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While Turkey’s accession negotiations with the European Union (EU) are underway and reforms are ongoing to carry Turkey to a more prosperous future, we are also continuing our activities to strengthen civil society dialogue between Turkey and the EU in an uninterrupted way. Thanks to this ever-increasing dialogue, we are reinforcing the impact of the reforms that bring Turkey closer to EU standards as we break down the prejudices that stand as an obstacle to Turkey’s EU membership. The ever-growing integration between the communities of Turkey and the EU makes valuable contributions not only in terms of correcting misperceptions but also for reaping the benefit brought by diversity and tolerance in society. Therefore, we see civil society dialogue as a driving force for Turkey’s integration with the European Union and as an indispensible 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.

Egemen BAĞIŞ
Minister for European Union and Chief Negotiator
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.

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 organisations 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.

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

I hope you will enjoy the book.

Jean-Maurice RIPERT
Head of EU Delegation to Turkey, Ambassador
Civil society dialogue, as one of the three main dimensions of the EU membership process, emerged with the understanding that a dialogue limited to only politicians and bureaucrats would not 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 composed of the components ‘Culture and Arts’, ‘Fisheries and Agriculture’ and ‘Micro Grants’. The respective allocations for the components within a total budget of 5.1 Million EURO are 2.3 Million EURO, 2.8 Million EURO and 270,000 EURO.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Muhsin ALTUN
President of Central Finance and Contracts Unit

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INTRODUCTION
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:

- To establish sustainable frameworks for cooperation between civil societies in Turkey and the EU
- To improve understanding of Turkey in the EU
- To improve understanding of the EU in Turkey

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 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 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, in partnership with a total of 95 different CSOs from across 16 Member States.
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 organisations 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-2, 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

The Agriculture and Fisheries sector, the CSOs implementing the 23 grant-funded partnership projects have made significant contributions to:

- Increasing the efficiency and competitiveness of agricultural producers;
- Exploring, in both agriculture and fisheries, how to improve marketing channels for producers and how to implement EU standards;
- Implementing rural development initiatives;
- Improving farm and land management;
- Assisting in the implementation of EU policies and practices in Food Safety, Veterinary, and Phytosanitary

To achieve their specific sector objectives, the CSOs involved in the CSD-II grant projects have worked together in all kinds of activities: some of these have been part of a research process; some have been capacity-building activities, like seminars, training workshops, and on-the-job coaching; others have been exchange visits and study tours to facilitate peer-learning; and other events related to disseminating outputs of the projects, publications, films and other promotional tools.

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 projects.
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 process and to assist potential CSD-II 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; and 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

- 60 days of training workshops to a total of 20 experts from 13 countries
- Manuals on project implementation and procurement
- Help Desk providing telephone advisory services
- Monitoring through face-to-face meetings and visits

Online Monitoring Information System (MIS)

- Web-based system for managing all information relating to the implementing of the grant-assisted projects
- 1100+ questions from CSOs answered
- 500+ reports and 150+ visual images uploaded by CSOs
- Manuals on Project Implementation and Procurement
- 4-days of training workshops to a total of 96 CSOs’ project staff on topics such as being both innovative and of a high quality.

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

For those who already have an interest in EU-Turkey dialogue, the CSD-II team has been regularly producing the ‘Dialogue’ newsletter and providing an almost daily update of CSD stories through the www.csdproject.net website 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 across a range of materials and supported activities at both local, national, and international level, to help to bring CSOs together from Turkey and the EU in findings to solutions 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 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
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.

Tools

- Printed materials such as posters, brochures and info notes designed to inform the public and target group
- Visibility materials produced to render the messages of the programme more effective and to acquaint the public with the programme
- Communication materials maintaining regular information flow to the target group
- Seven printed and electronic newsletters
- Monthly average of visits to the website

Target Group Reached

- 3.500 printed newsletters
- Over 1000 visitors to the website monthly
- Seven printed and electronic newsletters
- Updated website

- Six of the projects in the field of Agriculture and Fisheries were broadcast live on TRT Anadolu Channel
- Two articles were written specifically about the Programme in publications with a high readership including Zaman Newspaper, Gate Magazine and Skylife Magazine
- Over 5 million readers
- Over 20 million audience
- Social media campaign over Facebook, Twitter and Youtube for two months
- Over 5.000
- Photography Exhibition
- Over 3.5 million
- Presentation movies in 5 languages
- Updated website
- Over 2 hours on the weekend programme on the Haberturk channel
- Five articles were written specifically about the Programme in publications with a high readership including Zaman Newspaper, Gate Magazine and Skylife Magazine
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- Media reflections in local and national level
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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.
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 organization 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.

Alper Abca
Project Coordinator

Alper Abca of the Chambers in Ordu is proud that his organization 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.

Seferihisar Fish
With Italian Taste

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 actors of the sector.

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

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

At the start of the project, Laura 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 Sığacık and earned the friendship of both young and old, says that in order for the project to reach its aim of building dialogue, they have acted with the following in mind:

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.

Seferihisar Fish With Italian Taste

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Understanding that this is a process of learning together rather than one of teaching. She notes that this understanding has played the biggest part in the project’s success.

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

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

Ali Emin Tanel, President of the Sığacık Fisheries Cooperative, noted that as a cooperative they were passing on the knowledge they received from the seminars they attended during the project to other fishermen and would continue to do so. Tanel also stated that their cooperative was already sensitive about informed fishing and conveyed the impressions of the cooperative members of the project as follows: ‘Our members in general had very good impressions about the project. Especially the renovation of the fish market and the raising of hygiene standards lifted 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.’

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 the region.

Laura Cicinelli, Project Coordinator

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.

Laura Cicinelli
Project Coordinator

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

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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.

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

The main goal of the partnership is to create a platform by which not only will the traditional art forms in the region, such as music and dance, be better researched and understood, but that they also serve as inspiration for future compositions, choreography, and drama. 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.”

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.
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 Civil Society Dialogue Projects also promoted a firm dialogue between communities to preserve our cultural heritage for future generations. With this understanding, KUMID from Istanbul (Friends of Cultural Heritage Association) and WATCH from Italy (World Association for the Protection of Tangible and Intangible Cultural Heritage in Times of Armed Conflict) teamed up to implement the project Experience for Change in the Cultural Heritage Sector.

Policies have been developed in Turkey to promote cultural heritage and the culture tourism sectors in relation to economic development. However, there are still foundations of permanent future cooperation were laid with civil society organizations operating in the Red Sea, Mediterranean 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 indisputable examples of cultural heritage. The international seminars organized within the scope of the project have especially brought benefits for beyond what was planned in the project. Thanks to this conference, the official of the Applied Arts Department of the Helsinki Metropolitan University, who are developing a project for the preservation and storage of textile arts, made direct contact with the project team and proposed to benefit from the project gains and the experiences of the project team and continue the on-going dialogue through their own project.

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

The concept of a ‘European Youth Museum’ goes to the very heart of what the EU-Turkey civil society dialogue is all about. The realisation of the concept is to establish a forum which captures, celebrates, and promotes the achievements of the informal relationships which exist between the young people of Turkey and those in the EU. To this end, an Ankara-based youth organization, GENCEV, has been working with the ‘Citroan Aktöv’ 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 he or she is too small to change or too small to shine, but that is nowhere near the truth.”
Learning by Knowing

The principle of ‘equity’ is often said to be a key part of establishing a lasting partnership, thus it has been interesting for the fishing community in Guzelkent, on the Turkish Black Sea, to begin working with Italian counterparts. Initially, as implied by the project designed and managed by Guzelkent Municipality, it was assumed that technically the Italian partners would be superior and that the joint activities would serve as training of the Turkish fishermen by the Italians. However, in reality, the fishermen from both communities found out during exchange visits that they both have strengths and weaknesses and that both communities can learn equally from each other. For this reason, although at the time of drafting this compendium the project was still ongoing, the various partners of the project in Turkey and Italy are committed to signing a Strategic Cooperation Contract. This will be an agreement to guide a long term relationship between the various stakeholders in the fisheries sector (fishermen associations and cooperatives, as well as the Guzelkent local government), with all mutually benefitting.

Yet another project was brought to life in the Altınoluk region of Balıkesir with the aim of initiating a strong dialogue through a shared past between communities by reviving the historical ties between Anatolia and Europe that reach back to mythical times. The project ‘Anatolia-Europe the Mythological, Historical Connection: Castro and Antandros’, implemented in partnership by the Altınoluk Association for the Preservation, Protection and Sustenance of the Historical City of Antandros and Pro Loco Castro, emerged as an idea from the renowned book ‘The Aeneid’. This classical piece of work, written by the Roman author Publius Vergilius Maro (70-19 BCE), has carried the legend of the Trojan hero Aeneas to our day.
This dialogue project was designed and implemented to draw attention to this international promotion of both Castro and Catania, different academic approaches to the issues between Europe and Anatolia were discussed and history was illuminated. 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, Catania 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 restored 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.
The Journey of Tobacco

In 1865, the Ottoman Empire authorized a European company to collect the revenue generated from tobacco through the Osmancı Bankası (The Ottoman Bank). The company was called Reji. Reji was to decide on where and was to fix the price on its own how much tobacco would be planted and who would harvest it. 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 sources 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 is to document the period starting from the transfer of tobacco, salt and alcoholic 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 through their many international projects up to date, this was the first time they ever worked with a European partner to produce a documentary film.

Dozens of Tekel workers, tobacco experts and players with important roles in the sector were interviewed for the documentary. The adventure of tobacco was documented with hundreds of interviews revealing personal memories from the perspectives of both Europe and Turkey. The filming took place in the old tobacco factories in Izmir, some of which 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 participation 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 economic and political discussions for many years. The documentary film will be seen by many other viewers through various festivals in the forthcoming years.

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 many former tobacco factories in Izmir, some of which 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, worked 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 such sites might be better shared and appreciated.

The concept of the ’Cultur’ as devised by the E-Info About Culture in Kelkit’ project, is an intriguing mechanism by which grassroots Cultural Heritage Organizations (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 ’Cultur’, and those will then join and introduce new members of the network in a virtual way, through the portal. The project is using the network in a virtual way, through the portal. At the time of preparing this compendium, the ’Cultur’ is still in its infancy, but is beginning to demonstrate how sustainable frameworks for cooperation can be made better shared and appreciated.
Public opinion in Turkey is supportive of the accession process, however, available information about the history and vision of the EU and knowledge of its policies and how it functions tends to be weak. Further still, there are even misconceptions and misinformation about the EU within Turkish society, thus there is a need for civil society to be mobilised as ‘ambassadors’ to help explain what the EU is all about and how membership will impact upon people’s lives. There is also a need for the people of Turkey to get to know the people of the Member States better. To get to know their culture, the way they live, and what expectations they have from EU enlargement. With this in mind, the CSD-II programme has supported many initiatives of cooperation between CSOs in Turkey and the EU, and many of these have experiences to share that illustrate how a better understanding of the EU within Turkey is being fostered. Some of these experiences are described in the stories in this section.
The Dairy Farm Advisory Centre has been established by the Aydin Cattle Breeders Association exactly as a pilot centre to demonstrate how EU standards and practices in dairy farming can be best disseminated and shared amongst dairy farmers in the Aydin region. Indeed, the methodology of the Centre is itself a ‘good practice’ in farm extension work and the Association hopes that not only the dairy industry but other forms of farming will learn from this approach.

Aydin is in the Aegean region of Turkey and with its diverse geography and climate has traditionally been an extremely productive agricultural area. The Aydin Cattle Breeders Association has nearly 4000 members, farming over 100,000 livestock, however, collectively the farmers have been disconnected from counterparts in the EU and generally ignorant of the implications of EU accession on their businesses. To address this issue and to provide the farmers with access to knowledge and practices which will increase their yields and international competitiveness, the Association has established the Farm Advisory Centre with a team of 5 trained extension workers and an array of activities to explain the benefits and rigours of EU standards in dairy farming.

As Mehmet Sedat Gungor, the project coordinator, explains: ‘during the 12 months of the project, with help from our partners in Germany and from the International Committee for Animal Recording, we have ensured that 60 dairy farmers have not only increased their understanding of the EU in their particular sector, but that they also see how these standards and practices should, in the long term, improve their incomes. Furthermore, we’ve also demonstrated that EU practices in extension work can work effectively in Turkey.’

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

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

Another important farming area in western Turkey is the Kandıra district of Kocaeli province. The 14 farming villages which make up this district are fortunate that their production of fruit and vegetables is well supported by irrigation water from the Arıköy Dam. However, due to the seemingly abundance of water and easy access to it, the farmers of the district are accustomed to using ‘flood irrigation’ for their crops. However, as is the experience globally, this approach to the use of irrigation water is extremely inefficient, can cause significant soil degradation, promotes the growth of unwanted plants, such as weeds, and can lead to the accumulation of undesirable chemicals, which in turn can be dangerous to human health. Thus, the farmers of Kandıra have agreed that their farming techniques and, in the long term, the sustainability of their livelihoods, will benefit from learning from others who have previously faced similar situations. Likewise, with the move towards embracing standards and practices from the EU, the farmers are eager to learn more about the European Common Agricultural Policy. Responding to this challenge the Kocaeli Metropolitan Municipality, in association with the Kandıra district authorities, have teamed-up with partners in Italy and Greece to develop a dialogue which will bring new technologies to Kandıra.
Numerous agricultural development projects are implemented in Arsin to promote different agricultural products that would generate additional income in addition to the intensely-agricultural production throughout the region. In light of the practices and experiences of EU member countries, 4 exemplary greenhouses and 4 low fruit vineyards were set up in accordance with EU standards. During the study visits organized within the scope of the project, the kiwifruit vineyards and chain stores were visited and theoretical and practical training provided by the EU partners. These 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.

In 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 an amount of produce they have contributed in to storage. The Association takes a fee of 1 to 3 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. “The Kiwifruit Producers Association in Spain has a different fee of 1 to 5 cents per kilogram of kiwifruit from participants involved in the project.”

Involvement

of the project outputs…

The Eskisehir Chambers of Commerce implemented their project in response to a clear need from stakeholders in Eskisehir for food safety standards. To this end they applied in the agro-food industry HACCP1 and GlobalGAP 2 certification to 40 farmers.

Coordinated Involvement

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 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 food safety standards of SMEs and on GlobalGAP certification to 40 farmers.

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A vital part of ensuring the competitiveness of the food producers operating in the establishments for food safety controls has been to decisively increase the skills and knowledge of the food production chain, that of the measures focussed on one very particular part of the food production chain, that of the measures 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. 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. By being aware of the most urgent needs of the participants from university students to the nearly depleted crawfish stock, the team then provided some short trainings, counselling and guidelines to the companies in order for them to be better able to address awareness 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 monitoring of the management of these companies has proved to be a very good practice in terms of demonstrating the role that CSOs can play in raising awareness to EU issues and offering concrete and practical solutions to most urgent needs. In the case of this project in 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.

With this project, we aimed to revive the nearly depleted crawfish stock and provide support for the region to regain its former economic status. With this project, we aimed to revive the nearly depleted crawfish stock and provide support for the region to regain its former economic status.

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

It is surprising that while Turkey has more than 8,000 km of coastline and considerable fishing industry, Turkey’s consumption of fish products is actually quite low. Indeed, while the yearly fish consumption per capita in the world is 16 kg and in EU 25 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.

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

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

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

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

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

The project was launched with the aim to introduce and implement EU fisheries standards to everyone in Sarıyer and 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 Sarıyedeliklik for the sector players to support the continuous development of fisheries in the region. A fisheries cooperation network was established through this website. (http://saryyedeliklik.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.
During the project 100 businessmen, landowners and academics have been trained on improving the investment potential of the sector, and 40 key producers have received intensive trainings on production methods, professional nursery management and applications. This in turn is the capacity building which will then support the implementation of the sector model for a more productive and professional structure, a stronger marketing strategy and a more qualified workforce.

A way from the fishing industry, the flower and ornamental 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, focusing mostly on the immediate domestic market. This has meant that the sector has reached a point where it is not particularly competitive, yet cannot expand without competing in wider market places, including those in the EU. EU Member States possess an important global share in the production, usage, import and export of plants, and plant material. With this in mind the project set out to assess the potential of the outdoor ornamental plants sector and to develop an investment programme. A key aspect to this process has been the drafting of a Development Strategy targeting investors and policy-makers. This process has been greatly influenced by the experience of the project partners, the Chambers of Commerce from Mantua in the Lombardy region of Italy. The partners input has not only been in the form of strategic advice, but the sharing of concrete experience in building-up such a business sector and providing training about all the relevant EU standards and practices.

K alaka, Rediants Hope, Sweet Ann, Dar Select, Dianta, Fern, Hanowi, Seascope, Cristal... These are the names of strawberry varieties tasted for the first time by many of the people of Düzce during the Strawberry Tasting Day organized in Düzce in June. The locals were able to determine the strawberry varieties they liked the best by evaluating their taste, colour and aroma during this event.

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

At the start of the Rural Economic Diversification of Berry Demonstration – Anchor Project, 5 pilot regions were selected 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.

Mürüvet Tayan, a strawberry grower from the Enginöyük Village in the Abilka Planting Region, noted that they received a lot of practical information during the training activities they took part in throughout the project. Tayan 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.” Tayan also noted that the project gave great support to especially women producers.

Mürüvet Yalçın
Producer from Değirmenbaşı Village

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

Edem Yatın
Project Coordinator

“European Strawberry Types Now Growing In Düzce”
The summer months of 2012 brought an exciting bustle in the Hazar basin. Twenty farmers, including women, came together in the region to set up a business with their own resources to promote, in the Turkish market, the beans they produced using good farming practices. The Provincial Directorate for Agriculture, The Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the Chamber of Agricultural Engineers and the Gezin Municipality supported the initiative.

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

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

Over a period of twelve months, 44 pioneer farmers took part in the intense training programmes for good farming practices and marketing. Experts from the partner Stuttgart University in Germany came to the region and collected data on the climate conditions and published an irrigation report. Based on this report, a road map was drawn for efficient farming. In addition, officials from the Stiching Louis Bolk Institute in The Netherlands, who have published influential studies on the marketing of agricultural products, worked with the region’s producers, and based on good examples from their own countries, recommended that they focus on a single product and proceed with the marketing of other products once their trademark became well-known and trusted. A delegation of representatives including these leading farmers took part in a study visit to the countries of the European project partners and found the opportunity to directly share knowledge and experience 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 to decide to open a processing and packaging factory for the white kidney beans which have been produced in the Hazar basin using these good farming practices. This factory will then assist in marketing this special product to the domestic market.

Most of the producers in the region are women. The women received immense support from their spouses as they took part in the activities held throughout the project. Hülya Durmuş, who is a leading women entrepreneur in the region and who is engaged in tourism management is only one of many people who gave immense 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.”
The Sakarya Commodity Exchange designed the project entitled Real Price of Livestock and launched it in partnership with the Sakarya Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Turkey and the Grema Commodity Exchange. The main purpose of the project was to strengthen the aforementioned important geopolitical position lying between the supply and demand sides of meat products and to bring EU standards to livestock and meat. 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.

Thus, within the scope of the project, nearly a year was dedicated to training sessions, workshops, 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, 112 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 prices.

Livestock in EU Standards

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 agriculture and stockbreeding. 95% of the industries sector. According to the statistics the province is second with activities in the province ranks second with due to its geographical proximity to the development of livestock trade in Turkey. The Sakarya Commodity Exchange plays a critical role in the livestock trading sector. Amongst a number of activities in light of the experiences of EU partners, there is a strong need in the Sakarya area for more civic education so that the citizens can learn more about Europe and the EU. This project 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 Sakarya area, with more people in Sakarya 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, POSIC, a social and cultural foundation based in Barcelona, to formulate a project which would not only create dialogue to help people understand the heart of the EU. Thus, was born the “Together Different Colours” project.

Connecting Futures

much further along the Turkish Black Sea coast from Samsun in the province of Samsun to the city 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 Sakarya area for more civic education so that the citizens can learn more about Europe and the EU. This project 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 Sakarya area, with more people in Sakarya 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, POSIC, a social and cultural foundation based in Barcelona, to formulate a project which would not only create dialogue to help people understand the heart of the EU. 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 pristine manifestion can be simply heralded ‘graffiti art’. Municipalities and 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 performances from Rize contributing to a street art festival in Barcelona, but also the realisation of the first ever street art festival in Rize.
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 Tasbari, who the project dubbed as the ‘Ambassador of Italian Cuisine’. The students at the workshop agreed that Dr. Tasbari 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 Vocational High School, the ‘Nemrut in the World’ project, of Adiyaman’s Rotary Club, also successfully managed to take parts of the culture and heritage of the more ‘remote’ parts of Turkey to communities in the EU. The project achieved this through a number of mechanisms, such as facilitating a master class on Turkish cuisine in Italy and holding a contact-making seminar for organisations in Budapest interested to partner on Turkish cultural activities. And perhaps the most stunning activity, attracting large TV audiences in Hungary and Turkey, was the opening of the project with a concert by the Borusan Quartet on top of Mount Nemrut. The visual beauty of Nemrut, in the shadow of the large statues erected around a royal tomb from the 1st century BC, perfectly complemented the beauty of the musical pieces.

If I Were In Your Shoes
Kumluca district of Antalya, in the southern region of Turkey, is located on a fertile plain stretching from the Mediterranean Sea to the mountains in the north. The warm characteristic of the Mediterranean climate and the fertility of the soil in the region has played a critical role in making the district an important producer of fresh fruit and vegetables (FFV). Kumluca Municipality, with an objective to merge this geographic advantage with economic development, has joined up with the Club Sustainable Development of Civil Society in Bulgaria to implement a dialogue Project which will improve the marketing of the district’s products in both domestic and international markets. A series of activities were put in place for increasing the share of these products in European and Turkish markets by adopting and integrating standards, methods and successful marketing strategies, that are being implemented within the European Union. These activities included study visits to Sofia, Bulgaria, which enabled producers, and marketing actors from the Kumluca region to observe best practice examples in the EU and share experience and knowledge with their colleagues.

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

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

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 affected farmers. 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. Selen Gümrüz, the Project Director, has noted, the project can make a great contribution to the region if it “saves its outputs to create a lobbying platform for strengthening the networking between 1000+ businesses in the region.”
In the second section of this compendium we have seen how a better understanding of the EU within Turkey has been fostered through the work of CSOs. However, this improved understanding needs to be mutual. For this reason, the third objective of the Civil Society Dialogue is to contribute to an improved understanding of Turkey within the societies of the EU. Public opinion across the Member States is very mixed on various themes relating to the enlargement process. There is a lively debate about the cultural and religious identity of Turkey and whether it belongs in the EU or not, and questions discussed as to what might be the practical implications of Turkey joining the Union. However, these public debates are often lacking in a clear understanding of what Turkey is and what its people have to offer to the people of the EU, and it is clear that there are communities within the EU who are not yet sure how to cooperate best with Turkey. With this in mind, the CSD-II programme has many examples to offer how joint work between CSOs in Turkey and those in the EU help to improve the understanding of Turkey within the Member States. Some of these examples and how they have come about are described in the paragraphs below.
The second phase of the CSD programme has seen CSOs from Turkey and 16 EU Member States working together on joint initiatives. While much of this work has been implemented in Turkey, there have also been many activities in the EU Member States and significant effort to promote a better understanding of Turkish culture, history and lifestyles. The Trabzon-based CSO ‘FeminArt’ has used a joint exploration of traditional art forms and organic paints with partners in Germany to awaken interest in the arts among young people and to demonstrate how ancient art forms have a role in modern-day Turkey and 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.

“Bringing Nature to Arts

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

Şükran Üst
President of FeminArt Women Artists Association

Overcoming The Sense of Remoteness

“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

Culture & Arts

Culture & Arts

Culture & Arts

“Overcoming The Sense of Remoteness”
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 cultural and educational institutions in Turkey, the Balkan and European countries. The Association has especially shown relations with many CSOs in Bulgaria and has reinforced its role with this dialogue project. The Association will be functioning as the implementer of many on-going and upcoming projects between Çorlu and Bulgaria in the field of art, sports and cultural exchange.

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 shown relations with many CSOs in Bulgaria and has reinforced its role with this dialogue project. The Association will be functioning as the implementer of many on-going and upcoming projects between Çorlu and Bulgaria in the field of art, sports and cultural exchange.

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Anatolian Melodies
at Paris Underground

Improving Mutual Understanding

Paris for people to learn how to play the Turkish baglama. This music course was a great success and even the tuition extended outside of the training room to the Paris metro! What better way to introduce Turkish culture to Parisians than to see them out 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 funding 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, the concerts, and running a short film competition, the two leading CSOs have already committed to continuing their cooperation platform and have formed an alliance expand its networking: the Organic Products Cluster in Rhone-Alps, the Organic Products Cluster in Rhone-Alps (France), and the Associations of Organic Agriculture in Greece. 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.

To reach their purpose the AEA has embarked on an ambitious programme of dialogue amongst the civil organizations representing organic agriculture in Turkey and the EU within the framework of the European Inter-Cluster Alliance for Organic Agriculture. Since the Spring of 2011 AEA has pulled together 6 key European and Turkish partners to help build the alliance. Each partner brings a specific area of expertise and/or capacity to help the alliance expand its networking. EkoConnect from Germany, the Organic Products Cluster in Greece, the Organic Cluster in Rhone-Alps (France), and From Turkey, Ega University and the Associations of Organic Agriculture Organization and of Producers. Together these partners have run workshops and managed stands at trade exhibitions in Germany, France, Greece and Turkey, reaching out to 100,000 potential buyers and business associates across Europe. Within the scope of the project, the partners are developing a cooperation platform and have formed an infrastructure for establishing commercial and technological collaborations for the organic sector. The strengths and weaknesses of various regions and countries in the organic sector have been identified and gaps are being filled through experience sharing.

The AEA’s dialogue initiative is not just about marketing Turkey to the EU, but in the ‘Road Map for Inner 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, their tasks, vocational training providers, and trade associations that provide specialized training, education, information, research and technical support”.

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 facet of Turkey through Asik’s poem’s and Folk Music.

The Folk Music Bridges Turkey and the EU project was designed jointly by the Anatolian Cultural Centre and Folk Music Bridges Turkey and the EU. The project was funded under the Agriculture and Fisheries component, and has also been supported by the EU Culture & Arts Foundation. Asik’s project was designed jointly by the Anatolian Cultural Centre and Folk Music Bridges Turkey and the EU. The project was funded under the Agriculture and Fisheries component and has also been supported by the EU Culture & Arts Foundation.

Underground

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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.

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.
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 EU’s CSD-II programme. The following is a conversation between Uluk Duruman, Secretary General of TSMD, Yeşim Hatırlı, Chairperson of the Board of Directors of TSMD, Yeşim Hatırlı, Chairperson of the Board of Directors of TSMD, and Ekin Ç. Turhan, Project Assistant and Project Coordinator, and Y. Çelik, Taşkın, Project Advisor: Board Representation.

Uluk Duruman: How was the ACT project created?

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

The Re-ACT Project was designed as a kind of pilot or demonstration activity, with the intention to create an interactive environment by incorporating the opinions and views of the city dwellers regarding these efforts. 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. The creation of the city model and the associated processes was central to the design. We have undertaken the EU Project in order to serve this purpose, to support the organizational infrastructure, build dialogue with similar concepts in Europe and initiate an exchange of knowledge. The project activities within the scope of the project - the exhibitions, panels and workshops - and the city model that was built, were programmed parallel to the activities for the development of the centre. The documentation and products created in this process will contribute to the aims of the Centre and will also prompt its activities. The dialogue built with the project partners BAF and Arcam will be an opportunity for various project partnerships and collaboration.

As for how this is to be done, the entire project context was developed bearing in mind the need to build relevant arguments about architecture and the city they live in and thus to raise their interest in the subject. Activities that would entertain their interest, the city model, the workshops, digital animations, and exhibitions were developed, and are ongoing simultaneously.

Uluk Duruman: You mentioned that the project has received incredible support from various people and organisations. Can you tell us about some of their contributions?

Yeşim Hatırlı: Yes. The final product is a City Model of Ankara with a scale of 1:500. This is a reflection of that daily life and in turn has received incredible support from various people and organisations. As for how this is to be done, the entire project context was developed bearing in mind the need to build relevant arguments about architecture and the city they live in and thus to raise their interest in the subject. Activities that would entertain their interest, the city model, the workshops, digital animations, and exhibitions were developed, and are ongoing simultaneously.

Yeşim Hatırlı: Architecture is different from other arts 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 received incredible support from various people and organisations. As for how this is to be done, the entire project context was developed bearing in mind the need to build relevant arguments about architecture and the city they live in and thus to raise their interest in the subject. Activities that would entertain their interest, the city model, the workshops, digital animations, and exhibitions were developed, and are ongoing simultaneously.

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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 readily 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 started activities to expand the city model we developed to cover the commercial area 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 constitute the core of the Centre. And even more important is to understand that conditions pertaining to the social, cultural and physical environment both in the past and today are in constant relation with each other. Understanding and operating this fact will increase the demand for higher quality urban spaces in the future.

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As we’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 progressions of the historical processes it has undergone ever since its founding. Ankara represents the contemporary point of Turkey’s modernization and its integration with the next 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 planned capital city, Ankara is an environment where all the elements of this transformation and representation can be observed. In this regard, the city model will enable citizens to see the city as a different scale and perceive the environment, its culture, the change and transformation it has undergone from different angles. In a sense, it is like measuring a process of growing and reading it with all the input it has to offer. Approaches and attitudes toward change, which are the basis for discussions regarding any new construction projects planned in the city transformation areas. At this point, the Citizen-City Model Project 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 Project Day Festival’ planned to be held in Ankara with the collaboration of Arkitera and TSMD. For example, the event we must now on 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 attract more attention to Ankara. The model/project is very important and necessary. The second exhibition was designed by Yeşim Hatırlı, who attended the photo shoots guided by the workshop. The exhibition received very good feedback from the viewers in general. It also enriches the theme of the project with the photos and the model, and aims to facilitate the sharing of the project theme with the public. Similarly, the model also contributes to knowledge through the personal experience of each viewer. It also enriches the theme of the project with the photos and the model, and aims to facilitate the sharing of the project theme with the public. Similarly, the model also contributes to knowledge through the personal experience of each viewer. It also enriches the theme of the project with the photos and the model, and aims to facilitate the sharing of the project theme with the public. Similarly, the model also contributes to knowledge through the personal experience of each viewer. It also enriches the theme of the project with the photos and the model, and aims to facilitate the sharing of the project theme with the public.
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?

Evinç 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 Arkas of the Republic, especially Arka, is an area with a wealth of examples demonstrating this understanding. Considering the high number of foreign architects who have worked and produced their work in Turkey, and their weight in the realm of architecture, this project is one that involves many European countries and gives us an opportunity to engage in many joint activities and studies. Many of the structures featured in the Model are those designed by the afore-mentioned foreign architects in the early years of the Republic.

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As for our other partner ARCAM, as we were writing the project, when planning on the establishment of an architecture center that would enable an exchange of knowledge and experiences in line with the dialogue objective of the project, we chose ARCAM as a model project for our architecture centre as it was a good example both in terms of its scale and organization. As I mentioned before, we hope that this dialogue we built is 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

Izmır Arts and Culture Foundation talk of their successful dialogue project

Project No: 76307012-01-0137
Project Name: İzmir Arts & Culture Project
Addendum...
Technical Assistance Team...
Central Financing...
Audits...
Visibility...
EU Legislation...
Turkish Legislation...
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As we looked at each other across the table, our differences. We were able to laugh at the same thing, despite the confusion of languages and the different scripts. The Trucks and Greek artists shared a hilarious atmosphere of the Drama Square. The Greek and Turkish artists were so well and were working with such harmony. And the streets... One must be either a writer or a poet to describe the enthusiasm on the streets. As our literary artists, the Greek and Romanian artists read their work in their own language. As our poets read out loud, we realized that the result: priceless works of art were made in the cool summer breeze of Izmir.
Ricerca e Cooperazione (RC) first came to know of the Municipality of Seferihisar thanks to its participation in roundtables on local development and environmental-friendly policies, and events aimed at exploring how the CittàSlow movement could foster Municipalities’ engagement in implementing sound and sustainable actions. Indeed the Municipality of Seferihisar not only is the leading member of the Turkish branch of the CittàSlow network, but its far-sighted administration had recently gained national and international praise.

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

RC and the Municipality identified the intervention strategy with the help of the association SUD (Su Urunleri Dernegi) – partner in the project implementation phase – and with the fishermen themselves. Indeed, the proposal that was later awarded the grant was a truly participated effort aimed firstly at creating stronger links between peers from different sides of the Mediterranean, be it institutions, associations, academia 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 partners, associates and beneficiaries. Project management has been my job for almost a decade now, and I have had the pleasure and privilege of working on many different projects in different countries. However, whatever the location, I’m always working together with local stakeholders on achieving the goals that were identified as priority by the local communities. The topics of the project vary according to the communities’ needs, issues’ priorities and so on, through the methodological approach (goal oriented, participatory 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 scenery, and the possibility of switching to a different perspective. Indeed the Civil Society Dialogue programme focused on building those bridges that are necessary to foster mutual knowledge and understanding between Turkey and Europe, in anticipation of Turkey’s access to the EU.

Seferihisar, and Turkey in general, was a whole new story to me. It was truly cooperation among peers, which is actually sadly not often realized, as local human resources’ potential is frequently underestimated. In my past experiences, unfortunately, the capacity and the commitment of the local institutions often were not what we had hoped, and the size of the management challenges was often underestimated. 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 at the run, the project (like 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 favorable conditions – has been really challenging for me. 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; the good things and the bad!

The expectations of those that count on you are higher; the desire to deliver becomes a need. The small mistakes seem unacceptable while even an insignificant triumph over a bureaucratic hurdle feels like heaven. One runs the risk to lose perspective a bit, for I have very seldom had a bunch of people down at the port (the project’s beneficiaries), keeping me in check.

I didn’t miss them or Turkey as I have learned 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 this project has made some sort of 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.
The first activity of the week in Ruse was actually in the little village of Kosovo, where the local residents performed the Camel ritual. This was a surprise us to us during the Bulgarian visit to Turkey, in a village near to Arilcea. They had ritualised a veritable Camel Game. Thus, we were asked in our area tocompete the history and social research of this ritual.

The Camel Game is a game played with masks which symbolize both the end and rebirth of the world order at the end of an old year. Over a long period of time, the game preserved its entertainment elements however lost its ritualistic structure. As such, the men who performed the game in Kosovo village, near Arilcea, also mentioned that they did this for entertainment only, and were not aware of the traditional aspect of the game. In the Bulgarian version, the Camel Game is played as a water game and is played by mostly single men. The camel puppet is used throughout the game, called Tatuncho. Local men, but lead by a married woman. An animal puppet is performed the game in Fevziye village, near Ankara, they had witnessed a similar ‘Camel Game’. Thus, we were offered a great opportunity to compare the history and social importance of this ritual.

When we were in the Bulgarian village we were able to enjoy performances of local women’s choir and performances of young girls and children from the village school. We enthusiastically chatted with them, asking questions like “Do you put vinegar in your bread?” or “Did you put hazelnut in this desert?” The women who cooked the dishes explained to us how they prepared them, and did so with a great sense of pride. Some taste different then the ones we were used to in our own country. We enthusiastically shared our hosts’ and experience these together.

The concrete output of the Ruse Activity Week was the network we created with locals from Ruse and surrounding villages, academics from Sofia Faculty of Social Sciences, staff from Ruse History Museum, administrators and students from Middle East Technical University, people who watched us performing a traditional Serbian 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 experiences these together.

Towards the end of our visit in Bulgaria, we performed in the gardens of the old building of Ruse Military University. That night the audience had a chance to watch performances from folklore groups of Ruse Angel Academy. University, 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 beautiful gardens of an old building, making our proposition stronger. Folklore as means of dialogue.
05
TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE DIALOGUE PROJECTS
The effectiveness of CSD-I was also judged in the context of the achievements of the on-going EU-Turkey CSD-II. 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 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 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 an on average only 38% of the CSOs 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 MRT and from monitoring visits, that good project management from these CSOs is highly dependent on the individuals involved rather than on general organisational capacity.

This evaluation exercise has not been able to address in future CSD projects.

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-I. For this reason, this compendium of CSD projects is not only about demonstrating successes and examples of how EU and Turkish civil society can work together, but it also helps to emphasise the weaknesses that CSOs might continue, the EU organisations rated their certainty at 94%.

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, most of the evidence to date suggests that CSD-II has opened up new opportunities for them. For example, the statements above on the sustainability of the partnerships, and the fact that more than 90% of the CSOs state that CSD-II has therefore concluded that further investments into strengthening this dialogue should be forthcoming.

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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 has sustained impact. For example, the statements above on the sustainability of the partnerships, and the fact that more than 90% of the CSOs 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.

In terms of ‘partnership’ for example, although the participating CSOs are optimistic about sustaining the collaborations they have started under CSD-I, they have also noted that the terms of the partnerships need to be more formally expanded. This will mean, for instance, that their own assessment 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 an on average only 38% of the CSOs 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 MRT and from monitoring visits, that good project management from these CSOs is highly dependent on the individuals involved rather than on general organisational capacity.

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**CULTURE & ARTS PROJECTS**

### PROJECT: MOVING CULTURES - HAREKET HALİNDE KÜLTÜRLER

**Description:**
- FAYDALANICI KURUM: Ordu Culture Social Training and Conservatory Services Aid and Empowerment Association
- PARTNERS - ORTAKLARI: 
  - UYGULANDIĞI KENTLER: Ordu, Valkeakoski, Finlandiya

**Project Details:**
- **PROJECT PERIOD - PROJE SÜRESİ:** 15 Month - Ay
- **BUDGET - BÜTÇE:** 164.852,24 €
- **EU & Turkey / AB ve Türkiye:** Ordu, Valkeakoski, Finlandiya

**Activities:**
- Participation in the Friendship Committee and a trip to Ordu, focusing on urban planning, with a special emphasis on the 7th May Festival in Ordu.
- Street walk and various tour programmes within the 7th May Festival in Ordu.
- Participation in the Helka Fest in Finland since 1904.
- Photography exhibition during seminars for introduction of both countries histories and cultures.
- Finland and Ordu music and folk ensembles performing in Valkeakoski.

### PROJECT: ORTHO - ORTAKLYAR

**Description:**
- FAYDALANICI KURUM: Youth Cultural House Association, Turkey
- PARTNERS - ORTAKLARI: 
  - UYGULANDIĞI KENTLER: Ankara, Athina

**Project Details:**
- **PROJECT PERIOD - PROJE SÜRESİ:** 12 Month - Ay
- **BUDGET - BÜTÇE:** 156.046,92 €
- **EU & Turkey / AB ve Türkiye:** Ankara, Athina, (EU & Turkey)

**Activities:**
- Participation in the Helsinki Youth Café, offering a gathering place for young people from different countries.
- Promotions and workshops as part of a 5-day visit in Oropos, Athens.
- Photography exhibition in Ankara and workshops with over 50 young participants.
- Bulletins and flyers distributed in Ankara's most visited places.
- Concert of 3 music groups from Europe and Turkey, and 4 artists' performances in plastic arts in Ankara.
- 110 cartoons in total produced during workshops in Ankara and Athens.
- Press conference organized by the supporter organization of the Project, "Culture Tourism and Environment Journalists Association".

### PROJECT: GRANT BENEFICIARY - HİBE

**Description:**
- Nezih Danyal Karikatür Vakfı, Turkey
- Association of Friends of Caricature, Levadia, Greece

**Project Details:**
- **PROJECT PERIOD - PROJE SÜRESİ:** 12 Month - Ay
- **BUDGET - BÜTÇE:**
- **UYGULANDIĞI KENTLER:** Ankara, Ordu, Sinop, Athens - Atina

**Activities:**
- Project partner, a cartoon exhibition visited by over 700 people in Ankara.
- A panel attended by 75 people in Ankara.
- A panel attended by 40 people in Athens.
- Cartoon exhibition visited by over 600 people in Athens.
- The exhibition of 50 cartoon sergisi, which was organized to show the works in Blacksea coastline, held in Ordu.
- 110 cartoons produced during workshops conducted in Ankara and Athens.
- Press conference organized by the supporter organization of the Project, "Culture Tourism and Environment Journalists Association".

### PROJECT: EUROPEAN YOUTH MUSEUM - AVRUPA GENÇLİK MÜZESİ

**Description:**
- FAYDALANICI KURUM: Youth Cultural House Association, Turkey
- PARTNERS - ORTAKLARI: 
  - UYGULANDIĞI KENTLER: Ankara, Ordu, Sinop

**Project Details:**
- **PROJECT PERIOD - PROJE SÜRESİ:** 12 Month - Ay
- **BUDGET - BÜTÇE:** 139.375,84 €
- **EU & Turkey / AB ve Türkiye:** Ankara, Ordu, Sinop, (EU & Turkey)

**Activities:**
- Participations in exhibitions and workshops for 5 days in Oropos, Athens.
- Promotions, exhibitions and workshops organized in Çorlu, Sakarya.
- Promotions, exhibitions and workshops organized in Çorlu, Sakarya.
- Launch of the cultural forum called "Unlimited Culture Approach".
- "Sakar-Çorlu European Culture Corridor", a transnational culture and art network.
- Official website: www.kulturkoridoru.com

### PROJECT: TURKISH-GREEK NEIGHBOURHOOD WITH CARTOONS - KARİKATÜRLERLE TÜRK-YUNAN KOMŞULUĞU

**Description:**
- Nezih Danyal Karikatür Vakfı, Turkey
- Association of Friends of Caricature, Levadia, Greece

**Project Details:**
- **PROJECT PERIOD - PROJE SÜRESİ:** 12 Month - Ay
- **BUDGET - BÜTÇE:**
- **UYGULANDIĞI KENTLER:** Ankara, Ordu, Sinop, Athens - Atina

**Activities:**
- A panel attended by 75 people in Ankara.
- Cartoon exhibition visited by over 700 people in Ankara.
- Cartoon exhibition visited by 600 people in Ordu with 50 pieces to show the works in Blacksea coastline.
- 110 cartoons in total produced during workshops conducted in Ankara and Athens.
- A press conference organized by the supporter organization of the Project, "Culture Tourism and Environment Journalists Association".

### PROJECT: EUROPEAN CULTURAL CORRIDOR - AVRUPA KÜLTÜR KORİDORU

**Description:**
- Balkan Turks Association
- Association for Culture and Support of Tokatlilars, town of Çorlu (Turkey)

**Project Details:**
- **PROJECT PERIOD - PROJE SÜRESİ:** 12 Month - Ay
- **BUDGET - BÜTÇE:**
- **UYGULANDIĞI KENTLER:** Tekirdağ, Topolovgrad, Balkan Türkleri Derneği

**Activities:**
- Launch of the cultural forum called "Unlimited Culture Approach".
- The "Sakar-Çorlu European Culture Corridor", a transnational culture and art network.
- Official website: www.corlubalkanturkleri.com

### PROJECT: PROJECT WEBSITES - PROJE WEBSİTESİ

- [European Youth Museum](http://www.euromuseum.org/)
- [Turkish-Greek Neighbourhood with Cartoons](http://www.sanatheryerde.org/)
- [European Cultural Corridor](http://www.balkanturkleri.com/)
- [European Youth Museum](http://www.euromuseum.org/)
- [Turkish-Greek Neighbourhood with Cartoons](http://www.sanatheryerde.org/)
- [European Cultural Corridor](http://www.balkanturkleri.com/)

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**FINNISH:**

**HAYAALLAAMIAN总是**

**PROJECT CITIES - PROJENİN YAYINLARI**

**FAYDALANICI KURUM**

**PARTNERS - ORTAKLARI**

**BUDGET - BÜTÇE**

**UYGULANDIĞI KENTLER**

**PROJECT PERIOD - PROJE SÜRESİ**

**PROJECT WEBSITE - PROJE WEBSİTESİ**

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**TURKISH-GREEK NEIGHBOURHOOD WITH CARTOONS - KARİKATÜRLERLE TÜRK-YUNAN KOMŞULUĞU**

**GRANT BENEFICIARY - HİBE**

**NEZIH DANYAL KARIKATÜR VAKFİ**

**ASSOCIATION OF FRIENDS OF CARICATURE, LEVADIA, GREECE**

**UYGULANDIĞI KENTLER**

**PROJECT WEBSITES - PROJE WEBSİTESİ**

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**EUROPEAN YOUTH MUSEUM - AVRUPA GENÇLİK MÜZESİ**

**GRANT BENEFICIARY - HİBE**

**YOUTH CULTURAL HOUSE ASSOCIATION**

**PARTNERS - ORTAKLARI**

**BUDGET - BÜTÇE**

**UYGULANDIĞI KENTLER**

**PROJECT WEBSITES - PROJE WEBSİTESİ**

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**EUROPEAN CULTURAL CORRIDOR - AVRUPA KÜLTÜR KORİDORU**

**GRANT BENEFICIARY - HİBE**

**BALKAN TÜRKLERİ DERNEĞİ**

**ASSOCIATION FOR CULTURE AND SUPPORT OF TOKATLIYER, TOWNS OF ÇORLU (TURKEY)**

**PARTNERS - ORTAKLARI**

**BUDGET - BÜTÇE**

**UYGULANDIĞI KENTLER**

**PROJECT WEBSITES - PROJE WEBSİTESİ**
ANATOLIA EUROPE MYTHOLOGICAL-HISTORICAL CONNECTION : CASTRO & ANTANDROS

Altınoluk Tarihi Antandros Şehrini Kurtarma, Koruma ve Yaşatma Derneği

Castro Derneği (İtalya)

PROJECT PERIOD - PROJE SÜRESİ
104.292,90 € (EU & Turkey / AB ve Türkiye)

¢ Çalışma ziyareti kapsamında Türkiye'de ve İtalya'da düzenlenen seminerler, ilgili tarihi yerlere 3'er günlük ziyaret ve sergiler,

¢ Project booklet and website in three different languages (English, Italian and Turkish) - 3 farklı dilde (İngilizce, İtalyanca ve Türkçe) proje kitapçığı ve websitesi,

¢ Study visit of Turkish group to Italy - Türk grubun İtalya'ya çalışma ziyareti,

http://www.antandros.org/

GRANT BENEFICIARY - HİBE FAYDALANICI KURUM

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

PROJECT OUTCOMES - ELDE DÖNLÜŞÜMLER
¢ 3 days International Conference in Kocaeli University - Kocaeli Üniversitesi'nde 3 günlük Uluslararası Konferans,

¢ Project meetings in Italy and Turkey - İtalya ve Türkiye'de gerçekleştirilen proje toplantıları,

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

Niksar Culture and Traditions Revitalisations Association

PARTNERS - ORTAKLARI

PROJECT PERIOD - PROJE SÜRESİ

109.214,90 €

PROJECT CITIES - PROJENİN UYGULANDIĞI KENTLER
(GEU & Turkey / AB ve Türkiye)
Gümüşhane, Erzincan, Giresun, Sivas, Tokat, Tomelilla

¢ traditions, folklore, crafts, archaeological information and sights of Kelkit basin - önceki döneme ait bilgileri, arkeolojik bilgileri, gezilip görülmesi gereken yerleri ve gelecekte bölgede düzenlenecek her türlü faaliyeti içeren INFOKELKIT olarak adlandırılan bir bilgi portalı,

¢ CULTNET Meetings both in Turkey and Sweden - Türkiye ve İsveç'te CULTNET Toplantıları,

¢ 21 public meetings on traditional arts, games, and weddings attended by a total of 124 local people - Yöre halkı ile bir araya gelinen, geleneksel sanatlar, oyunlar, eski düğün gelenekleri üzerine uzun sohbetler edilen toplamda 124 kişiye ulaşılan 21 adet Halk Toplantısı,

¢ 100 kişilik katılımla gerçekleşen Niksar Final Konferansı,

¢ competitions on popular dans, music and food - Projede yer alan 152 katılımcının dansı, müzik, tiyatrolar eşliğinde 1 178 katılımcı ve 1 12 sanatçının katılımıyla gerçekleştirilen "Kapadokya Geceleri" Festivali,

¢ "Traditional Children's Plays" workshop and "Traditional Wedding Preparations" workshop to share - aktarmak amacıyla gerçekleştirilen "Geleneksel Çocuk Oyunları" Atölyesi ve "Geleneksel Düğün Hazırlıkları" Atölyesi,


¢ Performing arts with participation of 1178 participants and 112 artists - Dans, müzik, tiyatral sunum, sıra gecesi, geleneksel sahne sanatları gösterileri eşliğinde 1 178 katılımcı ve 1 12 sanatçının katılımıyla gerçekleştirilen "Kapadokya Geceleri" Festivali,

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<tr>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>Grant Beneficiary</th>
<th>Partner</th>
<th>Budget</th>
<th>Project Period</th>
<th>Project Cities</th>
<th>Project Outcomes</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FOLK MUSIC BRIDGES TURKEY AND EUROPE HALK MÜZİĞİ TÜRKİYE VE AVRUPA ARASINDA KÖPRÜ KURUYOR</td>
<td>GRANT BENEFICIARY - HİBE Kayseri Aşık Meydanı Culture and Arts Foundation - Centre Culturel Anatolie, Paris-France Association de la Seine au BosphoreConservatorio superior de Musica Malaga, Malaga-SpainKayseri Izcilik Genclik ve Spor Genclik ve Spor Dernegi, Kayseri TurkeyGomurgen Kasabasi Mensuplari Yardimlasma ve Dayanisma Dernegi, Kayseri-Turkey</td>
<td>12 Month - Ay BUDGET - BÜTÇE 109.619,90 €</td>
<td>PROJECT CITIES - PROJENİN UYGULANDIĞI KENTLER (EU &amp; Turkey / AB ve Türkiye)</td>
<td>PROJECT OUTCOMES - ELDE EDİLEN SONUÇLAR</td>
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Training Seminar: "Common Future and European Citizenship Through Culture and Art"

**Grant Beneficiary:** RC Andrews of Amman Association - Amman, Jordan

**Project Period:** 18 Months - Ay

**Budget:** 210.000 €

**Project Cities:** (EU & Turkey / AB ve Türkiye)

- Concerts on the top of Mount Nemrut participated by 125 people
- Gastronomy workshop to mutually promote Italian and Turkish cuisines, participated by 30 students and a gastronomy event with 489 participants
- A music workshop in Adiyaman participated by 42 students from Adiyaman University State Conservatory
- Workshops on European and Turkish culture respectively
- Photography competition
- Exhibition of various objects of makes and cures of both countries
- Official website

**Project Website:** http://www.nemrutdagi.org/nemrut/

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**Grant Beneficiary:** RC Santa Severina Association (District 2100 – Italy)

**Project Period:** 13 Month - Ay

**Budget:** 130.112,00 €

**Project Cities:** (EU & Turkey / AB ve Türkiye)

- Concert on the top of Mount Nemrut participated by 125 people
- Gastronomy workshop and performance in Italy with 45 participants
- Photography competition
- Exhibition of various objects of makes and cures of both countries
- A conference in Germany with participation of Turkish, German and Dutch audience followed by an exhibition

**Project Website:** http://www.react.org.tr/tr/

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**Grant Beneficiary:** Izmir Kültür ve Sanatı Geliştirme Derneği

**Project Period:** 15 Month - Ay

**Budget:** 166.066,14 €

**Project Cities:** Ankara, Berlin

- Opening meeting
- Street Arts Workshop on painting, music and muppet arts of Izmir with participation of 6 Greek and 6 Turkish street artists
- Workshops by three mime artists in İzmir and Romania
- International Culture and Art Festival lasted for seven days

**Project Website:** http://www.kaced.org/

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**Grant Beneficiary:** Izmir Development of Culture and Art Association (KACED)

**Project Period:** 12 Month - Ay

**Budget:** 125.000 €

**Project Cities:** Artvin, Bayburt, Catalonia, Giresun, Gümüşhane, Rize, Trabzon

- Opening meeting
- Workshops in Catalonia, Girona and Barcelona (Spain) and Rize's Ayder Yaylası (Turkey)
- Workshops with three art centers in Izmir and Rize
- International Culture and Art Festival lasted for seven days

**Project Website:** http://www.kaced.org/
PILOT IMPLEMENTATION, ON GOOD AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES FOR TRADITIONAL PRODUCTS, WITH 4 LEADER İSPANYA'DAN PROJYE ORTAKLARI'NIN Türkiye'YE ÇALIŞMA GERÇEKLİTLİĞİ SONUCU KIVİ

FISHERIES & AGRICULTURE PROJECTS

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

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

FAYDALANICI KURUM

S.S. Anadolu Doğa ve Kültür Koruma Ekolojik Ziraat Üretim Pazarlama ve İşletme Kooperatifi

STUTTGART UNIVERSITY

Elazığ Hazar Gölü Koruma ve İlaçlama Hizmetleri (Türkiye Doğu Anadolu Bölgesi), Amsterdam, Zwolle / Hollanda

PROJECT PERIOD - PROJE SÜRESİ

12 Month - Ay

BUDGET - BÜTÇE

131.556,82 €

PROJECT OUTCOMES - ELDE EDİLEN SONUÇLAR

- Training and on the job support for fishermen in Seferihisar - Seferihisar'daki balıkçılara iş başında eğitim ve izin verilmesi.
- Study visits to Italy and to Turkey - İtalya ve Türkiye'de gerçekleşen çalışma ziyaretleri.
- Project brochure and website which includes useful information about Food Safety and related EU legislations - Proje broşürü ve web Sitesi ile gıda güvenlik ve ilişkili AB yasaları dahil önemli bilgiler.
- A comprehensive conference with project related and separated panels to raise awareness and dissemination of Project outputs - Projekte ilgili ve ayrı panelerle birleştirmenin sonucu, bilgilerin paylaşılarak yayını için kapsamlı bir konferans.

PROJECT WEBSITE - PROJE WEBSİTESİ

http://www.ongrc.org

PROJECT PERIOD - PROJE SÜRESİ

12 Month - Ay

BUDGET - BÜTÇE

158.702,67 €

PROJECT WEBSITE - PROJE WEBSİTESİ

http://arsindemoderntarim.org/
**PROJECT TITLE:** "The Mediterranean Raising Awareness Programme" with 230 attendees and organised with Eskisehir Chamber of Commerce

**GRANT BENEFICIARY:** ORTAK LİDER

**PROJECT PARTNERS:**
- Eskişehir Chamber of Commerce - Reus Ticaret, Sanayi ve Denizcilik Odası
- Eskişehir Chamber of Industry - Bucak Chamber of Agriculture
- Krotoszyn Municipality – Confederazione Italiana Agricoltori Toscana
- Burdur/Turkey, Poznan, Krotoszyn /Poland, Caballero /Spain, / Florence, Italy

**PROJECT DESCRIPTION:**
- "Awareness Raising Programme" with 230 attendees and organised with Eskisehir Chamber of Commerce
- Evaluation of the effect of "EU Agriculture Policy Implementation" trainings at Eynal region, to 60 greenhouse farmers
- 1 day certified training on importance and procedures of agriculture, to 1000 farmers working as fruit producer in Simav
- Study visit to Italy, planned by 15 selected farmers, to strengthen their understanding of the importance of certified agriculture
- Study visit to Poland, 3 days certified EUROPGAP and 2 days Traceability Procedures training for 40 farmers
- Press meeting in Poland with 37 participants
- Press meeting in Italy with 22 participants
- Press meeting in Spain with 43 participants
- Applications to Turkish Patent Institute for branding of melli fig which is a traditional product of Bucak
- Website - http://abproje.bucak.bel.tr/

**PROJECT WEBSITE:** http://abproje.bucak.bel.tr/
### Training and seminars to local administration and professional bodies working in water products

**SÜT STANDARTLARININ OLUŞTURULMASI İÇİN ÇİFTÇİLİK SİSTEMİNİN UYGULANMASI**

Selçuk Üniversitesi Tarımsal Uygulama Ve Araştırma Merkezi

University Of Agricultural Sciences And Veterinary Medicine Clujnapoca –

Konya Metropolitan Municipality -

Konya Sanayi Odası

Tarımsal Yayım ve Danışmanlık Birliği

**PROJECT PERIOD - PROJE SÜRESİ**

**BUDGET - BÜTÇE**

144.335,22 €

120 hour training on implementation of "Farming Systems Research/Extension" (FSR/E), by trainers

Konya'daki eğitimcilerin Tarla Sistemi in Konya to 27 potential beneficiary on Milk Products Sector. -

Implementation of "EU Standards on Milk and Milk Products" in 18 volunteer Milk Products Farms

**PROJECT OUTCOMES - ELDE**

- Workshops on Farming Systems Research/Extension (FSR/E) within trade of Agriculture and establishing local communication networks

**PROJECT WEBSITE - PROJE WEBSİTESİ**

- http://www.fishingproject.net/

- www.guzelkent.be.tr

**PARTNERS - ORTAKLARI**

- Sü Selcuk University

- Konya Chamber of Industry -

- Konya Sanayi Odası

- Tarımsal Yayım ve Danışmanlık Birliği

**PROJECT CITIES - PROJENİN UYGULANDIĞI KENTLER**

- Sinop/Güzelkent, Türkiye (EU & Turkey / AB ve Türkiye)

**GRANT BENEFICIARY - HİBE FAYDALANICI KURUM**

- Instituto Canario De Investigaciones Agrarias

- Akdeniz Üniversitesi

- Mare Nostrum CSO

- S. S. Güzelkent Balıkçılık Kooperatifi

- Sinop Üniversitesi Balıkçılık Fakültesi

- And Mutual Aid Association

- Kamu Yönetimleri Akademi Derneği/

**PROJECT OUTCOMES - ELDE**

- Yerel radyo ve TV programlarına katılım,

- SWOT and process analysis to evaluate the current situation of Fisheries Sector -

- "Balıkçılık Yönetimi Planlaması" atölye çalışması,

- "Common Sense and Looking Future" meeting as closing activity -

- Regularly published press releases, 120 brochures and 75 posters -

- Official website through which practical information were presented to producers -

- "Banana Info Point" established as project information centre -

- Regulerly published press releases, 120 brochures and 75 posters -

- "Muz Bilgi Noktası" kuruldu,

- 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" -

- A total of 66 hours training on topics such as banana production in greenhouses, fighting herbal

- "Orta ve AB delegasyonlarının ağ kurma etkinlikleri kapsamında çalışma ziyaretleri.

- Bilgi noktası kapsamında "muz

- "Balıkçılık Yönetimi Planlaması" atölye çalışması,

- "Common Sense and Looking Future" meeting as closing activity -

- Regularly published press releases, 120 brochures and 75 posters -

- Official website through which practical information were presented to producers -

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- "Orta ve AB delegasyonlarının ağ kurma etkinlikleri kapsamında çalışma ziyaretleri.

- Bilgi noktası kapsamında "muz

- "Balıkçılık Yönetimi Planlaması" atölye çalışması,

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- "Orta ve AB delegasyonlarının ağ kurma etkinlikleri kapsamında çalışma ziyaretleri.

- Bilgi noktası kapsamında "muz

- "Balıkçılık Yönetimi Planlaması" atölye çalışması,

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- "Orta ve AB delegasyonlarının ağ kurma etkinlikleri kapsamında çalışma ziyaretleri.

- Bilgi noktası kapsamında "muz

- "Balıkçılık Yönetimi Planlaması" atölye çalışması,

- "Common Sense and Looking Future" meeting as closing activity -

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- "Orta ve AB delegasyonlarının ağ kurma etkinlikleri kapsamında çalışma ziyaretleri.

- Bilgi noktası kapsamında "muz

- "Balıkçılık Yönetimi Planlaması" atölye çalışması,

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- A total of 66 hours training on topics such as banana production in greenhouses, fighting herbal

- "Orta ve AB delegasyonlarının ağ kurma etkinlikleri kapsamında çalışma ziyaretleri.

- Bilgi noktası kapsamında "muz

- "Balıkçılık Yönetimi Planlaması" atölye çalışması,

- "Common Sense and Looking Future" meeting as closing activity -

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- A total of 66 hours training on topics such as banana production in greenhouses, fighting herbal

- "Orta ve AB delegasyonlarının ağ kurma etkinlikleri kapsamında çalışma ziyaretleri.

- Bilgi noktası kapsamında "muz

- "Balıkçılık Yönetimi Planlaması" atölye çalışması,

- "Common Sense and Looking Future" meeting as closing activity -

- Regularly published press releases, 120 brochures and 75 posters -

- Official website through which practical information were presented to producers -

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- A total of 66 hours training on topics such as banana production in greenhouses, fighting herbal

- "Orta ve AB delegasyonlarının ağ kurma etkinlikleri kapsamında çalışma ziyaretleri.

- Bilgi noktası kapsamında "muz

- "Balıkçılık Yönetimi Planlaması" atölye çalışması,

- "Common Sense and Looking Future" meeting as closing activity -

- Regularly published press releases, 120 brochures and 75 posters -

- Official website through which practical information were presented to producers -

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- A total of 66 hours training on topics such as banana production in greenhouses, fighting herbal

- "Orta ve AB delegasyonlarının ağ kurma etkinlikleri kapsamında çalışma ziyaretleri.

- Bilgi noktası kapsamında "muz

- "Balıkçılık Yönetimi Planlaması" atölye çalışması,

- "Common Sense and Looking Future" meeting as closing activity -

- Regularly published press releases, 120 brochures and 75 posters -

- Official website through which practical information were presented to producers -

- "Banana Info Point" established as project information centre -

- "Muz Bilgi Noktası" kuruldu,
DEVELOPING EUROPEAN INTER-CLUSTER ALLIANCE FOR ORGANIC AGRICULTURE

Aegean Exporters' Association - Ege Üniversitesi - Association of Organic Agriculture Organization, Turkey - Ekolojik Tarım Organizasyonu Derneği - Association of Organic Producers –

PARTNERS - ORTAKLARI

Ekoconnect E.V.- International Centre For Organic Agriculture Of Central And Eastern Europe - Organic Products Cluster, Greece,

PROJECT PERIOD - PROJE SÜRESİ

18 Month - Ay

BUDGET - BÜTÇE

156.049,87 €

PROJECT CITIES - PROJENİN UYGULANDIĞI KENTLER

Türkiye (Aegean and Marmara Regions), Germany (Bayern Region), France (Rhone Alpes Region),

PROJECT OUTCOMES - ELDE EDİLEN SONUÇLAR

Tanıtım

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 -

“Cooperation Platform” established where brief profiles of stakeholders are shared -

“Organic Product Comparing System” for producers and retailers to reach comparable up to date information on organic product market in France, Turkey, Germany and Greece -

“Online Marketing Platform” to ensure information flow and develop commercial relations between vendors and purchasers of organic agriculture sector -

4 workshops in Germany, France, Turkey and Greece -

PROJECT WEBSITE - PROJE WEBSİTESİ

www.organikkumeler.org

www.itso.org

GRANT BENEFICIARY - HİBE

Sakarya Ticaret Borsası

Isparta Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Isparta Chamber of Commerce and Industry

SALES OFFICE: Sakarya Ticaret Borsası, Av. 47, 57000 Sakarya, Turkey, Phone: +90 263 245 10 00, Fax: +90 263 245 10 01

PARTNERS - ORTAKLARI

Edirne Commodity Exchange - Edirne Commodity Exchange

Süleyman Demirel University - Süleyman Demirel University - South Bohemia University – South Bohemia University –

16 Month - Ay

BUDGET - BÜTÇE

163.049,00 €

PROJECT CITIES - PROJENİN UYGULANDIĞI KENTLER

Türkiye, Çek Cumhuriyeti

PROJECT OUTCOMES - ELDE EDİLEN SONUÇLAR

Kerevit avcılığına vurgu

“Sürdürülebilir Doğal Kerevit Avcılığı”

Study visit of 10 committee members to Czech Republic -

PROJECT WEBSITE - PROJE WEBSİTESİ


PROJECT BENEFICIARY - PROFİ KURUM

Antalya Chamber of Commerce and Industry - Antalya Chamber of Commerce and Industry

PARTNERS - ORTAKLARI

South Bohemia University – South Bohemia University –

PROJECT PERIOD - PROJE SÜRESİ

16 Month - Ay

BUDGET - BÜTÇE

165.049,00 €

PROJECT CITIES - PROJENİN UYGULANDIĞI KENTLER

Turkey, Czech Republic - Türkiye, Çek Cumhuriyeti

PROJECT OUTCOMES - ELDE EDİLEN SONUÇLAR

Tanıtım

“Wine and Meat of the Eastern Europe” project -

“Turkish Cuisine - A Project for Encouraging Export in Turkish Food Products” -

“East European Meats - A Project for Encouraging Export in East European Meat Products” -

“Eastern European Organics” -

“Eastern European Market” -

PROJECT WEBSITE - PROJE WEBSİTESİ

www.ilk.org.tr
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EU STANDARDS IN THE KÜÇÜKÇEKMECE RETAIL FISH MARKET

AB STANDARTLARININ KÜÇÜKÇEKMECE PERAKENDE BALIK PAZARINDA UYGULANMASI

GRANT BENEFICIARY - HİBE

Küçükçekmece Belediye Başkanlığı

PARTNERS - ORTAKLARI

Istanbul University - Veteriner Gıda Hijyenistleri Derneği

BUDGET - BÜTÇE

Küçükçekmece Bölgesi / İstanbul, Lithuania, Klaipeda

¢

“ISO 22000 (HACCP) Information Training”; “Food safety and Marketing of Fishery Products”; “Inspection” -

¢

PERAKENDE BALIK PAZARINDA ISO 22000 - HACCP KONTROL VE ISO

http://www.kucukcekmece.bel.tr/abbabalikcilik/brochures.html

PROJECT WEBSITE - PROJE WEBSİTESİ

www.kucukcekmece.bel.tr

PROJECT OUTCOMES - ELDE EDİLEN SONUÇLAR

Training on 24 sales person at least 2 from each enterprise, 12 enterprise owners, 40 municipal police, 20 of them women from Küçükçekmece Municipality -

¢

Study visit to Lithuania to observe best practice examples -

¢

Standardisation work on Küçükçekmece Fish Market mainly on ISO 22000 – HACCP Control and

Kocaeli Büyükşehir Belediye Başkanlığı

FAYDALANICI KURUM

Kocaeli Metropoliten Belediyesi - Birliğe ve Türkiye'de Mandıra Yönetimi ve Danışma Sistemleri” başlıklı kitapçık,

¢

A research visit to European cities where drip irrigation is commonly used, of an expert identified by Kocaeli Municipality -

¢

Study visits to Greece and Italy of 12 participants from the Project team -

¢

Press Meeting -

¢

Pilot region applications -

¢

Training to 100 farmers using Arıklar Basin, on drip irrigation -

¢

A report on 8 sample of cultivated plants -

¢

A research visit to European cities where drip irrigation is commonly used, of an expert identified by Kocaeli Municipality -

¢

“International Best Practices Congress on Dairy Management” in Aydın through which best practices from the field were evaluated and gathered in a book,

¢

2 days RED Berry Food Exhibition in the city centre -

¢

2 meetings with participation of 1200 farmers -

¢

6 trainings and 6 visits by technician of Strawberry Development Network -

¢

Equipment 5 food processing incubator at municipalities and training workshops -

¢

Training to 285 women on food safety and processing -

¢

http://www.kocaeli.bel.tr

185.193,58 €

150.506,20 €

100

BUILDING KNOWLEDGE BRIDGES ON DAIRY FARM MANAGEMENT FOR FUTURE

Aydın İli Damızlık Sığır Yetiştiricileri Birliği

PARTNERS - ORTAKLARI

Milk Producers' Association Of Aydın, Turkey -

Aydayın Süt Üreticileri Birliği

INTERNATIONAL HUGO VON HELMHOLTZ COMMISSION FOR THE HUMAN SCIENCES, INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AGRONOMISTS, STUDENTS GREECE, ADVISERS OF ENTERPRISES -

Yunanistan Tarım uzmanları Birliği Öğrencileri, Yatırım Danışmanları

181.119, 28 €

150.506,20 €

PROJECT CITIES - PROJENİN UYGULANDIĞI KENTLER

Düzce, Batı Karadeniz Bölgesi, Türkiye

“Training of Trainers on Modern Strawberry Farming in Duzce” -

¢

“Düzce’de Modern Çilek Yetiştiriciliği Eğitici Eğitimi”,

¢

Equipment 5 food processing incubator at municipalities and training workshops -

¢

A report on 8 sample of cultivated plants -

¢

A research visit to European cities where drip irrigation is commonly used, of an expert identified by Kocaeli Municipality -

¢

“International Best Practices Congress on Dairy Management” in Aydın through which best practices from the field were evaluated and gathered in a book,

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2 days RED Berry Food Exhibition in the city centre -

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2 meetings with participation of 1200 farmers -

¢

6 trainings and 6 visits by technician of Strawberry Development Network -

¢

Equipment 5 food processing incubator at municipalities and training workshops -

¢

Training to 285 women on food safety and processing -

¢


Düzce'de Modern Çilek Yetiştiriciliği

Düzce'de Modern Çilek Yetiştiriciliği Eğitici Eğitimi,

¢

A report on 8 sample of cultivated plants -

¢

Training DVDs and booklet prepared by EuroBerry -

¢

A report on 8 sample of cultivated plants -

¢

A research visit to European cities where drip irrigation is commonly used, of an expert identified by Kocaeli Municipality -

¢

“International Best Practices Congress on Dairy Management” in Aydın through which best practices from the field were evaluated and gathered in a book,

¢

2 days RED Berry Food Exhibition in the city centre -

¢

2 meetings with participation of 1200 farmers -

¢

6 trainings and 6 visits by technician of Strawberry Development Network -

¢

Equipment 5 food processing incubator at municipalities and training workshops -

¢

Training to 285 women on food safety and processing -

¢

http://duzceilozelidaresi.gov.tr
A five days training to 40 agricultural actors on agricultural technics, irrigation, planting and trimming.

The training, carried out by five experts, included:
- Workshops and panels organized during the study visits.
- Workshops of production, standards, marketing and Research and Development.
- Technical training to 82 hazelnut owners for cultivating hazelnuts.
- Closing event in which the activities of the project are promoted to the general public.
- Launch event participated by 3 TV channels and 13 local newspapers.

Projects outcomes:
- Training programs tailored to specific audience.
- Production of 1500 booklets, 1500 investment kits, 1000 training kits and 1000 leaflets.
- A series of 9 meetings to develop a strategic plan for this network.
- Cooperation established through CSOs - STKlar arası kurulan kooperasyon.

Project website: www.sariyer.bel.tr