

***DAL RESTAURO ALLA CONSERVAZIONE.
METODOLOGIE ED ESPERIENZE A CONFRONTO***

***Problematiche di
salvaguardia del
patrimonio culturale
in Cisgiordania***

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Dresda



Mostar



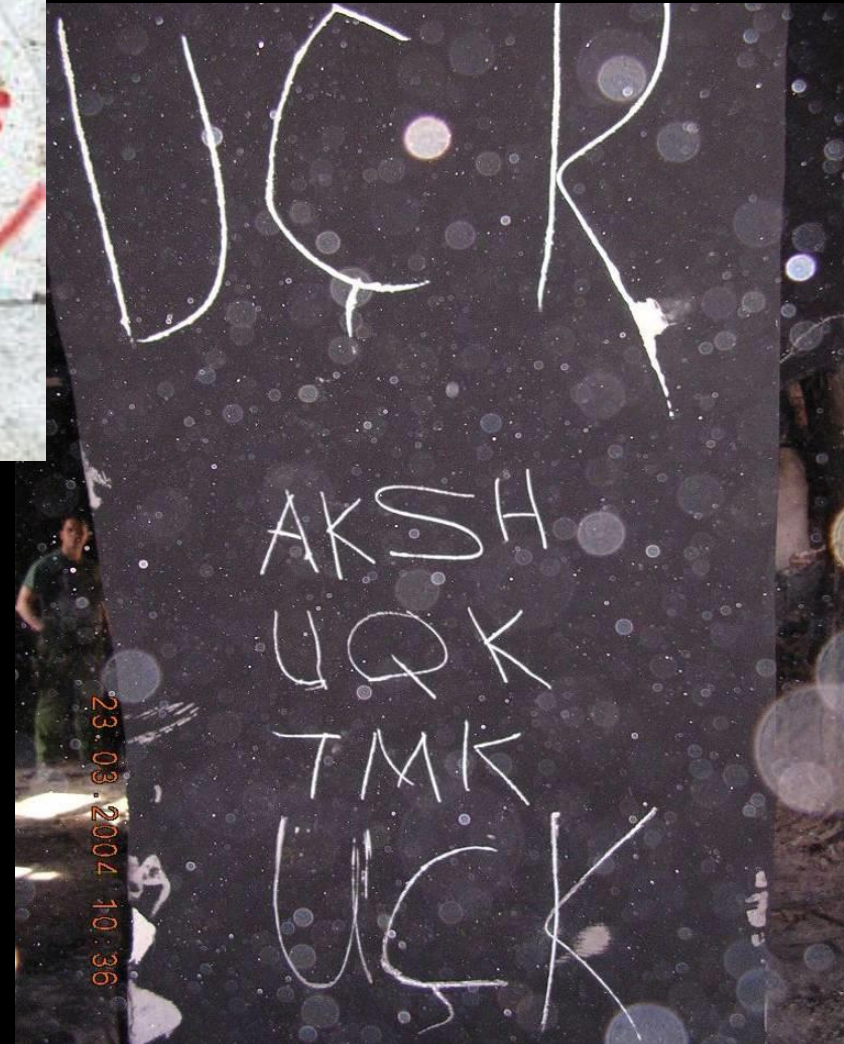
Sarajevo



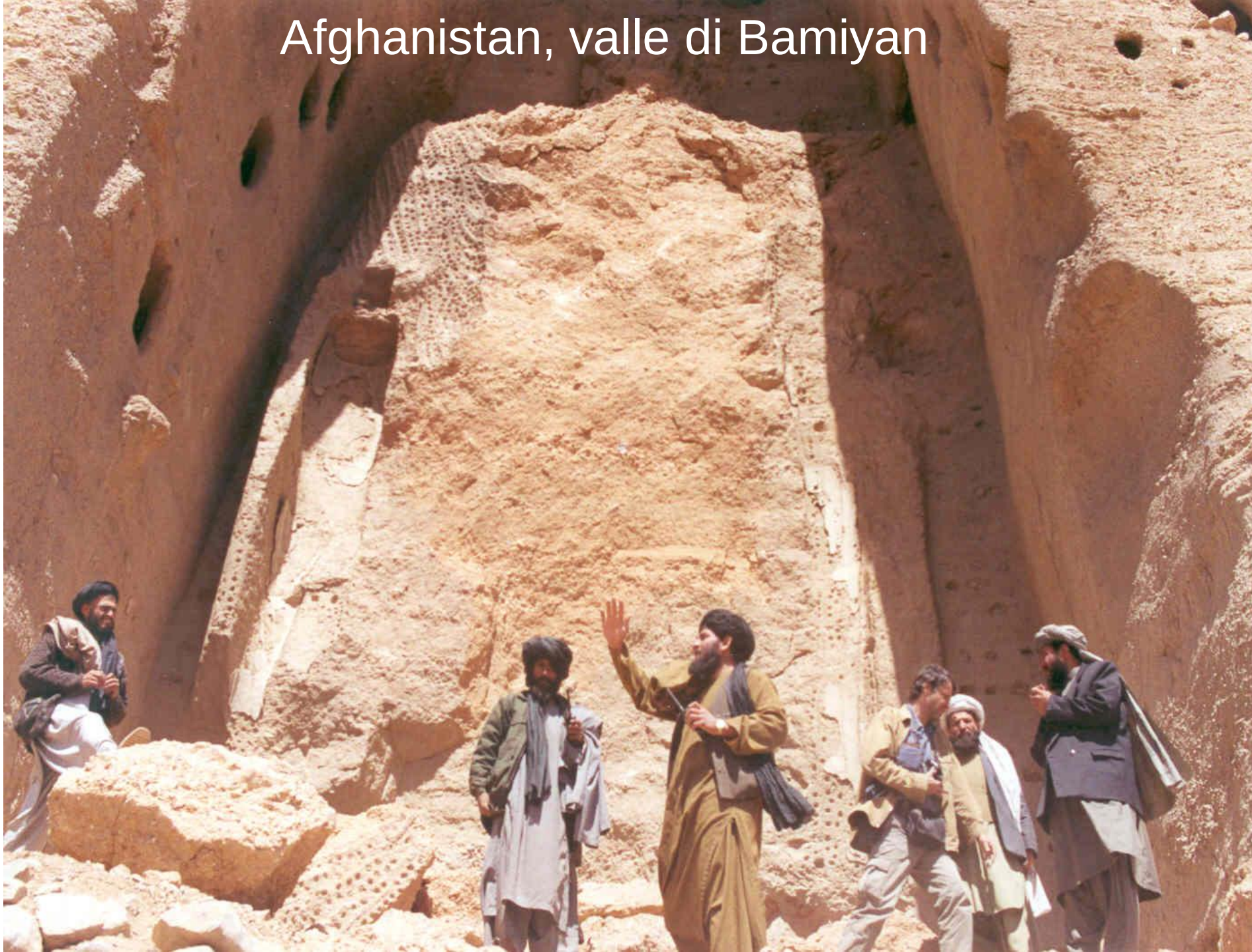
Kosovo, Prizren



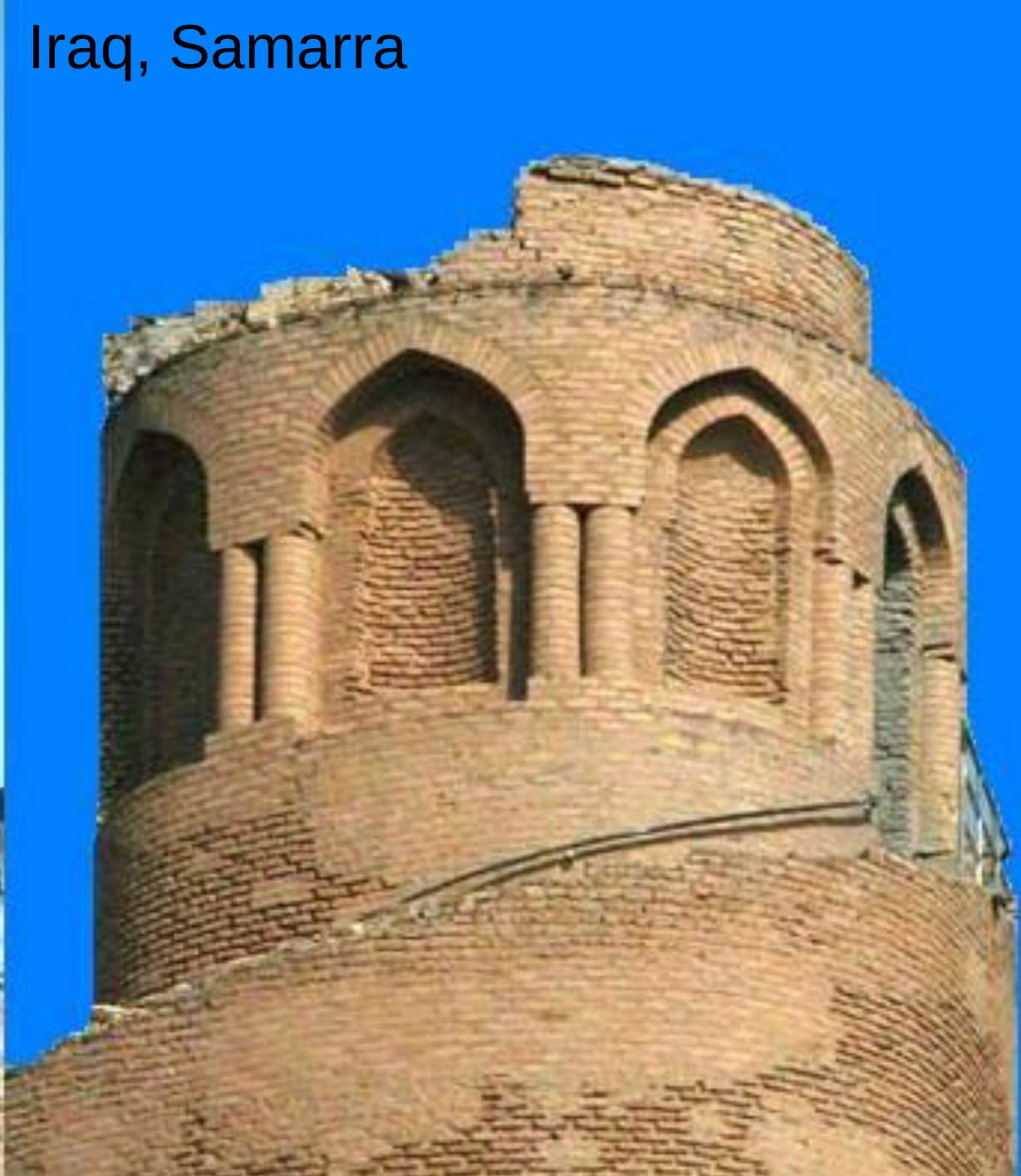
Kosovo

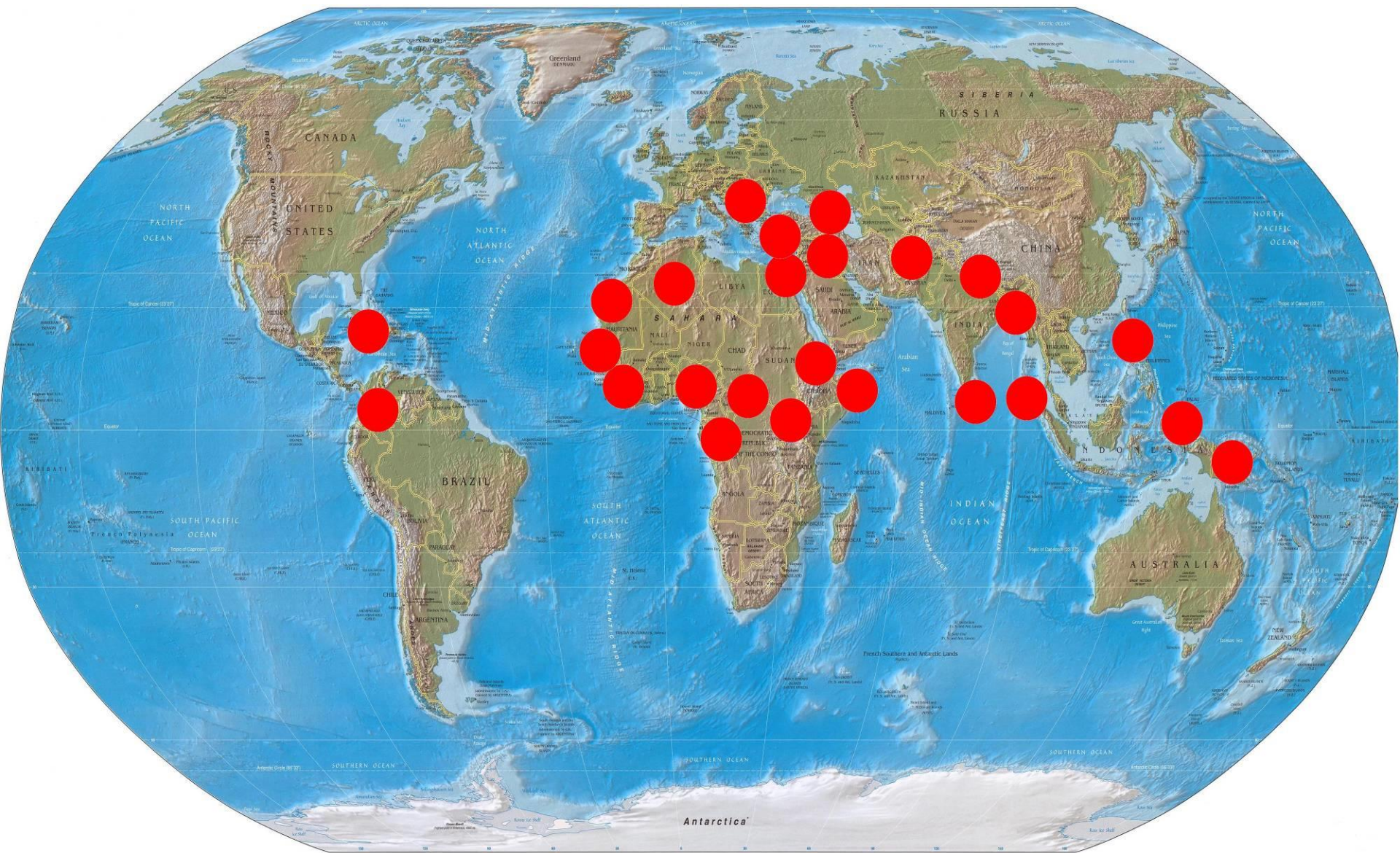


Afghanistan, valle di Bamiyan



Iraq, Samarra







Muslim Distribution

- Sunni
- Shia

Scale 1:40,000,000 at the Equator.

Boundary representation is not necessarily authoritative.

— Ligne verte
— Limites de la municipalité de Jérusalem

Villages palestiniens

- de moins de 3 000 habitants
- de 3 000 à 6 000 habitants
- Autres centres urbains et quartiers palestiniens (plus de 6 000 habitants)

Colonies israéliennes

- ▲ faiblement peuplées
- ▲ importantes
- ▲ Extensions prévues

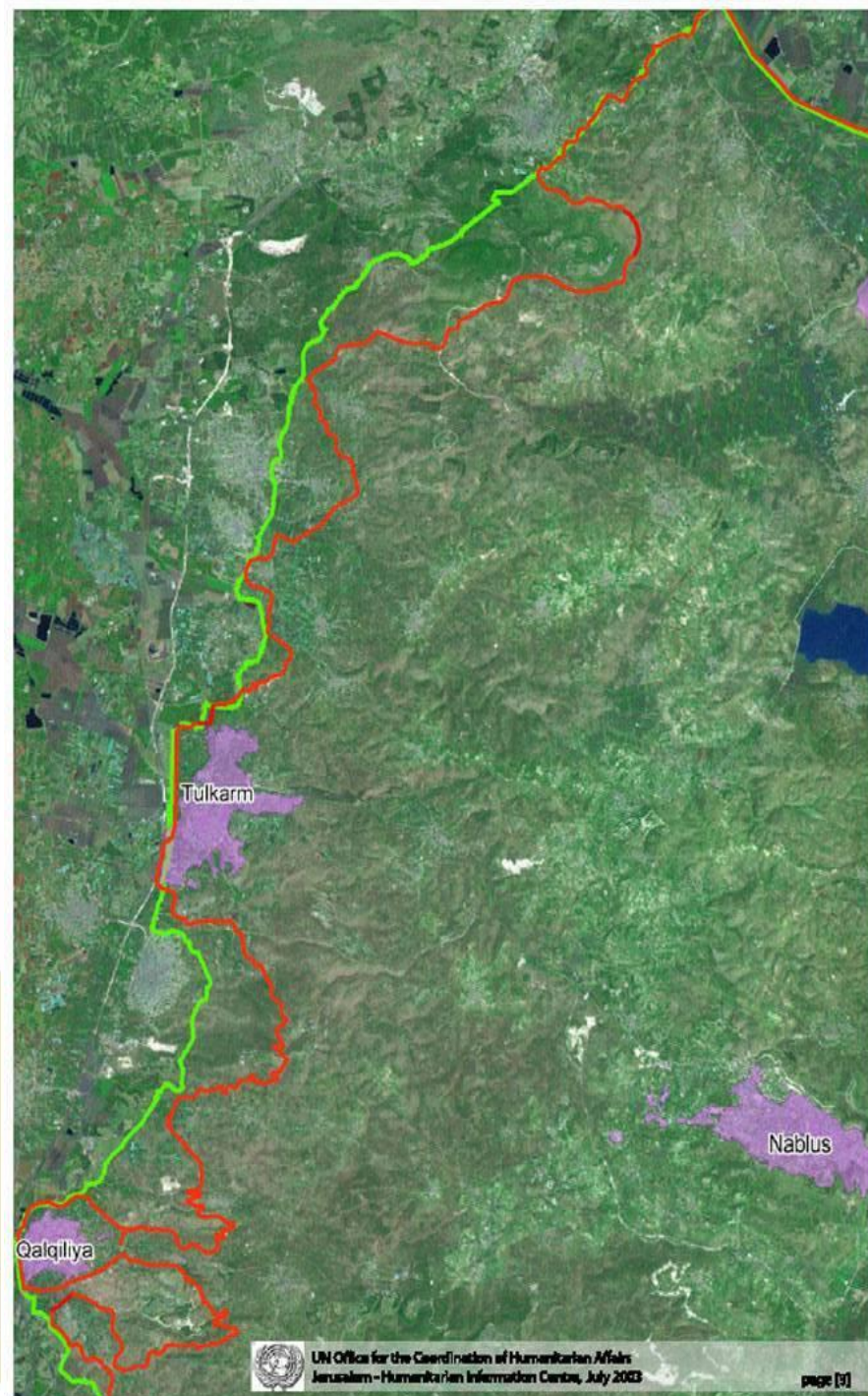
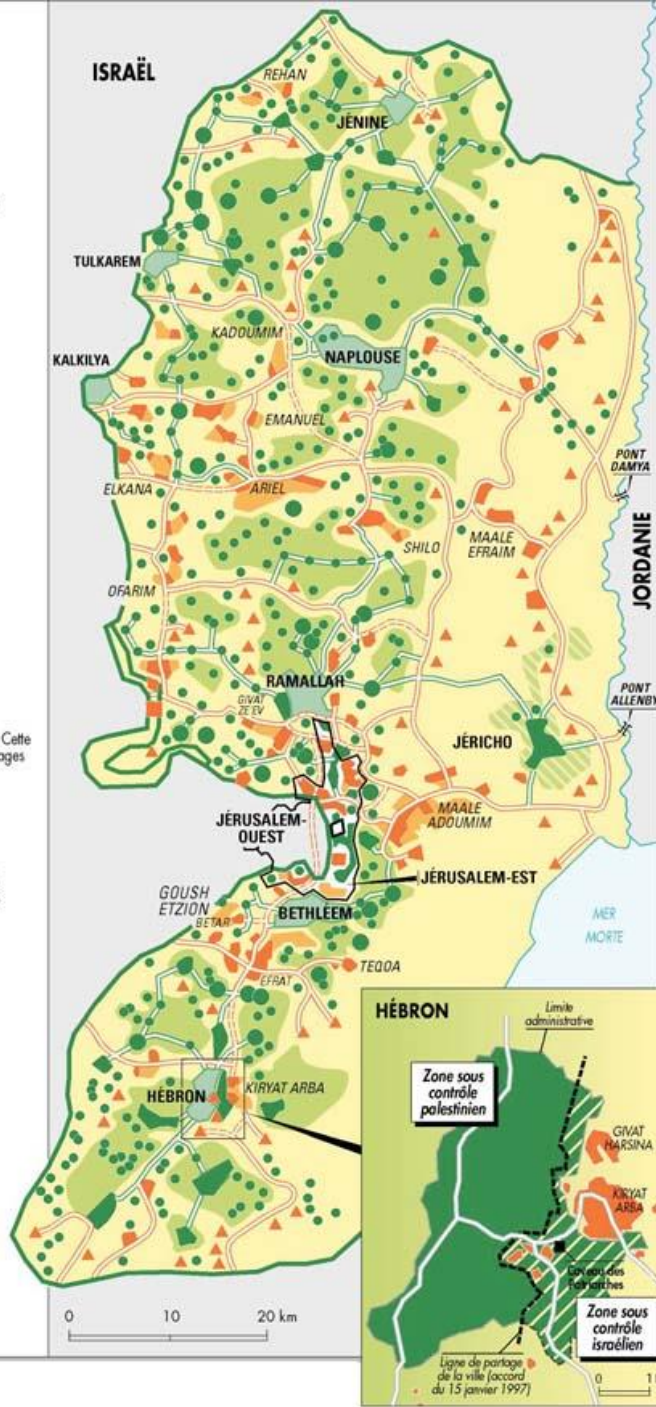
Circulation

- Voies d'accès aux colonies israéliennes (circulation réglementée pour les véhicules palestiniens, arrêts aux points de contrôle)
- Voies d'accès en projet ou en construction
- Routes palestiniennes (circulation libre)

L'organisation territoriale après les accords

- Autonomie palestinienne [Oslo II]
- Zone A : Autonomie palestinienne [Oslo II]
- Zone B : Territoires sous contrôle mixte [Oslo II]. Cette zone comprend aussi la quasi-totalité des villages arabes situés géographiquement en zone C.
- Zone C : Territoires restant sous contrôle israélien [Oslo II]

La zone de Jérusalem-Est annexée par Israël en 1967 (en blanc sur la carte) est exclue des accords intermédiaires













Betlemme, “Abu Ghnaim Mountain”

January 1997



October 2004









Ramallah. Sito archeologico di Khirbat Shuwayka

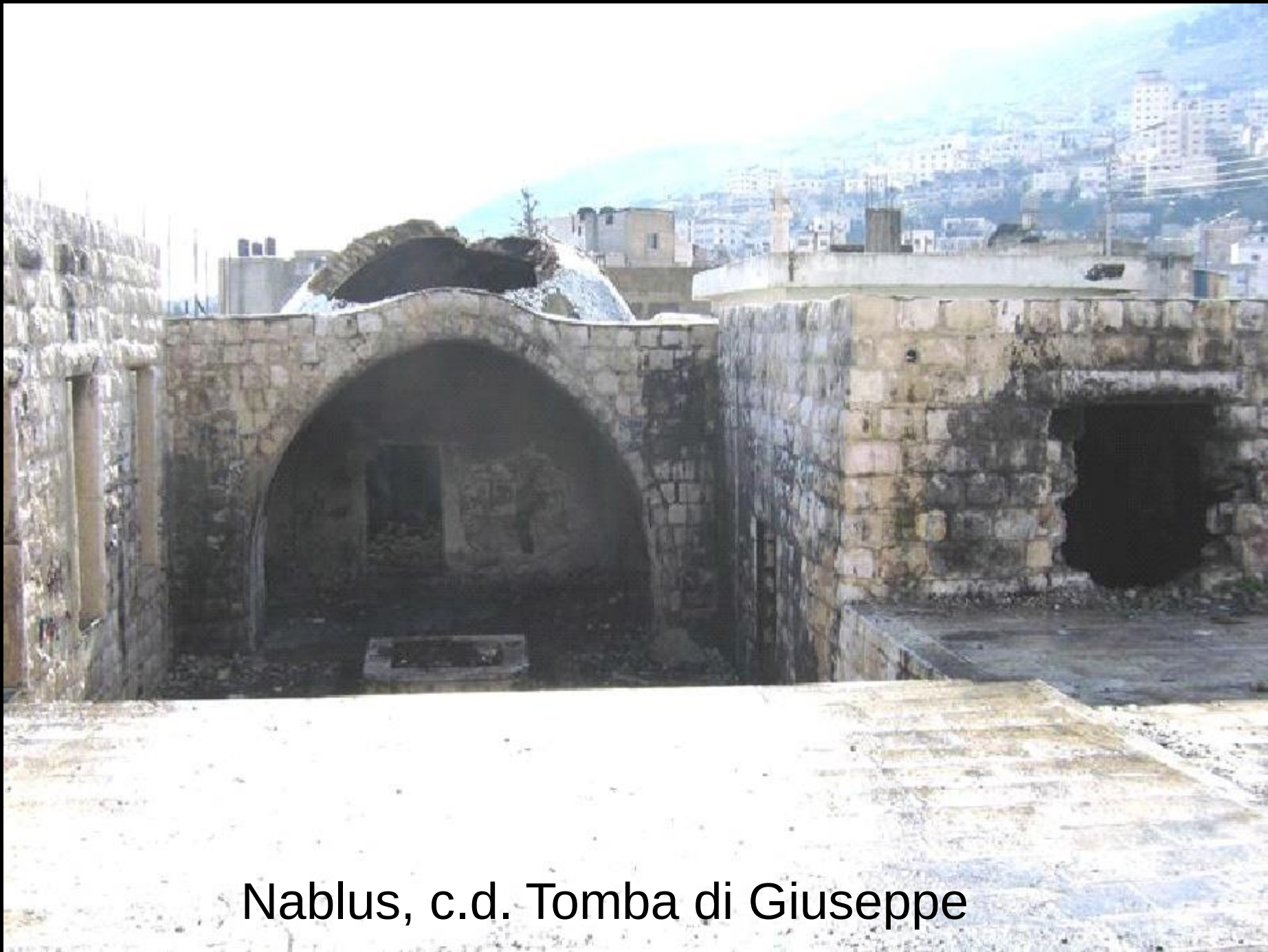
Betlemme, "Piscine di Salomone"



Nablus



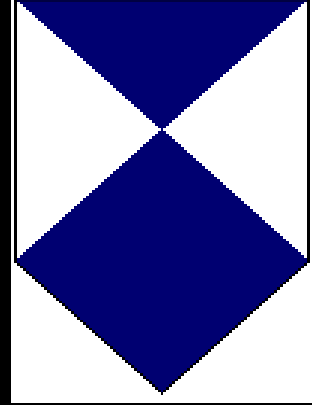




Nablus, c.d. Tomba di Giuseppe

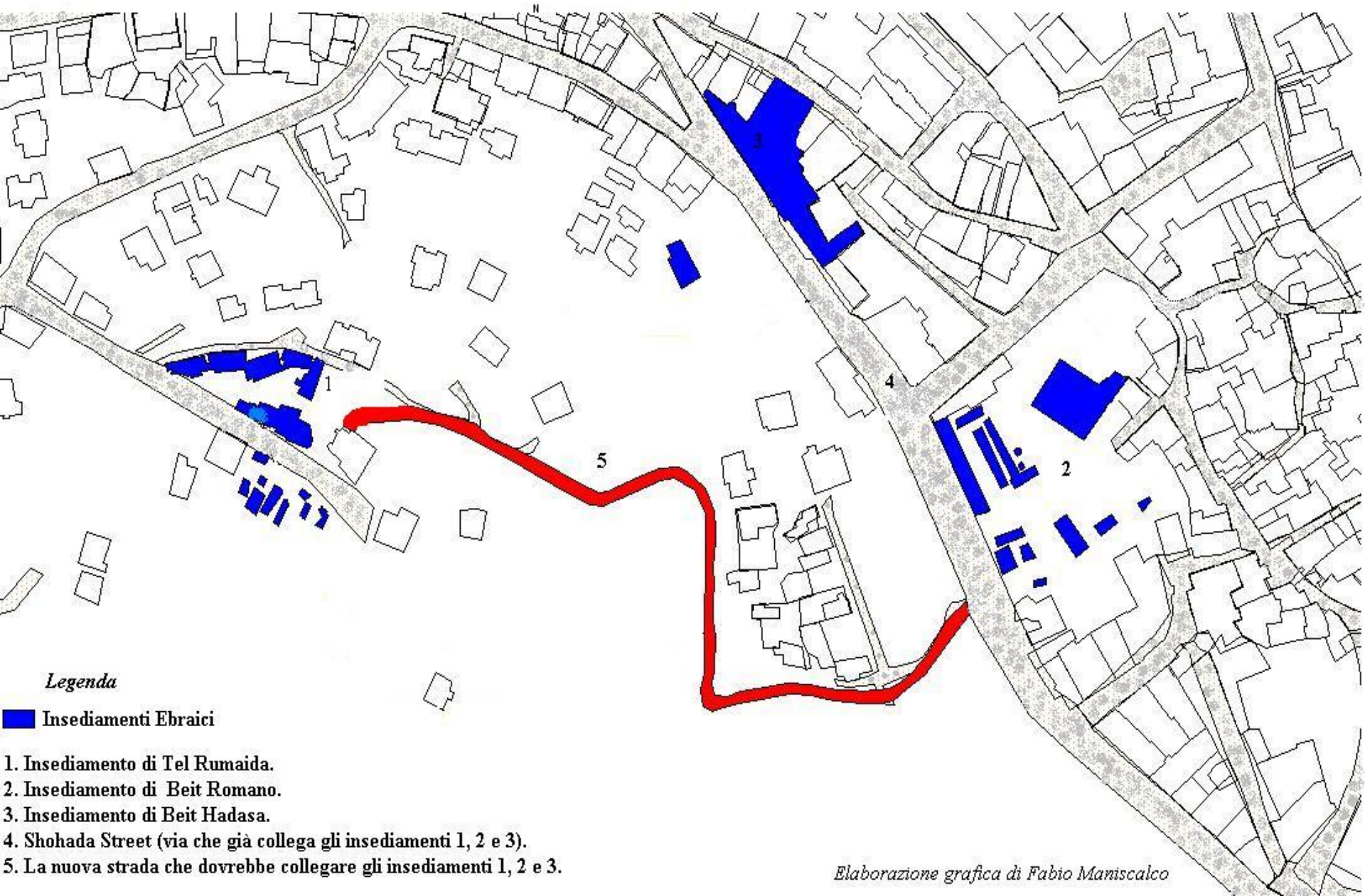


“Uno Scudo Blu per la Palestina”



1. Sensibilizzare il Governo di Israele al rispetto della Convenzione de L'Aja del 1954 (ratifica 1957)
2. Sensibilizzare la P.A., le Università ed i centri di ricerca palestinesi al rispetto del patrimonio culturale
3. Verificare le disattenzioni alla Convenzione de L'Aja del 1954

Progetto relativo all'edificazione di una nuova via di collegamento tra gli insediamenti dei Coloni di Tel Rumaida, di Beit Romano e di Beit Hadasa



Elaborazione grafica di Fabio Maniscalco









Palace "Abd Al Hadi"

XIX Sec.







Nablus. "Khan Al
Wakala" (XVII sec.)





I. S.Fo.R.M.



**International Observatory for
the Protection of Cultural Heritages
in Areas of Crisis**

The Director

To the President of the Palestinian Authority, H.E. Mahmoud ABBAS
To the Palestinian Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities, H.E. Mitri ABU AITA
To the President of Israel, H.E. Moshe KATZAV
To the Prime Minister of Israel, H.E. Ariel SHARON
To the General Secretary of UNESCO
To the Head of Governments parties to The Hague Convention of 1954

Copy to: U.N. General Secretary

APPEAL

The undersigned Dr. Prof. Fabio Maniscalco, as Director of the International Observatory for the Protection of Cultural Patrimony in Areas of Crisis, and on behalf of all those who wish to sign this appeal,

Considering that

- Following the various armed conflicts of the last century, after a hard and sometimes contradictory process, the International Community has recognized some juridical instruments finalized to safeguarding cultural heritage in conflict areas. We refer, in particular, to The Hague Convention of 1954 and its 1954 and 1999 additional protocols;
- The Hague Convention of 1954 is until now the main multilateral juridical tool, dedicated to the protection of cultural heritage in conflict areas;
- The principles of The Hague Convention of 1954 continue to be unfulfilled;
- Since the end of the Second World War there have been more than 100 conflicts, international, mixed and internal, which have produced the dissolution of a high number of cultural heritage. A dissolution that, in part, results from the lack, in the international juridical system, of a legislative Body able to codify rules that are valid and have characteristics of generality and universality and from the absence, in the Conventions in force, of clear prescriptions concerning individual penal responsibilities and sanctions for the defaulting States;
- In the Preamble of The Hague Convention of 1954, States parties recognize that "... damage to cultural property belonging to any people whatsoever means damage to the cultural heritage of all mankind, since each people makes its contribution to the culture of the world" and that "...the preservation of the cultural heritage is of great importance for all peoples of the world and that it is important that this heritage should receive international protection";
- In order that international law have a concrete value in the safeguard of cultural heritage in conflict areas, it would be necessary the ratification of existing treaties by the more possible number of States (especially those involved in armed conflicts);



Web Journal on Cultural Patrimony

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