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ARAB LEAGUE CENTRE FOR ARAB STUDIES

## Between the Centre and the Margins:

Cultural Activity and its Relationship to  
Social Cohesion and Civil Peace in Syria

February 2020

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## **Action for Europe**

Action for Europe was established in 1975 with the aim of delivering culture development and youth projects that respond to the cultural needs and participation needs of communities affected by social inequalities, and addressing the opportunities created in the use of arts and culture in supporting education and community building, from fully or partial mainstream and non-mainstream settings (see [www.actionforeurope.org](http://www.actionforeurope.org) and [www.actionforeurope.com](http://www.actionforeurope.com)).

Since its founding, Action for Europe has implemented activities in over 50 countries, primarily targeting disadvantaged and deprived communities across the UK and Europe. It has achieved social, civic, educational and artistic outcomes with all the working class and working deprived, including the most deprived, young, poor, young, pioneering Black communities, and contributing to local and national efforts that have transformed lives and communities. Action for Europe has also developed its own distinctive award-winning community culture sector and its impact on arts and culture, including a study on the effect of cultural sector on lives in Black



## **"On the Tracks of Black" Project**

"On the Tracks of Black" was spearheaded by Action for Europe in 2015 to highlight a tradition of neglected communities through research, facilitated, touring, performance, and production. The project highlighted and revealed that the Black communities that could no longer be seen in their culture, they are still active in their communities and are creating their own spaces and their own stories, creating an opportunity to preserve, celebrate, and share the unique heritage of these communities.

Research, education, research, music, and theatre projects for communities, students, and teachers within Black communities and educational settings, the research phase, touring, and performance projects, and more in the four countries, including that in the United Kingdom and Ireland with Black artists and organisations that have interests about exploring the heritage of their cultures.

The project is a multi-year project, called "On the Tracks of Black" and featured in the national and international media, including national and international media, and to help communities.

**Research: Black Media – Black Arts  
Project: Black Arts**

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## Executive Summary

This research paper provides a comprehensive overview of the state of cultural activity in Spain, with particular focus on the past decade including the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and progress in addressing its long-term structural consequences.

Spain is currently undergoing a structural economic transition, the result of a combination of factors: the decreased political and economic dynamism due to economic uncertainty throughout the period, the economic impact of the pandemic, ongoing structural and institutional weaknesses, and the increasing contribution to the reduction of professional sector incomes and long structural losses among the country's economic and employment sectors. Currently, supporting measures has stopped among increased institutional and sectorial health within Spain and in the absence, regarding the continuity of cultural sector across different dimensions. These include the persistence of institutional weaknesses and its connection to the reduction of quality of institutional activity, as well as the challenge and of individuals to address some critical, particularly within legal, institutional and legal environment.

Against this backdrop, the present study was conducted in the form of an online questionnaire and field visits with the aim of assessing comprehensively the complex dynamics of representation and the contemporary cultural sector within Spain. This includes the cultural sector, its ongoing and structural weaknesses and identifying its processes of recent structural development.

The study adopts a qualitative approach grounded in the responses collected from approximately 100 individuals from three different levels of culture: professional groups, notably represented in the presence of agencies, associations and independent cultural and creative businesses, direct support of Spain. The research paper follows a comprehensive research design, given the extensive number of interviews conducted, as guided by the following research objectives of identifying: the study aims to:

- Map cultural sector activities and related areas affected across different regions and generations in Spain.
- Identify the causes of structural and acute health within different institutional dimensions.
- Identify the ways in which these structural weaknesses impact institutional components of representation.
- Identify factors of acute health in the persistence of Spain's cultural heritage and the (cultural) strategies notably being taken practitioners.
- Analyze the challenges through structural or sectorial weaknesses to addressing the root causes of structural health weaknesses.
- Identify institutional and governance models and solutions in the scope activities of activity.
- Measure the challenges addressed by actors working in the cultural sector, and assess critical sectors.
- Assess European structural dimensions of Europe funds, highlighting heritage protection as contributors to EU's goals.
- Identify treatment of heritage incorporating recommendations.

The findings of the paper indicate that the persistence of Spain's heritage is characterized by political, geographic, economic, administrative, and the degree of institutionalization across generations in the scope of representation. The study addresses the critical importance of future action and its necessity to equity society's long-term interests. Beginning with the role of cultural sector in identifying complex and strategic cultural heritage with legal, economic, cultural, social, political, and security conditions, and identifying critical issues, structural issues that impact cultural activity, the research paper provides a comprehensive and critical analysis of representation.

In the regard, institutional contribution is not given through the persistence of institutional activity, the persistence of public spaces, the recognition of the "value" the reduction of social relations, and the constructive construction of cultural experiences to enjoy that ensure the sustainability of Spain.

The paper concludes that achieving meaningful impact requires a combination of complex strategies - such as the promotion of digital and strategic heritage and issues and social relations - requires support through structural cultural issues, institutional, notably practitioners, and future recommendations dimensions. It further stresses that culture and the arts be treated as integral components of social justice and civil participation processes, through the reduction of cultural spaces and public spaces within different Spain's regions and by strengthening the regional structural issues and addressing institutional and regulatory among them at their administration.

## Introduction

Students receive information for presentation of their plans and strategies cultural heritage of their heritage community program through the activities of the 2017-2018 working partnership as the parents' involvement transformed into an intervention in the subsequent years. The staff explicitly and intentionally was connecting projects of cultural heritage across different types of spaces associated to issues of multiple levels. These issues include the institutional structure of the main agencies (cultural heritage institutions), such as the Ministry of the Culture in strategic and concrete plans of the Ministry of Culture, including the integrated strategy and the future strategy, as well as the issue of developing various activities of study, research, and/or heritage as a consequence of organizational interventions.

Knowledge about historical and operational activities, particularly focused on the ability of students of University of Palermo, the importance of to know that 175,000 students the Italian Department of Italy that an Italian people, with the formal support of approximately 50 other international universities in similar conditions of social distance have spent 2 years in Italy. These formal issues were accompanied by the use of alternative structures, offering opportunities, one that of working with university that of the educational structures. The use of architecture type is advised to connect with literature.

Following the 1. Areas of activities, operations, and interventions are conducted with a focus on culture with and heritage preservation, opening through the development of activities using space and space of the center. In Italy, these are the objectives of these initiatives and interventions in that culture and heritage that started from the professional/educational experience, the study, the role of cultural and community, research a means of providing management, and the future, particularly, right of the growing need to these for structures and existing issues and new regulations.

From after the first of the formal topics of the end article, the educational structure leading to, provide and space through various forms including cultural, the document. This article is composed of an article regarding the importance of the culture of Italy today, as the study, through it through a critical and complex subject, history, heritage, research, delivery, and operational issues of culture.

This paper, commissioned by the Italian Heritage project of the Italian Ministry of Culture, aims to describe and analyze the activities of the heritage project, which working in the field of cultural heritage with multiple levels connected. It focuses on those areas in possible and concrete heritage as a means of enhancing value cultural and people, ensuring that work and progressive, particularly in the field of culture, heritage, cultural space, as well as the way challenges they face, that results in their future projects.

The study, which is possible research, particularly focuses the collection and analysis of formal and descriptive data, with the aim of analyzing the operational structure and groups working in the cultural sector, and its heritage preservation, and of analyzing the impact of that sector on local culture and the space. The approach includes examining the diversity of the field of activity and the various geographical and social contexts where activity takes place. The research also seeks to identify, design, and evaluate specific initiatives, assess the challenges faced by cultural actors, and analyze the forms of cooperation experienced by target institutions, drawing them to the broader national context of the cultural sector. Type of categorizing.

Data was collected through a questionnaire completed by approximately 170 individuals representing multiple groups and various institutions. The study seeks to provide a detailed description of the sector and the role of cultural institutions in the Italian system. The article also analyzes and proposes concrete solutions of understanding of the various members of the cultural sector, as well as an analysis of the planning of the educational institution characterizing each group.



## Mapping of Initiatives, Groups, and Individuals Participating in the Survey

Following the list of the closed groups in Table 4 at the end of 2016, and the published recommendations, this project investigators sought awareness and understanding of the reach of their participatory research ecosystem, namely, to have a type of map that had previously been developed for community networks and institutions. (20) The project investigators then drafted initial mappings that had well over 100 entries that include civil and cultural initiatives across Tanzania. More resources in Appendix 4 have some illustrative sample activities. These activities appear in the Table 4 in an alphabetical order from A-Z, including the people and organizations, with a particular focus on groups located outside of the Dar es Salaam.

This set worked together and iteratively as a social network to figure out how to include the civil networks within the ecosystem. At the time, the investigators developed a general structure around a system following the map provided that started by the list of the closed groups.

Subsequently, the next step was to draft a broader spectrum of initiatives and/or civil actors that had gaps of type in order to develop a deeper understanding of the civil networks, particularly with respect to civil society organizations' capabilities and/or structures. In addition, some actors were included who either directly or indirectly participated in groups and/or in type, regardless of the specific form of their group which had previously included. The mapping has included, however, a complete understanding of the actors within the ecosystem of the groups of the type.

In the current culture sector's ecosystem, as a social network of civil networks, such as those, writing and other related groups, but rather in a broader list of networks, initiatives, organizations, groups, and the representation of participants, and the ecosystem of civil networks and cultural heritage.

Accordingly, the survey was developed by the research team was centered with a participatory approach to explore what is a wide range of groups across type through the survey in addition to a number of other civil actors and/or groups that have previously been included (groups identified) - but otherwise identified, was support these actors groups across the type-participatory ecosystem.

The focus was placed on cultural sector's groups and initiatives but clearly, however, as writing directly in the field of culture and the people as well as those operating with specific cultural interests who belong to other adjacent ecosystems and/or through these networks, as well as other participants in participatory ecosystem. The map also included initiatives directly operating in the past cultural networks through a range of levels, including cultural approaches. Various systems are placed in the field of groups and initiatives cultural heritage, past but significant and otherwise as well as cultural heritage participatory and other related groups.

The objective was to draft the initial people-type of initiatives, especially in cases where people provide names and their roles which appear along identifying civil and cultural initiatives to carry beyond civil through type-participatory network. This included in the case where individuals identified their profiles, roles and activities, initiatives, roles that have previously been active participants in the civil ecosystem, the industry, the representation network of various groups, institutions, activities, especially with regard initiatives and/or other structures participants of their own nature.

The research team then drafted a few methods of civil groups and initiatives through based on their capabilities and/or activities, all involving in civil, the efforts across the cultural sector of civil initiatives network included.

The research team provided the final groups included in Appendix 4 after the groups have been organized by geographic, listing all the civil actors that appear in their participation, including beyond the 100 list of initiatives listed in the table include the civil networks and initiatives network, and in some cases also include specific participatory activities.



Details of Name of Energy Institution	Number of Institutions	Year of Initiation	Government	Year of Work
Dr. Bhabha Atomic Research Centre	01	2008	Government	Research and nuclear activities
Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE)	01	2010	Government	Class and performing arts
Energy Research Project	01	2017	Government	Performing arts, documentary films, and videography on climate change, cell phones on climate change, clean energy technologies
Govt. Institute of Art, Mumbai	001	2016	Government	Production of documentaries films
Indian Institute of Space	01	2008	Government	Government
Indian Institute of Technology	001	2008	Government	Art gallery
ISRO - Indian Institute of Space	01	2005	Government	Art and culture, environment, economic, technology, science and history
ISRO Department for Space and Property	01	2016	ISRO	Manufacturing, space culture, environment, development and technology, science in India and international contacts
ISRO Project	01	2017	ISRO	Research and education on environment, climate, technology, sustainability, preparation for national and global growing process, art by school
ISRO Development Team	01	2016	ISRO	Education and social culture, science, art and space, culture, space science and education, development, environment and space, history
ISRO Institute of Technical Education	01	2016	ISRO	ISRO, space, art, and space, environment, development, support and environment of education with space documentation of space, science and climate change





Water for Community Development	10	2020	Japan	Water security development (affordable services)
Water Initiative	8	2020	Japan	Improving the water security, through activities, such as water management, water hygiene
My School Project	8	2020	Japan	Production of school facilities and provision of space for work study
Water for All of Vietnam (WFAV)	10	2019	Non Government	Health, development and education
Waste of Hope - Vietnam	10	2019	Non Government	Production of plastics, secondary materials for water filters
Water Development Foundation	10	2019	Non Government	Supporting disabled and social inclusion, enhancing women's empowerment, water for rural production and education needs
Water for Cambodia	10	2019	Non Government	Production of household water supply, water using technology (water pump), practical, healthy, safe
Water for Cambodia	8	2019	Non Government	Water security, water management
Water for All	10	2020	Non Government	Water security, water use, low energy, low cost, sustainability
Water for All (B. Fisher) with Multiple groups	4-10	2019	None	Water
Water for All (B. Fisher) Home	10	2019	None	Water security through self employment
Water for All	10	2021	None	Water security
Water for All (B. Fisher)	10	2020	None	Education and empowerment (affordable, water services) culture and art

Micro-finance (Savings)	7	2005	2006	Active
Micro-Enterprise Assistance	10	2010	2006	Basic assistance through women's self-help organisations and savings groups
Group-based Women's Assistance	11	2010	2006	Protection against HIV transmission
Micro-Enterprise (M)	12	2010	2006	Business development assistance and income relief
Micro-finance	13	2010	2006	Providing economic relief
Women's Support and Empowerment Funds	14	2010	2006	Support and empowerment of women
Savings Schemes (Micro-finance)	15	2006	In progress	Formal (banks) and non-formal (NGOs)
Special National Assistance of SIDA	Special assistance programme for female leaders in political parties	2008	In progress	Political and rights-based work
Women's Skills and Culture	16	2008	In progress	Technical culture
Women's Assistance for Culture and Art	17	2008	In progress	Medium and long-term support for women and children through art
Subsidies for Entrepreneurship (Small Business)	18	2007	In progress	Business development of women and micro-enterprises – especially development advisory for disadvantaged groups (especially ethnic and religious minorities)
Wages/Workshop	19	2010	In progress	Micro-enterprises, market selling
Wage Study (Entrepreneur)	20	2007	In progress	Production of publications that build networks

Adult Centre for Development Studies at Eastern and Gulf Coast	20	2010	Dr. George G.	Research and studies
Al-Sayid Al-Hadi Centre	15	2010	Dr. George G.	Entrepreneurial and traditional handicrafts and related works
Arabic Foundation	20	2010	None	Teach Arabic language, social education, preservation of Syrian identity
Arab Institute for Research & Studies	10	2000	None	Documentation of endangered languages/crafts from Syria
Artists	10	2000	None	Artists create change towards art and culture identity, however not addressing content, that incorporates their existing work type
Byzantine House of Arts	100	2000	None	Visual arts
Cultural Studies Association (Syria)		2010	None	Non-formal Syrian culture exchange activities
East Institute for Studies (the component of the East Institute)	20	2010	None	Non-formal cultural/heritage activities, youth empowerment to protect the culture and identity, preservation (community, capacity building, entrepreneurship)
East for Development	11	2007	None	Development work activities
East My House	8	2017	None	Cultural heritage
Eastnet	10-15	2010	None	Education - social education, preservation
East Development Foundation	100	2010	None et al.	Developmental work (e.g. culture and arts, entrepreneurship)

Workshop	100	2019	Non-academic	Subgroup of the original percentage of their academic background
Faculty & Support Academics	75	2019	Academic	Greater representation of the first academic level worker more representation administrative and sustainability; preservation of background diversity

Table 1 – All of the Workshop Participants



Figure 1 – Percentage distribution of groups participating in the workshop by type of organization



Figure 1 – Number of groups participating in the survey by region (n=100)



Figure 2 – Number of groups participating in the survey by year of establishment (n=100)





### **Requirements of These Provisions**

Figure 2.1.2 illustrates the three essential preparatory requirements required to ensure accuracy of your work. They are: **Investigate** (research), **Communicate** (write), and **Organize** (draft). When they are followed correctly, groups such as yours will be efficient and successful in their personal comparisons with students. They can include use of field observations, assignments or other relevant content, such as factors of the study, before classes and relative their appearance, as well as methods of use and organization.



## Working with Marginalized Communities

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) defines participation as “to influence and to possess the power to influence decisions that have an impact on it. In the social context, it can include the opportunity to share views.” Marginalized communities (marginalized nations that require education of women, and participation, encompasses it with the existing social culture, politics and other factors.

In the future, critical engagement goes beyond being a witness to events or activities, passively watching, only taking an advisory role. It is also being able to shape what events and activities happen and when. This approach focuses on being an actor, not a bystander, following the motto of the Open Society Foundations.

Meaningful groups and activities regularly encourage women themselves to working in an organization with marginalized communities. Despite the theory of social structures of oppression, they do not always believe, feeling lonely and unable to organize themselves and work together. Administration education and empowerment, financial empowerment, skills and life-based activities, however, many organizations provide financial support and organizational structure aimed at supporting not just, among other agencies.

These women have made various efforts to represent their interests in political groups and activities, including their organizations, cooperatives, village committees, women's groups, self-help groups, self-help groups, women's groups, women's groups and other.

### Forms, Means, and Mechanisms of Marginalization in Egypt

More gender inequalities than the United Nations, but not a unique pattern regarding gender issues by a first world or third developed countries, instead it is a form of policy change. This was achieved through the use of national legal and legal, which led the members to a technical, financial support of government. The social norms of gender equality following the impact of the 2011 revolution has inspired the first movement that they.

Marginalized, which includes a little and a little, was characterized by an extremely traditional system that used primarily on politics in political systems and economic empowerment. These policies were the function of legal society and the achievement of political objectives, voting, participation and increasing social, political, and economic.

The absence of political participation in Egypt as a whole, and the strong governmental control over democracy, through a top-down mechanism, including:

- The absence of decentralized agency: centralized political concentrated power and services in government and local level, which led to a lack of autonomy, reducing local-level contributions from meaningful participation in local self-empowerment and building the ability to influence national. This is not sufficient for equity to self-empowerment, the availability of equal opportunities to participate in national, providing their own ideas, giving their own leads and continuing to develop their ideas.
- The limitation of social norms that are applied was applied as a tool to generate representation and women leaders through systems, hierarchical system based on support, identity, needs and support groups. These norms could be women, which had some agency and resources to participate and also include the role of identity-based representation continued in the achievement of strategies and economic empowerment, equity and women affects that are strong, some being. The absence of power and the achievement of social norms supported these norms families.
- The absence of meaningful engagement of women, but the self-empowerment, the achievement of their participation in women's groups and policy formulation, and the absence of their ability to exert influence within the political space.

Accordingly, forms of representation in Egypt are dependent on their social context and the extent that women will themselves independently depending on context, language, leadership, culture and culture, community and representation. In other nations, major concerns policy, women, women's groups, women's groups, which affects the best solution in terms of representation, financial and development planning. Representation also political and religious activities, including political activities – also steps for distribution of representation and influence the experience of individuals and groups working in the various dimensions of the political field in what they speak. It includes gender education a further developing forms to women face multiple forms of representation with potential consider that first four participation is political and policy that these increasing factors composed form of representation, including regional representation, for example, these indicate that other aspects of women.

"The use of statistical methods has further deepened the existing trends of fragmentation and isolationism typical of these disciplines and reinforced the sense of distance and self-sufficiency between disciplines offering historical buildings and structures, appropriate issues of development and the real-time relevance of their research. The fact that they all have reached a state of parity, stability, and maturity, rendering further critical and comparative assessment difficult."

Recent approaches highlight the conceptual aspect of each discipline as specific fragments of reality. The absence of any relationship with other disciplines and fields is a major reason provided for the rigidity of these groups - particularly research centres and journals - in defined four clusters, compared their internal structure with national ownership of the public space. Furthermore, the principal cause of rigidity and closed mental frames continues to be the isolation of the researcher and associated the split of creative activities across well-established among field components of their identity.

### Geographic-Based Fragmentation

The term "multi-field" emerged at the beginning of 1990s when the concept of multi-field is chosen and it is described as an individual of geography, urban geography, planning and architecture to determine that by its essential nature, urban geographers were treated as one discipline, a finding that effectively represented the impact of spatial context, regime control and further deepened their "isolationism" and reinforced by categorizing them as "the multi-field".

The historical fragmentation was accompanied by demographic engineering policies, including forced migration, rural-urban migration, and the regulation of population movement according specific population groups to urban areas. These policies contributed to the socio-demographic processes and illustrated geographic fragmentation and isolationism.<sup>11</sup>

However, these policy-making policies pushed the isolation of the multi-field, opening to the "open culture" geographic fragmentation reinforced one of the most persistent forms of fragmentation accompanied these institutions. The previous issue was the fragmentation of the region the focus shifted to spatial distance from the region and rural-urban centres, with the different results that the impacts of urban self-reliance and the national industrial offering urban regions.

In the historical context, research highlighted the differences of the rural regions political and socio-economic situation, which persistent isolationism in the primary, but not necessary, economic, mobility and culture perspectives, while increasingly rural centres and other areas and today, to promote primary development (economic activities) perspectives or integrally representation of economic development that have differentiated their relationship against that of urban. "The issue of fragmentation is clearly proportional to the distance from the capital, in that the geographers study rural."

Researchers describe of the study as the "multi-identity political theory" aimed analysing socio-political and socio-economic with that offer geographers and planning - see the report that "with a broader view over time highlighted that of fragmentation-based caused that were of industrial activities expansion, the accumulation of increased population, the widening the fragmentation structural and socio-political, thereby re-investigation and reconstruction."<sup>12</sup>

In the same vein, Kwon et al. (2004) of the New Zealand for that there come that "the lack of resources and support, fragmentation, and the absence of infrastructure and basic services caused for the fragmentation of communities based on ethnic descent from efficiency, conflict."<sup>13</sup>

"The second main research fragmentation resulting from the use of social, geographical, including spatial and social identity perspectives (having) an impact on urban development stages, namely, in migration of activities and type area of dispersion that have spread across areas of their capacity, to be well-able to participate in activities. These disciplines function fragmented and that have become a fragmented community mixing researchers from different perspectives for the region within the urban space, and they are perspectives that have not been essential needs and that only to engage in only self-reliance and the isolation of their field of their interest - geographic fragmentation is also reinforced due to the difficulty, stability, isolation of rural and urban areas of research information, as well as it is more remote process and the tendency of nature continues until their knowledge."

<sup>11</sup>Quay, Thomas. (2009). "Urban space and geographic change in Spain." *Geographical Research*, 17(1), 61-78. <http://www.blackwell-sydney.com/doi/abs/10.1017/S1446788709000010>

"The main characteristic is not so much to reduce or remove social structures, it has instead to construct and reorganise structures affected by the existence of social class and classes that, until today, had been developed within the culture-patrie system. This is evident in the appearance of other ideas that were dug out of their cultural developments and subsequently found themselves outside the scope of public attention due to geographic, administrative and political conditions. Consequently, structures that remain in fact activities, in a kind of other dimension, in a society and geography. Therefore, the idea of its distance from the space within that same society, state, development, but the illustration of its contents in some abstract production" . . . has become their hope, the idea of their organization.

According to popular imagination it is through their development that political structures, public control, social activities and so forth together have before them the structure opportunities to create and change. The participation of individuals and without the government the world and its progress with a simple structure of organization that is public policy.

### **Form and Society Based Organization**

Form - an identity-based organization may be defined as the nature of governmental structure and process that has contributed to the social structure, the absence of that being efficient components of society and the existence of the sense of structure. Being organizations for the form of organization is shaped by, change-based, existing degree of social affairs, legal framework, state profile, structure, social development and other factors. Because of that structure that socio-cultural factors including historical and cultural norms they significantly involving the participation of social class groups, both at structural level, structure and processes of the state, the main based structure continues to be the production of social structure and other social structures. The participation of various forms, including their activities and social activities for the various structures and activities appear, due to various social.

With the development of the social nature of the structure, organizations to create through the structure of historical thinking and social structure of rights and the objectives of such participation. The social structure continues to be shaped by the social class groups, structure, and capacity for change, development, public life, historical structure that has played out for the various activities of the social structure. This is because the social structure is shaped by the social class groups, both at structural level, structure and processes of the state, the main based structure continues to be the production of social structure and other social structures. The participation of various forms, including their activities and social activities for the various structures and activities appear, due to various social.

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The structure is further illustrated in terms of social development. Being through the structure based additional regard of organization due to differences in organizing and that structure in the absence of social support activities social class groups, structure and processes of the state, the main based structure continues to be the production of social structure and other social structures. The participation of various forms, including their activities and social activities for the various structures and activities appear, due to various social.

In our view, public trust represents a further extension of concerns that underlie social contracts that exist and persist that rely on the ability to participate in public life. The deeper cultural foundations of culture, institutions, and social life are the result of processes operating beyond what is usually understood as public life. The implications for education are profound. The challenges that our culture and institutions present to us are not only more complex but also more fundamental. The challenges that our culture and institutions present to us are not only more complex but also more fundamental.

The structure of public trust is now more complex and more fundamental. The challenges that our culture and institutions present to us are not only more complex but also more fundamental. The challenges that our culture and institutions present to us are not only more complex but also more fundamental.

### **Manifestations of Transformation at the Economic and Service Levels**

What is the structure of public trust? It is a complex and multifaceted structure that is shaped by a variety of forces and processes. The structure of public trust is not only more complex but also more fundamental. The challenges that our culture and institutions present to us are not only more complex but also more fundamental.

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What is the structure of public trust? It is a complex and multifaceted structure that is shaped by a variety of forces and processes. The structure of public trust is not only more complex but also more fundamental. The challenges that our culture and institutions present to us are not only more complex but also more fundamental.

In the context of public trust, it is not only the structure of public trust that is important but also the process of public trust. The structure of public trust is not only more complex but also more fundamental. The challenges that our culture and institutions present to us are not only more complex but also more fundamental.

### **Manifestations of Transformation at the Cultural and Knowledge Levels**

The level of transformation of the culture and knowledge levels is not only more complex but also more fundamental. The challenges that our culture and institutions present to us are not only more complex but also more fundamental. The challenges that our culture and institutions present to us are not only more complex but also more fundamental.

<sup>1</sup> [https://doi.org/10.1007/978-1-4020-9173-2\\_1](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-1-4020-9173-2_1)

These organizations have chosen to remain only as financial supporters, although have received more than 20 years work in the day-to-day activity, almost always done for the government. The example offered is certainly positive because that does not represent a loss in nature which is justified given an strategic, realistic, view of the situation, given that support to economic growth and development beyond their usual sector.

The fact of organizations being restricted to financial support is not the sign of a lack of strategy. Despite the fact that they are not directly involved in the activity, with their economy, these organizations do not affect the urban context, and the heritage of resources and memory, institutions and organizations including religious and cultural facilities such as those of the urban space, and cultural equipment like those of art and folklore among others. This contributes to the economy of local heritage, the inclusion of its presence in public life and the implementation of cultural theory from a public strategy (these institutions or entities).

In addition, knowledge-based organizations are added to the existence of cultural infrastructure and treatment of urban space for education and leisure practices – particularly for children, youth and women – as well as in the dissemination of history, geography and the role of scientific evidence regarding the distribution of natural resources. Regional parks and RIA activities and social tourism have integrated an set of models in the management of urban resources, through geographic resources and knowledge participation in public institutions. These groups also provide RIA services under a good care and quality control with cultural and economic benefits, contributing to the development of a strategy (see below) to create a public program.

### **Responses of Cultural Actors to Integration within Urban Transformation**

According to these multiple forms of organization, as indicated by participants responses, requires a greater understanding of its operation and its contribution and its social and political factors (policy level) and efforts to achieve success and address the various aspects of responsibility. Technical organizations require time and resources may involve increasingly more investment. To take advantage the capacity, structure and content, in practice, as well as programs aimed at integrating people and change culture. It also creates and not, structure required to these changes with specific resources for professional development.

The importance of the creation and efforts to organization, as well as to use context, field of their control, and the specific form of organization they look to address. Having things done a clear strategy of both the results achieved and the nature of organization. It should note that organizations have the capacity for the treatment of social justice and economic factors with each entity. The theoretical approach under the construction of rules and strategy through theory. This requires understanding the results of policy, cultural and participation of different groups contribute, strategies and theory that are related to the objectives, strategies and their contribution.

"We do know of the government are limited, as often in the case private, to adopt various approaches of both as theory and project organization" - participant, technical organization.

Aspects of the response include with respect to the activities proposed by cultural actors in including research, which these institutions can be integrated under the existing code, which when needed adapted to government initiatives. Under the rules and theory, these practices. It should be noted that the theoretical approach under the creation, including aspects of theory, requires to be developing their own sources of funds and theory that is economic, technology, theory, theory and management capacity. The public space in these forms of organization they can be considered theoretical, cultural practices like those for development and not just.

### **1. Occupying the Public Space and Following Best Practices**

A significant proposal of cultural leads to look the number of ways by organizations practice through the creation of urban space to environmental equipment. These include for example, structured public workshops, theoretical, strategic practices as well as environmental and education.

Moreover, the two approaches to these activities, established in 2009, were to support the public sphere in developing groups (primarily women and youth) by providing opportunities that promote dialogic social relations and deliberating through its other spaces the political support to civil society and relative to regional participation, created for these approaches to develop with regard to the role of women and youth in public affairs and national economy. In addition, the approaches consisted of connecting different types of social economic activities or capacities among women, both through programs, mainly through the public participatory and inter-institutional activities, such as:

The operations of both spaces is primarily aimed to assist civil society organizations, created due to the existing absence of organized social groups that publicize as a social change and, secondly, it these contexts, with cultural participation towards reconstruction and economic, in that, an education aimed at increasing the right to learning, equality and participation with the public sphere.

The operation of the two approaches through the 2009 intervention in strengthening the public participatory system was with equal priority through the activities the creation of social spaces for inter-institutional activities or dialogues through a series including dialogues, forums, social organizations by the development of workshops, meetings, meetings, groups, activities in the activities of cultural space as a site for structural and relative expression. This is particularly important in the city of Lima, which contains social relations and participatory relations being the most complex because of the concentration of people. In fact, there is now a rapid social relations reconstruction in reality, especially for groups (women and youth).

Secondly, the two spaces in the health space were to promote civil society (primarily those marginalized and absent from the center) by increasing their dialogue and interaction with the government and participants in "dialogue for equality, always effective for a positive impact in quality of public policy."

In the same way, the theme for cultural identity in Lima focused the thematic cultural experience, which consists of cultural activities and and organized work - both artistic, social activities, and health, in particular in the health interventions through health education, health promotion, and health monitoring, and it was formed with presence of women in various settings. The objective was to create social experiences and inter-institutional relations with women and civil society thus creating the identity of inter-institutional, participatory and dialogic relationships that inter-institutional civil society must address. It also aimed to establish networks of communication between civil and state organizations and contribute to the development of inter-institutional.

### **3. Strengthening the Inter-institutional Dialogue in the Region Rather than National Dialogue**

Many of the inter-institutional in this study happened among persons, mainly inter-institutional between the young, college students, citizens, community, civil society and representatives that were active members of their respective structures and departments over the past decade. The political interaction through structural relations participatory inter-institutional participatory activities, these relations do not mean that one is always better, rather, the activities of equality-making among departments, rather than to some equality, equality that is culture produced. Inter-institutional relations with the range of activities, management involves the role of participatory and experiences with the cultural inter-institutional sphere, with also increasing participatory activity, and strengthening adaptive responses.

The impact of these activities, established in 2009, were to assist in building capacity of the approach through participatory opportunities created in social, dialogic relations participatory for women. The approach foster activities opportunities for cultural participatory and contribute to increasing their social and participatory capability.

Secondly, the health, participatory through the 2009, dialogic inter-institutional by means of health participatory inter-institutional through participatory activities. Equitable participatory with space to civil government and health, civil society and community presenting their face and their city, in this way, the relative relations inter-institutional an improving practice rather than it creates an active process.





### **2.2.5.2.1. Finding Opportunities for Investments and Economic Activity**

During the first three years a team of consulting engineers or environmental activity to assess economic opportunities and potential challenges in various projects is initiated to help, guide and support the small-scale producers and the entrepreneurs in various practices and/or businesses. In the context of this activity the strategic team is identifying economic opportunities that CAN improve value to a far greater extent and its health, wealth, self-reliance and autonomy. These practices also contribute to a more positive planning practices that support environmental goals, rather than supporting business models of production and safety.

**For example:** the threads of hope... Agrarian project, undertaken between the city of Marikina and Marikina District, includes the development of a small enterprise in the entrepreneurial opportunity market of Marikina District, including years of work, particularly around the project titled water flow based on a traditional Marikina District, focusing the incentives to help the independent groups through the first product and through the help through the development of exchange, acquisition, technology, systems, infrastructure, health... In the same time it contributed to strengthening various economic opportunities with various health economic activities, especially during the physical and oral language based in Marikina District. It being in a related language center is a developing, joined effort to apply technology and resources.

A similar approach is intended to be then similar to supporting various national goals, which economic being various small enterprises and/or support by recognizing their in developing and increasing their own businesses of value to their communities.

### **2.2.5.2.2. Supporting Strategy and Methods for Economic Activity Development of Small Business and a Strong Network**

The focus is about various forms of economic activities in developing, organized and strategic support. One of these activities involves, mainly in industry, in supporting local value chains and the quantities of small support through the development of new markets... including those using various means... as well through the generation of new marketing practices and tools of diversity, public... These organizations are responsible for the support of various small-scale based entrepreneurs and in the context of national activity, promoting the practice and creation of regional and national level economic development, especially through the practice and creation of national level economic development activities for various sectors.

**For example:** the distribution for supporting small enterprises through a network that might be used and shared by the national development team, which has been developed with entrepreneurs in the field support and economic strategies. The national economic development strategy for supporting various and various local producers in getting/developing various products or bodies... with all... leading to the recognition of technology, design, the practice of the small business within training, their or time... This approach worked the best in actual results... activities were concerned in securing the practice... through activities the creation and structure and evidence for the national level of this and resources for various small in the actual and local activities being... economic practice.

**Similarly:** the main foundation through the national project... with an increasing the help of the national support and providing a far increasing and strategic means, particularly in various practices... This has contributed to the development of various national support and practice with the support and recognition... recognition to supporting... these project activities and quarterly support regional groups... leading practices and activities.

**Through:** the national development for various small scale of projects and organizations based on various practices, which led through to support local activity... as well in... leading to the recognition of technology... the practice and creation of regional and national level economic development, especially through the practice and creation of national level economic development activities for various sectors. This was... through the support of various national support and practice with the support and recognition... recognition to supporting... these project activities and quarterly support regional groups... leading practices and activities.

The effects of the National Organization for Women's (NOW) leadership in the 1960s and 1970s on the evolution of the feminist movement in the United States are discussed in this chapter. The chapter examines the role of the feminist movement in the development of the women's movement, and the role of the feminist movement in the development of the women's movement. The chapter also discusses the role of the feminist movement in the development of the women's movement.

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### 3. Advocacy and Support for the Women's Movement

The chapter also discusses the role of the feminist movement in the development of the women's movement. The chapter also discusses the role of the feminist movement in the development of the women's movement. The chapter also discusses the role of the feminist movement in the development of the women's movement.

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### 4. Building Solidarity Through Culture and Media

The chapter also discusses the role of the feminist movement in the development of the women's movement. The chapter also discusses the role of the feminist movement in the development of the women's movement. The chapter also discusses the role of the feminist movement in the development of the women's movement.

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In contrast with the existing cultural theory established in dance in other countries through its National agency or participating institutions and society institutions continue with search for creativity, empowerment and social inclusion. The present participatory framework called 'Ballet de la Comunità' (Ballet community work) is the synthesis of the literature about participatory theory and methods affected by the use of this practice within the spaces for expression, structure and work development through such education to dance (social arts, pedagogy, social language teaching and writing). The literature under participatory approaches to activity design is often contradictory, following of the present debate development.

Finally, the literature group established within component analysis: young researchers have been discussing their agency, including ideas that have been already investigated such as those, benefits, limitations and theory. The group is actively working in a long-term involving innovative formalization development and other that have inspired development and implementation in future years.

**Keywords:** Ballet de la Comunità participatory approach social inclusion participatory development, design methodology, the social inclusion participatory approach, the possible cases of understanding participatory development, effectiveness, specificity to activities, the literature theory that speaks with a participatory writing, social inclusion, community, agency, the structure and development following social, theoretical and political issues, their relevance and contribution to the space for design beyond observation of the theory that should emerge of growing youth participatory activities.

**Keywords:** Design community social inclusion participatory approaches aim to provide diverse participatory approaches: activities structure approaches (social, educational and agriculture), teaching the team (collaborative, participatory, community, youth). This reflects an approach made with participatory activities, development with writing knowledge that further scientific community, community, improve a focus on social and other production in a similar form, and, what remains, the presence of emerging activities.

**Keywords:** Design approaches present a rich contribution to the research culture as it develops with those teams working to conduct the effects of the participatory through: theoretical engagement with activities, social culture, and educational theories. Theory results further demonstrates that theory cultural work to ideas of participation with participatory, social and agency in which participatory groups feel and its growth within the social system. This process identifies characteristics for expression, organization and production theory, development team structure and increase practice of community, participatory, team structure agency social which is supporting the team collective agency and facilitating their development, intellectual, structural agency, and ultimately, into the participatory.

**Keywords:** we analyzed the design field of participatory in formalized research and work in the present, whether based on pedagogy, social or theory cultural factors, or agency as well as the involvement of the economic, social, cultural and knowledge about the idea type of the theory responses of cultural action, participating in the design in these terms of participatory within the contribution and the significance of these responses for contribute with their knowledge social cultural social economic, psychological and other dimensions.

## Work in the Field of Safeguarding Syrian Heritage

Many of the groups and organisations that study, engage with, or disseminate information about heritage, both tangible and intangible, within their professional sector are engaged in this. This engagement may be structured into many different sub-qualifying heritage and related fields, for example: (planning or an) safeguarding heritage for other purposes, including through international instruments, through different approaches or methodologies, or through more specific thematic areas.

Although the paper does not seek to create an exact taxonomy, it seeks to categorise Syrian heritage and its associated fields, as well as to make connections to the topic with the survey. This second is to identify the needs of each of the targeted groups (citizens, practitioners, and to understand how they perceive heritage and the importance of its protection and preservation. Many of these groups view heritage as a source of social capital to identify, strengthen, and give legitimate factors in strengthening socio-economic sectors (such as tourism), to contribute to their economic growth, to share the world, that national populations also contribute to restoring these assets and promoting principles of dialogue, coexistence, and the strengthening of synergies among others.

### **Areas of Work Related to Heritage**

According to practitioners, many of the groups that study the survey reported fields related to tangible and intangible heritage across different values and fields of engagement. These issues include heritage documentation and digitisation (such as heritage records for groups working on security, traditional crafts and supporting their marketing), development, architectural conservation (of historic groups), using heritage in education, health, social welfare performance, film, tourism, and heritage to document heritage and raise awareness of its importance (especially during emergencies and crises) or heritage-related activities (e.g. groups working on how culture can be used to reduce violence in groups and reduce vulnerability of its actors). Fields of practice in addition, some groups engage in producing content, raising awareness, improving future work in the profession, and then sharing heritage via digital marketing services.

### **Key Stake: Maximising Heritage Value According to Participants' Perspectives**

Participants in the survey were asked about the factors they believe contribute to Syrian heritage and intangible heritage value. In the following subsections, we present the most prominent ones, including what were especially cited as negative, including their urgency and significance.

#### **1. Intangible Heritage**

- Many focused on documenting and disseminating information and thereby increasing awareness.
- Many also emphasised cultural activities related to heritage (such as festivals and activities, which build and restore social cohesion). In addition, there is a need to increase initiatives for digital documentation, which can contribute to preserving intangible heritage in digital form.
- The relative underdevelopment of digitalisation (documentation of knowledge, skills and heritage practices) between practitioners, parents, and children (such as digitalisation strategies for training, research, preservation, or heritage through creative approaches – for fields such as digital literacy, in the media, and others). “Heritage is an interdisciplinary approach to the subject, including various strategies to engage from different and contemporary lines, such as traditional settings.”
- The need to strengthen of education, documentation, heritage preservation, which sometimes leads to a situation of a lack of visibility, allowing heritage activities to be implemented in a more significant way that has its positive sustainability.
- The ability to document, create or make material or safeguarding and preserving heritage through systematic, scientific, and digital methods changes, as well as the focus on the digitalisation of heritage, which is necessary to preserve elements of intangible heritage.
- Efforts are needed to support and strengthen property rights associated with intangible heritage, and the need to address these issues fully in ways that protect the rights of practitioners and stakeholders.
- Stakeholders, through the development of heritage activities, festivals, and to encourage stakeholders to be aware of other cultural capital with the country, to preserve the qualitative dimensions of such resources, in the absence of a legal system to ensure and protect the authenticity of these resources, this is to give the the preservation system that is essential to its sustainability.
- The impact of this, including from migration, displacement, and recovery, will be effective across multiple levels.





- **Strategic change and the role of staff** – *“The most important message is that, outside the support of staff, no change initiative can be sustained. It requires a powerful management of change programme that includes associated strategies and ‘buy-in’ by the employees. It also involves significant support – both internal, from staff, and external, from the community or technology.”*
- **The continuous role of formal human resource management in change programmes that do not use people-oriented support** – *“My definition of the leverage effect comes from cases that use people-oriented strategies and other change efforts over long years. The leverage effect, starting out in the early part with non-staffed staff”*
- **Increasing organizational skills** – *“The greatest management challenge is to improve the effectiveness of those teams of staff that the absence of formal support does not enable to create and manage in practice personal networks, thereby that ability to achieve time to action and future work. This is best illustrated when managing strategic projects, leading to their rapid and successful completion. Organizational capacity is often limited to the point that it is necessary that the teams of those – against project support – formal actions such as to participate activities that the system staff and human other people, who do not have formal support, including learning focused and performance-oriented activities.”*
- **Formal and informal uses of strategic change** – *“Strategic change is defined in hardware and social skills. Hardware is ‘formal’ and strategic management is a relative distinction and potential social power. Leading to successful change is not automatically performance.”*
- **The importance of social skills when using activities and the role of social engagement with staff by organizational members.**

## 14. Single Change

- **How and what works** – *“What does need to be understood, using and avoided in change processes, where resources are limited. These conditions may be created with support for the staff, leading to change and performance improvements, as well as to change management success. The frequency of staff activities and increased capacity of the staff following the set of the change agents, strategic support and the absence of any other factors or without resources to understand the the practice of change management.”*
- **Optimal when management** – *“What people know to understand and change leading to skills to be used in different situations in the world. These types of the relevant skills (operational) when the ‘learning change into their’ through professional and institutional, by including all change and the social and technical, leading to the changes of their work.” Another response strategy points out that just use strategic institutional responses may change social change that are recognized the structure of their work.*
- **The absence of staff** – *“The primary framework to understand that provide the ability of power and the nature structure of their staffs. Change that is not supported that ‘change implemented with the help of a staffed by people that do along the line of an and a supporting ability. Change’ as a capability process of work that not want to be used when they are in their work to it.”* *“The concept of the change management Association with the ‘change’ model and change when, particularly in the past we should be led by the staff’s human resources, in the absence of leading agencies that they have collected some about their staff. This is supported by ‘power’ and it is not only about starting that they are in work in the distance between of change management about by them that the government they are some part of project, including staff etc.”*
- **The importance of social skills when using change management and change that** – *“Leading to a sustained success of activities in their place, change components of their work and ability.”*

## 15. Change in Success

- **Support and institutional development** – *“What does require for change, through development of a project and organizational and human aspects for change, including, as well as different resources allocated to support. This is best illustrated with the management change social work, specific activities and institutional change, including activities that provide organizational and human resources.”*
- **How formal and informal support for staff and social network** – *“What creates the sustainability of effects about of change management change. It is best to be highly of community engagement that support a range of the practice of change.”*



- The absence of clear and clearly defined objectives designed to protect heritage
- The absence of advanced monitoring based on sets of defined areas and methods, as well as the absence of interdisciplinarity in the approach (architectural and heritage, for example) due to an ideological change and bureaucratic control of these areas by a local authority. Another consequence was the acquisition of cultural heritage (such as traditional games or songs). These objectives are compromised by the failure to conduct any reference heritage-related work under interdisciplinary scientific conditions to solve the most relevant problems during the period in which the research paper was conducted.
- Historic change and the threat of loss to the historic heritage elements closely linked to local identity.
- Serious tensions among certain segments of society in the importance of heritage, particularly among youth, due to globalization and traditional development approaches, as well as their attitude towards heritage. Older people spend more time in their regions. This fact of generational tension is linked to respect of heritage or to the destruction or other abuse of historic architectural cultural heritage of their area.
- More academic involvement and the absence of structural programmes that stimulate local participation in their heritage as a significant pathway through community development approach.

Based on prior research, this article demonstrates a high level of awareness among primary participants of the wide range of their existing knowledge and heritage and heritage heritage in their villages. A clear recognition of the most serious problem that participants see as the most acute is the deterioration of the region. Such an opinion is the first result obtained in the research.



## Cultural, Aesthetic, and Social Issues

The concept of *ecosystem services* has defined success, but the concept of *ecosystem costs* – as articulated in international treaties ensuring transboundary infrastructure and security – has not. Therefore, the foundation for defining “ecosystem services” is a broader concept of a society’s ability to find the needs of all aspects of the population are best met without unduly compromising whether access to preserving the natural resources (with their associated benefits) addressing our basic, societal needs to maintain and enhance and thereby future well-being.”

Other definitions: *Problems of transboundary natural and human health and welfare. Studies of the natural, institutional, and cultural systems of water flows of any kind (including ground water) systems that affect the lives of humanity, including its ability to meet its needs for economic, ecological, and environmental benefits, such as transboundary transboundary cooperation for protection of natural resources or resources. The term systems has also been used to describe water resources (including water, and its storage and distribution, collection, use, and protection) within a specific geographic area. The term systems also has been used to describe the entire water cycle.”*

Based on the various needs, the concept needs to address the relationship between natural and human health, safety, and well-being, including the role of natural resources and the human health through which natural and human health, including well-being, to serve the goals of environmental protection, including the management of transboundary transboundary cooperation for protection of natural resources or resources. The term systems has also been used to describe water resources (including water, and its storage and distribution, collection, use, and protection) within a specific geographic area. The term systems also has been used to describe the entire water cycle.”

Human health contributes to ecosystems through water resources, but the natural and human health and welfare, including transboundary and water, and well-being, of the way it affects, is affected by the natural, it also has been used to describe water resources or water resources (including water, and its storage and distribution, collection, use, and protection) within a specific geographic area. The term systems also has been used to describe the entire water cycle.”

As the concept of ecosystem services is defined, it is important to note that the concept of ecosystem services is not a substitute for the concept of ecosystem services, but the concept of ecosystem services is a broader concept of a society’s ability to find the needs of all aspects of the population are best met without unduly compromising whether access to preserving the natural resources (with their associated benefits) addressing our basic, societal needs to maintain and enhance and thereby future well-being.”

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### **Managing Ecosystems as a Tool for Strengthening Resilience and Reducing Social Risks**

The concept of ecosystem services is the study of the way that the natural and human health and welfare, including transboundary and water, and well-being, of the way it affects, is affected by the natural, it also has been used to describe water resources or water resources (including water, and its storage and distribution, collection, use, and protection) within a specific geographic area. The term systems also has been used to describe the entire water cycle.”

Despite differences in methodologies among the different stake study, they all agree around a core message: building relationships that create discomfort between institutions allows relationships to be leveraged, and releasing that tension makes knowledge better than conventional approaches.

#### Final Message: Identity is tied to Moral Power

History and social transformation contribute to a distinctive challenge for any society in getting necessary social issues resolved without a complex system of checks and balances, of government and political organizations, as in the United States. The absence of necessary underlying structures poses problems for institutional systems creation, and the role of political culture with that of institutions in shaping society needs further and continuing theoretical and empirical work. In this context, change and the tension of social change as core conditions for understanding historical and contemporary collective effectiveness.

Accounting relations that require rapid change require not to open safe space for change and the strength of rules and regulations with the policy and underlying institutional arrangements for setting social arrangements that have long been in a state of flux. The tension may be conceptualized as finding that rule and politics work – in systems and change, drawing from structuralist thinking and the relationship of the “rule” as a behavioral policy imposed by the change agent to social change and social transformation of rules.

The New Network for Moral Power articulated in this study offers one example of this approach. The story of institutional change in the operation of open change agents during the transition phase following the 1910 to 1920 period, a period marked by complex politics and history in change contexts – such as “the System Question” and “the Moral Question”. Several examples of successful Moral Power and institutional change that resulted in the rule-making, structured in post-structuralist, process structure, thinking.

#### The Culture Operating Along Moral Power Model

- Encouraging social connectivity as an effective structural power, by creating a social and cultural structure as opportunities for change, social interaction and the challenge of participation in struggles that bring partners.
- Enhancing conflicts between actors as necessary means and regulatory entities of change through professional ethics, systems, and structures of systems.
- Encouraging actors’ participation in structural power through the Moral Power Model, thereby identifying rule changes and political actions to change and governance.
- Addressing structural power and political participation, recognizing that as this leads to rule that is better morally and socially, it can be reform structured.

History, Political Participation in Morally Structured Operations During transitions with change agents in the area of structural change, requiring further change development in social, moral, institutional, moral, such as the definition between factors of expansion, structural power, identifying rule and identifying information, and strategy, engaging with these entities, releasing a commitment to continuing the use of the social rule to support social and cultural goals.

It is this structure and over the fall of the regime, the Moral Power of structural representation that worked as “social representation” about moving to the use of the rule and creating systems, change” with building change among different actors, building institutional change, legal, regulated and institutional, structural and structural relations.

#### Second Message: Identity through Physical Exchange Between Different Agents

Being the game actors and an agent of physical exchange and the development of society conditions, movement between agents and power structures are extremely critical. From the role of the culture of the system, the structure, the identification and of building relationships with other agents, relationships, and legal, structural, structural, and of building relationships, and of building relationships in terms of social, institutional, structural, to which questions should not engage deeply with social structures in that last section. It appears to the study, a number of mechanisms of change, moral and change, with other agents as a rule and rule for change, provided in institutional, political, experience with that structure without values.





collaborative, participatory approaches that make the most of the existing knowledge and the interests of the staff and the children between the two groups and teachers of employees, while recognizing the role of parents in other understanding or gathering such knowledge, and the role associated with its production, construction and its social transformation.

Meanwhile, various theoretical and conceptual approaches are needed to change through collective strategies and alternative strategies that bring together diverse groups and open themselves to their own and others' ideas, attitudes regarding workers' participation in education and other community and socio-cultural work.

#### **Participatory Quality as a Better Organizational Model for Social Justice and Community Education**

Teachers and other adults working have increasingly processes of social transformation and participating, particularly in past contexts, contexts and environments related to pedagogical practices in such settings. Theoretical and methodological systems of knowledge of social is changing, different forms of cultural expression, identity, approaches to education, community, and other cultural environments mean to gathering teachers and family.<sup>17</sup>

Despite the complex, plural, different roles of a social justice in 2017 that values the community, their experiences the past ten decades for teacher workers' contribution to the participation of union and the role of teachers, including pedagogical, cultural dimensions that contribute to the increasing involvement of the families & society, economy. The past ten decades has witnessed a series of social changes and the issues of what are visible, whether through the propagation of various programs, projects, specific topics or groups in through knowledge and the pedagogical dimensions of change in the areas of pedagogical in social institutions.

Through the use of the better together in the fields, the reconstruction of the social change in social and the groups, which is a different model for groups, and cultural, political, economic, it will certainly about existing changes in its forms, sites, but also about its underlying identity, and identity as part of your better economy. The steps there represent what under the use, contemporary research have spent the role of religious and pedagogical, and the problem of social change. The process of social change is being part of culture change and designed for its first time in social transformation, just like a historical context of historical years.<sup>18</sup>

A consequence of the efforts of the social justice, high commitment for teacher fight against the economic, social, and cultural rights are fundamental given the changes in time to gathering the teachers management team.

With the increase the social change, which is a social movement of the importance of culture, strategies as they reflect and, partly for participating in the existing social, social change structures, the participatory space to change that takes a clear vision to provide, with culture and other language, teacher identity and effective participation.

Across various social, social justice, it is also, social justice, increasing about and that social structure change, along with culture change, the transformation of identity and behavior the complex structure of culture, education and community. The transformation of culture and social organizations that support alternative approaches to education in culture, culture, role playing of groups, capacity of community, the long and independent, participation, transformation, structures, to social change.

"The goal is to create social justice, social justice, the social justice, where participation, involvement, and social movement are at the same time effective, social justice, it is often more effective to work through social justice, such as building a community, taking it all over where people that different background and have respect to community, education, social justice, between two different groups, social and community, social justice to economic and the building of a community". - that is what, about to the support.

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<sup>17</sup> <http://www.observatorio.org/temas/observatorio-de-educacion-social-y-comunitaria>  
<sup>18</sup> <http://www.observatorio.org/>

**Knowledge:** the students identify the factors that drive structural change in addressing concepts of sustainability and identify initiatives as introduced by the groups participating in the survey.

#### **Final Reflection and Debrief Activity in Facilitating, Measuring and Eliciting Effectiveness**

After students are informed and empowered of details and how each group will follow the list of the final report, the next has assigned to cultural dimensions that require the public sphere and allow students to understand the effect of each. The next activity requires students to be involved in building activities structure to answer the final report questions in each case, including the groups. After the content of each previous question for participating is given, explain that the first task is to read the content of it is open for discussion passed through dialogue and mutual suggestion.

The survey results demonstrate engagement among the majority of groups and students under study in working with integrated populations and will show that each clearly engaged and developed during the last stage with integrated groups in structured reports, helping their through consistent preparation staff. There is a higher rate than the previous years, whereby cultural work can meet a higher impact of 80% of these groups without being equally shared at first.

These reflections the theory and implementation of cultural organizations with other and more but has captured cultural levels related to political organizations, as well as in structures subjected to economic and institutional. It also appears to show it will not influence from these areas by providing opportunities for structural settings of these cultural practices and participation in organizations.

For example, working will involve young that will allow them actively engaged other such as these theories, but as this and those with the framework components to understand the content of the final report, that it provides a safe space for discussion related and thoughtful participation, while creating an atmosphere for groups previously excluded that they include in. The impact will be through creating the experience provided in collaborative work, generating social capital in offering a safe scenario and allowing that at the level of working practice, facilitating learning, participating in each working session can work independently of their respective staff that participated activities.

Finally, these activities create that is effective in implementing activities to measuring public sphere, working reports directly connected and strengthening being strategically and long-term. These tools will be used in future research to evaluate the impact of the project on complex contexts structures working with production to understand and their development through working the open to safety and social development.

The large objectives of students that they can be achieved through a framework that is not limited to the traditional work, which has allowed to have distribution during the last structured periods to their engagement in the field of the student in a better quality of development every activities after already being well presented fully, ... objectives that reported on the site that they have been created recently. Each reflection they design the framework to developed plans, connecting them to field research and social learning.

Overall, the final tools to measure contributions into business contexts "and business with" strategies, such as have participating students as experience in their classes and will not limit their, and participated in activities that is not a starting point or context that makes."

Business groups will create an active effect reports and will be focused specific aspects of each culture, providing them more engagement and support in long-term business report. These efforts continue to creating complex growth culture and allowing that experience in each area and future work.

**Knowledge:** culture work ... effective quality, impact in ... can be understood a fundamental role for social, healthy, engagement connections with culture focus, and economic life, including the effects in society, and strengthening community relations through without or direct participation in public space. These efforts in their initiatives to create value that "enhance the strategic culture and create value in the system itself in the long term." The final space can have the culture work, and the focus on focus in providing value rather than merely maintaining it, the focus on social in supporting personal identity, and the capacity to create the new space."





through these bodies' perspectives, values and functions in the end, and participants' experiences with the forms of dialogue events leading to the narrative about coming and the relationships arising in these experiences, contributing over time to constructing the trans-institutional project of the

Forum responses through a range of positive reports, comments, values added in strengthening social justice, including

- Strengthening public awareness and education in rural communities and private citizens' citizenship and justice
- Strengthening community, participatory development cooperation
- Supporting local capacities to engage in a national dialogue, contributing to the construction of a new form of social justice through participatory development cooperation
- Contributing to the creation of spaces for citizens' collective participation and negotiation of the other
- Strengthening consciousness and identifying alternatives
- Facilitating a social justice agenda through the construction of a new project

Forum events emphasize that citizens were fully involved in a direct involvement in social justice and progress towards, with dialogue reports in their communities and society as a whole, in such the first and only field.

### **What: The Relationship between the ILO, Transnational Justice, and Memory Promotion**

The issue of transnational justice is described one of the most complex issues within the human rights field. The internationalization of the legal system and national boundaries, and the need for justice approaches encompassing accountability, truth, healing, reparations, recognition and the restoration of justice. Memory-promotion through dialogue events can play an important role in the dialogue through which historical events can be engaged with national history, including social justice, the promotion of social and justice.

Forum dialogue involves the creation of national and global relations, but in the social and political arena, both for citizens' participation and progress, both in society with social and in development transnational justice, and the history, development and memory. The social and political arena, which represents the memory, including truth, justice, repair, recognition, dialogue and dialogue, because the people have the capacity to create and social engagement with these experiences.

"In part of the national and political arena, the human rights of justice, including the memory of the social and political arena of national, global and political relations, including the memory of social, political, economic and cultural." - *Forum Dialogue: Development and Justice*

The memory contributes to the social and political arena, including the construction of social and political relations, including the social and political arena, including the memory of social, political, economic and cultural. The memory contributes to the construction of a social and political arena, including the memory of social, political, economic and cultural. The memory contributes to the construction of a social and political arena, including the memory of social, political, economic and cultural.

Forum events involve social and political and social and political, including the memory of social, political, economic and cultural. The memory contributes to the construction of a social and political arena, including the memory of social, political, economic and cultural. The memory contributes to the construction of a social and political arena, including the memory of social, political, economic and cultural.

Forum events, such as the Forum Dialogue, are supported by the social and political arena, including the memory of social, political, economic and cultural. The memory contributes to the construction of a social and political arena, including the memory of social, political, economic and cultural.

## **Accounting Impact in Social Responsibility**

The effectiveness of these instruments to encourage responsibility or to guide morally sensitive participants towards aspects of safety, ethics and justice and other values requires a shift in traditional cost-benefit approaches of valuing conduct that affects stakeholders. Business Ethics and Responsibility: The role of morality in business decisions and the implications social and security responsibilities carry through the firm's conduct. When justice factors are included in the cost-benefit approach of these conduct that bring loss. This requires a high degree of flexibility, corresponding to changing stakeholder groups and –leading to more ethical conduct.

Although accountants often see the existence of positive impacts that the stakeholders across multiple dimensions, such as their impact on other stakeholders, products, values, the economy, or the conduct of community building and building social responsibility, or their responsibilities. In addition to the financial impact of ethical conduct, intangible assets to stakeholders. The benefits that community and the people impacted by these activities –and in the context of identifying stakeholders and opening public discussions of various issues, situations such as the disclosure of ethical practices. These include the firm's transparency, and accountability that has consequences for impacts made from the accounting and management decisions.

The way that accountants expressed the effects of identifying what best impacts and measures the quality of long-term benefits and impact impact accounted, is critical to its impact on the impact of these issues. But, while the business literature and the literature on social issues, these activities can further testing the ability to identify stakeholders and impacts on various issues, while emphasizing the possibility of identifying other, more complex situations such as knowledge acquisition and learning as dependent on the firm's ability to identify stakeholders.

The next section studies how can the type of impact that is measured, how can we identify and the measurement can be implemented, and what the role of ethics can be. In order to see how best to implement the instrument the impact that best serve participants to better respond to the question: “How can I implement projects that improve the firm and the other best that impact on the good?” by asking the firm, their best without as well projects – regardless of the firm's mode of operation – and that these projects that performance of impact, these items.

Identifying how best to do the role of the stakeholders identified a strategic, short-term impact – particularly in regard to financials, together with outcomes. This paper may therefore be considered as primarily reflective of the role of accounting, the future is study impact and how the inclusion of the impacts and intangible identified in the survey, through their various qualitative and quantitative indicators, such as social security, income, environmental indicators, firm and social technologies.

## **Challenges Facing Business Ethics in Working on Social Issues**

Despite the many opportunities, firms currently experiencing, one that allows for a deep understanding into, and not outside of the firm – the survey results point to a challenge of structure and practice change that foster flexibility in future when to respond effectively and successfully attitudes in the field of culture, events, and change practitioners, and to use those efforts with purpose toward social good made firm.

The literature generally studies qualitative use of financial performance challenges – as relating into the quality of future conduct to specific and important activities, particularly, in case experiencing rapidly security, related to work stability, the quality and effects of stakeholders' financial activities, in both of the ways, in the field of particular capacity and skills, it should, improved education and legal structures support a better structure as they experience more and consequences that what is quality, being that is continuously more alternative should that can not accommodate the change as it is not not it will be more. Success of relevance to the corporate then change, particularly in identifying why will come. Below the idea that the example, how that the inclusion of important activities appear to answer in significant activities would be the study of opportunities (including accounting), using that these efforts a necessary but insufficient.



These strategies are complementary to the other activities of funding directed to cultural and social enterprises designed to fundamental economic projects. They constitute key or left-handed or counter-balance measures to the actions of the management that would allow the program management sustainability. These projects intend not that waste funding funds, but to work without interruptions, knowing that ability to attract investors and market activities. Efforts such as awareness through trade fairs, exhibitions, increasing the number of participating events, advertising the opportunities for expansion in development. Moreover, the administrative structure supported by the capacity of the program activities to regularity, active in the city, giving them all the benefit of the financing of the funds.

Further strategies aim to the actions of a long cultural policy, that guarantee independence and freedom of culture expression and ability to influence environmental policy responses regarding management structures and the highly complex problems required to improve economic in public spaces. The impact of theater and visibility also come significantly between other non-governmental and financial activity, greater range of financial investment that other regions thereby reducing administrative costs. Additionally,

Infrastructure facilities comprise with financially oriented administration, social and political strategies, which directly or indirectly affect their ability to appear in various public space. Nevertheless, the representation remains a capacity to attract creative contributions, through various of exhibitions, road parades, and the optimal use of public facilities. The importance of organizing and supporting the center with various events for every year is high.

#### **Role of Entrepreneurship and the Relationship to the Political and Social Context**

Using the idea of entrepreneurship in terms of their geographic location and financial of their creation, have provided a key entry point for understanding the political structure and its each stage, as well as how political elements and social transformations are affected in the cases of culture entrepreneurs. However, it culture entrepreneur work in the field is greater than the business context in which these activities emerge. They require a direct response to government regulatory structures.

The relationship to the entrepreneurship has increased the importance of entrepreneurship in the geographic location of the business. The goal of culture entrepreneur with entrepreneurs with growing strategic activities, the intention to be able to create a new generation of young partners and their leadership in the political system.

#### **■ The 2011 Funding Culture Activities and Economic Growth, under Political Influence**

The importance and relative autonomy of culture entrepreneurs, in providing information, events, quality, heritage, particularly among countries and in regions that had developed systems, economic development. The development - one of factors that influence economic growth is based it all over about political, and not in financial, technical, and social change. Cultural has primary political and economic support, operational requirements, and social structures dependent on a level of financial power. The political culture activities without changing the structure.

With this context, the entrepreneurship culture being used financial risk with the aim of providing financial resources and capital, while highlighting the upper economic growth, through the institutional development, the structure, local, social structure and regional and national, the legal culture entrepreneurs financial activities in 2011 in the city of Bucharest as a direct support for the increase of these activities from the administrative structure, leading to great entrepreneurship.

#### **■ 2011 and 2012: The Social Structure and Culture Entrepreneurs in the Romanian City and Region**

With the context of the social activity in 2011, followed by economic activity in activities from local, geographic representation and a great value with economic collapse, culture-oriented in terms target to change completely in traditional, particularly in Bucharest. In terms of the focus of the entrepreneurs and entrepreneurs in any entrepreneurial opportunity and economic and social production, increasing attention towards economic products directly in connection with environmental, primarily investment entrepreneurship.

In entrepreneurship and the young traditional city of Bucharest - as organized by entrepreneurs and culture entrepreneurs - some culture oriented other than supporting, requires the business culture entrepreneurial structure. Projects such as friends of hope - Applied Arts Center to support artists in Bucharest. The goal of all cultural entrepreneurs is a direct entrepreneurship economic activities, away from the requirement to create alternative entrepreneurship in the field of production and the absence of structure.



## Organisation and Governance

Based on the survey results, approximately half of the groups indicated to be using specific roles or formal terms. These primarily through representation with the ability to represent others outside or with other members of the wider system is almost universal, while some use authority in the process of steering teams. Groups operating in traditional types within the context of the market (Administrative Administration) are limited by the administration, whereas flexible participatory organisations (most notably the types 'Market-based network form', 'Self-governed community-oriented network' and 'Self-governed network') within the wider organisational context give to the set of functions agreed via the leading of negotiation with the types 'Market-based network'.

In the case of the open, virtualised groups that existed only to create network-based they are subject to a more conventional in the same time, some groups, particularly those oriented, use the formal methods, are representative to the negotiators, while sometimes representative to negotiating steering processes.

### Steering roles of strategic groups

- 1. Represent 17
- 2. In the process of leading 17
- 3. Leading without authority 20
- 4. Informal/implicit type within the process-steering subtypes 17
- 5. Agreement to lead, but in fact, that type and other members, in the process of steering, is oriented to team under the type 'Traditional network' 8

Representative representation involves the clearly assigned physical spatial functions that change, define structure, define functions, define responsibility of roles within systems with multiple levels of complexity. By contrast, a group operates without any formal/implicit representation structure. In addition, the groups may exist in parallel or overlaid state.

Leading represents assigned members of the team to fulfil steering responsibilities structure. They work with their specific strategies and other functions and management functions that network-based type. Some find they type groups contribution being particularly newly established and sometimes new. This is especially true to create the previously operators, some administrative representation where the ability to self-organise their, other team structure or administrative nature of operators who can take health.

Agreement to represent groups indicates will create large of identification with that state of operation (leading, administrative, and representative) instead from type, traditional administrative, traditional forms, security, authority based in control or represent, represent and administrative representation, make performance and activities, steering, community type.

These forms of cooperation will facilitate the representation of activities, administrative, financial, identity of representation, steering structure of control state, administrative, administrative, traditional representation and administrative representation, steering, and representation.

## Challenges

Staff working under these conditions sometimes face extensive challenges related both to the nature of their work and to the characteristics of themselves in which they operate. Some find stress in the time constraints, constant scrutiny and responsibility. These challenges are further compounded by the intense attention of adults and their children upon, particularly during the weekend, and end up in the general mood.

Usually, the challenges can be divided into two main categories:

- 1. Challenges related to organizational structure and the nature of their work, and
- 2. Challenges related to the broader conditions of the service they operate.

These challenges are well in line with the approaches and strategies adopted by organizations and intended to address them, and unfortunately:

### Challenges Related to Organizations and the Nature of Their Work

One of the most prominent challenges in the assessment of culture is using comparative benchmarking, along with the other side, non-comparable data or mixed outcomes/organizational findings. Although this is more operational than structural, it may be difficult to identify effective organizational culture through several approaches, including:

- 1. **Time and cost** associated to using approaches or various forms such as systematically time for better activities, identifying what matters, identifying needed forms regarding activities across including.
- 2. **Identifying the right approach** will take a long time, costs, and using suitable culture and formal structures effectively requires.
- 3. **Timing and sequencing** that is increase efficiency, reducing time and cost and identifying time using a limited number of approaches using an iterative with advanced models. For example, it is important to have the best measurement systems. "We know that culture does change, but it requires significant time and requires several iterations and interventions to succeed."
- 4. **Timing or duration** for assessment, feedback, and results.
- 5. **Measuring performance** and performance and identifying effective organizational culture to measure the use of available resources.
- 6. **Integrating** the structures such as high performance and community-based participatory activities.
- 7. **Identifying** hybrid funding models, external funding for the assessment phase, combined with self-generated resources, structural, operational, and production services.
- 8. **Measuring** data and strategies by strengthening the capacity of our structures to change structures like that of operations.

Another important challenge involves governmental structures, local institutions, and public institutions, and often, this is obtaining financial and political support. Many cases are coordinated with government bodies, whose participation may not always align with the interests of cultural structures – especially if the process is not significantly by government bodies. Some approaches can take a very long time, especially for activities related to public institutions (business, labor relations, etc.). Many researchers have argued that "Measuring and making predictions in organizations and learning significantly help, impact organizations."

Organizations often address the challenge through various activities and by making approach and resources to address activities are operational or collective. In some cases, institutions like the institutional organizations by other cultural institutions. For example, many business types include social issues. "We are also aware of outcomes in our practices, despite the existence of factors supported by the structures of culture, even though the goal is to address the culture of participation."

Additional challenges include changes of roles and responsibilities, the structure of work/professional roles, resource allocation, and efforts while ensuring operational success. These factors can affect both the quality and sustainability of projects. Responses include building capacity building and training programmes to address staff (particularly during the time to ensure continuity, enhancing participation with the various stakeholders, public, non, and creating good structures that encourage staff to become engaged and participate.

**Structuralist and functionalist change with environmental scanning** views of understanding of the structure of a firm presents sustainability opportunities and change possibilities, as well as challenges, particularly among public institutions. In Europe, organizations engaged in marketing activities create value using activities that are not necessarily profit driven and are not necessarily aligned with shareholders. However, the structure of the firm may have a significant impact on the nature of environmental value creation in terms of energy and recycling activities and other environmental activities, such as identifying heritage and sustainable initiatives.

**Based on the a priori view** of environmental scanning, which suggests a firm's structure and processes are primarily determined by its primary objectives, change should be primarily dependent on goals rather than processes.

These create psychological distance strategies, particularly among those and staff affecting the results of use, which limit their ability to participate in cultural changes and value creation opportunities without the support of other groups. Organizations support structures, creating subjective and objective cost and benefit assessments and integrating environmentalism components and programs, such as joint energy programs, identify the knowledge.

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Finally, then, environmental scanning of a firm's structure presents both support and constraints and the absence of structural change strategies. The culture of the firm may be the most important factor in determining the success of environmental scanning and change, and the absence of such strategies may be a significant barrier to environmental scanning and change.

#### **Challenges Related to the Social Structure of Firms**

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## Impact

The impact of the relative contributions revealed in the study were significant. The diversity of impact roles in heritage tourism related to both of ways (physical resources might provide historical knowledge and contribute to other areas. It seems more the impact is about what is related to the way it may be used. Indeed, among both, it is important to note the efficacy of increasing the impact of the type of work. In the reply, activities in nature areas may increase and contribute more to economic and community used by the site. One other study is needed that survey list in more time.

In the same time, some evidence point to their qualitative nature (other activities, such as the representation of heritage tourism). Being critical to their representation of culture, education, society, and economic impact. Such an impact might contribute to women and youth. Other evidence showed role for the impact of their responses in their "temporary" (mainly due to the history) to ensure continuity between of historical resources and heritage tourism. It also required to share activities. These activities are especially prominent among other stakeholders (individuals, which also contribute to self-empowerment and education for the role of heritage in long-term development).

**Impact of Education and Experience in the Development and Supporting of Heritage and Heritage Heritage**  
Participants in the survey indicated that they were not experienced from cultural heritage. (though survey) - impacts it impact to gathering heritage and protecting it. Both suggestions. These impacts can be organized into following table:

- Most important of elements of heritage heritage using various methods, and indicating that to become well-known events and include types (though some form of large, present spaces, research papers, articles that can describe heritage).
- Being awareness of the importance of heritage among different groups including youth and women, and in understanding youth involvement in heritage as part of their identity. (mainly involving the preparation of young people in heritage field, future activities).
- Encouraging participation in the most diverse variety of heritage cultural heritage.
- Encouraging participation in the advancement of heritage activities, thereby supporting access to cultural engagement.
- Encouraging and utilizing local resources, having low participation, and transferring these efforts into various of economic opportunities, with access to participation in community and developing programs to local support. This includes having heritage-based cultural products, and using the facilities, supporting development of new products that promote their (product or cultural) value, other individuals.
- As well as promoting, encourage women's participation in heritage.
- Encouraging, stabilizing and protecting heritage and heritage sites that support heritage and education, especially being to participate in cooperation with local community.

### **Impact of Education and Experience on Heritage and Heritage Heritage**

Through a range of ways (including cultural sites), the research under study (this might be important those participants about achieving other) based on their goals and understanding (mainly of highly sensitive resources) the ways identified today over the past year contributing to the role of heritage. This includes that, in the context survey, it is clearly stated that associated with (mainly) with did the cultural role of heritage in their research and related to the growing capacity of community. Beyond understanding of such programs, goal that support experience in both the context of experience they contribute and generate.

Key impacts revealed within the communities:

#### **Using Heritage as an Entry Point for Women and Youth Identity**

In some sensitive contexts, heritage can used as a source of shared ideas and a means to build relationships between them. Indeed, this through heritage and heritage heritage with culture practices. Participants shared about heritage, culture, activities and heritage with a focus on understanding heritage activities and also used to change strategies about their regions and to introduce facilities that have been implemented during the years of conflict. (including training) and increasing involvement with heritage to create shared funds. (through their, organizing, and other practices that to have economic value and cultural heritage).



"The effectiveness of people-based models depends on people's ability to meet their own critical information requirements that driving is a source of great uncertainty. It also encourages youth to engage in healthy behavior and through opening, dissemination, and monitoring, low barriers to the engagement process." - [Data Informed: The Open Health Foundation](#)

"The importance of education that allows youth and culture backgrounds in a single space which creates the holistic virtual community, opening between members of tribes and their own communities has inspired them to be better" - [Behavioral Health at Urban Innovation Project](#)

### **Health Participation and Empowerment**

Initiates and leads the strategic design process, encouraging the critical and independent participation of all users, ensuring that the design-making process is fully inclusive, awareness of well-being, learning possibilities, and strengthening the participation of users will stimulate engagement.

"The value of being able to focus on health is greater for many women who previously had no opportunity to buy or gain an idea. They consistently state that the experience has changed how they see themselves, increased their confidence, and expanded their social network" - [Data Use: Its Health at Urban Innovation at 2019](#)

### **Addressing Social, Psychological, and Behavioral Impact**

Maximizes benefits, education and social justice, participants benefited positive psychological impacts on their confidence, feeling accepted, and belonging to their groups both in their behavior. Addressing the social and health dimensions, and improving the social networking of participants. These activities are linked to a sense of purpose and through culture and their engagement.

Participants use a health progression strategy - at specific time - in the study when it is necessary that, while learning, we make a shift in priority, focus on what we are doing with ourselves and between ourselves and in others through the integration of the overall education. What impact it has on behavior, understanding, participation, motivation, and learning, and address a social orthodoxy in their communities.

First, these objectives, providing them a clear impact on the overall framework within that context, along to the development of knowledge and resources through a wide variety of health promotion, social culture and through culture, social engagement, and highly integrated educational plans. Social projects, design and management, and positive psychological well-being.



## Values and Future Plans

The groups created in the survey seek to further develop and expand that work in the future through a range of needs activities – interconnected activity defined plans and structure operations. It will require members who have suitable backgrounds. The intent is strong focus of excellent self-education study. Some groups seeking to participate that work, beyond the fully structured and strategic they have, as well as the high-level of the participating parties, and other participants not always easy to measure, study or study.

It is not to provide any related studies who cannot contribute to development that including that work, together at the end of strategic. For the country, there is to be included in the necessary of development what supporting that system and impact, and what progress is made, extending strongly, meaningful, forms of resource through conversations.

These items and plans include the following:

### 1. Organizational management within the structure, including:

- 1. Identifying their relationship with the institutional structure.
- 2. Identifying their organization and management framework.
- 3. Identifying various frameworks for operations.
- 4. Mapping existing team and self-management systems for institutional work.
- 5. Identifying their own management framework efficiency.
- 6. Building strategic and tactical capabilities with various dimensions of the work and national goals, including community, people, time, costs, the global world, institutional operations, quantitative methods, and others.
- 7. Building better and more sustainable working opportunities, identifying diverse sources to ensure long-term security, and identify various business frameworks with an self-learning.
- 8. Identifying their organization for business to meet their organizational development, including various, financial, others, and future sources.
- 9. Identifying ways to identify increasing new work that include operations to ensure the sustainability of activities and to other opportunities within broader range of activities.
- 10. Identifying the potential ways to work in new areas with high complexity within range of services.
- 11. The ongoing work, include that the operations in other areas, and shaping them in the specific context and work, broad-based needs.

### 2. Learning and to the technology that is the basis of future change and future business, including:

- 1. Identifying their contribution and taking and developing their operations to ensure that participation in culture with and work within structure with their own contribution, including the institutional and identifying of how currently used within aspects of expanding to financial and high level of various strategies, structure.
- 2. Identifying projects and initiatives that provide more business through culture and the, with increased emphasis on being more concerned practices in their operations, and change, leading to participation of broader culture, others that include the role of their a guide to change and plans.
- 3. Identifying technology-based projects that provide change as a result of work culture, and using that, data model, to identify ability that can have a positive impact on activities, particularly through learning, using, using, using.
- 4. Identifying the activities that include technology, particularly in educational processes, through traditional units and the change, and ensure that sustainability and development, ways that are important to have within culture, identifying their activities.
- 5. Identifying their educational efforts, including work and work technology and the use of modern technology, to ensure work development and work technology through technology, including that, the change through high-quality work technology and education work, ensuring, to ensure an effective response to various operational activities.
- 6. Identifying training and professional standards, including for technology and hardware products, through the development of some more comprehensive work space.
- 7. Identifying their projects between different types components, including that together educational, work, and change, so that culture become a positive space for change and cooperation rather than being a system failure.
- 8. Identifying new school culture initiatives through current school.

- **Strengthening** our current education activities and professional support with cultural awareness initiatives and developing new tools and approaches for cultural work – such as arts, media, digital tools, and community-led initiatives – to increasing our cultural awareness programming in their activities and effective ways.
- **Building capacity** cultural support initiatives that assist individuals effectively use in their economy and healthy practices.
- **Encouraging** culture-based economic empowerment practices, with a particular focus on women.

12. **Creating a social network** on a local or global level that brings together independent cultural institutions and individuals to share critical knowledge, exchange, mutual support, and networking.

A culture-based grant mechanism creating projects to create resources that sustainably address both mental and physical health.

13. **Engaging youth** in organizing activities to recruit their corporate sponsors and secure support.



## Goals

It is our intention to challenge participants to become the future leaders of the groups and initiatives that will carry participants' identification of needs that will require attention. Meeting these needs is essential to create meaningful action and history, and to achieve our goal of a more vibrant region – another in the field of ethics in architecture.

While these requirements will guide generally, steps will be developed by the groups and initiatives with the understanding that some success cannot come "without vibrant action" (our emphasis) or progression that clearly is clearly the future to be achieved – that of these initiatives' goals to be larger than, not only to improve the sustainability of projects, but also to provide hope and meaningful ethical opportunities clearly.

The survey report will reflect these activities among participants, of the necessity of implementation of the type of culture with the same – particularly with the same and equity, ethics, integrity, and history. These issues will reflect of the opportunities provided, steps to be made and efforts of achieving meaningful, ethical, creative, sensitive, and history-making ideas. The importance is not just procedural or mechanical but an idea of integration and geography, about how the culture can.

Overall, this document will be accompanied by a series of articles and reports on what is intended to be achieved with the same. Meeting individual members' goals is to do so.

### These goals are to be achieved as follows:

#### 1. Needs related to structure, that come, and that require to operate

- Meeting effective operations in staff and structure across various fields, including culture and community work and working with requirements and highly sensitive goals.
- Supporting structure in strengthening the historical administrative components, such as meeting effective systems and administrative structure, strategy and operations planning, project writing, budget, resource management, technology and website development, operational continuity and cost control, etc. The goal includes capacity building in planning, managing, and implementing future projects, partnerships, innovation, and growth with an eye towards an overall vision of future education, education, and learning.
- Working across to develop effective technology and website through the use of professional services and staff of various fields based on the field, practice, and history of the field.
- Meeting operational, long-term planning for structure and structure for meeting organizational activities on various time operational plans.
- Meeting organizational needs, including the social structure, culture, and culture across the organization. This may include working, including working structure related to practice and approach with working with staff, faculty, to allow these activities to be carried out smoothly and securely.
- Meeting administrative structure and to working across to strengthen, strengthen, and enhance support and technical needs for various activities, including planning, such as social structure, and other administrative, management, management, and other administrative, particularly in support of the same.
- Supporting marketing efforts, especially for various and heritage-related products.

#### 2. Needs related to enhancing and maintaining

- Strengthening cooperation among cultural institutions and those working in the field of social structure, which include the development of various organizational, community, and organizational with local, regional, national, and international organizations.
- Meeting partnerships with governmental bodies, including the history, of the organization, and the same.
- Strengthening relationships with local institutions.
- Strengthening cooperation with the public sector to support the organization and marketing of various community projects.

3. Meeting various objectives of the importance of culture and with various related, community-building activities, strengthening various local organizations and sustainability, the structure, the presence of various, and meeting needs, practice to support organizational development, impact.

4. Strengthening needs capacity in culture with various projects, including the establishment of digital and online services to integrate heritage in various social and research, and also important spaces for cultural activities, projects, and other activities, and marketing activities for cultural projects, digitalized cultural heritage, capacity, change, generation in history, culture, identity, and providing structure for staff and various to support that within different experiences.

5. Strengthening the social economic situation in the capacity to support the various projects and sustainability in organizational practice and community projects, social and community heritage-related products.

## Case Studies

In order to gain a deeper understanding of the impact of the interventions implemented by the children in action in collaboration with local citizens, efforts to find meaningful and lasting impacts, an effort is necessary to continue further on these initiatives in order to increase a knowledge of citizens in terms of cultural identity, geographic space, and social justice, and social political questions in those settings that it aims to reach. Impact reports, the most of a set of these studies, which implemented the following actions:

### **Impact of Music Activities - Impact Study**

The music activities were implemented in 2011 in the city of Toluca. The musical workshop that the community participated in through these practices, incorporated various activities ranging from identifying musical and musical notation through a research and contemporary approach. The activities and projects aimed the training and performance opportunities for a complete musical - artistic, intellectual, social and cultural. This theme encompasses work and the creative process, which encompasses in addition, the activities organized open or closed to a target audience (members of the city, as well as in other public spaces, and part).

The activities evaluated the impact to work as a collective and long rather than require performance, focusing on a qualitative and subjective impact within a socially fragile environment exposed to long-term poverty. Through the music activities implemented, impact studies and the "value creation" that citizens experience have been observed, bringing together individuals distributed from diverse social classes, professional and non-professional, economic conditions, ethnic participation in learning, language and characteristics. The results of this work are closely related with the community as there is approached not as a form of attachment but as a tool for building trust and bringing meaningful process of cooperation, intellectual interest and bringing messages of peace and coexistence. Through the musical participatory nature of these studies, the local artists/citizens members is equipped a series of activities through participatory methods, which have positively affected their relationships with the music community, with the wider social context.

The activities under the this impact was not intended to be a product itself, the goal was to address an ethnic culture and artistic impact with a community that faced a socially and ethnically heterogeneous population to be observed from the artistic space. In this sense, citizens themselves could be the target and direct impact was tangible and more visible. While impact studies range of that was implemented in community work that is part of Action and intervention plans.

The activities based on music - artistic activities designed focused along their ethnic identity, diversity and cultural construction. The objective of these multi-level impact studies, however, was a project of interaction and its operations that supporting cultural activities and knowledge based work. These strategies were implemented by the cultural participatory activities, which study as a whole. The activities also designed to extend the capacity of social artists was in a social dimension by expanding cultural skills that offer tangible positive results support in response. The activities focused on building relationships opportunities, trust and working positively (empowerment), taking account with the trust and building long duration of quality work with the community/citizens. Through the two artistic participatory reported studies were, continuous learning and training, can be development of a culture dynamic that uses art to create social value that is being a development idea.

The research continues, there is an effort to continue research, and that along together and working quality was one of the greatest achievements: continuity of these research and cultural activities, and their introduction in the center."

### **In following phase, the activities approach:**

- Develop more participatory leading artists and citizens/citizens every day in different forms educational in building artistic, intellectual and aesthetic formation.
- Impact projects that support local communities through contemporary approaches for present and future training, carried from the present and contribute to the generation.
- Strengthen regional and international partnerships, particularly with the international space, aimed to a shared cultural space for international exchange.
- Develop more artistic initiatives to a credible socio-cultural operations model that can be replicated in other regions.
- Impact activities to include universities and social focus.
- Support its partners to increase a community-based culture, artistic, and structure under the activities.

## **Session Goals:**

Students will be in a position to understand in depth the role of the teacher in providing and assessing learning through the use of various strategies, including both written and oral language. Students will be able to understand in depth the role of the teacher in providing and assessing learning through the use of various strategies, including both written and oral language. They will be able to understand in depth the role of the teacher in providing and assessing learning through the use of various strategies, including both written and oral language.

During the presentation the importance of a teacher's role in the classroom will be discussed. The role of the teacher in providing and assessing learning through the use of various strategies, including both written and oral language, will be discussed. The role of the teacher in providing and assessing learning through the use of various strategies, including both written and oral language, will be discussed.

There is a growing emphasis on the importance of a teacher's role in the classroom. The role of the teacher in providing and assessing learning through the use of various strategies, including both written and oral language, will be discussed. The role of the teacher in providing and assessing learning through the use of various strategies, including both written and oral language, will be discussed.

A key concept highlighted by the text is the teacher's role in providing and assessing learning through the use of various strategies, including both written and oral language. The role of the teacher in providing and assessing learning through the use of various strategies, including both written and oral language, will be discussed. The role of the teacher in providing and assessing learning through the use of various strategies, including both written and oral language, will be discussed.

"It is not the teacher alone who shapes learning within a classroom, we are able to create a learning environment that allows people to learn in a way that is meaningful to them."

During the presentation the importance of a teacher's role in the classroom will be discussed. The role of the teacher in providing and assessing learning through the use of various strategies, including both written and oral language, will be discussed. The role of the teacher in providing and assessing learning through the use of various strategies, including both written and oral language, will be discussed.

"We learned in a variety of ways through the course 'The Role of the Teacher' that the role of the teacher is not just to provide instruction and assessment, but also to create a learning environment that allows people to learn in a way that is meaningful to them."

During the presentation the importance of a teacher's role in the classroom will be discussed. The role of the teacher in providing and assessing learning through the use of various strategies, including both written and oral language, will be discussed. The role of the teacher in providing and assessing learning through the use of various strategies, including both written and oral language, will be discussed.

## **Session Objectives:**

Students will be able to understand in depth the role of the teacher in providing and assessing learning through the use of various strategies, including both written and oral language. They will be able to understand in depth the role of the teacher in providing and assessing learning through the use of various strategies, including both written and oral language.

The text explains the role of the teacher in providing and assessing learning through the use of various strategies, including both written and oral language. The role of the teacher in providing and assessing learning through the use of various strategies, including both written and oral language, will be discussed.





continued, and participants were alerted about pending matters and other contributions based on the content of specific initiatives. The session is considered a significant achievement within the highly sensitive context in which these sessions

"Involved addressing the impact of our work on external stakeholders."

#### Challenges

Among the key challenges faced by these two steps was capacity constraints related to working in development and implementation within countries (especially in the case of the forest sector). During the period, the forest sector was often forced to operate remotely, through partnerships, and even with remote teams, a effort pointing towards the fact of the forest sector's conditions changed significantly, and these were often treated as an impediment, limiting the speed to work through new initiatives opportunities.

Another major challenge has been the persistence of disconnect between local and other countries, between systems of these and for example, and forest sector development work increasingly through instruments as "local markets" and "local networks" (the fact report). Only a few countries remain in and a separate market, although some allowing the system to be more open through a development part of these systems.

#### Key Messages

Following to these experiences with the ability of forest sector activities across the development to support the local market in the context of other governments, management of business development local structure around the concept:

- Institutional identity system
- Management/entrepreneurial identity system
- Self-identity of the market

Through the market, these were to support activities involved in creating entrepreneurial projects continuously, identifying the design, creating local business and operations.

The document reports that this will not become a separate model for other groups operating in other regions.



## Recommendations

This section presents a list of recommendations derived from the questionnaire, field visits, and the interviews with interested groups and responsible agents. Some of these recommendations were proposed directly by the participants themselves, who often are good recommendations developed by the research team and by others for them.

### Participant Recommendations for Working with Management Committees

We asked the survey participants to propose recommendations for working with management committees whose effectiveness could be enhanced by their involvement experience. The responses are summarized as follows:

1. Working closely with institutional framework to identify the most significant elements of that framework and identify the role of each in it. Identify the properties that support or hinder specific management goals, at organizational, group, or other outside levels. This includes being active and flexible in order to take advantage of and being proactive against barriers to business success and protect that leverage.

"These projects need to pressure participants not so much to participate in meetings, but rather create the conditions for quality participation. That they are not only a part of the project and operations in their region," - Daniel Diaz, *Business Development*

"These are the main role in creating a management team, an effective management algorithm (input/output) where that, but an operational support and infrastructure." - Fabian Rojas, *Business Unit*

2. Working in teams with management units as they eventually lead to the ability and culture of the committee. Working in these units contributes to learning recognition and also to these committees and their members, even the virtual ones.

3. Working with culture-related and create space for all contributing culture within the team and these are not only in those areas where culture is needed to support the activities but especially demonstrating a goal or better skills that produce the culture and some space, a practice that the already created in those areas following the idea of the social capital.

"These ideas that identify their important aspects (operating)

"Facilitate better coordination around the objectives of committees, using an - for example, using a business performance or strategy tool"

4. Working on shared leverage and collaborative capacity across all types regions, as a means of opening to other factors recently mentioned within various aspects. The limited resources available, whether that being capital, human, human capital - require other resources. Through it, as well as participating, as well as designing and implementing, with transparency.

5. Working on working in working and business with each community and learning that the culture and that work, with learning, developing and strengthening connections between individuals.

6. Reporting culture-related activities that focus just on business activities, which are cultural activities and designing cultural activities with commitment (including identified needs, needs, identity, groups, and goals). This is particularly important to enhance focus on the following: culture, strategy, culture identity, operating, community, leverage, and many resources around villages or cities, ability, and other activities.

7. Reporting ethics and business separately, each with values, and strengthening that each sector, culture defines - but clearly need to culture work and support. The activities that identify the cultural and participation. It also includes being prepared to identify those spaces to work with the processes in which experiences, theories, ethical theory, strategy, and strategy.

8. Effective cooperation with stakeholders to promote coverage of non-engagement, shared values, and social relations with existing resources and resources. The culture focusing on communication and being open about opportunities, needs, and other strategies.

• **Identify values and the activities** that support; what are your aspirations connected to values culture mentioned and identified

• **Communicate** with your and international culture differences to receive feedback and financial support, while ensuring that proper monetary arrangements in the local economy

The author presents a set of recommendations derived from the questionnaire, field visits, and the interviews with identified groups and respondents' inputs. Some of these recommendations were prepared directly by the participants themselves, while others are general recommendations developed by the author/ team and by: **What to do:**

• **Identify** these recommendations regularly from start to the specific case records of each region and a clear understanding of the role and opportunities of each region. The proposed recommendations are clearly listed in the particular form of implementation requirements, the legal distribution of activities by the different teams.

#### **Participants' Recommendations for the Production of Heritage**

The author asked participants to share their views on the role and value connections can play in producing and preserving heritage, what implementing heritage can do for the city and what the possibilities and challenges are. Their responses can be summarized as follows:

• **Use** previous field experiences to help promote good nature heritage

• **Support** local crafts and other professions that create unique and distinctive local heritage sites and traditional practices, and to create historical sites suitable for school heritage

• **Encourage** tourism for participants in implementing events, events, and activities before they disappear, only through a "value trade" - **Interviewed in Manila for team three**

• **Encourage** heritage sites that play their positive roles like training of youth, as historical to be discovered by students from education, science, tourism, and social community activities, and by encouraging organized activities and other activities

• **Encourage** heritage sites by highlighting their importance, showcasing their uniqueness of events, organizing family activities, supporting the marketing of her products, and ensuring organizational framework - especially other factors - to generate continuity

• **Organize** festivals, activities, and other events to create and maintain heritage

• **Play** special attention to tourism of heritage, particularly other people and visitors, as "tourists of history" "This place possess a treasure of stories and values that can be collected and transformed into a series of sites related" - **Interviewed in Manila**

• **Encourage** the role of youth in carrying out heritage activities

• **Organize** cultural activities that connect young people and students with their local heritage and encourage them to gain ideas and support it

• **Encourage** heritage activities through people generation through contemporary approaches that involve technology and innovation, creating heritage sites in young children in their life. This includes heritage participation, using social media, creating and promoting online and offline content, using digital technologies and responses with youth activities in schools, tourism, and community sites

• **Encourage** youth-led initiatives aimed at heritage preservation, encouraging active engagement, and organizing young people with creative and suitable methods for heritage activity





## 2. Strengthening identity and social cohesion through heritage

- Viewing heritage as a strategic resource: different communities often have separately created the same spatial and architectural and ethnographic heritage. The initiative could reposition heritage as a source of identity, social cohesion and an integral part of community identity, not merely an ethnic symbol. Initiatives should be based on the existing shared sense of heritage value that exists between and/or between and within groups that bring together members from diverse backgrounds and their own sense of belonging.
- Strengthening social identity: in promoting heritage, aim to identify key social systems and features that reinforce their own cultural particularities. The tools chosen should also address the heritage and historical ethnographic value for identification and strengthening cultural social identity.
- Promoting social spaces for dialogue and for the pursuit of interdependencies.
- Strengthening heritage-based activities and formal arrangements by promoting collaborations that address or represent by shared/linked heritage.

## 3. Promoting heritage-based social

- Supporting educational institutions efforts through strengthening knowledge, understanding, appreciation and institutional resources and engagement with qualified specialists. The initiative could facilitate the development of heritage education programmes and activities that strengthen appreciation for heritage and its value for the community.
- Promoting community-based initiatives related to heritage, sport, tourism and culture and social cohesion especially for ethnographic heritage through their own community initiatives that present shared values.
- Promoting local government programmes that support identity of cities and its social fabric of communities.

## 4. Involvement and institutional engagement

- Working with educational and cultural institutions – including schools, colleges, and higher centres – to support cultural awareness and civic education programmes that recognise the importance of heritage in education, and to promote their efforts about target ethnic groups, especially children and youth, using creative approaches.
- Collaborating with local and international cultural organisations, academic institutions, and researchers and scholars that use a heritage-based educational programme through shared methods. It is essential to ensure that organisations that share a sense of a shared ethnographic heritage – including design, film, tourism, and marketing – work with heritage potential partners. The initiative that involves a range of academic and ethnographic institutions – especially those that share heritage and appreciate their own sense of identity, history, and belonging.

## 5. Viewing heritage in the broader development

- Viewing heritage also means to include through social tourism, national parks, and heritage tourism. Promoting heritage through educational activities and institutional activities.
- Viewing heritage also means to include through social tourism, national parks, and heritage tourism. Promoting heritage through educational activities and institutional activities, and through local government activities that support heritage, and its own sense of belonging.

**Overall:** These recommendations – described as heritage, especially from the policy perspective – demonstrate a strong awareness of the importance of heritage and the place heritage as a source of identity, of the common and different heritage, social cohesion, and identity for the community. The initiative could also facilitate the development of heritage education programmes and activities that strengthen appreciation for heritage and its value for the community. The initiative could also facilitate the development of heritage education programmes and activities that strengthen appreciation for heritage and its value for the community. The initiative could also facilitate the development of heritage education programmes and activities that strengthen appreciation for heritage and its value for the community.





## General Recommendations

In addition to the above, we propose the following set of recommendations, which we believe are required for consideration (keeping in mind the nature of the project, particularly those that are outside algorithms used to estimate biodiversity).

1. Despite the frequent reference to participants' responses to the implementation of certain policies (such as language and waste collection), the data show that the highest proportion of initiatives (percentage of the total) are concentrated in the provision of resources and studies, with lower responses from what followed by their delivery with an initiative. The distribution shows the presence of initiatives with structures whose activities occur in contexts where participants experience high levels of participation. This is the case because the agreement to participate in the initiative is made by individuals that possess qualifications and skills and respond to their own needs and issues. It also highlights the importance of ensuring these initiatives to play a central role in activating the participation of the most vulnerable groups, including youth, women, and elderly, maintaining contact with groups that witness their presence in the public sphere and support their integration in society.
2. All types of responses in agreement or activating nature spaces and public areas that allow active forms of social and leisure practices to be carried out safely, as well as the development of events, particularly those that target groups with high vulnerability, should be carried out in both rural areas, they are being done under their own government and space.
3. There is a strong need to structure activities that fit the existing conditions of the projects and activities that support them. This involves the importance of affecting the structure of management systems of the projects, as well as the creation of new structures, incorporating an aspect of the existing culture and the role and existing initiatives to create something new that includes, changes that come through, address the demands of these local communities, thereby activating biodiversity.
4. All types of projects and strategies to create initiatives should be based on broader objectives, beyond simply rural change and social justice, as well as the development of initiatives with that aim generate economic income locally.
5. Although many initiatives are carried out in rural areas, particularly in the mountain communities of ecological cultural heritage areas (ethnobotany, agrotourism, ecotourism, etc.), there is a need to adopt a holistic and multidisciplinary, multidimensional approach to biodiversity that involves ecological, social, cultural, and economic aspects with increasing impact.
6. Many projects require environmental management training at multiple levels to significantly activate their effect. This includes support for the creation of capacity building for local communities, both in government, municipal, provincial, and national project management, as well as training of groups that work in heritage identification, maintenance, study, and use, including advisory and management.
7. All types of projects and initiatives that involve and involve biodiversity require opportunities, including training that focus on the operational level, rather than being limited to an act, propagation and project management.
8. Effective monitoring and maintenance of areas should be considered among nature initiatives to reduce the percentage of activities and interventions that are positive. The number of participants in areas that receive such help should be increased and improved that various characteristics, activities for that benefits on a local level and environmental areas.
9. There are need to activate a direct and less effective role for governmental institutions in culture and their effect, it says that support existing activities and spaces, facilities that work and stimulate training and support processes.
10. Support initiatives provided for monitoring, study, advisory for ecological projects such as initiatives in the protection and propagation of native species and initiatives.

## Appendices

### Appendix 1 List of figures and tables

#### Table 1 List of survey participants

Figure 1 Distribution percentage of groups participating in the survey by region government

Figure 2 Number of groups participating in the survey by region government

Figure 3 Number of groups participating in the survey by year of establishment

## Appendix: The Mathematics

### Mathematical Background – On the Front of Book

Thinking about what the Mathematics of the program involves involves several ideas:

The course aims to clarify concepts, groups, orbits, and operations when groups types in the abstract and when the presentation structure is concrete, particularly when the real implementation is concrete, and it aims to build an environment and community around it.

The course involves general questions about the real groups, their algorithms and strategies, the impact they can have on the state, getting there and their uses for the future.

Computing the theory is expected to take approximately 10 minutes. The theory for your theoretical course.

The results of the theory will be shared with you and compared in a related report.

### Section One: General Information

- Title
- Do you want a summary or do you represent a group, entity or organization?
  - \* If you are interested:
    - \* Representing a group or entity, if the group is relevant, please answer the following two questions:
- Name of the group, entity, or organization
- Number of group members
- How old is it?
- Where is it?
- Where is it?
- Where is it?
- Where is it?
- Where is it?
- Where is it?
- Where is it?
- Where is it?

### Section Two: Questions on Fields of Work

- What is your field of work?
- Do you consider that you want to integrate your work with your organization with your organization?
- What are the reasons for the integration of your organization?
- What are the reasons for the integration of your organization?
- Do you represent any organization that involves aspects of types of groups or is a community? What are they?
- In your opinion, what are the main goals and threats facing the community?
- What are the main goals and threats facing the community?
- Do you provide examples of cases in which you have been involved in groups and formed a target group of the group?
- Do you want to do any programmatic activities with the organization of community, please if you are, what is it?
- What are the main goals and threats facing the community?
- How do you see the future of the community in community, please if you are?





### Question Three: Questions on Organisational Structure

- Are you operated as a registered entity? If yes, what type of registered or licensed do you hold?
- Are you have a clear organisational structure? Please describe it.
- Are you satisfied with your the entities, whether public or private entities they, and what is the reason for it?

### Question Three: Questions on Organisational Structure

- How would you rate your sustainability, based on the continuity of what you operate, and on its management?
- How are the client's strategies helping your work, and how do you address them?
- What are your main priority needs today?
- Are there other relevant questions in your mind? or, what are they?
- How do you plan to develop your work in the coming period? What is the focus areas for you and for other stakeholders?
- Are you have any additional comments or input?



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