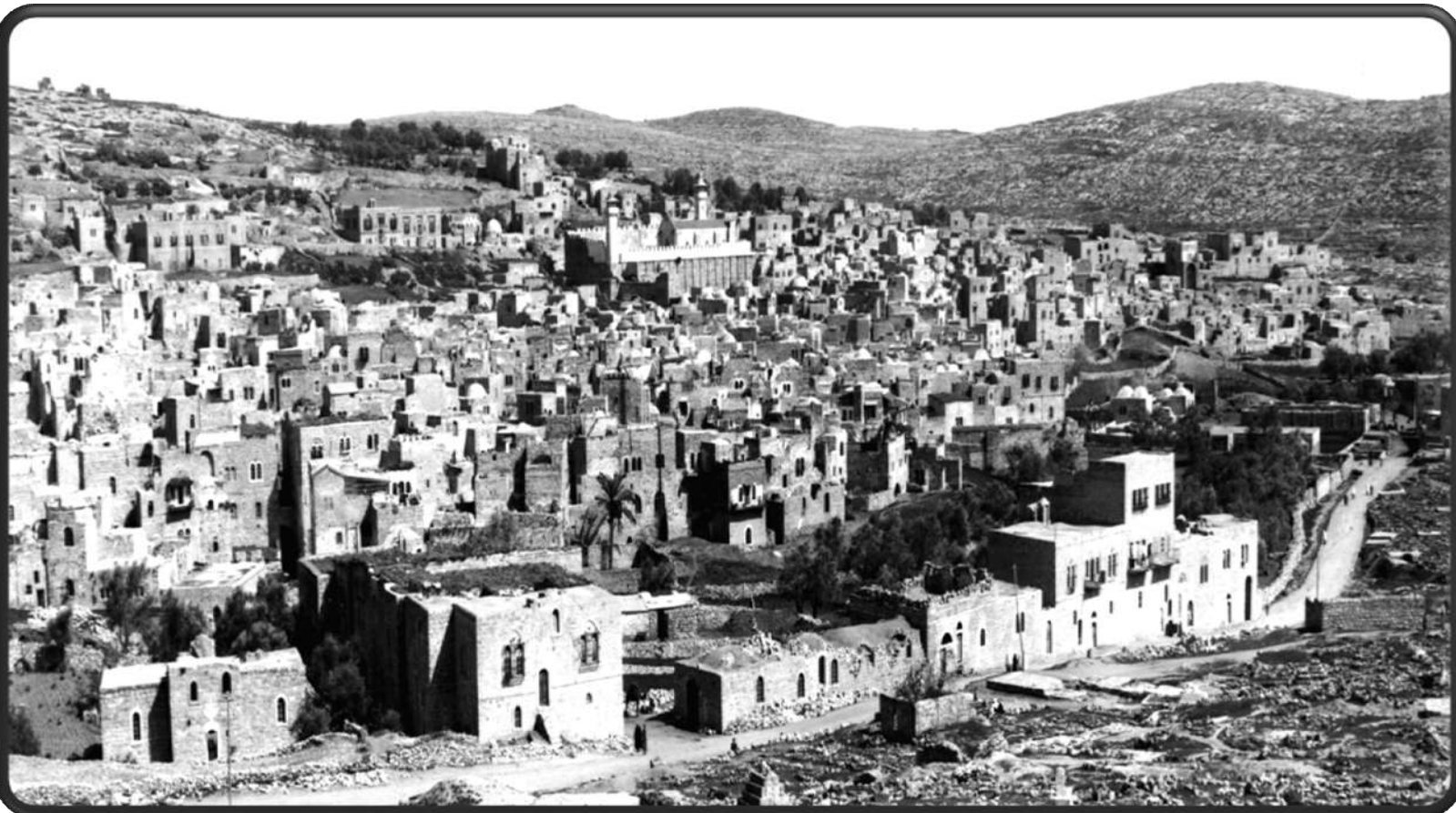




State of Palestine

**State of Conservation Report (2017) for  
Hebron/Al-Khalil Old Town - Palestine (Ref.1565)**



**Palestine – Hebron – Jan.2018**

The State of Conservation Report (SOC) for the World Heritage Property (WHP) **Hebron/Al-Khalil Old Town, (1565)** was prepared by the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities and Hebron Rehabilitation Committee.

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## 1. Executive Summary

'Hebron/Al-Khalil Old Town' World Heritage Property (WHP), (*Ref. 1565*) was inscribed on the World Heritage List as an emergency on the basis of criteria (ii), (iv) and (vi); and immediately on the List of World Heritage in Danger after acknowledging that the property is faced with serious threats which could have deleterious effects on its inherent characteristics and for which an immediate action by the World Heritage Committee is needed. The World Heritage Committee (WHCom) has adopted the decision (Decision: 41 COM 8B.1) during its 41<sup>st</sup> session held on July 7<sup>th</sup>, 2017 in Krakow/Poland.

This report includes a proposed Desired State of Conservation for Removal (DSOCR) from the in-danger World Heritage list(WHL), and the subsequently proposed Corrective Measures, to be adopted by the WHCom during its upcoming 42<sup>nd</sup> session in Manama.

The report demonstrates the critical state of the WHP due to the illegal procedures and violations of the Israeli Occupying Power (IOP) including vandalism, property damage and confiscation, and other plans that are affecting the integrity and authenticity of the property. Many illegal actions and plans have taken place after the inscription of Hebron/Al-Khalil on the WHL by the IPO in addition to the daily violations.

On the other hand, the State of Palestine has implemented several actions and projects to conserve Al-Haram Al-Ibrahimi/the tomb of Patriarchs and all of the old town within the WHP borders. Moreover, it has sought to improve the socio-economy and to enhance the living conditions of the local community.

Thus, the State of Palestine is still committed to implementing all possible measures to conserve and sustain the Hebron/Al-Khalil WHP in cooperation with all concerned stakeholders.

## 2. Response from the State Party to the World Heritage Committee's Decision

The State of Palestine welcomes the inscription of the property in the World Heritage List, which will sustain the WHP for humanity and apply the best international conservation practices towards conserving its Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) and its integrity and authenticity for present and future generations. These standards are binding for all state parties to the 1972 convention.

The Committee's Decision (Decision: 41 COM 8B.1) article 6 *Considers that the nominated property unquestionably justifies criteria (ii), (iv) and (vi) as well as conditions of integrity and authenticity; and article 7 also considers that the property is faced with serious threats which could have deleterious effects on its inherent characteristics and for which an immediate action by the World Heritage Committee is needed. As a result, the property was inscribed on the World Heritage List and on the World Heritage List in Danger.* On the basis of this decision, the State of Palestine finalized the statement of Outstanding Universal Value (OUV), justification for criteria (ii), (iv), and (vi), the statement of integrity, the statement of authenticity, and the requirements for protection and management. This can be found in *annex 1*.

The conditions that endanger the WHP are always present in Hebron/Al-Khalil Old Town due to the presence of the Israeli Occupation and its illegal procedures, which clearly violates the 1972 convention concerning the protection of world cultural and natural heritage (article 11 (4)), as

well as the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention (1949) and its additional Protocols (1977), the 1907 Hague Regulations on Land Warfare, the Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (1954) and its additional Protocols, the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property (1970), and the recommendations, resolutions and decisions of UNESCO on the protection of cultural heritage as well as decisions of UNESCO's executive board on Hebron/Al-Khalil, and the Security Council resolution (2334) on the illegality of Israeli Settlements.

### **Occupying power's plans and actions affecting the Hebron/Al-Khalil Old Town WHP**

The decision to inscribe "Hebron/Al-Khalil Old Town" on the WHL (Decision 41COM 8B.1) is considered crucial to ensure a regular follow up by the Committee, who may take any appropriate decision to better preserve and safeguard the integrity, authenticity and distinctive character of the WHP. The State of Palestine has reported on many Israeli violations that constituted threats and/or damage to the WHP before the inscription. However, the occupying power has increased its violations and plans recently. The following Israeli occupation plans, among other actions, are affecting Hebron/Al-Khalil's OUV as well as its physical attributes and their authenticity and integrity.

#### **1. Plan to constitute a municipal council for illegal settlements inside the Hebron/Al-Khalil Old Town, apart from the Hebron municipality.**

On Tuesday, September 6, 2017, the Israeli Army Minister, Avigdor Lieberman, issued a statement to consider Israeli settlers in the Occupied Hebron city "residents" of an "official" settlement, making them eligible to form municipal councils and to receive the same services provided by the Israeli authorities to other West Bank settlements.

This Military Order is illegal and in violation of the international conventions and Bilateral Palestinian–Israeli Agreements and Accords, especially, the Hebron Protocol of 1997. This new Order obviously violates the Security Council Resolution (2334), which confirms the illegality of Israeli settlements and procedures in Occupied Palestine.

Currently, there are five illegal Israeli Settlements built into the Old Town of Hebron. Three of them are inside the Core Zone, and the other two are in the Buffer zone (*See annex 2*).

This Order will strongly affect the OUV of the WHP, its physical attributes, authenticity and integrity. This procedure is an explicit violation of the recent World Heritage Decision (Decision: 41 COM 8B.1), which inscribed Hebron's Old Town on the list of the World Heritage List and on the World Heritage List in Danger. It creates a new illegal administrative entity to serve the political interests and land grabbing policy of the Israeli Occupying Power. It provides Israeli settlers with additional power to further seize or destroy Palestinian properties, obstruct the management and conservation of the WHP, and the physical master plan of the entire city. Furthermore, it will enable the new illegal entity to take unilateral management and urban



decisions, violating the management system of the WHP, and subsequently devastating its integrity and authenticity, such as destroying historic heritage, constructing new buildings and towers, basic infrastructure, new roads, or widening historic alleys and lanes, and conducting illegal archaeological activities. It will negatively affect the ability of Palestine to manage and conserve this property. Meanwhile, it enables acts of vandalism, property damage, hinders conservation interventions, impedes accessibility to various components of the WHP, and abuses the land-use and urban planning of the entirety of Hebron City.

## **2. Tell Rumeideh archeological site management transfer**

Several illegal excavations were implemented in Tell Rumeideh, the archeological site located in buffer zone of the Hebron/Al-Khalil WHP. The last excavation took place in June 2014 and aimed at exploiting antiquities in support of the illegal settlers in Hebron. During November 2017, the Deputy Defense Minister Eli Ben-Dahan transferred the management of the archaeological site of Tell Rumeida to the Nature and Parks Authority in Israel.

This plan will increase settlers' violence, intimidation and harassment of Palestinians, causing serious disruption of the social coherence of the local community, which has historically been immensely important in sustaining the cultural heritage property of the old town and securing its sustainability for thousands of years.

## **3. Other actions and violations**

Several NGOs & International Bodies have been reporting on different violations that constitute threats and/or damage to the site or to the local community. Hebron Rehabilitation Committee (HRC), through its legal office, reports regularly about acts of vandalism, property damage, and other attacks or incidents in and around the old town of Hebron/Al-Khalil. During November 2017, for instance, more than 35 violations were reported. *(See annex 3)*

## **2. A. Proposed Desired state of conservation for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger (DSOCR)**

The State of Palestine is committed to the removal of Hebron/Al-Khalil from the World Heritage list in danger. Therefore, the stakeholders have diagnosed and assessed the factors affecting the WHP in order to develop the most appropriate and plausible plans and actions to achieve the Desired State of Conservation, as well as key Corrective Measures to be adopted by the World Heritage Committee for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger (DSOCR), as follows:

**A.1** Dismissing all of the Occupying Power's plans and/ or actions affecting the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the World Heritage Property (WHP) and its authenticity and integrity.

**A.2** Achieving appropriate conservation and safeguarding of the WHP's OUV, its physical attributes, integrity and authenticity.

**A.3** Enhancing the socio-economic status of the local community throughout the WHP.

**A.4** Adoption of a holistic management and conservation plan for the WHP.

## **2. B. Proposed Corrective Measures to achieve the DSOCR**

The State of Palestine proposes a set of corrective measures, which mainly focus on the imminent threat resulting from Israeli plans and actions as the occupying power. These plans and actions consist of constructing new settlements, demolishing parts of historic buildings, preventing restoration projects, separating geographic areas and other efforts that would cause irreversible damage to the WHP, its authenticity and integrity. However, other factors affecting the WHP have been considered, in order to better manage and conserve physical attributes and improve the living conditions and socio-economy for the local community, as follows:

**B.1** Taking all possible measures to obtain the dismissal of all of the Occupying Power plans and actions that affect the site's authenticity and integrity including building settlements, destruction of parts of the architectural fabric, illegal excavations, separation barriers, access blocks, or any other action.

**B.2** Preparation and implementation of a Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan for the WHP that involves all stakeholders concerned and the local community.

**B.3** Develop and promulgate bylaws and urban regulations to protect the historic environment of the WHP, its physical attributes, integrity and authenticity.

**B.4** Implement conservation and development interventions to enhance the quality of historic environment of the WHP, and improve the socio-economic status of the local community.

**B.5** Develop and implement an efficient practical management and monitoring system based on the best practices for the WHP.

**B.6** Conduct a comprehensive inventory and documentation of the physical attributes of the WHP's OUV used to assess their state of conservation and build up an integrated database system for the WHP.

**B.7** Enhance the capacity building of the human resources working in conservation and management of the WHP.

## **2.C Progress achieved towards the Desired State of Conservation for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger (DSOCR)**

The State of Palestine proposes a (DSOCR), as previously mentioned, in addition to a set of corrective measures. The progress towards conservation was begun in 1996 in the Hebron/Al-Khalil Old Town with the aim to maintain its OUV and improve the living conditions of the local community.

### **Conservation of Al- Haram Al-Ibrahimi/Tomb of patriarchs**

This project aims at the preservation and regular maintenance of Al-Haram Al-Ibrahimi. The work was started in 1996 and continues to this day based on the comprehensive master plan 2015-2040, (for more details please visit <http://www.hebronrc.ps/images/stories/MP%20English.pdf>). It is worth

mentioning that the preservation of this significant monument has been given special concern according to its distinctive OUV.

During 2017, the following preservation works were finished among other daily maintenance works for Al-Haram Al-Ibrahimi with a budget of \$55000:

1. Cleaning and pointing the western walls in Al-Ishaqia and Al-Yousefya
2. Treating the lead plates on the roof of Al-Haram Al-Ibrahimi (See Annex4)

The state party has been implementing different projects to improve the physical attributes within the whole WHP. Most of these projects aim at rehabilitation for the abandoned historic buildings by supplying facility needs to the residents, with minimum intervention. This balanced approach has resulted in the revitalization of these buildings and the protection of the OUV, in addition to maintaining its integrity and authenticity. Improving the life of residents is also vital to achieve the overall vision to have a conserved but viable city. Therefore, the state party has been implementing several projects to enhance the infrastructure and socio-economic situation among other important sectors in Hebron/Al-Khalil's Old Town.

No.	Project	Brief description	Fund, Completion, and notes
1	The rehabilitation of the infrastructure on Al-Qasaba Main Street	This project is considered very important in conserving the main axis inside the WHP core zone. For a long time, buildings on both sides of Al-Qasaba Street suffered from the lack of an effective drainage system. Consequently, most of the historic buildings along this street have been exposed to negative effects in terms of humidity and pollution caused by water eruption, especially during the winter. The project succeeded in enhancing the resilience and capacity of the infrastructure and so protected shops and residential apartments from deteriorating. (See annex 5)	The project was finished by the end of 2017, with a budget of \$585 000 funded by Oredoo Group-Qatar Government
2	The beautification of historic facades	This project aims at improving visual coherence by cleaning the facades alongside Al-Qasaba Street, in addition to unifying the shading elements and street furniture using light and reversible steel shades. Previously, these elements existed randomly. The project also appreciates the historical fabric and uncovers its physical attributes. Moreover, it improves upon the living standards of residents and enables more attractive views for tourists and visitors. (See annex 5)	The project was started in September/2017, with budget of \$337000 funded by Oredoo Group-Qatar Government
3	The regular maintenance of	This project aims to improve the living conditions of residents and guarantees the	During 2017, more than 20

	historic buildings	sustainability of restoration. The work includes necessary repairs inside the restored buildings in different areas within the WHP.	apartments maintained with \$181000 budget
4	The rehabilitation of the Turkish bath as a visitor center	The project aims to improve the tourism sector and preserve one of the significant buildings in the Hebron/Al-Khalil Old Town. The work includes a very careful restoration of the materials and architectural elements inside Al-hammam. It is now in its last phase and the rehabilitated structure is being furnished, to be opened as a visitor centre.	Funded by the Italian government with a budget of 267000 Euros
5	The rehabilitation of Amer palace	This project aims to improve the living conditions of residents in the old city by providing educational services through the preservation of historic buildings. This building will be adapted into an elementary school for the children in the old city and will be implemented as preplanned in the 2015-2040 master plan under the educational projects. (See annex 6)	The project started in Jan 2018 and will finish by July/2018. Funded by the Swedish cooperation agency (SIDA)
6	Restoration of Khreisha building	This project aims to conserve this historic building and its architectural elements. Notably, the need for public facilities through rehabilitation remains very important in the revitalization and sustainability of this building.	The project was completed by the end of December/2017
7	Restoration of the glass factory – Souk Eskafeyyeh	This project aims to support handcrafts in Hebron/Al-Khalil's Old Town. Glass blowing, among other handcrafts, has been considered an important economy-generating recourse for hundreds of years in Hebron. Thus, the conservation of this abandoned historic building has resulted in broader revitalization and protection as well.	The project was completed by the end of December/2017
8	Rehabilitation of Hosh Abu-Duraan	This project aims to rehabilitate a historic building, abandoned since 2000. It will supply needed facilities to receive 3 families into the old town, in addition to maintaining and conserving physical and architectural elements.	The project started in June/2017 with a budget of \$288000, funded by Oredoo Group-Qatar Government

### 3. Other current conservation issues identified by the State Party which may have an impact on the property's Outstanding Universal Value

In 1999, the first master plan for Hebron/Al-Khalil's Old Town was detailed; it was updated in 2014-2015 under the name *"Hebron's Old City Preservation and Revitalization Master Plan*



2015-2040”, to manage conservation among other sectors such as urban planning, infrastructure, education, tourism, public health, economy, social development, etc.

Accordingly, stakeholders collaborated in an effort to prepare this plan as a bidding tool for future development and site management before the site was enlisted on the UNESCO World Heritage in-danger list. Nonetheless, the plan was not officially adopted. It does, however, bear mentioning that the WHP borders have slightly changed from those in the plan, therefore the need to develop an updated Management and Conservation Plan (MCP) is urgent.

Realizing that a holistic Management and Conservation Plan (MCP) is key to ensuring adequate and effective safeguarding of the property and its inherent Outstanding Universal Value (OUV), the stakeholders are committed to proceeding with preparation of the MCP once the budget is secured. Subsequently, Palestine has submitted an application for international assistance to the UNESCO World Heritage Center for the preparation of a holistic Management and Conservation Plan (MCP) by the end of October 2017 with a total budget of USD 146000.

As the site has been listed on the UNESCO in-danger list, it is extremely important to develop a comprehensive management and conservation plan to ensure the sustainability of the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage Property as well as to preserve its authenticity and integrity, which is facing threats and challenges. The MCP is also needed to contend with the following important issues:

- i. Develop effective management system/s with the full involvement of all stakeholders
- ii. Direct future plans towards the sustainability of OUV by conserving physical attributes, in addition to maintaining the WHP's authenticity and integrity.
- iii. Help the preservation and enhancement of Hebron's urban heritage and improve the living conditions of the Old City's residents.
- iv. Contribute to the Old City's socio-economic revitalization.
- v. Facilitate coordination and insertion in the plans and development of the larger city of Hebron.
- vi. Promote environmental efficiency and sustainability.
- vii. Foster social participation in the Old City's planning as a way of increasing social awareness and appropriation relative to urban heritage.
- viii. Form alliances with private and academic agents.
- ix. Assess the feasibility and viability of the plan's implementation.

4. Potential major restorations, alterations and/or new construction(s) intended within the property, the buffer zone(s) and/or corridors or other areas, where such developments may affect the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, including authenticity and integrity.

#### **Approving a plan for building 31 new housing units for settlers in the core zone of the Hebron/Al-Khalil WHP.**

The decision taken by Israel's civil administration in October 2017 to construct a neighbourhood for settlers in block No. 34021, Plots 110, and 130, are owned by the Hebron Municipality and was used as a bus-station.

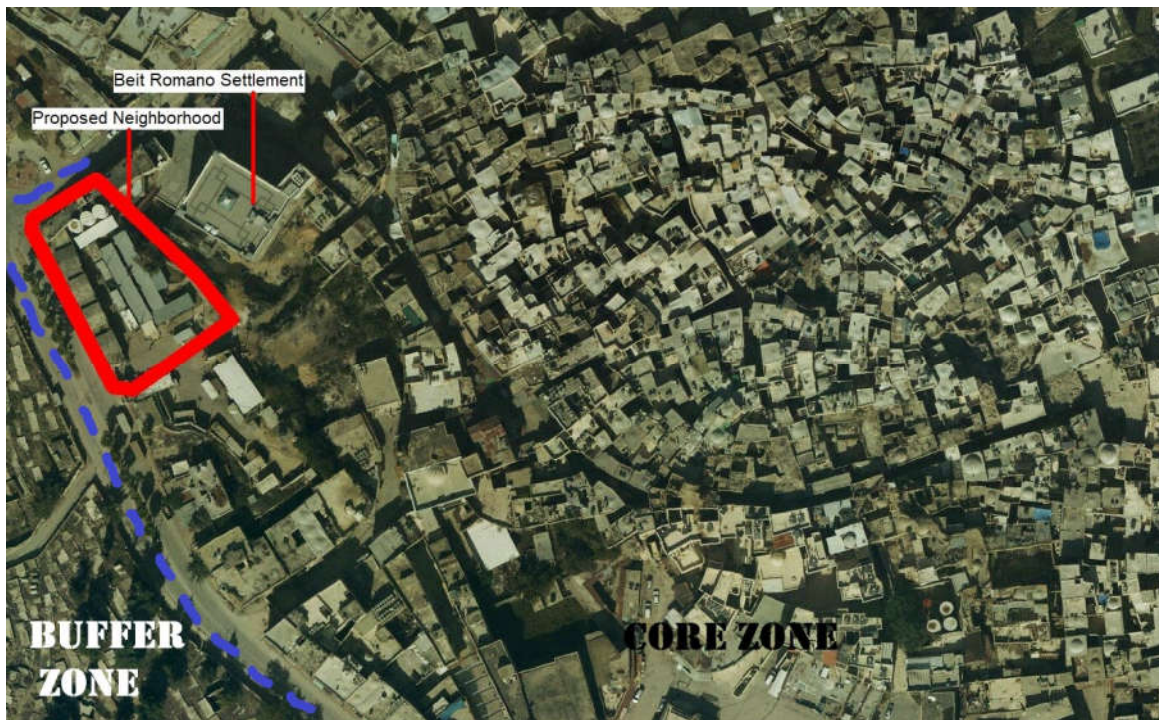
The new buildings are planned for high-rises up to 18 meters, unlike the traditional buildings, and the use of concrete and stone conflicts with the vernacular materials used over centuries. Therefore, this new plan is expected to harm the historical fabric and the visual landscape in the

core zone irreversibly. Furthermore, it will affect the authentic sense of place of the WHP as being an old town based on cultural, social and religious values. Moreover, such construction and the subsequent harmful and irreversible negative impacts will have serious and detrimental effects on the Outstanding Universal Value of the WHP and its integrity, authenticity, and distinctive characteristics.



3D-design of the new construction

*(Recourse: <http://www.jpost.com/Israel-News/Israel-approves-new-Jewish-apartment-complex-in-Hebron-despite-US-pressure-507575>)*



Aerial photo showing the new construction site proposed within the WHP core zone

## 5. Conclusion

The State of Palestine appreciates the inscription of '**Hebron/AI-Khalil Old Town**' (WHP), (*Ref. 1565*) to the UNESCO World Heritage List and on the World Heritage List in danger, which will sustain the WHP for humanity and apply the best international conservation practices towards protecting its Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) and its integrity and authenticity for present and future generations. However, several illegal procedures, actions and plans have been enforced and implemented by the IOP after the addition of Hebron/AI-Khalil to the World Heritage List, in addition to the daily violations by the occupying power.

Palestine is still committed to implement all of possible measures to conserve and sustain the WHP in cooperation with all stakeholders. Thus, Palestine has executed several projects to conserve Al-Haram Al-Ibrahimi/The Tomb of Patriarchs and the entirety of the old town within the WHP borders, and it continues to work to improve the socio-economic status of the local community and the living conditions of the area.

In light of the above, **The State of Palestine wishes to retain the property “Hebron/AI-Khalil Old Town” on the World Heritage List in Danger.**

## 6. Annexes:

### Annex 1: Statement of OUV, Integrity, Authenticity, and the requirements for protection and management

#### a. Statement of Outstanding Universal Value (OUV)

The nominated property, Hebron/Al-Khalil Old Town, is thought to be one of the oldest continuously inhabited cities in the world. Its numerous ancient, but well preserved monuments and buildings bear witness to a rich and prosperous past.

With its 20.6 ha, the nominated property presents a continuous fabric which dates back to the Mamluk and Ottoman Periods, and the property entirely protected by buffer zone (172.8 ha) covers the foothills around the Hebron/Al-Khalil valley.

The old town expanded into the valley around Al-Ibrahimi Mosque/ The Tomb of Patriarchs, which is an outstanding example of architecture and illustrates significant stages in human history. It is one of the main elements that shaped the development of the Hebron/Al-Khalil Old Town. Beliefs, traditions and ideas have been the foundation of the town's lifestyle and characteristics for many centuries. The location of the town on the main commercial routes in the region was another important factor that influenced the town's characteristics. The town became a meeting place for groups coming from different faiths, ethnicities, and backgrounds. This intermixing has added a high degree of socio-economic and cultural exchange throughout the centuries.

#### b. Justification for Criteria

##### Cultural Criterion (ii)

The old town represents an outstanding example of a community built around the interchange of human values. Despite the fact that both residents and visitors to the town came from a myriad of different faiths, ethnicities, and backgrounds, they drew inspiration from the same traditions and values, especially those of the Prophet Ibrahim/Abraham who is considered the paradigm of hospitality and generosity. This spirit of generosity is infused into the culture of Hebron/Al-Khalil. An example is the Al-Takiya Al-Ibrahimiyyah.

Al-Ibrahimi Mosque/The Tomb of Patriarchs has been, since its creation, a source of great inspiration to surrounding communities and their social, religious and spiritual values. The importance of this sacred place can be seen in the structure of the town. The main roads of the town connect every quarter in Hebron/Al-Khalil to the Haram. The architecture of this remarkable ensemble shows a sedimentation of different cultural influences and styles.

Hebron/Al-Khalil is a part of one of the holiest regions of the world for the three monotheistic religions and an important station on the commercial routes in the region—it was a destination for different groups from different cultures, ethnics, religions and professionals.

Needless to say, this intermixing has added a high degree of socio-economic and cultural exchange throughout the centuries. This cultural mosaic is one of Hebron/Al-Khalil's central characteristics.

##### Cultural Criterion (iv)



The Hebron/Al-Khalil Old Town bears witness to a flourishing urban centre in the Middle East that experienced its “Golden age” between the 12th and the 15th centuries. The existing urban structure dates back to the Mamluk period, with a second-story system introduced during the Ottoman period.

The urban and architectural characteristics of Hebron/Al-Khalil’s Old Town were influenced by many elements, producing a unique urban and architectural fabric, mainly the presence of Al-Ibrahimi Mosque as one of the most important religious landmarks in the world. It is also one of the main elements that influenced the urban structure of Hebron/Al-Khalil’s Old Town.

In contrast to the common residential typologies found in other Arab cities (Damascus, Aleppo, Marrakesh, Fez, etc.) organized around inner courts that constitute both the main central distribution space and the centre of family life, the Hebronite hosh is an agglomerate of room units or group of rooms (two or three units clustered around a small distribution space) organized according to a tree-shaped system that reproduces the structural pattern of the urban network.

Hence, Hebron/Al-Khalil’s Old Town is a unique example of an urban structure that has remarkably preserved the historical urban fabric as well as the morphology and residential typologies dating back to the Mamluk period, thus contributing to the visual and structural integrity of the cityscape.

#### Cultural Criterion (vi)

Thousands of years ago, Hebron/Al-Khalil was a town prophets visited, lived in, and were buried in. Beliefs, traditions and ideas have been the foundation of the lifestyle in this town for many centuries. These enduring values have been carried from one generation to the next. Al-Ibrahimi Mosque/The Tomb of Patriarchs has come to symbolize these very important values, thus perpetuating the importance of Hebron/Al-Khalil for mankind.

#### **c. Statement of Integrity**

The boundaries of the proposed site correspond to the boundaries of the continuous fabric of Hebron/Al-Khalil during the Mamluk Period. It appears that the settlement moved from Tell Rumeida to the valley near Al-Ibrahimi Mosque/The Tomb of Patriarchs, which became the focal point in the town and strongly influenced its development after the Roman and Byzantine periods.

Whilst Hebron/Al-Khalil’s Old Town has never been protected by town walls, its limits are well marked thanks to the topography and the “rampart houses” built on the town’s external perimeter, some of which have survived until today. Although some districts corresponding to the extension of the town in the 19th century are connected to the old centre in terms of historic importance and give it its setting and its context, the main attributes of “Outstanding Universal Value” can be seen within the limits of the old town. Notable among these is the monumental site of Al-Ibrahimi Mosque/The Tomb of Patriarchs. These attributes have been generally preserved, despite the destruction that affected certain districts of the town in the sixties and particularly since the Israeli Occupation.

#### **d. Statement of Authenticity**

According to WHC’s historical cities and town centres classification, the Hebron/Al-Khalil Old Town is an example of an inhabited historic city that developed and continued to develop under the influence of socio-economic and cultural change in the town, all the while maintaining its authenticity.



Since the Mamluk era, the morphological configuration of the old town and the spatial organisation of the urban fabric have remained mostly unchanged, and the main distinctive attributes have been retained. The authenticity of the urban structure and of the monuments has remained intact. Conservation efforts made in the old town since the mid-1990s have preserved the outstanding universal value attributes to a great extent. The use of traditional materials and techniques in these restoration operations has helped in the reactivation of craftsman building trades. Nevertheless, this success is particularly vulnerable due to the political and military situation and the security restrictions imposed by the Israeli Army, which threaten the physical integrity of Al-Ibrahimi Mosque /The Tomb of Patriarchs and that of the old town, and isolate it from its immediate environment.

#### **e. Requirements for Protection and Management**

Hebron/Al-Khalil's Old Town is managed and protected by Palestinian laws and local regulations. The Ministry of Tourism & Antiquities, in close cooperation with the Ministry of Awqaf, Hebron Municipality, and Hebron Rehabilitation Committee are collaborating in the conservation and management of the World Heritage Property (WHP). Moreover, they are cooperating to prepare the Management and Conservation Plan (MCP) with the full engagement of the local community in order to put into place an effective management system/s, as well as maintain the Outstanding Universal Values, authenticity, and integrity of the WHP.

## **Annex 2: Proposed DSOCR and Corrective measures**

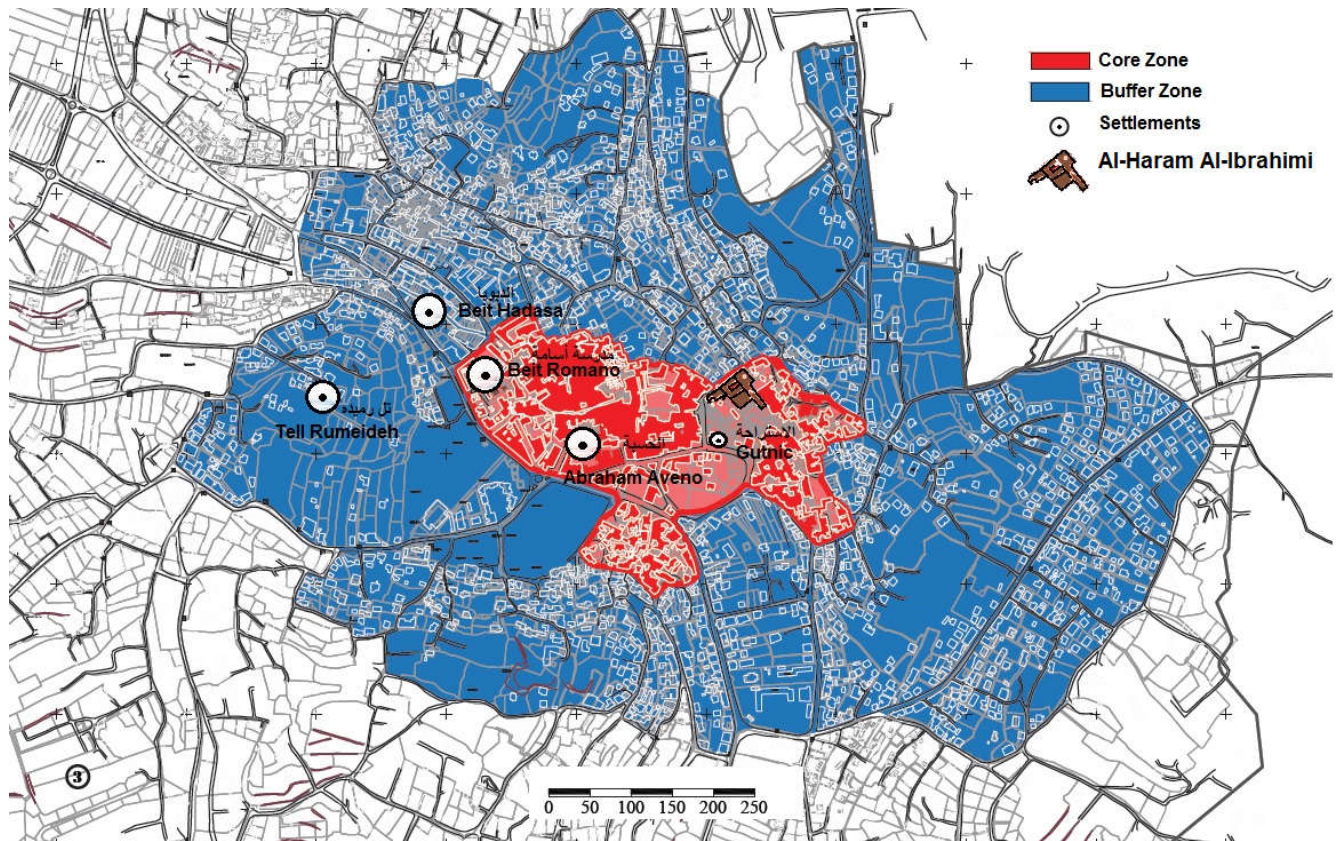
### **Proposed Desired state of conservation for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger (DSOCR)**

1. Dismissing all of the Occupying Power's plans and/ or actions affecting the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the World Heritage Property (WHP) and its authenticity and integrity.
2. Achieving appropriate conservation and safeguarding of the WHP's OUV, its physical attributes, integrity and authenticity.
3. Enhancing the socio-economic status of the local community throughout the WHP.
4. Adoption of a holistic management and conservation plan for the WHP.

### **Proposed Corrective Measures to achieve the DSOCR**

1. Taking all possible measures to obtain the dismissal of all of the Occupying Power plans and actions that affect the site's authenticity and integrity including building settlements, destruction of parts of the architectural fabric, illegal excavations, separation barriers, access blocks, or any other action.
2. Preparation and implementation of a Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan for the WHP that involves all stakeholders concerned and the local community.
3. Develop and promulgate bylaws and urban regulations to protect the historic environment of the WHP, its physical attributes, integrity and authenticity.
4. Implement conservation and development interventions to enhance the quality of historic environment of the WHP, and improve the socio-economic status of the local community.
5. Develop and implement an efficient practical management and monitoring system based on the best practices for the WHP.
6. Conduct a comprehensive inventory and documentation of the physical attributes of the WHP's OUV used to assess their state of conservation and build up an integrated database system for the WHP.
7. Enhance the capacity building of the human resources working in conservation and management of the WHP.

### Annex 3: Israeli settlements inside the Hebron/Al-Khalil WHP



#### Annex 4: Israeli violations during November 2017 prepared by HRC legal office

No.	Victim	Site of attack	Attacker	Type of attack	Date of Attack
1	School students	Al-Sahla\ close to Abu al-Rish checkpoint and al-Rajabi checkpoint	Occupation Army	Firing sound bombs and tear gas at students	2017/11/2
2	Ra'ed Jihad Abu Rmeileh	Al-Sahla\ Abu al-Rish checkpoint	Occupation Army	Arrest	2017/11/2
3	Children	Jaber neighborhood	Occupation Army	Not allowing children to be in Public squares and preventing them from playing	2017/11/3
4	Main Street and crowd of citizens	Gaith and Salaymeh neighborhoods	Occupation Army	Closing the new gate and preventing entry or exit of citizens.	2017/11/3
5	crowd of citizens	The military checkpoints leading to the Ibrahimi Mosque	Occupation Army	Blocking the passage of worshipers	2017/11/3
6	Main Street and crowd of citizens	Gaith and Salaymeh neighborhoods	Occupation Army	Closing the new gate and preventing entry or exit of citizens.	2017/11/4
7	Citizens' houses	Qaitoun	Occupation army	Breaking into houses and staying on rooftops	2017/11/5
8	Crowd of children	Gaith and Salaymeh neighborhoods	Settlers	Attacking children and uttering racist expressions	2017/11/6
9	Streets and public places	Al-Shalala old street	Occupation army	Installing illuminating lights and directing them towards the market in Al Shalala Street	2017/11/7
10	Streets and public places	Ibrahimi Stadium \ Al-Sahla	Occupation army	Setting up huge tents for settlers' ceremonies.	2017/11/8





11	Imad Abu Shamsieh's house	Tel Rumeida	The settlers	Throwing stones and empty bottles	2017/11/8
12	Imad Awni Abu Shamsieh	Al-Shuhada' Street	The settlers	Pursuit and physical assault attempt	2017/11/8
13	Qaitoun Mosque	Sultan's Pool \ Al-Sahla	The settlers	Set up a tent adjacent to the mosque	2017/11/8
14	Abu Rajab Building	Al-Sahla	The settlers	Conducting electrical wirings and installing water tanks	2017/11/8
15	Ziad Jaber School, and the two teachers are: *Rashad Arzieqat *Ibrahim Zahida	Jaber Neighborhood	Occupation army	Raiding the school and detaining two of its teachers	2017/11/9
16	School students and crowd of citizens	Abu Rish and Rajabi checkpoints	Occupation army	* Firing gas and sound bombs. * Incidents of fainting among students and citizens	2017/11/9
17	Main Street and crowd of citizens	Gaith and Salaymeh neighborhoods	Occupation army	Closing the new gate and preventing entry or exit of citizens.	2017/11/10
18	Public property	Ibrahimi stadium, Al-Sahla, Gardens of the Ibrahimi Mosque	The settlers	Setting up tents and staying in them	2017/11/10
19	Crowd of citizens	Gates leading to the Ibrahimi Mosque	Occupation army	Blocking the passage of worshipers	2017/11/10
20	The Ibrahimi Mosque and its courtyards	The Ibrahimi Mosque, its courtyards and gardens	Occupation army and the settlers	Closure of the Ibrahimi Mosque for worshipers	2017/11/11
21	Streets and public places	Bab Al Zawiyah area, Jaber neighborhood, Al-Slaymeh, Al Sahla	Occupation army & settlers	Provocative tours	2017/11/11





22	Two children: * Ahmed Marwan Hadeeb, (15) years. * Mohammed Zerou (14) years.	Shuhada Street checkpoint	Occupation army	Severe beating	2017/11/11
23	Rabiha Mohammed (17) years.	Abu al-Rish checkpoint\ Al-Sahla	Occupation army	Arrest	2017/11/11
24	A house belonging to Ali Azmi Tahboub	Al-Shalala old street	The settlers	Attacking the house with stones	2017/11/12
25	*Mohammed Ishaq Maharma (26) *Ishaq Maharma's house	Al-Laban Market	Occupation army	- Arrest. - Raiding and searching the family's home	2017/11/13
26	The arrested students are: * Samer Hussein Nahnoush * Othman Ibrahim Murad * Abdul Rahim Abdul Aziz Rajabi	Al-Sahla / Al-Rajabi checkpoint	Occupation army	Arrest	2017/11/13
27	Two children are beaten: * Fayed Ramadan (14) years * Anas Zidan Sharbati (14) years	Shuhada Street checkpoint	Occupation army	Severe beating	2017/11/14
28	Crowd of citizens and worshippers	Gates leading to the Ibrahimi Mosque	Occupation army	Blocking the passage of worshippers	2017/11/17
29	*Houses of Seifan Family. *Two children injured.	Wadi al-Husain	The settlers	Attacking houses with stones and injuring two children	2017/11/17
30	Citizens' cars	Al-Baq'a Road / East of the Old City	The settlers	Throwing stones at Palestinian vehicles	2017/11/17
31	Yuosef Ghazi Abu Ahmed	Rajabi checkpoint / Al - Sahla	Occupation army	Arrest	2017/11/20
32	Crowd of citizens and worshippers	Gates leading to the Ibrahimi Mosque	Occupation army	Blocking the passage of worshippers	2017/11/24
33	Citizens' lands	Qub Aljaneb	Occupation army	Expansion of an occupation army	2017/11/26



				camp and the installation of caravans therein.	
34	-Ayman Khalil Rabie -Jawad Musalam, a child.	Detention	Abu al-Rish checkpoint/ al-Sahla	Detention	2017/11/26
35	Crowd of citizens	The newly created gate near Al Rahma Mosque / Tel Rumeida	Occupation army	Prevent citizens from passing through	2017/11/30
36	The Ibrahimi Mosque	The Ibrahimi Mosque	Occupation Army	Preventing call for prayers (Adhan) 47 times.	1/11 to 30/11/2017

Legal Unit  
Hebron Rehabilitation Committee (HRC)



## Annex 5: Treating the lead plates on the roof of Al-Haram Al-Ibrahimi



**Annex 6: Rehabilitation of Infrastructure and beautification project for facades – Hebron  
WHP core zone.**



The Infrastructure project has finished, and succeeded in preventing water eruption during winter times, whereas the beautification of elevated elements has just begun with removing the random shades, and is expected to finish by July/2018.



## Annex 7: Amer building rehabilitation project



Abandoned building is being rehabilitated by HRC to be opened as a primary School – photo taken in 22/Jan/2018

