



**Dealing with difficult pasts  
in the Western Balkans and Western Europe  
– developing a platform  
for trans-European exchange and cooperation**

*Second international workshop*

*organized by the French-German Youth Office, the Youth Initiative for Human Rights BiH, Documenta-Centar for Dealing with the past and the Centre André Malraux in Sarajevo*

*Prijedor, 19-21 october 2011,*

*Preceded by a study trip to Jasenovac, Donja Gradina and Vukovar,  
17-18 october 2011*

## **FINAL REPORT**

Robert Bosch **Stiftung**



The project has been funded by:  
Robert Bosch Stiftung, CCFD-Terre Solidaire, French-German Youth Office

## Final Report

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### 1. General information on the grant applicant and the partners

Grant applicant: **Youth Initiative for Human Rights BiH**, Sarajevo

Objectives and activities: Advancing the participation of youth in democratisation of society, strengthening rule of law in processes of facing the past and creating new progressive links in the post-war region of Ex-Yugoslav countries. YIHR BH builds new links amongst young people within Bosnia and Herzegovina, especially in terms of inclusion of divided communities and encouragement of Europeanization of the Western Balkans through regional cooperation of young people from different countries of the former Yugoslavia. Through trainings, study visits, workshops, conferences, street actions and development of educational material, YIHR BIH supports and encourages young people of BiH to promote social and political action related to issues relevant to young people. Such promotion includes advancement of the 1992-1995 BIH war remembrance culture, advocating for human rights protection, minority rights, and promotion of issues related to EU integration processes and democratisation of the Western Balkans region. In the field of dealing with the past, activities in the last two years have for example been the “Srebrenica – Mapping Genocide”-project, summer camps for young activists from the region in Kozarac, debates and screenings of the movie “Belvedere”.

Cooperation partners:

- The **French-German Youth Office (FGYO)**, besides its experience in activities promoting intercultural learning and cooperation, is especially since the 1990s organizing and supporting activities in the field of memory work, not only between France and Germany, but also with third countries. Since 2000, in the framework of its South Eastern Europe Initiative, supported by the Ministries for Foreign Affairs of France and Germany, it contributes to create links between civil society actors from France and Germany and the Western Balkans, including a

specific work on memory sites and reconciliation linked with French-German experiences since 1945.

- **Documenta – Center for Dealing with the Past** aims to develop social and individual processes of dealing with the past in order to build sustainable peace in Croatia and wider region through deepening of public dialogue and initiating debate on public policies which stimulate dealing with the past, gathering and publishing documentation and research of war incidents and their assumptions, war crimes and violations of human rights as well as monitoring judicial processes at a local and regional level. Since 2006 *Documenta* works on building and strengthening regional civil society coalition representing key stakeholders from post-Yugoslav countries in order to sensitize the public and national governments on the need for justice for victims and need for regional post-conflict fact-finding and truth-telling. In 2010, *Documenta* has organized a series educational study trips to sites of memory related to the 1941-1945 period in Croatia and will continue to organize in 2011 and 2012 regional study visits in Bosnia, Serbia and Croatia to places of remembrance related to WWII.

- For the **Centre Malraux Sarajevo**, created as French NGO in Sarajevo in 1994/5 as a concrete sign of European solidarity with the inhabitants of the besieged city, memory work is an integral part of its cultural activities aiming to create links between Bosnia and Herzegovina and the rest of Europe. The Centre Malraux has for example organized, together with the FGYO, in 2008/9 a French-German-Bosnian project for students of the three countries on “difficult memory sites in Europe”, in 2009/2010, an important photo exhibition on the war 1992 -1995 which was shown in Sarajevo, Paris and Oradour, and

#### The team:

- Tamara Banjeglav, project coordinator at Documenta - Centar for Dealing with the past
- Alma Mašić, director of the Youth Initiative for Human Rights BiH
- Lejla Mamut, Human Rights Coordinator for TRIAL in Sarajevo
- Dr. Nicolas Moll, historian and consultant for the Centre Malraux Sarajevo
- Frank Morawietz, special coordinator of the FGYO for South Eastern Europe
- Dinko Sijerčić, program coordinator at the Youth Initiative for Human Rights BiH

## **2. Aims**

The team defined the general purpose of the project as follows: To bring together initiatives in the field of dealing with difficult pasts (wars, dictatorship) from different countries of Western/Central Europe (especially France and Germany) and the Western Balkans (especially Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and Serbia) and develop an informal trans-European platform to facilitate mutual contact, exchange experiences, build capacities and realize common projects. The platform is envisaged to contribute to the development of a common European memory and European civil society which include the countries of former Yugoslavia, and to support reconciliation processes in the region.

The specific aims of the workshop and study trip 2011 were defined by the team as follows:

- To develop and deepen the knowledge of dealing with the past initiatives coming from the countries participating in the project;
- To exchange experiences and develop concrete ideas in three fields:
  - a. the conservation and design of memory sites,
  - b. the educational and pedagogical approaches toward memory sites, especially involving young generations
  - c. reaching the broader public –especially young generations - and sensitizing them to dealing with the past issues concerning memory sites.
- To provide the participants with an opportunity to establish contacts for future bilateral or multilateral projects
- To explore different sites related to the Second World War and the wars in former Yugoslavia between 1991 and 1995, especially in Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) and Croatia, as sites of memory and commemoration
- To explore the conditions under which memory can contribute to the reconciliation processes by using experiences from France and Germany as inspiration and motivation
- To explore the similarities and differences in dealing with the past processes in different countries of Europe using the method of Intercultural Learning.

### **3. Preparation**

As the evaluations of the workshop organized in June 2010 had been very positive and as the group of participants had expressed the wish to continue this work, the team had decided to organize a second workshop in 2011. In order to enlarge the basis of the cooperation and to create a bigger balance between institutions from Western Europe and from the Western Balkans, *Documenta* from Zagreb joined the organization team. In May 2011, a preparation meeting took place in Berlin, where we invited also several from our partners from Berlin, in order to discuss also with them the format of the second workshop 2011. On the basis of these discussions and the evaluations of the workshop 2011, it was mainly decided:

- to organize an optional two-day-study-trip just before the second workshop, in order to give to interested participants the possibility to discover more memory sites
- to keep the basic structure of the workshop – inputs, exchange and discovery of memory sites – and to add working groups in order to work more on three specific topics which had been pointed out as particularly important by the participants: a) the conservation and design of memory sites, b) educational approaches around memory sites, c) how to raise public interest for memory sites
- to organize the second workshop in Prijedor, as this is a place in BiH which is not very much known, but where memory-questions are very important and sensitive, and to organize the prior study trip to Jasenovac/Donja Gradina and to Vukovar, in order to discover also memory sites in another country from the Western Balkans
- to raise the number of participants from 25 to 40 in order to give more persons the possibility to participate at our project

- to make a documentary film about the second workshop and the study trip, which later could be used for purposes of information and education.

Before the workshop, the participants were asked to fill in a questionnaire presenting themselves and their work ; the answers to the questionnaire were put together in one document (in English and in B/C/S) which was sent to all participants before the workshop. To the participants was also sent in advance an information sheet about the memory sites which would be visited during the study trip and the workshop.

## **4. Implementation**

### **4.1. Project content and development**

The study trip included visits to Jasenovac / Donja Gradina and to Vukovar. The first day, we visited the Memorial Site Jasenovac and the Memorial Site of Donja Gradina. Both are related to the Ustasha concentration camp from 1941-45, and constituted once, in Yugoslav times, one common Memorial. But since the wars of 1990s and the independence of Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina, the memory site has been split in two, with one specific site on each part of the border, and with different perceptions and interpretations of the same event. The second day we went to Vukovar where we visited different memory sites related to the siege of the town in 1991: the Memorial-Museum in the hospital of Vukovar, the Ovčara Memorial and the Ovčara mass grave site, and the Vukovar Memorial Cemetery. On all the visited sites, curators of these Memorials made a guided visit for our group.

The following three-days-workshop was articulated around four steps:

#### **a) Making acquaintance**

We started with an exercise called the “dancing chairs” where participants gathered in changing small groups and were asked to discuss on the following questions: 1. Why am I working where I am working? 2. What is one memory site I know and which I find particularly impressive? 3. What are my expectations concerning this workshop? This exercise helped the participants to make acquaintance and immediately get into the topic of the workshop. Further on, in the evening of the first day, an informal market was organized: the participants had been invited to bring information material about their work and their organizations in order to share it with the other participants. Some persons had also brought short videos which were shown in the framework of the info-market, for example a documentary film about the “Peace March” organized every year in July in order to remember the dead and survivors of Srebrenica, and a presentation of the Museum of the Siege of Sarajevo which will open in 2012.

#### **b) Introduction into the topics**

Three introduction-inputs were organized during the workshop, in order to put the visits and work into their context and in order to stimulate the reflection. An opening was held on the topic “Forms and functions of memory sites in Europe from 1945 to today” by Dr. Günter Schlusche of the Berlin Wall Foundation. This presentation retraced the evolution of forms and functions of memory sites in Europe from 1945 to today, through different concrete examples of memorials especially in Germany. After this general introduction on Memorials, Edin Ramulić from Izvor association in Prijedor focused on the situation in Prijedor: What

happened in Prijedor in 1992 and how is this violent past (not) remembered today? He also showed concrete examples of memorialisation in two towns in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in Prijedor, in the Republika Srpska, and in Sanski Most, located in the Bosniak-Croat Federation. A third input was given by Dr. Nicolas Moll, who presented twelve concrete examples of Monuments and Memorials especially from France and Germany, in order to stimulate the reflection on the question “*Should and can memory sites bring conflicting memories together*”?

#### c) Field explorations

The workshop also offered participants an opportunity to discover memory sites in Prijedor linked to the Second World War and the recent war in BiH and get information about the crimes which are linked to these events. One visit was organized to the former concentration camps Omarska, Trnopolje and Keraterm which existed from May to August 1992 in Prijedor, and also to monuments in the center of Prijedor. In each of the sites, representatives of victim associations talked about the history of these sites and their own experiences. Another visit concerned the Mrakovica Monument and Museum related to the Partisans battle of 1942, which was raised in the 1970s and where a new exhibition has been installed after 1995, and where the group was guided by a local curator.

#### d) Working groups

In the second half of the workshop, one afternoon and one morning were dedicated to work in three parallel groups in order to allow the participants to go deeper into specific topics. The following topics were discussed by the members of the three working groups: 1. the challenge of the conservation and the design of memory sites, 2. the challenge of educational and pedagogical approaches in the framework of such sites, especially concerning younger persons and 3. the challenge of how to reach a larger public, and here also especially younger persons, in order to involve them in a constructive dealing with the past process concerning memory sites. After the discussions, the working groups presented the results of their work to the other groups. The first group had especially worked on the situation on Prijedor and proposed to continue this reflection after the workshop in order to see how the implication of international experts could help to improve the situation regarding memorials in Prijedor. The second group discussed about different measures to be taken to tackle the omnipresent culture of denial in the Western Balkans in which young people are raised. The members of the third group concluded that one essential way to enhance public interest into the culture of memory sites is to turn these sites into *places of communication* where people could express and share their personal and collective narratives.

After the presentation of the results of the different working groups, the workshop ended with a last plenary session, including announcements for the future and a final evaluation.

The implementation of the program could take place as foreseen, with two exceptions: In Vukovar, we had originally foreseen to visit one more memory site, the Army House, but as the bus travel from Prijedor to Vukovar had taken more time than foreseen, we finally couldn't integrate this visit in our program. In Prijedor, we had invited the mayor of the town to discuss with our groups about the memorial-situation in Prijedor; but 5 days before the start of the program, we got an answer from his office that he could not come. This answer illustrated the difficulties to discuss with local authorities about questions related to dealing with the past in Prijedor, a very sensitive topic which the local authorities prefer to avoid,

especially when it is about crimes committed against the Non-Serb population in Prijedor in 1992.

#### 4.2. Methods

It was very important to us to use a diversity of methods during our workshop. The following methods were used:

- Interactive exercises (as the exercise “Dancing chairs”)
- Inputs from experts with powerpoint-presentations
- Field visits with local curators and witnesses
- Plenary sessions and discussions
- Working groups
- Material distribution and short film screenings
- Evaluations in plenary, small groups and in written form

We had decided to use not only English but also Bosnian/Croatian/Serbian as official language during our study trip and workshop, with simultaneous translation (during the plenary sessions) or consecutive translation (for example during the field visits). We had decided this because there are many very committed and interesting NGO-activists in the Balkans who don't speak English and who are therefore often excluded from international conferences where only English is proposed as official language.

#### 4.3. Participants

All in all, we have been a group of 42 participants for the workshop (including the team and the interpreters). 27 of them have also participated to the prior, optional study-trip.

Concerning the profile of the participants, the most important criteria was that the persons have a concrete link with memory sites and dealing-with-the-past-questions, for example through their work in Memorials, Historical Museums, NGOs, victim associations or through research projects linked to memory sites.

While for the 2010 workshop the number of participating persons was 25, in 2011 it increased to 42. From the 25 persons who participated in 2010 at the workshop in Sarajevo, 16 again took part in the 2011 edition.

The number of represented countries also raised in comparison to 2010: while in 2010, the participants came from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Serbia, France and Germany, we had this time also participants from Slovenia, Belgium, Hungary and Italy. All in all, we had 5 persons from France, 6 from Germany, 19 from Bosnia and Herzegovina, 4 from Croatia, 1 from Serbia, 1 from Slovenia, 1 from Italy, 1 from Hungary and 1 from Belgium (plus the three interpreters). From the 19 persons from BiH, 8 were from Prijedor: as the workshop took place in Prijedor, we wanted to give the opportunity to initiatives which are active in the field of dealing with the past in Prijedor to participate at this international workshop and study trip and to connect with organizations from other countries and other parts of BiH.

For the participants from Prijedor, most represented Bosniak victim associations (and there are several of them which exist in Prijedor), but there was also the president of the central Serb victim association from Prijedor which participated at the study trip and workshop.

Unfortunately, as last year, the workshop could not welcome participants from Kosovo due to problems with obtaining BiH visa for Kosovo citizens. As the workshop 2012 is planned to take place in France, we hope that participants from Kosovo will be able to participate at this third edition.

It will also be necessary to increase the number of participants from Serbia ; different contacts had been taken, for example with representatives from the initiative *Staro Sajmiste* in Belgrade (related to the memory of the former Nazi concentration camp Staro Sajmiste in the town of Belgrade), but they were not available this week in October.

As all of the participants are themselves experts in their working field and in order to strengthen the participative character of our project, we decided to choose the speakers for the inputs within our group. In the same time, several of the curators who guided our group during the field visits participated also at the workshop.

## 5. Evaluation

Concerning the results of the study trip and the workshop, on the basis especially of the written evaluations of the participants, the following points can be emphasized:

The general feedback was extremely positive, and as especially important for the success of the study trip and the workshop were advanced, among others:

- the mix of participants with different geographical and professional backgrounds,
- the constructive and productive working atmosphere,
- the fact to combine the study trip with the workshop,
- the combination of inputs, field visits and working groups during the workshop,
- the professional preparation and organisation of the study trip and workshop,
- the choice of the location and of the visited memory sites,
- the quality of the translation.

Within this framework, the quality of the content was especially emphasized by the participants ; the exchanges were considered as very enriching, with many information and impressions delivered, and many stimulating ideas and questions which were raised. One German participant wrote: *“I believe I have never learnt more about this region than in this week. The combination of travelling, presentations, working groups and being together for five days facilitated so much dialogue, so much exchange, that it will still take weeks to assess and digest what I have experienced and learnt here.”*

Increased knowledge and learning processes can be seen on several levels:

- Participants especially from the Western Balkans expressed how much the inputs on Memorials in Western Europe had inspired them and how much they regarded them as useful for the Western Balkans ( see for example: *“Presentations on how Germans and French have been dealing with their past has been highly educational, and they have encouraged me to feel positive about the process of dealing with recent past in Prijedor and Bosnia”* ; or: *“One important moment were the presentations of Nikolas and Gunter and learning about examples of different monuments in Germany and other places. In this process it is important to get wider perspective by learning from “others” who have been there where people from Western Balkans are standing right now. This will help in defining the goals about what we want to do in the future and how we plan to get there (concrete steps).”*, or: *“There is no easy way or means to reconcile conflicting memories. The best way of search for a model or*



*memorialisation policy is through discussion input, and exchange of experience with people coming from other places or countries that also have suffered. Only that can give us another perspective and make us think out of boxes.”*

- The participants, not only from Western Europe, stretched how much they have learned during the study trip about the situation in Vukovar and Jasenovac/Donja Gradina, and also on the especially difficult and complex situation in Prijedor (see for example: *“I got a concrete insight in the complex situation of the conflicting memories related to WWII and the wars in the 1990s in the Croat, Serb and Bosnian society. I knew many about this in a theoretical way before, the fact to be there, to see with my own eyes, to be directly confronted with the realities was tremendously important in order to launch a long-lasting process of reflection.”*)
- The participants in general also stretched how the visits, the presentations, and the working groups had given them new ideas about dealing with memory sites and also how this had influenced their perception of memorials and monuments and also encouraged them for their work related to dealing with the past and reconciliation (see for example: *“It was fantastic. I will never again look at the monuments and memorials like I used to” ; “This workshop discussed the topic how to present conflicting memories and historic interpretations in the way that does not reproduce nationalism, but stimulates communication; constructive comparison aimed at understanding and not disrespecting others” ; “The most interesting moment for me was to see warm private relations between individuals from Prijedor associations, sometimes opposing narratives presented by conflicting sides of BiH war. There we could see that reconciliation is definitely possible through dialogue of different parties” ; “I understood the relevance of the work I am involved in and its sensitivity, and I also recognized mistakes I used to make in my previous work.”*
- The presence of participants from Western Europe also helped to facilitate the dialogue between participants of the Western Balkans (see for example: *“I realized during this workshop that we – the non-Balkan participants – serve in this setting as a catalyst for exchange. It’s not our experience and approach towards dealing with the past in our contexts, but it’s our presence here in this context, our questions and empathy that are needed” ; “Through the international composition of the group it apparently became possible to speak about the problems which exist/existed on the field. That surprised me a lot and I was very glad about that”*)

Many participants also stretched the need and the will to continue this kind of work and exchange. The dealing with difficult pasts is seen as a long-term process with no easy answers, which needs long-term approaches and exchange. And this kind of work can help to improve and strengthen the capacities of all those who are active in this field, and to develop larger awareness for the existing problems and challenges (see for example: *“The general conclusion is that reconciliation through memorialization takes time and that it is a long-term process is to listen to and hear the needs of all sides and all actors in the process. In the end, the process itself might be more important and more beneficial for establishing peace and reconciliation than the memorial/monument itself.” ; “It is important to pursue these contacts and I am sure they could bring us a lot in our work on peace-building and cultured demobilization” ; “The project needs to be continued and this group of participants should be given a chance to see other memorials and memory sites in EU” ; “One conclusion: Dealing with memory is striving for humanity! This will not and does not work without education, meaning the ability to communicate, to reflect, to know and to question. This network can help to foster these abilities in its members. Through each of us, it will ultimately have an impact on the communities, maybe even the societies which each of us are part of.”*) Many

participants also stretched their will to continue to be part of this project and to participate in different ways in its further development.

Within the general positive feedback, some participants also mentioned some weaknesses which should be improved in the future: Several persons would have wished more time to exchange and reflect about the different field visits and also to have an opportunity to make an evaluation of the study trip before the start of the workshop. Concerning one working groups, some would have wished a more structured and out-come-oriented approach. It was also raised that sometimes the Serbian narrative was missing (for example in Vukovar) and that more representatives from Serb organizations should participate. Two persons regretted the missing media promotion within Prijedor itself.

We have organized an active media coverage for our project, especially through press declarations and interviews in several media in Bosnia and Herzegovina, which were communicated through national newspapers, information websites and radio stations (see separate document with the press clipping). Unfortunately, in Prijedor itself, due to a communication misunderstanding, there has been no direct media coverage, but as it is planned to continue our work in Prijedor, we plan for further activities to address this issue and organize a specific media coverage within Prijedor.

## **6. Future perspectives / Structure of the informal platform**

The 2011 edition of the study trip and workshop can be seen as successful and encourages the team and the group to continue in the proposed direction, with the development of an informal and interactive transeuropean platform of organisations and persons which are active in the field of dealing with the past, with an annual study trip and workshop as central structural element. In order to strengthen the corporate identity of the platform, a group of the participants will elaborate until the next workshop a mission statement which will define the common basis and the goals of the platform. A first version of the documentary film is planned to be finished in June 2012 and will then help to increase the visibility of the initiative. The team is also currently discussing the possibility to launch a website, which would serve to inform the public about the activities which the platform and its organizations are undertaking, and perhaps also about a wider number of activities carried out in this field as well as findings of some research projects relevant to the topic. The team also aims to stronger connect our project with other networks and initiatives which promote a constructive dealing with the past in the Western Balkans and in Europe.

In fall 2012, it is planned to organize the third edition of the workshop in Oradour / Limoges, with a prior study trip including visits of the Historial of the Great War in Péronne and of the Memorial de la Shoah in Paris. To organize a study trip just before the workshop has proved highly positive and this combination will therefore be maintained. On the basis of the evaluations of 2011, the team will also have to see how certain aspects of the program can be improved, for example by integrating a specific evaluation of the study trip at the beginning of the workshop. For 2013, the proposal has already been made to organize the annual workshop and study trip in Berlin and at the German-Polish border.

One major question for 2012 will probably be: What can be done in order to encourage and develop common initiatives and activities of different participants *between* the annual

meetings? It is easy to announce activities but the challenge is then to find the persons, the time, the energy and the money to really develop such kind of activities. One possible point for the annual meeting 2012 will be to evaluate what has concretely be done since the annual meeting of October 2011, what contacts have been developed between different participants of the platform, what activities have been realized, what has not been realized and why, and also to introduce a more specific moment in the workshop where the participants can work very concretely on possible joint activities.

That our annual meetings are not only places of exchange, discovering and learning, but also of networking can already been seen through some examples three months after the workshop in Prijedor in October 2011. Several of the institutions and persons which participated at the workshop are so currently working on joined activities: the French-German Youth Office, the Max-Mannheimer-Zentrum Dachau, the DRJS Limoges, the YIHR Serbia and LDA Osijek will organize together a French-German-Serb-Croat exchange program for students on war crime trials in 2012/13; the French-German Youth Office, the Max-Mannheimer-Zentrum Dachau and the Historial of the Great War organized together in February in Skopje a French-German-Macedonian workshop on monuments, where also Gunter Schlusche from the Berlin Wall Foundation participated ; Muhizin Omerovic from Srebrenica has been invited by Carine Leveque form ONAC to participate at a conference in France in 2012 ; Documenta from Zagreb and the Institut für Angewandte Geschichte of Frankfurt/Oder are organizing together in Zagreb in March 2012 a school on commemorative cultures; and several of the Western Europe participants are currently working with their colleagues from Prijedor, as follow-up of one of the working groups of the October workshop, on the question what could concretely be done to improve contact and dialogue possibilities on memory issues between Bosniak and Serb stakeholders in Prijedor.

## **Program Study Trip and Workshop 2011**

### Study Trip:

#### **Monday, October 17:**

12.00 Departure from Zagreb by bus to Jasenovac / for participants from Prijedor: departure from Prijedor to Jasenovac

13.30: Lunch in restaurant "Kod ribiča" in Jasenovac

14.15 Visit of the Jasenovac Memorial, with Đorđe Mihovilović, historian and Jasenovac Memorial curator

16.00 Travelling to Donja Gradina / BiH

16.30 Visit of the Memorial Zone Donja Gradina (BiH), with Dejan Motl, historian and Donja Gradina memorial curator

18.15: Travelling to Prijedor

20.00: Dinner in hotel "Monument"

#### **Tuesday, October 18:**

8.00 - 11.30 Travelling by bus to Vukovar

12, 00 Lunch at Konoba Megaron

Visit of memory sites in Vukovar, with Kristina Babić (ALD Osijek):

13, 00 Visit to the Museum in Vukovar Hospital

14, 00: Visit to the Memorial Center Ovčara, to the Ovčara mass grave site and to the Memorial Graveyard in Vukovar

15, 30 Visit to the Memorial Museum of the Ministry Defense of the Republic of Croatia (ex-Army House)

16, 30 Visit to the new Memorial site on Trpinjska cesta (Tank-graveyard)

17, 30 Evaluation in the European House in Vukovar

18,30 Dinner

19.00 Travel back to Prijedor

### Workshop:

**Tuesday, October 18:** Arrival in Prijedor of the participants who didn't take part in the study visit

#### **Wednesday, October 19:**

09.00-09.30 Welcome and presentation of the workshop program and the general project

09.30 - 10.30 Presentations of participants in changing small groups

10.30 - 11.00 Coffee break

11.00 – 12.30: "Form and functions of memory sites in Europe from 1945 to today":

Introductory speech by Günther Schlusche (Berlin Wall Foundation, formerly Holocaust Memorial in Berlin), followed by discussion

12.45-14.15: Lunch break

14.15 - 15.30 "Prijedor from 1992 to today and current memory issues related to the war 1992-1995": Introduction by Edin Ramulic (Izvor), followed by discussion

15.30 - 17.00 Field exploration 1: discovering the Mrakovica Memorial built in 1972 to commemorate the battle of Kozara from 1942

17.00 - 17.15 Coffee break

17.15-18.30 “Should and can memory sites bring together conflicting memories?”  
Introduction by Nicolas Moll (Centre André Malraux), followed by discussion

18.45-20.15 Dinner break

20.15 Informal market place - exchange of informational material of the participating NGOs and memorials

### **Thursday, October 20:**

9.00-12.00: work in three parallel groups on the topics:

- a. the conservation and design of memory sites,
- b. the educational and pedagogical approaches toward memory sites, especially involving young generations
- c. reaching the broader public –especially young generations - and sensitizing them to dealing with the past issues concerning memory sites.

Inputs, experience sharing and defining common challenges

12.15-13.45 Lunch break

13.45-18.30: Field exploration 2: visits to the sites of the former camps Omarska, Trnopolje, Keraterm, and Monuments related to the War 1992-1995 in Prijedor Centar and Kozarac.

19.00-20.00: Dinner

*Evening: To be determined together*

### **Friday, October 21:**

9.00-10.00: Discussion with Marko Pavic, mayor of Prijedor, about memory sites in Prijedor (to be confirmed)

10.00-10.15: Coffee break

10.15-12.30: Second session of work in parallel topic groups, to elaborate the conclusions and concrete proposals

12.45-14.30: Lunch break

14.30 - 15.45 Presentation of conclusions/proposals from the three topic groups and discussion

15.45-16.00 Coffee break

16.00-17.00 Presentation and discussion of the text for an informal transeuropean platform of initiatives on dealing with difficult pasts

17.00-18.30 Evaluation of the second workshop and of the preceding study trip, conclusions and perspectives

19.00-20.00: Farewell dinner

**Saturday, October 22:** Departure of the participants

## **Participants study trip and workshop Prijedor, October 2011:**

Kristina Babić External associate *Agency for local democracy* Osijek (Croatia)  
Tamara Banjeglav, Program Coordinator *Documenta - Centar for dealing with the past*, Zagreb (Croatia)  
Ervin Blažević, President *Optimisti2004*, Kozarac (Bosnia and Herzegovina)  
Griet Brosens in charge for educational remembrance-projects *Belgium Nationals Institute for War veterans* (Belgium)  
Cazim Dervišević, documentary film maker, Sarajevo (BiH)  
Đurđa Đukić, project assistant *YIHR Serbia* (Serbia)  
Amir Đuliman, interpreter, Sarajevo (BiH)  
Lucija Đuras, General Secretary *Hrvatski Dom* (BiH)  
Mirsad Duratović, President *Prijedor 92* (BiH)  
Dr. Simone Erpel, historian and curator of historical exhibitions, Berlin (Germany)  
Alain Guéraud, Department for International Exchange, *DRJSCS Limousin*, Limoges (France)  
Frederick Hadley, second curator *Historial of the Great War Péronne* (France)  
Elma Hasimbegović, Curator *Historical Museum of BiH*, Sarajevo (Bosnia and Herzegovina)  
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Dejan Motl, Curator *Memorial Site Donja Gradina* (BiH)  
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