



THRIVING LAND

Supporting Agri-food Education



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01 THE “THRIVING LAND” PROJECT

THRIVING LAND is a project that supports Agri-food Education, implemented with funding from the Trans Adriatic Pipeline TAP (Pipeline of Good Energy) in all three Regions of Northern Greece traversed by the pipeline, in the context of TAP's Social and Environmental Investment (SEI) programme, in collaboration with the Bodossaki Foundation. Also participating in the project as implementation partners are:

- The American Farm School (AFS)
- the Institute of Applied Biosciences (INAB) of the Center for Research and Technology Hellas (CERTH)

The project develops on two levels: an educational/consulting one and an agri-biotechnological one. As regards the first aspect, personalised education activities are delivered by the AFS experts. These are addressed to producers, small businesses and collaborative business ventures interested in commercialising and promoting their products. Educational activities to be implemented cover a wide spectrum of the agri-food sector, from sowing to marketing and sales or even exports. Educational content is adapted to the specific qualities of featured products and/or areas.

The project's second pillar pertains to agri-biotechnological research and laboratory analysis, undertaken by the project's scientific associates at INAB. The process aims to identify and quantify the specific characteristics and qualities of the selected agri-food products, in order to develop their genetic and biochemical “identity” and feature their added value, with the goal to promote them both in local and international markets. All interested parties may access the results of the relative studies.

The project's direct beneficiaries are estimated at 300 producers and 70 production units. The potential of this particular investment initiative exceeds this figure, however, as it will bring multiple benefits to residents of areas along TAP's entire route, as well as the local economy in general: the project creates a bridge of communication and knowledge exchange between producers and scientists; it highlights the featured products' unique characteristics; it connects agricultural production and tourism, as the products and their uniqueness operate as “ambassadors” of their areas of origin.

In this context, all entities collaborating for this specific project aim for it to evolve into a new and innovative model for regional development and the growth of the agricultural sector in Greece in general – a sector in which thousands of people are active.





With this in mind, TAP opted for funding this specific initiative, in the context of the €32 million Social and Environmental Investment (SEI) programme it is voluntarily implementing in Northern Greece. A programme which, with the support of the Bodossaki Foundation –TAP's partner in the implementation of such investments– promotes sustainable initiatives addressing essential needs of local communities located along the pipeline route, emphasising on:

- supporting improved quality of life and enhancing the livelihoods for communities.
- cultivating skills and enhancing capacities via education and training;
- contributing to the improvement of environmental management.

02 STRUCTURE

The THRIVING LAND | Supporting Agri-food Education project combines theory and practice, aiming to apply an integrated approach and train participants in matters pertinent to production, processing and commercial marketing of the products on which it focuses.

2.1 Theoretical approach

In the theoretical part, cultivation techniques for each featured product are analysed in depth and optimal agricultural practices are presented that incorporate the latest developments in the field. The approach is comprehensive and includes separate courses for each step of the cultivation process:

- management of soil, as well as reproductive and genetic material;
- nourishment and fertilisation of crops;
- plant protection;
- harvesting and post-harvesting processes;

2.2 Practical implementation

Theoretical training is followed by practical implementation, closely monitored and guided by the project's scientific staff (AFS's Strategic Project Management Office) over a full crop/agricultural/livestock season, in order for producers to organise and further develop their production. During this period of time, beneficiaries will be asked to put their knowledge in practice, explore the opportunities that might come up to, and successfully face any occurring challenges.

By the end of the educational project, participants will have acquired the necessary knowledge and relevant practical experience to become professionally involved with the sector. Beneficiaries will learn how to make the most of their area's specific soil and climate conditions, in order for them to create a value chain in the wider region, improving gross income and increasing living standards. At the same time, an accompanying supply chain can be enabled and developed for the marketing of produced goods, such as new packing facilities and commercial businesses – all the above resulting in the creation of new jobs in the relevant sector.

03 IMPLEMENTING ENTITIES

- ✓ Trans Adriatic Pipeline (TAP AG) – sponsor



Trans Adriatic
Pipeline

- ✓ Bodossaki Foundation – project manager



BODOSSAKI
FOUNDATION

- ✓ American Farm School – implementation partner



AMERICAN
FARM
SCHOOL

- ✓ Institute of Applied Biosciences (INAB) of the Center for Research and Technology Hellas (CERTH) – implementation partner



INSTITUTE OF APPLIED BIOSCIENCES
RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY HELLAS
CERTH





04 SELECTION CRITERIA FOR BENEFICIARIES

Directly benefitting from the project are farmers and livestock breeders, small businesses and collaborative business ventures, active in the production, processing and exports in the areas traversed by the pipeline – i.e. where the initiative is being implemented.

Beneficiaries are selected by the project partners, namely the American Farm School, CERTH and TAP's local Community Liaison Officers (CLOs), as per each entity's deep scientific knowledge and/or experience in the field, and on the basis of specific criteria set for the optimal implementation, response to, and success of the initiative. These are: professional, family, and socio-economic situation of interested parties (i.e. how the project will positively impact their current living standards); knowledge and experience in their respective sectors; and the extent of their willingness to utilise the tools they are offered in the context of the initiative, in order to apply innovations in their line of work. Also taken into consideration are any certificates the candidates may possess, as well as relevant registration in national records.

The selection process consists of two stages. Initially, the AFS project management team assesses the applications submitted by interested parties following the announcement of the project launch and its participation criteria. In this context, applications have to meet at least 60% of the general criteria set to be accepted, provided these include the project's main implementation pillars – such as, for example, the geographical area which is confined to the three Northern Greek Regions traversed by the pipeline.

At the second stage, qualified applications are evaluated by a five-member AFS committee, consisting of three members of the project management team and two staff members not involved in the project.

05 AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS THE PROJECT FOCUSES ON

The project focuses on products from the geographical area traversed by TAP and the communities affected by the construction of the project in all three Northern Greek Regions: Eastern Macedonia and Thrace, Central Macedonia, and Western Macedonia.

These products were selected on the basis of their recognised competitive advantage and potential, for their being featured to substantially contribute to the local economy at large, as well as the micro-economies of farmers or co-operatives involved with them.

5.1 Beekeeping, Production & Commercial Development of Honey and Bee Products

5.1.1 Beekeeping

Beekeeping is a productive industry with which anyone can become involved, investing minimal capital and without necessarily possessing farmland. For these reasons, engaging with beekeeping in Greece is an alternative for the enhancement of agricultural income. Greek honey is of high quality, its tradition and reputation going back thousands of years. It is globally recognised and highly-respected across international markets, as Greece enjoys the ideal climate for beekeeping activities for many months, as well as vast biodiversity which enables production of different honey varieties.

The areas selected to implement this particular educational project possess characteristics supporting the development of beekeeping. At the same time, they are areas where local population is already involved with beekeeping activities or these are under development.

Regional Units of Drama and Kavala

In the surrounding area of Drama and Kavala, beekeeping is well developed, as the neighbouring forest environment offers high-quality “nutrition” for the production of polyfloral forest honey varieties. In addition, there are people operating in the area with innovative ideas and excellent production. A prominent example is Elias Kalaitzidis, a Drama-based beekeeper, who in 2015 received the “Greek Farmer of the Year” award, thanks to the innovative practices he implements in the cultivation and commercial development of his beehives.

Regional Unit of Pella

In the area of Pella, beekeeping has a robust presence, whereas in the nearby woodland, flourishes the native “Jerusalem thorn” (paliurus). It is a plant known for its pharmaceutical qualities, offering high-quality “nutrition” for the production of nectar honey, necessary for the spring growth of bees.

Regional Units of Florina and Kastoria

In the wider areas of Florina and Kastoria, beekeeping is quite widespread. At the same time, there are favourable conditions for organic beekeeping as well, thanks to the extensive variety of wildflowers, trees, herbs and aromatic plants available to bees in abundance around the neighboring mountains.



5.1.2

Production & Commercial Development of Honey and Bee Products

Besides honey, there are also other beekeeping products, the production and development of which are of financial interest, such as royal jelly and pollen, propolis, and beeswax. Such products may be utilised in the production of pharmaceuticals and cosmetics, as well as nutrition products. In addition, beekeeping may also become a recreational activity for visitors of the area seeking richer or alternative travel experiences.

Prerequisite for engaging with beekeeping, especially if it pertains to active involvement in the sector, is specialised and constant training. Consequently, the educational project that has been drafted enables residents of selected areas to acquire the necessary knowledge to commence their beekeeping activities. This includes the teaching of bee biology and nutrition, how to care for beehives during the year, how to treat them from illness, as well as other such challenges.

At the same time, active beekeepers may also enrich their knowledge by attending theoretical and practical courses. In parallel, representatives of tourism businesses may learn how to integrate activities related to beekeeping and bee products to their range of services.

The main objective of the initiative is to:

- generate a new supplementary source of income for producers;
- protect and feature each selected area's natural environment and cultural heritage;
- ensure product quality and create its added value;
- enhance the offered touristic product, with the collaboration of respective businesses, thus benefitting local economies on a greater scale.



5.2 Production of Olive Oil & Development of Origin Identity for Olive Oil/Table Olives

Regional Unit of Evros

Greece is the third country in the world in olive oil production and fifth in the production of table olives. High demand, however, has led to incidents of adulteration of olive oil with vegetable oils of low cost and quality.

To address the issue, it is necessary to identify the product both at the level of fruit and processed oil, in genetic and biochemical terms. This endeavour is undertaken by the Institute of Applied Biosciences (INAB) of the Center for Research and Technology Hellas (CERTH). Ensuring product protection and traceability will enhance the status of Greek olives and olive oil in the international market, emphasising on the products' uniqueness, authenticity and quality.

Given the geographic focus of the THRIVING LAND project, scientists will feature a special variety of olives, cultivated in the Evros area. It's the Makri Olive, which produces excellent quality olive oil. However, due to the restricted engagement with olive production in the wider area and its great distance from large and well-known olive-growing zones, this particular agricultural activity has not been developed nor featured as per its full potential and capacity. Consequently, those involved in the sector have not developed the relevant skills of other olive-producing areas in the country (such as Crete, the Peloponnese, Chalkidiki, and Lesbos).

With the right actions, Evros may highlight the cultivation of this particular product and residents may enjoy the added value that can be created in their own area, from the production of their own olive variety.

5.3 Cultivation & Promotion of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants

The beneficial effects of medicinal and aromatic plants (MAPs) on humans have been known since antiquity. Thanks to chemical compounds/metabolites produced by the plants themselves, MAPs carry distinct qualities and can be used to produce high added value products.

In order, however, for the cultivation and commercial development of these plants to be financially efficient, stable production and quality must be ensured – an objective to which modern research and technology may contribute via:

- the selection of specific plants bearing desirable characteristics (high performance per acre, specific phenotype and chemotype);
- the application of innovative methods/cultivation techniques;
- the characterisation of the final product, in order to ensure its stable features and high quality.





INAB will apply innovative techniques and methods from the fields of genetics, biochemistry and molecular biology to initially assess existing plant varieties. Subsequently, its scientists will proceed with the evaluation and utilisation of genetic diversity, so as to select new and highly yielding elite varieties that will be genetically certified in full.

Variety characterisation will be performed on both a genetic and biochemical level to identify the indicators that will fully characterise said variety and constitute its "identity."

The aim of this endeavour is to sustainably develop production and create a fully certified Greek brand, from seed to final product; a brand that will enhance Greek agricultural income and competitiveness in the aromatic plants sector – on both national and European level.

On its part, the American Farm School will apply a systemic approach, specialise and deepen the educational process regarding each aspect of cultivation. After the completion of the project, trainees will be able to upgrade their level of professionalism by applying what they have learned about cultivating and caring for their plants. This, in turn, will increase expectations in terms of both the quantity and quality of the MAPs produced.

Regional Unit of Rodopi

In the area south of the Rodopi Mountain Range (Komotini), the cultivation of aromatic plants is already developed – mainly mountain tea (sideritis). Key in the development of this kind of cultivation is the fact that production is being used in the local soft drinks industry. Moreover, the area's topography and fragmentation of available land plots renders it difficult to support other sustainable crops.

Mountain tea has gradually replaced the declining tobacco cultivation in the area. Common feature between these two products, which has been indeed instrumental in the smooth transition from one to the other, is manual cultivation. Meaning that neither crop call for the use of specialised machinery, thus neither demand heavy investments in expensive equipment. This fact has also contributed to the specific cultivation of mountain tea being selected and supported in the area.

Regional Unit of Thessaloniki

In the mountains around Thessaloniki, the cultivation of aromatic plants has also been developed, mainly Greek oregano. This is due to the large areas used for cultivation; areas which, given the region's geomorphological relief, are unsuitable for many alternative crops. Another factor for this development is that people involved with this kind of cultivation have already found markets for their produce.

Besides oregano, conditions also favour the cultivation of other aromatic plants as well, providing opportunities for expanding the existing agricultural activity regarding MAPs. At the same time, significant improvements can be made – both in the cultivation practices applied and their commercial development.

Regional Unit of Kozani

In the Kozani region, aromatic plants have marked a big growth over the last years. Among the cultivated plants; the Damask rose, lavender, and mountain tea (sideritis) stand out. The area has a humid continental climate, ideal for the cultivation of aromatic plants.

Producers in Kozani operate either individually or in contract-based partnership with local businesses or as members of co-operatives. Consequently, the implantation of the THRIVING LAND project in the area will further increase their activity and maximise their potential.

5.4 Cultivation of Beans

Regional Unit of Kastoria

The cultivation of pulses in Greece comes second only to grain. In fact, many local varieties have been registered as PDO (Protected Designation of Origin) products and are particularly popular, partly due to the key role of pulses and legumes in the Mediterranean diet.

Local pulse farmers, however, face challenges related to the quality of genetic material (seed quality and plant productivity), as well as adulteration; meaning that imported products of inferior quality are "labelled" PDOs to elevate their status. This happens because thus far no "genetic identity" has been developed for local varieties, in order to protect their origin designation.

Beans produced in the wider Kastoria area are celebrated not only in Greece, but also abroad, for their excellent quality and taste; to the extent that the mere reference to the production area constitutes itself a guarantee for product quality. Local climate and adaptation to the particular soil-and-weather conditions, coupled with the locals' thorough knowledge of crops cultivation, contribute to the preservation and enhancement of these products' reputation.

The aim of the programme to be implemented in Kastoria is to address existing challenges by:

- providing producers with fully genetically characterised seeds that will improve the quality of their products;
- helping producers market a certified product of origin, protected from adulteration and unfair competition by inferior imported beans;
- contributing to the enhancement of the Greek brand name "Kastoria beans";
- supporting and strengthening local economy and entrepreneurship.



5.5 Cultivation of Fruit Trees

Regional Units of Pella and Kozani

The productive areas around Edessa and Pyrgoi (Ptolemaida) are particularly known for their top-quality fruit. Both locally produced stone fruit (namely, peaches and cherries) and pome fruit (such as apples) are celebrated all over Greece. At the same time, they also perform very well as exportable items thanks to their excellent quality, taste, aroma and appearance.

Due to the great interest expressed by markets over the past years, local producers have invested in the quality and characteristics of their products, thus dynamically entering the certification process. In recent years, however, and due to the economic recession, farmers have been concerned first and foremost with making ends meet. As a result, information on innovative solutions for plant protection, fertilising and overall quality enhancement has received less attention. Hence, these are the areas on which the THRIVING LAND project will focus.

5.6 Cultivation of Sugar Cane & Production of Petimezi

Regional Unit of Xanthi

At the village of Genisea in Xanthi, a Social Co-operative Enterprise has been established by the local Women's Association. From 2006 the Co-operative has reintroduced to the area the traditional cultivation of sugar cane, as well as its processing for the production of petimezi (sugar cane molasses).

Sugar cane was cultivated in the area in the mid-20th century by Pontic Greek refugees, aiming to continue the traditional cultivations of their ancestral lands around the Black Sea. The cultivation of sugar cane in the area was gradually abandoned, but was revived thanks to the efforts of the Women's Association. Its members found the suitable variety to reintroduce farming and procured respective multiplier material to produce petimezi.

The cultivation and processing of sugar cane presents many particularities. It therefore took a lot of effort and research to acquire adequate knowledge on the subject.

During the first few years, all work was manual, which resulted in the unsustainable combination of high production cost and low productivity. However, using their own means and putting in personal work, the ladies of the Genisea Women's Association managed to build the first machine for the cleaning of sugar cane – a very helpful development for them.

Petimezi, namely the sugar cane syrup, is a product of high nutritional value, rich in polyphenols, with a high antioxidant effect and zero content in heavy metals. The product's top quality and features have been confirmed by relevant studies and analyses conducted by the Institute of Technology of Agricultural Products and the Harokopio University. The Social Co-operative Enterprise "Genisea" produces petimezi, marketing it either as a stand-alone product or using it as raw material for other, processed products.

The American Farm School has designed an educational activity to support the development of both the cultivation and processing of sugar cane. In the context of this programme:

- all cultivation and processing procedures will be recorded and standardised;
- training will be provided on modern cultivation and processing practices;
- seminars will be organised on issues pertinent to security and hygiene, as well as new product and marketing development.

The aim of this specific initiative, combining theoretical and practical training, is to popularise and expand sugar cane cultivation in the region; develop new petimezi-based products; and promote its beneficial properties. At the same time, efforts will be made to introduce practices and technologies that will reduce production costs and contribute to the sustainability of the "Genisea" Social Co-operative Enterprise.

5.7 Development of Origin Identity for Greek Pepper Varieties

Regional Units of Pella and Florina

In the areas of Karatzova (Pella) and Florina, pepper varieties bearing the names of the respective areas are cultivated, significantly contributing to local development. In fact, Florina peppers have been registered as PDO products and are especially popular across Europe thanks to their organoleptic characteristics, such as the intense red colour and sweet taste.

Due to this success, however, a number of pepper varieties cultivated across Greece are branded as "Florina" or "Karatzova peppers," without possessing the necessary characteristics. This happens because thus far no "genetic



identity" has been developed for local varieties, in order to protect their origin designation.

In addition, local producers use the seeds of each crop for next year's sowing. And this raises issues with regard to the preservation, certification and availability of traditional seeds.

For these reasons, the Center for Research and Technology Hellas (CERTH) has designed and will implement an Origin Identity Programme for these specific varieties of peppers. The aim is to create a protective "shield" for PDO products, by selecting varieties carrying their own unique "identity" (both genetically and biochemically). This identity will allow farmers to produce a certified product, protected from adulteration. Through this process:

- fully genetically characterised seeds will be available to improve the quality of products;
- new, pepper-based products will be made more easily available market-wise;
- farmers and traders will be trained in cultivation techniques, processing, and the promotion of peppers in international markets;
- local economy and entrepreneurship will be supported and enhanced.



5.8 Tools for the Development of Sheep-and-Goats & Cattle Farming

Regional Units of Kozani, Florina, Serres and Thessaloniki

5.8.1 Sheep-and-Goats Farming

Sheep-and-goats farming is traditionally one of the most important sectors of Greek livestock production, particularly for the mountainous –and, in most cases, financially more vulnerable– regions of the country. Greece’s geomorphological and climatic features are favourable for the breeding of sheep and goats, while also attaching special characteristics to their products.

Approximately 9 million sheep and 4.5 million goats are bred in the country, resulting in a significant impact of this kind of primary production to national economy. The sector’s economic viability evolves around dairy production, especially feta cheese, with meat production following. During the past few years, however, the breeding of small ruminant animals has become financially unprofitable. This happens because –inter alia– the nature of most animal farming (traditional, intensive and semi-intensive) rarely features the genetic potential of Greek breeds and their by-products.

Consequently, farmers should develop and integrate innovation and new technologies in their breeding, based on different scientific disciplines (Genetics, Biochemistry, Microbiology, Agronomy, Veterinary medicine, etc.). This opportunity is provided in the context of the THRIVING LAND project, with the scientific support of INAB.

Specifically, INAB’s research will focus on the genetic characterisation and identification of animals, initially on the level of breed and subsequently linked to productive features of interest (i.e. milk quantity and quality, yield in meat, multiplicity index, resistance to disease, etc.). Once the process of developing a “genetic identity” for animals is completed, they can be bred as per a targeted selection of genotypes. This will ensure they carry the desired production characteristics, resulting in the herd’s accelerated genetic improvement, reduced production costs, as well as overall secure and stable production.

The genetic characterisation of animals also allows for the complete traceability and certification of their products (meat, milk, cheese, yoghurt etc.). This “identity” of origin is based on their genetic and biochemical profile, promoting them both in the Greek market and abroad, while also providing them with a competitive advantage.

Moreover, the educational aspect of the project will help producers expand their secondary production activities. Goat milk, for example, combines high nutritional value and taste. However, despite the fact that Greece ranks 3rd in the EU in the production of goat milk, its use is mainly restricted to the production of feta cheese. Consequently, the country lacks –to a large extent– the ability to produce





goat cheeses with special features and high added value. As regards the production of lamb meat, 3rd place in animal population in Europe notwithstanding, Greece has a negative trade balance – a fact that demonstrates the need for improvements in the industry.

Kozani, Florina and Serres are areas with strong output in sheep-and-goat farming. Kozani produces 43.7% of sheep/goat milk in the entire Region of Western Macedonia (6th largest production in Greece, overall), while the Regional Unit of Serres produces the most lamb meat in Central Macedonia. In addition, it hosts a large population of a local breed (Serres sheep).

5.8.2 Cattle Farming

Cattle farming, despite the difficulties it faces due to the large increase in production costs over the last years, remains one of the main sectors of Greek livestock farming economy. Increasing competition, however, calls for the establishment of modern and better organised dairy farms, as well as the breeding of highly productive cows. Specialised diet, genetic selection and innovative reproduction techniques, along with the implementation and use of new technologies, will create the base for these necessary improvements. As for highly popular products, such as Greek yoghurt for example, they may support the sustainability of livestock farmers intent on investing in processing facilities.

Central Macedonia is the Region with the largest number of dairy cattle in the country, amounting to 25.7% - 43.5% of which pertaining to the Regional Unit of Thessaloniki. Supporting this type of livestock farming, therefore, will significantly contribute to the sustainability of local livestock farmers.

The development of a “holistic” action plan in these selected areas includes education and consulting on the basics of cattle farming, such as: nutrition, reproduction, health and welfare, as well as the introduction to precision livestock farming. In addition, the educational programme

also intends to transfer expertise on critical issues pertaining to security, traceability, and the application of quality assurance systems. The focused training process on this significant sector of primary production is concluded with seminars on marketing and branding techniques.

06 IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE

The THRIVING LAND programme will be implemented within a 24-month period, in order to:

- meet the needs of at least one full crop/agricultural/livestock season;
- adequately evaluate the application of theoretical and practical knowledge acquired by the beneficiaries.

07 BRIEF PROFILE OF IMPLEMENTING ENTITIES



Trans Adriatic Pipeline

The Trans Adriatic Pipeline (TAP AG) will transport Caspian natural gas to Europe through Greece, Albania and Italy. It constitutes the European leg of the Southern Gas Corridor, a 3,500km gas value chain.

Once built, TAP will connect with the Trans Anatolian Pipeline (TANAP) at the Greek-Turkish border, and cross Northern Greece, Albania and the Adriatic Sea, before coming ashore in Southern Italy. There, it will connect to the Italian natural gas network.

From east to west, TAP covers ca. 550km on Greek soil. And as the pipeline's total length is 878km, Greece constitutes its most extensive geography. Starting from Kipoi in Evros close to the Greek-Turkish border, TAP's Greek section finishes at the border with Albania, south-west of Ieropigi in Kastoria.

More about TAP at www.tap-ag.com

BODOSSAKI FOUNDATION



The Bodossaki Foundation is one of TAP's partners in its Social and Environmental Investment programme. It is one of the most respected privately-owned public-benefit organisations in Greece. It was established in 1972 by Prodromos-Bodossakis Athanassiades, who decided to donate his entire fortune in order to promote the provision of health care, equality of opportunity, education, scientific progress and the protection of the environment. The Bodossaki Foundation has deep knowledge of the non-profit sector in Greece and has managed since its inception more than €400m in support of its causes, while embracing the cause of empowering Greek civil society. As such, the Foundation brings extensive experience and many years of expertise in planning, assessing, implementing and monitoring social, educational and environmental activities, with strong impact on the local communities.

More about Bodossaki Foundation at www.bodossaki.gr/en



AMERICAN FARM SCHOOL

The American Farm School of Thessaloniki is the leading educational foundation in South-east Europe in agriculture, food systems, environmental studies and other life sciences linked to the sustainability of the future. It was founded in 1904 as an independent, non-profit organisation by American teachers and to this day implements the "learn by doing" method across all levels of education. Its major educational divisions are: Primary Education, General High School, School of Professional Education, Perrotis College of Agriculture, Environment and Life Sciences, as well as Adult Education. Education, training and consulting services offered to adult students aim at developing innovative professionals and entrepreneurs in the agro-food sector.

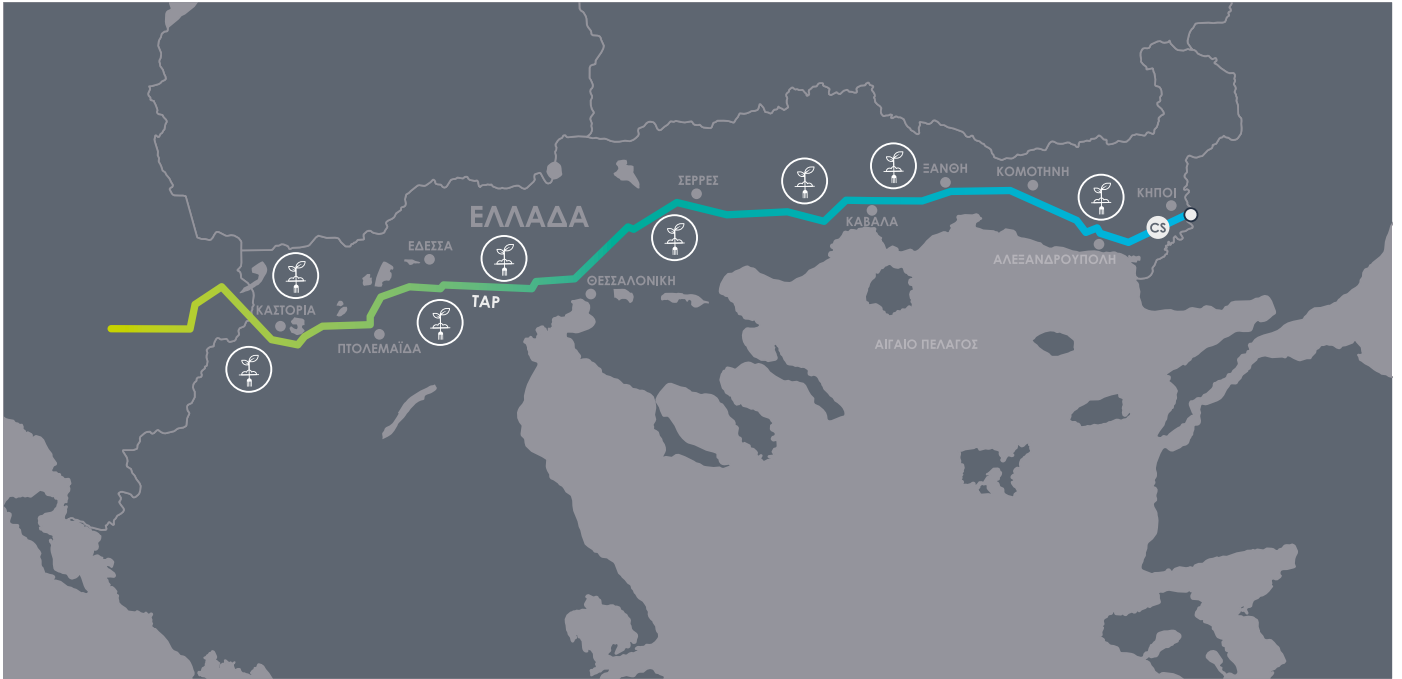
More about the American Farm School at www.afs.edu.gr



INSTITUTE OF APPLIED BIOSCIENCES
INSTITUTO ENAPROKASIMENON BIOEFTETHION
CERTH

The Center for Research and Technology Hellas (CERTH) is a Legal Non-profit Entity of Private Law, supervised by the General Secretariat for Research and Technology (GGTT) of the Ministry of Education, Research and Religious Affairs. CERTH has implemented significant scientific and technological achievements in research areas of great interest for individuals and the society at large, such as: energy, environment, new operational materials, industrial processes, informatics, telematics, telecommunications, transportations, agri-biotechnology, health sciences, mechanotronics, agrotechnology, as well as various interdisciplinary approaches in scientific and technological areas resulting from the above. CERTH's Institute of Applied Biosciences (INAB) is leading in applied biotechnological research, both on a Greek and international level.

More about the Institute of Applied Biosciences at www.inab.certh.gr



THRIVING LAND
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