

BRIEF ZAGREB "DIGITAL ACCESSIBILITY AND INCLUSIVENESS » FOCUS ON USE OF INTERNET IN ANTI-WAR MOVEMENTS



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Organized by



- **Participating organizations in the ECHO Network project:** [Ceméa France](#) (Coordination), [Fédération Italienne des Ceméa](#), [Framasoft](#) (France), [Willi Eichler Akademy](#) (Germany), [Center for Peace Studies](#) (Croatia), [Solidar Foundation](#), [Ceméa Belgique](#), (Belgium)

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 2023

Venue: Human Rights House, Zagreb

Presentation of the Center for Peace Studies (CPS)

Presentation available [by following this link.](#)

Center for Peace Studies is an organization housed within the House of Human Rights, based in Zagreb.

Objective(s): Protecting human rights and fighting fascism, for 25 years.

4 programs :

1. Supporting an inclusive society (by combating discrimination in society and in certain public policies).
2. Educating and empowering for social change
3. Protecting and promoting the right to asylum and the right to migration
4. Affirm economic and social rights.

Different activities to meet different programs: research studies and public training.

History of the House of Human Rights

Creation of the house with the **Pakrac project** (between 1993 and 1997) during and after the war. With the organization of workshops, psychological support for people after the war, discussions... A project built thanks to local and international volunteers.

After the war (1995): the experiment continued with the creation of the Human Rights House. Objective: secure communications with volunteers in wartime, enable international volunteers to come and take part in the project.

Introducing the House of Human Rights

Since 2008, 6 organizations have been based around 3 themes (human rights, democracy and social rights).

MEETINGS WITH ORGANIZATIONS PRESENT AT THE HUMAN RIGHTS CENTRE

I. Online platform for identifying discriminatory discourse

Platform managed by the House of Human Rights

Dosta & Jemrznje platform: <https://www.dostajemrznje.org/>

Platform for reporting hate speech and discrimination => towards content moderation by the responsible team. Purpose of the platform = to redirect people. Direct contact with people via the platform.

At present, few people know about the platform, and if this were to be the case, we'd need to increase our human resources for moderation.

Resource info: Seriously platform (<https://seriously.org/>) managed by Ceméa France, with arguments and tips for combating online hate speech.

II. Documenta organization

Objective: work on history and the duty of remembrance/memory through various activities:

1. Education through various schemes such as Erasmus+, training with educators and young people)
2. Document data and reports (especially on anti-war campaigns).
3. Research and census of casualties to provide a complete list of data, and enable families to know their family history.
4. Organization of guided tours of the city, including interviews with camp survivors and historians.

Documenta website: <https://documenta.hr/en/>

III. Networking / Crosol

Organization website: <https://crosol.hr/en/>

30 organizations working on the international development dimension = aid to developing countries in the Balkans, with a special focus on Ukraine.

Today in Croatia, official development assistance (ODA) represents 0.33% of GDP (Croatia is not an OECD member country, so there's no obligation to have more).

But one of the conditions for joining the EU was to have a budget for ODA.

The network organization ensures that ODA is implemented, without the State claiming to be doing ODA by giving vaccines that are about to expire.



GUIDED POLITICAL TOUR OF THE CITY BY

Participants took a political tour of the city, visiting places of resistance during the Second World War in Zagreb.

Mapping resistance: <https://www.kartografija-otpora.org/hr/>

Wednesday, December 6, 2023

Location: House of Human Rights, Zagreb

PRESENTATION OF TRAINING COURSES AT THE CENTER FOR PEACE STUDIES

Presentation of the training courses offered by the Center for Peace Studies.
Presentation available [by following this link](#).

Negative" and "Positive" Peace concepts



Creating preconditions for sustainable - **positive peace** – connections, cooperation, affecting institutional mechanisms

- **Horizontal:** among people, initiatives, organizations, groups
- **Vertical:** among people and institutions, among institutions

Link with formal education: supporting and training school teachers in civic education and human rights. Peace as the result of radical transformation.

Training for civil society and citizens, with content based on :

- Rebuilding the country between 92 and 96
- My relationship with others and society
- Existing concrete actions

Online formats are offered from COVID, enabling other people to take part in the program, with face-to-face meetings at some points during the training (financed by the training). This format also enables people living in Bosnia to participate. Training based on interdisciplinarity.

Impact assessments are carried out a few years after the training. After the war, this type of training was in great demand, with many participants. Today, it's harder to get participants. Recognition of certification as non-formal education.

Technology and Migration (Sara)

Presentation of training courses on the "Migrations" program. The aim is to deconstruct approaches to migration, particularly in relation to gender issues, discourses and policies. Since last year: greater interest in the issue of climate migrants.

In the training content: testimonials, work on representations, documentaries, supporting films, deconstruction work on music and lyrics, to provoke critical thinking.

Artificial Intelligence and Human Rights - Ana Cuca

Researcher at the University of Mostar, follow-up work on the development of Artificial Intelligence in the context of migration management in Europe.

Presentation available by following this link.

Relationship to tracing/migration situation. Artificial Intelligence is capable of recognizing spoken language, and therefore proposes questionnaires in the person's language directly online (for asylum applications). Except for algorithmic bias in responses to accents and dialects.

Coders without Borders

Coders Without Borders (CWB) program by the "Borders none" organization

More details on the project: <https://borders-none.gitbook.io/borders-none-cwb/about-coders-without-borders-cwb/the-project>

Objective: to train people in migration situations (in a legal situation), in digital tools to insert them into the job market in the tech sector. Questioning of the tools these people are trained to use (capitalist companies that could train their future employees, without it being up to civil society organizations to do so). Hosting European volunteers. European network of schools of this type for integration into the tech world.

Participation in the Human Rights Film Festival in Zagreb.

Festival website: <https://humanrightsfestival.org/>

Screening of Ken Loach's The Old Oak

Thursday, December 7, 2023

Location: Community Center 16, Zagreb

MEETING WITH P.STUBBS: THE ROLE OF THE INTERNET IN CROATIA'S ANTI-WAR MOVEMENTS IN THE 90S

P.Stubbs defines himself as a "historical object". He was a volunteer in the 1993 refugee camps in Zagreb.

Research work on the "**ZaMir**" network (network for peace based on internet communication).

[Research article available here.](#)

During the war, activism in Zagreb and interest in communications (in connection with the Pakrac project, a call for international volunteers).

With the ZaMir project, the server was based in Germany, enabling communication with all countries. Ease of communication via email addresses. Communication between global activists mainly in English. English is the language of the project and of NGO development.

The current state of access to digital material. With donations from the Soros Foundation, and from Switzerland. The equipment available in Zagreb and Sarajevo was not the same.

This wartime account is a reminder of the importance of decentralizing the Internet.

Further reading Paul Stubbs (1998) "Conflict and Co-Operation in the Virtual Community: eMail and the Wars of the Yugoslav Succession".

[Article available here](#)

MEETING WITH T.MEDAK FROM THE MULTIMEDIA INSTITUTE

x Online bookshop/Memory **of the World**: <https://library.memoryoftheworld.org/#>

x **Egoboo.bits** is a digital publishing project and production collective concerned with free software development, sound production and media theory: <https://www.discogs.com/label/8687-EgobooBits>

x **Picare Care project**: research into activism in Europe, taking into account "care" and "piracy".
Further information: <https://syllabus.pirate.care/>

WORKSHOP ON CYBERSURVEILLANCE - FACILITATION PROPOSED BY CEMEA FRANCE

Number of participants: between 6 and 40 (divided into small groups using the Philipps 666 method).

I. Individual time (10min)

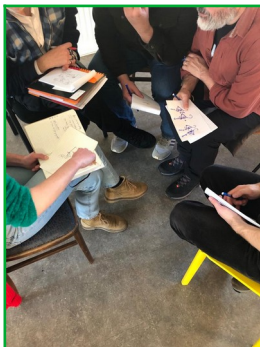
The facilitator gives the following instructions: "Depending on your knowledge and experience, illustrate cybersurveillance by drawing or writing. »

II. Small-group discussion (20-25min)

The facilitator sets up small groups of 3 or 4 people, depending on the number of participants. In each small group, the instruction is as follows: in the light of the individual illustrations, you must illustrate a common definition (within your group) of cyber-surveillance. This common definition needs to be illustrated so that it can be reported on later. The group may not agree with the definition, but can show the different definitions on their illustration (drawing and/or writing).



III. Back to the larger group



Based on the Philipps 666 method, the facilitator builds larger groups by bringing together two smaller groups from the previous round. The instructions are the same as in the previous round: "Based on the common definitions found in each small group, you must construct a new common definition in your new group. The group may not agree with the definition, but can show the different definitions on their illustration (drawing and/or writing).

At this point, the facilitator may propose theoretical contributions to the group, sharing drawings or writings.

IV. Large-group feedback

In the final round, each group presents its definition to the larger group. No reaction after each presentation. Following presentation of all definitions, open discussion for comments or questions. The moderator proposes one academic definition (among several), pointing out that different definitions are possible.

V. Alternatives to cyber-surveillance

Following the discussion, participants may be asked to note down the various alternatives that exist to counter cybersurveillance, on an individual and collective scale. A white poster can be hung on the wall, where participants can affix their post-it notes with their proposals/suggestions for alternatives.

The facilitator tries to classify these proposals by theme for feedback to the large group, and questions the participants if the proposals are not sufficiently clear. Depending on the presenter's knowledge, he or she can also add new elements of knowledge. The aim of this last part is to empower participants on an individual and collective scale.

FEEDBACK ON THE CYBER-SURVEILLANCE WORKSHOP

PRESENTATION OF COMMON GROUP DEFINITIONS

Comparing cybersurveillance with the Panopticum (as an individual you know you can be watched at any time, but you don't know exactly when. Surveillance is assumed but not shared).
 2 dimensions of cybersurveillance: data capitalism and political control.
 Discussions around the "positive" dimension of cybersurveillance to control online hate speech (but seen in previous visits notably to Berlin - the digital tools that monitor us use algorithms that fuel online hate speech).
 Report on Internet moderation.
 Reflection on the inequality of people's knowledge of their rights on the Internet.

PROPOSED ALTERNATIVES

| Regulations and/or reforms | Use of ethical tools | Disengaging from digital | Education |
|--|--|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tax the big digital companies or nationalize them - Laws in favor of social rights (labor law against employee surveillance) - A humanist approach to digital policymaking | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use digital tools such as Firefox, Linux, Signal, Open Street Maps... - Nblock, Totemlus - Self-hosted data (CHATONS, Domaine Public, Zourit...) - anonymity/pseudonymity | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Disconnect - Leave social networks - don't try to regulate GAM tools, stop using them - question the need to use certain applications | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More non-formal education on the subject - Raising awareness among citizens - inform yourself (critical thinking) - using cybersurveillance as a positive tool (?) |