



**ECMI CIVIL SOCIETY PROJECT
IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA:
ENSURING EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION
OF ANNEX 8 THROUGH THE
RECOMMENDATIONS AND PROPOSED
ACTIVITIES OF EXPERTS AND CIVIL SOCIETY
REPRESENTATIVES**

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FINAL WORKSHOP OF PRELIMINARY PROJECT PHASE
MOSTAR, BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
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I. Executive Summary

The ECMI project in Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) began its project on the role of Annex 8 legislation and implementation in autumn 2001 to provide a forum for experts to discuss an issue that had been largely neglected since the signing of the General Framework Agreement for Peace (GFAP, or the Dayton Peace Agreement) in 1995. Annex 8 of the GFAP established a Commission to Preserve National Monuments in the wake of the destruction that devastated the cultural heritage of BiH during the war from 1992-1995. Through conversations with experts in BiH and from throughout the region, ECMI recognized the potential that this Annex could have on peace-building and reconciliation in BiH. The timing of this effort was fortuitous, as the Office of the High Representative of BiH became increasingly involved in addressing the issue in the last months of 2001.

From December 2001 through July 2002, the ECMI Annex 8 project has consisted of three main elements. First, ECMI sponsored a series of three workshops on the topic, providing a forum for experts to come together to discuss the issue and to suggest recommendations for improvements in the implementation and monitoring of the Annex 8 legislation. Second, ECMI prepared background papers on the issue, bringing together information from a variety of sources to provide a solid, common basis of understanding of this complex topic.¹ Third, ECMI has become an important point of contact for this issue, collecting information and networking individuals from a wide variety of backgrounds and organizations.²

At the first two workshops held in December 2001 (in Sarajevo) and April 2002 (in Banja Luka), the participants were given the space to express their general opinions, ideas, concerns, and suggestions. The June workshop (in Mostar) provided a forum

¹ The post-workshop reports from the December and April meetings are available on the ECMI web site, at www.ecmi.de. The background paper provided in advance of the April meeting is included as an Appendix to the April post-workshop report, and provides a comprehensive introduction to the key issues.

² Including the Bosnia Herzegovina Heritage Rescue (BHHR), the World Conference on Religion and Peace (WCRP), Cultural Heritage Without Borders, and the UK-based Soul of Europe. It is regrettable that in June both BHHR and WCRP announced the termination of their operations in BiH, as this will result in a great loss of ideas, resources, and support. A full list of organizations contacted throughout and involved in this effort is included in Appendix 2.

for action, as the participants were encouraged to build on the ideas expressed in the first two sessions in order to develop concrete action plans and ideas for the future.

This report provides a summary of the recommendations developed in the Mostar meeting. It also serves as the final report of this pilot project, though ECMI is confident that the project will continue based on the recommendations made in Mostar, and on the interest and support from the local BiH authorities, international organizations, and foundations.

It is important to emphasize that as this project progressed and evolved, it became clear that effective implementation of Annex 8 cannot rest on legal and procedural implementation alone. Instead, for sustainable and lasting implementation, a broader respect and understanding of the diverse cultural heritage of BiH, must be cultivated. Both children and adults in communities throughout the country must be encouraged to rediscover the region's cultural heritage, and NGOs, museums, art colonies and other institutions can play a role in this rediscovery process. Therefore, many of the recommendations presented by the group include broad educational and awareness efforts, to build a framework of tolerance and respect for diversity that can ultimately be the only guarantor of cultural preservation in BiH.

II. Methodology

Prior to the first workshop in December 2001, ECMI's consultant in BiH spoke with a large number of relevant experts to determine the main issues revolving around the Annex 8 topic, and to begin to identify a list of potential project participants. A pre-workshop brief was developed to provide a basic factual overview of the status of the legislation and the debate. On 12 December, 35 people gathered in Sarajevo to discuss the issue. All participants indicated their satisfaction in having an independent forum to discuss these issues, and expressed an interest in continuing the dialogue.³

³ This was particularly the case because no representatives from the Republika Srpska were able to attend the first meeting.

In January, the post workshop report was distributed to the participants, and ECMI began to broaden the network of relevant experts and interested project participants. This effort entailed extensive meetings, conversations, and interviews with local experts and authorities, and with representatives from international organizations. The following organizations and types of organizations were included in this research and information-gathering effort:

- The Ministry of Urban Planning (in both entities and in Brcko)
- The Ministry for Education, Science, Culture and Sport (FBiH)
- Ministry of Urban Planning, Housing, Utilities and Ecology of the Republika Srpska
- The Institutes for the Protection of Cultural Heritage (in both entities and in the cantons in the FBiH)
- The museum community, including the National Museum in Sarajevo, the Museum of the City of Sarajevo, the RS Museum, the Trebinje Museum, and many others
- The communities of architecture, archaeology, history, and library specialists
- Civil society and NGO representatives engaged in multicultural grassroots efforts
- Representatives from the various cultural associations in BiH
- Representatives from intellectual societies in BiH
- The international community, including the OHR, UNESCO, Council of Europe, OSCE, and SFOR

A second workshop was organized in Banja Luka on 12 April 12 2002. As there had been several major changes since the December workshop,⁴ an updated pre-workshop report was distributed to all participants prior to the meeting. Fifty-five people participated in the workshop, with large numbers of people travelling from out of town to take part in the event. Once again, the workshop provided a forum for general sharing of ideas, the voicing of concerns and recommendations, and a variety of suggestions for further work. Additionally, it provided a forum for professionals to meet and network.

⁴ For example, Annex 8 legislation was imposed by the High Representative in both entities, and the Annex 8 Commission was reconstituted.

After the Banka Luka workshop, there was overwhelming support for a third workshop so that the group could begin to develop their ideas. A third workshop was therefore organized to take place in Mostar on 21 June. Over 30 people attended the workshop, and while there were some new participants, most had been to either one or both of the previous sessions.

After a short introduction and the distribution and review of working group procedural instructions, the plenary split up into working groups to begin to more specifically develop their recommendations. Two working groups met in the morning session, and two met in the afternoon session (see description below), though there was some overlap and continuity between the sessions. The working groups were asked to appoint one or two people as expert moderators and note-takers, and were provided with a team of external facilitators.

As a first step, each working group was asked to develop a set of shared principles that expressed their opinions and ideas on the working group theme. All participants were asked to indicate their agreement with the statements, and only statements on which full agreement could be reached were included in the final report.

In the second step, the participants considered the statements of principle, and began to develop ideas for activities and projects that could help to facilitate reaching the goal and operationalizing the principles. They were asked to come up with at least one and potentially more concrete ideas. They were asked to consider specific steps, timelines, budget plans and support needs as well, so that a full framework proposal could be drafted.⁵ Four computers and a printer were available for the participants to move their ideas from flipchart to proposal, and the reports printed and distributed for review immediately.⁶

⁵ The working groups were unfortunately not able to achieve detailed timeline and budget proposals, due to the time limits and the complexity of such programme planning.

⁶ It should be noted that the computers greatly facilitated the work of the working groups. In each group one or more individuals emerged to lead in the development of the proposal and ideas, and played a key role in encouraging the group to think specifically. The computers created a real working atmosphere that was different from many workshops that serve primarily as a ‘talking shop’.

The last 45 minutes of the workshop were held as a plenary session, and all of the participants came together to share the ideas and proposals from the four working groups. Several of the proposals were truly groundbreaking, including the recommendation that a scientific council or professional association of experts be established in BiH.

Overall, the participants seemed to be pleased with the effort, though there were three key concerns. First, many of the participants asked whether there would be similar forums in the future for such gatherings. Second, there was interest in learning more about the audience to whom the final report and project proposals will be sent. Third, several participants expressed the hope that funding would be identified for the specified projects, so that they would be able to continue to move from talk and idea to action and result.

The following section details the work done by the working groups at the meeting in Mostar.

III. Working Group Statements of Principle and Recommendations

Based on the discussions held in December and April, four working groups were developed:

Working Group 1: Monitoring Annex 8 Implementation in BiH

Working Group 2: Identifying Mutually-Satisfying Solutions to Contested, Multiple-Layered Sites⁷

Working Group 3: Facilitating Communications between Professionals and Relevant Governmental Bodies

⁷ This refers to single pieces of land on which there has alternately been a church, mosque, or other building over the past several centuries, leading to questions of who has the ‘right’ to that space today..

Working Group 4: Public Awareness, Media Awareness and the Involvement of Civil Society

Working groups 1 and 3 can broadly be categorized as more relevant to architecture, cultural preservation and archaeological professionals, while working groups 2 and 4 can be categorized as more relevant to civil society initiatives, though participants were encouraged to participate in whatever group they chose.

The following section lists the statements of principles, proposals and actions recommended by the working groups.⁸

Working Group 1: Monitoring Annex 8 Implementation in BiH

Shared Principles

1. A mix of governmental and non-governmental bodies for implementation and monitoring will be the most effective monitoring approach.
2. An independent, non-governmental monitoring body should consist of skilled experts and operate with the full recognition of all authorities.
3. Information flow among experts from throughout BiH is necessary.
4. Continual improvement of relevant legislation is needed in order to ensure that they are adjusted to and in line with international standards.

Proposals

- *The status and mandate of preservation institutes must be addressed:* This includes the protection of cultural monuments, personnel issues, accommodation/facility issues, equipment, responsibilities and scope of work.
- *The status of museums, archives, libraries, art galleries and other institutions for the protection of cultural heritage must be addressed:* This includes the protection

⁸ While some changes have been made in formatting for stylistic reasons as well as some changes in grammar and presentation to improve readability and overall context, special care has been taken to ensure that the ideas and content are presented as they were developed by the participants.

of cultural monuments, personnel issues, accommodation/facility issues, equipment, responsibilities and scope of work.

- *Preservation institute financing:* Financing should include:
 - ✓ Financing by the government, and an increase of funds in order to finance the above-mentioned institutions
 - ✓ Collection of donations for work and concrete activities
 - ✓ Self-financing (through project documents, urban renewal technical support for reconstruction and revitalization projects, exhibitions, publications, scientific literature, catalogues, etc.)
 - ✓ Both regular financing and special activities funding
- *The necessity of raising awareness of cultural-historical and natural heritage:* This can be achieved through continuing education of professional personnel and through youth education.

Concrete Actions

- Encourage cooperation among the various relevant institutions throughout BiH (exchange of expertise, exchange of documents, joint professional meetings, personnel exchanges, and external cooperation)
- Support scientific literature exchange
- Support collection of archival materials
- Support reconstruction and revitalization of cultural heritage sites and objects
- Coordination with the representatives of international institutions such as UNESCO, AKTC, WMF and others
- Introduce cultural heritage related programmes in schools and constantly educate the young

Proposal for a Scientific Council for the Improvement of the System of Protection of Cultural Heritage in BiH

The goals and mandate of a scientific council/professional association may include:

1. Coordinate Annex 8 implementation
2. Improve and support the working methodology of the A8 Commission
3. Coordinate criteria and priorities of all BiH Preservation Institutes
4. Coordinate and improve legislation at the entity level in accordance with world-wide experience and the particularities of BiH
5. Expertly assist state authorities and professional institutions
6. Improve communications among entity institutions and coordinate activities by incorporating protection with other professionals and political bodies
7. Increase the value of cultural heritage through public awareness in order to increase sensitivity, interest and responsibility
8. Emphasize cultural heritage harmony
9. Incorporate protection activities in the state renewal strategy
10. Modernize educational programmes at all levels in order to establish tolerance and multiculturalism

Concrete Actions

1. Organize a meeting of scientists and experts from the heritage and protection fields (architects, art historians, historians, archaeologists, ethnologists, etc.) in order to:
 - Develop a database with records of possible members (with assistance from ECMI's current project network)
 - Inform all interested parties of these activities
2. Register as a civil association on the BiH level
3. Elaborate rules of procedure and a programme of work
4. Contact similar associations and organizations outside of BiH in order to ensure appropriate financing and cooperation

Timeline to initiate these activities: October 2002

Working Group 2: Identifying Mutually-Satisfying Solutions to Contested, Multiple Layered Sites

Shared Principles

1. Historical monuments are not the property of any individual group (religious, political, national etc.).
2. This issue should be considered as a non-political issue. Political and religious leaders are currently over-involved in this matter, rather than professionals and scientists.
3. Archaeologists, historians and other experts should be involved in finding a solution to these problems. The cost of mistakes, or of intentionally or unintentionally causing additional damage to BiH's heritage, is too high.
4. Financial resources and support are indispensable in order to overcome the challenge of adequately resolving site conflicts in a professional and appropriate manner.
5. Experts within BiH need to identify similar problems and similar solutions (best practices) to these problems in other countries and other regions.
6. Experts within BiH need access to scientific equipment in order to be capable of making the most professional decisions possible.

Proposals

These issues can be best resolved by improved communications among experts and authorities. Therefore, the entire Annex 8 group will be provided with these shared principals in order to integrate them into the communications and implementation monitoring tasks.

Working Group 3: Facilitating Communications between Professionals and Relevant Governmental Bodies

Shared Principles:

1. It is necessary to communicate on a regular basis with authorities and professionals.
2. It is necessary to identify suitable relevant persons for these communications.
3. It is necessary to remind authorities of the promises made during election campaigns.
4. It is necessary to determine the public interest and appropriately inform the authorities of issues in the public interest.

Concrete Actions

1. Conduct surveys, in order to determine the public interest in the topic and involve as many people as possible
2. Establish partnerships with similar international and national organizations
3. Educate children on the importance of heritage protection
4. Organize academic ‘knowledge’ competitions
5. Continuously remind authorities of promises made during elections
6. Appointment of personnel for these public relations tasks
7. Public advertising in the media; e.g. press conference on this project’s conclusions

Proposal:

BiH should establish a Steering Committee that would initiate a chapter of *Bosna i Herzegovina Nostra* on the territory of BiH, as a part of the *Europa Nostra* organization that addresses issues related to cultural-historical heritage development in Europe.⁹

⁹ See <http://www.catharina-collet.dk/index.htm> for more information on the *Europa Nostra* organization.

Recommended Goals of *Bosna i Herzegovina Nostra*

1. To serve as an advocate for awareness of these issues
2. To pressure and inform government authorities
3. To work on public awareness and education
4. To improve awareness of the importance of cultural-historical heritage throughout the territory of BiH
5. To inform experts and the public of all activities through the publishing of a periodical bulletin
6. To encourage and facilitate intensive cooperation with the cultural heritage institutions of BiH, relevant ministries and the authorities, tourist and travel agencies and other social associations
7. To work closely with the Council of Europe and other organisations in support of a “European Day of Cultural Heritage in BiH”

As the group presented the ideas of a BiH chapter of *Europa Nostra*, several individuals volunteered or were recommended as facilitators for this effort:

- Jelena Bozic, Faculty of Architecture and Civil Engineering Banja Luka
- Milada Elezovic, Institute for the Preservation of Culture, History and Natural Heritage, Mostar
- Slobodanka Lalic, Museum of the Republic of Srpska
- Lidija Fekeza, National Museum, Sarajevo
- Amela Trbovic, Strength in Diversity, Travnik
- Enes Milak, Institute for the Preservation of Culture, History and Natural Heritage, Jajce

Working Group 4: Public Awareness, Media Awareness and the Involvement of Civil Society

Shared Principles

1. Every modern society must have a concern for the preservation of its culture.

2. Respect for culture is necessary for the development of a state.
3. Communication must be encouraged among NGOs and governmental organizations.
4. Diversity is a part of the common heritage of BiH.

Concrete Proposals

The working group suggests the following list of projects in support of greater public and media awareness of cultural and historical heritage in BiH:

1. The support and organization of activities in schools, such as art exhibitions, school museums, and writing competitions, to recognize and promote BiH's cultural and historical heritage.
2. The development of programmes focusing on respect and tolerance of diverse cultures, through topics such as interpersonal communications and respect for diversity, into school programmes.
3. Support projects and programmes related to national minority groups in recognition of the cultural-historical heritage, values and influences in BiH of many countries. National minority groups should be supported, and need facilities for exhibitions, resources for cultural and social events, and adequate working conditions.
4. Support for after-school/extra-curricular activities on the protection and conservation of cultural-historical heritage and environmental protection.
5. Improvement of communications among museums, archives and other resources in order to facilitate exhibition exchanges.
6. Institutions should be encouraged to invite a broad range of experts to publish their work in relevant publications.
7. Acknowledge the need to consider these issues from a professional, rather than political point of view.
8. Further development of quality proposals for exhibitions and projects that promote BiH's diversity, and with ECMI's network and assistance, the identification of financial aid from international and other organizations.
9. Organization of joint field trips and study trips, with the goal of general community education and exhibition organization.

Potential Extra-Curricular/After-School Activities

- Roundtable discussions on BiH's cultural heritage
- History classes
- Photographic hobby group (for example, a potential subject could be "Monuments in BiH")
- Field trips to monuments and group clean-up and care for these sites
- Development of children's art colonies (suggested sites include Stari Grad – Travnik, Pocitelj, Mostar, Banja Luka, Prusac, Jajce, Sarajevo, Stolac)

In general, if exhibitions are to be a means of educating the wider population, they must be set up in accessible premises that welcome and engage people from the moment they enter. Quality photographs or other attractive materials can help to engage and interest the visitor. It is important to attract visitors to these kinds of events so they can become accustomed to them. These events must be open to all interested people.

These proposals for after-school programmes are proposed by the NGO "Strength in Diversity", which has already conducted several similar activities, and is interested in identifying funding to develop more in the future.

All of these proposals need financial support and the cooperation of state institutions and relevant experts if BiH's cultural heritage is to be brought into the lives of children and adults. Experienced organizations such as UNICEF, UNESCO and others can also provide advice, support, and assist in problem-solving.

Education: Proposals and Considerations

1. Work with schools through the integration of cultural and historical heritage (the cultural heritage of the world, and of BiH in particular) into the curriculum.
School-centred activities can include:
 - Lectures on the protection of cultural-historical heritage

- Weekly lectures for children and teachers, complemented by interesting, quality photographic and other “hands-on” materials in order to make learning more interesting and meaningful
 - Involvement of instructors and experts from cultural institutions of all fields, including architects, curators, historians, artists, ethnologists, archivists, archaeologists, natural scientists, musicologists, tourism experts, sociologists, etc.
2. There is currently a lack of public interest, and often an ignorance, of the cultural heritage in their own surroundings. Quite often the population of a community does not have the basic knowledge of historical events and monuments in their own region, and lack basic information on the region.
 3. Increased interest and respect for cultural diversity must be achieved, and all institutes working for protection of public and private cultural monuments must be aware that this is an ongoing process.
 4. Archaeological sites are being devastated instead of being protected, destroying the potential for research and long-term preservation. Property owners have an ethical and legal obligation to ensure preservation.

Media Proposals and Considerations

1. Talk to representatives of media outlets (public and private, print and broadcast) and request budget reallocations in support of the development of new broadcasts on BiH’s cultural-historical heritage, rather than foreign broadcasts on natural and cultural heritage.
2. Media and public awareness can be achieved in two ways: via the daily press and magazines and via local TV stations. As TV is the main media source for many people, it should be used for promotional and educational purposes. Public awareness features should be short, containing basic information, but filmed in such way that they attract attention.

3. It is necessary to launch a media campaign as soon as possible that would promote BiH's multi-layered cultural heritage in a meaningful and professional manner. A media campaign should include the following elements:

- A strong emphasis on the advantages of BiH's diverse cultural heritage
- Include a simultaneous campaign via electronic and print media
- Utilize billboards (jumbo-posters)
- Appeal for the protection of national heritage
- Present examples of cultural heritage in BiH that demonstrates the wealth of diversity

A campaign including short and efficient messages, launched at the right time (prime time) and in the rights places (city centres, meeting-places, social centres, etc.), can influence public awareness.

A successful media campaign will require teamwork among cultural heritage experts and media and marketing professionals.

These education and media projects can be financed through the support of organizations and other interested associations, with ECMI acting as a mediator.

IV. Project Planning and Support Matrix

While the participants were pleased with the ideas and proposals generated throughout the workshop series, it was generally agreed that implementation and operationalization of these ideas into concrete action would pose the biggest challenge. Implementation will depend on several factors, including clear definition of goals and related tasks, clear understanding of the support needed, ownership of the stated tasks by experts within BiH, and support and advice from external actors.

The following matrix was developed based on the proposals developed by the four working groups, and aims to summarize the stated goals and support needs. It was both interesting and reassuring to find that many of the working groups suggested similar ideas, which have been synthesized in the chart below. This is meant to be a “living document” that can help to guide future projects on this subject, and there are many “blank spaces” that remain to be filled in.

This project summary has three main goals:

- Identify leaders in the BiH cultural heritage community who can serve as the lead point of contact in these efforts
- Provide a ‘menu’ of support opportunities for external organizations interested in supporting locally-owned processes with financial and technical support
- Provide a blueprint for future work

Participants from the Annex 8 project are encouraged to review this summary and to volunteer to serve as a coordinating partner or project lead for these and other specific activities, in order to ensure that the project moves forward. Potential donor partners are encouraged to review the proposed ideas and determine how they can support these local initiatives.

Support Strategy Matrix for Annex 8 Implementation and Monitoring

Project	Sub-tasks	BiH Expert Lead/Point of Contact	Potential External Support
<i>Development of scientific council/professional association</i>			
	Development of membership database		ECMI Annex 8 project contact list Various preservation institution contact lists
	Development of coordination board		
	Organization of plenary meeting		
	Support for professional communications (newsletter, roundtables, etc.)		
	Cooperation with other regional professional associations of cultural experts		
	Promote cooperation with institutes and organizations throughout BiH		
	Study of cultural valorization methods, and development of valorization scale for BiH		
<i>Public Awareness/Media Campaign</i>			
	Develop campaign steering board to create a unified promotional message		
	Develop campaign strategy, in cooperation with experts and marketing professionals		
	Contact BiH media outlets to ensure their support		
<i>Bosna i Herzegovina Nostra</i>			
	Contact <i>Europa Nostra</i> organization to formally develop a BiH chapter	Jelena Bozic, Milada Elezovic Slobodanka Lalic Lidija Fekeza Amela Trbovic Enes Milak	<i>Europa Nostra</i>
	Organize <i>BiH Nostra</i> effort with scientific council, Annex 8 Commission, and others		
	Determine potential for a <i>BiH Nostra</i> publication		
	Organize a “European Day of Cultural Heritage in BiH”		Council of Europe and <i>Europa Nostra</i>

Project	Sub-tasks	BiH Expert Lead/Point of Contact	Potential External Support
<i>Extra-curricular Activities for Youth and the Communities of BiH</i>			
	Organization of educational field trips to cultural heritage sites		NGO “Strength in Diversity”
	Organization of ‘clean-up’ activities at cultural heritage sites		NGO “Strength in Diversity” Environmental/ecological groups
	Organization of hobby groups in support of BiH’s cultural heritage		
	Organization of exhibits in schools and museums		NGO “Strength in Diversity”
	Expert lectures and roundtables in communities throughout BiH		
	Continued development of art colonies in BiH		Expert advice from Art Colony Bugojno
<i>National Minority Cultural Heritage Promotion</i>			
	Ensure inclusion of representatives of all national minority citizens’ associations in all projects		Slovene Association “Cankar;” Macedonian Citizen’s Association; Czech Citizen’s Association; etc.
	Develop handbook/materials of cultural heritage of national minorities in BiH		
<i>Formal Education Activities</i>			
	Ensure that cultural heritage and preservation are included in school curricula		UNESCO OSCE Education ministries
	Organize cultural heritage ‘knowledge competitions’		Education ministries
	Educate through activities such as school museums, exhibits, and other engagements		UNESCO OSCE Education ministries
<i>Multiple-Layered Sites</i>			
	Identify other countries and regions with similar challenges		
	Seek advice of professionals in restoration and preservation		
	Increase the role of professional expert advice, and decrease political interests		

V. Financing and Support Options

In an ideal operating environment, the actors interested in this issue in BiH would be able to assume the vast bulk of the financing needed to operationalize these ideas and benefit from the best possible technical and administrative support. Unfortunately, such an ideal operating environment does not yet exist in BiH.

Therefore, financing for these efforts is expected to stem from six primary sources, as noted below. The challenge will be to effectively target these potential sources of funding.

1. Local Fundraising Efforts in BiH

While it is unlikely that sufficient funds can be raised within BiH to finance all of the proposed activities, local sources can make contributions to the success of these projects. Potential fundraising activities could include the following:

- Funds generated by voluntary contributions at exhibitions and cultural activities in BiH
- Proceeds from sale of ‘cultural heritage marketing items’ in BiH. (For example, T-shirts, jewellery, posters, cards, etc., with images of BiH’s cultural heritage.)
- Contributions by the BiH Diaspora population located throughout the world

To be effective, organizers must engage the support of fundraising experts and advisors to ensure a focused and successful fundraising strategy.

2. International Organizations and Diplomatic Missions

Contributions from international organizations and diplomatic missions can play an important role in financing these cultural heritage activities. Several organizations readily came to mind in the group, such as UNESCO, the Council of Europe, and the European Union.

Additionally, the diplomatic missions that currently have a presence in BiH can be encouraged to support these efforts to the extent possible by their own resources.

3. *BiH Government Funding and Support*

BiH government authorities at all levels (state, entity, cantonal and municipal) must be encouraged to support these efforts within their own country, particularly in terms of support to museums and preservation institutes.

4. *Professional Associations and Foundations*

Various kinds of support (technical/expert or direct financial) should be sought from other professional associations and cultural heritage foundations located in Europe and throughout the globe. BiH could benefit from learning from their experiences, reviewing their materials and resources, and communicating with the professionals working in various regions. However, other organizations must be considered as well, such as ECOVAST (European Council for the Village and Small Town).¹⁰

5. *Philanthropic Organizations*

General philanthropic organizations such as the Mott Foundation, Hunt Alternatives, or the Open Society Fund should be approached, for general or specific project support.

6. *Corporate Support*

As BiH continues to develop an effective third sector, the support of businesses and corporations in the community will become increasingly important. Potential sources of direct or in-kind funding for projects should be considered, and the business community increasingly engaged in these and other community activities.

¹⁰ See www.ecovast.org for more information.

VI. Conclusions

While the ECMI Annex 8 initiative has been successful in raising a number of issues that were previously unaddressed, and in bringing together a network of interested professionals, it is clear that the work done to date merely provides a framework outline for real work in the future. Although Annex 8 comprises only one small part of the Dayton Peace Agreement, the issues raised by its consideration envelop much larger concerns of cultural heritage protection, community reconciliation, and intercommunal tolerance and respect.

An effective Annex 8 implementation and monitoring regime will help to address both the immediate need for non-governmental, independent legislative oversight, but also a forum through which experts, professionals, and concerned members of communities can work together to determine the role that cultural heritage appreciation will play in BiH's past, present and future. The challenge now lies with the participants, local authorities, and concerned members of the international community, to ensure that the momentum of this effort is supported, as theories evolve into practice, and ideas evolve into results.

VII. Appendix

A. List of Participants, Mostar Workshop – 21 June 2002

Name	Affiliation
Abdijevic, Lamija	Institute for the Preservation of Cultural Heritage, BiH
Andalojevic, Marzenka	Czech Association of the Republika Srpska
Andjelic, Tomislav	Federal Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sport Mostar
Balihodzic, Kemal	Art colony Bugojno
Bagaric, Miroslava	Czech Association of the Republika Srpska
Bozic, Jelena	Faculty of Architecture and Civil Engineering, Banja Luka
Cepalo, Husein	Bosniaks/Bosnian Cultural Society “Hasan Kafija Pruščak”, Donji Vakuf
Camdzic, Edhem	Islamic Community, Banja Luka
Demirovic, Zijad	Institute for the Preservation of Cultural Heritage BiH
Djurić, Katica	“Strength in Diversity”, Travnik
Doliusek-Divcic, Marija	Slovene cultural society “Cankar”, Sarajevo
Elezovic, Milada	Institute for the Preservation of Culture, History and Natural Heritage, Mostar
Fekeza, Lidija	National Museum, Sarajevo
Hundur, Ahmet	Art colony Bugojno
Jankovski, Stevan	Music school “Mladen Pozajić”, Sarajevo
Kittredge, MJ	Facilitator
Lalic, Slobodanka	Museum of the Republika Srpska
Lolic, Vidosava	“Strength in Diversity”, Travnik
Lohre, Kathryn	“Strength in Diversity”
Milicevic-Capek, Ivanka	Institute for the Preservation of Monuments, Croatian Community of Herceg Bosna, Mostar
Milak, Enes	Institute for the Preservation of Culture, History and Natural Heritage, Jajce
Muharemovic, Amna	Council of Europe, BiH
Nuhbegovic, Amna	OHR, Sarajevo
Pasic, Dzihad	Federation Institute for the Preservation of Culture, History and Natural Heritage/Center for Heritage, Sarajevo
Perry, Valery	ECMI
Porca-Memic, Ermina	ECMI

Name	Affiliation
Radoja, Milka	Museum of the Republika Srpska
Rakusic-Hadzic, Tanja	OHR
Ratkovic, Aleksandar	Institute for the Preservation of Culture, History and Natural Heritage, RS
Simonovic, Goran	Museum of the Republika Srpska
Tanevski, Andon	Association of Citizens of Macedonian Origin, Sarajevo
Trbovic, Amela	Strength in Diversity, Travnik
Trifunovski, Dimitrije	Association of Citizens of Macedonian Origin, RS
Vignjevic, Tijana	Strength in Diversity, Travnik
Zelenika, Andjelko	Retired preservationist (inspector of ancient monuments)

B. List of Organizations Involved and Invited to Participate in the Annex 8 Project

Thanks for making the needed corrections here!

Institute for the Preservation of Cultural Heritage BiH

Federal Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sport, Mostar

Art colony, Bugojno

Faculty of Architecture and Civil Engineering, Banja Luka

Bosniaks/Bosnian Cultural Society "Hasan Kafija Pruščak", Donji Vakuf

Islamic Community Banja Luka

"Strength in Diversity" Travnik

Slovene Cultural Society "Cankar" Sarajevo

Institute for the Preservation of Culture, History and Natural Heritage, East Mostar

National Museum, Sarajevo

Museum of the Republic of Srpska

Institute for the Preservation of Monuments, Croatian Community of Herceg Bosna, Mostar

Institute for the Preservation of Culture, History and Natural Heritage, Jajce

Federation Institute for the Preservation of Culture, History and Natural Heritage/Center for Heritage, Sarajevo

Association of Citizens of Macedonian Origin, Sarajevo

Czech Association of the RS

Serb National Cultural Society "Prosvjeta"

Bosniak Institute

Museum of Literature and Theater

Office of the Reis ul Ulema

Office of the Catholic Bishop

Office of the Orthodox Metropolitan

Office of the High Representative (OHR)

Zenica Museum

Council of Europe

Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)

Brcko District Government

Helsinki Commission of Norway

Bosnia Herzegovina Heritage Rescue

La Benevolencija-Jewish National Cultural Society

United Nations Mission in BiH (UNMIBH)

Ministry of Urban Planning FBiH

Islamic Community of BiH

Historical Museum BiH

Institute for History

National and University Libraries BiH

Ministry of Culture
Soul of Europe
Republica Srpska Archives
UNESCO
Ministry for Education, Science and Culture, Una Sana Canton
International Crisis Group
Federal Archive
Association MOST, Visegrad
World Council on Religion and Peace
Ministry of European Integration
Helsinki Committee for Human Rights
Annex 8 Commission
Croat National Council
Ministry of Science and Culture RS
Link Diversity
International Multireligious and Intercultural Center (IMIC)
SFOR
Society of Ukrainians in BiH
The Council of Bosniak Intellectuals
Ministry of Urban Planning and Reconstruction RS
Institute for the Preservation of Cultural Heritage, Trebinje
Diving Club "BUK"
Circle 99
Braca Roma
Sarajevo City Museum
Croat National Cultural Society "Napredak"
Serb's Citizens Council
Cultural Heritage Without Borders
Center for Islamic Architecture
European Stability Initiative
SUBNOAR – The Association of Councils of Fighters in the People's War Against Fascism
International Bureau for Humanitarian Issues (IBHI)