



HARNESSING THE HIDDEN POTENTIAL OF CITIES

Can Cultural Heritage Investments
Support Inclusive Urban Development?

April 11-12, 2012 • Clarion Hotel Royal Christiania
Oslo, Norway

Moderator: Inga Fløisand, Research Director, NIKU (Norway)

11.00 – 11.35 Welcome and Opening Remarks

Bård Vegard Solhjell (Norway) TBC
Minister of the Environment

11.35 – 11.55 Harnessing Hidden Potentials and Overcoming Conflict in Impoverished Historic Cities

Carsten Paludan-Müller (Norway)
General Director, Norwegian Institute for Cultural Heritage Research

11.55 – 12.15 The Unfolding Global Conservation Crisis

Anthony Max Tung (USA)
Architect, former New York City Landmarks Preservation Commissioner

12.15 – 12.35 Kabul, Intangible Cultural Heritage in Urban Conflict Recovery

Thalia Kennedy (United Kingdom)
Art Historian, Independent Consultant (USA)

12.35 – 12.55 Culture is Produced by People

Sheela Patel (India)
Founding Director of the Society for the Promotion of Area Resource Centers (SPARC)

**12.55 – 13.00 Parallel Sessions:
Presentation, Format and Expected Output**

13.00 – 14.00 Lunch

14.00 – 18.00 Parallel sessions featuring presentations of replicable good practices

1. Can Cultural Heritage be an Asset in Urban Development?

Moderator: Olaf Gerlach Hansen, Consultant,
Culture Futures (Denmark),

Case presenters

Masood Khan, Senior architect and planner, Aga Khan Cultural Service (Pakistan): The public-private partnership experience in the walled city of Lahore, Pakistan

Mahendra Subba, Joint Secretary, Ministry of MPPW (Nepal)

Patricia Anahory, Director at Universidade de Cabo Verde-CIDLOT, (Cape Verde): In search of alternative routes/roots: sustainable development as emancipation

2. Getting into Business - How can Cultural Heritage be an Asset for Slum Up-grading & Urban Poverty Reduction Efforts?

Moderator: Guido Licciardi, Urban Specialist,
The World Bank, Washington DC (USA)

Case presenters

Xavier Greffe, Professor University of Paris I - Sorbonne (France)

Marco Acri, Architecture & Planning Consultant, University of Nova Gorica, Venice (Italy): Visioning the sustainable city as a step towards heritage preservation – a small lesson from Ljubljana

Ivane Vashakmadze, Deputy General Director, National Agency for Heritage Preservation in Georgia:
Investing in cultural heritage – Georgian experience
Kakheti Regional Development Program

3. Historic City Centers - How to Secure Social Inclusiveness

Moderator: Marianne Millstein, Associate professor,
University of Oslo (Norway)

Case presenters

Kamal Raftani, Architect, currently Program Manager at UNESCO Rabat Office, former Director of Development at ADER-FES (Morocco): Housing rehabilitation and community development in the Medina of Fez in Morocco

Renu Khosla, Director CURE (India): The logic of including the cultural narrative in Agra's slum development Planning

4. Working in Post Conflict Countries

Moderator: Marie Louise Stig Sørensen, University Senior Lecturer, University of Cambridge (United Kingdom)

Case presenters

Fida Touma, Director, Riwaq (Palestine): Regenerating historic centers in Palestine: saving the past for a better future

Dzenan Sahovic, University Lecturer, University of Umeå (Sweden): Politics of cultural heritage reconstruction in post-conflict societies; the case of Mostar

Hadi Jahanabadian, NaqshAvaran consulting engineers company (Iran): Conservation, a way for solidarity

19.00 Reception, Nobel Peace Center

Thursday April 12

09.00 – 09.20 Urbanization Knowledge Platform

Abha Joshi Ghani (World Bank, Washington D.C.)
Sector Manager, Urban Development and Local Government

09.20 – 10.30 Plenary Session – Parallel Sessions Overview

10.30 – 10.45 Coffee break

10.45 – 12.35 Panel Discussion

Moderator: Carsten Paludan-Müller (Norway), NIKU
Rachel Kyte (US), Vice President, the World Bank
Heikki Holmås (Norway), Minister International Development (TBC)
John O'Brien (Ireland), Head of Corporate Strategy, The Industrial Development Agency
Anthony Max Tung (US) Architect
Sheela Patel (India), Director SPARC

12.35 – 13.00 Debate and Q&A

13.00 Lunch

Objectives

Cultural Heritage is often an under-deployed asset in cities of the developing world. In addition, many inner cities with high cultural heritage value are also the ones with poor infrastructure and high proportion of low-income residents. This workshop will offer a unique forum for discussion and dialogue between global experts from the traditionally separate fields of cultural heritage and slum upgrading and urban poverty reduction. The objectives of the workshop are to:

- Convene and connect experts from different countries in the fields of (a) cultural heritage as an asset for urban development, and (b) slum upgrading and urban poverty reduction, and to discuss whether and how cultural heritage investments can support inclusive urban development that benefits lower-income residents.
- Harvest essential learning from past projects in both cultural heritage and slum upgrading, and to produce a set of recommendations for future inner-city investment projects.

Participants

Name		Title	Organization	Nationality
Solhjell	Bård Vegard	Norwegian Minister of the Environment	MDE	NORWAY
Holmås	Heikki	Norwegian Minister of International Development	MFA	NORWAY
Kyte	Rachel	Vice President of Sustainable Development	World Bank	USA
Joshi Ghani	Abha	Sector Manager	World Bank	USA
Licciardi	Guido	Urban Specialist	World Bank	USA
Mussini	Elisa	Economist	World Bank	USA
Paludan Muller	Carsten	Managing Director	NIKU	NORWAY
Fløisand	Inga	Research Director	NIKU	NORWAY
Larsen	Hege	Senior Advisor	NIKU	NORWAY
Larsen	Kari	Head of Department	NIKU	NORWAY
Lindblom	Inge	Senior Advisor	NIKU	NORWAY
Holtane	Einar	Director General	MDE	NORWAY
Willoch	Cecilie	Director of Department	MFA	NORWAY
Berg	Erik	Senior Advisor	MFA	NORWAY
Langøy	Anne Lise	Senior Advisor	MFA	NORWAY
Tung	Anthony Max	Architect	Independent Consultant	USA
Kennedy	Thalia	Art Historian	Independent Consultant	USA
Patel	Sheela	Founding Director	SPARC	INDIA
Leslie	Jolyon	Trustee	Global Heritage Fund	United Kingdom
O'Brien	John	Head of Corporate Strategy	The Industrial Development Agency	IRELAND
Rypkema	Donovan	Principal	Place Economics	USA
Hansen	Olaf G.	Consultant	Culture Futures	DENMARK
Khan	Masood	Senior Architect and Planner	Aga Khan Trust for Culture	PAKISTAN
Subba	Mahendra	Joint Secretary	Ministry of MPPW	NEPAL
Anahory	Patricia	Director	CIDLOT, University of Cape Verde	CAPE VERDE
Grefe	Xavier	Professor	University of Paris I - Sorbonne	FRANCE
Acri	Marco	Conservator and Urban Manager	University of Nova Gorica/Venice	ITALY
Vashakmadze	Vano	Deputy General Director	National Agency for Heritage Preservation in Georgia	GEORGIA
Millstein	Marianne	Assistant Professor	University of Oslo	NORWAY
Raftani	Kamal	Architect, currently Program Manager at UNESCO Rabat Office	UNESCO	MOROCCO
Khosla	Renu	Director	Centre for Urban and Regional Excellence-CURE INDIA	
Stig Sørensen	Marie Louise	University Senior Lecturer	University of Cambridge	UNITED KINGDOM
Touma	Fida	Director	Riwaq	PALESTINE

Shaovic	Dzenan	Senior Lecturer/Director	University of Umeå	SWEDEN
Jahanabadian	Hadi		Naqsh-Avaran-Toos consulting Engineers Company	IRAN
Ananthakrishnan	Subramonia Iyer	Senior Advisor, Youth Empowerment Programme	UN-HABITAT	NORWAY
Battle	Stephen	Program Director	World Monument Fund	USA
Carbonaro	Gianni	Head, Municipal and Regional Unit Technical and Financial Advice Department	European Investment Bank	LUXEMBURG
Evensmo	Ivar	Senior Advisor	NORAD	NORWAY
Heldal	Inger	Senior Advisor	Norwegian Directorate for Cultural Heritage	NORWAY
Islam	Taimur	Director	URBAN STUDY GROUP	BANGLADESH
Juul Petersen	Jens	Middle East coordinator	Cross Cultures Project Association	DENMARK
Lafrenz Samuels	Kathryn	Assistant Professor	North Dakota State University	USA
Myrin	Malin	Senior Advisor	Cultural Heritage Across Borders	SWEDEN
Solberg	Jon-Andreas	Human Settlement Officer	UN-HABITAT	NORWAY
Van Oers,	Ron	Programme Specialist dealing with the World Heritage Cities programme.	UNESCO	FRANCE



Parallel sessions

The parallel sessions will address:

- Essential learning from cultural heritage development programs
- Essential learning from slum upgrading programs

Explore the question of:

Whether and how cultural heritage investments can support inclusive urban development that benefits lower income residents?

And produce:

Recommendations for future inner-city investment projects supporting the objectives of:

- Making it possible for the urban poor in slums and squatter areas to improve their living conditions
- Strengthening democratic governance and the empowerment of local authorities
- Facilitating the urban contributions to economic growth
- Reduce the environmental burden caused by urban activities
- Promoting cultural development including cultural heritage management

Parallel session 1:

Can Cultural Heritage be an Asset in Urban Development?

- Cultural Heritage management in its ideal pursuit is an eco-friendly, socially, culturally and economically sustainable development activity. What are the necessary steps to be taken in urban planning in order to utilize the business potential of the sites, and at the same time counteract possible negative effects such as gentrification, property speculation and uncontrolled tourism?

The interest in urban planning projects as well as the level of influence on processes and results varies greatly between different stakeholders involved.

- Conflicts of interests between international and national governors, local and national governors, local governors and local neighbourhoods often occur, but how are they solved?
- What are the common strategies employed in order to recognize a multitude of interests and yet pursue priorities connected to social sustainable regeneration of historic city-centres?

Heritage sites are places with spatial designs and material forms situating social, economic, political and cultural practises. At some sites the original forms of “intangible cultural heritage” were abandoned and forgotten a long time ago. At others they have survived but exist in competition with new forms of value and meaning, producing aesthetic designs and cultural practices.

- What are the potentials, challenges and “heritage cost and gains” related to projects which radically change the purpose of the practices at a historic heritage site?

Moderator

Olaf Gerlach Hansen, Consultant, Culture Futures (Denmark).

Case presenters

Masood Khan, Senior architect and planner, Aga Khan Cultural Service (Pakistan): The Public Private Partnership experience in the Walled City of Lahore, Pakistan

Mahendra Subba, Joint Secretary, Ministry of MPPW (Nepal)

Parallel session 2:

Getting Into Business. How can Cultural Heritage be an Asset for Slum Upgrading and Urban Poverty Reduction efforts?

- How to generate jobs for low income residents by the means of heritage conservation work?
- Once upgrading has taken place with the regeneration of a historic urban center – how do we work with marketing, promotion and management of the sites and at the same time secure social stability, economic sustainability and cultural continuity? What are the factors at risk?
- What are the fiscal and financial mechanisms to be utilized in order to promote private investments?

Moderator

Guido Licciardi, Urban Specialist, The World Bank, Washington D.C. (USA)

Case presenters

Xavier Greffe, Professor University of Paris I - Sorbonne (France)

Marco Acri, Architecture & Planning Consultant, University of Nova Gorica, Venice (Italy): Visioning the sustainable city as a step towards heritage preservation – a small lesson from Ljubljana

Ivane Vashakmadze: Deputy General Director, National Agency for Heritage Preservation in Georgia (Georgia): Investing into cultural heritage – Georgian experience. Kakheti Regional Development Program

Parallel session 3:

Slum Upgrading in Historic city Centers - How to Secure Social Inclusiveness?

- How can decision processes around upgrading of slum in historic city centers become sufficiently inclusive to facilitate genuine participation of the local population?
- How can housing programs be worked with as an instrument for providing affordable upgraded accommodation for low-income groups in historic city centers?
- How can no-income groups become low-income groups through locally based small-scale entrepreneurship in the heritage and tourism sector?
- How can high-income groups (residents and tourists) be attracted in ways that generate value for local medium- and low-income groups, so that they can have a better quality of life?
- How to secure housing for low-income groups in heritage development programs and at the same time attract tourists and high-income residents to the area? How to counteract possible gentrification mechanisms?

Moderator

Marianne Millstein, Associate professor, University of Oslo (Norway)

Case presenters

Kamal Raftani, UNESCO Rabat Office Program Manager (Morocco): Housing rehabilitation and community development in the Medina of Fez in Morocco

Renu Khosla, Director CURE (India): The logic of including the cultural narrative in Agra's slum development planning

Parallel session 4:

Working in Post Conflict Countries

Today's armed conflicts with or without international involvement are increasingly fought in urban settings. Poverty and conflict are frequently entangled into one another. Poverty generates conflict, and conflict hinders economic development. Furthermore migration from rural areas into urban areas sometimes bring people from different or even rivalling ethnic groups into close contact, so that old themes of conflict become enhanced and new ones arise.

Many conflicts have deep historic roots, meaning that they are so to speak inscribed into the cultural heritage. Therefore rehabilitation of historic urban centres will have to deal with the meaning and significance of places and buildings that relates to issues such as hegemony, perpetration and victimization.

- How do we work with cultural heritage that relates to conflict?
- To what extent, can we diffuse the monolithic interpretation of heritage and emphasize hybridity – that which resists polarization, and maybe even unites?

Moderator

Marie Louise Stig Sørensen, University Senior Lecturer, University of Cambridge (United Kingdom)

Case presenters

Fida Touma, Director, Riwaq (Palestine): Regenerating historic centers in Palestine: saving the past for a better future

Dzenan Sahovic, University Lecturer, University of Umeå (Sweden): Politics of cultural heritage reconstruction in post-conflict societies; the case of Mostar

Hadi Jahanabadian, NaqshAvaran consulting engineers company (Iran): Conservation, a way for solidarity



Presentation of participants



Rachel Kyte is Vice President of Sustainable Development. As such, she has overall responsibilities for the organization's global work in agriculture, the environment, infrastructure, urban development, and social development. She has held the position since September, 2011.

Prior to taking up her current post, from 2008 Ms. Kyte was Vice President for Business Advisory Services at the International Finance Corporation, the private sector focused arm of the World Bank Group. Here, she focused IFC's Advisory Services to deliver more measurable impact for the world's poorest people and in the most challenging environments, including countries affected by conflict. She is leading IFC's efforts to support inclusive business models, including women's businesses. She also spearheaded adoption of the IFC Development Goals, the first set of development goals specific to the private sector.

From 2004, Ms. Kyte served as IFC's Director for Environmental and Social Development, where she led efforts to develop new sustainability performance standards. Through the Equator Principles, these standards are now a global benchmark for private businesses, illustrating that improved environment and social standards can raise financial performance in developing countries.

From 2000 to 2004, Ms. Kyte served in the office of IFC's Compliance Advisor/Ombudsman. Prior to joining IFC, she was a member of the management team of the World Conservation Union—IUCN. She has held elected positions in Europe, and founded and led non-government organizations focusing on women, the environment, health, and rights.

Ms. Kyte holds a Master of Arts in International Relations from the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, and a Bachelor of Arts in politics and history from the University of London.



Abha Joshi-Ghani heads the Global Urban Development Practice in the World Bank's Sustainable Development Network. She oversees the World Bank's work on Urban Policy and Strategy and Knowledge and Learning. She is also Head of the Global Urbanization Knowledge Platform, a multi-partner initiative of the World Bank. The Urban Practice provides advisory services to the

World Bank's regional departments and country clients on key urban themes such as Cities and Economic growth, Urban Housing and Land, Urban Planning, City Management and Municipal Finance, Urban Environment, Cities and Climate Change, Urban Poverty and Inclusion, Cultural Heritage and Local Economic Development. She led the World Bank's Urban Strategy in 2009. Ms. Joshi-Ghani has worked primarily on infrastructure finance and urban development at the World Bank. Her experience with the Bank includes countries in South and East Asia, Africa and the Middle East. She holds an M.Phil from Oxford University, UK.



Guido Licciardi is a graduate in Architecture and Urban Planning from Florence University (Italy) and holds a PhD from the Department of Structural Engineering of Milan Polytechnic (Italy), all with highest honors and academic distinctions. His expertise includes urban development, infrastructure planning, historic city regeneration, cultural heritage conservation, community based city management, disaster risk reduction and

recovery, and sustainable tourism development. He has been working with the World Bank since January 2009 as an Urban Specialist, in the Finance, Economics, and Urban Development Department. He previously worked with the Aga Khan Trust for Culture; UNESCO; Carnegie Mellon University; Iranian Cultural Heritage, Handicrafts, and Tourism Organization; Italian Ministry of Heritage and Cultural Activities; and International Council on Monuments and Sites. He has developed extensive field experience in the Middle East, North Africa, East and West Asia, and worked in Afghanistan, China, Iran, Iraq, Libya, Mali, Morocco, Oman, the Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, United States, and West Europe. He has published about 30 articles on international journals and lectured at international conferences and universities.



Elisa Muzzini is an Economist with the World Bank. She is currently in the South Asia Urban & Water Unit, where she works on lending operations and knowledge activities in Nepal, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh with a focus on urban policy, local economic development and the competitiveness agenda. She has experience working in East Asia, Africa and North Africa and Middle East countries. Prior to joining the World Bank she worked for the Asian Development Bank, Manila as Urban Economist, and for the competition and regulatory practices of OXERA consulting and NERA based in the United Kingdom. She studied Economics at Bocconi University, Italy and holds graduate degrees in Economics and Public Financial Policy from the London School of Economics.



Carsten Paludan-Müller is the General Director of the Norwegian Institute for Cultural Heritage Research and has had a long career in the field of museum and heritage management in Denmark before he came to Oslo. He has established a long term working relationship with the European Council to whom he has served as an expert in follow-up activities of the conventions on cultural heritage. He has written on the relationship between cultural heritage, identity and power. He is a corresponding member of the "Deutsches Archäologisches Institut", scientific advisor for the EU-financed CRIC project on cultural heritage and the reconstruction of identities after conflict, and a board member at the Institute for Archeology, Arts and History at the University of Oslo.



Inga Fløisand is Director of Research at NIKU. From 1990 to 2007 she was a researcher at the Norwegian Institute for Air Research (NILU), working on issues related to air pollution on a local, regional and global scale. She has worked with information dissemination techniques and services for environmental data as well as educational programmes. She has also coordinated several national research programs for the Research Council of Norway. Fløisand has a graduate engineering degree from the Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU) in Trondheim and a Ph.D in atmospheric chemistry from the University of Oslo. She also holds a Master of Technology Management (MTM) from NTNU.



Kari Larsen is Head of the Urban and Landscape Department. Larsen is a trained archaeologist and cultural historian. She has extensive experience with cultural heritage management, both at a municipal and governmental level. She has been working at the Norwegian Institute for Cultural Heritage Research since 2007, and her

main focus has been on heritage and urban transformation, visual impact on cultural heritage and critical studies on heritage policies. She also does consultative work on spatial planning, heritage and urban development.



Inge Lindblom is a scientific advisor/archaeologist. He has particular expertise on the value of cultural heritage in slum upgrading and poverty reduction in urban settings. His research is based on the conviction that several cultural expressions, tangible and intangible, may represent hope and opportunity for slum-dwellers. Social value may show in traditions, meaningful stories, and beliefs. These intangible values are built and shared in meeting places of social importance today, such as the market, water post, public squares, and public buildings. Lindblom has researched how inclusion and emphasis on cultural heritage may contribute to human well-being in a slum development process.

His broader areas of experience are landscapes, planning and management, and cultural heritage in urban areas in countries such as Uganda, Ghana, Morocco and Bangladesh. The foundation is built on EIA (Environmental Impact Assessment) and SEA (Strategic Environmental Assessment) as main tools for conservation and development related to cultural heritage. His research projects include transitory landscapes and border areas as “Desertification and cultural heritage in South-West Oman” and “Slum expansion related to municipality boundaries – land use and political incidents, Jinja, Uganda.”



Heger M. Larsen is an anthropologist by training, and works at NIKU as a Senior Advisor/ Senior Researcher. Her key area of responsibility are strategic development, planning and management of international projects in the field of cultural heritage development. Larsen achieved her doctorate from the University in Bergen in 2010 on her thesis: Buddhism in Popular Culture. She has previously worked in the university sector where she among other duties has held courses in: Anthropological theory and history, South Asian Area Studies, Performance Studies and International Development Studies. She has also worked as a freelance consultant on cultural development projects and carried out evaluations for NORAD. Her core area of expertise lies in the field of development and management of intangible heritage. She has extensive field experience from Sri Lanka, but has also carried out assignments in Tanzania, Bali and Nepal.



Anthony Max Tung lives on Manhattan, New York. Architect by education and a former city planning official in New York. He is now making his career as an international lecturer in the field of urban development and is affiliated with Universities such as: Cambridge (UK), Harvard (US) and MIT (US). He is the acclaimed author of the book: “Preserving the world’s greatest cities” (2001), and known for his profound understanding and engagement in the interrelationship between urban preservation and social and environmental issues.

Thalia Kennedy lives in London, holds a Ph.D in Eastern art and architectural history, works as a scholar and consultant. She has been Director of Turquoise Mountain’s Institute for Afghan Arts & Architecture, with a remit to build, lead and manage the institute until eventual handover to independent Afghan leadership, as part of Turquoise Mountain’s wider cultural heritage program in Kabul.



Sheela Patel is the founder and Director of Society for Promotion of Area Resource Centres (SPARC), an NGO established in 1984 to address the problems of women pavement dwellers in Mumbai. The alliance of SPARC, Mahila Milan and the National Slum Dwellers Federation, another people’s organization, collectively tackles urban poverty by strengthening grassroots groups of the poor themselves. Patel is also the Chair of Slum/Shack Dwellers International (SDI), an international network of poor people’s organizations and the NGOs that support them. In September 2009, she received the prestigious 2009 David Rockefeller Bridging Leadership Award from the Synergos Institute in New York in recognition of her efforts to ameliorate urban poverty.

Jolyon Leslie is born in South Africa and was trained as an architect at Cambridge before becoming involved in development. After managing a post-earthquake reconstruction program in rural Yemen in the early 1980s, he moved to Afghanistan, where he has lived since, working for the UN and other agencies. Between 2004 and 2010, he managed the program of the Aga Khan Trust for Culture in Afghanistan, including urban conservation in the old cities of Herat and Kabul, as well as rehabilitation of the 16th century garden of Baghe Babur. He is currently advising a World Bank-funded project on urban development and conservation issues. Having written about the international engagement in the region, and on a range of cultural issues, he is now researching a book about the city of Kabul.



John O'Brien is currently Head of Corporate Strategy at IDA Ireland which is the Irish government agency responsible for the attraction and development of Foreign Direct Investment. From 1999 to 2007 he was Economic Adviser to the Irish Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Enterprise, Trade and Employment. Prior to that appointment he held various senior executive positions with IDA Ireland in both Ireland and the US. He has also worked for the European Commission and has undertaken economic development assignments for the World Bank. A graduate in economics of Trinity College, Dublin he has just completed a Graduate Diploma in Corporate Governance at the Smurfit Graduate Business School of University College Dublin.

Donovan Rypkema is principal of Place Economics, a Washington, D.C. based real estate and economic development consulting firm. The firm specializes in services to public and nonprofit sector clients who are dealing with downtown and neighborhood commercial district revitalization and the reuse of historic structures. In 2004 Rypkema established Heritage Strategies International, a new firm created to provide similar services to worldwide clients. He also teaches a graduate course in preservation economics at the University of Pennsylvania. Rypkema began his consulting practice in Rapid City, South Dakota and relocated to Washington, DC in 1985. He has performed real estate and economic development consulting services throughout the United States for State and local governments and nonprofit organizations with interests in a broad range of properties, from National Historic Landmark Structures to Main Street commercial centers. His specific fields of consultation include: feasibility analyses for real estate development; training in community based development; economic revitalization of downtowns and neighborhood commercial centers; and the rehabilitation of historic structures.

Prior to 1985, Mr. Rypkema was involved in the direct development and management of residential, office, retail and National Register properties. Today Mr. Rypkema is recognized as an industry leader in the economics of preserving historic structures. Since 1983 he

has provided ongoing consulting services to the National Trust for Historic Preservation and its National Main Street Center. He has undertaken assignments in 49 states and the District of Columbia.



Olaf Gerlach Hansen led the founding in 1998 of the Danish Center for Culture and Development (DCCD) under the Danish Foreign Ministry, and was from 1998 to 2006 the first DCCD Director General. He was in charge of a grant program and for bilateral and multilateral cooperation in culture and development.

Olaf Gerlach-Hansen was from 1990 and since 1998 as part of his DCCD responsibility, director and producer of the western world's largest recurring art & cultural festival focusing on dialogue with the non-western world: Images of Africa, Images of Asia, Images of the Middle East and Images of the World.

In 2008 Gerlach-Hansen founded CuDIC ApS – Culture, Development and International Cooperation, a consultancy for which he has carried out assessments, feasibility studies and reviews in particular in developing countries, in the fields of cultural heritage, cultural management and policy. Since 2010 he additionally acts as senior advisor at the Danish Cultural Institute in charge of strategic projects, currently a major program with India.

Gerlach-Hansen also co-founded Culture|Futures – the transitions to an Ecological Age, a global network of cultural organization for eco-leadership, of which he is now a director.

Gerlach-Hansen has an MA in literature and linguistic psychology and specialized in dreams and imagination. He is a past president of the International Association for the Study of Dreams, and currently member of Advisory Committees of the Danish UNESCO National Commission Advisory, the Ecological Sequestration Trust, the Arts Investment Forum, Lee Shau Kee School of Creativity (Hong Kong), and member of the Steering Group of the International Network for Cultural Diversity, and the Strategy Group of the European Union National Institutes of Culture (EUNIC).

Masood Ahmed Khan runs a consulting practice in Massachusetts specializing in the conservation of buildings and historic cities - a field he has been involved in for 25 years. He is a senior urban planner and architect of the Historic Cities Support Programme of the Aga Khan Trust for Culture (AKTC), and since 2008, he has been heading the AKTC participation in the project for the Lahore Valley City. Masood Khan's projects carried out for AKTC in Gilgit-Baltistan have won seven UNESCO Asia-Pacific awards for Conservation, including the highest Award for Excellence for the Shigar Fort Restoration and Reuse project. Until 1994, Khan was Visiting Associate Professor at the Aga Khan Program for Islamic Architecture at MIT and Harvard, and earlier in his career taught at the National College of Arts, Lahore Pakistan. He studied history theory and criticism of architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and is a graduate of the National College of Arts, Lahore.

Mahendra Subba holds a doctorate in Town and Regional Planning from NTNU in Trondheim, Norway and a master in City Planning from University of California, Berkeley, USA. Since 1984 he has continued to hold various central positions in the government of Nepal and is a specialist on the urban development of Kathmandu Valley. In January this year he was appointed Joint Secretary at the Ministry of Physical Planning and Works where he formulates and carries out sector policies, legislation and programs related to urban development, housing, building construction and disaster risk management and on crossing sector issues.



Patricia Anahory is an architect with a Bachelor in Architecture from Boston Architectural College and a Masters in the same field from Princeton University (USA). In 2000 she was awarded the prestigious Rotch Traveling Scholarship which allowed her to travel extensively throughout the African continent.

At present she is director of CIDLOT-Centro de Investigação em Desenvolvimento Local e Ordenamento de Território at the Universidade de Cabo Verde (Research Center in Local Development and Territory Planning). The three year old center, the first of its kind in the country, has focused on building the foundation for research in the areas of architecture and urbanism from an endogenous perspective. With the objective of contributing towards adequate housing policy, the center conceived and organized the first survey of housing architecture in Cape Verde.

Prior to returning to Cape Verde, she worked several years in architecture and design offices in New York and completed independent architectural projects in the USA, Cape Verde and Ghana. One of her works is featured in the 2008 book The Phaidon Atlas of 21st Century World Architecture.

She is also co-founding member of xu: innovations, an interdisciplinary practice that proposes a critical understanding of urban dynamics, environmental studies, architecture and multimedia studies.



Xavier Graffe is Professor of Economics at the University of Paris - Sorbonne where he manages the Ph.D program in Economics of Arts. He is Associate Professor at the Graduate Research Institute for Policy Studies, in Tokyo. He chairs the French National Commission for Artistic Employment.

He has been a research assistant in Los Angeles (UCLA) and professor at Paris XIII, Algiers, and Paris I. For twelve years (1982-1994), he worked with the French administration, where he was Director of New Technologies in the Department of National Education, and Director of Training and Apprenticeship in the Department of Labour and Employment.

Recent books: Managing our Cultural Heritage (Aryan Books, Delhi and London), Arts and Artists from an Economic Perspective (Unesco Publishing, 2006); French Cultural Policy (in Japanese), (Tokyo: Bookdom, 2006) Artistes et marchés (La documentation française, 2007); Culture Web: création, contenus et économie numérique (Daloz, 2008); La politique culturelle en France (La documentation française, 2009); Economie globale (Daloz, 2009). His most recent article was The economic impact of the Louvre (Journal of Arts Law and Management, Spring, 2011).



Marco Acri is an architectural conservator and urban manager. He received his degree at the University IUAV of Venice and his master at EURICUR, University of Rotterdam, specializing in heritage conservation and management in urban and metropolitan contexts. He has experience from various professional and cultural contexts at UNESCO CLT, World Monuments

Fund, Mediterranean Institute, Federculture and the University of Nova Gorica, programme in Economics and Techniques for the Conservation of the Architectural and Environmental Heritage, ETCAEH, programme that he coordinates and where he is concluding his PhD, investigating the paradoxes of conservation and the role of educating communities for heritage preservation.



Ivane Vashakmadze is the Deputy Director General, National Agency for Cultural Heritage Preservation of Georgia. He holds a PhD in Nuclear Physics and in Tourism Management from the Tbilisi State University. He has been a founding member of local NGOs and professional associations; coordinator of local development projects funded by international donor organizations

supporting rural developments; supporting local communities to utilize cultural and nature heritage resources at local destinations for sustainable socio-economic development. He has also been involved in tourism business as a general manager of mountain ski-resorts in Caucasus (JV Gudauri), managing partner of tour operating company and founder members of Georgian Mountain Guides Association; coordination of eco-tourism programs for protected areas and national parks in Georgia (Borjomi-Kharagauli National Park with support by WWF, East Caucasus Protected Areas supported by GEF/WB, South Caucasus Tourism Initiative supported by World Bank, etc). Also he has over the 15 years experiences with international consulting firms in Georgia (GOPA Consultants GmbH) through implementation of projects supported by WWF, KfW, GEF; social infrastructure development projects supported by World Bank, KfW, EBRD, MCG; investments into Cultural Heritage Rehabilitations supported by World Bank, SIDA. He is a former deputy chairman of National Tourism Agency of Georgia and Deputy General Director of National Agency for Cultural Heritage Preservation of Georgia: assisting local governance and municipal services in cultural heritage and nature resource management.



Marianne Millstein is an Associate Professor in Human Geography and the program coordinator for development studies at the University of Oslo. Her research focuses on urban governance and politics in South African cities. Housing rights and development, and collective struggles politicising those rights across spatial scales, have been a core topic. Millstein obtained her

PhD in 2008 from the University of Oslo, Norway. In the PhD project she explored the politics of urban governance transformations and community organising in Delft, Cape Town. Recently she has focused more broadly on African urbanism and the politics of citizenship. The emerging interest in citizenship, identity, recognition and belonging has also inspired a smaller project on identity politics among the (urban) Afrikaner population in South Africa.

Millstein has worked with several civil society organisations in Norway, and has previously chaired the Norwegian Council for Africa (2003-2006) and Habitat Norway (2008-2010). She is currently a board member of the Norwegian students' and academics' international assistance fund (SAIH).



Kamal Raftani is currently a UNESCO program manager Rabat Office - Morocco. Since 2009, he has been working on the design and implementation of development activities based around cultural heritage and creative industries in partnership with the Moroccan ministry of Culture. Kamal Raftani has been one of the key players in the rehabilitation program of Fez (ADER-Fes).

He served this program as Head of the Studies Unit (2000 - 2005) and Director of Development (2006 - 2008). He played a key role in implementing the World Bank rehabilitation project (2000 - 2005). His primary interests include Culture & development, Conservation and rehabilitation of historic cities, restoration and reuse of historical monuments of Moroccan architecture, Islamic public baths around the Mediterranean.

Between 2005 and 2008, he has been local team leader in a major EU research project on Islamic bath houses in six Mediterranean countries (HAMMAM project). He lectured on cultural heritage preservation and Islamic art and architecture with several Moroccan universities and centres. He has been member of several professional organisations and NGOs.

Renu Koshla is the Director of the Centre for Urban and Regional Excellence – CURE, a nonprofit development organization established in 2001 that envisions development for urban poor communities in a multi-need and equitable policy context. CURE works with communities of the poor, mobilizing and organizing them, translating their demands into innovative designs for decentralized service systems. These designs emerge by listening to the tiniest details from people and by taking actions at the smallest level; building and growing incrementally. Dr. Koshla has implemented several projects in a number of Indian cities; Delhi, Agra, Bhubaneswar, Gangtok; that demonstrate locally processes for people-centred, inclusive development and urban governance. In Agra, the effort has been to foster sustainable development by linking the cultural heritage of the city with expanded employment opportunities for the poor, with the aim of increasing awareness and need to conserve and preserve the city's heritage. Her projects have received several best practice awards; from the UN HABITAT in 2008, the Holcim Foundation in 2011 for decentralized sanitation systems for slums. Early 2012, the Smithsonian Museum selected two CURE initiatives for display at the Design for 90% exhibition, including for the Mughal Heritage Walks in Agra.



Marie Louise Stig Sørensen is a University Senior Lecturer in Archaeology at the University of Cambridge. She is a trained archaeologist from the University of Århus, Denmark and is a teacher and researcher in archaeology (European Bronze Age and archaeological theory) and in Heritage Studies. She has published extensively in both research fields, including the book

“Gender Archaeology” (2000), “Heritage Studies: Methods and Approaches” (edited with J. Carman, 2009), and “Body Parts and Body Wholes” (edited with J. Hughes and K. Rebay, 2010). She was the PI of the EC-funded CRIC project (Cultural Heritage and the Re-construction of Identities after Conflict) as well as being a partner on several other projects, such as the EC-funded Forging Identities and Emergence of European Communities



Fida Touma is the co-director of Riwaq (www.riwaq.org), a nonprofit NGO working in Ramallah since 1991 to protect cultural heritage in Palestine. Fida holds a BSc. in Architecture from Birzeit University in Palestine and an MA in Public Policy from UMass Amherst. For the past 12 years she has been working on issues relating to the protection, promotion, and development of cultural heritage in Palestine through the restoration of buildings, research, and planning projects.



Dzenan Sahovic is currently Senior Lecturer in Political Science and Director of the European CBRNE Centre, centre for advanced studies of societal resilience to chemical, biological, Radiological and nuclear incidents. Sahovic earned his PhD in political science in 2007. His research focused on socio-cultural aspects of international post-conflict work, thesis: Socio-

Cultural Viability of International Intervention in War-Torn Societies: A Case Study of Bosnia and Herzegovina. He is also a lecturer in Peace and Conflict Studies at the Undergraduate Program for Inter-

national Crisis and Conflict Management and the manager of the advanced graduate Program in Peace-building at the University of Umeå. Sahovic was the project leader (PL) of the Nordic Safety and Security (NSS) project funded by the EU structural funds. He is coordinating the PRACTICE Integrated Project within FP7 Security theme. His work in the field of cultural heritage management is connected to the Seventh Framework Program project on destruction of material cultural heritage in conflict: CRIC; Identity and Conflict; Cultural Heritage and the Re-construction of identities after Conflict. (<http://www.cric.arch.cam.ac.uk/index.php>).



Hadi Jahanabadian is from Iran and holds a bachelor in Conservation of Historic Monuments from the University of Iran Cultural Heritage and Tourism Organization and a master in Conservation of Historic Monuments from the Azad University in Tehran. He has been working for six years in the Middle East and West Asia where he has been involved in historic conservation projects and cultural heritage management in post-disasters and fragile countries, notably in the UNESCO World Heritage Site of Bam following the earthquake of 2003, as well as in Afghanistan following the establishment of the democratically elected Government. During the years of 2006 – 2010 he worked for the Aga Khan Trust for Culture in Afghanistan, where he preserves cultural heritage sites in the north-western region. He has restored and documented a number of religious and secular buildings, including Abdullah Ansari Shrine complex in Heart and involving the Qala-Ikhtyaruddin castle in Heart, Noh-Gonbad mosque in Balkh, and several public and private buildings in the old city of Heart. At present Hadi Jahanabadian is working for the NaqshAvaran consulting engineers company – designing and implementing several preservation projects in Iran.



Subramonia Iyer Anantha Krishnan is currently working as Senior Advisor, Youth Empowerment Programme, UN-HABITAT. He has over thirty-six years' professional experience in international development, with particular depth of expertise in the areas of project management related to youth and culture, sustainable urban development, youth empowerment, sports, policy development and research. He has also twelve years' experience in United Nations agencies.



Stephen Battle is an architect with 20 years professional experience managing conservation projects in Africa, the Middle East and Asia. He started on his professional path in Zanzibar, where he lived for five years working on a variety of projects in the historic Stone Town. He worked for the Aga Khan Trust for Culture for over 10 years, based in Geneva, where he was project manager for conservation and urban rehabilitation projects in Aleppo (Syria), Zanzibar and the Northern Areas of Pakistan. He joined World Monuments Fund in 2009 as Program Director, Sub Sahara Africa, and is responsible for managing all of WMF's projects in sub-Saharan Africa.



Gianni Antonio Carbonaro. After studying economics and urban planning in Italy and the US, Mr Carbonaro worked as a consultant and an academic in the United States, the UK and Italy. Since 1987 he has worked with the European Investment Bank (Luxembourg).

Research interests and professional experience have covered urban and regional economics, transportation analysis, infrastructure policy, cost-benefit analysis, European trans-

portation networks, housing policy and finance, and the interface between urban development and property markets. At the EIB Mr Carbonaro has worked in multi-professional teams covering the economic and financial assessment of large-scale infrastructure projects in transport (urban transport systems, motorways, railways, toll infrastructure) and urban development, within both the European Union and the partner countries. In April 2007 he joined the Bank's JESSICA (Joint European Support for Sustainable Investment in City Areas) Task Force and he is now Head of the Municipal and Regional Unit within the Technical and Financial Advice Department.



Jens Juul Petersen, MA in Islamic Studies with a focus on Islamic youth organisations and youth mobilization. Since 2010 he has worked as Middle East coordinator for the Danish humanitarian ngo Cross Cultures Project Association (www.ccpa.eu), which through sports and education is working to stimulate peaceful co-existence, gender equality and tolerance in places affected by conflicts. Jens Juul Petersen is based in Copenhagen, but regularly visits the Middle East, in particular Iraq, Syria and Lebanon, where he has been living, studying and working for several years.

Kathryn Lafrenz Samuels is an Assistant Professor of Anthropology at North Dakota State University. She received her Ph.D. from Stanford University in 2010. Her research examines the transnational mobilization of cultural heritage for political and economic purposes by multinational lenders, international organizations, and western states' policy-making abroad. Currently she is working on two books for publication. The first is titled *Heritage Management in Transnational Contexts* for the ICAHM series *Multidisciplinary Perspectives in Archaeological Heritage Management*. The second book is based on multi-sited ethnographic research conducted between 2004-2009 in Tunisia and Morocco and is titled *Mobilizing Heritage: Development and Democratization in the Maghrib*.



Malin Myrin, PhD, works as an architectural conservator and conservation scientist in Stockholm. She is specialised in conservation projects concerning buildings and monuments (stone, concrete and mortar) and manages conservation projects of all sizes of which many are challenging both technically and aesthetically. Malin regularly gives lectures on conservation science (built heritage), for example at Gotland University.

Malin Myrin is a board member of the Swedish organisation Cultural Heritage without Borders (CHwB) and of ICOMOS Sweden. Malin works at the Swedish National Property Board.



KEY NOTE SPEECHES:

Carsten Paludan-Müller

Harnessing hidden potential and overcoming conflict in impoverished historic cities

Today's history is happening in the cities. This is where most of the global population lives, this is where people come to look for a future, and this is where tensions and conflicts build up and are unleashed as it has happened over more than a year in North Africa and the Middle East.

Urban communities are both resilient and vulnerable. Resilient, because they have been there for a long time, sometimes destroyed by nature or by man, but more often than not rebuilt after shorter or longer time. Vulnerable, because of their sometimes dramatic size and continued growth, that requires ever more resources from still further afield to feed them.

The poorest urban communities and inhabitants are of course the most vulnerable. So how can we help them generate value socially and economically to bolster their resilience in the future? One answer would be to look into the past of urban communities. Many historic city centers have been left by high and medium income groups, preferring life in sheltered and up to date housing outside of the old center. This has led to development of slum and to further degradation of historic buildings. If we can reverse the trend and regenerate a liveable urban environment in accordance with contemporary needs and standards we could also regenerate social diversity.

Preserving old buildings and using traditional materials, skills and technologies can actually lower the dependence on supplies including energy and building-materials from afar. It generates jobs, income and identity and thus helps the community build resilience.

What we need is clever policies that stimulate sufficient economic dynamics to attract more wealthy inhabitants and a sustainable level of tourism without unleashing a development that ends by gentrification and social cleansing. Thus there is a vicious and virtuous circle to be aware of in the regeneration of historic city centres.

We have to be aware of the fact that cities are by nature filled with conflicts, old as well as new ones. These are conflicts of interests, goals and identities. We have to map them carefully in cooperation with the population and

their authorities before we can move.

Also we must understand that history is not only about the past. When we restore old buildings, we also restore memories, sometimes memories of bitter conflicts, humiliations and victimhood. If we do this inadvertently we may be in for some unpleasant surprises and learn how frozen conflicts can suddenly be brought back to life.

The wars of the future will to a large degree be low intensity urban wars - this is what the military also in the rich countries is preparing for. And armed conflict is the biggest obstacle to development. Therefore we need to work with the people and their history, when we want to activate the hidden potential of urban communities.

History is still going on. It has long lines back, and holds a huge potential that can work for, or against a positive and empowering development for the future. We should never ignore that.

Anthony Max Tung

The unfolding global conservation crisis

Across the twentieth century about fifty-percent of the beautiful historic fabric that existed in cities in the year 1900 was erased from the face of the earth. Though some of this loss was due to warfare, the preponderance was due to a lack of binding statutory protection of historic material during a period of unprecedented urban modernization.

Rapid growth of the metropolis was propelled by an unprecedented surge in global urban population, from 220 million to 3,000 million people. As a result, a model of the global urban environment today shows that the historic core now constitutes, on average, about 7.35-percent of the contemporary conglomeration. With half of its significant historic buildings already destroyed. Meanwhile, on average, 96-percent of the fabric of the modern metropolis has been constructed in the past 100 years. We are building with unparalleled speed. And, we are often building very poorly. Studies by the United Nations indicate that half of these new constructions have initially been raised as shanty towns by the 1.5 billion urban inhabitants who frequently live without proper sanitation and are commonly excluded from the social contract.

Nevertheless, during this same period, in response to a wide-spread "culture of destruction," spontaneously, on all continents, ever-more-rigorous heritage conservation statutes were enacted. First the monuments were protected; eventually, after World War II, whole historic townscapes

including large parts of the great cities.

As we look forward to our interdependent global future, many urban societies do not have either sufficiently stringent laws or the economic means to underwrite heritage protection. In prosperous nations of early industrialization preserving patrimony is largely a matter of will, or wisdom. But in marginalized and developing countries, conserving unique local architectural fabric is often a dilemma of heart-breaking proportions. Shall we save people or the remarkable historic structures of their forbearers?

Meanwhile, in both developed and less developed societies, a common dilemma has arisen as the financial benefits of tourism have become a universal factor for supporting urban economic vitality. In many handsome historic centers, preservation and tourism are followed by gentrification, loss of residential services, and loss of social diversity. Can we reverse this trend? Can culturally rich old cities be sustainable environments for people of all economic means? Will the human-made beauty of the earth be justly saved?

Mr. Tung will explore these themes while surveying examples from across the world and focusing on case studies in Amsterdam, Venice, Cairo, Jerusalem, and Hebron.

Thalia Kennedy

Kabul: Intangible cultural heritage in urban conflict recovery

The position of cultural heritage within recovery from conflict and disaster may relate to different aspects of urban environment and economies, to include the restoration of historic fabrics and sites, support for museums and collected artifacts, revitalized societal centers and cultural traditions, or heritage and tourist economies. As a country that has seen prolonged conflict over recent decades, the cultural heritage and associated economies of Afghanistan have been in part eroded, and as a result have in some instances been the focus for recent development assistance. As one of a number of organisations working in this sector, the mission of the Turquoise Mountain Trust in Kabul has been the support of aspects of the country's cultural heritage within an urban context.

Begun in 2006, the five-year project has focused on the precinct of Murad Khane in Kabul's Old City. The historic buildings of this area have been the physical focus for urban restoration and rehabilitation activities, whilst engagement with cultural communities and traditional craftsmanship, through an Institute for Afghan Arts & Architecture,

has been developed alongside. In this regard, the project has aimed to support the continued transmission of crafts skills and knowledge to young artisans and to provide related economic opportunities for artisanal communities and low-income residents of Murad Khane. Wider societal issues and needs have necessarily informed programmatic and operational decisions, together with availability of expertise and resources. Working in a rapidly changing and, on occasion, unpredictable or constrained context has required flexibility and pragmatism to arrive at workable solutions.

At the latter stages of the project timeframe, Turquoise Mountain Trust's activities and programs have been completed or handed over to full local leadership and management. As the Trust has reduced its presence in Kabul, this handover has included consideration of sustainability and funding, of governance and management structures, and the continued provision of realistic economic opportunities for artisans, community support and cultural heritage safeguards for the future. This keynote presentation will review, from the course of the project, some of the lessons learnt, challenges, and areas of success or difficulty, within the Turquoise Mountain Trust's activities, and suggests initial practice themes from this project experience.

Sheela Patel

Culture is produced by people

Cities are now at the cross roads of what attributes they concede to the production of culture. Planning norms and practices have begun to identify buildings and districts and heritage sites and often end up protecting them against people!

Yet cities are truly the creatures of cultural heritage and present seemingly sensible rules and regulations instead of creating mechanisms to arbitrate between diverse interests and conflicts created by diversity and producing monocultures which stamp out the rights of many for the fulfillment of rights of a few.

All southern cities are crowded, using non motorized transport, crowds in markets temples and festivities erupting in cosmopolitan neighborhoods increasing this spontaneous yet structurally robust confusion is being stamped out by rules created out of fear and demand for clearing the public spaces for cars and elite.

Gated communities, shopping malls, flyovers and these new symbols of success and progress are all destroying city cultures that have evolved through many decades and in some instances centuries.

How should rules of engagements for cities be developed? How can universal guidelines work to identify, deepen and make robust that which is celebrated and produces a public and street culture that “modernity” and this new monoculture systematically killing what is precious and which creates identity, relationships and networks in cities? I will then share some of the examples of such conflicts and explore possibilities.

Parallel sessions

PARALLEL SESSION 1:

Masood Khan

The public-private partnership experience in the walled city of Lahore, Pakistan

In 2006, the Aga Khan Trust for Culture was approached by the President of Pakistan to assist in heritage activities in the plains of the Punjab, rather than in the mountains where they had been working thus far. The ensuing partnership focused on the historic core of the city of Lahore, and resulted in planning activities at several levels: the historic core in relation to the larger city, new legal frameworks, a strategic plan, baseline data, analytical studies, a GIS system and socio-economic initiatives. The partnership also took grasp of a large area development project supported in part by the World Bank. Within the physical confines of this project, a number of pilot demonstrations were carried out illustrating the manner in which infrastructure development, revalorization of the urban fabric, rehabilitation of the historic building stock and the improvement in the quality of life of the resident population were to be replicated in the larger project. Moreover the demonstration projects were the scene for the training for both young professionals and of unemployed youth from the neighborhoods.

A number of issues were raised: what happens when uncontrolled commercial expansion is the result of massive physical and cultural trauma that the city suffered in a not too distant past, and when such expansion results in a dichotomous situation at the expense of the historic residential urban fabric? What about planning and governance in a situation of weak legal mandates and political lack of support? Some issues raised were paradigmatic of nature: should infrastructure development in a heritage setting restrict itself to the main spines through which potential tourist traffic of the future is supposed to traverse or should it spread into the low income residential neighborhoods beyond? Should the standards of such infrastruc-

ture be matched with income levels and affordability of the residents, as in the past, or should higher standards be achieved that well support the heritage setting? Can the private building elements that constitute the outer appearance of an urban setting be considered in the public realm, or should they remain in the private realm. Are the public and private realm really so distinct...? How does one finance interventions in the private realm when those that own the properties are themselves so poor...? Is there a stakeholder community that transcends the physical locus of a heritage setting...? Can such a community collectivise investments...?

These and other factors impinge on the methodological aspects of urban heritage conservation and pose the question of the validity of a model multidisciplinary team that provides physical conservation as well as human development activities that result in elevation of living standards and increase social and economic mobility among the communities that populate urban heritage.

Patricia Anahory

In search of alternative routes/roots: sustainable development as emancipation

The main objective of the presentation is to contribute towards a broader definition of cultural heritage production. It will present the results of the first survey of housing architecture in Cape Verde. This research project aims to recognize the importance of socio-cultural and spatial practices of everyday life and the production of anonymous architecture as heritage.

Usually studies of heritage have focused on the preservation of the hegemonic voice of the official history. In countries with long period of colonization, such as Cape Verde, cultural heritage projects have focused on the preservation of the relics of the Portuguese legacy in detriment to other possibilities of memory construction. This is the case of Cidade Velha, which in 2009 became a UNESCO World Heritage Site. While recognizing the importance of this material (architectural) patrimony, we hope to add other perspectives to the discussion of heritage and development. We understand that the (re)affirmation of identity is an important and essential step towards development as emancipation. The presentation will explore how research and the valorization of unofficial histories can play a central role in the consolidation of memory and identity. In conclusion, our intention is to address possible paths sustainable development as emancipation.

Xavier Greffe

Cultural Heritage conservation and rehabilitation has both tangible and intangible dimensions that increase the efficiency of struggle against poverty. First, these strategies better life conditions for many people. Secondly, these strategies maintain and disseminate skills, know-how and competencies that are opened to upgrading and will benefit various sectors of the economy. But these effects have to be screened with attention, and we cannot think only in terms of success stories. Many challenges and pitfalls have to be considered during both design and implementation of such strategies. The first challenge lies in the fact that we cannot fight against extreme poverty the way we face less extreme forms of poverty. The second one is the maintenance cost that will have to be supported. Better known, the third one lies with various forms of gentrification and/or kitschisation.

Ivane Vashakmadze

***Investing into cultural heritage – Georgian experience
Kakheti Regional Development Program***

Background: Kakheti is one of the historic provinces of Georgia and occupies the eastern part of the country with a population around 400,000 inhabitants. This is mainly agricultural land famous for its ancient wine making tradition, rich with its historical, cultural and nature heritage. Land is located along two main rivers Iori and Alazani fertilize valleys surrounded by high mountains from North and arid savanna plain from South.

In order to promote socio-economic development of the Kakheti region the GoG with technical and financial support of WB loan started implementation of large scale investment projects. The project is targeted to stimulate development of heritage tourism as one of the important vehicles for economic development. To stimulate development WB allocated over the 60 mil. USD investment for improvement of infrastructure around historical heritage sites located along the most popular cultural-nature trails, invest to start urban regeneration of historical towns and promote business investment facilities linked with tourism and agro-sector development.

PROJECT MAIN COMPONENTS:

Component 1: Infrastructure investment (\$45m., borrower \$10m., SIDA \$8m)

Component 1.1:

Provision of financial resources to local self-governments to carry out investment subprojects for the following activities:

Urban regeneration: integrated approach to urban transformation of historic towns Telavi, Kvareli and mountain heritage village Dartlo in mountain province Tusheti;
Development of tourism circuits (trails): improve visitors and public access to infrastructure integrated into the 11 cultural heritage sites. These include - access roads, protection of urban landscape, parking areas, information offices, catering facilities, public toilets, small shops and expositions. These circuits combine rich and varied experience of unique cultural and nature heritage sites spread over the territories from mountain alpine highland to savanna semi deserts, virgin forest and gorges Alazani valley.

Component 1.2:

Provision of financial resources (WB \$10m. GoG \$2.5m.) to local-self government to provide public infrastructure to private sector investments in tourism and food processing. Private sector investment will be selected competitively through the call of proposals selected according to the five criteria's:

- 1). economic viability,
- 2). number of jobs created,
- 3). timely start of operation,
- 4). financial health of companies,
- 5). successful experiences. The package of economic incentives will be offered to the selected companies.

Component 2:

Institutional development (WB \$ 3.7m. Borrower: \$0.9). Enhancing the institutional capacity and performance of the tourism sector and support local and regional stakeholders to carry out production of maps and promotion materials, rehabilitation of visitors centers in the historic towns (Telavi, Kvareli, Signaghi) and at the CH sites (11 CH sites are selected as focus areas), establish destination management offices, provision of local trainings for community members, conduct assessments, feasibility studies, construction supervision and monitoring.

KEY EXPECTED RESULTS:

Infrastructure services: Insure permanent access to the clean water sources in the project area;
Facilitate competitive market accesses and quality of services by improving public access roads;

Tourism Economy:

increase private sector investment up to \$50m. to the project area; Increase number of hotel beds by 20%;

Institutional capacity:
set-up destination management organizations and increase points of sales number 30%;

Job creation:
temporary jobs (local) during restoration, construction and maintenance of facilities. 30% of investment expected to cover labor costs, make 2000 jobs during construction period;

Long term jobs in tourism hospitality services and accompanied agro-sector will make around 3000 jobs.

Marco Acri

Visioning the sustainable city as a step towards heritage preservation – a small lesson from Ljubljana

The political and economic transformations that occurred in many Southern and Eastern European countries have involved a change in the town planning systems and especially in the development regulation, in urban design and management practice. Cities of this region have been quickly running to grasp the challenge of competitiveness with Central Europe, based on attractiveness of businesses and human resources. This shift has been often associated with the creation of a new image as tourist destination, without investing on services and opportunities for the local residents.

Heritage preservation and urban re-development have been dialoguing for years, once the value of central areas had changed suddenly, capturing modern “western” development and restoration practices and reinventing them according to the inherited tools and procedures.

Ljubljana, capital of Slovenia, was among the first “Eastern” cities to face this change, as a result of the relatively low involvement of the country in the Balkan wars, as well as its logistic and historic proximity to Central Europe. In the last ten years the image of the historic city centre have changed rapidly, thanks to a resident oriented policy in respect with the uniqueness of historic assets and values. The target of the city rulers and planners has been to make a city for all with a special attention to sustainability and creativity, where art and design could have been at the core. New small scale quality infrastructures, as well as incentives to educational, cultural and business activities, especially in the historic city centre, favoured the multiplication and improvement of conservation projects, as well as enhanced people sensitivity to the values of heritage.

PARALLEL SESSION 3:

Kamal Raftani

Housing rehabilitation and community development in the Medina of Fez in Morocco

The Medina of Fez, a World Heritage site since 1981, is probably one of the most intricate and spectacular Medina in the world with rich cultural, historical and architectural resources. Yet, the historic city has experienced decades of physical decay resulting in serious deterioration of the urban environment, the historic housing stock, the infrastructures and public spaces and services. This decline has been exacerbated by profound socio economic problems: flight of the middle-class vs. impoverishment of the resident population, pauperization and overcrowding of the housing stock along with deep depreciation of real estate values.

Based on the GIS of ADER Fes - Local project agency - the number of deteriorated houses has increased dramatically over the past decades. Furthermore, the collapse of housing units due to decay and lack of maintenance has continued unabated.

Against this cycle of decline, the Moroccan government asked the World Bank to finance a major innovative urban renovation project aimed at assisting in the conservation and rehabilitation of the Medina of Fes. In project design, a particular attention was giving to the upgrading of the historic housing stock with the purpose to secure housing for low-income groups and meet local community needs.

To reach this end, a rehabilitation matching grant activity was designed for property owner individuals who were able to self-finance a significant portion of the investment (70 percent) using their own or borrowed funds. On the other hand, project agency - ADER-Fes - was providing a grant to cover the remaining restoration cost (30 percent). After more than two years of implementation, the results shown by the matching grant experience were disappointing. Several reasons were behind this situation, including, but not limited to, the mistrust attitude of the local residents as a result of years of continuous gap between the administration and the population. Another reason was the complicated ownership and occupancy situations as a significant portion of the buildings that could potentially benefit from the matching grant were owned by multiple private owners, and were occupied by a range of users. This made it almost impossible to reach a shared position on the type and quality of the intervention to carry out.

In response, the World Bank and the project agency teams worked on a different approach and explored new mechanisms that will foster social participation.

The new rehabilitation approach was based on two main ideas: 1) Emphasis will be placed on common parts of the buildings that represent critical points for their structure such as terrace roofs and water drainage systems. Therefore, no individual spaces will be restored as part of a supported intervention, 2) Given the level of poverty of the local residents, no pre-financing will be required. In return, residents will provide unskilled labourers who can be family members, neighbours or paid manpower. The project agency, for its part, will provide skilled labourers, technical supervision and construction materials.

To carry out this new housing rehabilitation program, a community development unit has been established and a new strategy for social participation has been developed. In this respect, a key role was given to the existing neighbourhood associations to mediate between project agency and the residents, to identify priority buildings and to motivate residents.

Additionally, training programs was provided to the neighbourhood associations as part of the housing rehabilitation program. The training includes acquiring skills in administrative and financial management, project design and resource mobilization.

A drawn lesson from this project focuses on the key role of social participation for the successful rehabilitation of the housing stock. This implies consequently a process of dialogue and consultation that depart from the very beginning of the project, involving community representatives in the design and the implementation of the interventions.

This successful housing rehabilitation experience has been considered as a starting point for a self-rehabilitation process aimed at reversing the cycle of decay that is affecting the housing historic stock in the Medina of Fez.

Renu Khosla

The logic of including the cultural narrative in Agra's slum development planning

Cities of today take immense pride in their capacity for economic performance, yet mostly fail to fold-in the people who live and work in them - their histories, textures, memories, cultures – and that give to each city its unique character, social form and identity. Conceived around principles of space, form and efficiency, urban designs are los-

ing their humanism, local flavour, diversity of activity and the specificity of collective decision-making form.

Cultural Planning, an urban community narrative, sees cultural resources as strategic urban assets with a strategic role in urban growth. According to Colin Mercer (2006), the historic, cultural, economic, and social language of a community, when embraced in spatial designs develops, reinforces and enhances the sense of place and balances the inherent conflicting nature of the past and the present community values and demands.

Slum communities are underserved and degraded informal settlements in cities where the poor live and work and forge interrelationships with the other City transcending economic ambitions and physical limitations. Yet, the socio-cultural dimensions of these very communities are rarely if ever, inventoried and/or their logic included within the realms of urban planning.

This paper presents the work of the Centre for Urban and Regional Excellence (CURE), a not-for-profit, development organization based in New Delhi, India that works with slum communities in the historic city of Agra. Its Citywide Slum Upgrading Project, a partnership of Cities Alliance and Agra City, has relied on participation of the poor in exploring the city's unique and unknown assets and resources. By consulting each other and spawning their collective concerns, people have reached decisions that have a positive community assurance.

The Agra project is centred on its lesser-known monuments and shadow slum communities. Mughal Heritage Walks (MHWs) have been designed around these structures to provide sustainable livelihoods for the slum people, while simultaneously instilling a responsible and conserving attitude and an entry point for slum upgrading. Sustainable solutions, demand-based and incrementally grown, have included toilets, drains, roads, streetscapes, decentralized waste water treatment systems with recycling and reuse. Traditional stories, art and cultural forms have been revitalised and integrated within these walks. Physical heritage is mapped and inventoried, citywide and for the historic core, with housing upgrades designed to harmonize with the old architectural form and style. CURE's work with communities explored non-traditional aspects of the city's natural environment, revealing creative opportunities at the municipal and neighbourhood levels - Agra's historic, dried up aquifers, that dot its landscape are planned to be recharged by repairing the neighbourhood social fabric, meeting both a services and an economic demand.

The several challenges to humanizing cities - of incorporating the community narratives within the 'hardened' instruments of urban designing and city administration are immense. Biggest of all constraints is the lack of respect for such interactions resulting in superficial and tokenistic gestures. Other issues are of scale, systems, policies, regulation, sustainability, capacity, resources, responsiveness, local accountability, to allow a reflection of the community character. A community's sense of place evolves slowly. Embracing the spectrum of people's social values requires extension of our own limits and plasticity in the government to create the space for inclusive cultural development

PARALLEL SESSION 4:

Fida Touma

Regenerating historic centers in Palestine: saving the past for a better future

In a country of very limited resources, conflicting histories, and threatened identities, cultural heritage takes on a more critical and imperative importance. In Palestine, vernacular architectural heritage, a true representative of people's social and economic histories has been the victim of neglect, ignorance, and in some cases deliberate destruction. This talk will present the current state of cultural heritage in the West Bank and then follow that with a description of Riwaq's (an NGO in Ramallah) efforts to regenerate historic centers for the benefit and enjoyment of local communities. It will discuss how inherited laws in



Palestine disregarded a major layer of heritage & history, what socioeconomic realities are manifested in historic centers now, and the types of interventions undertaken by Riwaq to change such realities with the goal of bringing life back to historic centers thus re-discovering and re-shaping the relationship between people and their cultural heritage in a country where identity and existence are key issues of conflict.

Dzenan Shaovic

Politics of cultural heritage reconstruction in post-conflict societies; the case of Mostar

Cultural Heritage reconstruction in war-torn societies is often understood as a part of the reconciliation process, a process of healing of the wounds of war, physical as well as psychological. At least, reconstruction is supposed to help

local economic development and empower victims of war. Sometimes, physical reconstruction is even considered to be a necessary condition for a lasting peace. However, current cases clearly show that the societal and political processes that surround the physical ones are far more complex. In the Bosnian unstable political context where groups still pursue their wartime ethno-national interests, reconstruction easily becomes a vehicle for deepening of the inter-ethnic conflict. Inclusion and exclusion of different groups at the local level directly affects the power-balance at the local level and reconstruction thereby becomes a part of the problem, rather than the solution. The city of Mostar, divided between two ethnic groups on each side of the Neretva river that runs through the centre of the town, is a perfect example of complexity of the problem. Reconstruction and reopening of the Mostar Old Bridge in 2004 has contributed to tourism and local devel-



opment, but it had also deepened the division between the groups. Understanding the mechanisms behind such unintended political consequences of grand reconstruction projects is immensely important for the future of physical reconstruction as a part of peacebuilding.

Hadi Jahanabadian

Conservation, a way for solidarity

During decades of conflict and violence, in the history of modern Afghanistan, a number of heritage assets have been destroyed or looted, but some of the most significant ones have been safeguarded by the local communities.

The Aga Khan Trust for Culture (AKTC) is one of the NGOs actively involved in the conservation and adaptive reuse of tangible and intangible cultural heritage in Afghanistan. One of the largest conservation projects was carried out in a shrine located Northeast of Herat. Following the death

of the renowned Sufi mystic Khwaja 'Abd Allah Ansari in 1098 AD (491 AH), his grave in the village of Gazurgah became a major place of pilgrimage. The large complex, built around his grave, was expanded in 1425 AD (828 AH), when the Timurid ruler Shah Rukh commissioned architect Qavam al-Din Shirazi to build a new outstanding asset, which was subsequently expanded by Alishir Nava'i in 1499 (905 AH). The complex today comprises several buildings: shrine and graveyards, Zarnegar, Namakdan pavilion, garden, a cistern, a semi-underground winter mosque, and a summer mosque.

After the conservation project, local communities can enjoy such an amazing asset, with new services that do not conflict with its historic value.

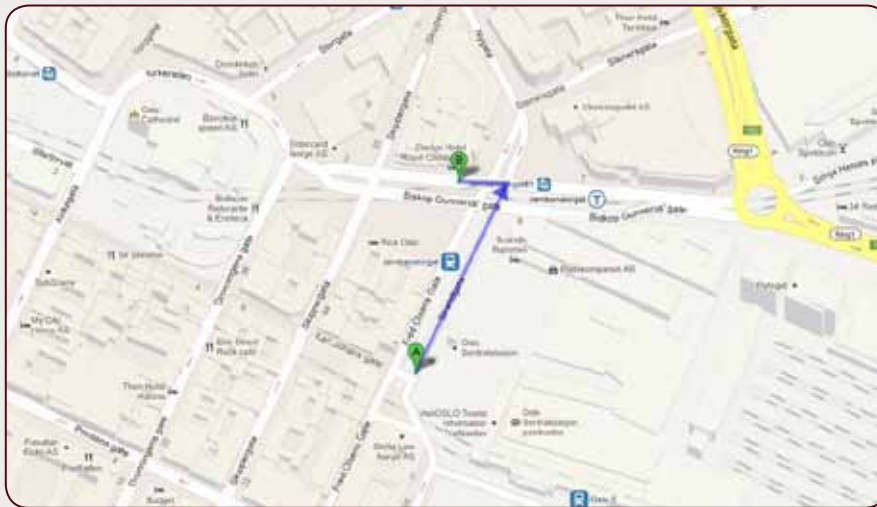


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Practical information

TRANSPORT FROM AIRPORT TO OSLO CENTRAL STATION: WWW.FLYTOGET.NO (AIRPORT EXPRESS TRAIN).

MAP FROM THE TRAIN STATION TO THE HOTEL

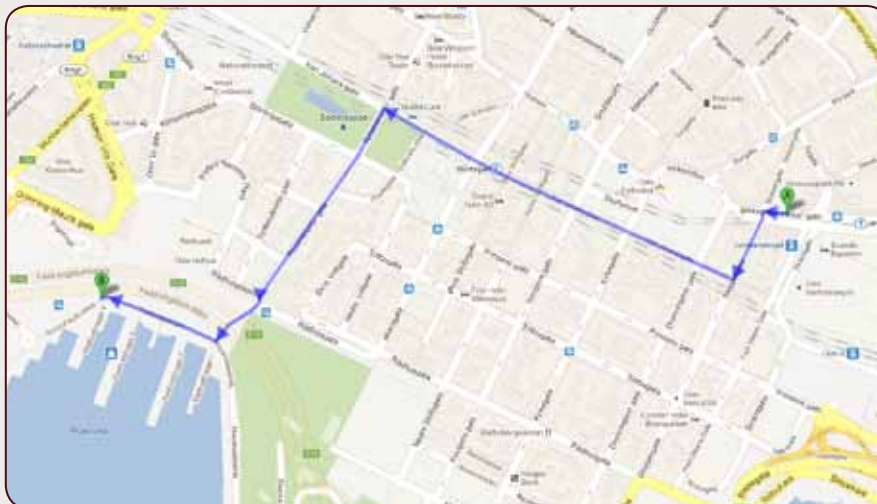


Clarion Hotel Royal Christiania, Biskop Gunnerusgate 3, 0155 Oslo, Norway, Phone: +47 23 10 80 00
www.clarionroyalchristiania.no • **All workshop meetings will be held at the hotel.**

RECEPTION, WEDNESDAY 11TH APRIL

A tapas buffet will be served at 7 pm, followed by a guided tour of the Nobel Peace Center and the current Afghanistan photo exhibit. We will walk as a group from the hotel lobby at 6.30 pm. to the Nobel Peace Center (20 minutes). For those who would like to take the city tram, departure from the hotel lobby will be at 6.45 pm.

MAP FROM HOTEL TO THE NOBEL PEACE CENTER



Nobel Peace Center, Brynjulf Bulls plass 1, Oslo
Phone: +47 48 30 10 00 • www.nobelpeacecenter.org

The Norwegian Institute for Cultural Heritage Research (NIKU)
Storgata 2, Oslo • Phone: +47 23 35 50 00

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