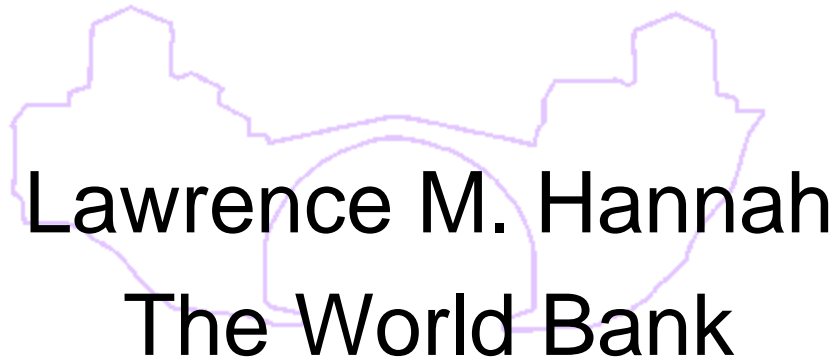



Rebuilding the Mostar Bridge



Lawrence M. Hannah
The World Bank

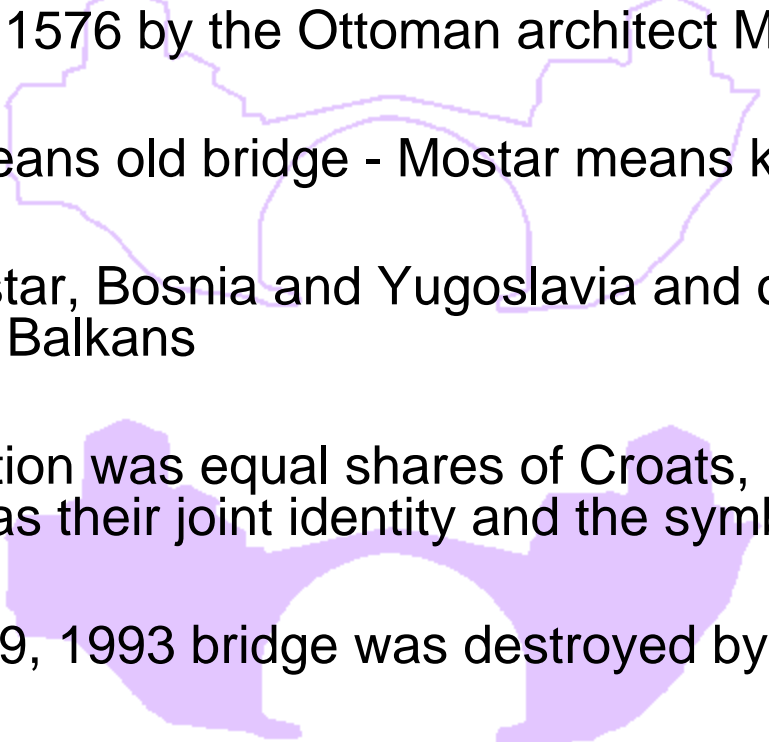


For the BSEC and Global Heritage Fund sponsored

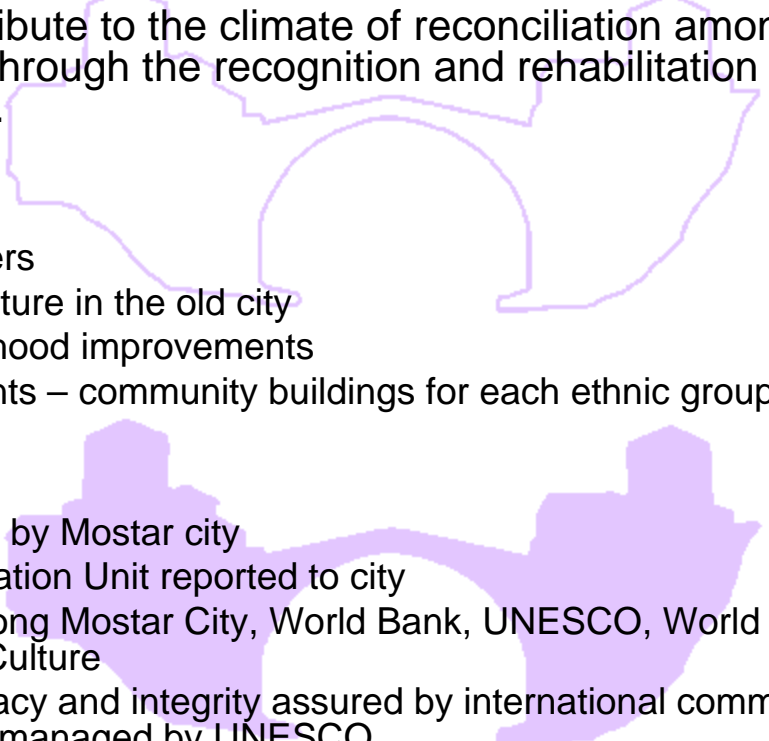
Cultural Heritage Across Borders Workshop

Istanbul, February 9 and 10 ,2007

Background

- 
- Bridge build in 1576 by the Ottoman architect Mimar Hajrudin
 - “Stari Most” means old bridge - Mostar means keeper of the bridge
 - Symbol of Mostar, Bosnia and Yugoslavia and of ethnicities living together in the Balkans
 - Mostar population was equal shares of Croats, Bosniacs and Serbs – the bridge was their joint identity and the symbol of harmony
 - On November 9, 1993 bridge was destroyed by shelling
 - Bridge is about 37 meters long and 4 metes wide

The Project

- Objective: to contribute to the climate of reconciliation among the peoples of Bosnia and Herzegovina through the recognition and rehabilitation of their common cultural heritage in Mostar.
 - Components:
 - Bridge and towers
 - Public infrastructure in the old city
 - Some neighborhood improvements
 - Three monuments – community buildings for each ethnic group
 - Governance:
 - Bridge is owned by Mostar city
 - Project Coordination Unit reported to city
 - Partnership among Mostar City, World Bank, UNESCO, World Monuments Fund and Aga Khan Trust for Culture
 - Historical accuracy and integrity assured by international committee of experts ICE - assembled and managed by UNESCO
 - Finance organized by World Bank with all money placed in Trust Funds that use all World Bank rules for financial reporting and procurement
 - Independent oversight by private engineering firm
- 

Financing

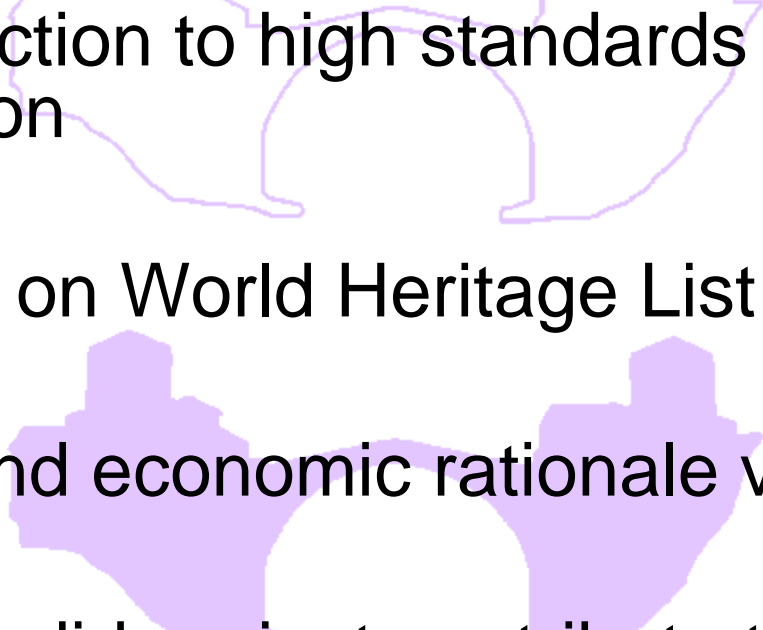
Who was involved and why?

- Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina requested financing
- World Bank's objective was to foster reconciliation arguing that reconciliation was a necessary precondition for revitalizing the economy and rebuilding the social fabric of the city
- Three donors contributed in-kind: France, Turkey and EU as did WMF and AKTC
- World Bank was joined by Italy, Netherlands, Croatia and Council of Europe Development Bank to raise \$15 million total cost of project

Involvement the communities

- Attitude surveys conducted before and after
- Public Relations campaign launched
- Choice of monuments key variable

Results

- 
- Reconstruction to high standards of historic preservation
 - Inscription on World Heritage List in 2005
 - Tourism and economic rationale validated
 - How much did project contribute toward reconciliation?

Lessons

- Will World Bank support this type of project in the future?
- What motivated donors to fund Mostar?
- Is complex oversight necessary?
- How does this compare with other approaches to reconciliation?
- Is there an economic justification?