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THINK TANKS REPORT

ISRAEL WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE

July 2006



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Introduction

A. Background

In 1999, the State of Israel ratified the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972).

Cultural heritage relates to monuments, groups of buildings, cultural landscapes, and sites of historical, esthetic, archeological, scientific, ethnological, and anthropological interest. Natural heritage relates to physical, biological, and geological formations, habitat of species, flora and fauna in danger of extinction.

The World Heritage Convention Promotes:

1. The submission of sites for inscription in the World Heritage list;
 2. The establishment of reporting systems on the state of conservation;
 3. International and regional cooperation.
- Israel National Commission for UNESCO was charged with the implementing of the Convention. To this end, at the beginning of 2000, the Israel World Heritage Committee was established.
 - In 2000, Israel tentative list of 23 sites was submitted to UNESCO World Heritage Center.
 - To date, the following sites in Israel have been inscribed as World Heritage Sites: The Old City of Acre, Masada (2001), the White City of Tel Aviv – the Modern Movement (2003), the Biblical Tells (Megiddo, Hatzor, Beer-Sheva), and the Incense Route – Desert Cities of the Negev [Mamshith, Halutza, Ovdad, and Shivta] (2005), The Bahai Holy Places in Acre and Haifa (2008).

B. Establishment of Think Tanks

After five years of intensive work and on the basis of its experience the Israel World Heritage Committee decided to examine its working practices and establish Think Tanks to cope with the implementation of the Convention. Three Statutory Teams were established:

- **Evaluation of the Tentative List**
- **Reporting, follow-up and Monitoring of the Tentative List**
- **Capacity Building and Training**

Other think tanks were also established to examine the following issues:

- **Site's Register**
- **The Concept of Cultural landscapes**
- **Twentieth Century Modern Heritage**
- **Israel Heritage Authority**

The Think Tanks operated through 2005 with experts from Israel World Heritage Committee (ISWHC) representing organizations involved in the fields of natural and cultural conservation. The think tanks met several times, identify trends, directions and develop recommendations for further implementation of the Convention.

The report was approved in 2006 by ISWHCCommittee. It was submitted to the state comptroller. It was also submitted to the Planning Administration, Ministry of Interior, for assimilation.

Recommendations:

The Israel World Heritage Committee should:

- Evaluate the Tentative List on an ongoing basis.
- Define local procedures for submission of sites to the World Heritage Center.
- Define the convention in the context of the Planning and Building Law and other laws.
- Develop cultural Heritage Register.
- Define procedures for monitoring, reporting, and follow-up on heritage sites.
- Develop capacity building system and in-service training programs.
- Establish an Authority of Israel Build Cultural Heritage.
- Establish a Portal on conservation (documentation, archive, public and private plans).

I. Evaluation of the Tentative List

Chairperson: Eng. Yaacov Sheffer, Antiquity Authority

Members: Prof. Mike Turner, Israel World Heritage Committee, Arch. Yoram Raz, Architects Association; Dr. Eliezer Frankenberg, Nature and Parks Authority; Arch. Linor Lankin, Planning Authority, Ministry of Interior; Dr. Graciella Shaton, Israel Land Administration; Yishai Shechter, JNF; Daniel Bar-Elli, Israel National Commission for UNESCO.

Coordinator: Arch. Yael Kaneti.

Background

According to the convention, each country must examine and reevaluate its Tentative List every few years. The Israeli list was noted and deposited in December 2000 at the World Heritage Committee session in Cairns, Australia. The ISWHCommittee has decided to establish a Think Tank to deal with the list.

The Think Tank tasks were:

- examine and evaluate the existing Tentative List.
- evaluate the narrative of each site.
- update the Tentative List (addition/deletion/extension).
- recommend an updated Tentative List to the Committee.
- prepare a map identifying the location of each site.

Process

The Think Tank reached the conclusion that the time frame would not enable it to study all the tasks. Accordingly, the Think Tank decided to focus on the following:

- a. Reorganize the Tentative List.
- b. Examine priorities.
- c. Classification of sites.
- d. Develop of procedure for submission of sites.

The think tank also considered such questions as whether the sites on the list should be prioritized; and to what extent the local government should be involved in the nomination process.

The Think Tank discussed the manner in which the Tentative List should be evolved and its division into different categories and narratives. It concluded that the Tentative List:

- is catalyst for the conservation of sites in Israel.
- reflects Israel's diverse and non-sectarian cultural heritage.
- is a tool for planning.

The Think Tank also reached the conclusion that at this stage there is no reason to remove sites from the current Tentative List (T.L.).

Position papers were submitted and discussed; the Hula site was added to the T.L. as a natural site on the basis of the recommendations of an expert meeting on the Great Rift Valley (10/2002).

The Think Tank noted that the process of submission of candidacies to the Tentative List requires a high level of involvement on the part of all the stakeholders especially the local community.

One of the main issues discussed by the think tank was the need to prepare a feasibility study; a preliminary examination of sites on the Tentative List.

The Think Tank recommended that a workshop should be held to examine the aforementioned topics, with the participation of local government representatives, decision makers from government ministries, and experts from various organizations.

Recommendations

1. Procedure for site nomination* – the following principles shall apply to the submission of nomination for inclusion in the Tentative List:

- 1.1 An application will be submitted to the bureau of Israel World Heritage Committee, describing the site location, the agency responsible for the site and other stakeholders; justifying the nomination and proving its

Authenticity, Universal Outstanding Value; Integrity and a Comparative Analysis.

- 1.2 A written consent of all stake holders must be provided.
 - 1.3 An interdisciplinary steering team of experts will accompany the preparatory work.
 - 1.4 All amendments of the committee will be incorporated in the revised nomination by the responsible agency.
 - 1.5 The nomination will be evaluated by ICOMOS or IUCN Israel and then submitted to the World Heritage Center.
- 2. Feasibility Study*** – for each nomination of a given site a feasibility study must be submitted.
- 2.1 The Feasibility Study will present the ISWHC Committee all relevant information, including a management plan.
 - 2.2 The purpose of submitting the feasibility study is to examine in realistic terms the prospects of the site for inscription.
 - 2.3 The Committee shall forward the feasibility study for I.U.C.N. or ICOMOS Israel evaluation.
 - 2.4 All amendments by ICOMOS/I.U.C.N. will be integrated in the revised nomination.
 - 2.5 A Feasibility Study is a pre-condition for inclusion on the Tentative list.
- 3.** The Israel World Heritage Committee should:
- 3.1 Complete tasks of the Think Tanks.
 - 3.2 Monitor the implementation of the WHC decisions' regarding inscribed site on the Tentative List.
 - 3.3 Prepare a map presenting all the sites on the tentative list with GIS indicators.
 - 3.4 Complete the Transnational category on the Tentative List.
- 4.** Continue to act as a standing team of Israel World Heritage Committee.

* The manuals of Nomination Process and of Feasibility Study are on the committee website: www.education.gov.il/unesco

II. Monitoring of the Tentative List

Chairperson: Prof. Micah Levine, ICOMOS Israel

Members: Dr. Zvika Zuk, Nature and Parks Authority; Arch. Shmulik Groag, ICOMOS Israel; Humi Novenster, Israel Council for Heritage Preservation; Arch. David Guggenheim, Bezalel Academy; Arch. Asaf Shaked; Dr. Rivka Hashimshoni, Technion; Yishai Shechter, JNF; Arch. Feera Goldman, Tel Aviv Municipality; Dudu Harari, Akko Development Company; Eitan Campbell, Nature and Parks Authority (Massada); Prof. Mike Turner, Israel World Heritage Committee; Daniel Bar-Elli, Israel National Commission for UNESCO.

Coordinator: Mr. Sefi Beerli.

Background

In order to ensure that the World Heritage Convention is implemented effectively, it is vital that all the stake holders should have access to updated information. At its 22nd session in (1998), the World Heritage Committee adopted decisions relating to the submission of periodic reports, the frequency of reporting, the content and manner of these reports. Recently the WHCommittee has adopted a new format for Periodic Reporting.

Periodic reporting is intended to serve four main goals:

- evaluate the extent to which the state is implementing the World Heritage Convention (country report);
- evaluate how and to what extent world heritage values are being conserved on a long-term basis (periodic and proactive monitoring).
- update information relating to the heritage sites in the country on an ongoing basis in order to identify changes in the state of conservation of the sites.
- encourage regional cooperation.

The periodic report includes two sections:

- Section I – a country report on the implementation of the World Heritage Convention. Israel first report was submitted in 2004.
- Section II – a report on the state of conservation of Israel World Heritage Sites.

In addition, the country is asked to provide and updated information relating to the management of the site, factors influencing the site, and monitoring procedures.

The Think Tank tasks were:

- develop local monitoring, follow-up, and reporting tools.
- propose monitoring, follow-up, and reporting procedures relating to sites on the Tentative List.
- define the responsibility and accountability of stake holders directly involved with the Tentative List.

Process

The Think Tank examined the inscribed sites and uninscribed sites on the Tentative List and recommended that the next phase should include an examination of each stake-holder's responsibility for sites on the Tentative List.

Recommendations

The Israel World Heritage Committee should:

1. Submit a state periodic report on the implementation of the Convention in accordance with the Operational Guidelines.
2. Prepare a workshop for Focal Points (FP) of inscribed sites and of sites on the Tentative List.
3. Prepare a monitoring procedure in cooperation with ICOMOS and I.U.C.N. Israel:

The monitoring procedure* will be according to the following

* The manuals of Nomination process and of Feasibility Study is on the committee website:
www.education.gov.il/unesco

principles:

- 4.1 Any nomination will have a monitoring and management plan.
- 4.2 a monitoring report according to WHC format will be submitted by the Focal Points for each site and forwarded to the Committee Bureau. ICOMOS and I.U.C.N. Israel will evaluate the reports and submit their recommendations to the ISWH Bureau.
- 4.3 the ISWH Bureau will formally notify the Focal Point of sites regarding the timetable and format.
5. Arrange regular meetings with the Focal Points (formally responsible for the site).
6. In order to prevent conflicts of interest, the Focal Points will not be members of ISWHCommittee.
7. Continue to act as a standing team of Israel World Heritage Committee.

* The manual of Feasibility Study is on the committee website: www.education.gov.il/unesco

III. Assimilation, Capacity Building & Training

Chairperson: Attorney Gideon Koren, ICOMOS Israel

Members: Arch. Dov Alon, Architects Association; Dr. Graciella Shaton, Israel Lands Administration; John Seligman, Antiquity Authority; Rachel Adam, Ministry of the Environment; Judge Shlomo Shoham, Israel Knesset; Arch. Linor Lankin, Ministry of Interior; Eng. Yaacov Sheffer, Antiquity Authority; Dr. Eliezer Frankenberg, Nature and Parks Authority; Yossi Feldman, Israel Council for Heritage Preservation; Meir Barzilai, JNF; Prof. Mike Turner, Israel World Heritage Committee; Daniel Bar-Elli, Israel National Commission for UNESCO.

Coordinator: Mr. Sefi Beer

In 1958, Israel ratified the Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (1954). In 1999, Israel ratified the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972). Israel has also ratified additional conventions relating to nature – Ramsar (1971) and the Migration of Water-Fowl (1995).

Signing a convention means accountability and implementation. Accordingly, implementation cannot be confined merely to official publication but rather assimilate its rationale and spirit.

The Think Tank tasks were:

- map Israel's relevant organisations exposed to the conventions.
- define needs of in-service training and seminars.
- acquaint Israel Institutions with international conventions, declarations, and charters signed by Israel relating to cultural and natural conservation.
- identify the context of the convention implementations'.

Process

After mapping the relevant potential bodies, the Think Tank examined how and to what extent they should be included in an in-service training program. It should be noted that the program is aimed to support and reinforce the organizations' existing in-service training programs. In case of absence of such program it is suggested that an in-service training program will be developed by the Israel World Heritage Committee.

The following systems were identified:

Governmental

- Planning bodies active in various frameworks Local/National and District Committees; Ministry of Environment; Israel Land Administration.
- The legal system and the legal advisors of Government Ministries.
- IDF (Army) and Police
- Nature and Parks Authority, Antiquity Authority

NGOs

- NGOs and Associations active in the fields of cultural heritage environment, ecology, nature conservation, and biodiversity, such as: Israel Planner Assoc., Society for the Protection of Nature, Israel Preservation Council; Architects Assoc.; landscape Architects Assoc; Transport and Infrastructure Planners.
- Tour guides
- Developers and contractors

Public Systems

- Institutions of Higher Education - departments of; architecture, geography, urban studies, environmental studies, archeology, history and art.

The main findings were:

- **Government Ministries**

To date, Ministries have no In-service training program. In the course of their work, employees are exposed to the different conventions, but only in a partial manner.

There is no information to extent which IDF or the Police encounter situations in the course of their work with any conventions. It is reasonable to assume that there are no activities relating to the convention.

- **Government Authorities**

Some Authorities (Antiquity Authority, Nature and Parks Authority, Israel Lands Administration, and JNF) provide professional in-service training in relevant fields, but not about the conventions.

- **Local and Regional Authorities**

Although implementation of the conventions largely depends on cooperation with the Communities, (Local and Regional Authorities) no activities were identified.

- **NGO and Associations**

Numerous NGOs are involved in areas relating to conservation, but no activities were identified.

In addition, no specific activities relating to the convention were identified in professional bodies such as the Architects Assoc., Israel Planners Assoc., Landscapes Assoc., and the Israel Council for Heritage Preservation.

The Think Tank's conclusions were:

- There is no agency in Israel responsible for assimilating International Conventions. Each convention is promoted according to the interests of various agencies.
- Activities to ensure acquaintance with the conventions take place on a sporadic basis.

Recommendations

The Israel World Heritage Committee should:

1. Plan educational activities for assimilating the Convention and its Operational Guidelines.
2. Develop a modular format for in-service training programs to relevant Government Ministries, Authorities, Corporations, and NGOs.
3. Continue to act as a standing team of Israel World Heritage Committee.

IV. Israel Heritage Register

Chairperson: Dr. Uzi Dahari, Antiquity Authority

Members: Humi Novenster, Israel Council for Heritage Preservation; Arch. Linor Lankin, Ministry of Interior; Mr. Ra'anana Kislev, Antiquity Authority; Arch. Dan Stav, Israel Land Administration; Arch. Giora Solar, ICOMOS Israel; Ms. Yonat Magal, Nature and Parks Authority; Arch. Leah Schneur, and Yishai Shechter, JNF; Prof. Mike Turner, Israel World Heritage Committee; Daniel Bar-Elli, Israel National Commission for UNESCO.

Coordinator: Mr. Sefi Beeri; Arch. Miri Shein-Meiri.

Background

Professional agencies which participated in the process of preparing Israel Tentative List, proposed numerous sites as potential World Heritage sites. The current Tentative List was chosen after extensive discussions and was submitted to UNESCO.

During the course of the discussions, the Committee members cited the need to develop an index or register of sites enabling Israel to present its cultural and natural diversity of universal, national, and local quality, and thus also define the conservation and maintenance needs' of Israel heritage.

The Think Tank tasks were:

- define parameters for site I.D card.
- define the process and procedures for the inclusion of sites on the Register.
- recommend the establishment of a public data base for the Register.

Process

The Think Tank's work began by collecting examples of site I.D cards.

The Think Tank was under the impression that a wide range of cards is being used for a given type of sites; consequently, a modular card should be developed enabling registration of different sites.

Various indices were presented from different programs and authorities in Israel. On the basis of this examination, the characteristics of the site card were defined, and a digitized card was developed, and is being processed.

Recommendations

The Israel World Heritage Committee should:

1. Undertake a pilot examination of the validity and reliability of the I.D site card.
2. Promote the use of the site card by the member organizations of the Committee.
3. Develop a site card with a GIS interface.

V. Cultural Landscapes

Chairperson: Mr. Yuval Peled, Nature and Parks Authority

Members: Galit Cohen, Menachem Zlotzky, Motti Kaplan, Ms. Liron Din, Ministry of the Environment; Arch. Linor Lankin, Ministry of Interior; Anat Sadeh, Union of Landscape Architects; Dr. Ran Aharonson, Hebrew University; Mr. Aviad Sar-Shalom, Nature and Parks Authority; Prof. Mike Turner, Israel World Heritage Committee; Daniel Bar-Elli, Israel National Commission for UNESCO.

Coordinator: Mr. Sefi Beerli.

Background

The concept of “cultural landscapes” was introduced in 1992 to the World Heritage Convention. The Operational Guidelines define the concept of “cultural landscapes” in three key categories:

- a. **Clearly defined landscape designed and created intentionally by man.** This embraces garden and parkland landscapes constructed for aesthetic reasons which are often (but not always) associated with religious or other monumental buildings and ensembles.
- b. **Organically evolved landscape.** This results from an initial social, economic, administrative, and/or religious imperative and has developed its present form by association with and in response to its natural environment. Such landscapes reflect that process of evolution in their form and component features and fall into two sub-categories:
 - **a relic (or fossil) landscape** is one in which an evolutionary process came to an end at some time in the past, either abruptly or over a period. Its significant distinguishing features are, however, still visible in material form.
 - **a sustainable landscape** is one which retains an active social role in contemporary society closely associated with the traditional way of life, and in which the evolutionary

process is still in progress. At the same time it exhibits significant material evidence of its evolution over time.

- c. Associative cultural landscape.** Inclusion of such landscapes on the World Heritage List is justifiable by virtue of the powerful religious, artistic or cultural associations of the natural element rather than material cultural evidence, which may be insignificant or even absent.

The Israel World Heritage Committee decided to establish a Think Tank to examine, promote, and assimilate the concept of “cultural landscapes”.

The Think Tank tasks were:

- define the concept of “cultural landscape” for Israel context.
- identify and map “cultural landscapes” in Israel.
- prepare a classification of “Cultural Landscapes” in accordance with the Operational Guidelines of the World Heritage Convention.

Process

The Think Tank developed and categorized a list of cultural landscapes. The scope of the study is extremely extensive and further work will be required to complete the process*.

A preliminary work plan was prepared for identifying cultural landscapes in Israel, and work began to review the professional literature in order to clarify the concept in its Israeli context.

Recommendations

The Israel World Heritage Committee should:

1. Identify overlapping elements in the work of the Think Tank and the recommendations of the Open Spaces Public Committee (The Deshe Institute & Nature and Parks Authority 2006 Report).
2. Submit a proposal for assimilating the conceptual framework of cultural landscapes in Israel National Plan *TAMA 35*.
3. Identify on national level cultural landscape sites with OUV.

* The Israel National Park Authority plan to publish a book in Cultural Landscapes

VI. 20th Century Modern Heritage

Chairperson: Prof. Arye Sivan, Docomomo Israel

Members: Prof. Micah Levine, Icomos Israel; Prof. Nitza Samuk, Arch. Dov Alon, Association of Architects; Ms. Humi Novenstern, Israel Council for Heritage Preservation; Arch. Yossi Klein, Bezalel Academy; Prof. Rivka Hashimshoni, Technion; Arch. Lea Schneur, JNF; Prof. Mike Turner, Israel World Heritage Committee, Daniel Bar-Elli, Israel National Commission for UNESCO.

Coordinator: Arch. Yael Kaneti.

Background

The Modern Heritage of the Twentieth Century is an important part of World Heritage. Israel is a home to a significant and unique presence of the International Style developed during the 1920s and 1930s, reflecting international values that were imported to the local context. The International Style was manifested in a unique planning manner in towns, villages, and *kibbutzim*. The Israel World Heritage Committee decided to establish a Think Tank to examine possible extension to the White City of Tel Aviv, which has been inscribed by UNESCO as a World Heritage site.

The Think Tank tasks were:

- map Israel Twentieth Century Heritage.
- examine the narrative of Twentieth Century Heritage on Israel Tentative List.
- deliberate on Docomomo principles and compare it to criteria applied by the World Heritage Center.

Process

The Think Tank addressed the conceptual and quantitative aspects of architecture development, as well as of stylistic developments, up to the time when the new city of *Modi'in* was planned.

The mapping relates to buildings or monuments, emphasizing unique Israeli values such as the *Kibbutzim* and rural communities.

The scope of work forced the team to address later years of the twentieth century. The Think Tank studied the cities – Jerusalem, Haifa, and Tel Aviv – and examined the possibility of an extension of certain areas in Haifa and Jerusalem. Study tours were also held in rural communities in the Jezreel and Jordan Valleys in order to examine the state of conservation of their modern buildings.

The Think Tank examined the scope and quality of the conservation of various buildings and their documentation and met with city engineers, conservationists, and secretaries of the kibbutzim. During the course of its work, the think tank also responded to concrete cases relating to Shocken House, and the old Knesset (Parliament) Building in Jerusalem.

Recommendations

The Israel World Heritage Committee should:

1. Consider the possibility of extending other sites to Haifa / Tel Aviv inscription's.
2. Map buildings and sites at risk in rural communities.
3. Recommend and classify the most suitable sites for inclusion in the Tentative List.
4. Update the Tentative List in accordance with the Docomomo principles.
5. Improve the cooperation between agencies involved in conservation with an emphasis on Local and Regional Councils whose areas of jurisdiction include a large number of modern buildings earmarked for conservation.
6. Establish an Israel Museum documenting modern heritage in Israel.
7. Develop UNESCO Chairs on conservation in Israel's universities.

VII. The Great Rift Valley

Chairperson: Dr. Eliezer Frankenberg, Nature and Parks Authority

Members: Prof. Mike Turner, Israel World Heritage Committee; Prof. Immanuel Mazor, Weizmann Institute of Science; Ms. Valerie Berachya and Ms. Galit Cohen, Ministry of Environment; Daniel Bar-Elli, Israel National Commission for UNESCO; Prof. Tamar Dayan, Chairperson of Israel Man and Biosphere Committee (MAB); Att. Gidon Bromberg, Friends of the Earth; Ms. Veronique Lurie, Mr. Ari Marom, Ministry of Tourism; Mr. Yoav Sagi, Deshe Institute; Prof. Naama Goren, Prof. Avi Shmida, Hebrew University; Eng. Yaacov Sheffer, Antiquity Authority; Mr. Zvika Elon and Dr. Omri Boneh, JNF; Ms. Pnina El-Al, Foreign Ministry; Dr. Yossi Leshem, Bird Migration Research Center, Tel Aviv University.

Coordinator: Mr. Sefi Beeri

Background

Following the International Experts Meeting held at the Dead Sea (October 2002), the Israel World Heritage Committee decided to establish a Think Tank to monitor the implementation of the recommendations.

The Think Tank tasks were:

- promote Israel heritage sites along the Great Rift Valley:
 - Machteshim Country.
 - Prehistoric Sites; Sha'ar Hagolan; Beit Yareach; Kinneret, Ovadiya.
 - Hula Bird Migration Habitat.
 - Dead Sea.
- strengthen ties with the neighboring countries along the Great Rift Valley.
- establish partnerships with relevant International Organizations.

Process

The Think Tank received reports regarding the implementation of the expert recommendation* at the international and local levels.

- On the international level - informal meetings were held in Paris at which the recommendations were presented, with the goal of integrating the recommendations into a strategic plan of UNESCO's World Heritage Center. Think Tank members also presented the subject at International Conferences in Poland, South Africa, and Kenya, and at the IUCN/UNEP meetings.
- On the local level - a coalition of organizations was formed in order to further implement the recommendations relating to the Great Rift Valley:
 - nominating the Hula as natural habitat Bird Migration (a Trans-National nomination).
 - rewrite the nomination of the Machtshim Country.
 - promote the Great Rift Valley on the public agenda.

Recommendations

The Israel World Heritage Committee should:

1. Promote the nomination of the Hula as a Trans-National Site and:
 - 1.1 Develop a strategy for promoting the GRV nomination in various African countries and International Organizations.
 - 1.2 Keep the idea of the Great Rift Valley on the international and local agenda.
 - 1.3 Draw on other conventions (the Convention for on Migrating Birds) in order to advance the nomination of the Great Rift Valley.
2. Promote sustainable programs in the Great Rift area as related to narrative of the Galilee and the Negev.

* Dead Sea UNESCO expert meeting 10/2002 can be found on the committee website: www.education.gov.il/unesco

VIII. Israel Built Heritage Authority

Chairperson: Mr. Daniel Bar-Eli, Secretary-General, Israel National Commission for UNESCO

Members: Ms. Humi Novenster, Israel Council for Heritage Preservation; Arch. Giora Solar, ICOMOS Israel; Dr. Eliezer Frankenberg, Nature and Parks Authority; Ms. Valerie Berachya, Ministry of the Environment; Dr. Orit Shamir, Antiquity Authority.

Coordinator: Arch. Yael Kaneti

Background

The Israel World Heritage Committee provides a platform to all stakeholders involved in conservation of nature and culture (Government Ministries, Authorities, and NGOs). It has identified the lack of an official Conservation Policy.

All concerned parties currently involved in conservation in Israel (Israel Antiquities Authority, JNF, Israel Council for Heritage Preservation, ICOMOS Israel, Nature and Parks Authority, Society for the Protection of Nature in Israel, and other NGOs) play an important role and contribute to conservation in Israel, but it is rather limited in character. Thus, the Israel World Heritage Committee decided to establish a Think Tank to consider the establishment of a Statutory Built Heritage Authority in Israel. Its main objectives will be coordinating policy, capacity building and allocating financial resources in order to promote conservation in Israel and enhance coordination and cooperation among all stakeholders.

The Think Tank tasks were:

- map the state of conservation in Israel*.
- propose an organizational, administrative structure and budget for a National Statutory Authority.

* The report is being prepared by an Ad Hoc Team on Principles of Conservation.

Process

Discussions were held focusing on the character and modus operandi of such as Statutory Authority; a proposal was prepared delineating the organizational, administrative and operational structure of the Authority.

Recommendation: A Statutory National Built Heritage Authority should be established in Israel on the basis of the following organizational and structural principles to advise the Government on:

I The goal:

1. developing and planning official Conservation Policy, including budget for long-term conservation/maintenance programs.
2. developing Israel Register of Universal, National, and Local sites and update it on an ongoing basis.
3. monitoring and reporting on the state of conservation of Heritage Sites.
4. developing and implementing Israel Principles of Conservation based on International Conventions, and Recommendations.
5. developing formal and informal educational programs in the Education Systems and in Higher Education Institutions.
6. budgeting conservation programs for sites in danger (Risk Preparedness).
7. Promoting conservation legislation and implementing it.

II Organizational structure

1. Public Board

The Board of the Authority will be appointed by the Government and will be composed of professional ex-officio representatives in order to prevent political appointee.

- **Government Ministries** – Education, Culture, Interior, Tourism, Infrastructures, Environment, Housing, Foreign Affairs.
- **Authirities/Public Organigations**
Israel Land Administration, Israel Antiquitiy Authority, JNF, Geological Survey, Nature and Parks Authority, Government Tourism Company.

- **Relevant professional and Non-Governmental Organizations**
ICOMOS Israel / IUCN Israel, Israel Council for Heritage preservation, Israel Planner Assoc., Landscape Assoc, Israel Architect Assoc, Israel Conservators Assoc.
- **Institutions of Higher Education**
- **Israel National Commission for UNESCO**

2. Officials*

- Chairperson (unpaid) – to be selected by the Ministers of Education, Culture, and the Interior.
- Director-General – to be selected by the Ministers of Education, Culture, and the Interior.

* In accordance with public procedure.

3. Term in office

Board representatives will serve for as long as they continue to serve in their official capacity (ex-officio).

4. Secretariat

A Secretariat headed by the Director-General will operate the ongoing work of the Authority.

5. Professional Advisory Committee

The Board of the Authority will appoint a Professional Advisory Committee of internationally recognized experts from Israel and abroad recommended by the World Heritage Center and by the agencies represented on the Board.

6. Legal Status

The Authority will have legal status and will be a legal entity. Its roles, authority, responsibilities, accountability and its relations with other agencies and authorities will be defined by the Government.

- The Authority will have standing status vis-à-vis the Planning and Building Law (1965) dealing with the District and National Planning Boards,
- The Chair of the Authority will be a member of the National Planning and Building Council.

7. Personnel / Staff

The Authority will employ full-time professional coordinators and ancillary positions:

- Director-General (1)
- Legal Advisor (1)
- Program / Committee Coordinators (3)
- Resource Development Coordinator (1)
- PR and External Relations Coordinator (1)
- Information, Evaluation, Research, and Documentation Coordinators (2)
- Mapping and Technical Assistance (GIS) coordinators (3)
- Secretaries (3)
- Maintenance (2)

8. Main Areas of activity / of the Authority should be:

- Implement conservation policy
- Monitor the state of conservation and maintenance of sites
- Update, document, and map the official Register of Heritage Sites
- Developed programs for the general public and the education systems

9. The Authority will implement all Government Resolutions in the area of conservation and will be responsible for:

- Allocating funds for conservation and maintenance of universal, national, and local sites.
- Coordinating all stake holders involved in conservation.
- Implementing, enforcing International Conventions through legislation and regulations.

Additional goals:

- Provide funds for conservation and research activities.
- Develop leadership and experts in the fields of conservation.
- Train experts in the submission, evaluation of nominations to UNSECO and monitoring sites.
- Finance the preparation of site nominations to UNESCO.

- Organize conferences and international experts meetings.
- Host experts of the Advisory organizations to the Convention.
- Organize professional study tours, in-service training, and seminars for concerned parties (architects, geographers, archeologists, contractors, local authorities, legal system government ministries, NGO's).
- Finance projects in the field of disappearing intangible Jewish culture at risk in Israel and abroad.
- Publish professional publications/position papers.
- Digitization of universal, national, and local heritage sites.
- Finance the monitoring and reporting of the state of conservation of sites.

10. **Budget**

The Authority's budget will be decided by the Government and will be formalized in the Budget Law. The budget will be updated annually in accordance with conservation needs in order to enable the Authority to fulfill its functions. The budget will cover the following:

- The operating budget of the Authority
- Conservation and Maintenance of sites in Israel
- Research, Evaluation, Monitoring, Reporting, and Follow-Up activities
- Operational cost of conservation of organizations in Israel (culture and nature)
- Preparation of nominations for World Heritage inscription
- Operational cost of the Advisory organizations (ICOMOS, IUCN), Heritage-University Forum and UNESCO Chairs
- Conferences, International Seminars in Israel and Abroad
- Payment of Membership dues to the World Heritage Center
- Scholarships

11. The Authority will budget the existing organizations involved in conservation on a basis of a five-year plan.

12. Sources for the budget will be pooled from all budget earmarked for conservation in the state budget, without impairing the budget of Authorities, Organizations, and Institutions already active today.
13. A compensation mechanism should be developed based on the existing laws.

Appendices

- 1: Israel Tentative List
- 2: Capacity Building and Training
- 3: Relevent International Conventions
- 4: Mapping Israel Cultural Landscape
- 5: Docomomo's Criteria for Modern Heritage
- 6: Structure and Modus Operandi
of Israel World Heritage Committee

Appendix 1: Israel Tentative List

State Party: The State of Israel

Prepared by:

The Israel World Heritage Committee,

Israel National Commission for UNESCO, Ministry of Education

Date: June 2000 - updated June 2004

A. WORLD HERITAGE SITES & THE TENTATIVE LIST IN ISRAEL

in geographic order from north to south

1. THE ANCIENT TRIPLE ARCHED GATE AT DAN
2. THE GREAT RIFT VALLEY / MIGRATORY ROUTES – THE HULA
3. EARLY SYNAGOGUES IN THE GALILEE
4. THE GALILIEE ANCIENT CHRISTIAN SITES
5. THE OLD CITY OF ACRE 2001*
6. SEA OF GALILEE & ITS ANCIENT SITES
7. HORVAT MINNIM
8. ARBEL - arbel, nebe shueb, horns of hittim
9. THE BAHAI HOLY PLACES haifa ,acre 2008*
10. PRE-HISTORIC SITES -
 - 'Ubadiyya'
 - Mount Carmel
 - Sha'ar Hagolan and Bet Yerach
11. DEGANIA & NAHALAL
12. BET SHEARIM
13. BET-SHEAN
14. CAESAREA
15. THE WHITE CITY OF TEL-AVIV - the Modern Movement 2003*
16. WHITE MOSQUE IN RAMLE
17. JERUSALEM-Har Zion (extebSION)
18. REGION OF THE CAVES & HIDING
19. MASADA 2001*
20. MAKHTESHIM COUNTRY

21. THE INCENSE ROUTE & THE DESERT CITIES OF THE NEGEV –
- ovdad, mamshit, halutsa, shivta 2005*
22. MOUNT KARKOM
23. TIMNA
24. THE BIBLICAL TELS - megiddo*, hazor*, beersheba*2007 gezer, lachish
25. THE CRUSADER FORTRESSES –
- montfort, belvoir, atlit, arsur, ateret

B. TENTATIVE LIST FOR TRANS-BOUNDARY SITES

1. THE GREAT RIFT VALLEY
the river jordan and its sources
the dead sea
arava valley & industrial archaeology
gulf of 'aqaba/ eilat

C. TENTATIVE LIST FOR TRANS-BOUNDARY SERIAL SITES

1. THE GREAT RIFT VALLEY
migratory routes
geological formations
pre-historic sites
2. ROCK ART
3. THE BIBLICAL TEL
4. THE FRONTIERS OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE
5. DECAPOLIS
6. DESERT MONASTERIES OF BYZANTIUM
7. Umayyad Palaces
8. CRUSADER FORTRESSES
9. PORT CITIES OF THE LEVANT

D. TENTATIVE LIST FOR CULTURAL ROUTES

1. VIA MARIS
2. IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF ABRAHAM
3. WANDERINGS OF THE CHILDREN OF ISRAEL
4. IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF JESUS AND THE APOSTLES
5. IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF MOHAMMED - BETWEEN THE HOLY CITIES
6. THE PILGRIMS' ROUTE – Jerusalem and Mecca/ darb el-haj
- 7.z THE INCENSE ROUTE
8. THE OTTOMAN RAILWAYS

* Inscribed as World Heritage Site

** will be added in due course

Appendix 2: Assimilation, Capacity Building and Training

A survey of organizations' knowledge on international conventions

<p>Organization</p>	<p>Does your organization hold training programs and/or study days?</p>	<p>Did you participate in training programs and/or study days</p>	<p>Do you believe that it is necessary to hold training programs and/or study days?</p>	<p>Is there a unit in your organization which is responsible for such activities?</p>	<p>Which are the relevant forums in your organization which are due to take part in this type of training program?</p>	<p>Do you know of training programs / study days which were held in Israel and/or abroad?</p>
<p>Ministry of the Interior, Department of District Outline Plans and Programs (Linor Lenkin)</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Yes – the Training Department</p>	<p>Administration planning staff and staff of regional planning officers</p>	<p>No</p>

Organization	Does your organization hold training programs and/or study days?	Did you participate in training programs and/or study days	Do you believe that it is necessary to hold training programs and/or study days?	Is there a unit in your organization which is responsible for such activities?	Which are the relevant forums in your organization which are due to take part in this type of training program?	Do you know of training programs / study days / which were held in Israel and/or abroad?
Ministry of Education (Daniel Bar-Elli)	No	No	Yes	Youth and Society Division	Shelah coordinators (Israel studies) and School principals – would impart to students a different perspective of various sites in Israel regarding their international significance. Curricula Center – integration of the spirit of the convention in various school curricula.	No
Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Pnina El-AI)	No		Yes	Legal Department	No	No

Organization	Does your organization hold training programs and/or study days?	Did you participate in training programs and/or study days	Do you believe that it is necessary to hold training programs and/or study days?	Is there a unit in your organization which is responsible for such activities?	Which are the relevant forums in your organization which are due to take part in this type of training program?	Do you know of training programs / study days which were held in Israel and/or abroad?
Ministry of the Environment (Rachel Adam)	No	Yes – in the framework of training programs for lawyers in the legal department	Yes – it is advisable to hold training programs on conventions		Senior Staff and District Mangers	Yes. UNEP
Israel Antiquities Authority (Ehud Galili)	No	No	Yes	Yes – International Relations	The Divisions of Maritime Archaeology, Conservation, Curation	No

<p>Organization</p>	<p>Does your organization hold training programs and/or study days?</p>	<p>Did you participate in training programs and/or study days</p>	<p>Do you believe that it is necessary to hold training programs and/or study days?</p>	<p>Is there a unit in your organization which is responsible for such activities?</p>	<p>Which are the relevant forums in your organization which are due to take part in this type of training program?</p>	<p>Do you know of training programs / study days which were held in Israel and/or abroad?</p>
<p>Nature and Parks Authority (Elizer Frankenberg)</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>Yes – what is a convention? What commitments and rights it imparts? How is a convention used for the benefit of an organization?</p>	<p>Yes – Director of Staff Training</p>	<p>The WH Forum</p>	<p>No</p>

<p>Organization</p>	<p>Does your organization hold training programs and/or study days?</p>	<p>Did you participate in training programs and/or study days</p>	<p>Do you believe that it is necessary to hold training programs and/or study days?</p>	<p>Is there a unit in your organization which is responsible for such activities?</p>	<p>Which are the relevant forums in your organization which are due to take part in this type of training program?</p>	<p>Do you know of training programs / study days which were held in Israel and/or abroad?</p>
<p>Nature and Parks Authority; Conservation and Development (Zeev Margalit)</p>	<p>Yes – in the framework of conservation training programs, subjects related to conventions are discussed</p>	<p>Yes – ICCROM (Rome), UNESCO (Paris)</p>	<p>Yes – it is important to stress the notion that “we are not alone” and that the world is dealing with ethical and professional dilemmas that relate to conservation.</p>	<p>Yes – the Department of Conservation and Development, and the Department of Archaeology and Heritage</p>	<p>Training programs for directors of archaeological sites, training programs for the Authority as a whole.</p>	<p>No</p>

Organization	Does your organization hold training programs and/or study days?	Did you participate in training programs and/or study days	Do you believe that it is necessary to hold training programs and/or study days?	Is there a unit in your organization which is responsible for such activities?	Which are the relevant forums in your organization which are due to take part in this type of training program?	Do you know of training programs / study days / which were held in Israel and/or abroad?
Israel Lands Administration Planning and Development (Dr. Graciella Shaton)	No	No	Yes	No	Regional planners and architects	No
Israel Planners Association (Eli Stern)	No	No		No		No
Association for the Development of Akko (Dudu Harrari)	International conference	Associated with UNESCO.	Yes – they take place.	Yes – in cooperation with the Antiquity Authority.		Yes – Paris Helsinki

Appendix 3: Relevant International Conventions

1. Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972).
2. Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property (1970)
Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage (2001)
3. Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict and its Protocols (1954/1999)
4. Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar), (1971).
5. Agreement on the Conservation of African-
6. Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA) (1995).

Appendix 4: Mapping of cultural landscape

Categories of sites:

1. Clearly defined landscape (1)
2. Organically evolved landscape
 - a. Relic landscape (2.a)
 - b. Sustainable landscape (2.b)
3. Associative landscape

Category	Category	Name of site
3	International	Incense Route – Avdat
a.2	International	Agricultural Terraces on Jerusalem hillsides
a.2	International	Ancient agricultural remains in the Negev
a.2	International	Cave country
a.2	*International	Biblical Tels in the Judean plain
b.2	International	Landscape of Israelite villages
b.2	International	Cultural Plants –mother of all wheat
3	International	The land of the Annunciation (including Mount Tabor)
3	International	Jordan River
3	International	Meggido and the overlooking landscape
1	National	“Gan Hashlosha” National Park
1	National	Jewish National Fund afforestation projects in the Negev
1	National	Kibbutz gardening (the <i>kibbutz</i> garden)
a.2	*National	Timna (King Solomon’s quarries)
b.2	National	Bet Netufa valley
b.2	National	Ancient Galilee agriculture
b.2	*National	Ancient Ports along the coastline (Jaffa, Acre, Caesaria, Ashkelon)
b.2	*National	Date Trees in the Jordan Valley
b.2	National	Sharon Orchards
3	National	Haela Valley
3	National	Karnei Hitin
3	National	Har Karkum
3	National	Jaffa-Jerusalem axis

Appendix 5: Docomomo's Criteria for Modern Heritage

DOCOMOMO – 6 POINT CRITERIA

The following criteria can be applied to a building or landscape to evaluate its significance. The six categories listed below are meant to offer a set of appraisals that analyze the building or landscape through different lenses, each of which is an attribute of modern design. A site does not have to qualify under all six categories, but typically is rated more significant the more categories it satisfies.

1. Technological merit:

Does the work employ innovative modern technology to solve structural, programmatic, or aesthetic challenges

2. Social merit:

Does the design reflect the changing social patterns of 20th century life? Did the designer attempt to improve either living or working conditions, or human behaviors through the work's form or function?

3. Artistic and Aesthetic merit:

Does the work exhibit skill at composition, handling of proportion, scale and material and detail?

4. Cannonic merit:

Is the work and/or architect famous or influential? Is it exemplary work?

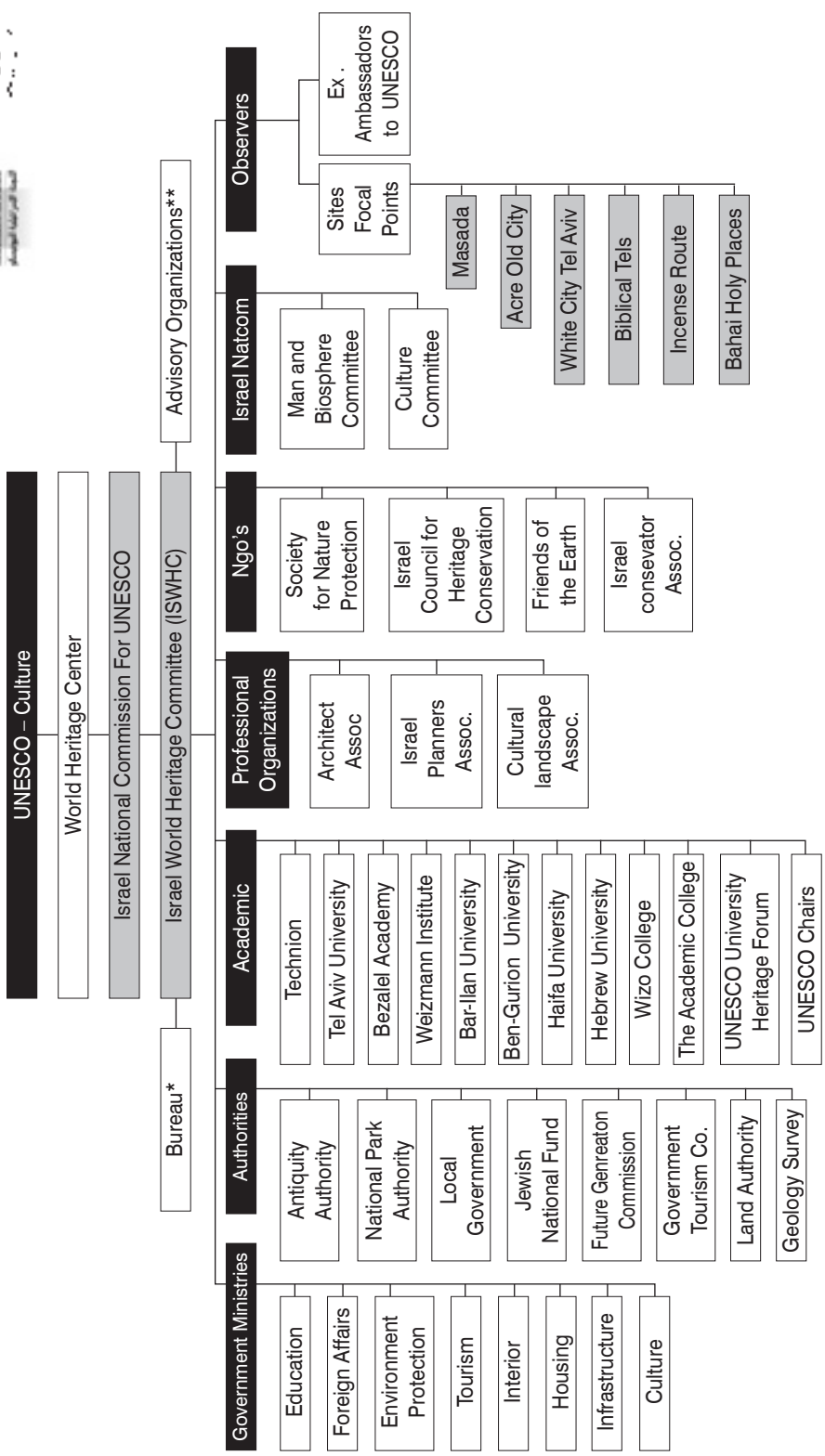
5. Referential Value:

Did this work exert an influence on subsequent designers as a result of one or more of its attributes?

6. Integrity:

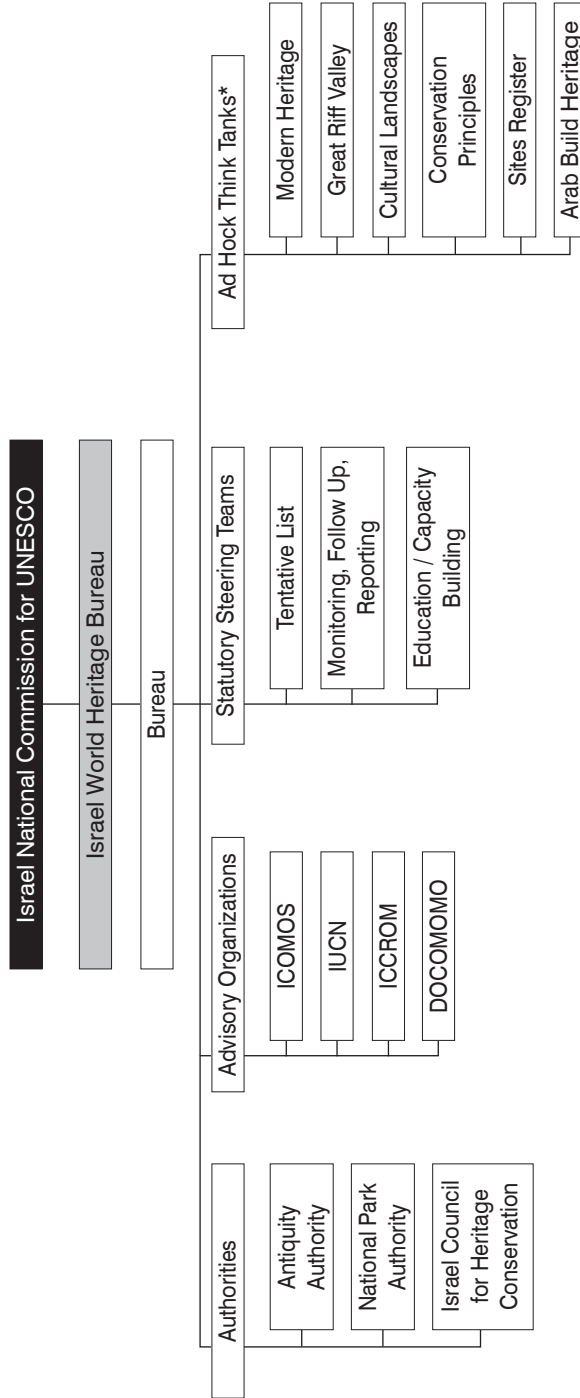
Is the original design intent apparent? Have material changes been made which compromise the architectural integrity of the structure or site

Appendix 6: Organizational Structure of Israel World Heritage Committee



* Modus Operandi Structure.
 ** ICOMOS, ICCROM, DOCOMOMO, IUCN

Appendix 6.1: Modus Operandi Israel World Heritage Committee



* Activities of Think Tanks can be found on the committee web site: www.education.gov.il/unesco