

## Who we are...

Inspired by name from history of the Kütahya city, Synaos Think Tank Association (Synaos Fikir Kulübü )was founded in March 2006 in Kütahya(Aegean Region), city of Turkey.

Purpose of the establishment of our Think Tank Association (SFK)As, ensure to people that has intellectual knowledge living in our city bring their knowledge and experience in their field for urban and intellectual development together and attempt to keep our friends into a constructive endeavor. At the outset, our club was being established in order to efficient use of time and exchanging ideas but with increasing the number of members of club and especially new comings from the university students and academics was sat on a more effective and dynamic framework. Debates that in order to transform intellectual production to practice; to express their opinion on the decisions taken for the city, taking a side , develops at the point of offering solutions, for this purpose entered into constructive relationships with other civil society organizations in the city and with local governments and consensus was reached on a being active in terms of urban transformation projects produced.

In order to implement projects that an seeing as an important part of urban and intellectual development and decided to prepare with the common wisdom ,firstly ability to communicate with institutions and people that writing and implementing projects and to request an information and opinion on the writing and implementation of the projects themselves was our first effort in this regard. To do this we have established a communication team in our club and we collect all the data in one centre. To find a partner for projects thanks to created membership in the group page on the internet , we have acquired the ability to communicate with both domestic and from abroad many groups..

## About Kütahya City

Kütahya is a province of Turkey. It is 11,889 km<sup>2</sup> in size, and the population with all districts is 573,367 (2017 est). City Centre Population is 260,776.

### Districts

**Kütahya province is divided into 13 districts (capital district in bold):**

\* Altıntaş, Aslanapa, Çavdarhisar, Domaniç, Dumlupınar, Emet, Gediz, Hisarcık, Pazarlar, Şaphane, Simav, Tavşanlı and City Centre

### Sites of interest

\* Forest recreation areas



Çamlıca, Murat Dağı, Hisarlıktepe, Ebem Çamlığı, Gölcük Yaylası, Nafia Spring, Hot springs, Harlek, Yoncalı, Mt. Murad, Eynal, Aizanoi antique city ruins, Kütahya Castle, Vacidiye old theological school (Medrese), Grand Mosque of Kütahya

### \* Kütahya Museum

Dumlupınar Monument

### Kütahya

Kütahya is a city in western Turkey with 170,000 inhabitants (2004 estimate), lying on the Porsuk river, at 930 metres above sea level. It is the capital of Kütahya Province, inhabited by some 660,000 people (2004 estimate). The city's Roman name was Cotyaeum, a name it retains as a titular Catholic see.

### Modern city & province

The industries of Kütahya have long traditions, going back to ancient times. Kütahya is famous for its kiln products, such as tiles and pottery, which are glazed and multicoloured.[2] Modern industries are sugar refining, tanning, nitrate processing and different products of meerschaum, which is extracted nearby. The local agricultural industry produces cereals, fruits and sugar beet. In addition stock raising is of much importance. Not far from Kütahya there are important mines extracting lignite.

Kütahya is linked by rail and road with Balıkesir 250 km (155 mi) to the west, Konya 450 km (280 mi) to the southeast, Eskişehir 70 km (43 mi) northeast and Ankara 300 km (186 mi) east. Kütahya's largest town is Tavşanlı.

Kütahya's old neighbourhoods are dominated by traditional Ottoman houses made of wood and stucco, some of the best examples being found along Germiyan Caddesi. The region of Kütahya has large areas of gentle slopes with agricultural land culminating in high mountain ridges to the north and west.

The town preserves some ancient ruins, a Byzantine castle and church. During late centuries Kütahya has been renowned for its Turkish earthenware, of which fine specimens may be seen at the national capital. The Kütahya Museum has a fine collection of arts and cultural artifacts from the area.

Moreover the Main campus and the Germiyan campus of the Kütahya Dumlupınar University is located in the city.

### History

\* 3rd millennium BCE: Settled, and known as Kotiaion or Cotyaeum, "the city of the goddess Kotys". It was an important stopover on the road from the Marmara region to Mesopotamia.

- \* 12th century BC: Incorporated into the Phrygian kingdom, becoming one of the country's most important cities.
  - \* Its Greek name was Kotiaion according to its coins, commonly Latinized as Cotyaion, still meaning the city of Cotys.
  - \* The ancient city became part of the Roman province of Phrygia Salutaris.
  - \* It was a centre of heresy from the second century onwards. Socrates (IV, xxviii) speaks of its Novatian bishop. At first a simple suffragan of Synnada, it became an autocephalous archbishopric, probably in the eighth century, and about the tenth appears as a metropolis with three suffragan sees, which were later increased to thirteen (?).
- Lequien (I, 851) mentions ten bishops, the last in the fourteenth century. The first is Cyrus, sent thither by Theodosius II, after four bishops had been slain by the inhabitants.
- \* Around 700 BC: Phrygia collapses, but Kotiaion position as a strong city survives.
  - \* 1071 CE: Conquered by the Seljuks.
  - \* Around 1095: Conquered by the Crusaders.
  - \* 1182: Reconquered by the Seljuks.
  - \* 1302: Becomes capital of the Germiyan Turkmen principality.
  - \* It was taken and plundered by Timur-Leng (Tamerlane) in 1402.
  - \* 1428: Becomes part of the Ottoman Empire.
  - \* 1514: Sultan Selim I resettles tile-workers from Tabriz in Kütahya and İznik after defeating the Persians. With this Kütahya emerges as a centre for the Ottoman ceramic industry, producing tiles and faience for mosques, churches and official buildings in places all over the Middle East.
  - \* 19th century: With the fast growth of Eskişehir 70 km away, Kütahya has lost much of its regional and economic importance.

It was under Ottoman rule the chief town of a sanjak in the vilayet of Brusa, called by the Turks Kutaya. It had about 22,000 inhabitants, including 4,000 Greeks, 2,300 Armenians, 700 Catholic Armenians, and a few Latins; it contains two schools. It is also the see of a non-Catholic Armenian bishop.

### **Notable people**

- \* Aesop, the ancient Greek writer of fables, is believed to have been born in the city.
- \* Lajos Kossuth: Hungarian lawyer, politician and Regent-President of the Kingdom of Hungary in 1849.

- \* Komitas Vardapet, Armenian priest, composer of choir music and musicologist
- \* Evliya Çelebi, Turkish globe traveler and author.
- \* Aydilge Sarp, rock singer.

## THEME's of the TC Project

Youth Exchanges under Erasmus +/Youth in action are more than just a gathering of young people for a given period. They allow international experience and indeph intercultural exchange. This training course offers a learning experience for participants in the youth field, enabling them to set up a quality Youth Exchange. It answers the question how to plan a youth exchange and how to find partners.

- How can you design a Youth Exchange?
- How to start the project?
- Where can you find the suitable partners?

These are the questions we would like to answer.

The training shows how to set up your project step by step. Furthermore the youth workers will have the opportunity to meet and get in contact with actors from other countries. The participants get an overview about Youth exchanges in Erasmus+. They discover the philosophy, aims and expectations of the Program. It will be the opportunity to get practical information and hints and to discuss project ideas.

The training is practically oriented and is based upon non-formal learning methods. The trainers will take into account the needs, motivation, interests and experiences of the participants.

Programme elements of 7-days training course will be:

- Erasmus + Programme presentation with special focus on cooperation with EaP countries within Key Action 1 projects;
- How to find partners?
- Presentation of Organisations: NGOs Gallery
- How to organize successful Youth Exchange project?
- Youth participation in Youth Exchanges – opportunities and challenges.
- Youth Exchange Project Management (including basic elements of risk, conflict and time management);
- Intercultural learning in youth projects;



- Non-formal learning in youth exchanges;
- Partnership in youth projects;
- Support activities for Youth Exchanges in Erasmus + Programme;

In parallel to the whole process described above, there are several activities and opportunities which participants could use for their learning process. The activities are the following:

### **Daily evaluation**

At the end of each day, before participants would go for dinner, the Daily evaluation of the course are going to be organised. Participants will be divided into smaller groups (in which they stay till the end of the training course), where they will be given space to evaluate the whole day including programme elements, group dynamics, team work, learning process, logistical arrangements and anything else of their concern in regards with their participation in the course.

Learning through youthpass: Participants will have a separate optional activity throughout the whole training course where they could reflect individually and anonymously only on their learning process for the sake of developing a youthpass for recognition of this process.

Library: In the plenary room, we will organise a table with different educational materials from youth work. Participants had opportunity to get to know different publications, which they could use for further theoretical knowledge and/or for practical usage for the development of own projects.

International coffee breaks and cultural nights.

## **Description of Projects**

### **It's objectives are:**

- To provide information about the Erasmus + Programme in the field of youth and especially Key Action 1- Youth exchanges.
- To create opportunities for building partnerships between Eastern and Western countries within the Erasmus + Programme.
- To develop the necessary knowledge, skills and attitude to organise a successful youth exchange with a special focus on youth participation.
- To bring together Eastern and Western People working with youngsters in order to create new project ideas of youth exchanges within Key Action 1 of the Erasmus + Programme.



- To lead discussion and provide training on project management; time management; risk and conflict management
- To advise on application preparation
- To improve project management and raise project quality.
- To increase understanding of quality demands of the youth exchanges with special attention to active youth participation:
  - o Equal partnerships and preparation (co-creation of the idea and coownership of the project);
  - o Quality of project design as a core (youth exchange project management);
  - o Quality of content and methodology: non-formal learning, intercultural learning, European dimension, active participation;
  - o Quality of project reach (visibility of the programme and the project, dissemination and exploitation of results, follow-up).

**Working methods will be a combination of :**

1. Getting-to-know-you activities, reflection and continuous assessment to facilitate group work and to assess learning;
2. Collaborative practice showcase and field visits to share experiences, good practices and ideas in order to conduct a common inquiry into the realities of different countries and contexts;
3. Experience panels and expert presentation of local and international experiences/topics with questions afterwards in plenary;
4. Workshops run by the participants to test methods and tools and to present projects and policies to understand the complexities of youth exchanges in local and international contexts;
5. Plenary sessions connected to the corresponding experiential sessions;
6. Open space to deepen the general knowledge for project building and the creation of networks and partnerships according to areas of interest and fields of work;
7. One2one and evening activities: breaks and evening time to meet, discuss topics and interests and build partnerships to develop new projects and strategies.

## Basic Informations

**Project Title:** Eastern Project Lab

**Project Type:** Training Course

**Project Activity Dates:** 05.02.2018 - 12.02.2018

**Project Arrival Date:** 05.02.2018

**Project Departure Date:** 12.02.2018

**Location:** Kütahya, city of Turkey

**Participants:** Every organisations will send 2 participants

**Person in Charge:** Cüneyt Köşe, President of Synaos Think Thank Association

**E-mail:** [easternlabproject@hotmail.com](mailto:easternlabproject@hotmail.com)

**Target Group:** Youth workers, Responsible of NGO's, Youth Associations, Youth leaders, Youth animators and Young people - representative of non formal groups who are interested in establish new association and of course who has interest for Cultural Learning.

**Working Language:** English

**Accommodation:** Will be in Grand Çınar Hotel, for more info about hotel: <http://grandcinarhotel.com/ing/kutahya.asp> accommodation %100 covered from budget. There is no participation fee. Dont forgot please, rooms will be mix nations. And please dont insist us to stay at the same room with your friend.

**Arriving to Kütahya:** In your country, from your nearest airport you can come İstanbul Airports(Atatürk or Sabiha) then take a bus or train to Kütahya. If you land Atatürk Airport then nearest Bus Station name is Esenler. You have direct metro line From Atatürk Airport to Esenler Bus station. If you land Sabiha Airport then you need to go Harem or Dudullu Bus Station. You have shuttle bus Havataş or Municipality buses(<http://www.iETT.istanbul/en>) from Sabiha to Bus Stations. In İstanbul Bus Station, you can see signboard around, where is written Kütahya then go to this bus companies fort o buy a ticket. **Kütahya Bus Station, name is Çini Oto Gar:** When you arrive there, we will pick you to hotel.

- **Kütahya Airport, name is Zafer Airport:** If you wanna arrive directly Kütahya Zafer Airport then you need to change plane in İstanbul Airports. If you arrive to Kütahya Zafer Airport then then take a shuttle bus(name is Havaş) and go out from bus in city centre, at Vazo Square(which is main square of Kütahya) at Domaniçler Petrol Station. From this station we will pick up you to hotel.

- **Train Station, name is Kütahya Garı:** If you land Atatürk Airport then you need to go train station name is Pendik. You have direct metro line From Atatürk Airport to Yenikapı Station. From Yenikapı Station you need to take Marmaray Metro under



Bosphours you will arrive Ayrılık Çesmesi Station then change here to Pink Line and go to Pendik. If you land Sabiha Airport then you need to go Pendik Station. You have Municipality buses(<http://www.iETT.istanbul/en>) from Sabiha to Pendik Train Station. (<https://ebilet.tcddtasimacilik.gov.tr/view/eybis/tnmGenel/tcddWebContent.jsf>) When you arrive Train Station in Kütahya, we will be there for pick up you to hotel.

**Visa Cost:** Portugal and United Kingdom has visa cost. The other nations does not need visa to enter Turkey.

**Travel Cost Reimbursement:** When we get your **original** arrival and return boarding passes, tickets and invoices then we will write a final report and reimbursement will be after final report result to your bank accounts.(If there is any transfer cost by the banks, it will cover from everyone travel cost, we will not cover it) You should to know without all this documents, no any reimburse, so please dont lost your any kind of documents.**(Especially Boarding Passes)**



Countries	*Travel Cost(Each Person)
Albania	275 Euro
Macedonia	275 Euro
Norway	360 Euro
Greece	275 Euro
Croatia	275 Euro
Morocco	530 Euro
Jordan	275 Euro
Sweden	360 Euro
UK	360 Euro
Lithuania	275 Euro
Portugal	530 Euro
Georgia	275 Euro
Bosnia&Herzegovina	275 Euro
Bulgaria	180 Euro
Romania	275 Euro

**\*If relevant-available all documents then maximum amount. If you pay less than your cost then you will have how much you paid, if you pay more than your cost then you will have your maximum amount.**

## SELECTION PROCEDURE

➤ You have to send us your **Participant Application Form**(If you dont have then please contact with us related contact email of project then we will send you), the documents must be sent in **pdf format** and must be title:

**Eastern Lab Project and Participant's Name-Surname**

*All the information must be sent to: [easternlabproject@hotmail.com](mailto:easternlabproject@hotmail.com) until **10 December 2017**, if we cant take any application until deadline then sorry for that but we need to inform you, we will change the partner. Before our notification, please dont buy any travel tickets.*

**No Exceptions!!**

## CALENDAR OF ACTIONS

**Application deadline: 10 December 2017**

**Notification of Selected Participants: 12 December 2017**

**Arrival of participants: 05 February 2018**

**Departure of participants: 12 February 2018**

# AIZONAI ANCIENT CITY



# DUMLUPINAR UNIVERSITY MAIN ENTRANCE



# FRIG VALLEY



# KÜTAHYA CLOCK TOWER



# KÜTAHYA GERMİYAN STREET



# KÜTAHYA HİSAR CASTLE





# KÜTAHYA MAIN STREET



# KÜTAHYA OTTOMAN HOUSES



# KÜTAHYA VAZO SQUARE



# KÜTAHYA TILE MOSQUE



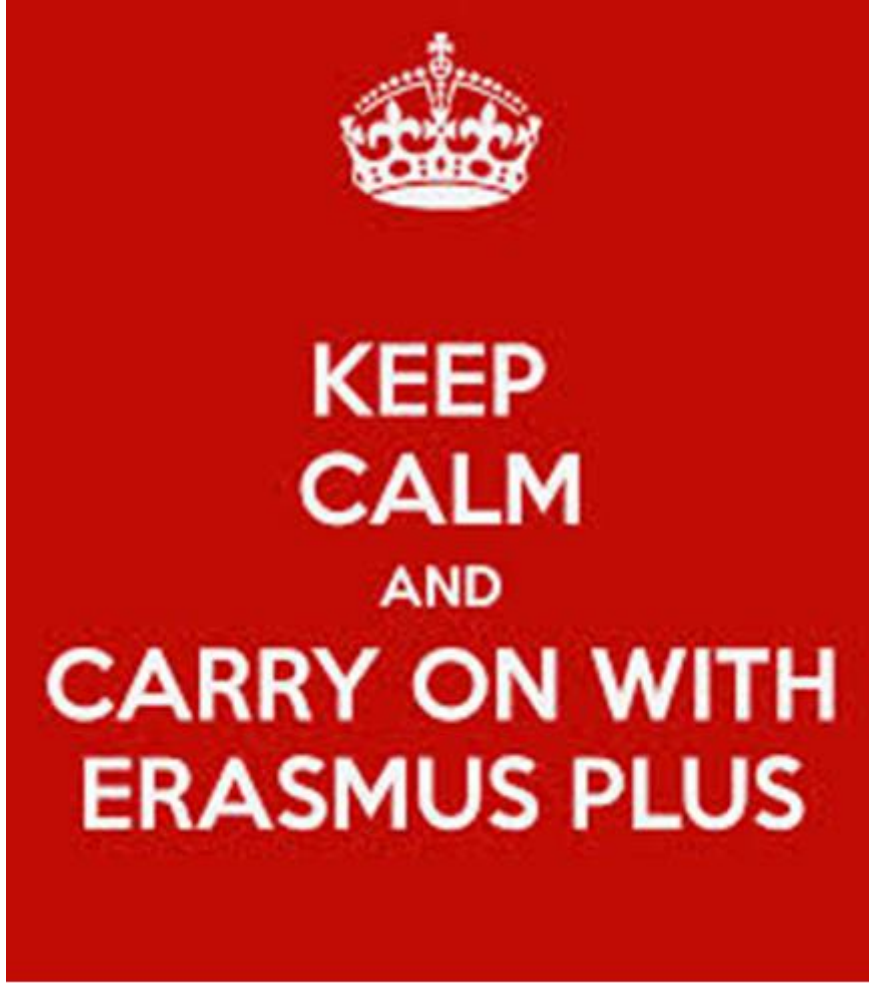
# KÜTAHYA MIX PHOTOS



Tasarım: Kütahya Belediyesi Bilgi İşlem Servisi Ö. Yaman

# WHERE IS KUTAHYA IN TURKEY'S MAP?





**ARE YOU GOING TO MOVE  
OR STAY BEHIND?**

