

Youth Exchange



MAKE A CONNECTION WITH EUROPEAN CULTURAL HERITAGE

11-21 of April, 2019
Ankara-Beypazarı, Turkey



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Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union



LİMİT GÖKYÜZÜNDE



TÜRKİYE ULUSAL AJANSI
TURKISH NATIONAL AGENCY

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Project Description



This toolkit contains information based on the youth exchange project held in Beypazarı, Ankara Turkey from 11th to 21st of April 2019 .

34 participants from United Kingdom, Estonia, Romania, Greece, Spain and Turkey were together to learn about 2 topics: the European Year of Cultural Heritage and the foreigners, migration and refugee issues.

In our project, we celebrate European year of cultural heritage and try to be more aware of common cultural elements that we share and learn from each other's customs.

We also brought the aspect of migration, we talked about prejudices and false messages that promote discrimination.

General objectives of the project were:

- Encouraging young people to explore Europe's rich and diverse cultural heritage and reinforce a sense of belonging to a common European space.
- Developing intercultural skills of participants through creative activities (socks theater, cart game, drama).
- Discovering how rumors and prejudices prevent good relations among people, especially against migrants and refugees.



Specific objectives:

- Finding out how our cultural heritage bring elements from different cultures through gastronomy, history, music, art.
- Discover all together our common elements in our traditions as Europeans.
- Finding out what the contributions of migrants on our traditions are.
- Foster the emotional learning to promote tolerance to other cultures and religions (Islam) through drama and creative activities.
- Share the European cultural year and Erasmus+ projects with public.
- Promote Erasmus+ youth projects (EVS and European Solidarity Corps), Youthpass and the year of European cultural heritage.

The results we had:

- Campaign Stop Rumors by socks theatre and share it in Youtube.
- Promotion of Erasmus+ and year of EU cultural heritage to local population and flash mob in Ceba Mall.
- Awareness of refugees, migrants' situation, culture and religion.
- Collection of traditions we have in common in Europe.
- More active young people.
- Creation of one game for European Year of Cultural Heritage.

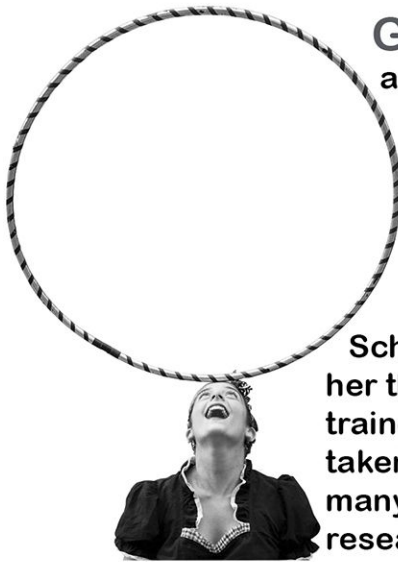
We used diverse types of activities to achieve the objectives. The methodology was based on non- formal education and informal learning.

In our toolkit, we will be sharing with you some of our activities.

Trainers of the project

Giovanna Michaliadi Sarti is a performer (circus, theater) and an active member of Fabrica Athens Theater Group. She has been exploring performing arts since 2010 and have travelled all over the world to study different types of theater and performing methods (Multi-Hooping /Circus Techniques - The Circus School of Athens, Theater of Research - Fabrica Artspace, Noh Theater - International Noh Institute, Suzuki Theater Training / Butoh / Body and Voice - Grotowski Institute ect). Furthermore, she is a certificated Yoga Teacher of the Nada Yoga School in Rishikesh, India. Being a member of Fabrica Athens, has given her the opportunity to be active not only as a performer, but also as a theater trainer and director, a yoga teacher, a youth worker and trainer. Giovanna has taken various roles in projects that have been conducted in Greece, Germany, Spain and Turkey. Her experience in these fields and her passion for researching life through arts and the human nature (body, voice, mind) have

given her the chance to contribute in different kind of projects and to be more active in a social level.



José Antonio Álvarez Pacheco started as an educator on leisure time in AJ Bululú, afterwards became founder of AJ Inter in 1997, specializing in European and international non-formal education programmes.

He is a youth worker, trainer and project manager in AJ Inter, creating projects and providing training, especially on intercultural learning, equality, European citizenship and environment.

Since 2011 is leading a European informal youth network to promote and develop Erasmus+ in cooperation with the EACEA.

He is a consultant to other NGOs (who entered in European programmes) in several countries.



Hande Demir's first experience in European projects was 9 years ago in Estonia, she was a participant. Then she joined more projects in Italy, Spain and Turkey. Understanding that she feels passion about projects, decided to continue her future carrier as a youth worker.

From her first experience till now, she has joined many projects under Erasmus+ and has educated herself by working with many European NGOs, they have done many youth exchanges and training courses together.

At the same time, she created an informal group and started to organise projects in Ankara/Turkey. She has been a trainer for 4 years on Erasmus+.

She is a youth worker in heart and soul who loves kinesthetic learning and outdoor approach. She loves to promote drama activities for self-development, group awareness and emotional learning.

She is especially interested in inclusion of young people with fewer opportunities.

Her working languages are Turkish, English and Spanish.



Description of Partners



Asociación Juvenil Inter (Spain): AJ INTER is a youth association experienced in youth in action programme since 1996. They aim at developing education projects within the European framework.

They have an operational agreement from the EACEA to develop and promote Erasmus+ Youth programme. Their activities are: youth exchanges, seminars, training courses, EVS, campaigns, exhibitions, culture/language workshops, youth information, providing EU resources about employment and grants and consulting. www.ajinter.org

Fabrica Athens (Greece): Having as a dominant ideology that the theater is a factory and the artists are its workers, the multicultural artistic group Fabrica Athens, was established as an independent team of young artists.

Since 2011 (fabricart) Fabrica Athens studies the contemporary theater and explores the new forms of performing arts – physical theater, installation, urban / public actions, allowing to its own artistic vision to be exposed to the public. www.fabricaathens.gr



Hair Redivivus (Romania): Hair Redivivus is an association established in 1993 with the aim to support youth projects and initiatives in different fields of activity. Hair Redivivus has more than 250 members: youngsters, youth workers, teachers and volunteers from various social categories. Starting from 2010, Hair Redivivus hosted many youth exchanges and training courses, main topics were environment, digital violence, arts, human rights, volunteering and theater.

www.facebook.com/AS-HAIR-Redivivus-Buzau-Romania-1635048800058219/



TLC College (UK): TLC College was set up in 1997, based in Wolverhampton to serve and meet the needs of the local community. The purpose was to offer skills and training to an economically deprived community in a comfortable and relaxed setting. They have worked with a variety of well-known organisations and companies, including the NHS, Wolverhampton City Council, Wolverhampton College, University of Wolverhampton, Formula Gfi, Black Country Consortium and Microsoft.

TLC College is open to all the community, offering informal learning and accredited courses in an encouraging learning environment. <http://www.tlccollege.org.uk>



MTÜ Edela Eesti Arenduskeskus (Estonia): The aim of the NGO is to develop and to enliven the village life through various projects, also to offer trainings to obtaining jobs, to widen the opportunities for youngsters and their world view. The target group of the organization is especially young people from rural areas, whom they try to reach through various local and international activities. They also organize various seminars and debates for young people to increase tolerance and understanding the cultural differences.

www.facebook.com/edelaeeesti



 LİMİT GÖKYÜZÜNDE

Limit Gökyüzünde (Turkey): Limit Gökyüzünde was established in 2013 on the basis of a group of university students who organized various volunteer activities for fewer opportunity youth in local level.

It is an informal group of young people and they are located in Ankara. The informal group aims are supporting, inspiring and engaging young people all over the Europe to develop their social skills and empowering.

LG promotes different types of art to make more inclusive society.

www.facebook.com/limitgokyuzunde

Project was organized by Limit Gökyüzünde from Turkey together with 5 partner organizations. This project is funded by the Erasmus+ Program of the European Union.

However, European Commission and Turkish National Agency cannot be responsible for any use which may be made of the information contained therein.

Activities and explanations

Socks Theater

If we are working with shy/low self-esteem youth or topics that can create conflicts in their social life we can use techniques of socks puppets. Shy people tend to feel more secure telling stories with puppets. Puppets give all of the participants a chance to be successful and work collaboratively with others and it promotes the development of self-esteem.

In this technique, we should divide people into 4-5 people groups. They need to think about a topic that they want to present or it can be given to the groups by the trainer.



In our project we focused on prejudices we have for foreigners and minorities. This is a fun and entertaining way to help participants or international team to break ice.

Firstly, they will discuss and brainstorm the ideas through speech before getting stories out on paper. Each group can create their puppets and design a mini-performance. In this way also they can interact with text and help people to transform what they see and hear into action and words. Participants can show their own conflict scenarios and make a dialogue between two-three puppets solving their problems.



Also, you might have some participants who do not want to appear in the videos or they might not feel free to explain their ideas if you are recording them. With socks puppets, they feel more relaxed to talk and express themselves freely

Want to know how to create socks puppets in a simple way? Here is how and what we did.

www.wikihow.com/Make-a-Sock-Puppet

www.youtube.com/watch?v=lrDO6BK27ZE

Oxford debate – Migrants’ place in our cultural heritage

This is a great workshop to brainstorm with your group. You should divide the group into two sides and give an argument. From two opposing perspectives. The two sides either argue “for” or “against” the motion within a formalized structure.



For instance in our project, we give them 2 arguments:

‘Immigrants contribute to our cultural heritage’
‘Immigrants do not contribute to our cultural heritage’

Give each group same time to brainstorm the topic and tell them to note it on paper. 2 chosen people discuss “their points of view”. After a while they should change their position and have to discuss the opposite now.

In this game both sides have an equal opportunity to share their arguments and opinions. This promotes intellectual diversity and curates thought-provoking discussions that inform, and sometimes sway, the audience.

At the end group should vote who was more convincing and maybe tell why, which arguments... The debate should show that cultural heritage is not static, that it is moving.

That there is nearly no pure country in the world and nowadays it is moving even faster than many years before.



Stereotyped (Cultural Stereotypes)

This is a great activity to let participants discover what kind of stereotypes they have for others and what stereotypes do other participants have also about them. In this workshop, national groups should work together, not mixed nationalities.

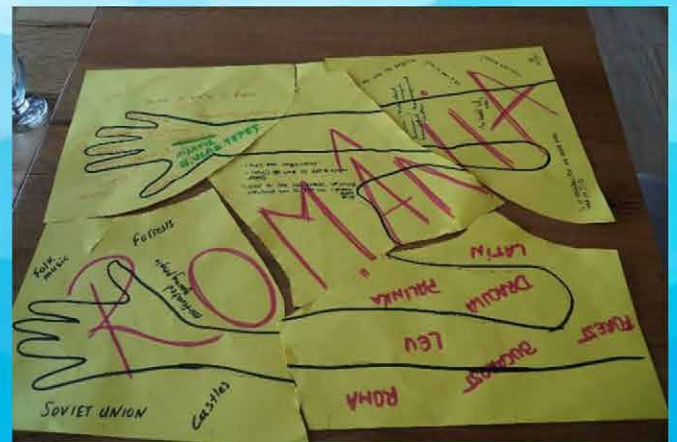
Workshop starts with giving big poster to each country. They should choose 1 person within them and draw the hand of this person on poster.

Then they should cut the big cartoon according the pieces of countries of the project, they should write their country name on each cartoon.

Every country gives their pieces to each other and gets one piece from other countries.

Now, it is time for each country to analyze their stereotypes and write it in these small papers that they take from other countries. Participants can write down what they know about this country or what stereotypes they have. At the end every country gets back his pieces and has to read them in big group to show what each country wrote.

It is fun when national groups take each small piece and make it together. Trainers let each national group to make explanation about their countries, correct the prejudices or give further information.



Iceberg Culture Activity

It is hard to include all aspects of culture in one definition; therefore, it is easier to show it with the help of the iceberg analogy.

The culture can be seen like an iceberg. Around 10% of an iceberg are over the water, the rest 90 % are below the surface. Culture is similar. You can observe around 10% of the culture, you can observe the food, the style of clothing, the language, music, arts... Everything that you can see, smell, taste and hear is part of the 10% over the water. But to understand the rest you have to go deeper.



All you can see above the surface has a deeper meaning, a history that is firstly hidden. Under the water you can find the roots of behavior, attitude and values.

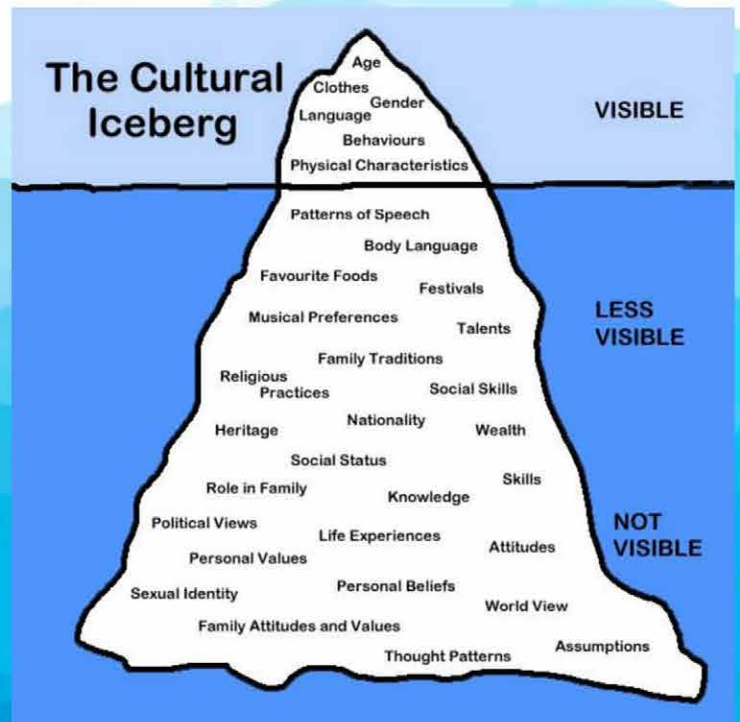
So, like an iceberg, there are things that we can see and describe easily... but there are also many deeply rooted ideas that we can only understand by analyzing values, studying institutions, and in many cases, reflecting on our own core values.

In our project, we divided our participants in mix nationalities and give them questions in down. They need to choose 9 from 15 and share the information with each other.



For each feature of culture, think of one example common to people in your country where you were born. Use another sheet of paper if you need more space to write.

1. Styles of dress
2. Ways of greeting people
3. Facial expressions and hand gestures
4. Importance of time
5. Celebrations
6. Attitudes about personal space/privacy
7. Gestures to show you understand what has been told to you
8. Holiday customs
9. Dancing
10. Foods
11. Acceptance of sexual orientation
12. Values
13. Religious beliefs
14. Concept of beauty
15. Beliefs about hospitality



Flash-mob

A flash mob is a group of people who assemble suddenly in a public place, perform an unusual and seemingly pointless act for a brief time, then quickly disperse, often for the purposes of entertainment, satire, and artistic expression.

From the first day (team building games) till end of the project we use several drama techniques everyday. Drama is a powerful teaching and learning tool with profound positive effects on a participant's cognitive, social, emotional, and physical development.



Here we are going to explain you about how we create our flash-mob. Aim with flash-mob activity was showing European cultural richness to public and raise awareness of Erasmus+ projects.

First of all all the drama and flash mob activities were open to all and participants did not need to have any previous experience of drama. Before participants arrive to our project, we inform them in our Facebook group about bring/record their favorite song to project.

When we started to work on flash-mob, we asked participants to open their favorite songs one by one and we listened together.

We made a big circle, each participant went in the middle of the circle, during 2 minutes move their body the way they want and the emotions they feel.

Trainer of the activity, note the songs and some body movements from each participants. Firstly, we decided about song, then we make body movements of each participants in one dance.

The song was:

Of Monsters and Men – Dirty Paws (The Secret Life of Walter Mitty)

The flash mob was created of the movements the participants did in these couple of minutes. So we created an international flash mob with movements from every country / each participant.



Some participants did not want to act in flash-mob, instead of act in flash-mob they were responsible to prepare selfie-frame, bracelets and flyers. Also some of them were in charge of music, recording the public reaction and giving flyers during the action.

Public in Turkey/Ankara reacted it surprisingly good and we succeed to get attention of them.

Here you may have a look at what we did → www.youtube.com/watch?v=aOT9DuTXw78&t

Erasmus+ Table

This activity took place in the shopping mall (Cepa AVM, Ankara) where we implemented our flash mob.

Flash-mob and Erasmus+ table activity happened in same day in that way we took more attention from public.

In our project, we want to reach public from any age and promote Erasmus+ projects, give them information about us/countries. With this aim, we created a big table in the most visited area of shopping mall and put our project poster, flyers, food from our partners, card game and some handcraft bracelets that our participants created. Also, before our project, we took some flyers from Turkish National Agency in order to give it to public.

The big group was split in smaller groups and that got different tasks. Some group of participants, played card game with public, the other group of participants gave information to public about ERASMUS+, some group of people were waiting in table and sharing international foods, some group of participants were making drawing activity with children, lastly we had also selfie frame where project name and logos were written.

To give more visibility to project, 2 volunteers created t-shirt for all of us and we were wearing it during Erasmus+ table activity.



Card Game



This game is inspired by Erasmus+ KA2 project 'Enterprising and Surprising through 8 key competences'. www.8competencesgame.com

Our Estonian partner showed us this game in Estonia and we wanted to do it a bit different way for our project. They created games for each competence of Youthpass, it is a great tool to use it in your projects. Please feel free to check their web page to learn more about their project.

Rules of the game:

Each country chose 4 pictures about their countries: 1 picture of food, 1 picture of dance, 1 picture of an important place and 1 famous person. Later we mix the pictures and asked the public to look at the pictures and put them on correct country place. While public was playing the game, we gave them some clue and let them think and learn about countries.

In next pages, you can see the explanation about cards and chosen pictures.

SPAIN

Dance: Flamenco in its strictest sense, is a professionalized art-form based on the various folkloric music traditions of southern Spain, Andalusia, due the living together of Jews, Muslim, and gypsies. Flamenco has become popular all over the world and is taught in many non-Hispanic countries, especially the United States and Japan. On November 16, 2010, UNESCO declared flamenco one of the Masterpieces of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity

Food: Jamón ibérico 'Iberian ham', is a type of cured ham made from black Iberian pigs. Normally, jamón is sold either sliced and vacuum-packed or as the whole leg/arm. It is one of the most relevant gourmet product in Christmas time.

Place: The Alhambra is a palace and fortress complex located in Granada. The name Alhambra has its origins in an Arabic, meaning 'red castle'. In the Middle Ages the Alhambra was the head-quarter of the Muslim kingdom of Granada and their court, now it is one of Spain's major tourist attractions. It represents one of the most impressive Islamic architecture of the country.

Famous person: Pablo Ruiz Picasso was a Spanish painter, sculptor, printmaker, ceramicist, stage designer and poet. Picasso's work is often categorized into periods, Blue Period (1901–1904), the Rose Period (1904–1906), the African-influenced Period (1907–1909), Analytic Cubism (1909–1912), and Synthetic Cubism (1912–1919).

ESTONIA

Dance: Old Estonians thought that dancing had a powerful and magical influence on the surrounding world. Dance was an inseparable component of parties and festivals because it was customary to celebrate holidays. Labajalavalls (flat-foot waltz), an Estonian folk waltz. There is no English term for that but a characteristic feature is dancing flat-footed, i.e., two feet are firmly on the ground, the dancers do not rise onto their toes.

Food: Blood Sausage (Verivorst) Blood sausages are sausages filled with blood, that are cooked or dried and mixed with a filler until they are thick enough to solidify when cooled. Most Estonians eat it for Christmas.

Place: The Tallinn Song Festival Grounds (Estonian: Lauluväljak) are the grounds on which the Estonian Song Festival is held every five years. This sprawling event venue in Kadriorg holds a special place in Estonians' hearts as the birthplace of the Singing Revolution.

Famous person: Metsatöll is an Estonian heavy metal band formed in 1999. In 2011 Metsatöll were nominated for the direct linguistic action award "Keeletegu 2011" arranged by the Estonian Ministry of Education and Science and aimed at finding out the best deeds that have expressed appreciation of the Estonian language. Metsatöll, who came in second, were commended by the republic's president for acquainting the world with the nation and region of Estonia through Estonian-language songs.

GERMANY

Dance: Zwiefacher is a very popular traditional dance in Bavaria. The translation of the name has nothing to do with the dance itself. The direct translation means double the time. The dancers get very close together and they have very energetic moves.

Food: Pretzels are a snack food, which have unique shapes and a hard, shiny outer surface. Salt is the most common seasoning for pretzels, complementing the washing soda or lye treatment that gives pretzels their traditional skin and flavor.

Place: The Brandenburg Gate is an 18th-century neoclassical monument in Berlin, built on the orders of Prussian king Frederick William II after the (temporarily) successful restoration of order during the early Batavian Revolution. A symbol of Berlin and German division during the Cold War, it is now a national symbol of peace and unity.

Famous person: Friedrich Nietzsche was a famous 19th century German philosopher and philologist known for his critical texts on religion, morality, contemporary culture, philosophy and science. He was widely known for his ideas like death of God, perspectivism, the Übermensch, the eternal recurrence, and the will to power.

TURKEY

Dance: Halay, is a part of Turkish dance and is performed to a large extent in the Eastern, South-Eastern and Central Anatolia and it is one of the most striking dance. The rhythmic elements of halay dances are very rich and are mostly performed with drum-zurna combination as well as with kaval and baglama.

Food: Tea is an important part of Turkish culture, and is the most commonly consumed hot drink, despite the country's long history of coffee consumption. Offering tea to guests is part of Turkish hospitality. Next to tea glasses, you see an meze (or mezze) plate. It is a collection of small dishes that is either served as an appetizer course, or as the main meal. 'Meze' is always eaten slowly together with drinks and a lot of good conversation.

Place: Sultan Ahmed Mosque, known as the Blue Mosque by many tourists because of its bluish interior decoration, is the most important mosque of Istanbul standing next to the Byzantine Hippodrome in the old city center. It was built by the Ottoman sultan Ahmed I between 1609 - 1616 facing Hagia Sophia, in order to compete with it. Besides being a tourist attraction, it's also an active mosque, so it's closed to non worshippers for a half hour or so during the five daily prayers.

Famous person: Selda Bağcan is a Turkish folk guitarist, singer, songwriter, and producer whose 40-plus year career is a rallying cry for social change and an inspiration among contemporary artists. Although the traditions she honored and the oppression she spurred was uniquely Turkish, by providing a voice to the voiceless in turbulent times with her guitar and songs of protest, she will remain unforgettable worldwide.

GREECE

Dance: The Zeibeikiko, as an old dance, is strictly for males. Due to the movements of the dancer, it is sometimes known as the 'eagle dance'. The dance has no set steps, only certain figures and a circular movement. It takes place in an area little surpassing one square metre and mostly consists of improvised movements.

Food: Gemista are vegetables usually tomatoes, bell peppers, zucchini and eggplant filled with rice (sometimes with ground meat) and baked in the oven. Gemista translates as "ones that are filled". You can make it all year round, but it is best during the summer, when it is the right season for the vegetables.

Place: Serene, spiritual, magical, mystical, extraordinary, breathtaking... this place is called Meteora, in central Greece. Monks and hermits have been finding refuge in this unique rock formation for more than a thousand years. Six Eastern Orthodox monasteries—some dating back to the 14th century—remain in place, still home to a small number of monks and nuns. Meteora is listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

Famous person: Melina Mercouri is one of the great women figures of Greece in the 20th century. A many-sided and vibrant personality, she played a leading role in the struggle against the Colonel's Junta in 1967 – 1974 and was a great theatre and film actress of international fame. The parts she has portrayed have made cinema history. She was also a politician who left her mark on Greek culture.

ROMANIA

Dance: Perinița or Pernița is a wedding party folk dance, typical of and deriving from Romania, Muntenia region. The dancers form a circle with a person holding a handkerchief or pillow dances inside the circle, then chooses a person of an opposite sex by placing the handkerchief around his/her neck. They kiss on the cheek, the first person goes into the circle, while the second one repeats the same.

Food: This recipe for Romanian stuffed cabbage, or sarmale, features ground pork, sauerkraut, tomatoes, and dill. Sarmale is enjoyed year-round in Romania, but especially for holidays like Christmas and Easter.

Place: Bran Castle, situated near Bran and in the immediate vicinity of Brașov, is a national monument and landmark in Romania. Commonly known outside Romania as Dracula's Castle. The castle is now a museum dedicated to displaying art and furniture collected by Queen Marie.

Famous person: Constantin Brâncuși is often regarded as the most important sculptor of the 20th century. His visionary sculptures often exemplify ideal and archetypal representations of their subject matter. He is one of the founding figures of Modernism.

UNITED KINGDOM

Dance: Morris dance is a form of English folk dance usually accompanied by music. It is based on rhythmic stepping and the execution of choreographed figures by a group of dancers, usually wearing bell pads on their shins. Implements such as sticks, swords and handkerchiefs may also be wielded by the dancers.

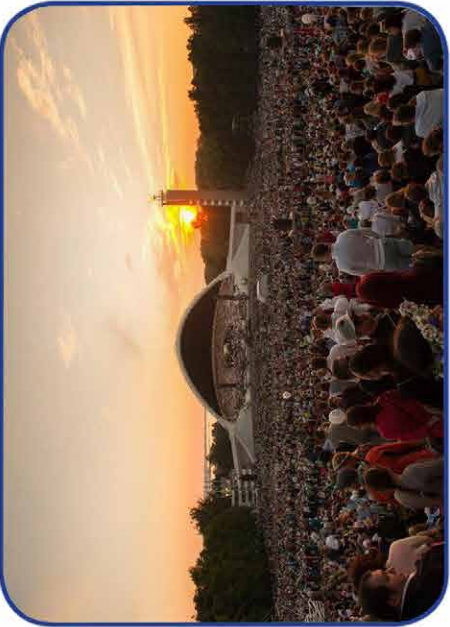
Food: It is a hot dish of English origin consisting of fried fish in batter served with chips. It is a common take-away food in the United Kingdom and an early example of culinary fusion. Fish and chips first appeared in the UK in the 1860s.

Place: Big Ben is the nickname for the Great Bell of the clock at the north end of the Palace of Westminster in London and is usually extended to refer to both the clock and the clock tower. The official name of the tower in which Big Ben is located was originally the Clock Tower, but it was renamed Elizabeth Tower in 2012 to mark the Diamond Jubilee of Elizabeth II.

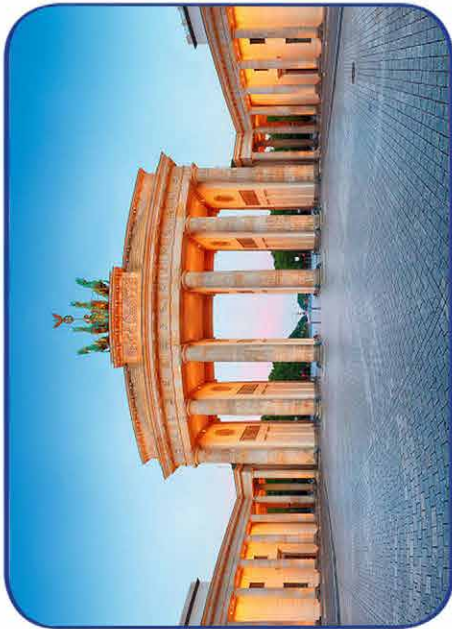
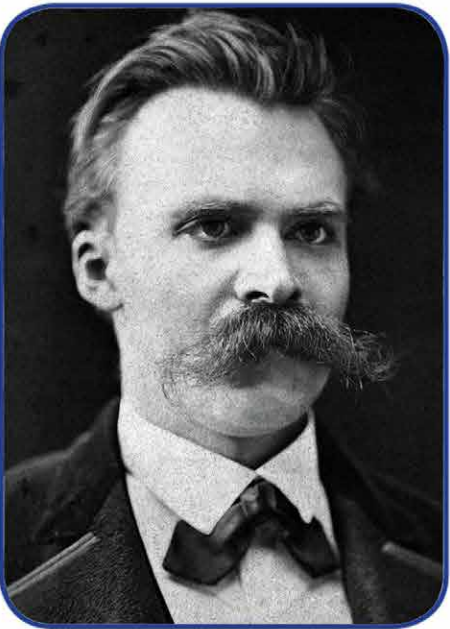
Famous person: Banksy is an anonymous England-based street artist, vandal, political activist, and film director. His satirical street art and subversive epigrams combine dark humour with graffiti executed in a distinctive stenciling technique. His works of political and social commentary have been featured on streets, walls, and bridges of cities throughout the world.



Estonia

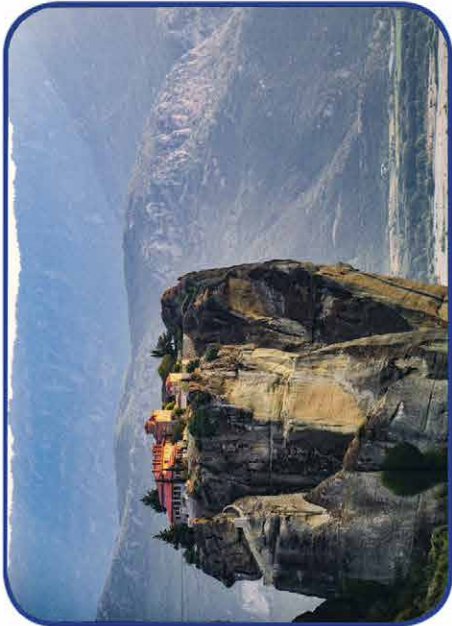


Germany

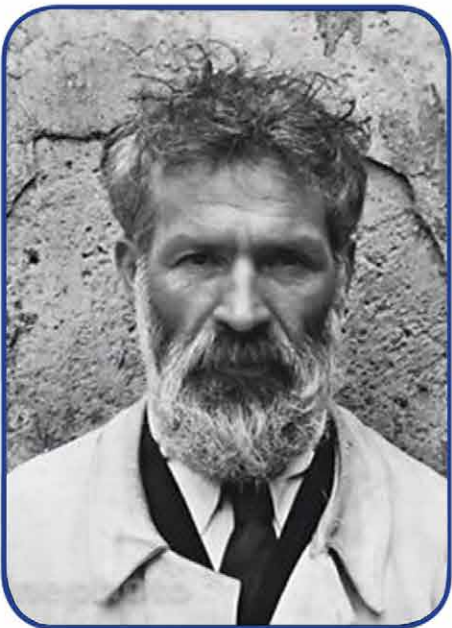
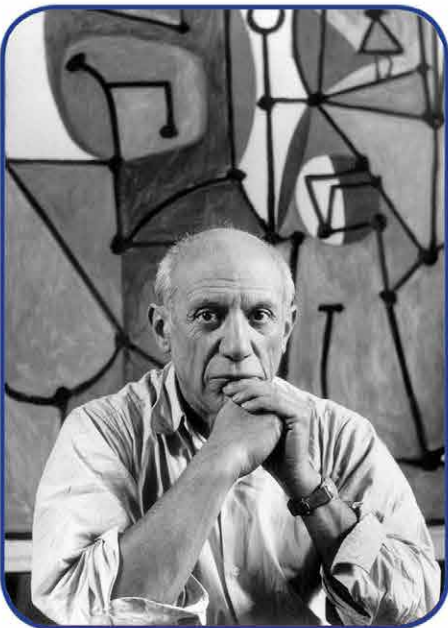


Greece



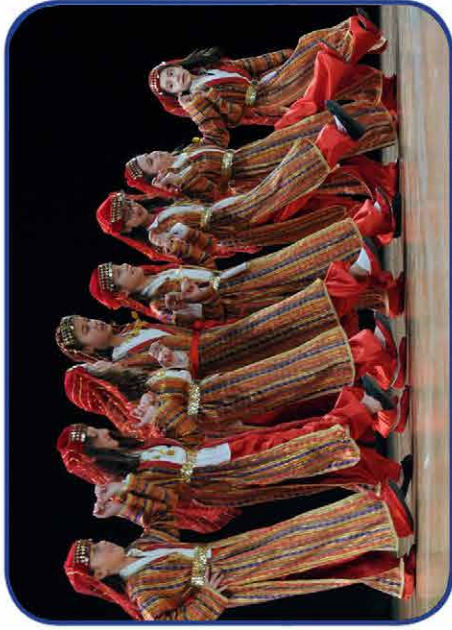
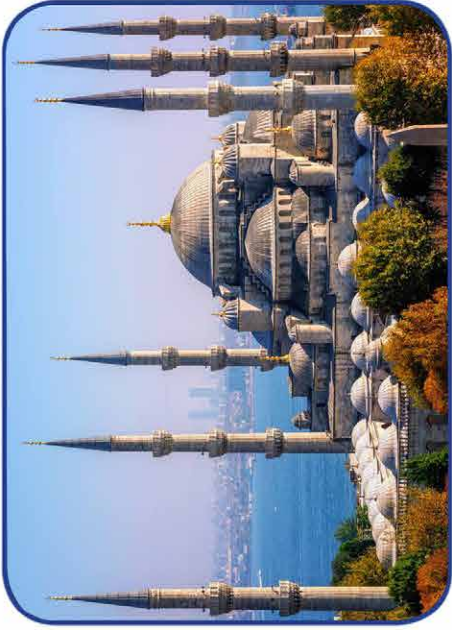


Romania



Spain

Turkey



KC





Erasmus+



Erasmus+



Erasmus+



Erasmus+



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Erasmus+



Erasmus+

Small things to make project atmosphere better

Secret Friend: First day of youth exchange project we should explain the activity and last day participants should guess who is her/his secret friend.

Each participant writes his/her name on the piece of paper. Pieces of paper we put into the box and mix it. Then each participant takes one piece of paper (with another name than his/her name). Nobody other should see the piece of paper (exactly the name).

During game the participant should make a pleasure for other participant. The pleasure can be poem, present, flowers, or some sentences written in paper. For gifts, each participant creates their own envelope and writes their name on it. In that way, we could able to put some notes to our secret friends secretly.

At the end of the game, a volunteer sit in a chair, trainer close the eye of the volunteer. Then secret friend of volunteer come closer. Volunteer person with eye closed, can touch the secret friend and guess his/her name. Once he/she guesses the name, we continue the game with closing the eye of this person, then his/her secret friend come closer... Game ends when all participants learn their secret friends.



Magic stone: It looks like a simple stone but it is not. In our first project a Greek friend give us this stone and from this day on, we introduce this game into our project.

It has a simple rule. The person who has the stone will give it to another person and say something nice. They can choose the person they want to give. You can give it to a person that maybe makes you laugh all the time, with whom you feel connected, a good friend you make during the project... It should be given secretly and one person shouldn't keep the shell longer than 2 or 3 hours. Game continuous until the last day of project.

Daily story of a small teddy bear: We had a small Tedy bear and give it to each national group every day. Each national group were responsible to make 2-3 photos with this Tedy bear and post in our FB group with story. It was fun and creative.



This toolkit was made as part of the 'Make a Connection with European Cultural Heritage' youth exchange project, funded by the Erasmus+ Program of the European Union. However, European Commission and Turkish National Agency are not responsible for any use of the materials or information contained here.

With this toolkit we want to choose some activities from our project and give you ideas to use them in your future projects or activities.

Workshops that we shared with you are common activities that are open for public use, we learned them in different projects and apply into our project in our way.

We wish to thank all contributors, individuals and organizations, who contributed to this tool-kit. It is our first online tool-kit. We hope that it will be useful for you.

For enquiries you may contact us at

limitgokyuzyouth@gmail.com



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