

LEVER

Voluntary Culture as leverage of activities in sparsely Populated areas

Compendium. Guidelines for local pilot work



Compendium - Guidelines for local pilot work

Editor	Bente von Schindel and co-editors: Tomas Järvinen, Rafał Dadak, Alicia Shibitskaya and Regina Žirgulevičienė
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Graphic design	Bente von Schindel
Edition	1. edition
Publisher	ISBN: 978-87-990715-7-9 Kulturelle Samråds Forlag Kulturelle Samråd i Danmark, Farvergade 27D, DK - 1463 København K www.kulturellesamraad.dk Cell.: +45 53 63 13 26

This publication has been developed in the framework of the NGO project, entitled: LEVER - Voluntary culture as leverage of cross-cultural activities in sparsely populated areas with added value for democratic participation and community bonding.

See the project website: <http://www.culture-lever.net/>

The project has been supported by the Nordic Council of Ministers' NGO Programme for the Baltic Sea Region.



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Preface

By Bente von Schindel, General Secretary, National Association of Cultural Councils in Denmark

There is throughout the EU a tendency to the fact that people in the last decades have fled from rural areas to stow together in big cities. Thereby, many villages and sparsely populated areas have been drained for residents and the areas are not an attractive place for new residents, businesses or tourists.

Therefore people should consider in actions that make the areas more attractive for residents and businesses, and there is no doubt that NGOs in the field of art and culture can play a major role in these efforts. Arts and culture are helping to create community and unity that can save a village or an area from being rendered meaningless.

Inclusion in art and culture gives new life and creates responsible citizens. A vibrant cultural life and an enhanced community can create a sustainable society in which all citizens are prepared in binding communities to take responsibility for their own and others' lives and to society as a whole.

This could be to build a common culture centre which creates a framework for cultural activities, and thereby creates community and a breeding ground for more activities. Or it can be to get individual residents of the area - as cultural guides - to inspire others to participate in cultural activities such as amateur choirs, amateur theatres and the like, or it can be an annual recurring event such as a festival, where local resident's year around are involved in the preparations.

Marginal areas is not simply due areas. They also represent an opportunity to build a community and create an identity through artistic and cultural activities. Community in cultural and artistic activities will also contribute to strengthening democracy and thus create a strong civil society in which citizens are free to develop their communicative and expressive rationality and develop as people and active citizens. The most important thing is that it is the citizens who themselves are entrepreneurs so that they feel ownership of the activity. The idea is to create a local identity as an alternative to the big city.

In the compendium the partners give examples of the artistic and cultural activities launched in the partner countries to ensure cultural sustainability in sparsely populated areas - all located in the Baltic/Nordic area.

The goal is to inspire others to use art and culture to create local identity and create as much interest in the area, so that businesses, new residents and tourists are attracted to it.

LITHUANIAN CASTLES AND MANORS ASSOCIATION

By Regina Žirgulevičienė, project manager, Association of Lithuanian Castles and Manors

Background and objectives with reference to need analysis

We try to find and develop new methods and approaches to revive heritage in sparsely populated areas and secure sustainability by applying the "citizen help citizen" or "peer to peer approach".

Volunteers with responsible approach to heritage and rural residents take part in various activities. They invite other volunteers. All of them participate in creating added value for civic and democratic participation and community bonding

Essential key activities and deliverables with advices for efficient approaches, incl. quality indicators and evaluation procedures

Intention of our pilot work - to invite volunteers to observe and document nature, landscape or living environment - things, which we have today, but, may lose in nearest future (heritage of nature, large and old trees, old buildings and others). We plan to implement the following activities:

- Two seminars with introductory course, discussions and brainstorming;
- Short training material on an idea, necessity, activity plan, methodology and so on;
- Virtual exhibition of nature, landscape and living environment documenting with presentation of artworks and discussion;
- Printed material with selected artworks.

Quality indicators

Agreed quality will be reached with the help of questionnaires, that show mismatches or mistakes.

Evaluation procedures:

Lists of participants;
Short report gathering conclusions;
Photographic documentation of meets;

Suggested content and form of local courses

Local courses will be held in two places – in Saldutiškis manor (Utenos distr.) and Akmena manor (Anykščiai distr.) About 15 participants will take part in every of them.

Seminar in both places will consist of 2 parts:

- an introductory course – necessity, idea, methodology and so on;
- discussions and brainstorming

Dissemination strategy

We propose the following dissemination activities (The dissemination strategy will be updated as required):

- Disseminate result of pilot work – printed material based on selected artworks of documenting nature, landscape or living environment;
- Information at www.dvarai.lt portal
- Information on Facebook/dvarai
- Dissemination of project news, events and results through the LPDA newsletter BLYKSTE
- Promotion during meetings of LPDA members as well as all in manors located in or related organizations,
- Promotion during private conversations of project events and results

Special stakeholders:

Association of Rural Tourism

Latvian Association of Castles and Manors

Estonian Community of Castles Stakeholders)

Time Schedule

Our planned time schedule for activities is presented in the table below. (The time schedule strategy will be updated as required:

Activity	1 month	2 months	3 months	4 months	5 months	6 months
1. Preparation						
2. Recruitment						
3. Workshops and events						
4. Coordination						

THE FINNISH-SWEDISH YOUTH ASSOCIATION

By Tomas Järvinen, General Manager, Finnish Swedish Youth Association

Background and objectives with reference to the need analysis

The Finnish social welfare system is based on the Nordic welfare model and to a great extent, is public and financed through taxes (Abrahamson 1999). Since the aftermath of the economic recession of the 1990s, the Governments of Finland have come to recognize the increasing role NGOs play. Part of this recognition can be attributed to the key characteristics of NGOs which are not only in terms of resources and inputs, but also in terms of their social and political productivity. Thus, NGOs are said to play a number of fundamental roles in Finland (Särkelä 2004).

The NGO's play an important role in the attempt to retain the sparsely populated villages. The association helps to create that feeling of really belonging to a community.

Something that seems to be a recurring challenge among organizations in the boonies is to get away from the same old routines and get some kind of innovation in the activities. If you are active in a sparsely populated area, it is rare to get outside influences, and several of the associations that we interviewed was actually talking about the risk of getting stuck in the same old rails.

Several of the people we spoke to during the mini survey wanted to see simpler models when it comes to applying for grants, or instruction for how to apply. People who are active in voluntary culture associations have day jobs and seldom have time for a lot of extra paperwork. Another typical problem is the division of labor within the organizations. In several cases, there is not the structural framework for how the economy should be managed, but most are made entirely without funding. Besides e.g. repair of the association house which often remains undone because of lack of money.

The objectives of the proposed project will be as follows:

- Education in seeking grants and contributions
- Education in managing the economy through a purchased service on commission
- Education in economic, social, and cultural potential in sparsely populated areas
- Presenting the work done by NGO's to local officials
- Do volunteer exchange both nationally and internationally to gain new insights and influences
- Make certain that there are benefits for association members within the community

The essential key activities and deliverables with advices for efficient approaches, incl.

quality indicators and evaluation procedures

Activities:

- Seminars for 10 NGO representatives in 2 different areas about administration, project management, funding etc.
- Developing material in writing about the procedure
- Using a local project as an example and following it through.

The evaluation will be made by using questionnaires to the participants and by gathering a report on the conclusions. We strive to answer the following questions:

1. Which have been the key-actors and the key-beneficiaries of the project?
2. Are the key-beneficiaries coherent to the original aim of the project?
3. Which is the networks potentiality once the project will be over?
4. Has the project created permanent networks?
5. Which actions and policies should be taken to improve the sustainability?

The analysis can be useful for both mid-term and final evaluation. In the mid-term, we can verify if the project is creating what it aims for and if it is are potentially sustainable. By periodically monitoring the project and its future potentiality during the implementation phase, we can understand how to correct and improve it.

What is ultimately measured here, is the instrumental social and economic values of the culture, but not the intrinsic values that make culture matter. Thus, we need to acknowledge that evidence- based policy-making has significant limitations in relations to culture, when built on a narrow range of easily measurable indicators.

The aim with the evaluation is still to develop a sophisticated qualitative analysis and a theoretical generalisation of the field to explore how transformation takes place, who engages, how they engage, in what circumstances, and to what end. Furthermore, to contribute to a better cultural policy, as well as to fulfill the need of various cross-disciplines to understand the position of culture in relation to individuals, institutions, communities and wider societal structure.

Suggested content and form in local courses

Seminars for local NGO activists on administration, project management, funding etc.

The participants selected to take part in the seminars will be asked to prepare and submit in advance of the seminar a max 1-page paper addressing economic, social and cultural matters of their NGO and their area.

The seminars' work will then be built principally around a discussion and refinement of draft action files or elements for alternative reports based on the papers prepared in advance, in

order to ensure that the participants would leave the seminar with practical action to take on returning home. Particular emphasis will be placed on the potential for NGOs to bring about change by working together.

Dissemination strategy

Dissemination is well done when the benefit produced by good quality results and good practices

1. helps and encourages people to develop themselves
2. increases the understanding and execution of the idea of lifelong learning in working life
3. changes the practices and patterns of thought in teaching
4. promotes the adoption of the innovation in society

When considering an appropriate target group for the project results, the three-level division, individual – community – society, helps to outline the essential target groups and individual groups within the different levels.

The dissemination measures require a summary of the progress of the project at certain intervals. In practice we will be using printed material as well as internet, social media and conversation. This strategy will be updated during the process.

Effective dissemination produces additional advantages:

1. Gaining an overall picture of the project
2. Involvement of different target and interest groups
3. Learning from one's own and others' experiences
4. Networking to create the image
5. New projects are created
6. Learning to learn together

The dissemination activities do not end when the financing of the project ends. Successful results and products continue their lives afterwards. The networks that have been built during the project are involved in the dissemination of the project results also after the close of the project. The results are integrated into the activities of the partner organisations. At its best, the cooperation of the target and interest groups may result in a new development project.

Local pilot strategies

The local priorities of need and objectives

We are focusing on these following themes that were presented to us during the mini survey:

- Education in seeking grants and contributions
- Manage the economy through a purchased service on commission
- Greater collaboration provides greater contributions
- Do volunteer exchange nationally and internationally to gain new insights and influences
- Cooperate also with urban associations to attract their "audience"
- Package the operation for various potential sponsors

The specific 1-2 local pilot plan (where, what, when, with whom) Local pilot projects

a) The idea hatchery

- will be carried out in local NGOs
- with 4 NGOs per area, in 2 areas
- During the period of September 2016 to April 2017
- An attempt to find models for the NGOs to develop new ideas

b) Volunteer exchange / visits

- 4-5 local NGOs and their volunteers
- familiarize volunteers with different activity models and solutions
- will be carried out from September 2016 to April 2017

Content and form of local training courses for culture boosters

The idea hatchery: for volunteers at a “pre-activity launch” stage, which typically means they have yet to work past the activity idea or concept. During the course, the participants will receive mentoring and advising to help establish whether or not the activity concept will be feasible or successful.

Volunteer exchange / visits: Visit another NGO to challenge yourself to do something outside your comfort zone. The experiences range from 1-3 days. Expand your way of thinking and experience different ways of doing things.

After planning and identifying of the main priorities in these two local pilot projects, some material for volunteers in local NGOs will be sent in advance in the selected topics.

Dissemination plan

Using printed material as well as internet, social media and conversation. This strategy will be updated during the process. The same strategy as in 1. Common pilot work strategy.

Evaluation plan and selected quality indicators to monitor and evaluate

The evaluation will be made by using questionnaires to the participants and by gathering a report on the conclusions. The same strategy as in 1. Common pilot work strategy.

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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CULTURAL COUNCILS IN DENMARK

By Bente von Schindel, Secretary General, National Association of Voluntary Cultural Councils in Denmark

Background and objectives with reference to the need analysis

Rural and remote areas in Denmark are nowadays facing several major challenges. The most significant challenge is that several of them lose citizens, while the large cities grow. Another major challenge is the current economic situation.

The Government has therefore - supported by all parties in Parliament - completed a reprioritisation of urban renewal framework and implemented a number of initiatives for the benefit of rural and remote areas, so that more resources are targeted small towns.

These include allocates to the demolition and renovation of poor housing in the countryside and it gives municipalities new, simpler and improved opportunities for stimulating settlement and realization of industrial initiatives in disadvantaged parts of rural areas, including by allowing the establishment of business and second homes in all redundant buildings in these areas, contribute to the improvement of public transport in remote areas and to provide a well-developed mobile and Wi-Fi infrastructure across the country.

The Municipality of Guldborgsund is one of the municipalities that are facing such problems.

The Municipality of Guldborgsund

As for the Municipality of Guldborgsund the status is as follows:

Moving

More people move from than to Guldborgsund Municipality throughout the period of 2008 - 2012. The municipality experiences that every year more people are moving from than moving to the municipality.

Young people

It is especially the young, moving from Lolland-Falster to the major cities due to education and employment. In Guldborgsund Municipality the largest net emigration in the age between 20 and 24 years is seen. Net emigration from the other age groups is, however modest. In 2011 and 2012 38 % of young people moving from the municipality in training or employees aged 15-29 years (3,598 out of a total of 9,447 relocations).

Young women moving

In line with trend at the national level more young women than men are moving to the cities to get an education. In relation to gender, it is worth noting, however, that more men than women in the municipality are moving to and from. Men additions and tenants moving

neutralises each other so that the level of net emigration of women and men over time is approximately at the same level.

Newcomers Group

Pensioners, early retirement and social assistance recipients make up a large newcomer group. Thus, there are a higher proportion of newcomers than of relocations, with these groups. At the same time there are relatively more relocations than newcomers in the group of pupils in education and employees in the municipality.

Both newcomers and relocations to Lolland-Falster have lower education and income levels than the national average. 42 % of newcomers have primary school as highest educational levels, while the average applies to approximately one third of the population nationwide. Similar trend applies to the relocations. At the same time there are in case of Guldborgsund Municipality more relocations than newcomers who have taken the upper secondary and vocational upper secondary education before they move. These witnesses all in all that many vacating the area to educate themselves and find employment, but less return to the area after the short, medium or higher education. It is noted, however, that more in a professional training are moving to the municipality than moving away. In the years 2008-2012 there are more 50 - 64 years old, moving to than from Guldborgsund Municipality. This group is the only one that has a positive net immigration throughout the period.

Dissemination plan

The dissemination plan consists of different methods for the different target groups.

Target group	Dissemination	Who
The local cultural council	Preliminary meetings	Members of the local cultural council and KSD
The members of the local cultural council	News mails send to all their members to inform them of the project and to invite them to the seminar	The local cultural council
The cultural department of the municipality	Invitation to join the seminar	The National Association and the chairman of the local cultural council
cultural department of the municipality		
The citizens of the chosen place	Invitation to the citizens in the chosen local place to join a local meeting where the chairman of the local cultural council will inform about the project and where the citizens can sign up for participating.	The National Association and the chairman of the local cultural council
The citizens of the municipality of Guldborgsund and local stakeholders	Local media, social media, press release, web-pages	The National Association and the chairman of the local cultural council
National and international stakeholders	Web-pages, meetings, conferences, news mails	The National Association

Evaluation

The evaluation will be done by questionnaires and interviews

Time schedule

Activity	Months (2016)
1. Preparation	March - August
2. Recruitment	August - October
3. Seminar and workshops	October - December

FOUNDATION OF ALTERNATIVE EDUCATIONAL INITIATIVES

By Rafał Dadak, project manager, Foundation of Alternative Educational Initiatives

Background and objectives with reference to the need analysis

The cultural activity on the rural (sparsely areas) in Poland is being run, first of all, by the Non-governmental organisations (NGOs). One of the main challenges for the NGOs and other voluntary, formal and non-formal organisations is to acquire funds for their activities. Only 7% of the organisations get some income through running also a business activity (Klon/Jawor Association research, 2014). This is why a knowledge concerning available sources of co-financing and knowledge about the ways to acquire them is essential for these organisations to be able to work wider than only locally, in the small scale. The level of financing cultural activities by the local governments vary in various regions of Poland, still the constant thing is that the NGOs need to acquire financing for their activities themselves.

Speaking about the craftsmen and folk artists - their work is quite often voluntary, done as a hobby rather than a source of income. Also the knowledge how to acquire external funds for running their organisations activities are quite low in this group. The other issue is that the craftsmen often work individually or in the frame of informal groups, without a legal personality. Without formalising the organisation - in a form of an association, foundation - their opportunities for acquiring grants are even more limited. The level of knowledge concerning starting an NGO, running this kind of organisations or just running a business activity is quite low in this group. Other very important issue is gathering in organisations and cooperating at all, seeing benefits in working together, to cooperate in a group. It has to do with trust and seeing benefits in working together.

One of the consequences is a low level of interest concerning the cultural resources on the rural/ sparsely populated areas. The effect also is the lack of some common, cultural offer and also little promotion of the cultural offer, directed for tourists or inhabitants of the bigger cities. It is forgotten that culture has a strong potential for development of the rural areas, and that craft is a strong element of identity and integration, preserving the heritage of a society.

Since the activities of the cultural NGOs and informal groups based on the sparsely populated areas are mainly a voluntary activity, led by local leaders, it is especially important to strengthen and support those leaders. The research done by FAIE in 2016 showed it is important to strengthen the role of the local coordinators of (cultural) activities, since cooperation on the local/regional level is needed (networking). It is worth to mention that the level of cooperation depends on the level of social trust in a community as general. This indicator is still low in Poland (39%, according to the 2015 GUS research). This is a challenge to promote various forms of the local community's integration showing the benefits of working

together. It upgrades creativity level, the level of innovation and accelerates the social and economic development.

The objectives:

- Upgrading the skills of the local leaders active in the field of culture and heritage preserving concerning preparing and delivering an offer for the community
- Creating better conditions for strengthening the local leaders in the field of culture available for all through strengthening their position and their abilities to influence
- Increasing the level of trust and integration of the local culture leaders
- Increase the level of networking and clustering of the local/regional organisations
- Increasing the level of knowledge concerning starting and running an NGO in the field of culture and acquiring funds for their activities.

Essential key activities and deliverables with advices for efficient approaches, incl. quality indicators and evaluation procedures

Direct target group:

The members/volunteers of the local NGOs as well as the other local leaders will be invited to participate, desirably: cross-sectors (NGOs/ non formal groups; public; business).

Key activities and deliverables planned:

Developing and running workshops for a group of max. 15 local leaders (desirably: cross-sectors) concerning project work.

- Increase of the level of knowledge of project planning and realising by 3 points on the scale 1-10. b/ Developing and delivering the training materials.
- Set of the training materials delivered.

Planning and organising an event with the participation/ involvement of the local community and visitors (desirable). Event organised

Tools for the evaluation process

- questionnaires filled in by the workshop participants
- knowledge test filled in before and after the workshop
- participant's lists
- photographic documentation
- short report gathering conclusions
- optionally: at least 1 common event organised

Suggested content and form in local courses.

UNITED WAY – BELARUSIAN NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATION INTERNATIONAL AND ANALYTICAL CENTRE FOR BELARUSIAN NGO

By Alicia Shibitskaya, Executive Director, "United Way" Belarusian Republican Non-Governmental Organization

Background and objectives with reference to the need analysis

Collectivization in Western Belarus in the post-war period was carried out against the background of intensive growth of cities, particularly Minsk, which was prior in growth rate in Europe during 1955 – 1980.

At the same time, the peasants were assigned to land; no passports were issued to them. The army and education improvement were the remaining sources of escape from collective farms and state farms. Consequently, free and generally accessible secondary special and higher education in the USSR contributed to depletion of the part of population – best from intellectual and cultural viewpoint – from villages.

Post-war exchange of the population with Poland in order to smooth the consequences of multiple modifications of the state borders in the Neman area resulted in the significant Polish minority, and anti-religious assaults of the communist government contributed to its consolidation behind the Roman Catholic churches.

Total russification within the concept of construction of communism and creation of a new community “Soviet people” did not come into widespread acceptance. Regions where migration was of a push-pull nature, where children who had escaped from collective farms were able to visit their parents often, where Belarusian school was maintained – kept their national identity.

Economic strategy aimed at creation of the so-called agro-towns in this country is put in practice consistently, contributing to degradation of social infrastructure of small settlements.

The population of villages affected by the mentioned circumstances (the villages of Rakov and Ivenets village councils being the most typical in this respect) has a strong need for reintegration into economic, social and cultural relation networks, which will provide an opportunity to live and develop decently.

Thus, the objectives of the proposed project will be as follows:

- Enhanced studying of economic, social, and cultural potential of small villages
- Identification of local NGOs acting in the respective field and potential local leaders;
- Determination of initiatives which are of interest for the population

- Familiarization of local administrators (officials) and local NGOs with the project
- Involvement of specialists in the fields of ecotourism, hotel business, release of ecological
- Clean production, traditional medicine, ancient skills, folklore to interaction with the local population and administration
- Integration of efforts of all interested parties on the basis of reconstruction of the network of settlements as an ancient cultural complex.

The essential key activities and deliverables with advices for efficient approaches, incl. quality indicators and evaluation procedures

Activities:

- Polling in small villages in order to reveal a real economic, social, and cultural situation;
- Conduct of project issues-related seminars with local activists, members of self-government bodies, workers of local administration
- Meeting with the population of small villages (three stages): a) familiarization with the findings of household polling, and problem statement; б) discussion of problems; в) decision making

Materials:

- Books: Find Your Way; Do Good; System of Local Self-Governments in Estonia; Elaboration of Region Development Strategy; Strategy of Economic Development of Gorky District
- Minutes of polling, meetings, decision of local administration

Approach to the problem:

- Consistent pragmatism at each stage – from formation of an initiative group to completion of the pilot project.

Quality indicators:

- rate of coincidence of factual and anticipated results;
- appraisal of results by the population/active group;
- appraisal of results by the press/ administration at all levels;
- Evaluation of the project results by the sponsors.

Evaluation procedure:

- acquisition of data
- preparation of the report/ evaluation of the report by the sponsors

Suggested content and form in local courses

- Seminars (on the basis of the aforementioned books) for workers of local NGOs, activists, self-government and administration;
- Arts and crafts courses; guest sessions – master classes, patronage-mentoring, traineeships for practitioners;

Dissemination strategy

- Printed materials based on the results of events
- Placement of information at the Internet resources (www.ngo.by, web-sites of village councils, villages (if any))
- Placement of information in social networks (on activists' pages)
- Placement of information in the local press
- Dissemination of information through the UWB E-Mailing System
- Dissemination of information through private conversations with interested persons/ call centres

Time schedule

- To be agreed

Local pilot strategies

- For local administrations: social welfare, communication, land-use planning and control, transport, self-sufficiency/ budget
- For self-government: use of territories, social care, communication, medical servicing, poverty rate
- For farmsteads: interaction (communication) with relatives residing in cities and towns; housekeeping/farm management; self-sufficiency; growth of income, lifting the social isolation

Local pilot projects:

a) Polling as a catalyst of social activity;

- will be carried out in small villages;
- the population, property, relative and social ties, problems, attitude to hypothetic projects will be recorded (our expert has an experience of polling in Chudin village of Gantsevichy district and in Bereza district; he states that social effect is exceptionally strong for all participants);
- identification of local leaders; creation of the correspondence network;

- polling will be carried out from May till October (as transport accessibility is restricted by this season);
- polling will be carried out by volunteers upon agreement with local officials;

b) Familiarization with the achievements in arts and crafts and private farm management;

- will be carried out in small villages together with the administrators (in situ);
- achievements in dairy husbandry, chicken farming, bee-keeping, arts and crafts, agro-tourism, etc. will be demonstrated at the seminars (courses);
- will be carried out from October to April – in the period when agricultural works cease;
- will be carried out by the representatives of respective businesses and non-governmental organizations;

Local training courses for culture boosters

After identification of priority wishes and opportunities short training courses for workers of local NGOs and local leaders will be held in the selected topics.

(Examples: Cultivation, gathering, treatment, storage and use of medicinal herbs; Traditional knitting; or Organization of traditional sports games for children and adults; etc.).

Dissemination plan

A “seesaw” scheme of information dissemination is planned:

- UWB Portal – local web-sites – media – UWB Portal
- social networks (pages of local NGOs and activists)
- activity of local NGOs and local leaders as news topics (3 – 5 news topics per year)
- The target group will receive information mainly in the printed form and through personal conversations.

Evaluation plan and selected quality indicators

We will monitor and evaluate Formation of centres of activities caused by the project, as well as attitude to people already engaged in the activity – from the part of those who has refrained from the same will be the most essential indicator.

It is reasonable to base on opinions of local leaders (NGO leaders) and information obtained from local correspondents.

It is worth mentioning that coverage of 4% of the target group is deemed successful for Western Belarus.

Local concept materials for the local pilot work

The local concept materials presenting the local pilot strategy in a short, more pedagogical form with an appealing layout, National languages

Local strategy is not aimed at consolidation of efforts of local and arrived population with a view of improving the life of communities and territories “in the shadow” of Minsk metropolitan agglomeration. So the materials will be focused on cultural aspect.

The preliminary list of materials:

- Возрождение деревень: от госпрограмм до трудных исканий энтузиастов. Инна Гармель (Renewal of villages: from state programs to strivings of enthusiasts. Inna Garmel)
- Агротуризм в Беларуси (Agro-tourism in Belarus)
- Традиционная белорусская деревня в европейской перспективе. В.Л. Носевич
- Traditional Belarusian Village in the European Perspective. V. Nosevich)
- Ветковский музей старообрядчества и белорусских традиций им. Ф.Г. Шклярова (The F.G. Shklyarov Museum of Old Belief and Belarusian Traditions. Vetka)
- Текстильные традиции деревни Неглюбка Ветковского района (Textile traditions in Neglyubka village Vetka district)
- Этнаграфічны турызм у Беларусі (Ethno-Tourism in Belarus)
- Музей старинных народных ремесел и технологий (Museum of ancient arts and crafts)

The list will be complemented.

It is used as promotion to establish local pilot teams and engage a wide range of local stakeholders to support the pilot work.

The listed and other materials will be used for involvement of local activists for formation of initiative groups, and also for involvement of specialists from local lore museums, members of non-governmental organizations (e.g. of beekeeper, rabbit-breeders), owners of farmsteads, craftsmen, folk craft masters, owners of local internet-resources in the project.

The multilateral pilot work strategy

The final multilateral pilot strategy paper presenting the common strategy as well as short outlines of the varied local strategies

- Apart from the “standard” reports about the activities carried out within the project and the degree of fulfilment of the project objectives and tasks, also materials based on questioning the project beneficiaries (i.e. target group, especially its active part) must serve a final document;

- Analysis of cultural shifts in small villages and probable transformations as consequences of the project (as we have mentioned more than once, that only elements of traditional culture for the population of small villages can improve life in any fashion);
- Thus, the final document will reflect legal, social, cultural and economic proposals of the project performers and the degree of implementation thereof by the target group.

The key feature of local projects is the invasion of external forces/ project performers in stable and quite closed small groups, which by itself disrupts stability of the objects.

That is why the strategy must be based on our efforts not to do an ill service to such people whose social, legal and political situation (in terms of protection from adverse external impacts) is at the well-forgotten by Europe level of 1939-1989.

That is why the strategy starts from study of communities and establishing strong contacts with people, and is based on establishing and maintaining of equality in communication so that to avoid social dependency and obedience to the powers engrain to them by the communists.

The result of such strategy must be raising confidence, self-respect and ability to make new non-traditional decisions – private decisions for the sake of common deeds.