



Cultural Heritage without Borders Bosnia and Herzegovina

SPEAKER: Adisa Džino Šuta

TRANSNATIONAL SEMINAR

Cultural Heritage 4 Creative Tomorrow

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Sarajevo

Bosnia and Herzegovina



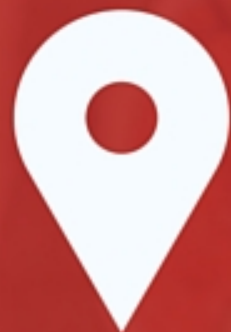


Cultural Heritage without Borders

Bosnia & Herzegovina

1995

CHwB
established



Sweden - B&H -
Kosovo - Albania

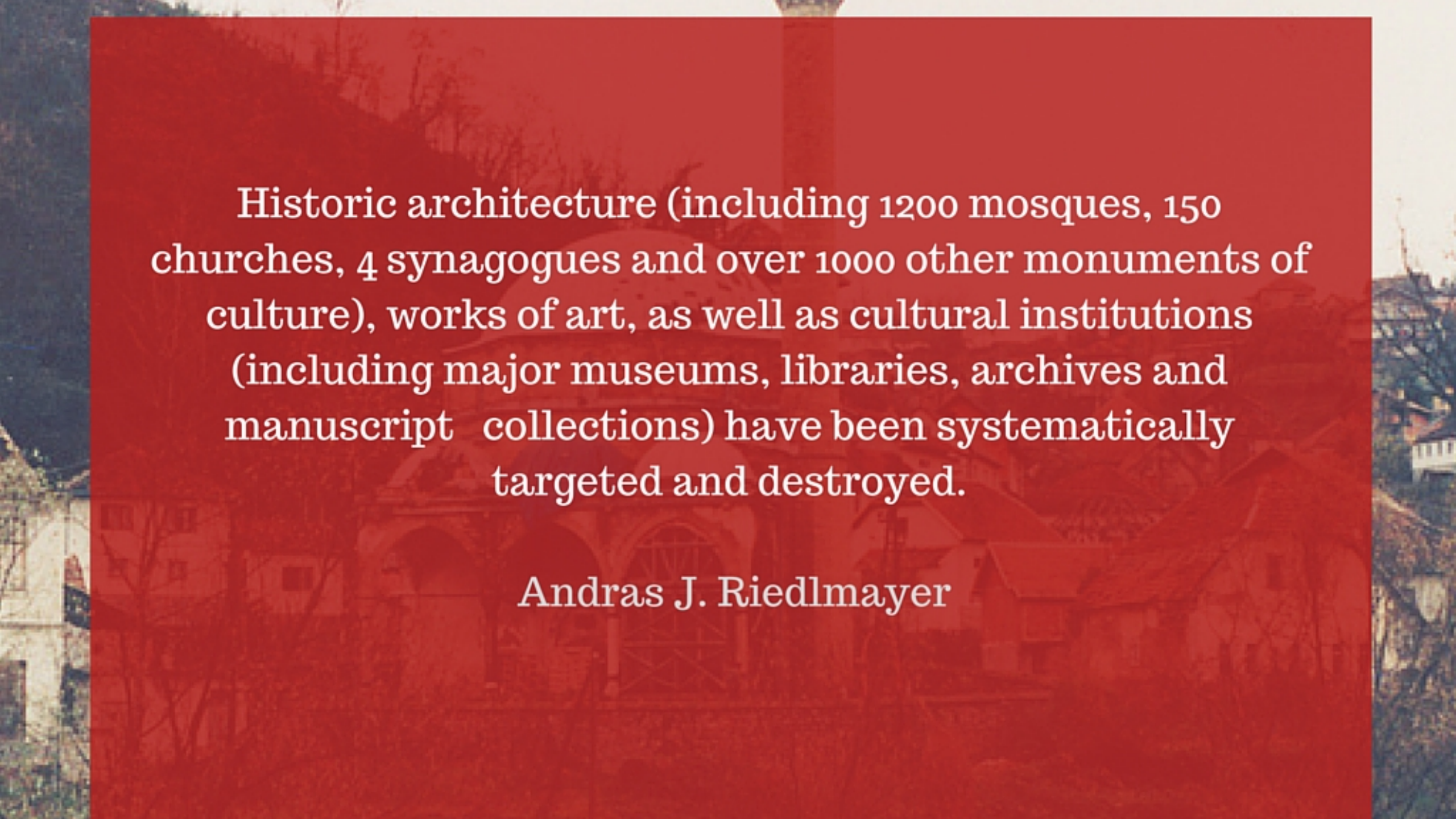


SEE Heritage
BMN

Damage to cultural property belonging to any people whatsoever means damage to the cultural heritage of all mankind, since each people makes its contribution to the culture of the world.

Hague Convention, 1954





Historic architecture (including 1200 mosques, 150 churches, 4 synagogues and over 1000 other monuments of culture), works of art, as well as cultural institutions (including major museums, libraries, archives and manuscript collections) have been systematically targeted and destroyed.

Andras J. Riedlmayer



WE BELIEVE that:

everyone has the right to enjoy,
have access to and participate in
cultural heritage

cultural heritage is an active force
in reconciliation, peace building,
and social and economic
development

CHwB's PRINCIPLES:

Work with all groups in the area

Cooperate with local expertise

Tasks according to local priorities

Education through "hands on"



Case study:

Jajce

Bosnia & Herzegovina





Revitalizing the cultural landscape of Jajce

JAJCE is a historic city famous for its enormous waterfall (21 m high) in the middle of town, the meeting of two rivers – the Pliva and the Vrbas.

The city is very rich in water (it has two hydropower plants)

Two lakes are located approximately 5km from the city centre, surrounded by small attractive mills.

In 14th century, it was the capital of then Kingdom of Bosnia.

The Mithraeum dedicated to the Persian invisible sun god, Mithras.



4th century AD



13th & 14th c.

The fortress of Jajce and catacombs built by the mighty Bosnian duke, Hrvoje Vukčić Hrvatinić Conte de Jajce



Stjepan Tomašević was last crowned Bosnian king. From this point on, Jajce became the capital city of the Kingdom of Bosnia.

15th c.



1527.-1878.

Jajce fell to the Ottoman rule.



1878.
1918.

Austro-Hungarian rule



1943.

Second session of the Antifascist Council of National Liberation of Yugoslavia (AVNOJ)

1992. - 1995. systematic destruction of cultural heritage



A photograph of a series of small, traditional wooden watermills (mlinčići) built on a stream in a forest. The mills are made of dark wood and have steeply pitched roofs. Water flows over small cascades between the mills. The background shows a dense forest of bare trees, suggesting an autumn or winter setting. The foreground is a grassy area with a green bench.

Rehabilitation of “Mlinčići”

*a series of small
watermills, on the
Pliva Lakes*

2009. National monument of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Most of the mills go back to the period of the Austro-Hungarian empire (about 1867 to 1918).

Just one cluster of mills remains today, located on the natural cascade where the water flows between the two Pliva Lakes.

There is a set of 24 watermills, most relocated from different parts of the lake.

Local farmers used the mills to grind wheat into flour right up until the Second World War.

No longer used for actual milling, the Pliva Lakes watermills draw tourists down the river from the giant waterfall in town.



From historical integration to contemporary active participation

Period:

- November 2011 – November 2014

Objectives:

- Capacity building of Western Balkan institutions in the field of preservation and contemporary utilization of cultural heritage;
- Training young Western Balkan and European professionals in the cultural heritage field including techniques and management;
- Foster sustainable use of monuments with the specific reference to the environmental issues

Expected results of the project:

- Increased intercultural understanding between the participants from the different ethnic groups in the Western Balkans (by identifying, exploring, and challenging regional stereotypes)
- An increased capacity of cultural heritage management at the institutional level, strengthened dialogue between non-governmental and governmental stakeholders at central and local levels and within relevant business communities
- Sustainability of the knowledge and information



METHODOLOGY

BRAINSTORMING

In order to understand the complex and multi-layered political, institutional, ethnical and historical background of the town of Jajce completely, a series of analyses was conducted.

RESEARCH

The base for the entire research is a comprehensive SWOT analysis. Stressing on the extremities in it, we have narrowed down the groups of Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats which are crucial for Jajce's development. They affect various sectors in the nowadays society, which become intervention priority themes, dealing with the case of Jajce.

CREATIVE

UNDERSTANDING

Additionally, working in the area of cultural heritage, we have addressed certain target groups and defined possible stakeholders.

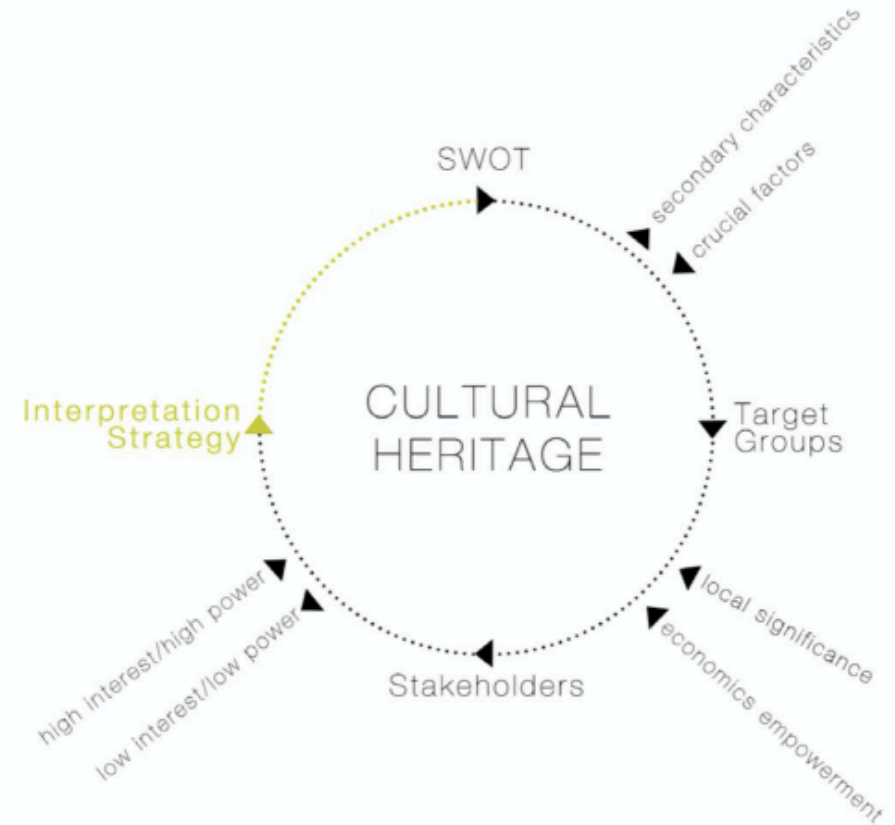
BRIEFING

Target groups have been defined by the level of interest in cultural heritage they have. Further analysis includes estimated duration of stay, their age, activities they are involved in and their income. The overall conclusion of the analyses assisted us in determining the target group and proposing an interpretation strategy.

IMPLEMENTATION

Possible stakeholders have been systematized in groups or individuals according to their importance. Their power and interest in the sector of cultural heritage has been rated, revealing the most influential figures in the town of Jajce.

The interpretations and strategies developed further have been based on the additional analysis and addressed the crucial issues in Jajce. They reflect the existing social, political and financial problems concerning the tangible and intangible heritage of the town. They answer the questions and requirements of the SWOT analysis defined.





What would you do?

How would you bring closer
CH to young generation in
divided communities?

HOW?

The 18th Regional Restoration Camp on Pliva Lakes in Jajce

12th to 25th July, 2014

- more than 50 participants and lecturers from Great Britain, Sweden, Montenegro, Greece, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Serbia, Romania, Albania, Kosovo and Croatia attended the 18th Regional Restoration Camp at Pliva Lakes in Jajce.
- students of architecture, archaeology and art history, through the theoretical and practical aspects of the camp, developed their skills of restoration and cultural heritage management.
- The main objective of the camp has been to use cultural heritage to build and foster cooperation among young professionals, creating the conditions necessary for reconciliation as a precondition for peace and democracy, and the preservation of traditional crafts and techniques.



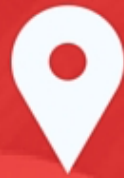


For further management and maintenance, the watermills will be handed over to the Agency for Cultural-Historical and Natural Heritage and Tourism Development of Jajce.

Since 2007 CHwB has organized restoration camps in Albania, Serbia, Kosovo and Bosnia.

The 17 previous camps have been attended by over 500 people from different parts of Europe, and have implemented various restoration interventions on more than 65 buildings of historical significance throughout the region.

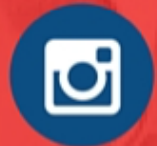




www.chwb.org/bih



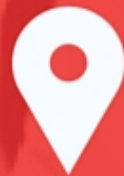
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