



State of Palestine

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



Palestine – Hebron – Jan.2019

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 in close cooperation with Hebron Municipality, 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. The World Heritage Committee (WHCom) has adopted the decision (Decision: 41 COM 8B.1) during its 41st session held on July 7th, 2017 in Krakow/Poland.

This report includes a draft of the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value (SOUV) for the Hebron/Al-Khalil Old Town as a result of the meeting that took place on 10 and 11 December 2018 at the UNESCO Headquarter in Paris complying with the World Heritage Committee Decision 42 COM/7A.Add.2, P10.

The report also includes the Desired State of Conservation for Removal from the List of World Heritage in Danger (DSOCR), and the Corrective Measures within a proposed time frame based on Paris discussions and experts' inputs.

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. Several illegal actions and plans have taken place after the inscription of Hebron/Al-Khalil on the World Heritage List by the IPO in addition to the daily violations.

The State of Palestine has been implementing several actions and projects to conserve the WHP. improve the socio-economy and conditions of the local community. In this context, 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.

Due to the vulnerability of the WHP and serious threats of IOP to its OUV, the State of Palestine wishes to retain the property "Hebron/Al-Khalil Old Town" on the List of World Heritage in Danger.

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

The Committee's Decision (42 COM 7A.Add.2/Annex) Article 4 . *Requests the Advisory Bodies and the World Heritage Centre to work with the State Party in the framework of the International Assistance project on the Management Plan to finalize this SOUV; Article 5. Notes that a proposed Statement of Outstanding Universal Value (SOUV) was submitted by the State Party, as none was adopted at the 41st session, also notes that no ICOMOS field visit to the property was possible before inscription, and, as the current situation still does not permit any missions, proposes that a meeting be organized for representatives of the World Heritage Centre and ICOMOS to discuss with the State Party the proposed SOUV, the Desired state of conservation for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger (DSOCR), related corrective measures and a timeframe for their implementation; Article 6. Decides to consider the examination of a draft SOUV for the property at its 43rd session in 2019;*

The World Heritage Centre organized a meeting for the elaboration of the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value (SOUV) for the Hebron/Al-Khalil WHP between 10 and 11 December 2018 in the Headquarter of UNESCO-Paris. The meeting was held with participation

of experts from the ICOMOS, IUCN, the state party, the UNESCO Ramallah field office, the World Heritage Centre, and the Permanent Delegation of Palestine. The participants discussed the proposed SOUV of the property in relation with the Management Plan of Hebron/Al-Khalil Old Town. They also discussed the proposed Desired State of Conservation for the Removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger (DSOCR), related Corrective Measures (CM), and a timeframe for their implementation. At the end of Paris meetings, the experts developed and agreed on the SOUV, DSOCR, CM, and the timeframe for the implementation in reference to the up mentioned decisions.

See annex 1 (The Draft of Hebron/Al-Khalil SOUV, based on the Paris meetings)

Decision (42 COM 7A.Add.2/Annex) Article 8. *Welcomes efforts to begin the preparation of a Management Plan, and requests the State Party to work in close coordination with the World Heritage Centre, UNESCO Ramallah Office and the Advisory Bodies in the implementation of the International Assistance Request regarding the preparatory studies for the elaboration of a Management Plan for the property;*

The state party thanks the World Heritage for allocating a fund for preparation of the Management and Conservation Plan of the property in the framework of International Assistance (IA). the UNESCO Ramallah office is working to finalize a contract with the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities to implement the IA.

Decision (42 COM 7A.Add.2/Annex) Article 9. *Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, for review by the Advisory Bodies, detailed information on current conservation and development projects, particularly projects which have potential adverse impact on heritage, in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines;*

The state party is committed to submit to the World Heritage Center for review by the Advisory Bodies, detailed information on major restorations or new constructions which may affect the OUV of the property, in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines. In the case of Hebron/Al-Khalil Old Town WHP, the State of Palestine continues working towards the conservation of the property and to enhance the living conditions of the local inhabitants of the Old Town based on the minimum intervention.

On the other hand, the State of Palestine continues reporting on the development projects planned by the Occupying Power which adversely impact the OUV such as the plan to build 31 housing units for settlers in the core zone using new materials, designs, and heights.

(Further details on this project among other plans were reported in the Hebron/Al-Khalil SOC report 2017, noting that the threats are still in place.)

Finally, last summer, the State of Palestine succeeded, to endorse the Tangible Cultural Heritage law (No.11, 2018), which prevents any new construction inside the borders of the property, whereas any major restoration project must be pinned on the results of Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) and Environmental Impact Assessment EIA) which is in line with the 1972 convention especially Paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines.

The WHP is always threaten by the presence of the Israeli Occupation and its illegal procedures, which clearly violates the 1972 Convention, especially 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 State of Palestine has reported on many Israeli violations that constituted threats and/or irreversible damage to the WHP

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 2018, for instance, 800 violations were reported by HRC (389 Violations on the local citizens, 266 Violations on the public properties, and 145 Violations on the private properties).

See annex 2 : (Israeli Violation on Human rights and properties during 2018 – HRC Legal Office)

2. A. Desired State of Conservation for Removal from the in-danger WH list (DSOCR)

The State of Palestine is committed to the removal of Hebron/Al-Khalil from the World Heritage in-danger list. Therefore, all of the stakeholders participated to diagnose and assess 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).

(See annex 3: The Provisional DSOC which was amended according to Paris meeting).

2. B. Proposed Corrective Measures to achieve the DSOCR

The State of Palestine proposed a set of Corrective Measures (CM), which was also discussed with ICOMOS and IUCN experts in Paris meeting and amended accordingly.

(See annex 4: The Proposed CM to achieve the DSOC)

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 proposed a (DSOCR), as previously mentioned, in addition to a set of corrective measures and a timeframe for implementation *(See annex 3: The Indicators and Timeframe for the Implementation of DSOC and Corrective Measures)*.

The progress towards conservation of Hebron/Al-Khalil Old Town was started in 1996 in order 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 preservation of this significant monument has been given special interest according to its distinctive OUV.

During 2018, the following preservation works were carried out by HRC local professionals among other daily maintenance works for Al-Haram Al-Ibrahimi as follows:

1. Repair of metallic elements in various parts of Al-Haram Al-Ibrahimi.
2. Repair of paintings in various parts of Al-Haram Al-Ibrahimi.
3. Maintenance work in the Tekkiyah (Ibrahimi Hospice).
4. Repair work in parts of the tiles in the front yard of Al-Haram Al-Ibrahimi and the replacement of the concrete tiles with stone .
5. Follow-up work on restoration of decorations in Al-Ishaqiyyah.
6. Maintenance works for the lead plates on the roof of Al-Haram Al-Ibrahimi.



Maintenance of Decorations inside Al-Haram Al- Ibrahimi

The State of Palestine has also been implementing different projects to conserve the physical attributes within the WHP. Most of these projects geared to at rehabilitation of abandoned historic buildings which are equipped by essential facilities needed to improve the living conditions of the local residents.. This approach is based on the minimum intervention. It has resulted in the revitalization of these buildings and the protection of the OUV, in addition to

maintaining its integrity and authenticity. The following are the main rehabilitation projects among other activities implemented in 2018:

No.	Project	Brief description	Fund, Completion, and notes
1	Beautification of historic facades alongside Al-Qasaba main street	This project aimed at improving the visual coherence of the old town by cleaning its facades alongside Al-Qasaba Street, and unifying the shading elements and street furniture by using light and reversible steel shades. The project demonstrates the historical fabric of the property and enables more attractive views for visitors. <i>(See annex 4)</i>	The project was implemented jointly by Hebron Rehabilitation Committee and Hebron Municipality. It was started in September/2017 and completed in 2018, with a budget of \$337000, Funded by Oredoo
2	The regular maintenance of historic buildings	This project aimed to improve the living conditions of local residents and sustain conservation interventions of the property, including necessary repair and maintenance works. <i>(See annex 5)</i>	More than thirty apartments were maintained in 2018, with a budget of \$160000
3	The rehabilitation of Amer buildings	This project aimed to improve the living conditions of residents in the old city by providing educational services through the rehabilitation of historic buildings. This building was adapted into an elementary school for the children of the old town, the project was preplanned in the 2015-2040 master plan under the educational projects. More than 30 abandoned rooms and open yards were rehabilitated to fit the new needs. <i>(See annex 6)</i>	The project was completed in July 2018 with a budget of \$530000 Funded by the Swedish cooperation agency (SIDA) through the UNESCO Ramallah office.
4	Restoration of Khreisha building	This project was implemented 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. <i>(See annex 7)</i>	The project was completed by the end of December/2017 with a budget of \$50000 Funded by Oredoo

5	Rehabilitation of Hosh Abu-Duraan	This project aimed to rehabilitate a historic building, abandoned since 2000, and to supply the needed facilities for three families, in addition to maintaining and conserving the physical and architectural elements of the building.	The project started in June 2017 with a budget of \$288,000, funded by Oredoo Group-Qatar
6	Launching (Al- Emar) touristic trail	This project was developed by Hebron Rehabilitation Committee in cooperation with the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities to activate and improve tourism services inside the property. . The trail includes several historic stations. It starts from the entrance of the Old Town and ends with the Al-Haram Al-Ibrahimi, especially the historical Hoshs, Shrines, Zawaya, Olive and sesame presses, Badran café ,old souq ,visitor center ,glass factory and Alsadaqa garden), all of these stations were conserved and rehabilitated in order to encourage tourism toward Hebron/Al-Khalil WHP. (See annex 8)	The project was completed in the mid of 2018.
7	Rehabilitation of the UNESCO street	Hebron Municipality decided to rename one of the main streets in Hebron city with the UNESCO Street as a kind of appreciation for this global organization. The street connects the WHP with its surrounding quarters improving the accessibility for visitors and locals.	The project was started in 2018 with a municipal budget of \$100,000, whereas, the completion is depending on having other resources.
8	Improving the environment and the socio-economy	In 2018, several projects were implemented, to improve the urban environment and enhance the socio-economy of the local community. One of these projects aimed at supplying a small electric buses to transfer passengers inside the WHP for free. The buses are designed to suit the narrow roads of the old town and to reduce air pollution inside the Old Town . Moreover, several cultural activities, awareness programs and cleaning works were implemented. . (See annex 9)	The touristic buses was secured in the mid-2018, Funded by Hebron Municipality and other partners.

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

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 contracts with the UNESCO Ramallah office and other partners are signed.

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.

Plan for building 31 new housing units for settlers in the core zone of the Hebron/Al-Khalil WHP.

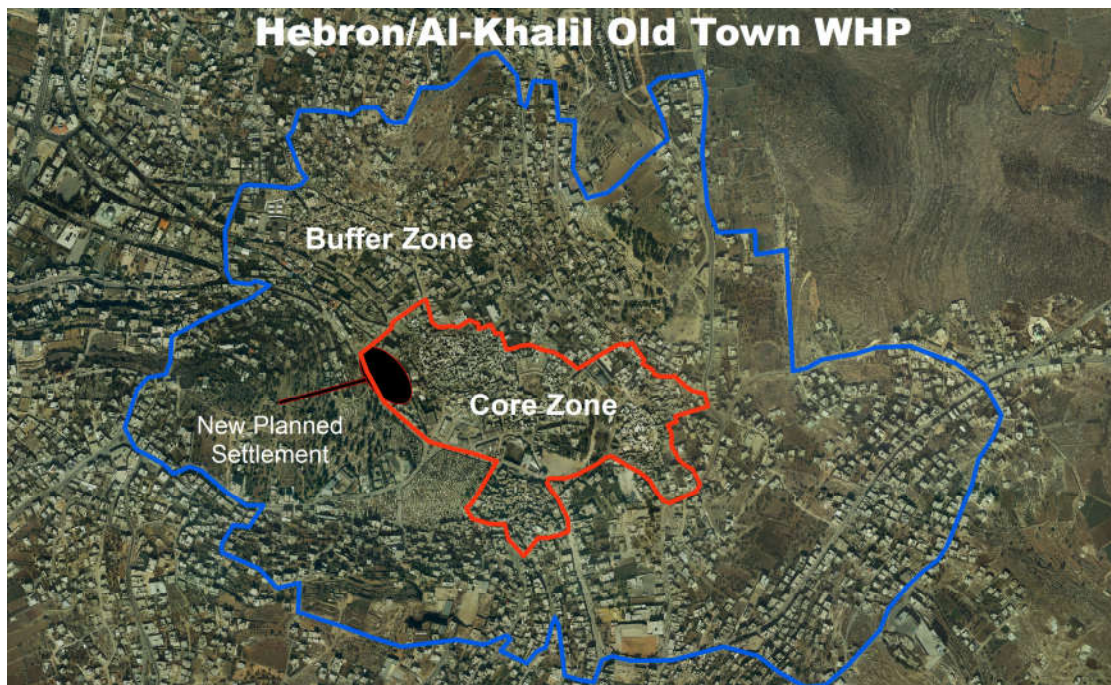
The decision was taken by Israel's civil administration in October 2017 to construct a neighbourhood for settlers in block No. 34021, Plots 110, and 130, are owned by the Hebron Municipality and was used as a bus-station. In Oct. 14 /2018, The Israeli government decided to allocate \$6.1 million to implement the unmentioned plan according to HAARETZ newspaper (<https://www.haaretz.com/israel-news/israel-approves-6m-expansion-of-hebron-jewish-settlement-1.6553735>).(annex)

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

Hebron/Al-Khalil Old Town (WHP), (*Ref. 1565*) was inscribed on the World Heritage List as an emergency on the basis of criteria (ii), (iv) and (vi); However, the SOUV, and subsequently the DSOC and CM were not adopted, Therefore, the state party had submitted them in the previous SOC report 2017. This report includes a submission of a modified version of the SOUV, DSOCR based on a meeting held in the WHC in Paris between 10 and 11 December 2018, which is comply with the WHCom decision 42 COM/7A.Add.2,P10.

It highlighted 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 SOUV of the property.

The report also outlined conservation and development projects and activities implemented by the State of Palestine in 2018 inside the WHP. In cooperation with the UNESCO Ramallah office and other stakeholders, the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities is committed to implementing all possible measures to conserve and sustain the WHP and working on preparation of its MCP .

Due to the vulnerability of the WHP and serious threats of IOP to its OUV, the State of Palestine wishes to retain the property “Hebron/Al-Khalil Old Town” on the List of World Heritage in Danger.

6. Annexes:

Annex 1: Statement of OUV, Integrity, Authenticity, and the requirements for protection and management based on Paris meeting.

a. Brief Synthesis

Hebron/Al-Khalil Old Town is one of the oldest living cities and spiritual centers in the world. Its numerous ancient, well preserved, monuments and buildings bear witness to a rich and prosperous past. The World Heritage Property's 20.6 hectares represents a continuous fabric that dates back to at least the Mamluk and Ottoman periods. The property is surrounded by a protective buffer zone (172.8 ha) comprised of the foothills around the Hebron/Al-Khalil valley.

The old town expanded onto the valley around Al-Ibrahimi Mosque/The Tomb of Patriarchs, which is an outstanding example of architecture, and illustrates significant stages in human history and is one of the main elements that shaped the Hebron/Al-Khalil Old Town. Traditions, religious and spiritual beliefs have been the foundation of the town's cultural character for many centuries. The town's location on one of the main commercial routes in the region is another important factor that has influenced the town's characteristics. The town became a meeting place for different faiths and cultures, as well as socio-economic and cultural exchange throughout the centuries. The "Outstanding Universal Value of Hebron/Al-Khalil Old Town is attested by its existence as an outstanding, exceptionally complete and well preserved example of exceptional urban and vernacular architectural characteristics inspired by the human values of the Hebron/Al-Khalil community.

The main attributes of Outstanding Universal Value can be observed within the limits of the old town, including the Ibrahimi Mosque/The Tomb of Patriarchs, *Suqs*, *Khans*, *Zawiyas*, *Maqams*, *Takiyya*, and *Hammams*, the town's historical setting, and its form design. These attributes have been generally conserved despite destructions that affected certain districts of the town in the 1960s, particularly after the Israeli Occupation in 1967, which has imposed security restrictions that gravely threaten the physical integrity of the old town and isolate it from its immediate environment. The property is essentially protected by the law on Tangible Cultural Heritage (No. 11, 2018) for the protection, conservation and management of tangible cultural heritage in Palestine, as well as by municipal planning frameworks.

b. Justification for Criteria

Cultural Criterion (ii)

It represents an outstanding example of a community built around the interchange of human values. Since its creation, Al-Ibrahimi Mosque/The Tomb of Patriarchs has been a source of great inspiration to surrounding communities and their social, religious, and spiritual values. It has been in continuous religious use since the Early Roman period to this day. In the Early Roman period, Herod the Great built a monumental enclosure (temenos) around the sacred Cave of Machpelah; a church was probably built inside the enclosure during the Byzantine Period. In the Umayyad Period, a mosque was built inside the enclosure; the cenotaphs were placed in their present position. In the Crusades period, the mosque was converted into a church, known as the Castle of Saint Abraham. After Saladin reconquered the area, the church was converted back into a mosque, which became known as the Haram Al-Ibrahimi.

The continuously living Hebron/Al-Khalil's Old Town is reflected through its urban structure that is clearly demonstrated through the system of relations between inhabitants within each quarter and also the relations between the inhabitants in other quarters. The system of the *Hara*

(quarter) reflects the variety of cultural, religious and professional groupings. The main roads of the town connect the different quarters in Hebron/Al-Khalil to Al-Ibrahimi Mosque/The Tomb of Patriarchs. The property also was a pilgrimage place and an important station along the commercial routes in the region. The relation with prophet Ibrahim and the presence of Al-Ibrahimi Mosque/The Tomb of Patriarchs has attracted pilgrims from around the world, making Hebron/Al-Khalil a meeting place for a great variety of faiths, ethnicities, and cultural backgrounds. This intermixing has added a high degree of socio-economic and cultural exchange throughout the centuries attested by many public buildings, including *Suqs*, *Khans*, *Zawiya*s, *Maqams*, *Hammams*, and the *Takiyya*.

In the Ayyubid and Mamluk periods, Hebron/Al-Khalil became a significant center of Sufism. Sufis, who came from different cultural backgrounds, found a propitious environment in the vicinity of Al-Haram Al-Ibrahimi, and subsequently sufi *zawaya* (sing. *zawiya*) were built throughout the city's quarters and become one of their distinguishing features.

For more than a millennium, the *Takiyya*'s tradition (Hospice- free kitchen) of the Hebron/ al – Khalil influenced the whole region as evidence in early historic accounts since the 9th century presented in the *Takiyya* of this day. Similar charitable institutions were later established in Jerusalem, Istanbul, Damascus, and Cairo.

Cultural Criterion (iv)

Hebron/al Khalil Old Town is an outstanding example of an urban structure that has remarkably preserved its historical urban fabric as well as the morphology and residential typologies dating back to the Mamluk period, contributing to the visual and structural integrity of the cityscape. The residential neighborhoods of the old town were built in a *hosh* system. The *hosh* system is an agglomerate of room units or group of rooms clustered around several small courtyards in different locations and levels organically evolved into a tree-shaped residential structures. It represents an outstanding typology which is clearly distinguished from other typologies usually found in other Arab and Islamic cities.

The continuity of buildings on the outer edges of the town made it difficult to access the town and created an effective defense system of “rampart houses”, hidden nooks and alleyways that played a protective role against intrusions. This system can still be observed clearly from within the old town in the road system and urban structure, which are perfectly preserved to this day.

Cultural Criterion (vi)

The Hebron/Al-Khalil's Old Town is one of the holiest cities in the world for the three monotheistic religions. Since centuries, Hebron/Al-Khalil was a town in which prophets visited, lived, and were buried. Traditions and religious beliefs for the three monotheistic religions, have been its cultural foundation and enduring values carried from one generation to the next. Furthermore, the prophet Ibrahim/Abraham's spirit of generosity and hospitality has been and continues to be deeply ingrained into the traditions of Hebron/Al-Khalil. A key attribute of these traditions is the prophet Ibrahim/Abraham's *Takiyya* (*Hospice*), established before the 9th century AD, which has continued until today to offer meals to the poor and visitors.

In the Mamluk period, 13th century AD, Hebron/Al-Khalil became a significant center of Sufism. Sufis found a propitious environment in the vicinity of Al-Haram Al-Ibrahimi and, subsequently, sufi *zawaya* (sing. *zawiya*) were built throughout the city and have become one of its distinguishing features.

c. Statement of Integrity

After the Roman and Byzantine periods, the original city moved from Tell Rumeida to the valley adjacent to Al-Ibrahimi Mosque/The Tomb of Patriarchs, which became the focal point of the town and strongly influenced its development. The boundaries of the property correspond to the boundaries of the continuous fabric of Hebron/Al-Khalil Old Town during the Mamluk period.

Hebron/al Khalil Old Town is an outstanding example of an urban structure that has remarkably preserved its Mamluk historical urban fabric as well as the morphology and residential typologies of *Hara* and *ahwash* (plural of *hosh*) create an intricate network with a magnificent hierarchy influenced by the location of Ibrahimi mosque/Tomb of Patriarchs, which serves as a hub, connecting the various neighborhoods in the old town contributing to the visual and structural integrity of the cityscape.

Al-Ibrahimi Mosque/The Tomb of Patriarchs has been a source of great inspiration to surrounding communities and to their social, religious, and spiritual values. It was in continuous religious use since early Roman period to this day. The importance of this sacred place is evident in the town's structure.

Whilst Hebron/Al-Khalil Old Town has never been protected by town walls, its limits are well marked by the topography and the "rampart houses" built on the town's external perimeter, some of which have survived to this day.

The property has retained its use and function which are attested in a number of public buildings, such as Al-Ibrahimi Mosque/The Tomb of Patriarchs, *zawiya*'s and *hammams* dating back to the Mamluk period. The sanctity of Al-Ibrahimi Mosque and the spirit of generosity and hospitality of the prophet Ibrahim/Abraham has been and continues to be deeply instilled into the traditions of Hebron/Al-Khalil through its Takiyya (Hospice) which continues to offer meals to the city's poor and visitors. Function is strongly demonstrated through the continued maintenance, conservation and veneration of the property's attributes that are observed within its limits, most notably, the monumental site of Al-Ibrahimi Mosque/The Tomb of Patriarchs. These attributes have been generally preserved, despite the destructions that affected certain districts of the town in the 1960s and particularly since the Israeli Occupation. The property is particularly vulnerable due to the political situation and Israeli settlement activities inside it and in its buffer zone, as well as the security restrictions imposed by the Israeli Army which threaten its physical integrity. Nevertheless, efforts are made to mitigate any adverse effects of development and/or neglect to the integrity of the property.

d. Statement of Authenticity

The morphological configuration of the old town and the spatial organization of the urban fabric dating back to the Mamluk period and Ottoman additions have remained mostly unchanged, and the main distinctive attributes have been retained. The authenticity of the urban structure and of the buildings, quarters and *hoshs* have remained intact. Great conservation efforts made in the old town since the mid-1990s have, to a great extent, preserved the attributes of Outstanding Universal Value and contributed to continuity of uses. These efforts lead to a return of the inhabitants and an effective urban regeneration of the old town. The use of traditional materials and techniques in these restoration operations has contributed to the protection of the authenticity of the old town and in the reactivation of craftsman trades.

e. Requirements for Protection and Management

Hebron/Al-Khalil Old Town possesses a high level of legal protection, both at the national and local levels. At the national level, it is protected by the law on Tangible Cultural Heritage (No. 11, 2018) for the protection, conservation and management of tangible cultural heritage in Palestine, as well as by the Jordanian law (No. 79, 1966) on building and zoning of towns, villages, and buildings. At the local level, protection of the property is based on the municipal physical master plan for the city of Hebron and the “*Hebron's Old City: Preservation and Revitalization Master Plan 2015-2040*”, a strategy to manage and conserve the old town’s urban planning, infrastructure, education, tourism, public health, economy, social development, and other important sectors. As per the law on Tangible Cultural Heritage (No. 11, 2018), the property is managed by the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities in close cooperation with the Ministry of Awqaf, Hebron Municipality, Hebron Rehabilitation Committee, and the local community. The local community involvement is made through workshops, seminars, ..etc. To enhance the current management and state of conservation of the property , the above mentioned partners are closely cooperating in preparing the Management and Conservation Plan, in order to establish an effective management system and maintain the Outstanding Universal Value, authenticity, and integrity of the property .

Annex 2: Israeli violations during 2018 prepared by HRC legal office

نتائج عمليات رصد وتوثيق انتهاكات حقوق الإنسان التي قامت بها الوحدة القانونية:

بلغ مجموع حوادث الانتهاكات المرتكبة من قبل جيش الاحتلال الإسرائيلي والمستوطنين بحق المواطنين الفلسطينيين وممتلكاتهم في البلدة القديمة خلال العام 2018 حادثة انتهاك لحقوق الإنسان ارتكبت بحق المواطنين الفلسطينيين وممتلكاتهم خاصة تلك الواقعة بالقرب من البؤر الاستيطانية، وتظهر الرسومات البيانية أدناه إحصائية بعدد الانتهاكات الموثقة من قبل الوحدة القانونية.

انتهاكات حقوق الإنسان في العام 2018 :

إلى جانب الاعتداءات التي ينفذها المستوطنون اليهود بحق المواطنين الفلسطينيين وممتلكاتهم في البلدة القديمة من الخليل، فإن جنود الاحتلال يتبادلون الأدوار مع المستوطنين في تنفيذ تلك الاعتداءات الوحشية، كما ويشاركوهم في تنفيذ تلك الاعتداءات في كثير من الأوقات.

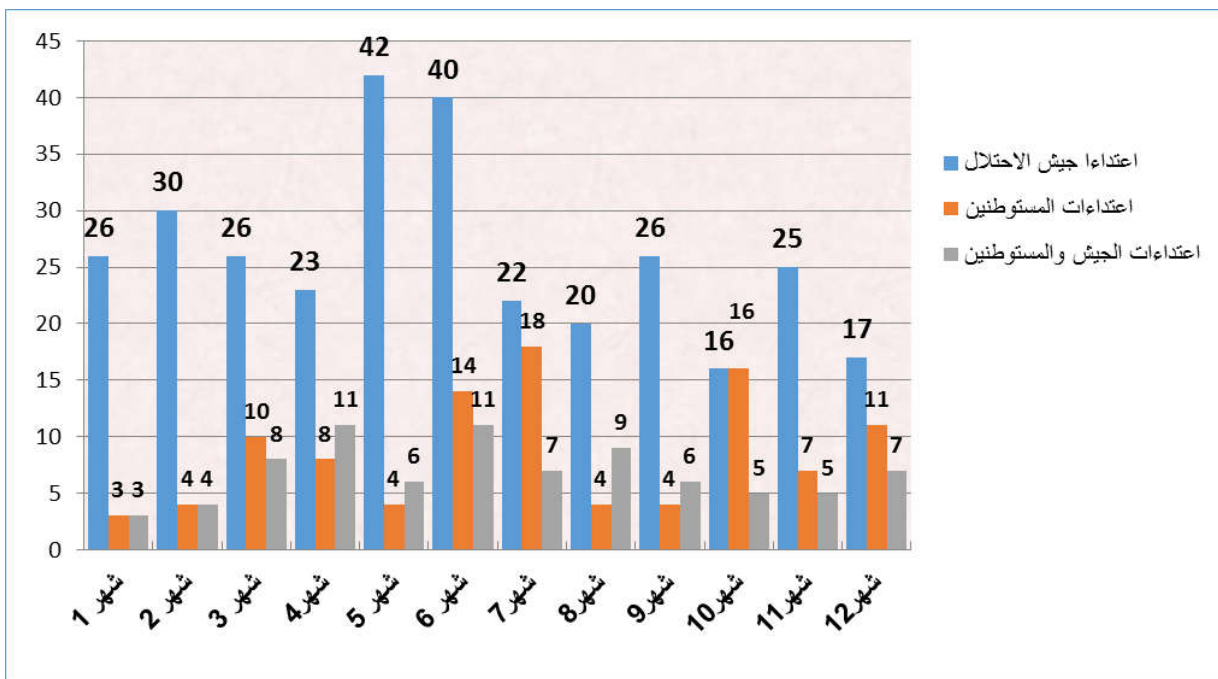
بلغ مجموع حوادث الانتهاكات التي ارتكبتها جيش الاحتلال والمستوطنين بحق المواطنين الفلسطينيين وممتلكاتهم في البلدة القديمة خلال العام 2018 أربعمئة وثمان وتسعون (498)* واقعة انتهاك استهدفت جميع فئات السكان بالإضافة للممتلكات الخاصة والعامة ، وبما أن واقعة الانتهاك الواحدة - في الغالب - ينتج عنها تنوعاً في طبيعة الانتهاك وفي الجهة المستهدفة؛ وبالتالي فإن ذلك التنوع أدى إلى حدوث عدد كبير من حالات انتهاك حقوق الإنسان، حيث بلغ (800)* حادثة انتهاك لحقوق الإنسان ارتكبت بحق المواطنين الفلسطينيين والممتلكات العامة والخاصة .

وتظهر الرسومات البيانية أدناه عدد الانتهاكات التي وثقتها الوحدة القانونية شهرياً خلال العام 2018 وكذلك تظهر الجهة المنفذة لتلك الاعتداءات (جيش الاحتلال أم المستوطنين أم الجهتين معاً). كما وتظهر التقارير الصادرة عن الوحدة القانونية بأن غالبية انتهاكات حقوق الإنسان في عام 2018 ارتكبت من قبل جنود جيش الاحتلال الإسرائيلي، أي بنسبة معوية تزيد عن الاعتداءات المرتكبة من قبل المستوطنين اليهود ، وذلك كما يتضح في الجدول رقم (1).

فمجموع الاعتداءات والانتهاكات التي ارتكبها جيش الاحتلال الإسرائيلي خلال العام 2018 بلغ (313)*
واقعة انتهاك ، أي ما نسبته 63% من المجموع الكلي للانتهاكات.

أما مجموع الانتهاكات التي ارتكبها المستوطنون بحق المواطنين الفلسطينيين وممتلكاتهم خلال نفس المدة فقد بلغ
(103) واقعة انتهاك، أي ما نسبته 21% .

وأما بخصوص الانتهاكات والاعتداءات المشتركة (التي يشارك فيها جنود الاحتلال المستوطنين في اعتداءاتهم سواء
بالاعتداء المباشر معاً، أو بتوفير الغطاء الأمني من حماية وحراسة ، وقد بلغت اعتداءاتهم المشتركة فبلغت (82) واقعة
انتهاك ، أي ما نسبته 16% من مجموع الانتهاكات .



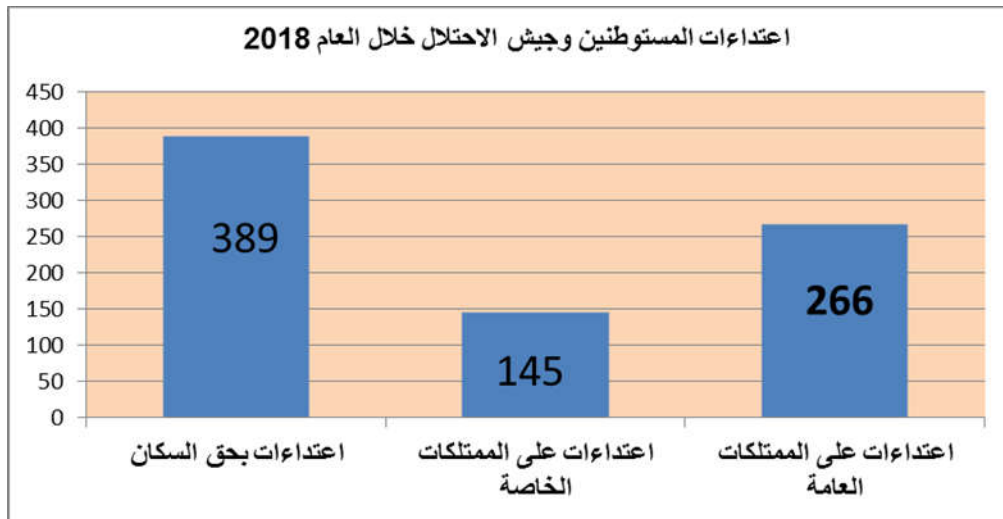
ملاحظة :

.....
*واقعة الانتهاك: هي فعل تعدي حدث في مكان وزمان محدد، ينجم عنها أكثر من حادثة انتهاك لحقوق المواطنين والممتلكات الخاصة والعامة .

*حادثة الانتهاك: هي حدث من الأحداث التي تنجم عن واقعة الانتهاك ويقع على جهة مستهدفة واحدة .
.....

تصنيف الانتهاكات من حيث الجهة المستهدفة :

- انتهاكات بحق السكان (رجال، نساء، أطفال) أفراد أو مجموعات، حيث بلغ مجموع هذه الاعتداءات 389 انتهاكاً.
 - انتهاكات بحق الممتلكات الخاصة كالمحلات التجارية والبيوت والأراضي المملوكة للأفراد ... حيث بلغ مجموع هذه الانتهاكات 145 انتهاكاً.
 - انتهاكات بحق الممتلكات العامة كالشوارع والطرق والساحات العامة والمدارس والأماكن الدينية ... حيث بلغ مجموع هذه الانتهاكات 266 انتهاكاً.
- إن نسبة الاعتداءات على السكان الفلسطينيين (أفراد أو مجموعات) أكبر من الاعتداءات على الممتلكات العامة و الخاصة كما يظهرها الجدول أدناه .



جدول رقم (2A): رسم بياني يوضح انتهاكات جيش الاحتلال والمستوطنين بحق المواطنين والممتلكات خلال عام 2018

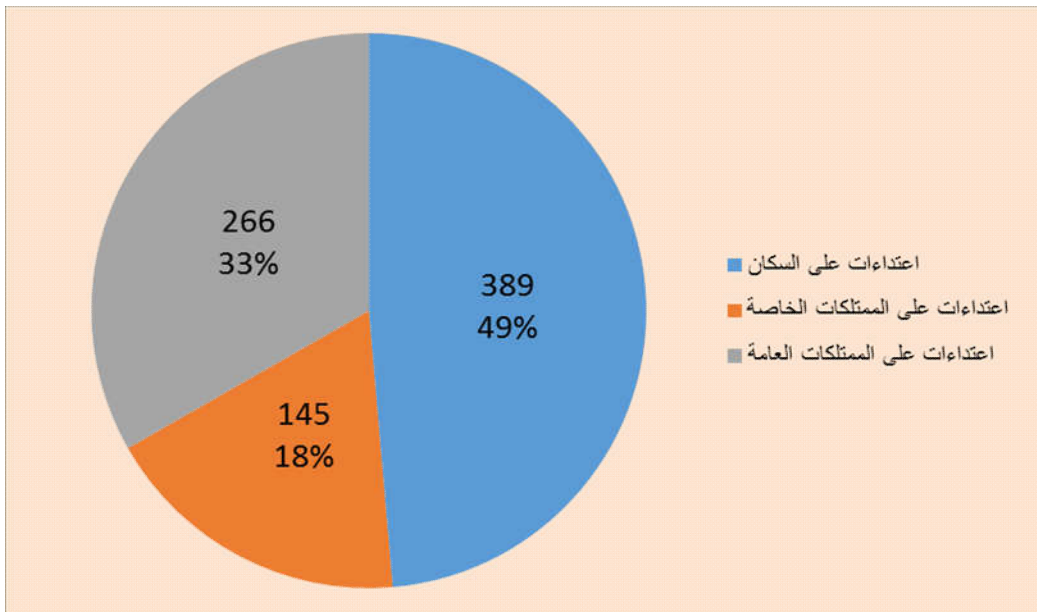


أعمال حفريات ينفذها المستوطنون داخل قبو تحت بيت عائلة الزعتري



- صورة تظهر كمية الحجارة التاريخية التي سرقها المستوطنون من داخل قبو تحت بيت عائلة الزعتري
- وأما الرسم البياني (2B) التالي فإنه يوضح النسبة المئوية للانتهاكات الواقعة على كل جهة من الجهات التي استهدفتها الانتهاكات والاعتداءات الإسرائيلية .
- شكلت الانتهاكات المرتكبة ضد السكان ما نسبته 52% .

- شكلت الانتهاكات المرتكبة ضد الممتلكات الخاصة ما نسبته 19% .
- شكلت الانتهاكات المرتكبة ضد الممتلكات العامة ما نسبته 29% .



رسم بياني (2B) : نسبة الاعتداءات على السكان وممتلكاتهم العامة والخاصة من قبل جيش الاحتلال والمستوطنين خلال العام 2018

1- الاعتداءات ضد المواطنين:

الاعتداءات المرتكبة بحق المواطنين الفلسطينيين في البلدة القديمة إما تطال أفراد ونصنفها انتهاكات فردية، وإما تطال أو تمس مجموعات من المواطنين ونصنفها انتهاكات جماعية .

- الانتهاكات الفردية: وهي الانتهاكات الناجمة عن اعتداء جيش الاحتلال أو المستوطنين على الفئات السكانية بشكل فردي، كالرجال والنساء والأطفال .

- الانتهاكات الجماعية: وهي الانتهاكات الناجمة عن اعتداء جيش الاحتلال أو المستوطنين على مجموعة من المواطنين، كالاغتيالات على المشاركين في المسيرات السلمية أو عرقلة وصول المصلين للحرم الإبراهيمي الشريف ومنعهم من ممارسة الشعائر الدينية، أو إطلاق النار وقنابل الغاز باتجاه المواطنين أو مهاجمة طلاب المدارس ... وبطبيعة الحال فإن مجموعات المواطنين الواقعة عليهم الانتهاكات تشمل الأطفال وخاصة طلاب المدارس والرجال والنساء ولصعوبة الظروف المحيطة بالتوثيق لم يتم معرفة عدد المتضررين من كل فئة .



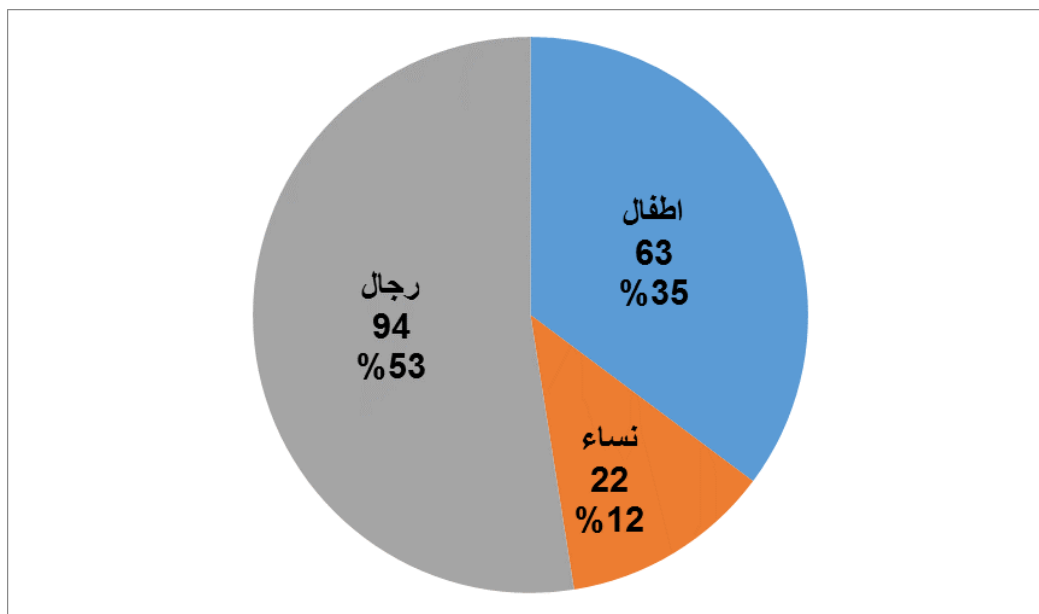
ويمكن توضيح اعتداءات جيش الاحتلال والمستوطنين الواقعة على الفئات السكانية المستهدفة (أطفال، نساء،

رجال) خلال عام 2018 كما يلي:

- الاعتداءات على الأطفال : طالت هذه الاعتداءات بشكل مباشر 63 طفلاً، مشكلةً ما نسبته 35% من مجموع الأفراد الذين تعرضوا للاعتداءات .



- الاعتداءات على النساء: طالت الاعتداءات 11 امرأة وفتاة، أي ما نسبته 12% من مجموع الأفراد الذين تعرضوا للاعتداءات .
- الاعتداءات على الرجال: حيث طالت الاعتداءات 94 رجلاً، أي ما نسبته 53% من مجموع الأفراد الذين تعرضوا للاعتداءات .



رسم بياني (3) : يوضح نسبة الاعتداءات ضد المواطنين من ناحية الفئة المستهدفة خلال عام 2018

الاعتقالات في البلدة القديمة :

- المتابعة القانونية لحالات الاعتقالات:

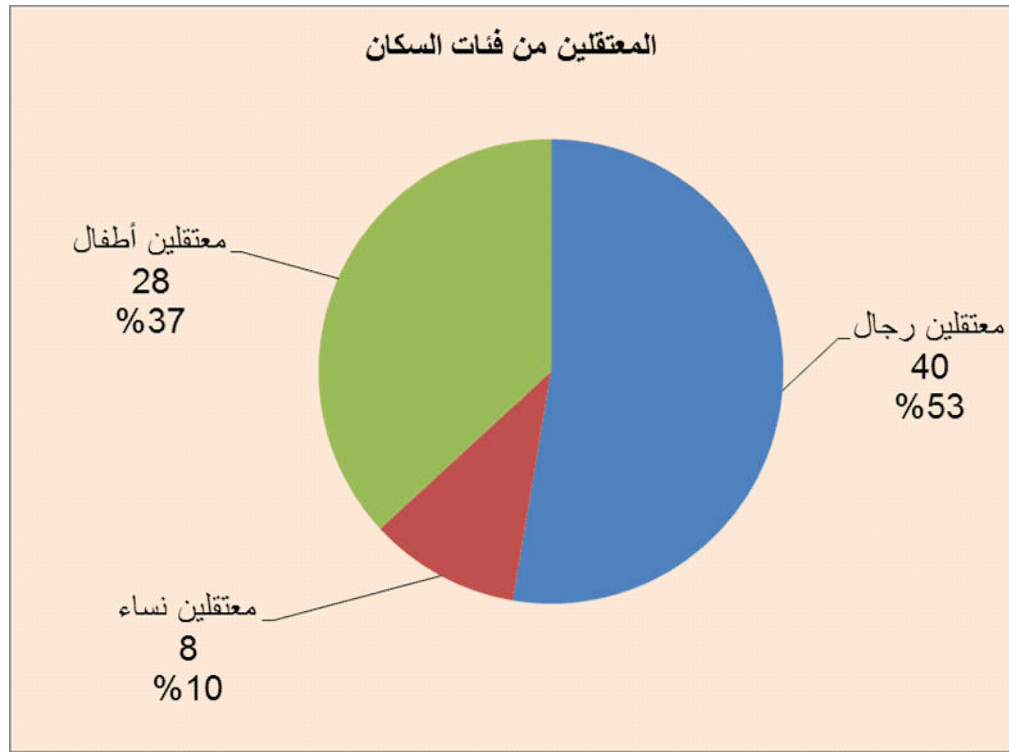


- ينفذ جيش الاحتلال حالات اعتقال في صفوف المواطنين الفلسطينيين القاطنين في البلدة القديمة أو الزائرين لها بحجج واهية لا تهدف إلا لتهجير السكان منها وترهيب الزائرين والمتسوقين الذين يقصدها ومنعهم من الوصول

إليها. وتتم أكثر حالات الاعتقال أثناء مرور المواطنين عبر البوابات الالكترونية والحواجز العسكرية المنتشرة على مداخل البلدة القديمة والحرم الإبراهيمي الشريف، وقد جرى تنفيذ 76 حالة اعتقال خلال عام 2018، نجحت الوحدة القانونية بمتابعة 48 حالة منها؛ لحين الإفراج عنهم، أما الحالات المتبقية فقد تم إحالة متابعتها للجهات الرسمية والأهلية الفلسطينية المختصة أو تم إطلاق سراحهم بعد التحقيق معهم لدى شرطة الاحتلال.

وجاء توزيع المعتقلين من حيث الجنس والفئة العمرية كالتالي :

- ثمانية وعشرون (28) طفلاً ، ونسبتهم من بين المعتقلين (37%)
- وأربعون (40) رجلاً، ونسبتهم من بين المعتقلين (53%)
- ثماني (8) سيدات، ونسبتهم من بين المعتقلين (10%)



رسم بياني (4) : يوضح الرسم حجم ونسبة الاعتداءات ضد المواطنين من ناحية الفئة المستهدفة خلال العام 2018

2- الاعتداءات على الممتلكات الخاصة:

وهي الاعتداءات التي تتم على الممتلكات الخاصة للمواطنين الفلسطينيين كالمنازل والأراضي والسيارات والمحلات التجارية وغيرها . وقد بلغ عدد وقائع الانتهاكات الإسرائيلية ضد ممتلكات المواطنين الخاصة ما مجموعه (145) واقعة انتهاك .



تعدّي المستوطنين على أراضي المواطنين في وادي الحصين ومحاولة شق طريق



اقتحامات متكررة لبيت عائلة عرفة في حي القصبة بالبلدة القديمة



كان من أخطر اعتداءات المستوطنين على بيوت المواطنين الفلسطينيين اقتحامهم لبيت عائلة الزعتري في شهر آذار

2018

3- الاعتداءات على الممتلكات العامة:

وهي الاعتداءات التي تتم على الأماكن الدينية والشوارع والساحات العامة والمدارس وغيرها ...

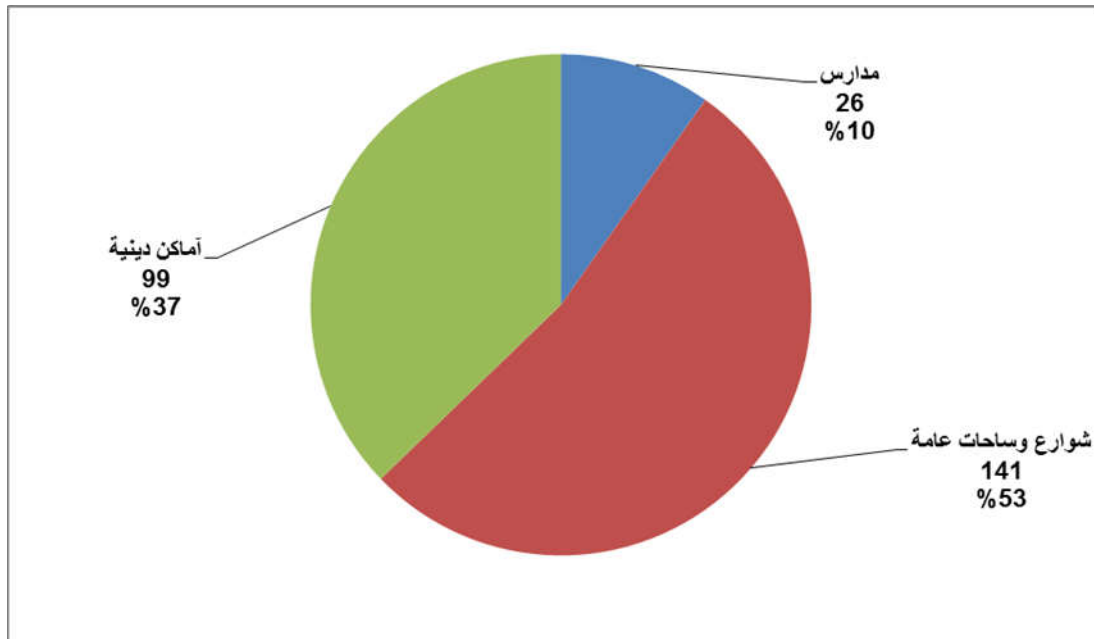
وقد بلغت اعتداءات جيش الاحتلال وقطعان المستوطنين على الممتلكات العامة في البلدة القديمة خلال العام

2018 (180) واقعة انتهاك موزعة كما يلي :

- اعتداءات على المدارس (26) اعتداء أي ما نسبته 10 % من مجموع الاعتداءات ضد الممتلكات العامة.
- اعتداءات على الشوارع والساحات العامة (141) اعتداء أي ما نسبته 53% من مجموع الاعتداءات ضد الممتلكات العامة .
- اعتداءات على الأماكن الدينية (99) حالة اعتداء، أي ما نسبته 37% من الاعتداءات الكلية بحق الممتلكات العامة.



استباحة المستوطنين لملاعب المدرسة الإبراهيمية في السهلة لإقامة احتفالات ضخمة تحت مسميات دينية.



رسم بياني (5): يظهر حجم ونسبة اعتداءات جيش الاحتلال والمستوطنين على الممتلكات العامة خلال عام 2018م.



المهاجمة جيش الاحتلال الحرم إحدى مدارس البلدة القديمة

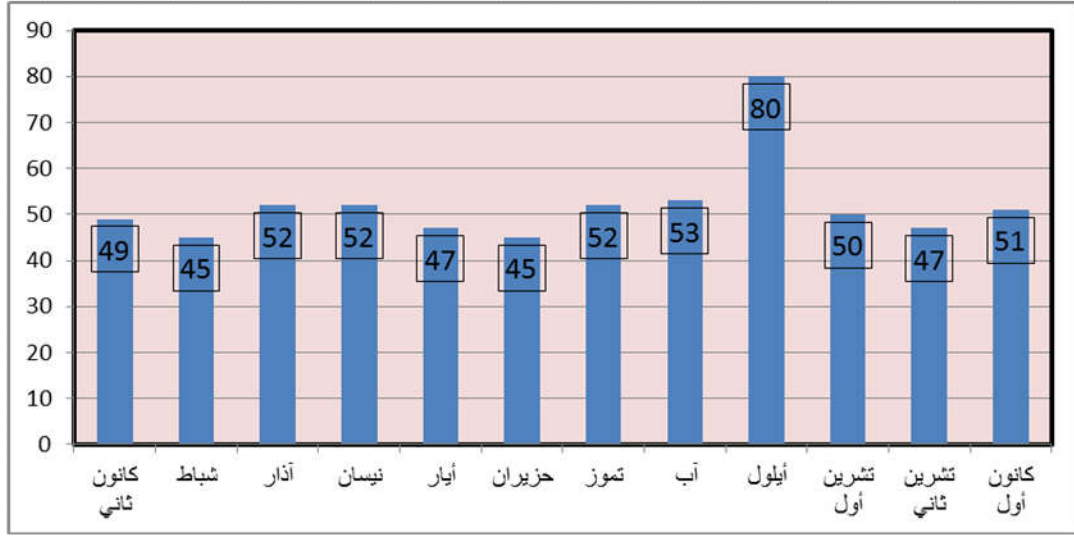
الاعتداء على الحرم الإبراهيمي ومنع رفع الأذان فيه:

منعت سلطات الاحتلال الإسرائيلي رفع الأذان من على مآذن الحرم الإبراهيمي الشريف (623) مرة خلال العام 2018، ويظهر الجدول البياني المرفق عدد المرات التي تم فيها منع رفع الأذان بمعدل (52) وقتاً تقريباً لكل شهر من أشهر السنة.

ويذكر أن الحرم الإبراهيمي الشريف - الذي يقع في قلب البلدة القديمة من مدينة الخليل - من أقدم المساجد في فلسطين وهو في المرتبة الثانية من حيث القدسية والأهمية الدينية والتاريخية بعد المسجد الأقصى المبارك.

أقدمت سلطات الاحتلال على تقسيمه بشكل تعسفي وغير قانوني في أعقاب المجزرة البشعة التي ارتكبتها أحد قادة المستوطنين بحق المصلين الفلسطينيين العزل، وذلك في شهر رمضان عام 1994 والتي أسفرت عن وقوع العشرات ما بين شهيد وجريح ، بغية الاستيلاء عليه وتحويله إلى كنيس يهودي .

واستمر جيش الاحتلال وقطعان المستوطنين في انتهاكاتهم واعتداءاتهم اليومية بحق هذا الصرح الديني والتاريخي الهام ، وبحق المواطنين والمصلين والزائرين القادمين إليه ، من حيث نشر جيش الاحتلال للعديد من الحواجز العسكرية في محيطه وعرقلة دخول المواطنين إليه .



جدول (6) يظهر عدد المرات التي تم فيها منع رفع الأذان في الحرم الإبراهيمي الشريف العام 2018



اعتداءات أخرى بحق الحرم الإبراهيمي الشريف وساحاته منها : وبالإضافة لمنع رفع الأذان فقد شهد العام 2018

- تعرض المصلين والزائرين من السيدات والرجال والشيوخ للتفتيش المهين، واعتقال بعضهم وعرقلة مرورهم.



- الاعتداء على حدائق الحرم الإبراهيمي بقطع الأشجار ونصب الخيام لأجل إقامة الاحتفالات المختلفة.
- اقتحامات متكررة يقوم بها المستوطنون وشخصيات سياسية يهودية للحرم الإبراهيمي الشريف.
- إقامة الاحتفالات الصاخبة في داخل الحرم الإبراهيمي وفي المتنزه وفي ساحاته وحدائقه وبقيّة الفراغات الموجودة في المنطقة والشوارع واستباحتها بالكامل .
- إجراء تدريبات عسكرية في حدائق الحرم وساحاته.
- إغلاق الحرم المتكرر في وجه المصلين المسلمين واستباحته بالكامل من قبل المستوطنين خاصة فيما يسمى الأعياد اليهودية.
- قيام المستوطنين بأعمال حفريات في منطقة اليوسفية .
- تثبيت حجارة منقوش عليها كلمات توراتية وتثبيتها على مداخل بعض الحجرات في اليوسفية .
- إقامة شعائر وطقوس واحتفالات سياسية وعسكرية واجتماعية ودينية داخل الحرم الإبراهيمي الشريف وأروقته.





خيمة استيطانية أقامها المستوطنون لاحتفالاتهم المختلفة في حديقة الحرم الجنوبية

Annex 3: The Provisional DSOC which was amended according to Paris meeting

- A. 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.
- B. Mechanisms are in place to ensure that any development plans in the property, the buffer zone and the setting do not negatively affect the OUV of the property.
- C. Adoption of an integrated effective Management and Conservation Plan for the WHP.
- D. Achieving appropriate conservation and safeguarding of the WHP's OUV, its physical attributes, integrity and authenticity.

Annex 4: The Proposed CM to achieve the DSOC

A.1 Take all possible measures to obtain the dismissal of all of Occupying Power plans and actions that affect the OUV of the property including building settlements, destruction of parts of the architectural and urban fabric, illegal excavations, separation barriers, access blocks and street closures.

A.2 Dismiss all of the Israeli Occupying Power illegal regulations imposed on the local Palestinian authorities which hinder the maintenance and conservation of the property.

B1. Develop and promulgate bylaws and urban regulations to protect the historic environment of the WHP, its physical attributes, integrity and authenticity.

B2. Develop a process for strategic and heritage impact assessments for all significant planning and development projects in the property, its buffer zone, and its setting.

C1. Preparation and implementation of a Comprehensive and integrated Management and Conservation Plan for the WHP that involves all concerned stakeholders with emphasis on the local community.

C2. Develop and implement an efficient practical management and monitoring system based on the best practices for the WHP.

D1. Implement conservation projects to enhance the quality of the historic environment of the WHP and improve the socio-economic status and the living conditions of the local community.

D2. Enhance the capacity building of practitioners, institutions, networks and communities to work together towards effective conservation and management of the WHP.

D3. Conduct a comprehensive inventory and documentation of the physical attributes of the WHP's OUV used to assess their State of Conservation and generate an integrated database system for the WHP.

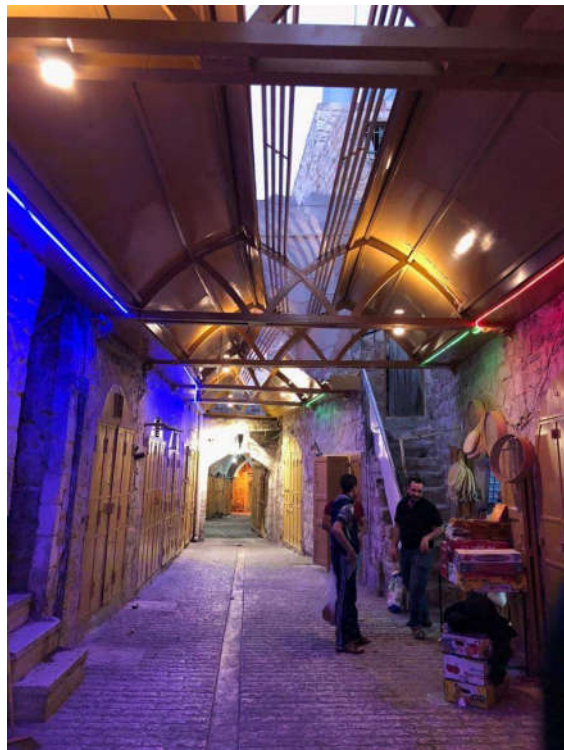
Annex 5: Indicators and Timeframe for implementing the DSOC and the Corrective Measures

DSOCR & Corrective Measures (CM)	Indicators	Rationale	Method of Verification	Timeframe of CM	Timeframe of DSOCR
<p>A 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.</p> <p><i>Related Corrective Measure(s):</i></p> <p>A1. Take all possible measures to obtain the dismissal of all of the Occupying Power plans and actions that affect the OUV of the property including building settlements, destruction of parts of the architectural and urban fabric, illegal excavations, separation barriers, access blocks and street closures.</p> <p>A.2 Dismiss all of the Israeli Occupying Power illegal regulations imposed on the local Palestinian authorities which hinder the maintenance and conservation of the property.</p>	<p>A1. A final and binding decision by Israel dismissing the plans and/or actions affecting the attributes of the WHP's OUV.</p> <p>A2. A final and binding decision by Israel dismissing illegal regulation imposed on the Palestinian authorities which hinders the maintenance and conservation of the property.</p>	<p>The WHP is currently threatened by several of Israel's/the Occupying Power's plans and actions that may irreversibly affect the property's OUV.</p> <p>The Occupying Power must dismiss all plans and actions including building settlements, destruction of parts of the architectural fabric, illegal excavations, separation barriers, access blocks, or any other actions that may negatively affect the OUV of the property.</p>	<p>A1.1 binding Israeli decision is adopted and no subsequent plans and/or actions might affect the OUV.</p> <p>A1.2 Barriers, blocks, and closures are removed.</p> <p>A1.3 Free circulation and movement throughout the WHP.</p> <p>A2 Binding Israeli decision is adopted and no subsequent plans and/or actions might affect the OUV.</p>	No specific date	No specific date

B	<p>Mechanisms are in place to ensure that any development plans in the property, the buffer zone and the setting do not negatively affect the OUV of the property.</p> <p><i>Related Corrective Measure(s):</i></p> <p>B1. Develop and promulgate bylaws and urban regulations to protect the historic environment of the WHP, its physical attributes, integrity and authenticity.</p> <p>B2. Develop a process for strategic and heritage impact assessments for all significant planning and development projects in the property, its buffer zone, and its setting.</p>		<p>Effective bylaws are needed to ensure the protection of the property at the national and local levels.</p> <p>Ensure that all significant planning and development projects do not negatively affect the OUV of the property.</p> <p>Preparation of an MCP for the WHP is urgently needed to ensure the sustainability of the OUV, and to preserve its authenticity and integrity, which had been facing various threats and challenges.</p>			2019-2022 2022-2027	2028
		<p>B1. Endorse and implement bylaws and regulations in accordance with the tangible cultural heritage law (No 11. 2018), as well as the local government regulation and bylaws in line with the above law.</p> <p>B2. Process of the Impact Assessment is established and adopted by related authorities.</p>		<p>B1.1 monitoring that the bylaws are endorsed</p> <p>B1.2 monitoring of the effective implementation of the endorsed bylaws</p> <p>B2.1 Monitoring of the establishment and adoption of the process of Impact Assessment by the related authorities.</p> <p>B2.2 Monitoring of significant planning and development projects using the above assessment tools.</p>		2019-2021 2021-2027	2028
C	<p>Adoption of an integrated effective Management and Conservation Plan for the WHP.</p> <p><i>Related Corrective Measure(s):</i></p> <p>C1. Preparation of a Comprehensive and integrated Management and Conservation Plan for the WHP that involves all concerned stakeholders with emphasis on the local community.</p> <p>C2. Effective implementation of the management and conservation plan.</p>					2019-2021 2021-2022 2022-2027	2028
		<p>C1. Preparation and endorsement of the MCP.</p> <p>C2. Monitoring the effective implementation of the MCP.</p>		<p>C1. Adoption of the MCP by all relevant stakeholders.</p> <p>C2.1 Effective Implementation of the management and conservation plan.</p> <p>C2.2 Implementation of assessment and monitoring strategies and activities as per the MCP action plan.</p>			
Hebron/Al-Khalil Old Town							

<p>D Achieving appropriate conservation and safeguarding of the WHP's OUV, its physical attributes, integrity and authenticity.</p> <p><i>Related Corrective Measure(s):</i></p> <p>D1. Implement conservation projects to enhance the quality of the historic environment of the WHP and improve the socio-economic status and the living conditions of the local community.</p> <p>D2. Raise awareness about the WHP and its OUV and Enhance the capacity building of practitioners, institutions, networks and communities to work together towards effective conservation and management of the WHP.</p> <p>D3. Conduct a comprehensive inventory and documentation of the physical attributes of the WHP's OUV used to assess their State of Conservation and generate an integrated database system for the WHP.</p>		<p>Although conservation program of the Hebron/Al-Khalil Old Town has been in effect since 1996, further efforts are needed to improve the quality of the historic environment, the socio-economic status and living conditions of the local community, raise awareness about the WHP and its OUV, and enhance capacity building of professionals working for the property.</p>	<p>(1) Monitor conserved attributes of the WHP. (2) Regular evaluation of conservation program. (3) Evaluation of training program. (4) Regular Evaluation of economic program and incentives. (5) Evaluation of the documentation and database system.</p>	2021 -2027	2028
	<p>D1. Implementing conservation projects and related social programs to safeguard the WHP including maintenance projects for vulnerable parts of the WHP, such as Qaytoun Quarter.</p> <p>D2.1 Developing programs to raise awareness about the WHP and its OUV. D2.2. Improving conservation and management capacity-building by conducting a number of technical training programs. D2.3 Establishing economic incentives for the local community.</p> <p>D3.1Developing and implementing documentation and inventory projects for generating a database for the management of attributes of the WHP. D3.2Establishing and executing conservation guidelines.</p>				
Hebron/Al-Khalil Old Town					

Annex 6: Beautification project for facades – Hebron WHP core zone.



Annex 7: Maintenance Projects – 2018



Maintenance(Before &After)

Annex 8: Rehabilitation of Amr Buildings



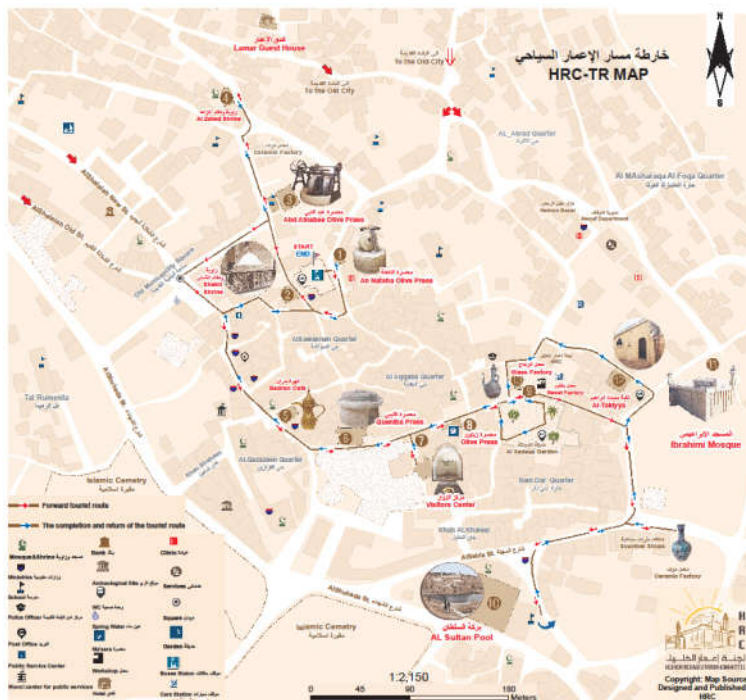
Abandoned building is being rehabilitated by HRC to be opened as a primary School – photo taken in 22/Jan/2018



Annex 9: Restoration of Khreisha building



Annex 10: Launching Al-Emar Touristic Trail



Annex 11: Socio-Economic Activities 2018



