



Green Youth Media

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About Project

One of the most important reasons for today's environmental problems is the inadequacy of the skills to solve the problem. Many problems have majorly heard from the media, and the media presents the events in a very simplified or incorrect way. As a result, the perception of the environment and its problems are becoming very complicated, not fully understood. Especially young people who have the ability to perceive information very quickly are approaching the issues in a superficial way and are far from being able to interpret and solve the problems and the situation accurately and deeply. For this reason, environmental NGOs working with young people or working with young people should give more importance to communication and promotion in environmental issues. Often, badly structured campaigns and forms of communication have a negative impact on the public in general, and they grow the problem far beyond solving. At the same time, this situation prevents the reaching of a message to the wider audience and weakens the scope of the young environmental CSOs. If we illustrate, the most important shortcomings of NGOs in Turkey and EU dimension are lack of communication between NGO and public (CIVICUS 2015). Problems such as reliability, lack of public awareness point to the existence of important shortcomings in communication. Gilbert (2011) stated that 66% of CSOs did not take their users email and only 33% had an online bulletin, indicating that 75% did not consider member/target audience profiles when producing messages. The TACSO Eastern Europe NGO Observation Report (2014) and Kutter & Trappman (2016) also showed that the most important problems of the NGOs in the region are at the point of reaching local and small groups, communities. Finally, the TUSEV (2015-2016) Civil Society Monitoring Report underscored the fact that NGOs are worried about the problem of "not being understood". Based on this problem, it is the ultimate goal of the project to provide communication and media skills and improve capacities for Young Environmental NGOs and youth workers. By increasing their credibility and recognition in this regard, they will be able to understand existing problems more accurately and to solve the problems mentioned more easily by taking public support behind them. Specialized targets to be reached with the project are;

- To create a sustainable, international and first quality "Green Young Media" platform with qualified partnerships. -

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- Increase the promotion and communication capacities of young environment NGOs and youth workers - Demonstrating the importance of communication with the media for public awareness - To gain basic journalism and communication skills (article writing, press bulletin, title selection interview skills, communication with media workers) - Introduce new media tools and show them how to use them - To disseminate examples of good practice in environmental communication and to exchange good practices by creating interaction between participants and institutions - Developing critical thinking and reading skills of participants and institutions, enabling them to read the media correctly - 9 different case studies to be selected by 9 different groups during 1-week mobility by selecting the right tools and producing platform content - Producing at least 3 new project ideas for future collaborations in related workshops

To that end, 40 youth worker and representatives from 8 different countries and 9 different institutions will try to reach mentioned targets by using different tools and methods based on non-formal learning activities such as workshops, teamwork, meeting with decision makers, exchanging knowledge with experts, outdoor and field activities, brainstorming, cultural activities etc.

General Information

1.1 About Turkey



Conventional long form: Republic of Turkey

Conventional short form: Turkey

State Type: Republican

Parliamentary Democracy

Capital: Ankara

Official Language: Turkish

Independence: 29 October 1923

Population: 77,695,904 (2014 est.)

1.2 About Gökçeada

Imbros or İmroz, officially changed to Gökçeada since 29 July 1970,(older name in Turkish: İmroz; Greek: Ἰμβρος Imvros), is the largest island of Turkey and the seat of Gökçeada is the District of Çanakkale Province. It is located in the Aegean Sea, at the entrance of Saros Bay and is also the westernmost point of Turkey (Cape İncirburnu). Gökçeada has an area of 279 km² (108 sq mi) and contains some wooded areas.

According to the 2016 census, the island-district of Gökçeada has a population of 8,776. The main industries of Gökçeada are fishing and tourism. Today the island is predominantly inhabited by settlers from the Turkish mainland that mostly arrived there after 1960, but from the indigenous population about 300 Greeks are still remaining, most of them elderly, including some families with children. The island was primarily inhabited by ethnic Greeks from ancient times through to approximately the 1960s, when many emigrated to Greece, western Europe, the United States and Australia, due to a campaign of state-sponsored discrimination. The Greek Imbriot diaspora is thought to number of 15,000.

1.2.1 About food and drinks

Food and meals are taken seriously in Turkey and many people become very fond of Turkish Cuisine. Breakfast is substantial and the Turkish home or restaurant generally consists of bread, feta cheese, tomatoes, olives, cucumbers, yogurt, fruit, small Turkish pastries, tea, and coffee. Lunch is generally a relatively light meal and usual (similar to Greek gyros), or kebab (grilled meat). Dinner is generally served usually around 8 p.m. The traditional Turkish dinner is formal and multi-course, beginning with antipasto, small dishes or appetizers eaten sequentially with salad and bread. The main meal often includes a soup, meat course, vegetable course, and dessert. Gökçeada's cuisine has largely been affected by its multicultural history, hence the large variety of food originating from the Aegean, Mediterranean and Anatolian regions. Another factor is the large area of land surrounding the region which grows a rich selection of vegetables.

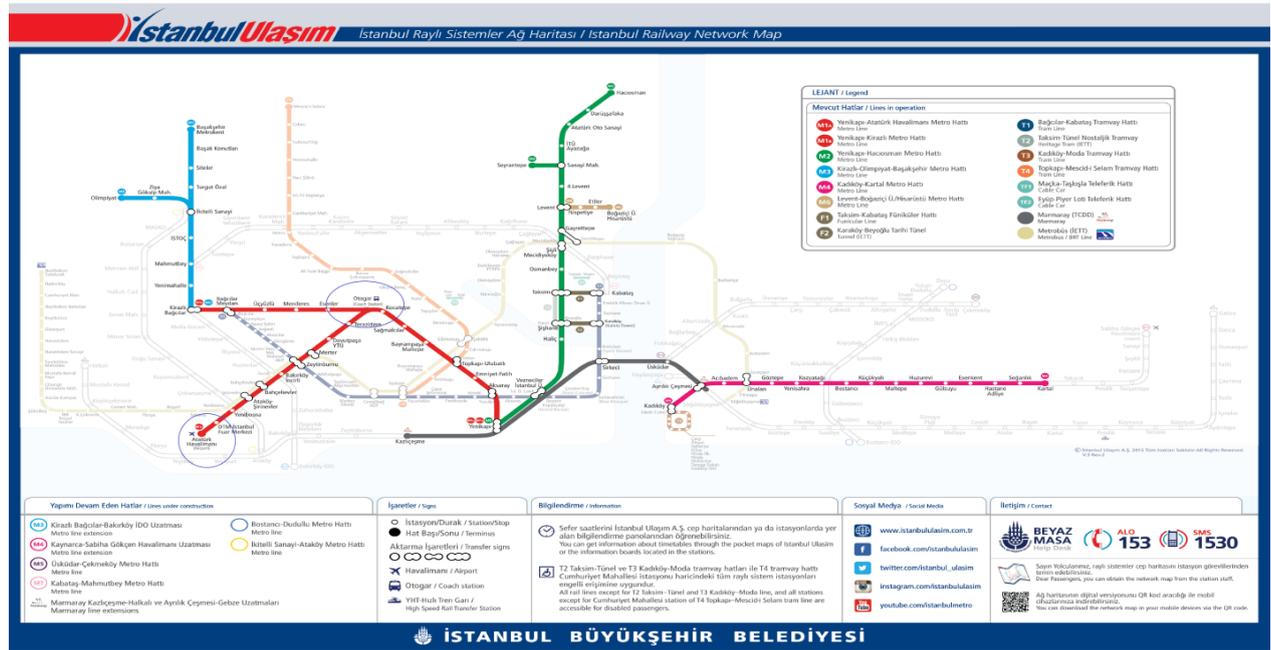


1.3 How to Reach Gökçeada

You have one way of coming to Gökçeada from İstanbul Atatürk Airport.& İstanbul Sabiha Gökçen Airport

1.Firstly you should catch the metro from airport to İstanbul- Esenler bus station if you are coming from İstanbul Atatürk Airport . You can see from the infographic , you should use the red line.

/// Take a taxi from İstanbul Sabiha Gökçen airport to “Truva Turizm Dudullu(Şerifali Mah., Bayraktar Bulv. Alptekin Cad. No:46, 34775 Ümraniye/İstanbul)” it will take around half an hour



It takes 20-30 minutes from the airport to bus station. You can buy a ticket from the airport train (metro) station. you can buy a bus card that is 6 TRY, put money and then use it (for one way 2.6 TRY).

2. From İstanbul to Gökçeada there is a direct bus, you can check it from this website:

<http://www.truvatuzizm.com/>

It takes 7-8 hours and the price is 75 TRY.

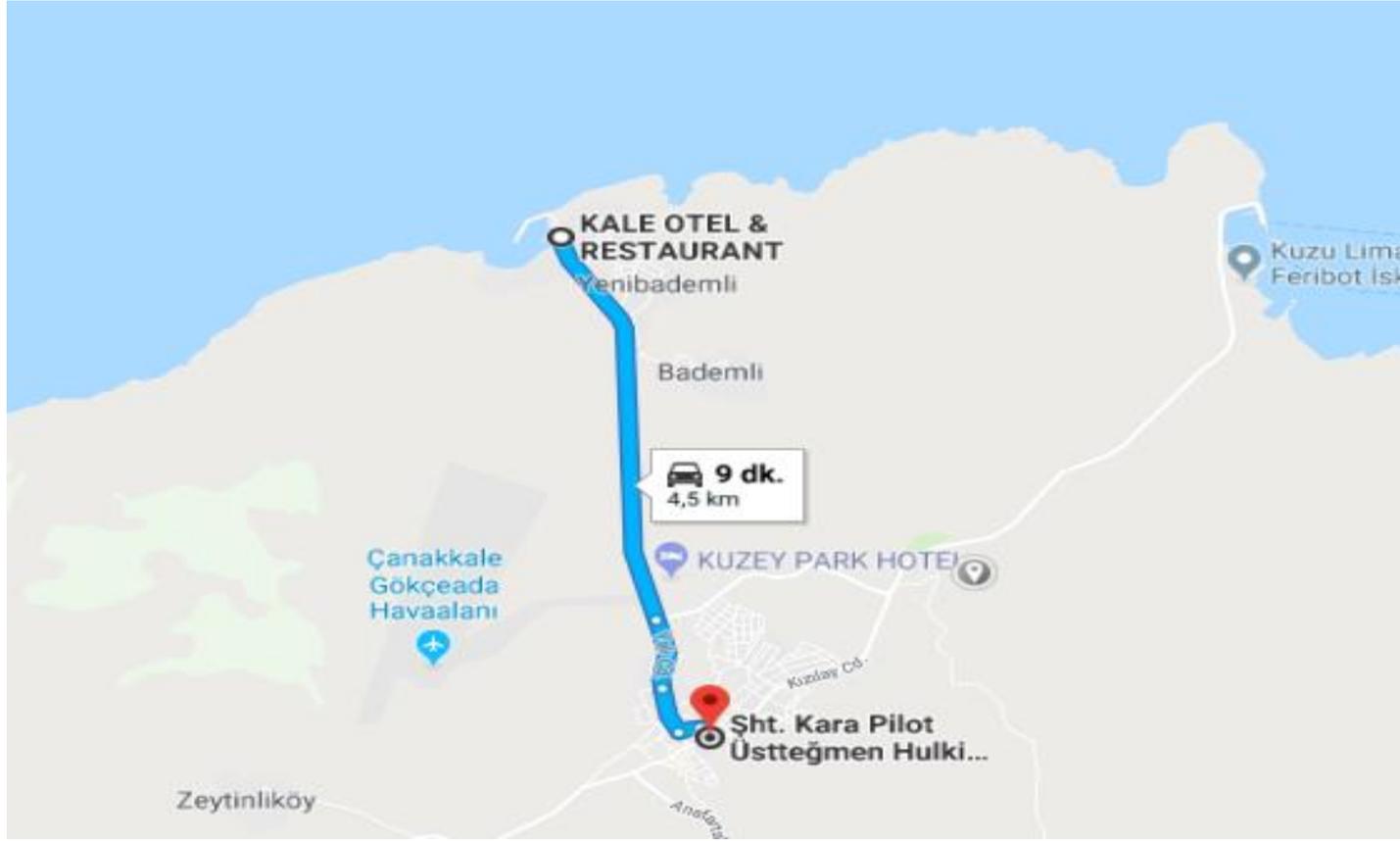
3. From Gökçeada bus station to hotel , you can come by taxi or minibus.

It takes 15 minutes by minibus.

You should ask for the minibus which goes to Kaleköy.

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Arrival

Please plan to arrive at the venue on 6th October. Dinner will be served between 19:00 – 20:00. If you expect to arrive later, please notify us (see email address above).

Departure

The final session of the workshop will take place on the evening of 11th October. Please arrange your onward travel to leave from the venue in the morning of 12th October. You must make sure you have your onward travel arranged before arriving in Turkey.

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Accommodation and venue information

The accommodation will be at:



Kale Motel <http://kalemotel.com/>

Your room will be available from 2 pm on 6 October and check-out is before 12 am on 12 October.

Participants will be staying in 2-3 bedroom apartments.

Please don't forget to take hairdryer ,towel,shampoo,slipper.

Meals

We'll have 3 meals each day. The breakfast, lunch and dinners will be in the hotel,– from dinner on 6 October to breakfast on 12 October.

Additional accommodation requirements

We're sorry but we cannot provide or pay for accommodation before or after the dates of the event.

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Necessary Information

Money and insurance

Costs

Accommodation for 8 nights from 28 September to 6 October and meals, transport, and hospitality arranged by the project and shown on the programme. Not included are incidental expenses including personal telephone charges; drinks/meals/snacks other than those listed. All such bills must be settled before departure.

Personal spending money

There are cash machines near the venue and at the airport. As a general rule, any cash machine that displays the Visa badge can be used by Plus cardholders and those displaying the MasterCard badge can be used by Cirrus cardholders. Recognised international credit cards and debit cards with a 4 digit PIN can also be used at shops.

Health/medical insurance

Please make sure you have adequate personal insurance (medical, travel/cancellation, personal possessions) for the duration of the event. There is no budget for insurance, so you should pay for your own.



Travel Costs

Accommodation, food, activity costs will be covered within the program. Most importantly, travel costs will be reimbursed following the submission of all the original travel documents. Reimbursements will be done through bank transfer so as to assure the travel documents like boarding passes, bus and train tickets.

The maximum travel budget is;

Czech Republic – 275 EUR (for per person)

Netherlands – 360 EUR (for per person)

Spain – 360 EUR (for per person)

Turkey– 0 EUR (for per person)

Italy-275 EUR (for per person)

Lithuania-275 EUR (for per person)

Greece 275 EUR (for per person)

Romania-275 EUR (for per person)

The reimbursements is made after resulting final report of project.

P.S : Please keep your all boarding passes and tickets (bus, public bus, train,etc.) for reimbursement.



Practical information

Electrical voltage

Turkey standard voltage is 220 V 50 hz, with 2 round pins plugs. You may wish to bring an adapter with you.



Smoking/non-smoking arrangements

Turkey introduced a new law to make all closed public places and workplaces not allowed to smoke. If you wish to smoke, be prepared to smoke outdoors.

Dress

Dress during the day will be informal, but you might want to bring something smarter for the dinner out and your free evening. Jacket and tie will not be required.

We strongly advise you to bring sneaker or comfortable shoes & clothes for these activities. Gökçeada is a marine town. So please don't forget your swimwear and summer-weight but in the night the weather can be a little bit cold so please take some thick clothes.

Shops

The town has several small supermarkets, a pharmacy and some gift shops.

Language

Turkish Language and Minimized Dictionary-Turkish is the largest Turkic language in terms of speakers, with some 50 million native speakers. There is a high degree of mutual intelligibility between Turkish and other Oghuz languages, including Azeri, Turkmen and Qashqai. If these are counted to gather as "Turkish", the number of native speakers is close to 90 million. One characteristic feature of Turkish is vowel harmony, "sour cherry" is closed unround front and is open unround front. Stress is usually on the last syllable, with the exception of some suffix combinations, and words like masa ['masa]. **For more detailed information:**

<http://www.turkishlanguage.co.uk/>

<http://www.omniglot.com/language/phrases/turkish.php>

And some Turkish words for you guys that can be useful;



How much?	Ne kadar?	What are you doing?	Ne yapıyorsun?
Good morning	Günaydın	Good Bye	Güle güle
Good night	İyi geceler	See you	Görüşürüz
How are you?	Nasılsın	What is your name?	İsmin ne?
I'm fine	İyiyim	Sorry	Özür dilerim
Good	İyi	Congratulations	Tebrikler
Please	Lütfen	What time is it?	Saat kaç?
Yes	Evet	Beautiful	Güzel
No	Hayır	Handsome	Yakışıklı
Maybe	Belki	Be carefull!	Dikkatli ol!
Thank you	Teşekkürler	When?	Ne zaman?
Coffee	Kahve	Where?	Nerede?
Water Closed(WC)	Tuvalet	Why?	Neden?

2.1.1 Turkish currency and sample prices

Turkish Currency and Some Prices **1 Euro** is approximately **5,43 TL**.

<http://www.oanda.com/currency/converter/>

If you need, you can change money in banks and exchange offices. Banks open from Monday to Friday: 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., with one hour of break during noon. Saturday and Sunday closed. Banks exchange money, at lower prices. You can also find Exchange Agencies everywhere and most of them open 7 days/week from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. You can also exchange money at the airport upon arrival at the Post office or ATM,

Approximately everywhere you can use your credit card; the most important credit cards are accepted: VISA, MasterCard and American Express.

Here are some estimated prices in Euros to give you some ideas about expenses in Turkey:

Water (0.5 liter) 1 TL

Beer 8 TL

Wine (a bottle) 25 TL

McDonalds Big Mac Menu 15 TL

Bus and Metro Ticket 2.60 TL

Postcard 1 TL

Can of Coke 2.5 TL

Lunch 15 TL

Jeans 25 – 200 TL



T-Shirt 10 - 55 TL

A coffee 7 TL

Cigarettes 14 TL (Pack, Marlboro)

Chocolate (a bar) 0.5 - 2 TL

Hygienic Pads (packet of 10) 5 TL

Condom 2 TL

Souvenir 15 - 50 TL

2.1.2 Emergency and Other Phone Numbers

Ambulance: 112

Police: 155

Fire Dept.: 110

Military Police: 156

2.1.3 Organisers Contacts

Ongu Yilkan Tekeli +90 506 428 4332

kureselcevredernegi@gmail.com

2.1.4 What to Bring

- National Identify Card
- Your passport
- Visa (If required)
- International travel insurance
- International student identity card
- Pocket money
- Your contry flag, traditional clothes, foods, drinks (This is important, bring extra ingredients which aren't available on normal supermarkets for cooking your traditional food, also bring enough of your traditional alcohol for other participants)
- A print out of this Survival Guide
- Swimsuit, towels, other hygiene stuff of yours (Tooth brush etc.)
- Your energy and PARTY Spirit!

