sunum, sıra gecesı, geleneksel sahne sanatları gösterileri eşliğinde 1178 katılımcı ve 112 sanatçının katılımıyla gerçekleştirilen "Kapadokya Geceleri" Festivali,</i></div><div>■ Competitions on popular dans, music and food - <i>Proje konusunda farkındalığı artırmak için popüler dans, müzik ve yemek alanında düzenlenen yarışma,</i></div><div>■ A book published as a testimony of 152 participants of the Project - <i>Proje de yer alan 152 katılımcının tankıkkarımı bir arada toparlayan "Tanıklık Çalışması" olarak yayınlanan bir kitap</i></div></div>
► PROJECT WEBSITE - PROJE WEBSİTESİ	► http://www.gtsmerkezi.com/

IF I WERE IN YOUR SHOES SENİN YERİNDE OLSAYDIM

► GRANT BENEFICIARY - HİBE FAYDALANICI KURUM	Niüfer Municipality Sports Club - <i>Niüfer Belediye Spor Kulübü Derneği</i>
► PARTNERS - ORTAKLARI	Akragas Folk Dance Group, Italy Asociacija Vingiečiai, Lithuania Kayı Boyu Halk Dansları ve Gençlik Spor Kulübü Derneği, Turkey
► PROJECT PERIOD - PROJE SÜRESİ	13 Month - Ay
► BUDGET - BÜTÇE	149.336,13 €
► PROJECT CITIES - PROJENİN UYGULANDIĞI KENTLER (EU & Turkey / AB ve Türkiye)	Agrigento, Bursa,Vilnius
► PROJECT OUTCOMES - ELDE EDİLEN SONUÇLAR	<div><div>■ "EU Projects and Implementations" seminar participated by over 300 folk dance trainers - <i>300'ün üzerinde halk oyunları eğitmeninin katılım gösterdiği "AB Projeleri ve Uygulamalar" konulu bir seminer,</i></div><div>■ Turkish Folk Dances training to 100 participants in Bursa, attended by over 1000 audiences - <i>Bursa'da düzenlenen yaklaşık 1000 kişinin izlediği 100 kişilik Türk Halk Dansları eğitimi,</i></div><div>■ Lithuanian Folk Dances training in Lithuania attended by over 500 audiences - <i>Litvanya'da düzenlenen yaklaşık 500 kişinin izlediği Litvanya Halk Dansları eğitimi,</i></div><div>■ Italian Folk Dances training to approximately 50 participants - <i>Yaklaşık 50 kişinin katıldığı Sicilya'da düzenlenen İtalyan Halk Dansları eğitimi</i></div><div>■ Stories on folk dances, "Asuk Masuk" Dances, study visits to successful schools and sister family implementations to get to know cultures of other countries - <i>Halk danslarını konu alan hikayeler, "Aşuk Masuk" Dansları, başarılı olan okullara çalışma ziyaretleri ve diğer ülkelerin kütüphelerini tanımak için kardeş aile uygulaması.</i></div></div>
► PROJECT WEBSITE - PROJE WEBSİTESİ	

FOLK MUSIC BRIDGES TURKEY AND EUROPE HALK MÜZİĞİ TÜRKİYE VE AVRUPA ARASINDA KÖPRÜ KURUYOR

► GRANT BENEFICIARY - HİBE FAYDALANICI KURUM	Kayseri Aşık Meydanı Culture and Arts Foundation - <i>Kayseri Aşık Meydanı Kültür ve Sanat Vakfı</i>
► PARTNERS - ORTAKLARI	Centre Culturel Anatolie, Paris-France Association de la Seine au Bosphore Conservatorio superior de Musica Malaga, Malaga-Spain Kayseri İzcilik Gençlik ve Spor Derneği, Kayseri-Turkey Kayseri Atı Okuluk Gençlik ve Spor Derneği, Kayseri Turkey Gomurgen Kasabası Mensupları Yardımlasma ve Dayanısma Derneği, Kayseri-Turkey
► PROJECT PERIOD - PROJE SÜRESİ	12 Month - Ay
► BUDGET - BÜTÇE	109.619,90 €
► PROJECT CITIES - PROJENİN UYGULANDIĞI KENTLER (EU & Turkey / AB ve Türkiye)	Kayseri, Paris
► PROJECT OUTCOMES - ELDE EDİLEN SONUÇLAR	■ Meeting on Establishing Communication Network - <i>İletişim Ağı Oluşturma Toplantısı</i> , 3 short film contests on "Aşık Tradition in Turkey, Folk Music of France and Spain" covering Turkey, France and Spain - <i>Türkiye, Fransa ve İspanya'da altı ay sürecek olan "Türkiye'deki Aşık Gelenegi", "Fransa'da Halk Müziği" ve "İspanya'da Halk Müziği" konulu üç kısa film yarışması</i> , ■ Painting contest on "Aşık Tradition" - <i>"Aşık Gelenegi" konulu resim yarışması</i> , ■ International Folk Music and Baglama Festival and French Folk Dance Workshop in Kayseri for 3 days - <i>Kayseri'de 3 gün süren Uluslararası Halk Müziği Festivali, Bağlama Festivali ve Fransız Halk Dansı Çalıştayı</i> , ■ Turkish Folk Music Concert Days in Paris - <i>Paris'te Türk Halk Müziği (Aşık) Konseri Günleri</i> , ■ Publications, press meetings, opening ceremonies, brochures on Aşık poems - <i>Aşık şiirleri üzerine yayınlar, basın toplantıları, açılış törenleri, broşürler</i> .
► PROJECT WEBSITE - PROJE WEBSİTESİ	

FOLKLORE AS A MEANS OF DIALOGUE DİYALOG İÇİN HALK BİLİMİ

► GRANT BENEFICIARY - HİBE FAYDALANICI KURUM	METU Alumni Association - <i>ODTÜ Mezunları Derneği</i>
► PARTNERS - ORTAKLARI	Open Society Club, Ruse/Bulgaria
► PROJECT PERIOD - PROJE SÜRESİ	18 Month - Ay
► BUDGET - BÜTÇE	155.599,50 €
► PROJECT CITIES - PROJENİN UYGULANDIĞI KENTLER (EU & Turkey / AB ve Türkiye)	Ankara, Ruse
► PROJECT OUTCOMES - ELDE EDİLEN SONUÇLAR	■ Launch of project to target audience - <i>Projenin hedef kitleye duyurulması için bir açılış toplantısı</i> , ■ 3 days conference on Balkan Folk Dance with 10 speakers - <i>Ankara'da 10 konuşmacının yer aldığı 3 gün süren Balkan Folklorü üzerine konferans</i> , ■ An exhibition of hand crafts, traditional costumes and musical instruments - <i>Konferans süresince el sanatları, geleneksel kostümler ve müzik enstrümanları sergisi</i> , ■ Three 2 days workshops on folk music, instruments and dances - <i>2 gün süren halk müziği, halk dansı ve halk müziği enstrümanları başlıkları altında 3 adet çalıştay</i> , ■ Workshop on folk music and instruments - <i>Halk müziği ve çalgıları üzerine atölye çalışması</i> , ■ Neighbour Dances and Melodies performance by Turkish Folklore Community of METU in collaboration with Folk Dances Community of Angel Kanchev Ruschuk University - <i>Orta Doğu Teknik Üniversitesi Türk Halk Bilimi Topluluğu'nun ve Angel Kanchev Ruschuk Üniversitesi Halk Dansları Topluluğu'nun bir arada çalışarak ortaya koyduğu Komşu Danslar ve Ezgiler gösterisi</i> , ■ 2 days conference on folklore of the Balkans and performance of Bulgarian folk dancer students at the end of the conference in Ruse, Bulgaria - <i>Bulgaristan'ın Ruse şehrinde iki gün süren Balkan folklorü üzerine bir konferans ve konferans sonunda Bulgar öğrencilerin gösterisi</i> , ■ Site visits to Ivanova (Bulgaria) and Fevziye village (Ankara) - <i>Ivanova (Bulgaristan) ve Fevziye Köyü'ne alan ziyaretleri</i> , ■ Ciber communication platform for sharing folklore related publications - <i>Folklor üzerine yayınların paylaşılacağı bir siber iletişim platformu</i> , ■ Project closing meeting in Ankara - <i>Ankara'da kapanış toplantısı</i> , ■ Project closing concert in Ankara with performances of a Turkish and Bulgarian artist - <i>Bir Türk ve bir Bulgar sanatçının Ankara'daki kapanış toplantısı sonrası konseri</i> .
► PROJECT WEBSITE - PROJE WEBSİTESİ	► http://www.folkloricdialogue.metu.edu.tr/

FROM NATURE TO ART DOĞADAN SANATA

► GRANT BENEFICIARY - HİBE FAYDALANICI KURUM	Female Artists' Association - <i>Femin & Art Kadın Sanatçılar Derneği</i>
► PARTNERS - ORTAKLARI	ATAVUS e. V. / Germany
► PROJECT PERIOD - PROJE SÜRESİ	15 Month - Ay
► BUDGET - BÜTÇE	133.914,32 €
► PROJECT CITIES - PROJENİN UYGULANDIĞI KENTLER (EU & Turkey / AB ve Türkiye)	Trabzon, Essen
► PROJECT OUTCOMES - ELDE EDİLEN SONUÇLAR	■ Study visit of 5 members of Femin & Art association to Essen/Germany to analyse madder plantations. - <i>Femin & Art üyelerinden 5 kişilik bir heyetin Essen / Alimanya'daki kök boya plantasyonlarına inceleme ziyareti</i> , ■ Workshop on madder and painting - <i>Kök boya ve boyama üzerine çalıştay</i> , ■ Madder and painting trainings given by project partners, at historical places in Trabzon - <i>Proje ortaklarıyla Trabzon'un tarihi bölgelerinde kök boya ve boyama eğitimleri</i> , ■ Exhibitions on madder and manner paintings in Essen and Trabzon - <i>Essen ve Trabzon'da kök boya ve ebru resimleri sergileri</i> , ■ A documentary film and booklet including all activities - <i>Tüm faaliyetlere ilişkin dokümanlar bir film ve kitapçık</i> .
► PROJECT WEBSITE - PROJE WEBSİTESİ FAYDALANICI KURUM	► www.dogadansanata.net European Cultural Association - <i>Avrupa Kültür Derneği</i>
► PARTNERS - ORTAKLARI	Altart Foundation for Alternative Arts (Romania)
► PROJECT PERIOD - PROJE SÜRESİ	10 Month - Ay
► BUDGET - BÜTÇE	142.738,68 €
► PROJECT CITIES - PROJENİN UYGULANDIĞI KENTLER (EU & Turkey / AB ve Türkiye)	Sinop
► PROJECT OUTCOMES - ELDE EDİLEN SONUÇLAR	■ 4 panels each participated by 4 experts as speakers - <i>Her birinde 4 uzman konuşmacının yer aldığı 4 panel</i> , ■ Working groups developed for discussions on local situation attended by a total of 100 people from CSOs, local authorities and businessmen - <i>Yerel durumu ortaya koymak için yerel otoriteler, iş adamları ve STK'lardan oluşan 100 kişilik çalışma grupları</i> , ■ Seminars given by Turkish and EU experts - <i>Türkiye ve Avrupa'dan uzmanların verdiği seminerler</i> , ■ 5 workshops conducted by 5 different experts on separate disciplines - <i>Farklı disiplinlerden beş farklı uzmanın yönetimi altında beş çalıştay</i> , ■ An exhibition to promote Project activities and raise awareness in Sinop - <i>Yapılan faaliyetleri sergilemek ve Sinop'ta farkındalığı artırmak üzere bir sergi</i> .
► PROJECT WEBSITE - PROJE WEBSİTESİ	► http://gelecegebirikirmek.europist.net/ ► http://collectingthefuture.europist.net/ ► http://artcitizens.net/

TOBACCO ADVENTURE: FRANCE TO TURKEY, REJI TO TEKEL TÜTÜN MACERASI FRANSA'DAN TÜRKİYE'YE REJİDEN TEKEL'E

► GRANT BENEFICIARY - HİBE FAYDALANICI KURUM	K2 Contemporary Art Center - <i>K2 Çağdaş Sanat Derneği</i>
► PARTNERS - ORTAKLARI	Quartier Rouge (France)
► PROJECT PERIOD - PROJE SÜRESİ	14 Month - Ay
► BUDGET - BÜTÇE	120.963,22 €
► PROJECT CITIES - PROJENİN UYGULANDIĞI KENTLER (EU & Turkey / AB ve Türkiye)	Felletin, İzmir
► PROJECT OUTCOMES - ELDE EDİLEN SONUÇLAR	■ 5 days Study visits to İstanbul, 3 days to Ankara and 10 days to Felletin/France - <i>İstanbul'a 5 gün ve Ankara'ya 3 gün düzenlenecek yurtiçi; Fransa Felletin'e düzenlenecek 10 günlük yurtdışı çalışma ziyaretleri</i> , ■ Documentary Film - <i>Belgesel filmi çekimi</i> , ■ Documentary Film Premieres in France and Turkey followed by photography exhibition - <i>Çekilen belgeselin Fransa'da ve Türkiye'de galaları ve fotoğraf sergisi</i> .
► PROJECT WEBSITE - PROJE WEBSİTESİ	► www.k2org.com

NEMRUT IN THE WORLD, WORLD IN NEMRUT DÜNYA'DA NEMRUT, NEMRUT'TA HAYAT			
►	GRANT BENEFICIARY - HİBE FAYDALANICI KURUM	RC Adıyaman Nemrut Association - <i>Adıyaman Nemrut Rotary Derneği</i>	
►	PARTNERS - ORTAKLARI	The Turkish Compass to Europe Association RC Santa Severina Association (District 2100 – Italy)	
►	PROJECT PERIOD - PROJE SÜRESİ	13 Month - Ay	
►	BUDGET - BÜTÇE	130.112,00 €	
►	PROJECT CITIES - PROJENİN UYGULANDIĞI KENTLER (EU & Turkey / AB ve Türkiye)	Adıyaman, Budapest, Crotone, Gaziantep	
►	PROJECT OUTCOMES - ELDE EDİLEN SONUÇLAR	■	Opening Ceremony participated by 65 people – 65 kişinin katıldığı Açılış Seremonisi,
		■	Concert on the top of Mount Nemrut participated by 125 people – <i>125 kişinin katıldığı Nemrut Dağı'nda Konser,</i>
		■	Gastronomy workshop to mutually promote Italian and Turkish cuisines, participated by 30 students and a gastronomy event with 489 participants. - <i>İtalyan ve Türk mutfağını karşılıklı olarak iki topluma da tanıtmak amacıyla düzenlenen yaklaşık 30 öğrencinin katıldığı yemek sanatı çalıştay ve 489 kişinin katılım gösterdiği yemek sanatı etkinliği.</i>
		■	A music workshop in Adıyaman participated by 42 students from Adıyaman University State Conservatory - <i>Adıyaman'da gerçekleştirilen Adıyaman Üniversitesi Devlet Konservatuarı'ndan 42 öğrencinin katıldığı müzik çalıştay,</i>
		■	Workshop an performance on Etical Dance conducted by European's famous modern dance artist Lora Juodkaite attended by 224 audience - <i>Avrupa'nın ünlü modern dans sanatçılarından Lora Juodkaite tarafından yürütülen 224 seyircinin izlediği etnik dans konulu bir çalıştay ve etnik dans performansı,</i>
►	PROJECT OUTCOMES - ELDE EDİLEN SONUÇLAR	■	Photography competition on "Nemrut in the World" - <i>"Dünya'da Nemrut" konulu fotoğraf yarışması</i>
		■	Gastronomy workshop and performance in Italy with 45 participants. - <i>45 kişinin katılım gösterdiği İtalya'da düzenlenen yemek sanatı çalıştay ve yemek sanatı performansı</i>
		■	'Culture of Anatolia and Modern Europe' Panel participated by 91 people and 'EU and Turkey: New Perspectives' panel by 100 people - <i>91 kişilik katılımla gerçekleşen 'Anadolu Kültürü ve Modern Avrupa' Paneli ve yaklaşık 100 kişinin katılımıyla gerçekleştirilen Avrupa Birliği ve Türkiye: Yeni Perspektifler' Paneli,</i>
		■	'Building Communication' Seminar in Budapest participated by 20 audience - <i>Budapeşte'de 20 kişilik katılımla gerçekleştirilen İletişim Kurma Semineri.</i>
		►	http://www.nemrutdagi.org/nemrut/

REREADING ARCHITECTURE AS CULTURAL TRANSFORMATION
MİMARLIĞI KÜLTÜREL BİR DÖNÜŞÜM OLARAK YENİDEN DEĞERLENDİRMEK

►	GRANT BENEFICIARY - HİBE FAYDALANICI KURUM	Turkish Association of Architects in Private Practice (TAAP) <i>Türk Serbest Mimarlar Derneği (TSMD)</i>	
►	PARTNERS - ORTAKLARI	German Association of Architects BDA, Germany – <i>Alman Mimarlar Derneği, Almanya</i> Amsterdam Center for Architecture (ARCAM), Netherlands – <i>Amsterdam Mimarlık Merkezi, Hollanda</i>	
►	PROJECT PERIOD - PROJE SÜRESİ	15 Month - Ay	
►	BUDGET - BÜTÇE	166.066,14 €	
►	PROJECT CITIES - PROJENİN UYGULANDIĞI KENTLER (EU & Turkey / AB ve Türkiye)	Ankara, Berlin	
►	PROJECT OUTCOMES - ELDE EDİLEN SONUÇLAR	■	2 photography workshops participated by architecture and photography students - <i>Fotografçılık ve mimarlık öğrencilerinin katıldığı 2 fotoğrafçılık çalıştay,</i>
		■	"Ankara City Model" developed and exhibited in various locations - <i>"Ankara Maket'i" geliştirilerek farklı mekanlarda sergilendi</i>
		■	Photography Exhibition of archives of first constructions in Ankara in 1920s and a briefing conference - <i>Ankara'nın 1920lerde inşa edilen ana hatlarıyla ilgili tüm arşivlerden toplanan fotoğrafları içeren sergisi ve konferans,</i>
		■	Official website - <i>Resmî internet sitesi,</i>
		■	A conference in Germany with participation of Turkish, German and Dutch audience followed by an exhibition. - <i>Türk, Alman ve Hollandalı katılımcılar ile Almanya'da bir konferans ve sergi açılışı,</i>
►	PROJECT OUTCOMES - ELDE EDİLEN SONUÇLAR	■	A book which includes chosen photos of exhibition and comments of jury. - <i>Sergi için seçilen fotoğrafların ve jüri yorumlarının yer aldığı kitap,</i>
		■	Press Conference - <i>Basın Toplantısı,</i>
		■	A meeting participated by experts and advisory board members of Architecture Museum and Culture Centre - <i>Mimarlık Müzesi ve Kültür Merkezi için uzmanlar ve danışmanlar kurulu ile toplantı.</i>
		►	http://www.react.org.tr/tr/
		►	http://www.tsmd.org.tr/

İZMİR ART AND CULTURE PROJECT İZMİR SANAT VE KÜLTÜR PROJESİ

►	GRANT BENEFICIARY - HİBE FAYDALANICI KURUM	İzmir Development of Culture and Art Association <i>İzmir Kültür ve Sanatı Geliştirme Derneği</i>	
►	PARTNERS - ORTAKLARI	Pro Xpert Association, Romania Women Lyceum of Drama Greece	
►	PROJECT PERIOD - PROJE SÜRESİ	14 Month - Ay	
►	BUDGET - BÜTÇE	148.285,95 €	
►	PROJECT CITIES - PROJENİN UYGULANDIĞI KENTLER (EU & Turkey / AB ve Türkiye)	İzmir, Drama, Râmnicu, Vâlcea	
►	PROJECT OUTCOMES - ELDE EDİLEN SONUÇLAR	■	Opening meeting - <i>Açılış toplantısı,</i>
		■	Story Book Workshop with participation of 11 writers from Romania, Greece and Turkey - <i>Romen, Yunan ve Türk yazarlardan oluşan 11 kişilik katılımla gerçekleştirilen Hikaye Kitabı Çalıştay,</i>
		■	Street Arts Workshop on painting, music and puppet arts of Izmir with participation of 6 Greek and 6 Turkish street artists - <i>Altısı Yunanistan ve altısı da Türkiye'den olmak üzere on iki sokak sanatçısının İzmir'deki resim, müzik ve kukla sanatı alanlarında Sokak Sanatları Çalıştay,</i>
		■	3000 brochures in Romanian, Turkish and Greek languages - <i>Romence, Türkçe ve Yunanca 3000 adet broşür,</i>
		■	Workshops by three mime artists in Izmir and Romania - <i>Biri İzmir'de diğeri Romanya'da üçer pandomim sanatçısının gerçekleştirdiği atölye çalışmaları,</i>
►	PROJECT OUTCOMES - ELDE EDİLEN SONUÇLAR	■	"International Culture and Art Festival" lasted for seven days - <i>Yedi gün süren " Uluslararası Kültür ve Sanat Festivali"</i>
		►	http://www.izmirkulturesanatanatprojesi.org/TR/

TOGETHER DIFFERENT COLORS PROJECT FARKLI RENKLER BİR ARADA

►	GRANT BENEFICIARY - HİBE FAYDALANICI KURUM	KACED Association - <i>KAÇED Derneği</i>	
►	PARTNERS - ORTAKLARI	FUSJC-Fundació Societat I Cultura-Spain	
►	PROJECT PERIOD - PROJE SÜRESİ	12 Month - Ay	
►	BUDGET - BÜTÇE	161.766,92 €	
►	PROJECT CITIES - PROJENİN UYGULANDIĞI KENTLER (EU & Turkey / AB ve Türkiye)	Artvin, Bayburt, Catalonia, Giresun, Gümüşhane, Rize, Trabzon	
►	PROJECT OUTCOMES - ELDE EDİLEN SONUÇLAR	■	International Folk Music and Dance Workshop participated by 12 Spanish and 40 Turkish audience - <i>İspanya'dan 12 kişi ve Türkiye'den 40 kişinin katılımıyla Uluslararası halk müziği ve dansı çalıştay,</i>
		■	2 days International Culture, Art and Environment Festival in Calatonia - Spain and Ayder Plate in Rize-Turkey - <i>Rize'nin Ayder Yaylası'nda ve İspanya'nın Katalonya bölgesinde her biri ikişer günlük gerçekleştirilen Uluslararası Kültür, Sanat ve Çevre Festivali,</i>
		■	2 contests of knowledge, in Turkey and Spain - <i>Biri Türkiye'de diğeri İspanya'da olmak üzere 2 bilgi yarışması,</i>
		■	"Common Future and European Citizenship Through Culture and Art" Training Seminar participated by 25 people - <i>25 kişinin katılım gösterdiği 'Kültür ve Sanat Kanalıyla Ortak Gelecek ve Avrupa Yurttaşlığı' başlıklı eğitim semineri.</i>
		■	Project Brochure, 2.000 copies (2 separate brochures, Turkish and Spanish), Project Poster, 1.250 copies (2 separate brochures, Turkish and Spanish), Block notes, 500 pieces, Pens, 1000 pieces - <i>200 adet Türkçe ve İspanyolca broşür, 1250 adet Türkçe ve İspanyolca proje posteri, 500 adet not defteri, 100 adet kalem</i>
►	PROJECT OUTCOMES - ELDE EDİLEN SONUÇLAR	■	2 press conferences; one in Turkey and one in Spain, each participated by over 25 journalists – <i>Türkiye ve İspanya'da gerçekleştirilen, 25 kişinin katılım gösterdiği, yerel kanallar ve haber bültenlerinde yayınlanan 2 gın basın toplantısı</i>
		►	http://www.kaced.org/

PROMOTION OF GAP AND IMPROVING MARKETING OF THE TRADITIONAL PRODUCTS IN HAZAR BASIN

HAZAR GÖLÜ HAVZASINDA İYİ TARIM UYGULAMALARININ TEŞVİKİ VE GELENEKSEL ÜRÜNLERİN PAZARLAMASININ GELİŞTİRİLMESİ

►	GRANT BENEFICIARY - HİBE FAYDALANICI KURUM	Anatolian Nature and Culture Conservation Cooperative <i>S.S. Anadolu Doğa ve Kültür Koruma Ekolojik Ziraat Üretim Pazarlama ve İşletme Kooperatifi</i>
►	PARTNERS - ORTAKLARI	Stichting Louis Bolk Instituut University Of Stuttgart – <i>Stuttgart Üniversitesi</i> Elazığ Hazar Lake Conservation and Development Association - <i>Elazığ Hazar Gölü Koruma ve Geliştirme Derneği</i>
►	PROJECT PERIOD - PROJE SÜRESİ	Lige Plus Foundation - <i>Hayata Artı Vakfı</i>
►	BUDGET - BÜTÇE	12 Month - Ay 131.556,82 €
►	PROJECT CITIES - PROJENİN UYGULANDIĞI KENTLER (EU & Turkey / AB ve Türkiye)	Elazığ (Eastern Anatolian Region) / Turkey, Amsterdam, Zwolle / Netherlands <i>Elazığ (Türkiye Doğu Anadolu Bölgesi), Amsterdam, Zwolle / Hollanda</i>
►	PROJECT OUTCOMES - ELDE EDİLEN SONUÇLAR	■ Kick off meeting attended by 30 participants - <i>30 kişinin katılımıyla gerçekleştirilen açılış toplantısı,</i> ■ 2 trainings for 2 days, on sustainable production methods (especially good agricultural practices), for 44 selected farmers from 4 villages - <i>4 köyden belirlenen 44 çiftçiye verilen sürdürülebilir üretim yöntemleri (özellikle iyi tarım uygulamaları) konusunda ikşer günlük iki eğitim,</i> ■ Pilot implementation, on good agricultural practices for traditional products, with 4 leader farmers (implementations on sustainability, chemicals, fertiliser, etc.) - <i>4 lider çiftçiyle gerçekleştirilen Geleneksel ürünler için iyi tarım uygulamaları konusunda pilot uygulamalar (sürdürülebilir su kullanımı, kimyasallar ve gübre... vb.),</i>
		■ A meeting for instruction of local stakeholders with 41 participants - <i>Yerelpaydaşların bilgilendirildiği 41 kişilik katılımla gerçekleştirilen toplantı,</i> ■ Visual and printed informative materials on good agricultural practices and distribution of these materials to farmers. (1000 brochures, 1000 booklets and 350 bags) - <i>İyi tarım uygulamaları hakkında hazırlanan görsel ve basılı bilgilendirici materyaller ve bu materyallerin çiftçilerle paylaşımı (1000 adet broşür, 1000 adet kitapçık, 350 adet çanta)</i>
►	PROJECT OUTCOMES - ELDE EDİLEN SONUÇLAR	■ Study visits to field for sharing outputs of pilot implementations - <i>Pilot uygulamaların sonuçlarını paylaşmak amacıyla düzenlenen bölgeye inceleme gezileri,</i>
		■ Study visit of 10 members of local committee to the Netherlands - <i>10 kişilik yerel heyetin Hollanda'ya çalışma ziyareti,</i>
►	PROJECT OUTCOMES - ELDE EDİLEN SONUÇLAR	■ Action plan which is designed and implemented as a result of analyses on right production and distribution channels, marketing standards and efficiency of production units - <i>Üretim ve pazarlama kanallarının, standartların ve yapılarının tanımlanması kapsamında doğru üretim ve dağıtım yöntemleri, pazarlama standartları, üretim birimlerinin verimliliği hakkında analizler ışığında oluşturulup uygulanan eylem planı,</i>
►	PROJECT WEBSITE - PROJE WEBSİTESİ	► www.anadoku.org.tr

FISHERIES: IMPLEMENTING SUSTAINABLE NETWORKS BETWEEN TURKEY AND ITALY

BALIKÇILIK: TÜRKİYE VE İTALYA ARASINDA SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİR AĞLAR KURMA

►	GRANT BENEFICIARY - HİBE FAYDALANICI KURUM	Ricerca E Cooperazione
►	PARTNERS - ORTAKLARI	Fisheries Association – <i>Su Ürünleri Derneği</i>
►	PROJECT PERIOD - PROJE SÜRESİ	12 Month - Ay
►	BUDGET - BÜTÇE	171.975,60 €
►	PROJECT CITIES - PROJENİN UYGULANDIĞI KENTLER (EU & Turkey / AB ve Türkiye)	İzmir / Turkey; Rome/Italy <i>İzmir / Türkiye; Roma/İtalya</i>
►	PROJECT OUTCOMES - ELDE EDİLEN SONUÇLAR	■ Trainings on processing, fishing and applications - <i>İşleme teknolojisi, avlama teknolojisi ve uygulamaları eğitimleri,</i>
		■ Analysis of local production and marketing applications against EU standards - <i>Yerel üretim ve pazarlama uygulamalarının AB standartlarına uygunluk analizi,</i>
►	PROJECT OUTCOMES - ELDE EDİLEN SONUÇLAR	■ Training and on the job support for fishermen in Seferihisar - <i>Seferihisar'daki balıkçılara iş başında eğitim ve destek,</i>
		■ Study visits to Italy and to Turkey - <i>İtalya ve Türkiye'de gerçekleşen çalışma ziyaretleri,</i>
►	PROJECT OUTCOMES - ELDE EDİLEN SONUÇLAR	■ Branding work on quality standards on all production stages, including a logo for Seferihisar Fish Üretim, dağıtım ve pazarlama süreçlerine dair kalite standartlarını içerdigini gösteren marka/logo çalışması,
		■ An international conference on "Sustainable Sea Products" - <i>Sürdürülebilir Deniz Ürünleri konusunda uluslararası bir konferans,</i>
►	PROJECT WEBSITE - PROJE WEBSİTESİ	■ Refurbishment of Seferihisar Fish Market - <i>Seferihisar Balık halinin yenileştirme çalışması</i>
►	PROJECT WEBSITE - PROJE WEBSİTESİ	► http://www.ongrc.org

BETTER TRAINING FOR SAFER FOOD DAHA GÜVENLİ GIDA İÇİN DAHA İYİ EĞİTİM

►	GRANT BENEFICIARY - HİBE FAYDALANICI KURUM	Eskişehir Chamber of Industry - <i>Eskişehir Sanayi Odası</i>
►	PARTNERS - ORTAKLARI	Uludağ University Food Engineering Department - <i>Uludağ Üniversitesi Gıda Mühendisliği Bölümü</i> Eskişehir Commodity Exchange - <i>Eskişehir Ticaret Borsası</i> Institute For Training And Social Research – <i>Eğitim ve Sosyal Araştırma Enstitüsü</i> Association Of Technical Coordination Of Food Industry
►	PROJECT PERIOD - PROJE SÜRESİ	13 Month - Ay
►	BUDGET - BÜTÇE	123.092,32 €
►	PROJECT CITIES - PROJENİN UYGULANDIĞI KENTLER (EU & Turkey / AB ve Türkiye)	Eskişehir, Madrid, Paris
►	PROJECT OUTCOMES - ELDE EDİLEN SONUÇLAR	■ "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 - <i>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"</i>
		■ Study visits to Spain and France - <i>İspanya ve Fransa'ya çalışma ziyaretleri,</i>
►	PROJECT OUTCOMES - ELDE EDİLEN SONUÇLAR	■ Working visits to 10 companies - <i>10 şirkette yerinde çalışmalar,</i>
		■ Trainings on; Hygiene – sanitation (2 days), HACCP (1 day) and food safety and control (1 day) with participation of 31 companies and 60 trainees - <i>31 firma ve 60 kursiyerin katıldığı Hijyen – sanitasyon (2 gün), HACCP (1 gün) ve gıda güvenliği ve kontrolü (1 gün) alanlarında verilen eğitimler,</i>
►	PROJECT OUTCOMES - ELDE EDİLEN SONUÇLAR	■ Project brochure and website which includes useful information about Food Safety and related EU legislations - <i>Gıda güvenliği ve ilgili AB mevzuatına ilişkin yararlı bilgiler sağlayacak bir proje broşürü ve bir internet sayfası</i>
		■ A comprehensive conference with project related and separated panels to raise awareness and dissemination of Project outputs - <i>Proje sonuçlarının dağıtılması ve proje konusunu oluşturan konu ile ilgili farkındalığın artırılması amacıyla farklı panellerden oluşan kapsamlı bir konferans.</i>
►	PROJECT WEBSITE - PROJE WEBSİTESİ	► www.forsaferfood.com ► www.eso.org.tr

ADAPTATION OF MODERN AGRICULTURAL TECHNIQUES IN ARSIN COUNTY TRABZON

MODERN TARIM TEKNİKLERİNİN ARSIN İLÇESİNE UYGULANMASI

►	GRANT BENEFICIARY - HİBE FAYDALANICI KURUM	Arsin Chamber of Agriculture - <i>Arsin Ziraat Odası</i>
►	PARTNERS - ORTAKLARI	Asociacion Profesional Del Kiwi De Galicia
►	PROJECT PERIOD - PROJE SÜRESİ	12 Month - Ay
►	BUDGET - BÜTÇE	158.702,67 €
►	PROJECT CITIES - PROJENİN UYGULANDIĞI KENTLER (EU & Turkey / AB ve Türkiye)	Trabzon/Turkey, Rigo/Spain, Porto/Portugal – <i>Trabzon/Türkiye, Rigo/İspanya, Porto/Portekiz</i>
►	PROJECT OUTCOMES - ELDE EDİLEN SONUÇLAR	■ Theoretical and hands on trainings about modern agricultural technics - <i>Modern tarım teknikleri konusunda teorik ve uygulamalı eğitimler,</i>
		■ Study visit to Spain - <i>İspanya'ya çalışma ziyareti,</i> ■ Sharing of technical information and experiences on kiwifruit production, consumption and marketing methods obtained as a result of study visits - <i>Gerçekleştirilen ziyaret sonucu kiwi yetiştiriciliği, tüketimi ve pazarlama şekilleri hakkında edilen teknik bilgilerin ve deneyimlerin ülkemizdeki kiwi üreticileriyle paylaşımı,</i>
►	PROJECT OUTCOMES - ELDE EDİLEN SONUÇLAR	■ Establishment of sample kiwifruit gardens and greenhouses - <i>Örnek kiwi bahçeleri ve seraların kurulması,</i>
		■ Training seminars on the topics; "Chemicals Effects on Human Health" and "Organic Agriculture and Certification" - <i>"Kimyasallarm İnsan Sağlığı Üzerine Etkileri" ve "Organik Tarım ve Sertifikasyon" konulu eğitim seminerleri,</i>
►	PROJECT OUTCOMES - ELDE EDİLEN SONUÇLAR	■ Training seminars on "Organic Fertilizer and Production Techniques" and "International Marketing of Vegetable and Kiwifruit" - <i>"Organik Gübreler ve Üretim Teknikleri" ve "Sebze ve Kivinin Yerel ve Uluslararası Pazarlanması" konulu eğitim seminerleri,</i>
		■ Study visit of Spanish Project partners to Turkey - <i>İspanya'dan proje ortaklarının Türkiye'ye çalışma ziyareti,</i>
►	PROJECT WEBSITE - PROJE WEBSİTESİ	► http://arsindemodertarim.org/

FFV MARKETING IN THE HEARTH OF MEDITERRANEAN AKDENİZ'İN KALBİNDE FFV (TAZE MEYVE VE SEBZE) PAZARLAMASI	
► GRANT BENEFICIARY - HİBE FAYDALANICI KURUM	Kumluca Municipality - <i>Kumluca Belediye Başkanlığı</i>
► PARTNERS - ORTAKLARI	Club "Sustainable Development Of Civil Society", Bulgaria – <i>Sivil Toplum Sürdürülebilir Kalkınma Kulübü, Bulgaristan</i>
► PROJECT PERIOD - PROJE SÜRESİ	15 Month - Ay
► BUDGET - BÜTÇE	83.941,50 €
► PROJECT CITIES - PROJENİN UYGULANDIĞI KENTLER (EU & Turkey / AB ve Türkiye)	Antalya / Turkey, Sofia / Bulgaria – <i>Antalya / Türkiye, Sofya / Bulgaristan</i>
► PROJECT OUTCOMES - ELDE EDİLEN SONUÇLAR	<div> <div>■</div> <div>A research on compliance and differences of FFV marketing in Turkey and the EU - <i>Türkiye ve AB'nin FFV pazarlamasının uyumunu ve aradaki farklılıkları araştırma</i>, 4 days study visit to Sofia to prepare a roadmap on compliance of Kumluca in line with results achieved through the research - <i>Araştırma sonucu Kumluca'nın uyumu için bryol haritası hazırlamak için Sofya'ya 4 günlük araştırma ziyareti</i>, 2 seminars on "FFV marketing in EU" and "common market institutions and Turkey's agricultural integration to EU" - <i>"Avrupa Birliği'ndeki FFV pazarlaması" ve "ortak pazar kuruluşları ve Türkiye'nin AB'ye tarımsal entegrasyonu" üzerine iki seminer</i>, Trainings for two hours on topics such as "International FFV Marketing", "Marketing Organisations in EU", "Compliance with Common Marketing Organisations of EU" and "Development of Production Companies" - <i>Uluslararası FFV Ticaret</i>", <i>"Avrupa Birliği'ndeki Pazarlama Örgütleri", "Ortak Pazar Örgütleri ile Uyum" ve "Üretici Kuruluşların Gelişimi" konu başlıkları altında ikişer saatlik eğitim</i>.</div> </div>
► PROJECT WEBSITE - PROJE WEBSİTESİ	► www.kumluca-bld.gov.tr

CERTIFIED AGRICULTURE IN FRUITS AND GREENHOUSES MEYVE YETİŞTİRİCİLİĞİNDE VE SERALARDA SERTİFİKALI TARIM	
► GRANT BENEFICIARY - HİBE FAYDALANICI KURUM	Simav Chamber of Commerce and Industry - <i>Simav Ticaret ve Sanayi Odası</i>
► PARTNERS - ORTAKLARI	<i>European Academy For Rural Tourism Hospitality (EARTH), Italy</i> <i>Kırsal Turizm Misafirperverliği için Avrupa Akademisi (EARTH), İtalya</i>
► PROJECT PERIOD - PROJE SÜRESİ	Simav Municipality - <i>Simav Belediyesi</i>
► BUDGET - BÜTÇE	80.944,50 €
► PROJECT CITIES - PROJENİN UYGULANDIĞI KENTLER (EU & Turkey / AB ve Türkiye)	Kütahya / Turkey, Forlì, Mirandola, Cesena, Faenza / Italy <i>Kütahya / Türkiye, Forlì, Mirandola, Cesena, Faenza / İtalya</i>
► PROJECT OUTCOMES - ELDE EDİLEN SONUÇLAR	<div> <div>■</div> <div>5 days study visit of Italian experts to Turkey - <i>İtalyan uzmanların 5 günlük Türkiye ziyareti</i>,</div> <div>■</div> <div>Modernisation of one of existing greenhouses in Simav by modern agricultural mechanisms – Simav'daki Mevcut seralardan birinin modern tarım araçlarıyla modernizasyonu,</div> <div>■</div> <div>Following the 2 days Training of Trainers, Good Agricultural Practises and GlobalGAP certificate given by trainer to 7 agricultural engineers were awarded by Good Agricultural Practises and GlobalGAP certificates after a two day training session ran by experts and 30 greenhouse farmers with GlobalGAP certificate after evaluation of their capacities - <i>Uzman bir eğitmenen verilen iki günlük Eğiticilerin Eğitimi programı sonunda 7 kişiye iyi Tarım Uygulamaları ve GLOBALGAP konularında uzmanlık sertifikaları, 30 sera çiftçisine yeterliliklerinin değerlendirilmesi sonucunda GlobalGAP sertifikası</i>,</div> <div>■</div> <div>EU agriculture policy implementations trainings at Eynal region, to 60greenhouse farmers - <i>60 seracıya yönelik olarak AB tarım politikası uygulamaları hakkında Eynal Bölgesinde düzenlenen eğitimler</i>,</div> <div>■</div> <div>1 day certified training on importance and procedures of agriculture, to 1000 farmers working as fruit producer in Simav - <i>Simav'da meyve yetiştiriciliğinde çalışan 1000 çiftçiye bir günlük sertifikalı tarımın önemi ve prosedürleri hakkında eğitim</i>,</div> <div>■</div> <div>Distribution of hats and brochures to promote the Project - <i>Projeyi tanıtmak amaçlı şapka ve broşür dağıtımı</i>,</div> <div>■</div> <div>2 press meetings and a lot of press coverage on local media - <i>2 basın toplantısı ve yerel basında çıkan birçok haber</i></div> <div>■</div> <div>Study visit to Italy attended by 15 selected farmers, to strengthen their understanding of the importance of certified agriculture - <i>Seçilen 15 çiftçinin sertifikalı tarımın önemini anlamak amacıyla gerçekleştirildiği İtalya ziyareti</i>.</div> </div>
► PROJECT WEBSITE - PROJE WEBSİTESİ	► www.simavtso.org.tr

ADOPTION OF TRACEABILITY IN FOOD SECTOR AND IMPROVEMENT OF SMES AWARENESS GIDA SEKTÖRÜNDE İZLENEBİLİRLİĞE UYUM VE KOBİ'LERİN FARKINDALIĞININ ARTIRILMASI	
► GRANT BENEFICIARY - HİBE FAYDALANICI KURUM	Eskişehir Chamber of Commerce - <i>Eskişehir Ticaret Odası</i>
► PARTNERS - ORTAKLARI	Reus Official Chamber Of Commerce, Industry And Navigation – <i>Reus Ticaret, Sanayi ve Denizcilik Odası</i> Eskişehir Chamber of Industry - <i>Eskişehir Sanayi Odası</i>
► PROJECT PERIOD - PROJE SÜRESİ	16 Month - Ay
► BUDGET - BÜTÇE	113.004,11€
► PROJECT CITIES - PROJENİN UYGULANDIĞI KENTLER (EU & Turkey / AB ve Türkiye)	Eskişehir/Turkey, Reus/Spain <i>Eskişehir/Türkiye, Reus/İspanya</i>
► PROJECT OUTCOMES - ELDE EDİLEN SONUÇLAR	<div> <div>■</div> <div>3 day Food Safety System (HACCP) training and 2 day Certified Training on Traceability Systems to a total of 76 trainees (31 of women and 45 of men) - <i>31'i kadın, 45'i erkek toplamda 76 kişiye 3 gün sürecek Gıda Güvenliği Sistemi (HACCP) Eğitimi ve 2 gün sürecek sertifikalı İzlenebilirlik Sistemi Eğitimi</i>,</div> <div>■</div> <div>3 days Certified EUROPAP and 2 days Traceability Procedures training for 40 farmers - <i>40 çiftçi için sertifikalı EUROPAP (3 gün) ve İzlenebilirlik Prosedürleri (2gün) Eğitimi</i>,</div> <div>■</div> <div>Study visit to Spain - <i>İspanya'ya çalışma ziyareti</i>,</div> <div>■</div> <div>Study visits of project partners to Turkey and workshops of working groups during this study visit - <i>Proje ortaklarından oluşan ekibin Türkiye'ye çalışma ziyareti ve bu ziyaret sürecinde çalışma gruplarının kendi alanlarında gerçekleştirdikleri atölye çalışmaları</i>.</div> <div>■</div> <div>"Awareness Raising Programme" with 230 attendees and organised with Eskisehir Chamber of Commerce - <i>Eskişehir Ticaret Odası'yla birlikte gerçekleştirilen 230 kişinin katılım gösterdiği "Tüketicilerde Farkındalık Yaratma Programı"</i>,</div> </div>
► PROJECT WEBSITE - PROJE WEBSİTESİ	► http://gidadaizlenebilirlik.org/

TRAINING OF AGRICULTURAL AND AQUACULTURE GROWERS ON MARKETING AND ACCESS TO INFORMATION PAZARLAMA ve BİLGİYE ERİŞİM KONUSUNDA ÇİFTÇİ ve SU ÜRÜNLERİ YETİŞTİRİCİLERİNİN EĞİTİMİ	
► GRANT BENEFICIARY - HİBE FAYDALANICI KURUM	Bucak Municipality - <i>Bucak Belediye Başkanlığı</i>
► PARTNERS - ORTAKLARI	Bucak Chamber of Agriculture - <i>Bucak Ziraat Odası</i> Confederazione Italiana Agricoltori Toscana Federacion De Cooperativas Agrarias De Murcia Krotoszyn Municipality – <i>Krotoszyn Belediye Başkanlığı</i>
► PROJECT PERIOD - PROJE SÜRESİ	12 Month - Ay
► BUDGET - BÜTÇE	183.756,45 €
► PROJECT CITIES - PROJENİN UYGULANDIĞI KENTLER (EU & Turkey / AB ve Türkiye)	Burdur/Turkey, Poznan, Krotoszyn /Poland, Caballero /Spain, / Florence, Italy <i>Burdur/Türkiye, Poznan, Krotoszyn /Polonya, Caballero /İspanya, Florence, İtalya</i>
► PROJECT OUTCOMES - ELDE EDİLEN SONUÇLAR	<div> <div>■</div> <div>Opening Ceremony with 171 participants - <i>171 kişinin katılım gösterdiği Açılış Töreni</i>,</div> <div>■</div> <div>Billboard advertisements, press releases in local newspapers and various visual materials as visibility action - <i>Görünürlük çalışmalar kapsamında billboard ve yerel gazetelerdeki ilanlar ve çeşitli görsel materyaller</i>,</div> <div>■</div> <div>Website - <i>İnternet sitesi</i>,</div> <div>■</div> <div>Theoretical and practical trainings by experts to targeted groups - <i>Hedef gruplara uzman eğiticiiler tarafından verilen teorik ve uygulamalı eğitimler</i>,</div> <div>■</div> <div>Study visits of Bucak committee to partner countries - <i>Bucak delegasyonunun ortak ülkelere çalışma ziyaretleri</i>,</div> <div>■</div> <div>Study visit to Turkey of a committee from partner countries - <i>Ortak ülkelerden oluşturulan delegasyonun Türkiye'ye çalışma ziyareti</i>,</div> <div>■</div> <div>Application to Turkish Patent Institute for branding of meli fig which is a traditional product of Bucak - <i>Bucak yöresine özgü meli incirinin markalaşması için bölgenin karakteristiğini yansıtan bir coğrafi işaret edinmek üzere Türk Patent Enstitüsü'ne başvuru</i>.</div> <div>■</div> <div>Press meeting in Poland with 37 participants - <i>Polonya'da 37 kişinin katılım gösterdiği basın toplantısı</i>,</div> <div>■</div> <div>Press meeting in Italy with 22 participants - <i>İtalya'da 22 kişinin katılım gösterdiği basın toplantısı</i>,</div> <div>■</div> <div>Press meeting in Spain with 43 participants - <i>İspanya'da 43 kişinin katılım gösterdiği basın toplantısı</i>.</div> </div>
► PROJECT WEBSITE - PROJE WEBSİTESİ	► http://abproje.bucak.bel.tr/

IMPLEMENTATION OF FARMING SYSTEM FOR ESTABLISHING MILK STANDARDS
SÜT STANDARTLARININ OLUŞTURULMASI İÇİN ÇİFTÇİLİK SİSTEMİNİN UYGULANMASI

► GRANT BENEFICIARY - HİBE FAYDALANICI KURUM	Selçuk University Agricultural Implementation and Research Center - <i>Selçuk Üniversitesi Tarımsal Uygulama Ve Araştırma Merkezi</i>
► PARTNERS - ORTAKLARI	University Of Agricultural Sciences And Veterinary Medicine Clujnapoca – <i>Tarımsal Bilim ve Veterinerlik Üniversitesi, Clujnapoca</i> Konya Metropolitan Municipality - <i>Konya Büyükşehir Belediyesi</i> Konya Chamber of Industry - <i>Konya Sanayi Odası</i> Agricultural Extension and Advisory Association - <i>Tarımsal Yayın ve Danışmanlık Birliği</i> Konya Cattle Breeding Association - <i>Konya Büyükşehir Hayvancılığı Birliği</i> Ereğli Milk Producers Union - <i>Ereğli Süt Üreticileri Birliği</i>
► PROJECT PERIOD - PROJE SÜRESİ	12 Month - Ay
► BUDGET - BÜTÇE	144.335,22 €
► PROJECT CITIES - PROJENİN UYGULANDIĞI KENTLER (EU & Turkey / AB ve Türkiye)	Turkey and Romania, TR-52 Region in Turkey and Cluj in Romaine, Agriculture-Dairy, Konya, Napoca
► PROJECT OUTCOMES - ELDE EDİLEN SONUÇLAR	■ 120 hour training on implementation of "Farming Systems Research/Extension" (FSR/E), by trainers in Konya to 27 potential beneficiary on Milk Products Sector. - <i>Konya'daki eğitimcilerin Tarla Sistemi Araştırması ve Yaygınlaştırması'nın (FSR/E) uygulanmasına yönelik Süt Ürünleri Sektöründe faaliyet gösteren 27 potansiyel faydalanıcıya verilen 120 saatlik eğitim,</i> ■ Study visit to Cluj, Romania - <i>Romanya Cluj'a çalışma ziyareti,</i> ■ Implementation of "EU Standards on Milk and Milk Products" in 18 volunteer Milk Products Farms - <i>18 gönüllü Süt Ürünleri Çiftliği'nde AB Süt ve Süt Ürünleri Standartları uygulaması,</i> ■ Workshops on Farming Systems Research/Extension (FSR/E) within trade of Agriculture and establishing local communication networks - <i>Tarım Ticareti'nde Tarla Sistemi Araştırması ve Yaygınlaştırması (FSR/E) ve yerel iletişim ağları oluşturma çalışmaları,</i> ■ Informative publications to raise knowledge on Standards of Milk and Milk Products - <i>Süt ve Süt Ürünleri Standartları hakkında bilinçlenmeyi artırmak için bilgilendirici yayınlar.</i>
► PROJECT WEBSITE - PROJE WEBSİTESİ	► www.suyam.net

TURKISH & ITALIAN FISHERS ARE WORKING TOGETHER HARMONICALLY
TÜRK VE İTALYAN BALIKÇILAR BİRLİKTE UYUM İÇİNDE ÇALIŞIYOR

► GRANT BENEFICIARY - HİBE FAYDALANICI KURUM	Güzelkent Municipality - <i>Güzelkent Belediye Başkanlığı</i>
► PARTNERS - ORTAKLARI	National Association Among Fishing Cooperatives Of The National Leauge Of Cooperatives And Mutual Aid Associa Halieus Organizzazione Di Cooperazione Internazionale Per La Pesca, l'Acquacoltura, La Ricerca, Lo Sviluppo E l' Güzelkent Cooperative Of Fisheries, Turkey - <i>S. S. Güzelkent Balıkçılık Kooperatifi</i> University Of Sinop Fisheries Faculty, Turkey - <i>Sinop Üniversitesi Balıkçılık Fakültesi</i> Türkel Chamber Of Agriculture, Turkey - <i>Türkeli Tarım Odası/Sinop (İştirakçi)</i> Association For Public Administrations And Academy, Turkey - <i>Kamu Yönetimleri Akademisi Derneği/Ankara (İştirakçi)</i>
► PROJECT PERIOD - PROJE SÜRESİ	18 Month - Ay
► BUDGET - BÜTÇE	154.784,06 €
► PROJECT CITIES - PROJENİN UYGULANDIĞI KENTLER (EU & Turkey / AB ve Türkiye)	Sinop/Güzelkent, Türkiye
► PROJECT OUTCOMES - ELDE EDİLEN SONUÇLAR	■ Project presentation to public attended by 54 targeted audience - <i>54 kişinin katılımıyla gerçekleştirilen tanıtım sunumu,</i> ■ Study visit to Italy with 13 participants - <i>13 kişilik katılımıla İtalya'ya çalışma ziyareti,</i> ■ Website and promotional film - <i>İnternet sitesi ve tanıtıcı film,</i> ■ Apperance on local radio and TV programmes - <i>Yerel radyo ve TV programlarına katılım,</i> ■ SWOT and process analysis to evaluate the current situation of Fisheries Sector - <i>Balıkçılık sektörünün mevcut durumunu değerlendirmek için SWOT ve süreç analizleri,</i> ■ Workshop on "Planning Fisheries Management" - <i>"Balıkçılık Yönetimi Planlaması" atölye çalışması,</i> ■ "Common Sense and Looking Future" meeting as closing activity - <i>Kapanış toplantısını da içeren "Ortak Akıl ve Geleceğe Bakış Toplantısı"</i>
► PROJECT WEBSITE - PROJE WEBSİTESİ	► http://www.fishingproject.net/ ► www.guzelkent.be.tr

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THE EURO - TURKISH BANANA CONNECTION
AVRUPA-TÜRKİYE MUZ BAĞLANTISI

► GRANT BENEFICIARY - HİBE FAYDALANICI KURUM	Alanya Banana Producers Union - <i>Alanya Muz Üreticileri Birliği</i>
► PARTNERS - ORTAKLARI	Asociacion De Organizaciones De Productores De Platonos De Canarias (ASPROCAN) Instituto Canario De Investigaciones Agrarias Akdeniz University - <i>Akdeniz Üniversitesi</i>
► PROJECT PERIOD - PROJE SÜRESİ	18 Month - Ay
► BUDGET - BÜTÇE	113.680,01 €
► PROJECT CITIES - PROJENİN UYGULANDIĞI KENTLER (EU & Turkey / AB ve Türkiye)	Antalya/Turkey, Canary Islands/Spain <i>Antalya/Türkiye, Kanarya Adaları/İspanya</i>
► PROJECT OUTCOMES - ELDE EDİLEN SONUÇLAR	■ "Banana Info Point" established as project information centre - <i>Projenin bilgilendirme merkezi olarak kullanılan "Muz Bilgi Noktası" kuruldu,</i> ■ "Banana Documentation Corner" introduced as part of info point - <i>Bilgi noktası kapsamında "muz dokümantasyon köşesi" açıldı,</i> ■ Regularly published press releases, 120 brochures and 75 posters - <i>Düzenli basın bültenleri, 120 adet broşür, 75 adet poster,</i> ■ Official website through which practical information were presented to producers - <i>Resmi internet sitesi ve sitede yayınlanan pratik bilgiler,</i> ■ Information seminars titled "key to domestic and international markets through GAP and ISO 22000" and "Current situation of banana production in Turkey and in Canary Islands" - <i>Seminer organizasyonları kapsamında "GAP ve ISO 22000 aracılığı ile yerel ve küresel pazarlara ulaşımın anahtarı" ve "kanarya Adaları ve Türkiye'de muz yetiştiriciliği mevcut durum" adlı bilgilendirme semineri,</i> ■ A total of 66 hours training on topics such as banana production in greenhouses, fighting herbal diseases to a total of 258 participants from the sector, delivered by 8 professional experts - <i>Sektörde rol alan 258 kişinin katıldığı, alanlarında uzman 8 eğitimciden 66 saatlık "sera muz üretiminde dikkat edilecek hususlar", "hangi bitki hastalıklarıyla nasıl mücadele edilmeli" ve "hasat aşamasında dikkat edilecek hususlar" gibi konularda 9 adet eğitim,</i> ■ Study visits as part of activities for establishing a network between Turkish and EU committees - <i>Türk ve AB delegasyonlarının ağ kurma etkinlikleri kapsamında çalışma ziyaretleri.</i>
► PROJECT WEBSITE - PROJE WEBSİTESİ	► http://euroturkishbananacconnection.org/ ► www.muzbir.org

PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES IN EU STANDARDS IN THE BLACK SEA
KARADENİZ'DE AB STANDARTLARINDA SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİR BALIKÇILIĞI DESTEKLEME

► GRANT BENEFICIARY - HİBE FAYDALANICI KURUM	Abalı Village Aquaculture Cooperative - <i>Sınırlı Sorumlu Abalı Köyü Su Ürünleri Kooperatifi</i>
► PARTNERS - ORTAKLARI	Association Marketing Council Mare Nostrum CSO Sinop University - <i>Sinop Üniversitesi</i> Foundation Of Agriculatural Development, Turkey - <i>Tarımsal Kalkınma Vakfı</i> Kastamonu Chamber Of Commerce And Industry, Turkey - <i>Kastamonu Sanayi ve Ticaret Odası</i>
► PROJECT PERIOD - PROJE SÜRESİ	12 Month - Ay
► BUDGET - BÜTÇE	130.951,95 €
► PROJECT CITIES - PROJENİN UYGULANDIĞI KENTLER (EU & Turkey / AB ve Türkiye)	Sinop, Kastamonu - Turkey, Riga - Latvia; Constanta - Romania <i>Sinop, Kastamonu - Türkiye-Riga - Letonya; Köstence - Romanya</i>
► PROJECT OUTCOMES - ELDE EDİLEN SONUÇLAR	■ A sustainable Fishermen Network to ensure long term co-operation between Turkish and EU civil society organisations - <i>Türk ve AB menşeli sivil toplum kuruluşları arasında uzun dönemli işbirliği sağlamak amacıyla oluşturulan "Sürdürülebilir Balıkçılık Ağı",</i> ■ Trainings and seminars to local administration and professional bodies working in water products - <i>Yerel yönetimler, su ürünleri alanındaki profesyonel organizasyonları ve balıkçılık sektöründeki kuruluşları kapsayan eğitimler ve seminerler,</i> ■ 3 days study visit to Latvia with 20 participants from the Project team - <i>20 kişilik proje ekibinin Letonya'ya 3 günlük çalışma ziyareti,</i> ■ 3 days study visit to Romania - <i>Romanya'ya 3 günlük çalışma ziyareti,</i> ■ 3000 promotional posters, 5000 educational leaflets, 10 thousand fish measuring ruler and 1000 training kits - <i>3000 tanıtıcı poster, 5000 eğitici el ilanı, 10 bin balık ölçü cetveli ve 1000 eğitim seti,</i> ■ Drama activities to convey project messages in a creative way - <i>Projenin vermek istediği mesajları içeren tiyatro faaliyetleri</i>
► PROJECT WEBSITE - PROJE WEBSİTESİ	► http://www.surba.org/anasayfa.php

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DEVELOPING EUROPEAN INTER-CLUSTER ALLIANCE FOR ORGANIC AGRICULTURE ORGANİK TARIM İÇİN AVRUPA KÜMELERARASI İŞBİRLİĞİ PLATFORMUNUN GELİŞTİRİLMESİ	
► GRANT BENEFICIARY - HİBE FAYDALANICI KURUM	Aegean Exporters’ Association - <i>Ege İhracatçı Birlikleri</i>
► PARTNERS - ORTAKLARI	Ege University - <i>Ege Üniversitesi</i> Association of Organic Agriculture Organization, Turkey - <i>Ekolojik Tarım Organizasyonu Demeki</i> Association of Organic Producers – <i>Ekolojik Üreticiler Derneği</i> Ekoconnect E.V.- International Centre For Organic Agriculture Of Central And Eastern Europe Organic Products Cluster, Greece, <i>Organic Ürünler Topluluğu, Yunanistan</i> Pole Europeen Agroalimentaire Pour La Communication, La Recherche Et L’Innovation
► PROJECT PERIOD - PROJE SÜRESİ	18 Month - Ay
► BUDGET - BÜTÇE	156.049,87 €
► PROJECT CITIES - PROJENİN UYGULANDIĞI KENTLER (EU & Turkey / AB ve Türkiye)	Turkey (Aegean and Marmara Regions), Germany (Bayern Region), France (Rhône Alpes Region), Greece (Northern Greece Region) <i>Türkiye (Ege ve Marmara Bölgesi), Almanya (Bayern Bölgesi), Fransa (Rhône Alpes Bölgesi), Yunanistan (Kuzey Yunanistan Bölgesi)</i>
► PROJECT OUTCOMES - ELDE EDİLEN SONUÇLAR	■ Project website launched and e-mail group established for promotional purposes - <i>Tanıtım amacıyla proje internet sitesi ve e-posta dağıtım sistemi,</i> ■ 1200 brochures in Turkish and 700 in English, 300 in Deutsch, Greek and French, 270 posters in English, Turkish, Deutsch, French and Greek were published and distributed and, press meetings organised and press bulletins - <i>1200 adet Türkçe broşür, 700 adet İngilizce broşür, 300 adet Almanca, Yunanca ve Fransızca broşür, İngilizce, Türkçe, Almanca, Fransızca ve Yunanca 270 adet afiş, basın toplantıları ve basın bültenleri,</i> ■ “Cooperation Platform” established where brief profiles of stakeholders are shared - <i>Paydaşların kısa profillerinin yer aldığı “İşbirliği Platformu”,</i> ■ “Organic Product Comparing System” for producers and retailers to reach comparable up to date data to determine market price of organic products - <i>Üretici ve perakendecilerin, organik ürünler için pazar fiyatı belirleme aşamasında kıyaslanabilir güncel verilere ulaşabilecekleri “Organik Ürün Fiyat Karşılaştırma Sistemi”,</i> ■ “Online Marketing Platform” to ensure information flow and develop commercial relations between vendors and purchasers of organic agriculture sector - <i>Organik tarım sektöründe yer alan alıcı ve satıcılar için hem bilgi akışı hem de ticari ilişkileri geliştirmeyi amaçlayan Online Pazarlama Platformu,</i> ■ 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 - <i>Türkiye, Almanya, Fransa ve Yunanistan’da çalışmalarını sürdüren proje ortaklarının kendi bölgelerinde organik sektörde faaliyet gösteren paydaşlara yönelik yaptıkları ihtiyaç analizi sonucunda ortaya çıkan eksiklikleri gidermek için Organik Tarım İçin İyi Uygulama Örneklerinin Tanımlanması,</i> ■ Technological Cooperation and Partnership Opportunities to provide a coordination and communication between stakeholders based on stakeholder profiles developed within - <i>İşbirliği platformu bünyesinde geliştirilecek paydaş profili altyapısı ile sektördeki paydaşlar arasında iletişim ve koordinasyon sağlayacak teknoloji işbirlikleri ve Ortaklık Fırsatları,</i> ■ 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 - <i>Avrupa’nın önde gelen organik fuarlarında Avrupa’daki organik sektörü paydaşlarının bir araya getirdiği, hem proje çıktılan hem de Fransa, Türkiye, Almanya ve Yunanistan’daki organik ürün pazarının gelişimi hakkında güncel bilgilerin aktarıldığı etkinlikler,</i> ■ 4 workshops in Germany, France, Turkey and Greece - <i>Almanya, Fransa, Türkiye ve Yunanistan’da dört atölye çalışması.</i>
► PROJECT WEBSITE - PROJE WEBSİTESİ	► www.organikkumeler.org ► www.intercluster-organics.org

REAL PRICE OF LIVESTOCK
HAYVAN PAZARINDA GERÇEK FİYAT

► GRANT BENEFICIARY - HİBE FAYDALANICI KURUM	Sakarya Commodity Exchange - <i>Sakarya Ticaret Borsası</i>
► PARTNERS - ORTAKLARI	Imathia Chamber Of Commerce and Industry, <i>Imathia Ticaret ve Sanayi Odası</i> Edirne Commodity Exchange - <i>Edirne Ticaret Borsası</i>
► PROJECT PERIOD - PROJE SÜRESİ	14 Month - Ay
► BUDGET - BÜTÇE	108.034,03 €
► PROJECT CITIES - PROJENİN UYGULANDIĞI KENTLER (EU & Turkey / AB ve Türkiye)	Sakarya
► PROJECT OUTCOMES - ELDE EDİLEN SONUÇLAR	■ Official Website - <i>Resmi İnternet Sitesi,</i> ■ 250 posters in Turkish, 500 brochures, 500 name tags, 500 certificates, 500 notepads, 500 pens, 500 note cards - <i>250 adet Türkçe afiş, 500 adet broşür, 500 adet yaka kartı, 500 adet sertifika, 500 adet not defteri, 500 adet kalem, 500 adet not kartı,</i> ■ Press coverage on 15 local newspapers, 5 broadcast in local TV - <i>15 yerel gazetede yayınlanan haber, 5 yerel TV yayını</i> ■ 2 days study visit of Greek Partner Imathia Chamber of Commerce and Industry to Sakarya Commodity Exchange - <i>AB ortağı Yunanistan’dan Imathia Ticaret ve Sanayi Odası’na 2 günlük çalışma ziyareti,</i> ■ 5 days study visit to Imathia Chamber of Commerce and Industry - <i>Sakarya Ticaret Borsası’nın Imathia Ticaret ve Sanayi Odası’na düzenlediği 5 günlük çalışma ziyareti</i> ■ Training provided by the EU partner on how to join AGROPOLIS Network - <i>AGROPOLIS ağına entegrasyon için AB ortağının verdiği eğitim,</i> ■ 500 information sheets published on Livestock market, EU applications, Food Safety and Animal Health - <i>Hayvan pazar yeri, AB uygulamaları, Gıda Güvenliği, Hayvan Sağlığı konularını içeren bilgilendirici broşürler (500 adet),</i> ■ Applied trainings to personnel on “procedures and Processes” - <i>Personel için “Prosedür ve İşleyiş” üzerine uygulamalı eğitimler,</i> ■ Sectoral trainings attended by 124 targeted audience on EU Policies and Implementations on Livestock; Animal Health and Livestock Management, Entrepreneurship, Business Management and Competitiveness; Food safety - <i>Toplam 124 kişinin katılım gösterdiği Sektör eğitimleri, (Hayvancılıkta AB Politika ve Uygulamaları, Hayvan Sağlığı ve Yetiştirme Teknikleri, Girişimcilik, İş Yönetimi ve Rekabetçilik, Gıda Güvenliği eğitimleri)</i> ■ Help Desk established within Sakarya Commodity Exchange, run by EU experts - <i>Sakarya Ticaret Borsası bünyesinde AB konusunda uzman kişiler tarafından oluşturulan “Destek Ofisi”</i> ■ Modernisation of Auction Hall of Sakarya Commodity Exchange - <i>Sakarya Ticaret Borsası Müzayede Salonu’nun modernizasyonu,</i>
► PROJECT WEBSITE - PROJE WEBSİTESİ	► http://hagref.stb.org.tr , www.stb.org.tr

THE ENHANCEMENT OF CRAWFISH PRODUCTION AND MARKETING IN TURKEY
TÜRKİYE’DE KEREVİT ÜRETİMİNİN VE PAZARLANMASININ GELİŞTİRİLMESİ

► GRANT BENEFICIARY - HİBE FAYDALANICI KURUM	Isparta Chamber of Commerce and Industry - <i>Isparta Ticaret Ve Sanayi Odası</i>
► PARTNERS - ORTAKLARI	Süleyman Demirel University - <i>Süleyman Demirel Üniversitesi</i> South Bohemia University – <i>Güney Bohemya Üniversitesi</i>
► PROJECT PERIOD - PROJE SÜRESİ	16 Month - Ay
► BUDGET - BÜTÇE	135.748,00 €
► PROJECT CITIES - PROJENİN UYGULANDIĞI KENTLER (EU & Turkey / AB ve Türkiye)	Turkey- Czech Republic – <i>Türkiye, Çek Cumhuriyeti</i>
► PROJECT OUTCOMES - ELDE EDİLEN SONUÇLAR	■ Training on different stages of crawfish hunting to 50 people chosen amongst targeted audience - <i>Hedef grupta yer alan kimseler arasından seçilen 50 kişi için kerevit üretiminin değişik safhaları konusunda eğitim programı,</i> ■ Theoretical and practical trainings for a total of 250 inexperienced participants - <i>Toplamda 250 deneyimsiz kişiye teorik ve uygulamalı eğitimler,</i> ■ Radio and TV broadcasting to raise awareness to Crawfish hunting - <i>Kerevit avcılığına vurgu yapmak amacıyla radyo ve televizyon yayınları,</i> ■ A workshop on Sustainable Protection of Crawfish Resources - <i>“Sürdürülebilir Doğal Kerevit Rezervlerinin Korunması ve İşletmesi” başlıklı bir çalıştay,</i> ■ Study visit of 10 committee members to Czech Republic - <i>10 kişilik bir komitenin Çek Cumhuriyeti’ne çalışmaya ziyareti,</i>
► PROJECT WEBSITE - PROJE WEBSİTESİ	► www.itso.org

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EU STANDARDS IN THE KUCUKCKEMECE RETAIL FISH MARKET AB STANDARTLARININ KÜÇÜCKEMECE PERAKENDE BALIK PAZARINDA UYGULANMASI	
► GRANT BENEFICIARY - HİBE FAYDALANICI KURUM	Küçükckemece Municipality - <i>Küçükckemece Belediye Başkanlığı</i>
► PARTNERS - ORTAKLARI	Environmental Club Zvejone – <i>Zvejone Çevre Kulübü</i> Istanbul University - <i>Istanbul Üniversitesi</i> Association of (Veterinary) Food Hygienists, Turkey - <i>Veteriner Gıda Hijyenistleri Derneği</i>
► PROJECT PERIOD - PROJE SÜRESİ	10 Month - Ay
► BUDGET - BÜTÇE	144.810,23 €
► PROJECT CITIES - PROJENİN UYGULANDIĞI KENTLER (EU & Turkey / AB ve Türkiye)	Küçükckemece Region / İstanbul, Lithuania, Klaipeda <i>Küçükckemece Bölgesi / İstanbul, Lithuania, Klaipeda</i>
► PROJECT OUTCOMES - ELDE EDİLEN SONUÇLAR	■ Series of training programmes such as “Turkish and EU Regulations on Fish Retail Markets”; “ISO 22000 (HACCP) Information Training”; “Food safety and Marketing of Fishery Products”; “Inspection” - <i>“Perakende Balıkçılık Sektöründe Türkiye ve AB Mevzuatı Eğitimi”, “ISO 22000 (HACCP) Bilgi Eğitimi”, “Gıda Denetimi ve Mevzuat Eğitimi”, “Su Ürünleri Gıda Güvenliği ve Pazarlama Standartları Eğitimi”, ve “Denetim Eğitimleri,</i>
	■ Participants of Trainings varied from enterprise managers to employers and also staff of Küçükckemece Municipality - <i>Eğitim verilen grup işletme yöneticileri, işletme çalışanları ve Küçük Çekmece Belediyesi personeli,</i>
	■ Training on 24 sales person at least 2 from each enterprise, 12 enterprise owners, 40 municipal police, 20 of them women from Küçükckemece Municipality - <i>Her işletmeden 2 kişi olmak üzere toplam 24 satış elemanı, 12 işletme sahibi ve 20’si kadın 20’si erkek Küçükckemece Belediyesi sağlık ve zabıta personelinin eğitimi,</i>
	■ Study visit to Lithuania to observe best practice examples - <i>Litvanya’ya başanlı çalışmaları gözlemek amacıyla gerçekleştirilen çalışma ziyareti,</i>
	■ Standardisation work on Küçükckemece Fish Market mainly on ISO 22000 – HACCP Control and ISO 222000 Certification - <i>Küçükckemece Perakende Balık Pazarında ISO 22000- HACCP Kontrol ve ISO 222000 (HACCP) Sertifikası ile ilgili çalışmalar.</i>
► PROJECT WEBSITE - PROJE WEBSİTESİ	► http://www.kucuckekmece.bel.tr/abbalikcilik/brochures.html ► www.kucuckekmece.bel.tr

MODERNIZATION OF AGRICULTURAL IRRIGATION METHODS IN KOCAELİ
KOCAELİ’DE TARIMSAL SULAMA YÖNTEMLERİNİN MODERNİZASYONU

► GRANT BENEFICIARY - HİBE FAYDALANICI KURUM	Kocaeli Metropolitan Municipality - <i>Kocaeli Büyükşehir Belediye Başkanlığı</i>
► PARTNERS - ORTAKLARI	Union of Agronomists of Students Greece , Advisers of Enterprises - <i>Yunanistan Tarım uzmanları Birliği Öğrencileri, Yatırım Danışmanları</i> Kandıra Municipality - <i>Kandıra Belediyesi</i> Camera Di Commercio, Industria, Artigianato, Agricoltura Di Cheti
► PROJECT PERIOD - PROJE SÜRESİ	18 Month - Ay
► BUDGET - BÜTÇE	185.193,58 €
► PROJECT CITIES - PROJENİN UYGULANDIĞI KENTLER (EU & Turkey / AB ve Türkiye)	Kandıra / Kocaeli, Turkey; Athens, Greece; Chieti, Italy <i>Kandıra / Kocaeli, Türkiye; Atina, Yunanistan; Chieti, İtalya</i>
► PROJECT OUTCOMES - ELDE EDİLEN SONUÇLAR	■ Press Meeting - <i>Basın Toplantısı,</i>
	■ A research visit to European cities where drip irrigation is commonly used, of an expert identified by the Kocaeli Municipality - <i>Kocaeli Büyükşehir Belediyesi tarafından görevlendirilen bir araştırmacının damla sulama sistemlerinin en iyi uygulandığı Avrupa ülkelerindeki inceleme ziyareti,</i>
	■ Study visits to Greece and Italy of 12 participants from the Project team - <i>12 kişilik proje ekibinin Yunanistan ve İtalya’ya çalışma ziyaretleri,</i>
	■ Study visit to Turkey by Italian and Greek partners - <i>İtalyan ve Yunan ortakların Türkiye’ye çalışma ziyaretleri,</i>
	■ Pilot region applications - <i>Belirlenen alanda pilot bölge uygulaması,</i> Training to 100 farmers using Arıklar Basin, on drip irrigation - <i>Arıklar Rezervuarından su sağlayan 100 çiftçiye Damla Sulama Sistemlerine dair eğitim,</i>
► PROJECT WEBSITE - PROJE WEBSİTESİ	■ A seminar on “transition from traditional to contemporary irrigation technics” attended by all project partners and involved organisations - <i>Projenin tüm kurum ve ortaklarının katıldığı “Tarımsal Sulamada Geleneksel Yöntemden Modern Yönteme Geçiş” semineri.</i>
	■ Reached and trained a total of 293 farmers - <i>Toplamda 293 çiftçiye ulaşılmış ve eğitim verilmiştir.</i>

► www.kocaeli.bel.tr

BUILDING KNOWLEDGE BRIDGES ON DAIRY FARM MANAGEMENT FOR FUTURE
GELECEKTE MANDIRA YÖNETİMİ HAKKINDA BİLGİ KÖPRÜLERİ KURMAK

► GRANT BENEFICIARY - HİBE FAYDALANICI KURUM	Cattle Breeding Association of Aydın - <i>Aydın İli Damızlık Sığır Yetiştiricileri Birliği</i>
► PARTNERS - ORTAKLARI	Milk Producers’ Association Of Aydın, Turkey - <i>Aydın Süt Üreticileri Birliği</i> International Committee For Animal Recording-ICAR - <i>Uluslararası Hayvan Kayıt Komitesi</i> Deutscher Holstein Verband E.V.
► PROJECT PERIOD - PROJE SÜRESİ	14 Month - Ay
► BUDGET - BÜTÇE	150.506,20 €
► PROJECT CITIES - PROJENİN UYGULANDIĞI KENTLER (EU & Turkey / AB ve Türkiye)	Aydın/Turkey, Rome/Italy, Bonn/Germany <i>Aydın/Türkiye, Roma/İtalya, Bonn/Almanya</i>
► PROJECT OUTCOMES - ELDE EDİLEN SONUÇLAR	■ “Dairy Management and Consultation Systems in EU and Turkey” booklet published - <i>“Avrupa Birliği ve Türkiye’de Mandıra Yönetimi ve Danışma Sistemleri” başlıklı kitapçık,</i>
	■ Project kick off meeting attended by 60 people. - <i>60 kişinin katılımıyla proje açılış çalıştayı,</i>
	■ Study visit of Turkish committee to Germany, to research dairy management systems - <i>Mandıra yönetim sistemlerini öğrenmek amaçlı Türk heyetinin Almanya’ya çalışma ziyareti,</i>
	■ Establishment of “Milk Farming Management and Farming Information Centre” - <i>“Süt Çiftliği Yönetimi ve Çiftlik Danışma Merkezi”nin kurulması,</i>
	■ “International Best Practices Congress on Dairy Management” in Aydın through which best practices of the sector were exploited - <i>Aydın’da, 2 gün süren sektörde en iyi uygulamaların incelendiği “Mandıra Yönetimi Hakkında Uluslararası En İyi Uygulamalar Kongresi”.</i>
► PROJECT WEBSITE - PROJE WEBSİTESİ	► http://ciftlikdanismamerkezi.org ► www.adsyb.org.tr

RURAL ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION BERRY DEMONSTRATION - ANCHOR PROJECT
KIRSAL EKONOMİK ÇEŞİTLİLİK - ÖRNEK ÇİLEK YETİŞTİRME PROJESİ

► GRANT BENEFICIARY - HİBE FAYDALANICI KURUM	Düzce Secretary General of Special Provincial Administration - <i>Düzce İl Özel İdaresi Genel Sekreterliği</i>
► PARTNERS - ORTAKLARI	Dep. Of Environmental And Crop Science, Marche Polytechnic University, <i>Marche Polytechnic Üniversitesi, Çevre ve Ekin Bilimi Departmanı</i>
► PROJECT PERIOD - PROJE SÜRESİ	18 Month - Ay
► BUDGET - BÜTÇE	181.119,28 €
► PROJECT CITIES - PROJENİN UYGULANDIĞI KENTLER (EU & Turkey / AB ve Türkiye)	Düzce, Western Black-Sea Region, Turkey <i>Düzce, Batı Karadeniz Bölgesi, Türkiye</i>
► PROJECT OUTCOMES - ELDE EDİLEN SONUÇLAR	■ “Training of Trainers on Modern Strawberry Farming in Duzce” - <i>“Düzce’de Modern Çilek Yetiştiriciliği Eğitici Eğitimi”,</i>
	■ Following the training of trainers, training by agricultural engineers to strawberry producers. - <i>Ziraat mühendislerinin aldıkları eğitim sonrasında çilek yetiştiricilerine verdikleri eğitim,</i>
	■ Training to agricultural engineers on Exchange of Rasperry fruits between Turkey and EU and exchanging knowledge and experience on production technics - <i>Proje kapsamında Avrupa’dan Türkiye’ye üzüm sü meyveler (Çilek,Ahududu vb.) ile ilgili ortaktlar arası teknoloji ve bilgi paylaşımı amacıyla Ziraat Mühendislerimize eğitim,</i>
	■ Training DVDs and booklets prepared by EuroBerry - <i>EuroBerry tarafından hazırlanan DVD ve Eğitim kitapçıkları</i>
	■ A report on 8 sample of cultivated plants - <i>8 Kültür bitkisi örneği raporu,</i>
► PROJECT OUTCOMES - ELDE EDİLEN SONUÇLAR	■ Training to 2 operator on food processing - <i>İki adet kırsal yiyecek işleme uygulayıcısına eğitim,</i>
	■ 6 trainings and 6 visits by technician of Strawberry Development Network - <i>Çilek Gelişim Ağı teknisyenleri tarafından gerçekleştirilen 6 eğitim ve 6 ziyaret,</i>
	■ Study visit to Spain - <i>İspanya’ya çalışma ziyareti,</i>
	■ Rural Economic Diversification Berry Brand and Marketing Plan for fresh and processed strawberries - <i>Taze ve işlenmiş çilek için KEÇ Çilek Marka ve Pazarlama Planı,</i>
	■ Equipped 5 food processing incubator at municipalities and training workshops - <i>Belediyelerde donanımlı beş gıda işleme inkübatörü ve eğitim atölye çalışmaları,</i>
	■ Training to 285 women on food safety and processing - <i>Gıda güvenliği ve işleme üzerine 285 kadına eğitim,</i>
	■ 2 days RED Berry Food Exhibition in the city centre - <i>Şehir merkezinde 2 günlük KEÇ Çilek Gıda Sergisi,</i>
	■ 2 meetings with participation of 1200 farmers - <i>1200 çiftçi ailesinin katıldığı iki çiftçi toplantısı.</i>
	► http://duzcecilekureticileri.com , www.duzceilozelidaresi.gov.tr

DEVELOPMENT & INVESTMENT STRATEGY FOR OUTDOORS ORNAMENTAL PLANTS SECTOR

DIŞ MEKAN SÜS BİTKİSİ SEKTÖRÜ İÇİN KALKINMA VE YATIRIM STRATEJİSİ

► GRANT BENEFICIARY - HİBE FAYDALANICI KURUM	Mersin Chamber of Commerce and Industry - <i>Mersin Ticaret Ve Sanayi Odası</i>
► PARTNERS - ORTAKLARI	Mantova Chamber Of Commerce-MCC – <i>Mantova Ticaret Odası</i> Mersin Union Of Citrus Fruit Producers, Turkey - <i>Mersin İli Turunçgöl Üreticileri Birliği</i>
► PROJECT PERIOD - PROJE SÜRESİ	12 Month - Ay
► BUDGET - BÜTÇE	151.625,04 €
► PROJECT CITIES - PROJENİN UYGULANDIĞI KENTLER (EU & Turkey / AB ve Türkiye)	Mersin / TÜRKİYE - Mantova, Pistoia and Sicilia / ITALY - Aalsmer, Naalwijk and Rijnsburg / HOLLAND - Valencia / SPAIN
► PROJECT OUTCOMES - ELDE EDİLEN SONUÇLAR	■ 2 study visits, one to Italy and one to The Netherlands - <i>İtalya'ya ve Hollanda'ya olmak üzere iki adet çalışma ziyareti,</i>
	■ Workshops and panels organised during study visits - <i>Ziyaret sırasında gerçekleştirilen çalıştay ve tartışma oturumu,</i>
	■ A final report produced following the study visits focusing on investment environment, production, standards, marketing and Research and Developments - <i>Ziyaret sonucu edinilen deneyimler ışığında yatırım ortamı, üretim, standartlar, pazarlama ve AR-GE konularında bir nihai rapor,</i>
	■ A five days training to 40 agricultural actors on agricultural technics, irrigation, planting and trimming - <i>40 kişilik bir gruba, üretim teknikleri, sulama ve bitki beslenmesi ve budama konularında toplam beş gün süren eğitim,</i>
	■ Two seminars delivered by the experts of ALATA, with participation over 100 people, on topics such as investment environment, nursery management, marketing, R&D and EU standards - <i>ALATA'nın uzmanlarından oluşan bir ekip tarafından yatırım ortamı, profesyonel fidanlık yönetimi, pazarlama sektörü, AR-GE ve AB standartları konularında verilen yaklaşık 100 kişinin katılım gösterdiği iki adet seminer,</i>
► PROJECT WEBSITE - PROJE WEBSİTESİ	■ Participation to Spanish IBERFLORA Fair - <i>İspanya'da düzenlenen IBERFLORA isimli fuara katılım,</i>
	■ Closing Conference with approximately 100 participants - <i>Yaklaşık 100 kişinin katılım gösterdiği kapanış konferansı</i>
	■ Production of 1500 booklets, 1500 investment kit, 1000 training kit and 1000 leaflets - <i>1500 adet el kitapçığı, 1500 adet yatırım teşvik seti, 1000 adet eğitim el kitabı, 1000 adet el ilanı,</i>
► PROJECT WEBSITE - PROJE WEBSİTESİ	► http://www.mtso.org.tr

AFLATOXIN - FREE HAZELNUT IN ORDU ORDU'DA AFLATOKSİNSİZ FİNDİK

► GRANT BENEFICIARY - HİBE FAYDALANICI KURUM	Ordu Chamber of Commerce and Industry - <i>Ordu Ticaret Ve Sanayi Odası</i>
► PARTNERS - ORTAKLARI	Ordu Chamber of Agriculture - <i>Ordu Ziraat Odası</i> Ordu University Faculty of Agriculture - <i>Ordu Üniversitesi Ziraat Fakültesi</i> Eurogems Organization For Civil Society Empowerment - <i>Eurogems Civil Toplumu Güçlendirme Kuruluşu</i>
► PROJECT PERIOD - PROJE SÜRESİ	14 Month - Ay
► BUDGET - BÜTÇE	94.694,72 €
► PROJECT CITIES - PROJENİN UYGULANDIĞI KENTLER (EU & Turkey / AB ve Türkiye)	Ordu
► PROJECT OUTCOMES - ELDE EDİLEN SONUÇLAR	■ 500 pen and notebooks distributed to training participants for awareness raising - <i>Eğitim katılımcılara dağıtılmak üzere 500 adet kalem ve not defteri,</i>
	■ Launch event participated by 3 TV channels and 13 local newspapers - <i>3 TV kanalı ve 13 yerel gazetenin katıldığı açılış toplantısı,</i>
	■ Training programmes tailored to specific audience - <i>Önceden tespit edilen kursiyer ve uzmanlarla gerçekleştirilen eğitim programları,</i>
	■ 6 series of TV films developed to educate producers; each being 15 minutes - <i>Üreticilerin eğitimi için herbiri 15'er dakikalık 6 bölümden oluşan TV filmi,</i>
	■ Technical training to 82 patz owners on hazelnut patozlama - <i>82 pataz sahibine verilen finidğin patozlanması konusunda geliştirilen teknik standart eğitimi,</i>
► PROJECT WEBSITE - PROJE WEBSİTESİ	■ Study visit to Italy with participation of 15 sector representatives - <i>15 sektör temsilcisinin katıldığı İtalya'ya çalışma ziyareti,</i>
	■ Closing event through which project activities are promoted to the general public - <i>Projele yürütülen aktivitelerin halka tanıtıldığı kapanış konferansı</i>
	► www.otso.org

LOCAL STEPS TOWARDS THE IMPLEMENTATION OF EU MARKETING STANDARDS

AVRUPA BİRLİĞİ PAZARLAMA STANDARTLARININ UYGULANMASINA YÖNELİK YEREL ADIMLAR

► GRANT BENEFICIARY - HİBE FAYDALANICI KURUM	Sarıyer Municipality - <i>Sarıyer Belediye Başkanlığı</i>
► PARTNERS - ORTAKLARI	Büyükdere Fisheries Association - <i>Büyükdere Balıkçılık Derneği</i> European Bureau For Conservation And Development (EBCD) – <i>Koruma ve Kalkınma Avrupa Bürosu</i>
► PROJECT PERIOD - PROJE SÜRESİ	12 Month - Ay
► BUDGET - BÜTÇE	102.722,33 €
► PROJECT CITIES - PROJENİN UYGULANDIĞI KENTLER (EU & Turkey / AB ve Türkiye)	Sarıyer / İstanbul
► PROJECT OUTCOMES - ELDE EDİLEN SONUÇLAR	■ Web portal on Fisheries in Sarıyer - <i>Sarıyer'de balıkçılık web portalı,</i>
	■ A 3 day training and seminar on Fishery Marketing in EU participated by 261 - <i>3 gün süren 261 kişinin katılımıyla gerçekleştirilen Avrupa'da Balıkçılık Pazarlama üzerine düzenlenen eğitim ve seminerler,</i>
	■ A two day workshop on best practice examples from Europe, participated by 124 targeted audience - <i>Avrupa'daki en iyi uygulamaların değerlendirildiği 124 kişilik katılımla gerçekleştirilen 2 gün süren çalıştay,</i>
	■ A European Network on Istanbul Fish Market - <i>İstanbul'da Balıkçılık Piyasasının Avrupalılaştırılması Ağı,</i>
	■ A series of 9 meetings to develop a strategic plan for this network - <i>Bu ağ kapsamında stratejik plan oluşturmak amacıyla ikişer saatlik 9 toplantı,</i>
► PROJECT WEBSITE - PROJE WEBSİTESİ	■ 65 standard fishermen uniform purchased and distributed to 35 fishermen in Sarıyer - <i>65 standart balıkçı kıyafeti satın alımı ve Sarıyer'deki 35 satış noktasına dağıtım,</i>
	■ Cooperation established through CSOs - <i>STKlar arası kurulan kooperasyon.</i>
	► http://www.sariyeredalikcilik.com/ ► www.sariyer.bel.tr

UZUNKÖPRÜ AGRICULTURE INDUSTRY IMPROVEMENT PROJECT UZUNKÖPRÜ TARIMSAL SANAYİ GELİŞTİRME PROJESİ

► GRANT BENEFICIARY - HİBE FAYDALANICI KURUM	Uzunköprü Chamber of Commerce and Industry - <i>Uzunköprü Ticaret ve Sanayi Odası</i>
► PARTNERS - ORTAKLARI	Khaskovo Chamber Of Commerce And Industry - <i>Khaskovo Ticaret ve Sanayi Odası</i> Uzunköprü Commodity Exchange - <i>Uzunköprü Ticaret Borsası</i>
► PROJECT PERIOD - PROJE SÜRESİ	18 Month - Ay
► BUDGET - BÜTÇE	114.943,52 €
► PROJECT CITIES - PROJENİN UYGULANDIĞI KENTLER (EU & Turkey / AB ve Türkiye)	Uzunköprü, Keşan, Ipsala, Edirne
► PROJECT OUTCOMES - ELDE EDİLEN SONUÇLAR	■ Information meetings to prepare of project implementation in Khaskovo Chamber of Industry and Commerce and Uzunkopru Chamber of Commerce - <i>Khaskovo Sanayi ve Ticaret Odası ve Uzunköprü Ticaret Odası'nda hazırlık çalışmaları kapsamında tanıtım toplantısı,</i>
	■ Press meeting to promote of the Project with participation of company managers in Uzunkopru and local government representatives - <i>Yerel yönetim yetkilileri ve Uzunköprü'de faaliyet gösteren işletmelerin sorumlu müdürlerinin katılımıyla proje tanıtımı için düzenlenen basın toplantısı,</i>
	■ A study visit to Haskova by 40 businessman from Uzunköprü - <i>Uzunköprü'den 40 işadamların Haskova Ziyareti</i>
	■ Visit of businessmen from Haskova to Uzunköprü Agricultural Industry Enterprises - <i>Haskovalı işadamlarının Uzunköprü Tarımsal Sanayi İşletmelerini Ziyareti,</i>
	■ A meeting to inform local authorities - <i>Yerel Yönetimleri Bilgilendirme Toplantısı,</i>
► PROJECT WEBSITE - PROJE WEBSİTESİ	■ 2 seminars, one in Khaskovo for 1 day and one in Uzunköprü for two days - <i>Khaskovo'da 1 günlük, Uzunköprü'de 2 günlük iki seminer,</i>
	■ Ergene panel which focused on R&D centralized implementations and activities - <i>AR-GE merkezi faaliyet ve etkinliklere odaklı Ergene Paneli,</i>
	■ Guideline's on agricultural industry and trade - <i>Tarımsal sanayi ve ticaret ile ilgili rehber dokümanlar,</i>
	■ An Industry R&D Center at Uzunkopru - <i>Uzunköprü'de bir sanayi Ar-Ge merkezi,</i>
	■ Activities on Opening of Eskiöy Border Gate - <i>Eskiöy Sınır Kapısı'nın açılması çalışmaları.</i>
	► http://www.uhabtsgp.com