



KAFKAS FOUNDATION  
NEXGEN CAUCASUS  
ERASMUS+ YOUTH

STRATEGIC ANALYSIS REPORT

2026



CAUCASIAN YOUTH · COLLECTIVE WISDOM WORKSHOP

# Strategic Analysis and *Future Vision* Report

Outcomes of the strategic workshop where young people of Caucasian origin met around a shared vision: identity, language, the diaspora–homeland relationship, youth leadership and digitalisation.

Belgium · Antwerp

13 – 19 April 2026

Kafkas Foundation · Şamil Foundation · BENKAV





## PREFACE

# Foreword

Our greatest source of confidence for the future: a generation that thinks, debates and produces solutions.

Bringing our young people of Caucasian origin together around a shared mind and vision has always carried a special meaning for us. At the same time, this process serves the emergence of a youth base that knows one another, understands one another and develops the will to create together.

Together with the Şamil Foundation and the İstanbul KAF groups, the Collective Wisdom Workshop we held following twelve separate “Caucasian Students’ Meetings” has become one of the most valuable outcomes of this process. The interest, sincerity and appetite for production our young people showed at every meeting gave us hope and, at the same time, showed us that we are on the right path.

The NexGen Caucasus project we carry out in Antwerp, Belgium, within the scope of Erasmus+ Youth projects supported by the Turkish National Agency, forms an important new link in this valuable body of work. The idea of a workshop emerged at the very beginning of this programme, and over time it evolved into a broader collective-wisdom process.

Bringing our Caucasian students from different cities and different circles around the same table throughout the sessions, allowing them to express their ideas freely and to seek solutions to shared problems together, produced extremely fruitful results. The report before you is the natural and powerful output of that process.

**İstanbul, 11 May 2026**

**Veysel Arıhan**

Chair of the Board of Trustees, Kafkas Foundation

For us, the most precious gain is that our young people took part in the process not merely as listeners, but as subjects who think, debate and produce solutions. That participation is our greatest source of confidence in the future. Because we believe that a youth with a developed sense of identity, bound to its roots and at the same time able to read the opportunities of the age correctly, will be an actor that adds value not only to its own community but to every geography it lives in.

One of the most important dimensions of the workshop and of this report is that our young brothers and sisters carried the process largely on their own initiative. Their taking the initiative from planning through implementation and reporting is worthy of appreciation.

On this occasion, we thank all the young people who took part in the workshop representing different Caucasian institutions from Europe and Türkiye. We also express our gratitude to the Northern Caucasus Culture Association of Belgium (BENKAV) and to its esteemed former chair, Tamade Yalçın Yaşar, for the outstanding contribution and support they provided to the process. Our particular thanks go to Emre Çalışkan, the Project Coordinator, for his effort and for undertaking the coordination of this workshop.

Each of these efforts carries us towards a stronger shared mind and a future full of hope. The future is entrusted to them, and we believe wholeheartedly that they will carry that trust with honour...



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY · PRE-FORM ANALYSIS

# Analysis of Workshop Participant Views

The form responses collected before the workshop offer a strong evidence base setting out the community's current situation, its core problem areas and its expectations for the future.

The form responses gathered from participants ahead of the workshop planned in Brussels provide an important basis for understanding the current situation of the Caucasian community, its core problem areas and its expectations for the future. Looking at the views of participants from different age groups and from various institutions and countries, the shared themes emerge quite strongly.

The participant profile shows that the majority are young people, with participation coming from civil-society organisations and university circles based in Türkiye and Europe. Participants belonging to different Caucasian peoples — Adyghe, Abkhaz, Kabardian, Karachay, Ossetian and Chechen — showed intense interest in the themes of identity and belonging, diaspora–homeland relations, youth and leadership, cultural preservation and digitalisation.

Across the responses, the most conspicuous problem area emerges as **the loss of language and culture**. The failure to transmit the mother tongue to new generations is identified as one of the most critical issues; culture often being perceived as limited to dance and music, and the declining influence of the Xabze in everyday life, deepen this problem.

Another important heading is **the weakening of the bond between the diaspora and the homeland**. Participants state that this relationship is not strong enough, either physically or emotionally. Alongside this, institutional and strategic shortcomings also emerge as a significant problem area.

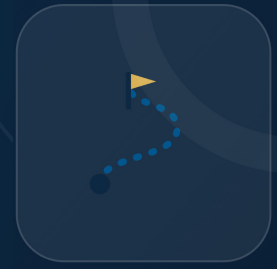
The question of visibility and representation is also frequently emphasised. Participants state that Caucasians are not adequately represented either in the countries where they live or in the international arena. In their proposed solutions, participants offered notably constructive and concrete ideas.

Expanding language education, the active use of social media and digital platforms, increasing youth programmes and strengthening institutional structures are the leading headings. The 2036 vision, meanwhile, is a community that speaks its mother tongue, lives its culture, has built strong bonds between diaspora and homeland, and is influential in the international arena.

Assessed as a whole, it is clear that the most fundamental issue for the Caucasian community is **the preservation of identity, language and culture**. The greatest shortcoming is **a shared strategy and a strong organisational structure**; the most important opportunities are **its young population and digital possibilities**.

Within this framework, it is critically important that the workshop focus on the headings of **language and identity strategy, diaspora–homeland relations, youth and leadership, media and digital visibility, and institutional structuring**.

# A Strategic Roadmap for Caucasian Youth



## 1.1 Introduction and Methodological Framework

This report has been written to analyse the outputs of the “Caucasian Youth Collective Wisdom Workshop”, which fused the intellectual capital, dynamic young population and institutional experience of the Caucasian diaspora into a single crucible. The workshop was built around five interdisciplinary tables with a heterogeneous participant group of young people, academics and business representatives from Europe and Türkiye.

The time-stamped data collected before the workshop clearly revealed the community’s existential anxiety at feeling caught in the grip of assimilation, the sense of belonging eroded by language loss, and the strategic weakness stemming from fragmentation. This analysis converts that qualitative data into rational, applicable and sustainable projects, offering a professional roadmap for the **2036 vision**.

### 5 Tables

Interdisciplinary collective-wisdom session

### Europe + Türkiye

Youth, academia and business representatives

### 2036

Strategic future-vision target

## ◆ The Workshop’s Five Tables

The specific focal points of each table and the results it produced are addressed in detail in the following chapter.



01

Identity, Belonging & Diaspora



02

The Future of the Caucasus & Strategy



03

Youth, Leadership & NGOs



04

Family, Language & Cultural Preservation



05

Digitalisation, Media & Economy

## ◆ How Was Each Table Analysed?

Throughout the report, every table is treated with a consistent four-layer analytical method.

01

### Summary of Views

Compiling the shared views that emerged in the table discussions.

02

### Problem Identification

Clear diagnosis of root problems and structural weaknesses.

03

### Solution & Project

Applicable, concrete project and action proposals.

04

### The “So What?” Layer

Reading the long-term strategic impact of the proposals.



# In-Depth Analysis Table by Table

01  
TABLE

## Identity, Belonging and the Diaspora–Homeland Relationship



## — PARTICIPANTS

Enis Deha Üstün

Mohammad Nour

Taha Şahin

Kamil Açın

Hekmat Youssef

Ömer Ali Toğan

Oğuzhan Çınpolat

### ◆ Summary of Views

In the first table's work, "Caucasian identity" was addressed not merely as an ethnic definition but as an inclusive supra-identity shaped through language, culture, way of life and social values. Participants emphasised that the notion of "Caucasian" offers a more unifying framework and that a shared identity consciousness must be strengthened within the diaspora.

Language loss and assimilation linked to urbanisation emerged as one of the most fundamental problems in preserving identity. In this framework, it was stated that individuals should build their social circles more strongly, that shared cultural environments should be created from an early age, and that the family structure should be supported in this direction.

In terms of cultural continuity, it was noted that history, mythology and the oral tradition should be reproduced through modern media instruments (film, animation, books and digital content). Professional use of media and the construction of a strong "cultural image" were considered important for increasing the visibility of Caucasian identity.

Participants also stated that academic production should be encouraged and that support should be provided to researchers working on the Caucasus. Alongside this, building networks of economic solidarity among business people and professionals was seen as critical to the sustainable strength of the diaspora.

In the context of the diaspora–homeland relationship, existing communication was found to be insufficient. To strengthen this relationship, Erasmus+-style youth exchange programmes, long-term education and internship opportunities, joint commercial networks and reciprocal business partnerships were proposed. It emerged as a shared view that NGOs should take on both coordination and international representation roles in this process.

Identity construction must be defined through an inclusive **"Caucasian" supra-identity** rather than narrow ethnic moulds. Feeling Caucasian rests on four fundamental pillars: **the reflection of culture in the way of life, command of the mother tongue, aesthetic and technical knowledge of the dances and full adherence to the social constitution, the "Xabze".**

### ◆ Problem Identification

- ◆ **Language and Identity Erosion:** The deep lack of belonging and cultural rupture created in individuals by insufficient command of the mother tongue.
- ◆ **Urban Isolation and Assimilation:** The individualism imposed by modern city life and the spatial dispersion of Caucasians accelerating assimilation.
- ◆ **Homeland Integration:** The absence of an institutional basis for the communication mechanisms between diaspora and homeland.

### ◆ Solution and Project Proposals

#### ◆ Organic Social Ecosystem

Encouraging Caucasians to build social networks and marriages among themselves; constructing shared friendship environments from childhood as “social capital”.

#### ◆ Cultural Media and Branding

Turning history, mythology and the oral tradition into a global brand through Hollywood-quality films, animations and professional content production.

#### ◆ Academic Incentive Funds

Providing specific research opportunities for academics specialising in Caucasian languages and history.

### ◆ SO WHAT? — STRATEGIC IMPACT

Beyond experiencing a cultural nostalgia, these proposals form a strategy for a community to become a socio-economic “**centre of power**” while preserving its distinctive identity in a global world. Solving identity problems inevitably requires a broader vision and rational socio-economic strategic planning.

02  
TABLE

## The Future of the Caucasus and Strategy



### PARTICIPANTS

İsmail Boran

Ece Kuzu

Mohammad Sokoush

İbnirüşd Hacıbayram

Funda Özmen

### Summary of Views

In the second table's work, the future of the Caucasus was addressed within the framework of a rational, planned and long-term development vision beyond emotional attachments. It was emphasised that raising the level of education over the next 20 years and developing qualified human resources is the most fundamental element that will increase the international visibility and intellectual lobbying power of the Caucasian peoples.

The diaspora–homeland relationship was assessed as two complementary strategic structures; the integration power of the diaspora and the cultural centre role of the homeland were considered together. An institutional, sustainable and network-based cooperation model was proposed for this relationship.

It was stated that business partnerships built around digitalisation and shared values will create a new ground for unity that transcends physical borders. It was emphasised that micro-nationalisms are not a weakness but, when managed correctly, a source of cultural richness and diversity.

Assimilation was highlighted as the most critical area of threat; it was noted that the detachment of language, culture and traditions from daily life would lead to identity erosion. For this reason, strengthening cultural transmission was placed at the centre of all strategic steps.

Participants defined a more active role for the diaspora, stating that it must be not only a cultural carrier but also a diplomatic and economic bridge actor. In this scope, the institutionalisation of NGOs, transparent network structures and the inclusion of young people in processes were counted among the fundamental priorities.

### 14 Concluded Strategic Items

- 1 A strategic vision based on 20 years of education and development must be created.
- 2 Digital business partnerships and joint cultural projects must be strengthened.
- 3 Diaspora and homeland must be treated as two complementary structures.
- 4 A unified Caucasus vision must be developed instead of scattered efforts.
- 5 The diaspora must take on an active “civil envoy” role in diplomatic representation.
- 6 A shared supra-identity understanding must be strengthened.
- 7 Micro-identities must be managed as cultural richness.
- 8 Institutions must be organised as network-type structures, not centralised ones.
- 9 Assimilation must be addressed as the greatest threat.
- 10 A culturally grounded shared political consciousness must be developed.
- 11 NGOs must be turned into institutional and sustainable networks.
- 12 Digital memory, youth exchanges and cultural archives must be established.
- 13 Economic cooperation and trade networks must be developed.
- 14 Rejuvenation and digital transformation must be priorities in NGOs.

Across the table's work, a shared strategic framework was set out to the effect that the fundamental axis shaping the future of Caucasian communities is **identity, education, digitalisation and institutionalisation**.

The future of the Caucasus needs a rational socio-economic development vision cleansed of emotional reflexes. Raising **“World-Citizen Caucasians”** who are attached to their roots yet able to read the world is the fundamental element that will build the diaspora's global lobbying power.

### ◆ Problem Identification

- ◆ **Strategic Fragmentation:** The fragmentation of resources by micro-nationalist tendencies and the absence of a shared vision.
- ◆ **Weak Diplomatic Representation:** The lack of professional civil envoys to defend the rights of the Caucasian peoples in the international arena.

### ◆ Solution and Project Proposals

#### ◆ Let's Raise Together (KA 153)

Implementation of a training-course project on 13–19 April 2027, coordinated by the Munich Circassian Association (Germany) in partnership with the Kafkas Foundation (Türkiye) and BENKAV (Belgium).

#### ◆ Caucasian Business People's Network

A digital platform operating on a basis of trust with a referenced membership system and hosting a “Joint Investment Pool”.

#### ◆ Caucasian Business Summit

A professional networking organisation to be held once a year.

### ◆ SO WHAT? — STRATEGIC IMPACT

Managing micro-nationalism (Adyghe, Abkhaz, Chechen, Ossetian and so on) not as a weakness but as a cultural **mosaic** will carry the diaspora into a strategic bridge position in the countries where it lives. Bringing the strategic vision to life depends on including young people in the process not merely as participants but as **leaders**.



03  
TABLE

## Youth, Participation, Leadership and NGOs



### PARTICIPANTS

A participant who preferred not to be named

Ekrem Yılmaz

Bismen Başal

Öykü Alav

### Summary of Views

In the third table's work, young participation in NGOs, leadership development and institutional belonging were addressed as core problem areas. Among the main reasons for low participation in associations were cliquishness, exclusionary attitudes, ideas not being taken into account and the lack of intergenerational communication. Some association structures are perceived by young people as "closed and hierarchical structures" rather than "social spaces".

That associations do not promote themselves well enough, and that the ideas they generate often remain without implementation, was emphasised as an important problem. Failing to take young people's expectations and proposals into account weakens institutional loyalty.

For a solution, it was stated that young people should take on more active roles and that associations should be transformed into structures that open space for young people and channel their energy into production. In this scope, mentor-mentee programmes, giving young people active duties, and training that develops leadership skills at an early age (through traditional leadership roles such as the Hatayako) were proposed.

In terms of economic and social solidarity, it was stated that international networks improving job, internship and scholarship opportunities among Caucasians (such as an International Caucasus Business Network) should be strengthened. Scholarship and support pools within associations will make it easier for young people to attach to institutional structures.

To increase young people's participation in NGOs, engaging social events, camp programmes and organisations bringing together young people from different regions were seen as critical. The most powerful instrument connecting the diaspora to the centre is shared experience spaces and youth camps that increase face-to-face interaction.

Overall, the extent to which NGOs genuinely give young people a say shows regional differences; for a sustainable future, young people must be carried not only into participant but also into decision-making positions.

The "elderly-centred" and sluggish structures of NGOs are the greatest factor weakening the new generation's institutional belonging. To halt institutional erosion, associations must shed the image of a "retirees' café" and become a modern "hub".

### ◆ Problem Identification

- ◆ **Generational Conflict and Exclusion:** Young people's ideas being "brushed aside" and their being kept away from management levels.
- ◆ **Lack of Action:** Projects remaining merely at the level of promises rather than concrete outputs.

### ◆ Solution and Project Proposals

#### ◆ Hatayako Leadership Model

Encouraging young people towards the institution of the "Hatayako", the traditional orator and ceremony leader, and raising them as leaders with self-confidence and effective communication skills.

#### ◆ Mentor–Mentee Programmes

Sustainable transfer of experience between the business world, academia and young people.

#### ◆ Int. Caucasus Business Network

Professionalising scholarship, internship and employment opportunities for young people through this network.

### ◆ SO WHAT? — STRATEGIC IMPACT

Moving young people from the position of "**spectator**" to that of "**producer**" is the only engine of renewal that will keep NGOs alive in the digital age. Youth participation is directly linked to the revival in everyday life of the family structure and the language, the most fundamental carriers of cultural heritage.

04

TABLE

## Family, Marriage, Language and Cultural Preservation



## PARTICIPANTS

Esra Atıcı

Müberra Çınpolat

Elif Şükran Üsün

Mine Canpolat

Dila Sınırcı

Nefin Özbağ

Efe Asil Korkmaz

Nejan Yaşar

Efe Osman Altunbay

## ◆ Summary of Views

In the fourth table's work, the sustainability of culture was addressed through the institution of the family as its most fundamental building block. In the continuity of a community the sense of belonging is decisive, and this belonging is shaped most strongly within the family. In children's identity development, both mother and father coming from the same cultural origin strengthens the process; although the risk of weakened transmission exists in mixed marriages, this effect can be balanced by a conscious family structure and the support of the community.

The question of language came to the fore as the area where cultural loss is experienced most rapidly. Even if the language is not actively used at home, basic words and set phrases must be transmitted to children. Nurseries and language-support programmes for children should be developed through associations and civil-society structures; as much as the family, community settings and applied learning spaces (association activities, weddings and so on) must play a critical role in this transmission.

Culture is learned most strongly within the family; but for social continuity, elders must be role models and take active responsibility in transmitting values. Transmitting traditions and customs adapted to the conditions of the time, rather than in a rigid form, is healthier.

In the context of marriage preferences, it was stated that the social settings in which young people can come together with cultural awareness (association events, meet-ups, breakfasts and so on) should be increased. Such settings contribute to the formation of natural social bonds among individuals from the same culture.

In cultural representation, respect, dance and forms of social conduct occupy an important place; today, despite the efforts of diaspora youth, weakening is observed in some forms of conduct under the effect of assimilation. To increase the visibility of culture, media, open festivals and international culture days are important instruments.

Overall, participants stated that the existing work is a valuable start towards preserving culture; however, these efforts need to be made more systematic and sustainable.

In cultural transmission the family is the “**primary cell**” in which values are produced. The loss of language is the annihilation not only of a means of communication but of a way of thinking and of cultural codes. Language must be presented not as a duty but as a “**valuable asset**” completing the individual's character. ”

### ◆ Problem Identification

- ◆ **Rupture of the Intergenerational Bond:** The loss of motivation created in young people by the rigid and traumatic application of traditions.
- ◆ **The Erasure of Language from Homes:** Language being confined only to certain ceremonies.

### ◆ Solution and Project Proposals

#### ◆ Language Nurseries and Play&Learn

Opening children's spaces in associations where only the mother tongue is spoken.

#### ◆ Digital Language Tools

Duolingo-style applications, illustrated children's books and QR-coded "Everyday Conversation Guides".

#### ◆ Xabze Dictionary

Modernising social rules and setting them down in writing within an ethical framework.

#### ◆ Mobile Conversation Rooms

Widget-supported interactive applications bringing together Caucasians around the world.

### ◆ SO WHAT? — STRATEGIC IMPACT

Instead of exclusionary approaches such as "**superior culture**", positioning language as a part of character will organically increase young people's cultural demand. Values preserved on the basis of family and language must gain global visibility through the digital world and the media.

05  
TABLE

## Digitalisation, Media, Economy and New Institutions



### PARTICIPANTS

Emir Kafkas İlhan

Nisanur Özdemir

Alperen Güzel

Ayten Bilge Kaya

Tamara Yolcu

### Summary of Views

In the fifth table's work, digitalisation, media production and the development of institutional economic networks were addressed as the key to strengthening the Caucasian diaspora on a global scale. Increasing visibility in the modern world is possible only with a strong digital strategy, professional content production and the capacity for joint action.

Among the most fundamental problem areas, scattered content production, weak identity emphasis, lack of professional support and the failure to tell the story correctly came to the fore. That young producers are not sufficiently supported, and that individual efforts do not turn into a collective structure, is an important shortcoming.

Within the scope of solutions, it was stated that cooperation with professional media agencies, the integration of artificial-intelligence technologies into production processes, and increasing the identity visibility of well-known Caucasian names are needed. Individual efforts must give way to collective and planned production models.

In digital media production, YouTube, podcasts and short-video platforms are priority areas. Short, explanatory content, documentaries and infographic-style narratives (in the vein of Kurzgesagt) are effective in reaching wide audiences; dance, music, food culture and history must be reproduced in modern digital formats.

On the economic and institutional side, establishing a Caucasian Business People's Network will increase both economic solidarity and international lobbying power. This structure can create an ecosystem providing internships and jobs for young people; joint scholarship and investment funds are critical to the sustainability of cultural and educational projects.

To protect long-term cultural memory, the establishment of a Digital Caucasus Archive is imperative. This archive must be transparent and accessible yet secure in structure; its management must be run through a single-centred but participatory model with the joint involvement of NGOs, young people and professionals.

Artificial-intelligence technologies carry both opportunity and risk; their correct, ethical and controlled use must be encouraged. Cultural production must be supported by these technologies, but identity elements must be preserved. Overall, digitalisation is not merely a tool but a strategic field that must be managed professionally, in a planned and collective way, for the sustainability of cultural existence.

In the modern world, power is shaped through “**content production**” and “**algorithm management**”. ”  
The Caucasian community must overcome its digital fragmentation in this field with a professional digital strategy.

### ◆ Problem Identification

- ◆ **Poor Content Quality:** Unplanned and amateurish work on digital platforms being filtered out by algorithms.
- ◆ **Data Fragmentation:** The failure to turn cultural archives into a systematic memory in the digital environment.

### ◆ Solution and Project Proposals

#### ◆ Model Content Production

Digital marketing of culture through “Tasting History”-style food-history channels and “Kurzgesagt”-style infographic videos.

#### ◆ Gamification

“Know and Conquer”-style quiz games and history-themed FPS games.

#### ◆ VR Caucasus Museum

Opening the homeland and historical settlements to digital tourism through virtual reality.

#### ◆ Digital Caucasus Archive

Gathering data collected from NGOs in an AI-supported, publicly open and secure memory centre.

### ◆ SO WHAT? — STRATEGIC IMPACT

Digital memory projects mean not merely storing the past but creating an enormous **database (big data)** for the lobbying activities of the future. When the outputs of the individual tables are analysed from a holistic perspective, a shared map of crisis and solution emerges.



# 03

## — CHAPTER THREE

# Shared Problem Areas and Thematic Grouping



**Analytical introduction.** The data obtained from the five tables and the preliminary form responses show that the obstacles before the diaspora stand in a **spiral relationship and a domino effect** with one another. The problems must be read not as isolated but as a system in which each triggers the next.

| THEME                                                                                                                  | CORE PROBLEMS                                                                                | STRATEGIC IMPACT                                                               |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  <b>1. Language and Communication</b> | Rupture of transmission, lack of a digital dictionary, insufficient teaching materials.      | Erosion of cultural identity and belonging.                                    |
|  <b>2. Institutional Structure</b>   | Generational conflict, “elderly-centred” management, projects stalling at the promise stage. | Youth detachment from institutional structures and institutional sluggishness. |
|  <b>3. Integration and Capital</b>  | Absence of systematic capital flow and economic networks between diaspora and homeland.      | Economic dependence and the underfunding of civil initiatives.                 |
|  <b>4. Global Visibility</b>        | Lack of professional content, poor image management, digital fragmentation in the media.     | Weakness of global lobbying power and the community being misrecognised.       |

### ◆ SO WHAT? — THE DOMINO EFFECT

Unless **economic integration (Theme 3)** is achieved, digital transformation and language projects (**Themes 1 and 4**) will not have a sustainable financial resource; and that, in turn, will make youth participation (**Theme 2**) impossible. Identifying the shared problems lays the ground for unified solutions in which resources are used most efficiently.

# 04

## — CHAPTER FOUR

# Blended Project and Action Plan



The workshop outputs have been structured hierarchically into four main action groups, guided by the criteria of sustainability, applicability and impact.

### 01 ECONOMIC INTEGRATION

#### “The Caucasus Business Bridge”

- ◆ **Model:** A three-month “10+10 Youth” exchange programme (between diaspora and homeland).
- ◆ **Implementation:** A “stay with a family” method for organic bonds.
- ◆ **Financial Instruments:** State mechanisms such as YTB and KOSGEB + the diaspora’s own resources; referenced membership and a “Joint Investment Pool” via the “Caucasian Business People’s Network”.

### 02 DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION

#### “The Digital Caucasus Platform”

- ◆ **Content:** A Duolingo-style language-learning application, the “Know and Conquer” game and a comprehensive digital archive.
- ◆ **Technology:** Virtual reality (VR) museums and cultural education sets prepared with the ethical use of artificial intelligence.

### 03 YOUTH AND LEADERSHIP

#### “The Future Cadres Movement”

- ◆ **Action:** Real decision-making authority for young people in NGO management (active quotas); a new generation of professional managers through “Hatayako” leadership programmes.
- ◆ **International Network:** Strategic camps on a Europe–homeland axis within Let’s Raise Together (KA 153) (Munich, Kafkas Foundation, BENKAV).

### 04 CULTURAL PRODUCTION

#### “The Global Branding Strategy”

- ◆ **Media:** Netflix/YouTube-quality historical drama projects, “Tasting History”-style food-history content and Kurzgesagt-model infographic series.
- ◆ **Digital Memory:** Digitising all NGO documents and turning them into a professional database open to global access.

#### ◆ SO WHAT? — THE 2036 HORIZON

These projects will carry the Caucasian community out of the set of “those who mourn the past” and, in line with the 2036 vision, into “a global network of power” that determines its own policies.

# Towards the 2036 Vision

## *Strategic Steps*

The Caucasian Youth Collective Wisdom Workshop diagnosed with clear rationality the crisis of **assimilation and sluggishness** that the community faces. Yet this report is not a document of crisis; it is a guide to **“revival and construction”**.

### Mother Tongue

A generation that speaks its mother tongue as a part of its character.

### Technology

A community that unites technological power with cultural capital.

### Integration

A diaspora organically and economically integrated with its homeland.

### World Citizen

“World-Citizen Caucasians”, attached to their roots and able to read the world.

The passage from fragmentation to unity, and from promise to action, will be the work of a professional, rational and strategic will.

**The future of the Caucasus will rise on the shoulders of this conscious generation, which rebuilds its own history in the language of the modern world.**









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