

**Cultural Heritage & Sustainable Tourism-
Based Regeneration
of
Iraqi Damaged Cities**

Mosul City: Images of the Heritage Damage



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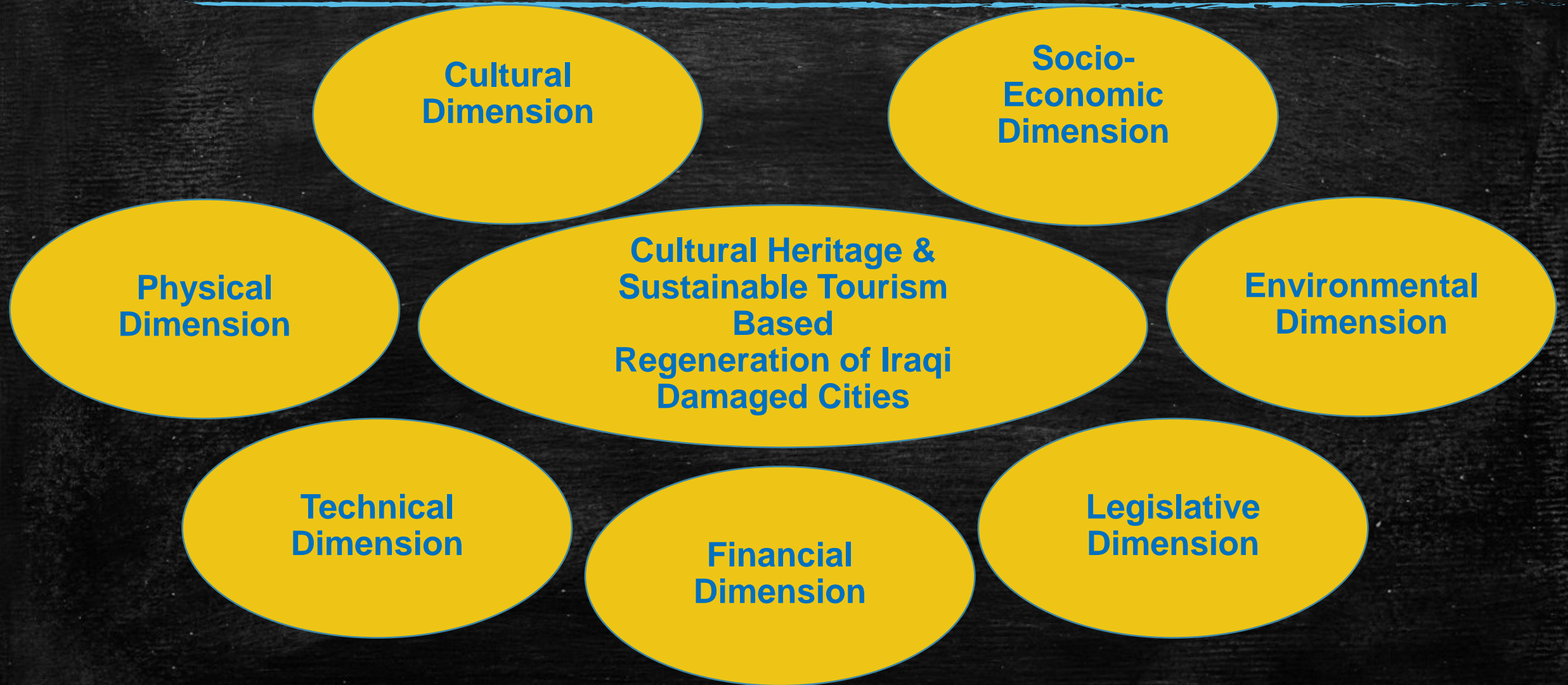
Al-Ramadi City: Images of the Damage



Technical Deep Dive Main Lessons Learned

1. The inclusive-consultative-participative nature of the approaches adopted for the cultural heritage based sustainable tourism, which includes the engagement and participation of all the engaged stakeholders, each one has its own socially responsible role to play (Government, local Society, NGOs, Owners.....).
2. The regeneration of old traditional cities based on cultural heritage and driven by sustainable tourism is a process as well as a product. This process is of multi-dimensional and hierarchical nature. Cultural heritage is a core which works dynamically within a context of physical/formal, technical, socio-economic, financial and legislative dimensions.
3. The significance of the technical dimension of the process in terms of providing the required skilled human resources and the original construction techniques
4. The significance of the financial dimension for the implementation aspects in terms of the role of private and public sector for the process
5. The significance of the legislative framework within which the process can be carried on effectively.

A Multi-Dimensional Task



Action Plan

Short-term: Development of cultural heritage restoration vision and road map, in “a consultative manner”. At the same time, start to remove debris and conduct contamination management.

Mid-term: Capacity development of workers for restoration, identification of youth and vulnerable groups who are capable to be trained, training them on restoration work, then conduct restoration.

Long-term: Destination development around the cultural heritage sites, ensure the future expansion of site's capacity alongside with achieved revenues with a well-developed surrounding and infrastructure.

Technical Dimension

1. Extinction of traditional construction techniques
2. Scarcity & high cost of traditional building materials
3. Scarcity & extinction of human resources specialized in traditional constructions.
4. Difficulty in coordination-international donors, local actors.

Financial Dimension

1. Dependence only on public sector.
2. Scarcity of government financial resources.
3. The absence of other possible financing approaches

Legislative Dimension

1. Old legislations
2. Not resilient.
3. Not comprehensive

Main Challenges Faced

Areas of Support from TDLC

- ❖ More analysis about post-conflict heritage restoration activities example from Japanese cities, e.g. lessons about contaminated debris management, priority site identification process, and public-private partnership in restoration from Hiroshima and Nagasaki cities.
- ❖ More details and lessons on capacity development activities to the community to take part in the restoration work (e.g. training youth and vulnerable groups on restoration skills, campaign to citizens to enhance their pride and ownership of city).
- ❖ More details and lessons on inclusive public market restoration process and public-private partnership.

Areas of Support from TDLC

- ❖ Know-how on how to conduct restoration work in the absence of law making capability at both national and governorate level.
- ❖ To seek solutions to provide the elements/ ingredients of building materials, or their alternatives, for a big deal of technicians and craftsmen have left the area.