PROJECT	
Project name:	Give voice to our memories. Den zor amare paramisienghe
Project acronym:	GIVO
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1.1 Background and general objectives

Background and general objectives

The Roma communities, along with the Jews, were a major target of the "holocaust" due to claims that they were both inferior "races". The persecution of Roma is one of the most neglected chapters in the history of Europe (Hancock 2011). It was recognized very late in all European countries (Kelso & Eglitis, 2014; Herki 2020; ODIHR, OSCE, 2012), so this caused a delay in acknowledging these communities as part of European history resulting in serious damage to the European society. The role of Nazi in the holocaust was overestimated forgetting the role of German allies (Italy, Croatia, etc.) and local population during the outbreak of mass killings (Dulic 2006) The damage affects both the Roma communities, which is not publicly recognised as victim, and the non-Roma communities who are not aware of the shared past (ODIHR,OSCE 2015a).

Reconstructing this moment in history means to retrieve part of unknown (or forgotten) events about the persecution of these populations in Europe and to public acknowledge what happened and, most importantly, to provide an international stage to this collective memory. It is important to shed light on the cultural process that led to the creation of death camps and how the concept of diversity defined on the basis of "race" has spread throughout Europe, so the idea of lives "lives unworthy to live" can be discarded and history can avoid to repeat itself (Bravi 2020). The events that characterized the genocide of the Roma have remained unknown for far too long and also from this point of view, we can speak about a forgotten genocide. All people, Roma and non- Roma, who are unaware of the events or who knowingly, for various reasons, have removed or hidden them, contribute to the oblivion. Studying and describing what happened (memorial site) and how genocide is represented (memorial policies) will help all involved parties to engage more actively about this topic. Three are the key limitations on this issue: about the recognition of the European wide Roma genocide, about the location of Roma memorial sites, and about the impact of Roma genocide memorial policies.

As for the European dimension, almost no **international** recognition exists about mass killings sites and concentration camps where Roma people were executed (such as the BIIe section of the Birkenau camp) and only limited **national** acknowledgement about specific sites of detention: Austrian Roma people have been imprisoned in Lodz ghetto (Poland) since 1941; two years later, Kulmhof, Żabno, Bielcza, Borzęcin, Szczurowa (Poland) were active as extermination centres also for Roma people; Lety u Písku (Czech Republic) was a concentration camp where Roma worked as slave laborers between 1942 and 1943, and in 1944 they were all deported to Auschwitz; Jasenovac (Croatia) was the most important concentration camp in Eastern Europe and it was a place of extermination for Roma and Jews by the Ustaše, the Croatian fascist collaborators of Nazism, but their story of deportation to Jasenovoc has only recently been the subject of research, about 100,000 people were murdered in that camp, between 1941-1945. Roma people were eliminated also through mass shootings in the villages in the villages where they lived, Prignano sulla Secchia, Agnone, Tossicia (all italian villages) were concentration camps reserved to Roma people and italian Roma have been deported in Dachau, Buchenwald, Bergen Belsen (and other nazi concentration camps) since September 1943; in many of the places mentioned there is no remembrance of the presence of the deported Roma (for example: until 2018,in Lety u Písku there was a pig farm in the exact place where the concentration camp was placed, in Agnone there is a nursing home etc. and in the majority of lesser-known memorial sites, Roma are not named among the categories of prisoners even if they were deported to those same places); a vast amount of information is at risk of being lost (Bassoli & Bravi 2013).

This brings to the second limitation. Roma people were executed without formally identifying them as Roma but labelling them as "asocial" only a direct involvement of Roma people may allow Europe to unveil what happened. Roma communities still preserve the memory of what happened, oral accounts are produced and reproduced above all by Roma women (Romnja). We need to deepen our knowledge

about concentration camps and mass executive from a Roma perspective.

Finally, the third limitation regards the policy of Remembrance. The idea of Roma as victim under Nazi for being a-social was deeply ingrained in the European perception. This led to the lack of identification of the Roma genocide as such, only in 1982, the West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt recognised the persecution of Roma on racial basis. Some thirty year were to be waited for Angela Merkel to open the memorial site in Tiergarten park in Berlin (Germany 2012). It was not until 2015 that the European Parliament identified the 2nd of August as the European Roma Holocaust Memorial Day (European Parliament 2015/2615-RSP), only a few countries however follow suit (ODIHR, OSCE, 2015b) and the current situation is extremely fragmented (ODIHR, OSCE 2020). Moreover the impact of these policies has never been studied.

The project will deploy a participatory approach to directly involve Roma people in the design of the research strategy, in the identification of the field-work, in the most apt sampling strategy. Thereafter Roma will play a major role in collecting the data (both as target and as researcher) and in analysing the information gathered. For this reason, a strong engagement of the Roma communities in Croatia, Poland, Romania and Italy is required. The lost-standing experience of SUCAR DROM (Italy), CCCSRR - Centrul de Cercetari Culturale si Sociale "Romane Rodimata" (Romania), CHC - Culture Hub Croatia (Croatia) and the SRP - Stowarzyszenie Romów w Polsce (Poland) will be fundamental in this regard.

In line with the general goal of "A Union of Equality: EU Roma strategic framework for equality, inclusion and participation" of the European Commission, the project aims, starting from the memory of the extermination of Roma and Sinti peoples during WWII, to contribute to advance and spread knowledge of these key events and to promote interventions that address current anti-Gypsyism and engender greater inclusion of the Roma and Sinti population.

The **first objective** is the growth of knowledge about the Roma genocide sites and make it available to local communities. The acknowledgement of "forgotten" memorial sites is the first steppingstone towards the compensation of the Roma communities. It is a process in which the project includes Roma in knowledge making and provide them with an echo chamber. Local communities shall be aware of what happened seventy years ago, and local government have to publicly recognise historical events. The project will therefore firstly identify new memorial sites, then create public events about them using art pieces such as a "mobile cenotaph" as well as promoting the "Cities of Remembrance International Network" (see letters of support of the Municipality of Cento, Mantua, Prignano sulla Secchia, and Riva del Po). In Europe there are different levels of awareness about the memory of the Nazi extermination of the Roma. In Germany there has been a good level of recognition since 1980s and Roma communities are part of public memory processes; in Poland, Roma communities are increasingly aware of their history of persecution and they have started a process of requesting recognition, in Italy, Roma communities are aware of their history, but their persecution is not recognized by national laws on remembrance; in Romania there is a situation similar to Italy. The countries with the least public recognition of Roma remembrance are also the states where there is still the greatest marginalization of Roma communities: Knowing and recognizing Roma history is one of the important tools for inclusion (CM/Rec(2020)2- inclusion of the history of Roma and/or Travellers in school curricula and teaching materials) particular countries"

The **second objective** is to establish a dialogue between the project discoveries and the existent knowledge. On this aspect the project will leverage also on existing sources and a specific website. As for the existent sources, archival material is scattered but information is available to the academic community, little however is accessible to the general public given the lack of proper dissemination activities. The available documentation is divided into national website, such as the French https://www.romasintigenocide.eu/fr/camps or the German https://www.romarchive.eu/en/voices-of-the-victims/, or the Italian https://www.porrajmos.it/. The latter was created in 2013 as the First virtual museum on Porrajmos in Italy thanks to the "Memors" project, funded by the Europe for Citizens 2007-2014 program (2011-3516 / 001 – 001). It features historical archival evidence, as well as the Roma memories. The website is well known in Italy, but it lacks an international recognition because of the lack of a dedicated multilanguage menu and the strong focus on the Italian Roma genocide. The second objective of this project is therefore to leverage on this website (owned by SUCAR DROM) to create a European hub of information about the Roma genocide: The International Virtual Museum on Roma Genocide. The Museum will include the material produced by the GIVO project on Croatia, Poland, Romania and Italy (both archival and Roma oral accounts). Furthermore, it will feature archival material and possibly oral accounts from other countries, such as Austria, Germany, and France, thanks to the sound scientific experience of the team, in fact the polish Roma Association (Stowarzyszenie Romow W Polsce) has its headquarter at Oswiecim and it has an important archive about Roma history in Europe and Roma genocide in all European countries, so it is possible to use this archival material for the virtual museum thanks to the long cooperation between our polish partner and the State Museum of Auschwitz; the Virtual Museum on Roma Genocide will then become the reference point on the Roma genocide at the European level, hosting the largest documentation on the key-countries.

The **third objective** is to disseminate knowledge and raise awareness about the Roma Genocide. The material produced in the project will be then transformed into practical tools intended for various stakeholders. This educational toolkit will mainly target young people (especially aimed at students aged 16 and over) but it will be made available for formal and informal education (i.e. for teachers, educators, and social worker who actively engage with the topic through informal education). Thanks to the long-lasting experience of DEINA, the project will design a proper toolkit, disseminated online, co-created by Roma and non-Roma citizens and translated in five languages: Croatia, Italian, Polish, Romanian and Romanes. In the design, particular attention will be paid to present gender-balanced information. In this way, the toolkit will be available both to Roma and non-Roma and be able to engage man and women alike. Partners who will carry out educational action with underage students (UNIPD, SUCAR DROM and DEINA) have child protection policy.

Finally, **the last objective** is to increase the knowledge about Roma genocide Remembrance policy in a multilevel perspective. The research will gauge the existent policies transcending the mere national laws, it will dig into the actual implementation and identify the presence of local policies, exploiting a multi-level governance approach. This approach will be of utmost importance because national holocaust policies are often selective (as for example the Italian law 211/2000 formally addresses only Jewish, Italian politicians and soldiers). The dimension of memorialization, although contested in its capacity of favouring antidiscrimination (Brudholm and Johansen, 2019), has been widely promoted by the EU and the different governments. However, little has been done to evaluate the impact of these Remembrance policies. The project will therefore not only collect data about remembrance policies specifically related to Roma genocide, but also evaluate their effects (post-hoc evaluation) on three dimensions: on the level of anti-Gypsyism declared in Europe (using survey data on the overall population, on hate crimes, etc.), on the life of the Roma communities (sense of belonging and trust towards the public institutions) and on public debate (impact in the public sphere).

2.1 Concept and methodology

Concept and methodology

The project has a dual focus: the identification of remembrance places (and historical account) and the memorial policies. Both strand of research will be carried out simultaneously deploying a mixed method approach. UNIFI with be in charge of the historical account, while UNIPD of the memorial policies. Both universities will exploit their research groups to produce a scientific robust and sound research based on three tasks: the literature review, the development of the participatory approach and the interviews to key-informants.

The literature review will be characterized by a systematic approach, the PRISMA (Page et al. 2021). GIVO will identify and screen all research articles in the most important databases (Scopus, ISI Web of Science, ScienceDirect, EBSCO Host. and PubMed) that have dealt with the Roma genocide and the memorial policies. This search will be supplemented with books or chapters identified through Google and Google Scholar. This system involves the identification of keywords for the search. Thereafter the literature review will be integrated with the other two methods.

The GIVO project also features a participatory approach in which Roma and non-Roma of different nationalities work together. Roma will be not only part of the research team, local Roma communities will be the main actors in the collection of the oral material: as co-researchers, witnesses and key-informants. The crucial aspect of the project is the involvement of the Roma communities, the PAR approach ensure that research methods and approaches are culturally sensitive and respectful of Roma traditions and customs, particularly in relation to gender roles and dynamics within the community. The involvement of three Roma organizations and Roma researchers support this approach. The participatory approach also features an intersectional approach. The latter is of utmost importance to allow the gender issue to be considered along with other subjective issue of discrimination such as educational background, age disabilities, etc. The participatory approach i.e. the methodology of conducting the research together with the members of the Roma communities (through formal and informal historical research) also aims to guarantee the reconstruction of the specific context of persecution and deportation in each of the European countries, because each country was also characterized by specific forms of persecution of Roma during Nazism and Fascism, with a specific role the minority played during and after WWII. Indeed, the selection of the four countries features the most-dissimilar case. Countries sharing a rather similar "memorial strategy" (with an extreme recent acknowledgment and strong politicization of the issue) departing from situation rather different during WWII: an occupied territory (Poland), a collaborationist state (Croatia), a collaborationist country with a civil war (Italy) and a neutral country soon becoming a collaborationist (Romania). All these events deeply affected the persecution of Roma during the period 1930-1945. Local communities are best

place to provide scholarly with their point of view, moving away from the (nationalist)-historical account and the western-centric approach.

Recovering the historical memory of the tragic events of the genocide can serve to raise awareness of citizens and institutions on the issue of discrimination, making it clear how the perpetration of stereotypes and hate speech can present a clear danger to democracy. Memory of events we never wish to recreate is the foundation upon which an inclusive society is built.

From a scientific standpoint, the project will be also based on historical archival research, collection of oral sources, comparative policy study, via interviews. These activities will blossom from the deployment of the first two methods. Key-informant will be selected in the four countries to better detect policy development and identify memorial sites. Those key-informants will be mainly women, recognizing the importance of oral history within Roma communities, imply also recognize the narratives passed down through generations by Romnja (Roma women). GIVO set on this regard a target of 60% women oral account.

From a dissemination standpoint, the GIVO project will features anti-discrimination and educational activities and memorialization events. These activities will be implemented by all partners in the four countries with the involvement of Roma and non-Roma citizen from Europe. Once again, the Roma organization will allow to enter and liaise with the local communities. At the same time in order to reach non-Roma, GIVO will features specific activities addressing students. DEINA will promoted the use of the educational toolkit recently developed in an EU-funded project (see hereinafter) adapting it to the Polish, Croatian and Romanian context. It will promote it in dedicated training with teachers and through the organization of the Journey of Memory dedicated to students (age 18-19). Those journey will be innovative because will promote a close cooperation between Roma and non-Roma students within a stable environment, a public call and a fully press-coverage will produce a youth-dedicated output.

The research on the Roma persecution and extermination, the materials and testimonies collected, the identification of "new" sites of memory, the understanding of the impact of Remembrance policies can provide compelling evidence about the past and on its impact on the present. This in turn allows us to understand how to create a more inclusive society. Precisely the history of Roma genocide can help to break down some negative feelings towards Roma. Furthermore, through the involvement of the Roma communities, above all Romnja (Roma women), it will be possible to conduct a participatory action research that will deepen the themes with a privileged look at those events. External Roma female scholars will also be contracted for the research in order to get a broader picture of the subject in depth, from a Roma women perspective. Not to mention the importance of deploying intersectionality to gauge the depth of multiple discrimination lived by Romnja, Roma with disabilities, gay Roma and non-binary Roma

Connecting the discrimination experienced at the time of WWII with those still in existence today can make it clear how there is a red thread that binds them and how, precisely to avoid endangering democracies and human rights, there is a need for decisive interventions to allow the broadest inclusion. The connection, debated in the academia (see for example Brudholm and Johansen, 2019), will be studied using a comparative approach to examine the effect of Roma genocide remembrance policy and "holocaust" remembrance policy in general. The research focus will be mainly on Roma genocide, but the research will be framed in a more general policy perspective so to create a wider debate and contribute to scientific advancement in the holocaust studies.

Moreover, in order to avoid the politicization of the national Remembrance policy, the project will feature a specific activity addressing the multi-level governance of Remembrance policy leveraging on the role of transnational municipal networks (TMNs) in shaping and guiding cities and local governments towards innovation and social inclusion (Domorenok and Zito, 2021; Domorenok et al. 2023; Heikkinen et al., 2020). The key feature of networks which are run by 'pioneers for pioneers' is that they are set-up by cities and towns which possess a multitude of resources (knowledge, experience, funding). The project will trigger the set-up of the "Cities of Remembrance International Network" based on the political entrepreneurial role played by the associated partner, as stated in their support letters.

On this regards the choice of involving public institution is both crucial and challenging. Their involvement means the possibility for the local population to clearly identify the place of remembrance, at the same time previous project (see 1.3) showed the lack of political will. For this reason, GIVO, involves also a cultural actor (CHC) which will take care of the creation of the "mobile cenotaph". This artistic tool will serve the same purpose that the Stolpersteine served for the Shoah. A tangible presence in the landscape. Indeed, Roma were often arrested and killed during their travels and migrations. Often their executions were not even documented, so it may be impossible to exactly locate the crime scenes and set up fixed monuments. That is why the best way to commemorate is to build a monument that moves. It would consist of a car trailer that would be shaped like a sign, but would also function as a symbol and as architecture. It would contain a multimedia interpretation of the age-old persecution of the Roma, which reached its culmination during the Second World War.

The consortium is made up of organizations and institutions that deal with anti-discrimination with a specific emphasis on Roma and Sinti. Moreover, in the project Roma and Romnja scholars are going to work along with non-Roma scholars implementing a PAR approach with the Roma communities. This ensures that all the documents collected and made available in the International Virtual Museum on Roma Genocide do not damage the ultimate beneficiaries of the activities, nor do they create a prejudice towards them. Furthermore, the scope of intervention of the proponents, together with their recognition among the beneficiaries, ensures that the expected sensitivity on how to tell of these historical events is inherent and this can certainly contribute to not creating friction with the Roma communities.

2.2 Project management, quality assurance and monitoring and evaluation strategy

Project management, quality assurance and monitoring and evaluation strategy

The project will be monitored by the applicant who will assure collection of systematic information that will help establish the effectiveness of the activity. The applicant is also responsible for assuring that all the institutions involved in the project are aware of their own responsibilities in the implementation of the project, and in keeping in regular contact with consortium partners.

The Ethical Board will develop a set of guidelines for the correct involvement of women and underage in the project activities. Given the specific focus on education and oral history, the guidelines will serve as steppingstone for project partners to fully engage Roma communities across partner countries. The guidelines will also provide the SC with monitoring indicators to gauge the effectiveness of the gender mainstreaming of the project UNIPD, Deina and Sucar Drom have a Child Protection Policy and their direct involvement with Roma youth is foreseen, while all other partners will only organize public events, involve local Roma communities and implement activities non-directly involving minors.

A continuous monitoring on the use of financial, material, human resources will be put in place along with the analysis of the implementation process. Monitoring performed by partners managers who will report to coordinator (applicant). Constant examination of information received from WP leaders, internal discussions, communication by email and online meetings.

Partners and WP Leaders responsible to collect data and provide it to the applicant who will analyse it and make a report. WPs, milestones, deliverables will be evaluated; the assessment of consortium active participation; the efficiency of the communication strategy used to reach national and European audience; analysis of research output produced, data analysis, write an evaluation report.

Qualitative and quantitative data will be requested in all project actions directly concerning the targets of action. Data and information will be disaggregated by profession, gender, age and ethnic group. This will allow to determine if the goals are met in terms of gender mainstreaming, inclusion of the Roma population, engagement of the policy-makers. The continuous monitoring will help the partnership to develop dedicated activities to reach the gender and Roma targets foreseen. In case of discrepancy during the first year of implementation activities will be changed accordingly, the same holds true for the second year of monitoring.

Principal indicators and tools:

Quantitative data (minimum target):

- Number of memorial sites identified (16)
- Number of participants during the events (gender sensitive) (1700, 900 female / 800 male)
- Number of Roma communities involved (12)
- Number of Roma youth involved (gender sensitive) (300, 150 female / 150 male)
- Number of non-Roma youth involved (gender sensitive) (400, 200 female / 200 male)
- Number of historical sources found (40)
- Number of interviews recorded (gender sensitive) (20, 12 female / 8 male)
- Number of local Roma remembrance policies identified (16)
- Number of local politicians interviewed (20)
- Number of website single users recorded (+50% on a yearly basis)

- Number of scientific publications (2 peer-reviewed articles and an international edited book)

Qualitative data

- Peer review received during the publication process. As in the traditional double-blind process of academic production, peer reviews will be conducted by experts in the field to assess the quality and rigor of the research and publication. These reviews will provide critical feedback on the methodology, analysis, and conclusions drawn in the study. The peer reviews are essential for ensuring the credibility and academic integrity of the publication. They help identify any potential biases, methodological flaws, or areas for improvement, thereby enhancing the overall quality of the research.

- Focus group. The focus groups will give the chance to analyse difficulties at the end, one focus group per country, including all partners in that country, will be organized to analyse difficulties, results, perceptions, opinions, change and attitudes of actors involved. Focus groups will provide in-depth qualitative insights that quantitative methods might overlook. They allow for the exploration of participants' attitudes, perceptions, and experiences, which are crucial for understanding the broader impact and applicability of the research findings.

- A final meeting will be also organized to share and compare results emerged from the country-level focus groups.

- Interviews with politician of the Cities involved by the Journey of Memory, with a specific section dedicated at the topic of Roma inclusion and women role in the process of memorialization. These interviews will be semi-structured, allowing for both guided questions and open-ended responses. Interviews provide detailed and personal insights into the research topic. They help capture the nuanced perspectives of policy makers, contributing to a comprehensive understanding of the research's real-world implications.

3.1 Activities

Work packages

The project is coordinated by the Steering Committee and will work on networking with Roma cultural hubs and Holocaust experts (WP1). The project develops in three phases: participatory action research (WP2, WP3, WP4 and WP5), engagement of the local communities (WP6, WP7, WP8, WP9) and dissemination activities (WP10, WP11, WP12, WP13). While the research is split into two main halves (history and policy), the first four WPs together constitute the backbone of the whole project and shall be considered a single PAR, because the teams will work together to share expertise and maximize the outreach capacity of the project. At the same time the four middle WPs are crucial to engage local communities and municipalities into publicly recognise the "new" memorial sites. These four WPs are interconnected by the creation of the "Cities of Remembrance International Network". Finally, the last four WPs are interlinked dissemination activities which flesh out from the previous 8 WPs: the educational toolkit (WP10), the academic conference (Romnja conference) (WP11), the Remembrance policy conference (WP12) and the International Virtual Museum on Roma Genocide (WP13).

WP1- Management and transversal activities

This WP is the managing WP. It takes care of managing internal and external activities with a specific focus of the implementation of main transversal outputs: dissemination activities of the whole project, creation of the "Cities of Remembrance International Network" and its promotion, networking between existing hubs on Roma genocide and final event in which cities and hubs jointly discuss the state of the art and further steps. The project will also set up a small team of 10 people scholars, students (18 and above) and activists, Roma and non-Roma, from different countries which will travel and organise the "Journeys of memory" (WP6, WP7, WP8, WP9). The journey is dived into the three project countries.

WP2- Participatory action research in Romania. A series of events will be held to engage Roma communities in Romania

This WP share the same structure and common methodology of WP3, WP4 and WP5. The PAR approach requires the deep engagement of the local communities. The main aim is to gather information about local events and community memory of the Roma genocide. The research will be both on persecution and extermination, with attention on female role in the production of memory in Romania and on the fate of Roma women in the genocide. Archival sources will be used along with academic publication both on the memorial sites and on the Roma genocide remembrance policy (locally designed

and implemented, along with the more general picture of the "holocaust" remembrance policy).

The WP2 will feature the specific aspects of the linkage between Romani, Moldovia and Ukraine. However, given their status (not associated countries, and the ongoing crisis) the research will focus mainly on the Romani memory of the traumatic event of the force displacement of hundreds of thousands Roma people.

The goal of this part of the work is to produce new materials, documents on Romania, Moldovia and Ukraine and Romanian testimonies, with attention paid particularly to persecution suffered by Roma women. These newly produced materials will be employed in the identification of new memorial sites in Romania (WP6) and will be disseminated through the International Virtual Museum on Roma Genocide (WP13), the Romnja conference (WP11), the Remembrance policy conference (WP12).

WP3- Participatory action research in Poland. A series of events will be held to engage Roma communities in Poland

This WP share the same structure and common methodology of WP2, WP4 and WP5. However, given the PAR nature, it strongly relies on the will of the local Polish communities and the transnational role played by Auschwitz. Moreover, Poland features a completely different story regarding concentration camps, mass killings and a distinctive "holocaust" remembrance policy, as it is clear by the recent turns in the naming of concentration camps.

The goal of WP is to produce new materials, documents on Poland and Polish testimonies, with attention paid particularly to persecution suffered by Roma women. These newly produced materials will be employed in the identification of new memorial sites in Poland (WP7) and will be disseminated through the International Virtual Museum on Roma Genocide (WP13), the Romnja conference (WP11), the Remembrance policy conference (WP12).

WP4- Participatory action research in Italy. A series of events will be held to engage Roma communities in Italy

This WP share the same structure and common methodology of WP2, WP3 and WP5. As for the previous WPs, also in this case the PAR nature will strongly influence the output. Italy features a story based on the lack of recognition of concentration camps, and a selective "holocaust" remembrance policy, targeting only Jewish people and Militaries. It is noteworthy to mention that locally blossomed Roma genocide remembrance policy which have never been studies such as the one developed by the city of Mantua (IT), or Cento (IT).

The goal of WP is to produce new materials, documents on Italy and gather additional Italian testimonies, with attention paid particularly to persecution suffered by Roma women. These newly produced materials will be employed in the identification of new memorial sites in Italy (WP8) and will be disseminated through the International Virtual Museum on Roma Genocide (WP13), the Romnja conference (WP11), the Remembrance policy conference (WP12).

WP5- Participatory action research in Croatia. A series of events will be held to engage Roma communities in Croatia

This WP share the same structure and common methodology of WP2, WP3 and WP4. As for the previous WPs, also in this case the PAR nature it strongly relies on the will of the local Croatian communities and the transnational role played by Jasenovac. Moreover, Croatia features a specific issue given the role played by Ustaše and the mass killings perpetrated against minorities and other ethnic groups. Moreover, the country has and a distinctive "holocaust" remembrance policy, as it is clear by the stressed posed on Communist crimes in the aftermath of the WWII.

The goal of WP is to produce new materials, documents on Croatia and gather additional Croatian testimonies, with attention paid particularly to persecution suffered by Roma women. These newly produced materials will be employed in the identification of new memorial sites in Croatia (WP9) and will be disseminated through the International Virtual Museum on Roma Genocide (WP13), the Romnja conference (WP11), the Remembrance policy conference (WP12).

WP6 – Journey of memory in Romania. A series of events will be held to engage local communities in Romanian memorial sites

This is the first WP dealing with the memorialization events. It features the Romanian Journey of Memory. This event will focus on taking people to sites of persecution and extermination of Roma people, to renew the historical memory of these events through the accounts of experts and researchers. At least three new sites in Romania will be visited, their location will be found in WP2. During this process the consortium will promote the creation of the "Cities of Remembrance International Network" among Romanian municipalities, with a dedicated invitation to all municipalities. The mobile cenotaph will allow GIVO to organize the event in the absence of political will. This activity will also feed the International Virtual Museum on Roma Genocide (WP13) as well as the Remembrance policy

conference (WP12).

WP7 – Journey of memory in Poland. A series of events will be held to engage local communities in Polish memorial sites

The journey team will visit also Poland in WP7. This event will focus on taking people to sites of persecution and extermination of Roma people, to renew the historical memory of these events through the accounts of experts and researchers. At least three new sites in Poland will be visited, their location will be found in WP3. During this process the consortium will promote the creation of the "Cities of Remembrance International Network" among Polish municipalities, with a dedicated invitation to all municipalities. The mobile cenotaph will allow GIVO to organize the event in the absence of political will. This activity will also feed the International Virtual Museum on Roma Genocide (WP13) as well as the Remembrance policy conference (WP12).

WP8 – Journey of memory in Italy. A series of events will be held to engage local communities in Italian memorial sites

The journey team will visit also Italy in WP8, where some cities (Cento, Mantua, Prignano sulla Secchia, and Riva del Po – see Letter of Support attached) have already expressed their willingness to join the "Cities of Remembrance International Network". Additional cities are going to be found along the way. The mobile cenotaph will allow GIVO to organize the event in the absence of political will. This activity will also feed the International Virtual Museum on Roma Genocide (WP13) as well as the Remembrance policy conference (WP12).

WP9 – Journey of memory in Croatia. A series of events will be held to engage local communities in Croatian memorial sites

The journey team will visit also Croatia in WP9. This event will focus on taking people to sites of persecution and extermination of Roma people, to renew the historical memory of these events through the accounts of experts and researchers. At least three new sites in Croatia will be visited, their location will be found in WP5. During this process the consortium will promote the creation of the "Cities of Remembrance International Network" among Croatian municipalities, with a dedicated invitation to all municipalities. The mobile cenotaph will allow GIVO to organize the event in the absence of political will. This activity will also feed the International Virtual Museum on Roma Genocide (WP13) as well as the Remembrance policy conference (WP12).

WP10 – Educational toolkit

The WP10 will build upon the first six WPs. An educational toolkit will be produced by the Consortium to address the issue of history of the Roma genocide, the history of discrimination against Roma with a constant reference of the ongoing situation. The toolkit will be developed by Roma and non-Roma experts of different nationalities (both male and female, with a diverse background). This will make the English toolkit truly transnational in its nature. The toolkit will first be then translated into Italian and tested by DEINA on a focus group made up of citizens, teachers and students (14-19 years old) with a diverse background. Secondly SUCAR DROM will test the amended version on a focus group made of Roma students and non-students. This will allow the toolkit to be validated by the target group in a consistent manner. The results of this effort will feedback the English version. Thereafter the translation into Croatian, Polish, Romanian and Romanes will be done by Roma people so to make it available both in national and community languages. The toolkit will then be made available on the website.

WP11 – The Romnja conference

The WP11 will build on the information and knowledge gathered in the first three WPs (the PAR activities). The emphasis given to the gender dimension in the PAR activities should inform the WP11 with sensitive information about the role of women in preserving the memory as well as on the fate of women during the Roma genocide. The WP will then take stake of the academic knowledge about Roma genocide, in other European countries, integrating the data gathered in the first three WPs. The result of this effort will be an academic conference on Roma women (Romnja) and their place in the genocide and in its remembrance. The conference will gather experts from the network of institutions active in the field (see hereinbefore) so to spark attention to this sensitive issue. A journal article is foreseen as well.

WP12 – The Remembrance policy conference

The WP12 will build on the information and knowledge gathered in the first eight WPs (the PAR activities as well as the Journeys). The WP will take stake of the academic knowledge about Roma genocide remembrance policy, in other European countries, integrating the information gathered on spot. Deploying a systematic literature reviews based on the Prisma approach, it will be able to map the existing knowledge taking a post-colonial and gender critical approach in this effort. The result of this effort will be an academic conference on Roma genocide remembrance policy. The conference will gather experts, as in the previous one. A journal article is foreseen based on a comparative approach, in

order to fill the existing gap in the literature.

WP13 - The International Virtual Museum on Roma Genocide

The WP13 will build upon the first eight WPs and on the existent First Virtual Museum of Porrajmos in Italy (MEMORS). The portal hosting the virtual museum on Porrajmos will be upscaled, both in terms of content, thanks to the materials that will emerge from the research (WP1-WP7), and in terms of graphics, to ensure greater navigability and accessibility. The Museum will thus feature existing material as well as new archival and video-material, gathered with a specific attention to the gender issue and adopting an intersectional approach. Thanks to the long experience of the University of Padova, its CASREC Research Centre on the History of Resistance and Contemporary History, and the University of Florence the project will create a momentum about the Roma genocide, collecting information from all existing sources (see hereinbefore). Moreover, the Virtual Museum will webcast interviews and original archival material, making knowledge available to all interested parties. The linguistic barriers will be overcome using the six languages of the project (Croatian, English, Italian, Polish, Romanian and Romanes) to ensure its use at a transnational level. A presentation event will be organised in Krakow (Poland) and will be open to citizens, communities, journalists, and institutional representatives. The project will nurture the network of existing research centres, websites and dedicated projects this final conference. The sharing of existent material and resources will be subject to bilateral agreement.

4.2 Work plan

Work plan

Provide a brief description of the overall structure of the work plan (list of work packages or graphical presentation (Pert chart or similar)).