



EURASIA
Culture 21 Plus

REPORT
**CULTURE 21 PLUS
WORKSHOP**

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CONTEXT

The Eurasia Region is a single community of municipalities in the vast area, with a common language of interstate communication, common history, mentality, and economic tasks. Culture is what unites the Eurasian space. Historical ties that have arisen and strengthened between the peoples of Eurasia over hundreds of years of living together allow us to speak of the Eurasia civilization as a single world of diverse cultures.

The Eurasia Region is distinguished by the variety of cultures, traditions and peoples living on its territory, the number of languages they speak. For example, 193 peoples who use approximately 277 languages and dialects live in Russia.

Each city, each region makes a significant contribution to the development of culture. UCLG-Eurasia also promotes the preservation of the cities' heritage, the development of tourism, and culture of its members. The Eurasia Section is an engine of these processes in the Eurasia Region and is actively involved in the cultural programme of the UCLG World Organization and conducts it in accordance with the needs of the region. Together with its members, UCLG-Eurasia organizes congresses, conferences, and seminars on heritage, therefore the topic of the webinar is of particular interest to the Eurasia cities.

There are UNESCO World Heritage sites in all Eurasian countries, and this testifies to the significance of culture for UCLG-Eurasia. These sites are of crucial importance for the development of cities. The inscription on the UNESCO World Heritage List gives a powerful impetus to the world visibility of a city and contributes to the development of tourism and the attraction of investments.

In Uzbekistan, there are 4 UNESCO World Heritage cities: Bukhara, Samarkand, Khiva, Shahrisabz. In Kazakhstan, Turkistan became a World Heritage city thanks to the Mausoleum of Khoja Ahmed Yasawi. In Armenia, the cities of Alaverdi, Etchmiadzin. In Azerbaijan — Baku, Sheki. In Kyrgyzstan, the Sulaiman-Too Sacred Mountain in Osh, the Silk Road — the Chang'an-Tianshan corridor. In Mongolia — the cultural landscape of the Orkhon River Valley, the petroglyphs of the Mongolian Altai, the Great Sacred Mountain Burkhan-Khaldun. 19 cultural heritage sites are located in Russia.

The prestigious list of the UNESCO Creative Cities Network includes Eurasia cities such as Bukhara (Uzbekistan), Veliky Novgorod, Saint Petersburg, Kargopol, Kazan, Ulyanovsk (Russia), Ulaanbaatar (Mongolia), Ashgabat (Turkmenistan), Baku, Shaki (Azerbaijan), Almaty (Kazakhstan).

In 2018, the project '[Novosibirsk: turning the city into museum. New stage](#)' and, in 2020, the project "[Ulaanbaatar Public Art Week](#)" deserved a special mention by the Jury of the International Award UCLG — Mexico City — Culture 21.

ABOUT CULTURE 21 PLUS

In order to keep updating and being at the forefront of local cultural policies, the Committee on Culture will adopt, in 2025, a new tool: the [Culture 21 Plus](#), an updated version of the framework documents.

Culture 21 Plus constitutes the roadmap for the design of local cultural policies in the coming years, thus renewing learning and capacity building programmes offered by UCLG to cities and local and regional governments around the world. It also responds to the need to unfold, through concrete actions based on care and rights, the current political mandate of UCLG, the [Pact for the Future of Humanity](#): for People, for Planet, and for Governments, adopted in October 2022 at the UCLG World Congress in Daejeon.

The tool proposes a framework with a series of areas and actions that explore the connections between culture, cultural rights and other fields of local action to promote culture as a driver of citizenship and sustainable development of a territory. This framework is based on the experiences developed during the implementation of Culture 21: Actions since 2015, and takes into account changes in local and global contexts.

The UCLG Committee on Culture presented a first draft of the Culture 21 Plus on 29 November 2023, within the frame of the UCLG Culture Summit in Dublin. This draft is mainly an initial proposal to start a collective reflection, to open debates within the cities that make up the Committee on Culture and to build this new document in a participatory way.

To this end, a pioneering test of this tool is offered to those cities that wish to use it in order to gather their inputs, proposals and observations, and thus improve this draft based on local knowledge and the specific experiences of the territories.

The Culture 21 Plus process started in 2023, with the participation of the cities of Jinju, Mexico City, Lisbon, Elefsina, Esch-sur-Alzette, Puebla, Bandung, Ségou, Bogotá and Thailand. The document will be officially presented for approval in April 2025 at the UCLG Executive Bureau in Seville (Spain).

ABOUT THE WEBINAR

The webinar was attended by representatives of 13 municipalities and cultural institutions from 4 countries of the Eurasia Region: Russia, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Belarus. The event took place on January 21, 2025, on the initiative of the UCLG Culture Committee with the support of UCLG-Eurasia. The participants gathered to define the Eurasia region's vision for the agenda of the upcoming UCLG Culture Summit and to contribute to the Culture 21 Plus document being developed.

Eurasia was represented by the following municipalities and regions: the Republic of Ingushetia, Olenek Evenki municipal district, Veliky Novgorod, Sevastopol, Yelabuga, Vladivostok, Kazan, Cheboksary, Yaroslavl (Russia), Minsk (Belarus), Osh (Kyrgyzstan), Dushanbe, Khujand (Tajikistan).

In the first part of the webinar, the organizers presented general information about the Culture 21 Plus document, 6 blocks and 30 key areas of culture. The main part of the event was devoted to Current Trends and Future Challenges. The participants spoke about projects and initiatives related to different blocks of Culture 21 Plus: Rights, Communities, Prosperity, Territories, Nature, and Governance. Current trends that determine the relationship of culture with the above-mentioned blocks were also listed, as well as the challenges that municipalities may face.

The next segment of the webinar was a discussion. The participants identified the areas of culture relevant to them and offered recommendations on how to make the Culture 21 Plus document operational, efficient and capable of assisting cities in implementing cultural programs.

The vision of the modern cultural agenda by Eurasia cities voiced during the webinar is the contribution of the Eurasia region to the preparation of the Culture 21 Plus document.

CURRENT TRENDS AND FUTURE CHALLENGES

In this segment, participants shared their projects and initiatives related to different blocks of Culture 21 Plus: Rights, Communities, Prosperity, Territories, Nature, and Governance. While focusing on a specific block, the projects naturally combine references to other blocks, thus demonstrating their interconnection.

BLOCK 1, “RIGHTS”, ADDRESSES CULTURAL RIGHTS AND THE VITALITY OF ARTISTIC ECOSYSTEMS, WITH THE CONCEPTS OF COMMON GOODS AND MECHANISMS OF CO-MANAGEMENT OF PUBLIC SERVICES IN CULTURE AS SOME OF THE KEY ELEMENTS.

The realization of cultural rights occurs through the possibility of self-expression, creativity, participation in cultural life, following one’s cultural traditions. Most participants paid special attention to the **preservation of native languages** as an integral part of world culture. For example, the cultural policy of the Municipality of **Kazan** focuses on the younger generation, whose interest in language and traditions is awakened through relevant and modern projects. It is noted that through immersion in theatrical art, one can imperceptibly but efficiently evoke in children a love for their native language. Theater is not just entertainment, it is a powerful tool for upbringing and education. One of the most successful initiatives of Kazan is the **children’s Tatar theater studio “Apush”**. Children participating in performances discover a love for theater. Examples are given of children who practically do not speak their native language but who, studying in the studio and playing on stage, quickly master the Tatar language.

Other Kazan projects aimed at preserving native languages and traditions of peoples include:

- the festival of new ethnic culture of the peoples of the Volga region **“Itil”** (annually gathers an audience of many thousands);
- the **“Гәүһәр” / “Treasure”** project (implemented at schools and kindergartens of the city. The goal is to teach children public speaking, choreography, vocals and playing folk musical instruments);
- the **“Әминә” project** (32 series of song videos on teaching the Tatar language);
- the **“Tree of Life”** project (the goal is to preserve and promote native languages of the peoples and the traditional culture of the peoples of the Volga region).

CASE (KAZAN): CHILDREN TATAR STUDIO “APUSH”

Opened under the patronage of the Mayor of Kazan in 2022.

The main goals of the studio are:

- to develop children’s and adolescents’ interest in learning the Tatar language
- to promote the creative development of students
- to develop national culture.

The peculiarity of the studio is that all classes (acting, vocals, stage speech, and stage movement) are held in the Tatar language. Children are taught by experienced professional mentors, mostly active theater artists. Today, more than 200 children aged 9 to 16 study in the studio that operates in five cultural centers of the city. For children aged 4 to 8, there is a school-studio “Апуш. Нәниләр”.

The **Multinational Sunday School** operates on the premises of the House of Friendship of Peoples in Kazan, where children and adults can study their native languages and culture. Today, the school has 25 departments with about 500 students.

In the **Olenek District of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)**, measures are also being taken to preserve the language. For the third consecutive year, the Year of the Evenki Language has been declared in order to support and strengthen traditional family values, protect children's health, provide accessible quality education, and preserve and develop the language. In 2024, the My Native Evenki Language Award was established to identify and encourage best practices in families that contribute to the preservation and development of the Evenki language.

BLOCK 2, "COMMUNITIES", FOCUSES MAINLY ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CULTURE AND SOCIAL ISSUES, SUCH AS INCLUSION, HEALTH, EDUCATION, GENDER EQUALITY AND PEACE, TAKING INTO ACCOUNT TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE AND VULNERABLE AND FRAGILE GROUPS.

The complexity and multifaceted nature of the interaction between culture and social processes, as well as the influence of globalization and rapid technological progress were discussed during the "Communities" block. The participants focused on the concepts of inclusion, healthcare, and education.

The participants focused on paragraph 9 of the document being developed, "Culture 21 Plus." It was noted that the concept of "sexual diversity", mentioned in this paragraph, contradicts the traditional and cultural values of the peoples of Eurasia. The inclusion of this term in the final document would be disrespectful to their cultural code. The UNESCO Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity enshrines the recognition and respect of cultural diversity and the rights of all peoples. However, the UNESCO declaration does not mention this concept, and it has no connection with culture. The issue is a personal matter for everyone and is not related to culture even in its broadest sense. The participants emphasized that its inclusion would alienate and distance representatives of traditional, centuries-old cultures, who are the majority. The participants spoke out about the need to exclude this concept from the final version of the document.

The representative of the **Republic of Ingushetia** noted that the next important step in the formation of **an inclusive environment** is to make people with disabilities not only "consumers" but also "creators" of a cultural product. The projects "SHKID" (School of Inclusive Leisure), which implements socio-cultural rehabilitation

CASE (REPUBLIC OF INGUSHETIA): THE "SHKID" (SCHOOL OF INCLUSIVE LEISURE) PROJECT

This is a scientific and educational project aimed at the socio-cultural rehabilitation of children with disabilities.

The goal of the project is to develop skills for interaction between children with and without disabilities, which will help instill tolerance in children towards each other and socialize children with disabilities.

Classes in this center are designed in such a way as to form the necessary knowledge and skills in children in an accessible game form, reveal their creative abilities, teach them to think and reason independently. Games, tours, and master classes are held for the disciples.

A significant part of the project will be familiarizing the participants with the history and traditions of the Ingush people through museum exhibits.

of children with disabilities, or the Inclusive Creative Laboratory “Do Good” were cited as examples.

It was also mentioned that cultural events strengthen mental **health**. The involvement of certain categories of the population, such as people with disabilities, senior citizens, people with difficult social situations significantly improves their condition, and ultimately, relieves a certain part of the burden on health care institutions.

The role of **educational institutions** was stressed that is not limited to the transfer of knowledge, but should also educate young people in the spirit of respect for the cultural heritage of their country and other peoples. This helps to form mutual understanding and is the basis for the sustainable development of society.

The role of cultural institutions in ensuring the relationship between culture and social processes cannot be overestimated. For instance, the Yelabuga State Museum-Reserve, located in Yelabuga, has been successfully developing for 35 years. An important mission of the museum is to form a high cultural level of the local community. The museum carries out this work among children from the earliest years through museum and educational programs implemented jointly and with the support of the municipal education department. A large role in the formation of educational programs is given to the creation of a barrier-free environment, including ramps, strollers, technical means, screens with sign language translation.

Yelabuga is one of the few cities where there is almost no graffiti. Any vandal actions by young residents are very rare. This suggests that the Yelabuga Museum-Reserve has formed a special museum culture among schoolchildren over the past two centuries. During this period a number of educational projects have been in operation.

The museum-reserve is actively involved in a number of educational projects, with a total of 16.5 thousand children participating annually. The museum’s educational programs and projects include the following:

- Competition of young readers
- City quiz competition “My Yelabuga”
- Educational project “Lesson at the Museum”
- Project “Fairy Tale Therapy”
- Project “Cultural Diary of a Schoolchild”, etc.

CASE (YELABUGA): INCLUSIVE STUDIO “MAGIC LABYRINTH”

The project is scheduled for implementation in 2025.

The studio is designed for classes with children with autism spectrum disorders and other mental disorders. Classes are held using elements of art therapy and with the help of new equipment - an interactive wall.

CASE (YELABUGA): CHILDREN’S MUSEUM AND EDUCATIONAL CENTER

The idea behind the center is based on the principle of interactive communication between a visitor and a museum object in an educational play space. This is a new type of cultural, educational and leisure center, where families and children spend time usefully and with pleasure, where the classic concept of observation is replaced by the concept of participation, learning something new and unknown. The center will be able to simultaneously accommodate up to 500 children aged 5 to 16 years.

CASE (YELABUGA): THE “MUSEUM AND SCHOOL” PROGRAM

Every month, over 2.5 thousand preschoolers and schoolchildren visit the museum by one of the 9 subscriptions. This is more than 18,000 visits per year. Classes end with a large theatrical performance on the main square of Yelabuga “Museum Day is Our Holiday”. All classes are held in museum exhibits, where the history of the native land and Russia is clearly presented.

BLOCK 3, “PROSPERITY”, FOCUSES ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CULTURE AND THE ECONOMY, DECENT WORK, TOURISM AND TECHNOLOGY, INCORPORATING CONCEPTS SUCH AS GENTRIFICATION.

Culture plays an important role in the development of the tourism industry and helps to create jobs. For instance, the total number of visitors and participants in events organized by the **Yelabuga Museum-Reserve** has exceeded a million people for the second year. More than a million tourists come to the city with a population of 74,000 people every year. As a city-forming component, the museum-reserve is officially a tour operator, ensures one of the important revenue items for the municipality, provides jobs in the tourism sector for masters of arts and crafts, national artistic trades, produces souvenirs, provides workload for city cafes, restaurants, hotels and other places of accommodation, and cooperates with transport companies. According to a study conducted in 2016, the total direct, indirect and mediated effect of the museum-reserve’s activities in Yelabuga is about 100 million rubles per year.

The representative of the **Republic of Ingushetia** emphasized that digital technologies are changing the ways of interacting with culture. Online platforms allow for expanded access to cultural resources, making them accessible to a wider audience. Besides, new directions are appearing, interactive communication with viewers has emerged and, moreover, it has allowed a large part of people to participate in the creative process. This trend has significant potential for integrating local and global communities into cultural projects.

Tourism development in **Osh (Kyrgyzstan)** is facilitated by the fact that the city is one of the oldest in the Central Asian region, and since ancient times has been in the center of the ancient intercontinental route of the Great Silk Road. The majestic Sulaiman-Too Mountain located in the center of the city is especially popular, and the Sulaiman-Too Museum in Osh is included in the UNESCO World Heritage List.

In 2021, Osh was recognized as the main tourism provider of the Great Silk Road, rendering modern tourism services to all foreign tourists passing along the global route of the ancient transcontinental route. The Osh brand includes a caravan depicting the Great Silk Road, Sulaiman-Too, a crescent moon and a star. Own tourism brand has enabled Osh to significantly increase the attractiveness of the city in the international tourism arena. The city’s own tourism product and tourism brand attract hundreds of thousands of tourists to Osh. This can give a powerful impetus to the development of small and medium businesses not only in the region, but throughout the country.

BLOCK 4, “TERRITORIES”, DEALS WITH URBAN AND TERRITORIAL CULTURAL PLANNING, INCLUDING CULTURAL HERITAGE, PUBLIC ART, ARCHITECTURE, DESIGN AND APPROACHES SUCH AS DECOLONIAL NARRATIVES IN THE ANALYSIS OF PUBLIC SPACE.

The **Yelabuga Museum-Reserve** expands the horizon of its participation in the formation of the event calendar not only in museums, but in the city and the region as well, creating

projects to form a culture of family leisure. These are largest events, known far beyond the borders of Russia.

- All-Russian Spasskaya Fair in Yelabuga (since 2008). In 2024, 339,000 is a record number of visitors to the Spasskaya Fair. More than 800 masters of arts and crafts took part.
- All-Russian Bell Ringing Festival.
- All-Russian Traditional Archery Tournament “Tugan Batyr” (since 2022), etc.

During the year, **Kazan** hosts a huge number of events aimed at preserving native languages and traditions of peoples. The largest ones are **Sabantuy** and **Maslenitsa**. The Municipality of Kazan directly organizes more than 20 thousand events, including at all schools and preschool general education institutions, in every cultural center, teenage club and in the city parks.

In **Osh**, active attention is paid to the development of infrastructure for the cultural sphere, including art, and the tourism industry. In 2024, a summer theater was opened in the city’s largest park, and a major overhaul of the drama theater with a century-old history, the Babur Theater, was carried out. In 2025, a number of social facilities aimed at developing culture are planned to open.

BLOCK 5, “NATURE”, ADDRESSES THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CULTURE AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES, WITH NATURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPES, BIODIVERSITY, CLIMATE CHANGE, ECOLOGICAL TRANSITION, BUT ALSO FOOD AND GASTRONOMY BEING SOME OF ITS MAIN ELEMENTS.

Eurasia is home to Arctic regions where the concepts of “culture” and “nature” are closely intertwined in the lives of Indigenous peoples, whose ancestors have been engaged in traditional economic activities for centuries, including reindeer husbandry, hunting and fishing. A representative of the **Olenek Evenki National District** took part in the webinar. About 4.5 thousand people live in the Olenek District, most of whom are representatives of the Indigenous peoples of the North. In 2025, the Olenek Evenki National District will celebrate its 90th anniversary. Today, the district is developing dynamically, new houses, schools and hospitals, social facilities are being built, and infrastructure is being improved.

The representative of the **Olenek district** emphasized that one of the municipality’s tasks is the need to instill a careful attitude towards native nature, water bodies and natural resources from an early age, to introduce the younger generations to traditional economic sectors of the Indigenous peoples of the North. The direction in which a number of projects

CASE (KAZAN): SABANTUY

The festival of the Tatar peoples, **Sabantuy**, is both ancient and new, a festival of labor, in which the beautiful customs of the people, their songs, dances, and rituals merge. Previously, Sabantuy was celebrated to mark the beginning of spring field work (at the end of April), but now – to celebrate the end (in June). Sabantuy has become a universal and interethnic festival. Today, it is celebrated in villages, towns, districts, cities, the capital of Tatarstan, Moscow, St. Petersburg and in many other regions of Russia, as well as in different parts of the world where Tatars live.

are being implemented that contribute to strengthening the connection between the culture of the people and the original habitat are the national festivals “Reindeer Herder’s Day”, “Bakaldyn”, “Tugunk Day”.

In the Olenek district, a project aimed at preserving the purity of the main waterway is being implemented, and therefore, the entire ecosystem of the Olenek district as a territory of traditional nature management. The species composition of the ichthyofauna of the Olenek River includes more than 30 species of fish. The Olenek tugunok has long been an unofficial, generally recognized brand of the district. It is found only in a clean river and is an indicator of the correct attitude of the district residents to nature.

Fishing, along with reindeer herding and hunting, is a traditional occupation of the Evenki ancestors, who have carefully preserved the skills and abilities that are passed down from father to son, from generation to generation.

A representative of the Olenek District noted among the challenges the primary task of preserving the original lands of habitation, traditional culture and the need for the most careful invasion of industry into these lands in order to preserve the territories for future generations.

The representative of the **Republic of Ingushetia** noted environmental awareness, where culture in the community can and should play a decisive role. Environmental issues are becoming increasingly urgent, and culture is beginning to play an important role in promoting a caring attitude towards the environment and an eco-friendly lifestyle. The task is to integrate environmental thinking into the daily life of each person.

BLOCK 6, “GOVERNANCE”, EXAMINES THE CORE OF CULTURAL POLICIES AND PARTICIPATION MECHANISMS, INCLUDING COMMUNICATION TO IMPROVE EFFECTIVENESS, TRANSPARENCY AND TRUST.

The implementation of governance functions within the competence in the sphere of cultural issues of local importance, as a rule, in municipalities, is carried out by departments, administrations, and cultural divisions.

For example, in Osh, there is a city Department of Culture that carries out a planned policy to find the most convenient ways to promote culture and art as independent spheres of public life of the city. The department improves the spiritual education of the younger generation,

CASE (OLENEK DISTRICT): DIRECTORATE OF THE TERRITORY OF TRADITIONAL NATURE USE (TTNU) OF INDIGENOUS SMALL- NUMBERED PEOPLES OF NORTH “OLENEKSKAYA”

In 2022, for the first time in the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), the Directorate of the Olenekskaya Territory of Traditional Nature Use was created in order to more efficiently carry out work aimed at preserving the original habitat of the Olenek District. The main task of the Directorate is to preserve the original habitat of the Indigenous Minorities of the North, to issue passports for the Territory, to monitor and survey it. This is done in order to preserve the territories for future generations, to protect the interests and rights of the Indigenous Minorities of the North.

Since 2024, the functions of the Directorate have been expanded. Today, they include issues of preserving, using, promoting cultural heritage sites of the Indigenous peoples of the North owned by the district, as well as protecting historical and cultural monuments.

instilling the main principles of intercultural diversity, as well as by organizing republican cultural events, various international and regional festivals. In addition, cultural and art objects, in particular drama theaters, museums, music schools, art schools, creative center "Kelechek" make a significant contribution to this work.

The Municipality of Osh carries out a set of planned activities on an ongoing basis to protect and preserve the historical, cultural and material heritage of the ancient city of Osh. Work is underway to provide all nationalities and ethnic groups living in the city with the best conditions for a conscious understanding of the importance of preserving historical and cultural monuments, customs and traditions that regulate moral and high cultural relations among various groups of the population.

CHALLENGES

In addition to modern trends, the participants of the webinar identified the challenges faced by municipalities, regional governments of Eurasia, and cultural institutions in ensuring efficient interactions between culture and areas such as Rights, Communities, Prosperity, Nature, Territories and Governance. These include the following:

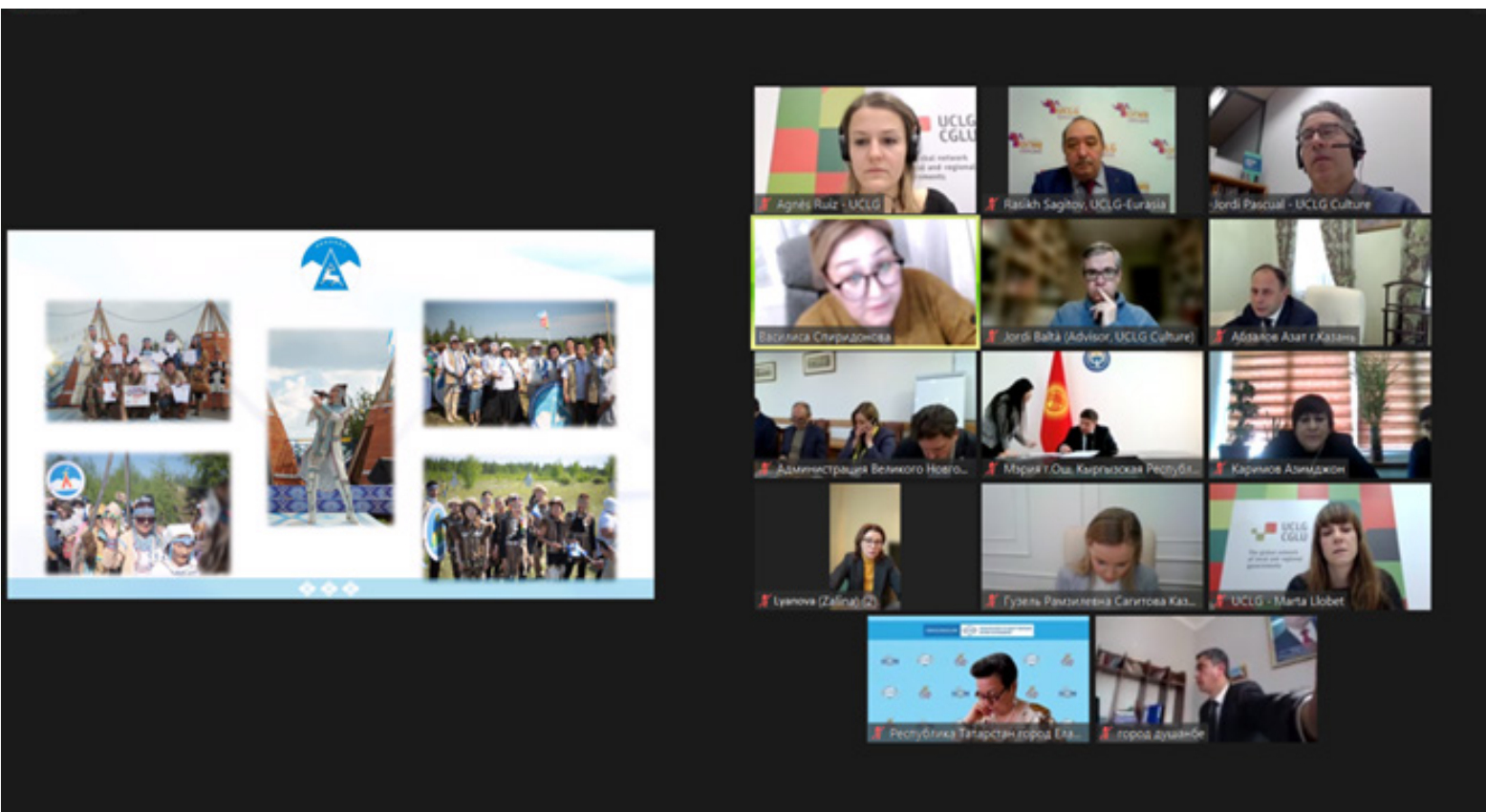
- The dynamics of modern society's development, where there is always a demand for something new, dictates the conditions for creating new projects for both children and adults. This is one of the challenges in the work of museums.
- The museum's task to never simplify the content; to provide serious, proven, relevant knowledge, while pulling both children and adults to their level.
- The main challenge is the balance between a classic museum with an exhibit standing at the forefront, and a digital culture that fills the space with artificial intelligence. It is already clear today that this issue is much broader than the museum framework and has a social character. For any child, for any adult, coming to a museum, theater, circus, exhibitions is more important than going through it virtually.
- The challenge remains to adapt educational programs to modern realities, while maintaining traditional values as one of the cornerstones for preserving one's identity. Culture promotes understanding and respect for differences between peoples, helps to overcome conflicts and build bridges between different communities. In this context, traditional knowledge acquires particular importance, as it contains the wisdom of ancestors and the experience of many generations.
- The issue of preserving languages is especially relevant today. Globalization, cultural assimilation, technological advances are the main reasons that lead to the disappearance of many languages around the world.

RECOMMENDATIONS

In the webinar, as well as during the discussion that followed the segment on current trends and future challenges, the participants from the Eurasia Region formulated recommendations proposed to the UCLG Committee on Culture to be reflected in the final version of the “Culture 21 Plus” document, namely:

- To exclude the concept of “sexual diversity” from the final document due to the fact that this concept does not relate to culture even in its broadest sense, it is a personal matter for everyone and contradicts the traditional cultural values of the peoples of Eurasia.
- To reflect the importance of preserving and protecting native languages as a component of world culture. With cultural diversity, it is important to preserve cultural identity.
- To note that a serious challenge for culture is presented by the field of artificial intelligence and information technology, where the artist and artificial intelligence can often come into conflict. This challenge, which is growing as an upward trend, should be overcome by cities.
- To mark a separate direction on active longevity in the sphere of culture. Only people with a large background, life experience, will be able to pass it on, implementing sustainable development of communities. For example, in Kazan, the movement on active longevity “Life-lover” is being implemented. This direction could be both in creativity and in educational programs. In this part, the issue of education is important, not only for children, but for the younger generation as well. It is important not to forget about the older generation, which also participates in this process.
- To reflect a list of stable types of cultural institutions (libraries, museums, theaters, circuses) that have proven themselves over many years of experience. To provide definitions and how these types of cultural institutions are integrated into local, regional communities of different countries.
- To allocate a special place to museums in this list, since they are the only cultural institutions that have survived today, called upon to be educational centers in the localities.
- To provide reference to UNESCO cultural heritage sites.

ANNEX 1 PARTICIPANTS IN THE WEBINAR



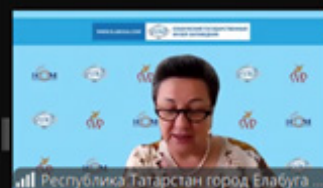
ANNEX 1 PARTICIPANTS IN THE WEBINAR

ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНЫЕ ПРОГРАММЫ И ПРОЕКТЫ ЕЛАБУЖСКОГО ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОГО МУЗЕЯ-ЗАПОВЕДНИКА ДЛЯ ДЕТЕЙ

- Музейно-образовательная программа «Музей и школа»

(9 абонементов):

- ✓ 879 музейных занятий – 2100 детей ежемесячно – 18 043 посещения ежегодно.
- ✓ Театрализованное представление «День музеев – наш праздник!»: 2 представления, 2628 детей.



Сформирована особая «Музейная культура» среди школьников города





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