



SAPIENZA
UNIVERSITÀ DI ROMA

SAPIENZA IN THE MEDITERRANEAN REGION

**Agreements on Cultural and Scientific
Cooperation: Programs and Projects**

SAPIENZA IN THE MEDITERRANEAN REGION

Agreements on Cultural and Scientific Cooperation: programs and projects

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PRESENTATION

Since 2012, the Academic Senate of Sapienza selected the Mediterranean region as a priority geographical area in its internationalization process.

For the purposes of this work, the Mediterranean region includes the following countries: Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Palestinian Authority, Syria, Tunisia and Turkey. The university authorities considered this region to be of strategic importance for our university's international academic activities. In line with this consideration and with the coordination of prof. Raimondo Cagiano de Azevedo, Deputy Rector for International Institutional Relations, a working group was set up, comprising the directors of the academic cooperation agreements between Sapienza and Mediterranean universities. This working group worked identified the initiatives and scientific programs in which Sapienza played a leading role in the countries of the region.

This publication is the result of these efforts, and highlights the scientific results of many of the projects supported by Sapienza and conducted in conjunction with the universities of the countries that were identified as points of reference for Sapienza's international work in the Mediterranean region.

Sapienza has established a great number of relations but what is not always clear are the contexts and outcomes of such collaborations, which include research, training, teaching as well as the defence and valorisation of excavation campaigns; Sapienza is involved in European and international programs that include exchanges of teachers, researchers, PhD students and graduate students.

This book is intended primarily for our academic community, highlighting our commitment and perhaps providing the inspiration for greater participation. It is also intended for Italian universities in general, so that they can acquire knowledge, benefit and added value, with a view also to establishing integrated forms of academic cooperation. Finally and most importantly, it is also addressed to the institutions of the Mediterranean area, with the aim of supporting international cooperation and boosting the excellence of our universities.

Luigi Frati

The Rector

تقديم

على مدى العامين 2012 و 2013، عدّ المجلس الأكاديمي لجامعة لاسابيينسا منطقة البحر الأبيض المتوسط، من بين أبرز المناطق الجغرافية ذات الأولوية في انشغالاته ذات الصبغة العالمية.

وفي نطاق هذا العمل، جرى تحديد المنطقة المتوسطية لتشمل البلدان التالية:

الجزائر ومصر وإسرائيل والأردن ولبنان وليبيا والمغرب والسلطة الفلسطينية وسوريا وتونس وتركيا.

وقد جاءت أهمية هذه المنطقة تبعاً لتقديرات هيئات المجامع الاستراتيجية، وبموجب تقارب المصالح بين العديد من المسؤولين عن الأنشطة الأكاديمية ذات التوجه العلمي في جامعتنا. إقراراً لهذا التمشي، وبالتنسيق مع البروفيسور رايغونو كاجيولو دو أزيقيو، المكلف بالعلاقات الدولية بين المؤسسات، التقف فريق عمل حول المسؤولين عن اتفاقات التعاون الأكاديمي بين جامعة لاسابيينسا والجامعات المتوسطية. عمل بشكل حازم على صياغة مبادرات، وعرض برامج علمية، كان لجامعة لاسابيينسا بين بلدان المنطقة قصب السبق فيها.

العمل الحالي الذي بين أيديكم هو نتاج جهد مبذول، بالإضافة إلى كونه شكلاً يجلي ويفصح عن النتائج العلمية المتمخضة عن مجمل المشاريع، التي دعمتها الجامعة بالاشتراك مع جامعات بلدان أخرى حُدثت كمرجع للعمل الدولي في المنطقة المتوسطية.

ندرك أهمية ووفرة المجالات التي تحوز فيها جامعة لاسابيينسا الريادة؛ لكن مبادئ التعاون والنتائج ما كانت دائماً جلية، وهو ما يشمل البحث والتكوين والتعليم، بل أيضاً البحث والتقييم لحملات البحث الأثري؛ فضلاً عن حضور جامعة لاسابيينسا في البرامج الأوروبية والدولية؛ التي تتميز بحركة نشيطة للأستاذة والباحثين والدارسين في مرحلة الدكتوراه والطلاب.

يتوجّه المؤلف الحالي بالأساس إلى الأوساط الأكاديمية، بقصد لتأمين الانشغال وبغرض استخلاص العبر من أجل مشاركة أوسع. وهو موجه إلى الجامعات الإيطالية أيضاً، سعياً لاستخلاص معرفة وجدوى وقيمة مضافة، وبالتوازي بقصد حضاها على أشكال من التعاون الأكاديمي المشترك. فالعمل موجه بالنهاية، وبصفة خاصة، إلى مؤسسات القضاء المتوسطي بغرض دعم التعاون الدولي على أمل مزيد من تحقيق الرقي لجامعاتنا.

رئيس الجامعة

لويجي فراتي

PRESENTAZIONE

Per gli anni 2012 e 2013 il Senato Accademico della Sapienza ha indicato la Regione mediterranea tra le aree geografiche prioritarie per il proprio processo di internazionalizzazione.

Ai fini di questo lavoro, la Regione Mediterranea è stata definita con i seguenti paesi: Algeria, Egitto, Israele, Giordania, Libano, Libia, Marocco, Autorità Palestinese, Siria, Tunisia e Turchia. L'importanza di tale regione è stata ritenuta dagli Organi Collegiali strategica e integrante la convergenza degli interessi di molti responsabili di attività accademiche internazionali della nostra Università. In ottemperanza a tale indirizzo e con il coordinamento del prof. Raimondo Cagiano de Azevedo, delegato per le Relazioni Istituzionali Internazionali, si è costituito un gruppo di lavoro intorno ai responsabili degli accordi di cooperazione accademica fra la Sapienza e le Università mediterranee. Questo gruppo di lavoro ha intensamente operato per l'individuazione e la presentazione delle iniziative e dei programmi scientifici dei quali la Sapienza è stata protagonista nei paesi della regione.

La presente pubblicazione è il risultato di tale impegno nonché un modo per far emergere e rendere noti i risultati scientifici di molti tra i progetti sostenuti dalla Sapienza con le Università di Paesi che sono stati individuati come riferimento per l'azione internazionale della Sapienza nella Regione mediterranea.

Conoscevamo l'importante numero di rapporti nei quali la Sapienza è protagonista; non sempre però è stato evidente quali fossero gli ambiti e gli esiti di tali collaborazioni, che coinvolgono la ricerca, la formazione, la didattica ma anche la difesa e la valorizzazione delle campagne di scavo; la presenza della Sapienza in programmi europei ed internazionali; e che sono caratterizzati da un ampio movimento di docenti, ricercatori, dottorandi e studenti.

Il presente volume è destinato anzitutto alla nostra comunità accademica affinché, ne possa apprezzare l'impegno e magari trarne spunto per una maggiore partecipazione. E' destinato inoltre alle Università italiane perché ne possano trarre conoscenza, beneficio e valore aggiunto, anche per auspicabili forme integrate di cooperazione accademica. E' rivolto, infine e soprattutto, alle Istituzioni dell'area mediterranea con l'intento di sostenerne la cooperazione internazionale e nella prospettiva di una sempre maggiore eccellenza delle nostre Università.

Luigi Frati

Il Rettore

PRÉSENTATION

Le Senat académique de la Sapienza a indiqué la région méditerranéenne comme zone géographique prioritaire dans son procès d'internationalisation pour les années 2012-2013. En fonction de cette étude la région méditerranéenne a été définie par les pays suivants : Algérie, Egypte, Israël, Jordanie, Liban, Libye, Maroc, Autorité Palestinienne, Syrie, Tunisie et Turquie.

La Sapienza a estimé que l'importance de cette région est stratégique en tant que lieu de convergence de plusieurs intérêts académiques internationaux de notre université.

A partir de ces considérations nous avons constitué un groupe de travail composé par les responsables des accords de coopération universitaire entre la Sapienza et les universités méditerranéennes. Sous la direction de Raimondo Cagiano de Azevedo, délégué du Recteur pour les Relations institutionnelles internationales, ce groupe a identifié, étudié et présenté les initiatives et les programmes scientifiques qui ont vu la Sapienza comme acteur principale ou partenaire dans les relations universitaires internationales de la région.

Cette publication est le moyen choisi pour faire connaître les résultats scientifiques des projets développés par la Sapienza avec les universités de la région.

On connaissait déjà le nombre important d'accords dont la Sapienza était protagoniste, mais souvent on ignorait les dimensions, les contenus et les résultats d'une telle collaboration qui embrasse la recherche scientifique, la formation d'excellence, la préparation des jeunes chercheurs, les campagnes archéologiques, le développement des programmes européens et internationaux et bien d'autres initiatives y compris la grande mobilité des professeurs, des chercheurs, des doctorants et des étudiants.

Cette publication est destinée à notre communauté académique pour qu'elle puisse apprécier la présence de la Sapienza dans la région et favoriser une participation encore plus importante. Elle est destinée aussi aux universités italiennes pour qu'elles puissent profiter de la connaissance et de la valeur ajoutée des formes de plus en plus intégrées de collaboration académique. Elle est destinée finalement et surtout aux institutions de la région méditerranéenne avec l'intention de supporter la coopération internationale dans la perspective d'une excellence de plus en plus poursuivie par nos universités.

Luigi Frati

Recteur

A. INTER-UNIVERSITY SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL COOPERATION PROGRAMS

Archeology, History and Cultural Heritage

“The earth is very large and that we who dwell between the pillars of Hercules and the river Phasis live in a small part of it about the sea, like ants or frogs about a pond”.

Plato, Phaedo (109B)



ANCIENT THEATRES ENHANCEMENT FOR NEW ACTUALITIES (ATHENA)*Carlo Bianchini*, Department of History, Drawing and Restoration of Architecture*Nizar Al-Adarbeh*, Department of Antiquities of Jordan (DoA), Amman**Research, cooperation, technology transfer, training, institutional capacity building (2009–2013)**

The Project 'Ancient Theatres Enhancement for New Actualities' (Athena) (€ 1,755,068.00 Budget-www.athenaproject.eu) is part of Euromed, a measure of the European Union established for the purpose of promoting cooperation between the countries of the Euro-Mediterranean area. The aim of the Athena project is the sustainable development of ancient Mediterranean theatres, taking into account their relationship with society and heritage institutions. Under the supervision of the Regional Monitoring and Support Unit (RMSU), the Project is funded by the European Commission in the framework of the Euromed Heritage IV program (www.euromedheritage.net), the fourth phase of an action strategy originally established by the EU in the framework of the MEDA measure, under the control of the EuropeAid Office for Cooperation. Since 1998 Euromed Heritage has spent about 57 million euros on cultural heritage, financing cooperation projects involving different actors (research institutes, universities, government authorities, academics, local communities, etc.) from different Mediterranean countries and working on various aspects of documentation, conservation and management of cultural heritage.

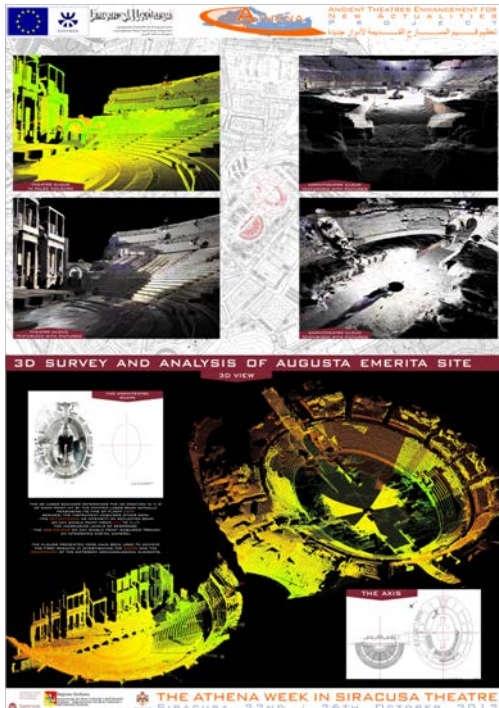
Nearly 400 partners on both shores of the Mediterranean have benefited from the program, from the first to the fourth and current edition. It is impossible, however, to describe the aims of Project Athena without first briefly presenting the background to the project.

The research activities of the last decade (in which all partners were deeply engaged in the project) have, in fact, highlighted the main points of what could be defined as a new cultural strategy: in this approach, a theatre can always be considered to be part of a wider urban or archaeological complex; and very often the theatre is at the "heart" of these environments exerting a strong pull on the public. Therefore, it is too restrictive to study a theatre in isolation: quite the contrary, it should always be considered as part of a "cultural cluster," that is, a set of cultural goods which can help boost "supply" and "demand". An example may help to clarify this point. Many ancient theatres are still extremely important from the point of view of both tourism and as a place of entertainment. In general, however, these structures are used frenetically during the entertainment season but enter into a sort of hibernation in other periods. Through good programming and management this obvious imbalance can be righted, for example by creating opportunities to visit the theatre and its surroundings, making them attractive to the public even in the low season (parts of the theatre could be adapted to accommodate permanent or temporary exhibitions; cultural events, conferences, presentations, etc); and likewise, extensive research and documentation activities of the 13 theatrical structures and their surroundings would make it possible to accurately assess the levels of risk and then take all the necessary security measures (such as limiting the number of spectators or the type of performances). All the above questions share a common point which converges on one strategic goal: the design, implemen-

tation and validation of cultural cluster management plans.

In any event, these tools refer to a common material problem, involving research, archaeology and architectural projects; sociological analysis; economic assessments about the potential of the cluster in both the short and long term, depending on the type of action selected. Beyond these major challenges, however, the Project Athena has a further ambitious aim: to consider in equal measure both the material and intangible characteristics, so that the “cultural” value of theatres can also be enhanced in accordance with the development of a comprehensive management strategy.

Thus, we can highlight two different objectives: on the one hand, to consider the theatre and the cluster as a living entity, something that can tell its me-



moreable story to present generations; on the other, to give it a present day cultural role for the local communities (especially the new generations). All these aspects have been investigated and documented in the Project Athena; showing that ancient theatres can keep their original function and represent a model for the coexistence of different cultures, which constitutes one of the greatest treasures of the Mediterranean. From this point of view the creation of a Euro-Mediterranean network of ancient theatres could greatly enhance this common cultural characteristic by combining material and intangible aspects.

Partner Institutions: Department of Antiquities of Jordan (DoA - Project Leader), Sapienza Università di Roma - Department of History, Drawing and Restoration of Architecture, Uni-

versidad Politécnica de Valencia, Instituto Universitario de Restauración del Patrimonio, Institut Préparatoire aux Etudes Littéraires et de Sciences Humaines de Tunis, Labo Bati Dans l'Environnement, University of Science and Technology Houari Boumedienne, Algeria

PROJECT PHASES

The structure of the Athena project, divided into 5 work packages, was developed specifically for the objectives described in the previous paragraphs. The logic of this structure is based on the need to divide the various issues into different sub-issues. The sequence of the various WPs also follows a pattern of increasing complexity. The starting point, therefore, is to define a common cultural and scientific framework through a careful analysis of the State of the Art (scientific, cultural, economic, sociological, etc.) which, among other things, led to the drafting of a Thesaurus of the most important terms used in each project language.

The next level (WP2) uses new technologies to acquire knowledge, or rather, the most appropriate ways to achieve a level of understanding of all major aspects defined in the first WP; in this framework, at least one example for each partner country has been the subject of research in order to demonstrate and evaluate the applicability of each action developed. It is therefore on this basis that the third phase of the Project was subsequently developed to define a sustainability strategy: all the information and data from previous activities were collected, catalogued and analyzed in this WP with the aim of producing a general framework for possible interventions to boost the potential and sustainability of the various sites. This phase involved public actors (governments, institutions, etc.) and private actors at both local and general level.

Work Package 4 focused on management plans. They created a synthesis of all the above actions and produced a number of "practical" results in terms of conservation, development and promotion of the role and importance of the sites chosen as prototypes. By way of example, work started on the preparation of a sort of "user's manual" for each site, a tool that we believe should collect and provide any relevant information about a theatre and its surroundings (historical, archaeological, vulnerability, limitations, intervention procedures, etc), helping to properly address most management issues.

Work Package 5, the last, together with the project management and quality control, concerned promotional activities and the provision of information on the objectives and results of Athena. These activities were of decisive importance for the success of the project. In fact, together with the traditional channels, two instruments proved to be particularly useful: at a global level, broad visibility on the web; at the local level, the Athena Week initiatives.

RESULTS

The Project pursued several objectives all aimed at defining a new, updated and compatible strategy for the documentation, conservation, enhancement and fruition of the ancient theatrical structures of the Mediterranean, beginning with those in partner countries and included in the UNESCO list.

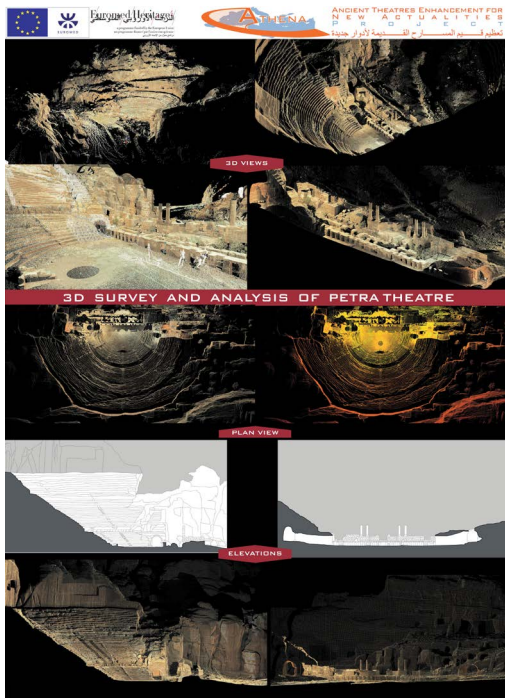
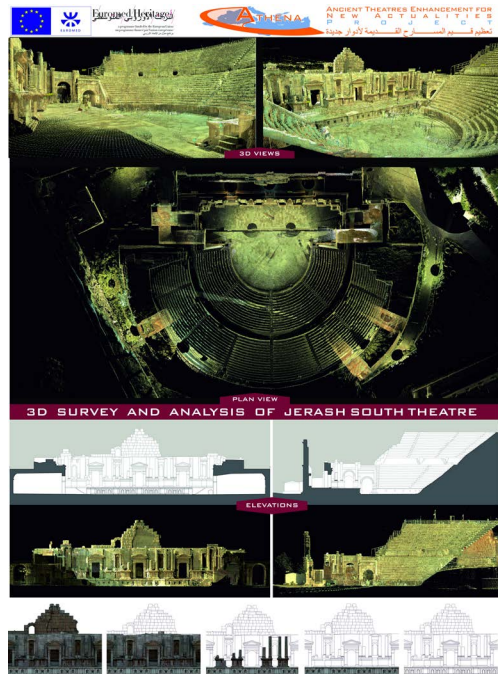
The activities addressed many of the issues regarding the material and intangible cultural heritage of ancient theatres, setting out a multi-level strategy that involved

scholars and researchers, the institutions responsible for the various sites, the organizers of performances, without underestimating, though, the role of local communities.

For this purpose a specific itinerant event was developed, the Athena Week, which visited all the target sites: Merida (Emerita Augusta) in Spain (2009), Petra and Jerash in Jordan (2011), Carthage in Tunisia (2012), Cher Chell in Algeria and finally Syracuse (2012).

The program is divided into 4 main points:

- A survey of the theatre using 3D laser scanners, after which the data is processed;
- The training of a small group of young people (3 to 10) on the use of the most advanced survey techniques;
- The involvement of local communi-



ties (and young people in particular) who can visit the site during the survey as part of an Open Doors event;

- A seminar to present the objectives and results of Project Athena and host speeches by scholars, administrators and others involved in various capacities.

Among the major results we can list:

- Improvement of cultural clusters, general conditions and activities.
- Design, set-up and testing of site management plans under study.
- Documentation and improvement of theatres and cultural clusters, horizontal and vertical intangible heritage.
- “Cultural” repossession of ancient theatres by local communities.
- Construction of a thesaurus of the most important terms concerning an-

cient theatres.

- 3D documentation of the sites of Mérida, Petra, Jerash, Carthage and Syracuse.
- Identification of the critical areas in the approach to ancient theatre management.
- Development of a methodology aimed at the sustainable use of ancient theatres.
- Preliminary assessments for the preparation of a management plan for the site at Jerash (Jordan).
- Training courses for the staff of the Jordan Department of Antiquities on the use of new cultural heritage survey and modeling technologies.
- General capacity building activities in the field of cultural heritage documentation.

MOBILITY

Athena Weeks were held in Mérida (Augusta Emerita) in Spain (2009), Petra and Jerash in Jordan (2011), Carthage in Tunisia, Algeria and finally Cherrchell in Syracuse (2012). Project meeting in each partner country. Numerous international conferences (Asia, Europe and the United States).

CONFERENCES, SEMINARS AND SYMPOSIUMS

There are numerous occasions where the Athena results and objectives have been presented. The following ones are the most significant:

The International Conference "Computer Application and Quantitative Methods in Archaeology (CAA 2009) with the memory RADAAR Department experience in documentation and digital preservation of Ancient Performing Spaces: from the Rome Coliseum to Athena Project".

The International Conference "Computer Application and Quantitative Methods in Archaeology (CAA 2010) with the memory Archaeological Architecture: a challenging fusion of scientific cultures".

"Hexagon 2012 World Conference" (Las Vegas, NE) with the presentation HDS Technology for the Management of Archaeological Sites: the ATHENA Project Experience

"18th International Conference on Virtual Systems and Multimedia - VSMM 2012" (MilanO) with the memory From Surveying to Representation. Theoretical background, practical issues, possible guidelines.

SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS

Bianchini C., (2012), *La Documentazione dei Teatri Antichi del Mediterraneo. Le attività del progetto Athena a Mérida*, Roma, Gangemi editore, pp. 208.

AA.VV., (2012), *ATHENA Project - Prototype of Management Plan for Enhancement of New Actualities*, Valencia, pp. 364.

STUDENT AND TEACHING STAFF MOBILITY

Isabella Camera d'Afflitto, Italian Institute for Oriental Studies (ISO), Sapienza

Abdelrazek Eid, Ophelia Faiez Riad El Pharaony, Department of Italian Studies, Cairo University

International Agreements (2013-ongoing)

As part of the framework agreement signed in Cairo on 23/1/ 2012, protocols of agreement (executive and additional protocols) were signed by Cairo University, the Institute of Oriental Studies (ISO), and the Faculty of Arts of Sapienza University of Rome on 6/3/2013.

On behalf of the Rector, Professor Ophelia Faiez Riad El Pharaony, came to Rome to discuss staff and student exchanges for the academic year 2013-14.

Several graduates from the Faculty of Oriental Studies are already working as Italian language assistants with Egyptian professors from the Department of Italian Studies. Other students, especially those doing post graduate courses and PhD courses, will be able to do internships, as assistants in teaching Italian to Egyptian students, having at the same time, the chance to improve their knowledge of classical Arabic and Arab dialects.

MOBILITY

Italian student mobility: in 2013-2014 students from Sapienza, will attend Arabic language courses at Cairo University. The course organization and student tutors are provided by the Department of Italian Studies.

Regarding Egyptian students, 2-4 post graduate students are expected to attend Italian courses at the beginning of 2013-14.

RESULTS

The project is in its initial phase.

STUDENT AND TEACHING STAFF MOBILITY

Isabella Camera d'Afflito, Italian Institute for Oriental Studies (ISO), Sapienza
Hussein Mahmoud, *Susan Abou Rayia*, Department of Italian Studies, Helwan University

International Agreements (2009-2013)

Within the framework agreement and protocols for student and staff mobility signed in Cairo on 21/2/2009, students from both universities are carrying out study periods in partner institutions. Members of the teaching staff will also give lectures, hold seminars in both universities and take part in research projects.

MOBILITY

Italian Student Mobility:

2010-2011

Four students from the Italian Institute for Oriental Studies (ISO) (Francesco De Lellis, Angela Lella, Giampaolo Mattia and Laura Patané) benefitted from a 3-month scholarship to learn Arabic in the Department of Arabic Language at Helwan University. Course organization and student tutors were provided by the Department of Italian Studies, where some of our students taught Italian in cooperation with Egyptian lecturers. At present, one graduate, Laura Patané, from the Faculty of Oriental Studies, is teaching Italian-Arabic translation at the Department of Italian Studies.

2011-2012

A scholarship to learn Arabic was granted by the Department of Arabic Language at Helwan University to two students from the Italian Institute of Oriental Studies (ISO) (Cosmary Curiazio and Giovanni Tumminello).

2012-2013

Two students were awarded a scholarship to learn Arabic in the Department of Arabic Language at Helwan University.

Egyptian Student Mobility:

Egyptian students at Sapienza are currently attending Italian language and literature, as well as literature translation courses (Arabic-Italian) at the Italian Institute of Oriental Studies (ISO).

Two students in the academic year 2010-11

One student in the academic year 2011-12

Five students were scheduled for 2013. However, although these students were awarded a scholarship, they were unable to come to Italy since Cairo's consular authorities did not issue visas, despite persistent requests from Sapienza University. [This is a critical point for future bilateral agreements. Unfortunately, student mobility from the Southern Mediterranean is not always successful because of the bureaucratic difficulties involved in getting a visa for Europe].

Teaching staff mobility:

Prof. Hussein Mahmoud has been to the Italian Institute of Oriental Studies (ISO) on several occasions to teach classes and hold seminars, taking part in different cultural

activities promoted by the Faculty of Modern and Contemporary Arabic Literature. In 2013, Prof. Lamia El Sherif gave a class as part of the Modern and Contemporary Arab Literature course. Other lecturers from Helwan University, including Wafaa Raouf, will come to Italy in November 2013.

RESULTS

A highly fruitful programme of cooperation has been established between professors from the Department of Italian Studies at Helwan University, and professors of Arabic Language and Literature, and Italian Studies from the Italian Institute of Oriental Studies (ISO) and the FILESUSO Faculty.

CONFERENCES, SEMINARS AND SYMPOSIUMS

Cairo 2009 - Several professors (Isabella Camera d'Afflitto, Olivier Durand and Francesco De Renzo) from the Italian Institute of Oriental Studies (ISO) took part in a conference organised by Helwan University "East-West: Perspectives and Controversies" – Cairo 31/3-2/4 2009.

Rome 2011- The International Conference "Tribute to Nagib Mahfuz on the centenary of the birth of the Nobel Prize Winner for Literature", curated by Isabella Camera d'Afflitto (Sapienza) and Hussein Mahmoud (Helwan), was held at La Sapienza University on 5th-6th December 2011. Speakers at the conference included Professor Hussein Mahmoud, Lamia Sharif and assistant researcher Mohammed Abd el-Qader from Helwan University.

Cairo 2012 – Prof Isabella Camera d'Afflitto took part in the Round Table "Mahfuz e l'Italia", 29 January 2012 – organized by the Italian Cultural Institute and Helwan University.

SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS

The proceedings of the International Conference "Tribute to Nagib Mahfuz on the Centenary of the Birth of the Nobel Prize Winner for Literature" were published online in "La rivista di Arablit", II, 3 June 2012, pp. 139., www.arablit.it/rivista_arablit/numero3_2012.html

Italia-Egitto, un secolo di letteratura (Italy-Egypt, a Century of literature), edited by Isabella Camera d'Afflitto (La Sapienza) and Hussein Mahmoud (Helwan), Rome, Iacobelli, 2009, was published by the Ministry of Cultural Heritage, in cooperation with the Faculty of Oriental Studies at Sapienza University of Rome.

TRANSLATION AS A TOOL FOR DIALOGUE

Isabella Camera d'Afflito, Italian Institute for Oriental Studies (ISO), Sapienza

Wafaa Raouf, Department of Italian Studies, Helwan University

International Agreements (2013-ongoing)

This project is aimed at students, graduates and Italian and Egyptian teachers and offers them translation courses held at the Italian Studies Department at Helwan University and the Italian Institution of Oriental Studies - ISO - at Sapienza University, specifically the Faculty of Modern and Contemporary Arabic Literature.

The following rationale was behind the project: while it is important to understand the history, archaeology and arts of a country, it is a mistake to ignore or overlook its contemporary literature, which can provide essential knowledge to remove the preconceptions and stereotypes that fuel political conflicts, and to promote cultural dialogue. The Arabic world, seen as being on the outskirts of the industrialized Western world, was almost completely unknown to people from Western countries, but international relations, globalization and the reduction of geographical distances have all led to an increased interest in this area in more recent times. The links and relations between the Arab-Islamic world and the West do not only involve diplomats and cultural elites but the whole of civilized society. However, how deep does mutual knowledge run? The answer leaves much to be desired, especially as regards our knowledge of the Arab world, as the recent events during the Arab Spring have shown, which took many observers by surprise.

This project will benefit students of the Italian Institute for Oriental Studies (ISO) who want to improve their knowledge of Arab-Islamic civilization, Mediterranean archaeological heritage, and Arabic language, culture and history. These fields are in continuous growth at a time when a sound knowledge of Arab-Islamic civilization is becoming increasingly important. Although the University of Helwan is relatively new, compared to other more historic Egyptian universities, it is extremely active and the young teaching staff work enthusiastically and professionally with Sapienza University.

It should be highlighted that students and teaching staff from both universities are involved in exchanges, as established in the framework agreement and the protocols of understanding for student mobility, signed on 12/10/2008. In addition, teaching staff also give lectures, hold workshops in the two universities and take part in research projects. [See the protocol of understanding with Helwan University].

MOBILITY

Wafaa Raouf, Lamia El Sherif and several post graduate students will be taking part in a mission in 2013. Teaching staff at Helwan will give lectures in the Italian Institute of Oriental Studies (ISO) and at the Faculty of Italian Studies FILESUSO.

Missions to Cairo are planned in 2013 for professors Isabella Camera d'Afflito, Franco D'Intino and Francesco De Renzo, to organise internships in Italian Literature, Comparative Literature and translation from Arabic to Italian and vice versa. Post graduate students from both universities will also be taking part in these seminars.

Lectures and seminars will be held in both universities, thanks to cooperation between Italian and Egyptian teaching staff and post graduates. There will also be the opportunity to study courses online

RESULTS

This project is still in the implementation phase and the initial outcomes will be seen by the end of 2013.

CONFERENCES, SEMINARS AND SYMPOSIUMS

Helwan 2012 - Prof. Isabella Camera d'Afflitto took part at the Round Table "La cultura Italiana in Egitto e negli altri Paesi del Mediterraneo prima e dopo la Primavera Araba (Italian culture in Egypt and in other Mediterranean countries before and after the Arab Spring)", organized by the Italian Cultural Institute and Helwan University, Cairo, December 2012.

Rome 2012 - Cooperation with the Egyptian Cultural Office in the organization of "Prima Settimana della lingua araba e della cultura egiziana" (First week of Arab language and Egyptian culture) held at Sapienza University 11-16 November 2012. (Several professors from Helwan University took part in the conference).

Roma-Helwan 2013 – The international conference "Gli studi interculturali: teorie e pratiche nel contesto degli scambi culturali con la sponda Sud del Mediterraneo" (Intercultural studies: theory and practice in the context of cultural exchanges with the southern shore of the Mediterranean) will be held on 28th and 29th November 2013. Several professors from Helwan University will be taking part in the conference organized by Prof Franca Sinopoli of the Italian Studies Department.

SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS

Helwan University professors who took part in the activities promoted by Sapienza University in 2012-13 will be able to publish their papers in the IPO's online magazine "La rivista di arablit".

There are plans to publish didactic material regarding the Arabic-Italian translation seminars involving Helwan University students and professors, in cooperation with Sapienza University professors and post graduate students.

A booklet dedicated to Nobel Laureate Nagib Mahfuz is being prepared by students on the post graduate degree course in Modern and Contemporary Arabic Literature.

New translations of Italian literature into Arabic and Arabic literature into Italian by professors from each university are also planned.

ITALIAN-ARAB OBSERVATORY FOR MEDITERRANEAN INTERCULTURAL TRAINING (OIFIM)

Franca Sinopoli, Department of Latin and Greek, Italian, scenic-musical studies, Sapienza
Hussein Hamouda, Wafaa el Beih, Department of Italian Studies, University of Helwan

International Agreements (2008-ongoing)

The university agreement was launched in 2008 and was expected to last two years. In 2011 funding was renewed thanks to the proposal for a new research project on Intercultural Imagery, once again in partnership with the University of Helwan. Special attention was given to the Italian language literature produced by North-African writers and also to the reception of the Italian language, literature and culture in Egypt.

The new executive protocol, funded in 2011 and in force until December 31st, 2013, included the following types of scientific, teaching and training activities for young researchers:

- Organization of periodical workshops;
- Interdisciplinary teaching;
- Participation in conferences and bilateral workshops of the research members;
- Classes and/or conferences held by academics, professors and PhD students from the respective departments of the two universities;
- Master's Degree/PhD dissertations developed by young researchers from both partner universities.

PROJECT PHASES

In spite of the obvious repercussions on the project's activities caused by the political and social changes in Egypt over the last 2 years, the agreement proceeded as planned. Joint activities between members and young researchers from both Partner Departments have included fruitful seminars, classes and conferences. The project consisted of two phases:

A) 2012: organization of a bilateral symposium held at Sapienza University of Rome as part of the Arab Language and Egyptian Culture Week (11 – 16 November 2012) in collaboration with the Egyptian Embassy and Prof. Isabella Camera d'Afflitto (holder of another agreement/project with Egypt); a mission in Rome of an Egyptian PhD student - Heba Ibrahim Foad Soliha;

B) 2013: reciprocal mobility and organization of a final conference for the presentation of research results scheduled to take place on November 2013.

MOBILITY

2012: research stay in Rome of Heba Ibrahim Foad Soliha, an Egyptian PhD student (11-17 November)

2013: some mobility experiences from/to Egypt are expected with regard to the final conference for the presentation of research results and possible research prospects.

RESULTS

The Project has generated constant collaboration between the two partner Universities (also thanks to the periodic meetings with the Egyptian colleagues, Prof. Hussein

Hamouda and Prof. Wafaa el Beih).

A collaboration has been developed on both the scientific and teaching levels. The object of this collaboration is to train young researchers involved in the study of reciprocal intercultural imagery from a linguistic, literary and cultural perspective. As part of these activities, Sapienza students were given the chance to earn university credits by participating in seminars and producing a guided report.

A further result was achieved through the involvement in the research of academicians from other Italian and European Universities, some of whom will be invited to the final conference (2013) thanks to further funding obtained by Sapienza's Scientific Coordinator from the "Conferences and Conventions – 2012" funds.

CONFERENCES, SEMINARS AND SYMPOSIUMS

2012: Symposium and seminar on "Literature and Migration: the intercultural imagery" (Sapienza, Aula degli Organi collegiali, 15.11.2012).

2013: Two bilateral seminars and the final conference to be held on 28-29 November on "Intercultural Studies: Theory and Practice in the Context of Cultural Exchanges with the South Mediterranean Shore".

SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS

An online publication of the Symposium (15.11.2012) and the proceedings of the final conference will be published in 2013. Proceedings will be published by the Interdepartmental Centre for Research in Digital Arts and Humanities, DIGILAB (Sapienza).

ARCHAEOLOGICAL, ANTROPOLOGICAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

Alfredo Coppa, Department of Environmental Biology, Sapienza

Mohammed Mehdi, Universit Ibn Tofail of Kénitra and I.N.S.A.P. (Institut National des Sciences de l'Archéologie et du Patrimoine), Rabat

International Agreements (2008-2011)

To date, all scientific cooperation and cultural exchanges between Italy and Morocco have been based on the "Agreement for academic, scientific and cultural cooperation between the Federico II University of Naples (Prof. Filippo Barattolo - Palaeontology, Dr. Pier Paolo Petrone - Anthropology) and the Université Ibn Tofail de Kenitra (Prof. Mohammed Mehdi - Geology)" signed in 2002, and an agreement ratified in 2005 by the Federico II University of Naples, the Institut National des Sciences de l'Archéologie et du Patrimoine of Rabat, the Sapienza University of Rome and the Université Ibn Tofail de Kénitra (co-directors for their respective institutes: Dr. Pier Paolo Petrone, Prof. Abdeslam Mikdad, Prof. Alfredo Coppa, Prof. Mohammed Mehdi). The agreement was renewed in 2010 between the I.N.S.A.P. (Institut National des Sciences de l'Archeologie et du Patrimoine) of Rabat, the "Federico II" University of Naples and Sapienza, University of Rome.

The program targets specifically the region of Gharb-Chrarda-Beni Hssen. An analysis of the archaeological maps published in the Atlas Préhistorique du Maroc shows there have been hardly any investigations into the prehistoric sites of this area, and very few on historical sites, in contrast to the extraordinary wealth of Pleistocene and Ancient Holocene finds at sites in the immediately adjacent southern regions, particularly in sub-coastal areas. This would indicate that there is a high potential for the discovery of other prehistoric sites, especially as the geo-morphological characteristics of the two abovementioned areas are basically similar, as resulting from an analysis of geological maps, a series of surveys carried out during a previous mission and visits to numerous sites in the Rabat-Casablanca area,.

The Italian-Morocco program in the Gharb region has the following objectives:

- The systematic exploration of the Gharb region, especially the area around the city of Kénitra, to identify and investigate new evidence of prehistoric sites in the area. Initially, exploration will focus on the coastal area;
- The archaeological excavation of identified sites of greatest importance. Site investigations will be carried out over a number of years in a common program that involves annual campaigns of one to two months. These excavations will involve a number of experts of both nationalities (geologists, pottery specialists, paleoanthropologists, palaeontologists, etc);
- The study of materials and artefacts found during these investigations will at first be carried out in Morocco both at the National Institute for Archaeology and at the Faculty of Sciences of Kénitra.
- The technical-scientific part of the archaeological and anthropological research includes the following:
 - Analysis of the distribution of known prehistoric sites through the production of a new archaeological map (starting with the digitalization of available geological maps), of known sites to be later updated with new findings;

- Determination of the geo-morphological characteristics of the sites and, using this information, the identification of new sites through land surveys, GPS and digital technologies;
- Creation of a GIS by means of the above-mentioned research activities;
- Identification of priority actions on the basis of site potential, scientific importance and possible development for tourist use, taking into account regional development plans (infrastructure works and urban development), which otherwise may bring about inadvertent destruction rather than a complete and informed use;
- Implementation of new analysis technologies for the study and preservation of natural and archaeological finds;
- Creation of a computer database of the site, including laboratory documentation produced.

MOBILITY

In the period in question, there were 4 missions undertaken by Italian researchers to Morocco (Prof. Alfredo Coppa and Dr Francesca Candilio of Sapienza, University of Rome, Dr. Pier Paolo Petrone, "Federico II" University of Naples, Dr. Francesco Genchi, University of Bologna). Our Moroccan partners made two visits to Italy (Prof. Abdeslam Mikdad, INSAP, Rabat, and Prof. Mohammed Mehdi, Université de Kenitra "Ibn Tofail").

RESULTS

In the period in question, a series of archaeological field surveys were carried out in the region of Gharb, which led to the discovery of new archaeological sites, dating back to a broad period of prehistory between the Lower Palaeolithic and the Neolithic, located in the coastal area south of Kénitra, and in the north-west. The most significant sites identified were:

- An Acheulian site (*Homo erectus*) located in a vast hilly area of Ain Dfali (Ouezanne, north-eastern Morocco), a village about seventy kilometres north-east of Kénitra. The wealth and types of stone tools, particularly a large number of double-sided choppers and chopping tools, some of considerable size, points to this being one of the oldest sites discovered so far in Morocco, dating back to between 1,000,000 and 800,000 years ago;
- A series of human settlements, presumably seasonal, along the coastal dunes between Plage de Nations and Bouknadel, with a wealth of stone tools dating back to the Lower, Middle and Upper Palaeolithic period, as well as a few Neolithic items;
- Two other prehistoric sites, one of which is particularly rich in stone tools dating back to the Mousterian/Aterian and Iberomaurisian periods (120,000 to 10,000 years ago), located in the area of Ain-Felfel, about fifty miles from Kénitra;
- A funeral area, with a number of proto-historic mounds, probably dating to the Bronze Age, near the village of Souk El Harba, North-East of Kénitra.

On the basis of the sites found during the surveys, an excavation campaign was conducted at the site of Ain Dfali to find out the true extent of human settlement, in term of numbers and all other elements, so as to gain a better understanding and produce a more accurate dating.

During the field mission the following activities were carried out:

- survey of the area to find surface archaeological evidence and the best place to excavate (Fig. 1);

- Test dig of 5x5 m. in the area south-east of the valley (Fig. 2), with archaeological documentation of the different levels brought to light (surface area identified and levels 1-6) and related stone materials (Figs. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8);

- Survey and photographic documentation for the production of photo-mosaics, using straightened and geo-referenced zenithal photographs (Fig. 9). By means of GIS image geo-referencing we were able to digitize the items found in the archaeological deposit, so as to create seven phase planes, each accompanied by its photo-mosaic, distinguishing the different findings, and the height of each of the layers where tools were found (fig. 10 and fig. 11). The GIS data processing will be carried out using the ArcMap program (ESRI). Then the excavation planes will be overlaid on the photo-mosaic to produce additional descriptive elements of the deposit investigated;

- Digital documentation, carried out with the Top 212 station, of the evidence of human activity identified in the test dig and morphological analysis of the area where chipped material was found, to then produce a detailed drawing, displayed in a three-dimensional model (DEM - Digital Elevation Model) (fig. 12).

A detailed topographic survey enabled us to determine the limits of the area where tools were found. This area covers most of the valley, mostly concentrated in the vicinity of a vast depression north of the area identified – perhaps the basin of an ancient lake - and along the canal that runs through the valley itself. If we include the modern forest to the east, the whole area is 1,200m by 1,600m., with a morphological difference in height of 16 meters.

Subsequent missions will include careful collection of objects found on the ground to give us an idea of tool density. In this sense, it would be possible to define the direction of the flow of alluvial depositions, as well as provide further and more precise information on the sites of first human settlement in the Pleistocene. To facilitate collection, the whole area will be divided into squares, for which preparations have already been made this season. Moreover, the information acquired from aerial photographs and topographic maps will allow us to build a good cartographic basis for further work, through GIS geo-referencing and digitization.

In the case of the prehistoric site of Ain Fel Fel, given the significant amount of stone findings and fauna, excavations are planned to investigate the type of settlement and its extension, both chronologically and spatially. As concerns the prehistoric mounds of Souk El Harba, a preliminary excavation may be made on the basis of the data obtained from ground penetrating radar. The new sites discovered during missions conducted by the Italo-Moroccan research team have driven archaeological research in this region of Morocco, which in many respects has so far only been marginally touched on, in particular as regards human settlements in prehistoric times.

In parallel to the typological study of Acheulian stone materials from Ain Dfali and identified coastal prehistoric sites, an archaeological and anthropological study is currently being carried out on human bone finds from the necropolis of Iron Age mounds investigated in 2008 at Aguelmam Tghalouine in the Middle Atlas. The main aim is to understand the funerary rituals adopted in this little-known period in the history of Morocco, through a comparative analysis of taphonomic and archaeological evidence and a detailed study of human skeletal remains, both as regards palaeobiological cha-

racteristics and the taphonomic information. To this end, phase planes are produced which show the bone parts of a number of individuals determined by sex, age and type of funeral rite (burial or cremation).

The systematic study of the anthropological findings of the Iberomurussian period (end of the Upper Palaeolithic) and the Neolithic period focused primarily on an analysis of the morphology of the teeth. This can then be compared with contemporary materials from various areas of the Mediterranean and Europe. The result of this work showed that Iberomurussian populations were more isolated than other contemporary European populations, while during the subsequent Neolithic phase Moroccan populations show a great affinity both with those in the Maghreb and in Europe, thus indicating a uniform Neolithization process on both sides of the Mediterranean (fig. 13, fig. 15 and fig. 15).

The field surveys were conducted by the following team members:

- Prof. Alfredo Coppa, "Sapienza" University of Rome
- Prof. Abdeslam Mikdad, INSAP of Rabat
- Dr. Mustapha Nami, Ministry of Culture of Rabat
- Dr. Francesco Genchi, University of Bologna
- Prof. Mohammed Mehdi, Université de Kénitra "Ibn Tofail"
- Dr. Francesca Candilio, "Sapienza" University of Rome
- Dr. Pier Paolo Petrone, "Federico II" University of Naples
- Prof. Aicha Oijda, INSAP of Rabat

As part of the academic, scientific and cultural cooperation between the two countries, the Italian research team was given access to prehistoric archaeological and anthropological materials found in past investigations. Thus, Italian and Moroccan researchers were able to collaborate in research projects underway in their respective institutions and to program others. This involved researchers going on regular missions to the respective countries.

CONFERENCES, SEMINARS AND SYMPOSIUMS

4th International Congress on "Science and Technology for the Safeguard of Cultural Heritage in the Mediterranean Basin" Cairo, Egypt 6th-8th December 2009.

Coppa A., Candilio F., Lucci M., Vargiu R., Cucina A., The peopling of Early and Late Holocene: The dental morphological evidence. LXXIX Annual Meeting of the American Association of Physical Anthropologists. Albuquerque (New Mexico, USA), April 4-17, 2010, American Journal of Physical Anthropology, 2010, Supplement 50: 56.

SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS

Candilio F, Cucina A, Lucci M, Oujaa A, Roudesli S, A. Coppa, (2010), *The Neolithic revolution and its Repercussions in the Mediterranean Basin: a Study through Dental Morphology*. In: Proceedings 4th International Congress on "Science and Technology for the Safeguard of Cultural Heritage in the Mediterranean Basin" Cairo, Egypt 6th-8th December 2009, (Ed. A. Ferrari). Cairo, vol. I, p. 346-351

Coppa A., Candilio F, Lucci M, Mehdi M, Oujaa A, Petrone P.P, Roudeslis-Chebbi S, Vargiu R, (2011), *Phenetic Relationships Between North African Iberomaurusian and Eurasian Late Pleistocene - Ancient Holocene Human Groups*. In: I premier colloque de prehistoire maghrebine, Tamanrasset du 5 au 7 novembre 2007. vol. 11 Tomo I, p. 209-229.



Fig. 1



Fig. 2



Fig. 3



Fig. 4



Fig. 5



Fig. 6



Fig. 7



Fig. 8

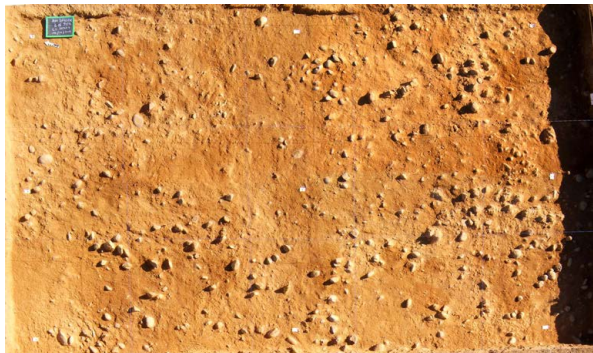


Fig. 9



Fig. 10

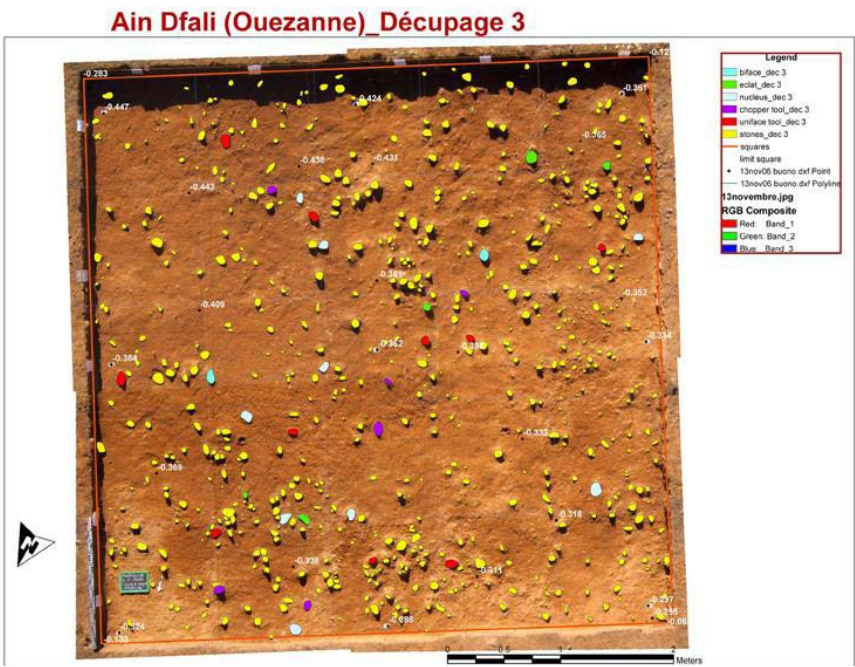


Fig. 11

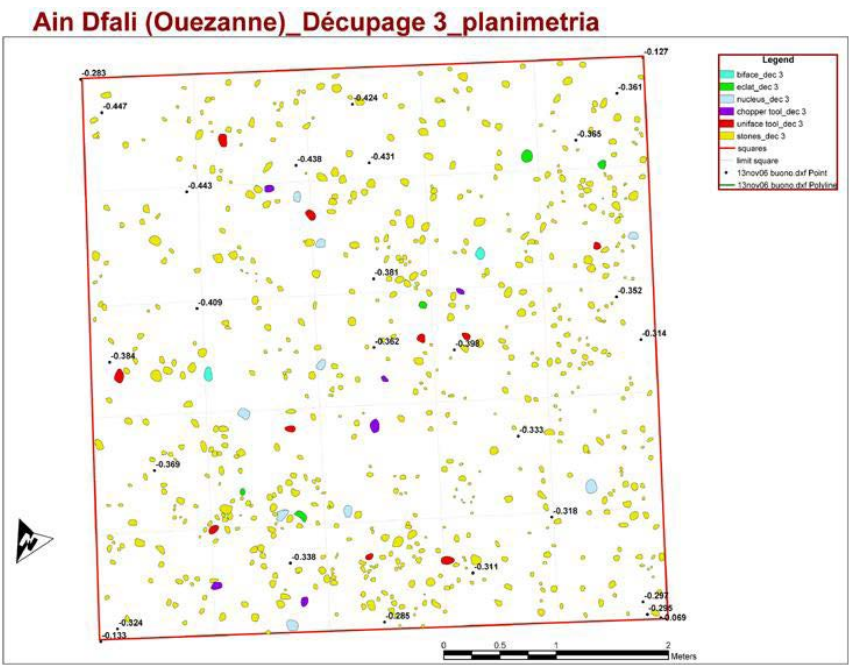
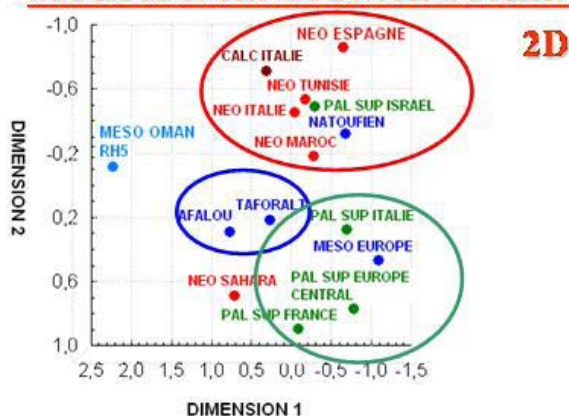
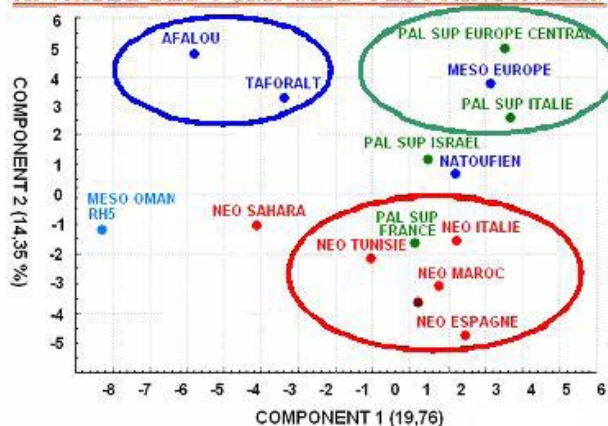
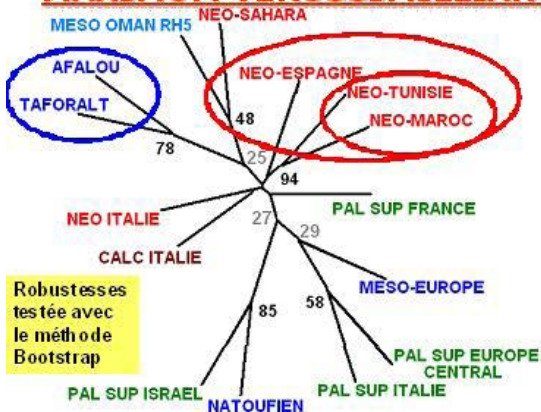


Fig. 12

MULTIDIMENSIONAL SCALING Fig. 13**ANALYSE DES COMPOSANTES PRINCIPALES** Fig. 14**MAXIMUM VEROSSIMILLIANCE** Fig. 15

STUDENT AND TEACHING STAFF MOBILITY

Isabella Camera d'Afflitto, Italian Institute for Oriental Studies (ISO), Sapienza

Ketty Salem, Mouaffaq Al Chawa, Department of French, Aleppo University

International Agreements (2013-ongoing)

Within the framework agreement and protocols for student and staff mobility signed in Aleppo on 28/11/2006, students from both universities are carrying out study periods in partner institutions and members of the teaching staff will take part in conferences and hold seminars in both universities, and establish collaboration in joint research projects.

MOBILITY

Italian student mobility.

2007-2008: 2 students from the Faculty of Oriental Studies (Marta Campanelli and Linda Covato) benefitted from a 3-month scholarship in 2008 to learn Arabic in the Department of Arabic Language at the University of Aleppo.

2008-2009: 4 students from the Faculty of Oriental Studies (Francesca Blasi, Edoardo Scordamaglia, Jessica Tesauero and Antonello Vacca) benefitted from a 3-month scholarship in 2009 to learn Arabic in the Department of Arabic Language at the University of Aleppo.

Syrian student mobility: As regards Syrian student mobility, the project has been cancelled for several reasons, mainly due to the Syrian university's failure to offer any scholarships. In 2010 a delegation of 2 professors and 10 students were expected to make a visit to Sapienza, but the project was not carried out.

Staff mobility: Professor Ketty Salem came to the Faculty of Oriental Studies as a visiting professor in 2007 and 2008 to hold a conference and to establish possible research in collaboration with French and Arabic language researchers from Sapienza University. Professor Mohamed Ghassan Dahhan, an expert in French and Professor Adnan Mamo, an Egyptologist carried out a mission to Sapienza in July 2008. Two other professors were scheduled to visit in 2010, and two professors from the Sapienza were supposed to take part in a conference organized in 2010 by the French studies Department at the University of Aleppo. Neither project went ahead for several reasons.

RESULTS

The Italian students who went to Aleppo to learn Arabic found the experience fully satisfying. They had a warm welcome and found the organization and didactic planning at an excellent standard. Instead, the professors' exchange was more problematic, due to the difficulties in the staff exchange at the Department of Arabic at the University of Aleppo. The project has been postponed for now. However, relations are expected to be resumed between the two universities soon, despite recent happenings in Syria and in particular in Aleppo, which was severely hit by the bombings earlier this year. In the hope of overcoming the current tragic situation in the country, all attempts should be made to restore contacts and agreements with the University of Aleppo as soon as possible and with other Syrian universities that are interested in cooperating with Sapienza University.

STUDENT AND TEACHING STAFF MOBILITY

Antonello Biagini, CEMAS, Sapienza

Ali Fuat Bilkan, Yunus Emre Institute, Ankara

International Agreements (2012-2015)

The agreement aims at:

- enhancing Turkish language learning at Sapienza University of Rome;
- creating initiatives to promote the diffusion of the Turkish language, literature and culture;
- providing up-to-date information about contemporary Turkish society and culture;
- fostering contacts, and cultural and scientific exchanges between Sapienza University of Rome and Turkish Institutions of Higher Education .

PROJECT PHASES

The creation of initiatives in compliance with the aims of the agreement, is expected for the Academic Year 2012-2013. As of May 2013 a more detailed annual schedule including Turkish language courses will be available.

MOBILITY

Staff mobility has been organized since May 2013. One of the agreement's medium to long term goals is to send Sapienza students to Turkey for language skills enhancement.

RESULTS

A linguistic curriculum of studies that provides an optional course called "Language, Culture and Institutions in Turkish Speaking Countries" will be part of the Second Level degree course starting in the academic year 2013-2014. The initiative is strongly promoted by the scientific coordinator of the agreement. This achievement will restore the almost vanished Turkish language course.

CONFERENCES, SEMINARS AND SYMPOSIUMS

The agreement was signed during the Workshop "Turkey and the European Union: the Role of Italy and the Holy See" held at Sapienza Rome University May 31, 2012. As of February 2013 a monthly activity is expected. An Italian-Turkish convention on "Economics and Culture in the Republican Turkey: the Pedagogical Model and Italy's role" is planned for September 2013.

A. INTER-UNIVERSITY SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL COOPERATION PROGRAMS

International Relations

“No one is called upon to choose between being in Europe and being in the Mediterranean, because the whole of Europe is in the Mediterranean”.

Aldo Moro, Speech to the Senate



DEMOMED, OBSERVATOIRE DÉMOGRAPHIQUE DE LA MÉDITERRANÉE

Elena Ambrosetti, Department of Methods and Models for Economics, Territory and Finance, Sapienza

Hoda Rashad, Social Research Center, the American University of Cairo

International Agreements (2010-ongoing)

This project, involving several universities and research centers on both sides of the Mediterranean, aims at the creation of a demographic observatory for the Mediterranean countries.

The research program encourages meetings and exchanges between scientific disciplines, in order to enrich, enhance and disseminate knowledge in the field of population studies.

Among the project's objectives are the monitoring of demographic trends, the dynamics and structure of populations, and the geographical situation and its modalities. Another goal is to observe the demographic future and its challenges. From a methodological point of view the project aims to provide researchers with a common and shared methodology for the construction of indicators, data collection and methods for the simulation of future scenarios. The project also seeks to disseminate knowledge through meetings, interdisciplinary scientific conferences, workshops, seminars and symposia, a website and online access to the database and the documentary resources.

Partner Institutions: The University of Provence Aix-Marseille I and the Maison Méditerranéenne des Sciences de l'Homme (France), the University of Thessaly in Volos (Greece), Futuribles International (France), Complutense University Madrid (Spain), University of Zadar (Croatia) and the Social Research Center of the American University in Cairo (Egypt).

PROJECT PHASES

1st (2009-2010): definition of objectives, choice of partners and building of the network

2nd (2011): drafting of the project and of the Multilateral Agreement

3rd (2011-13): signing of the Multilateral Agreement

4th (2012): participation in competitive tenders at national and international level to obtain funding

MOBILITY

Elena Ambrosetti was a visiting researcher at Ined in Paris for 3 weeks in April/May 2011 and in January/February 2012.

During 2013 Elena Ambrosetti will be a visiting researcher at la Maison Méditerranéenne des Sciences de l'Homme (Aix-en-Provence, France).

RESULTS

The project and agreement have been drafted. The partners have signed the agreement. Participation in the competitive tender "TRANSMED Etudes transdisciplinaires sur l'avenir de la Méditerranée" by the French National Agency for Research. A project entitled "Analyses Sociologiques démographiques et des transformations des Modes de vie en Méditerranée-SODEMOMED" was presented and funded: <http://www.agen->

ce-nationale-recherche.fr/TMED-2012 .

In July 2012 the project website was inaugurated: <http://demomed.org>.

CONFERENCES, SEMINARS AND SYMPOSIUMS

Working meeting in Aix-en-Provence 2-3 July 2010.

Meeting of the Scientific Committee in Aix-en-Provence, 4th September 2012.

XVI° National Conference of Demographers on the topic VULNERABLE POPULATIONS: Aix-en-Provence 28-31 May 2013.

Side meeting at the IUSSP General Conference, Busan (South Korea): 27th August 2013

SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS

Alain Parant, Isabelle Blöss-Widmer, Sébastien Oliveau, Yoann Doignon and Isabelle Brianchon, (2012) *DémoMed, Un observatoire démographique de la Méditerranée*, La lettre de l'Inshs, n. 18 Juillet, pp.10-11.

CONSENSUS BETWEEN TRADITION AND MODERNIZATION

Tito Marci, Carlo Mongardini, Department of Political Science, Sapienza

Saad Abudayeh, Political Sciences Department, Humanities and Social Sciences Faculty, University of Jordan.

International Agreements (1997–2012)

The project looks at political and social processes through the study of the complex dynamics which, on the one hand, affect the tendencies of social systems to guarantee institutional stability and, on the other, the drive for change to satisfy new and different social needs.

The conflict between these two opposing tendencies is greater in societies where opposition to modernization is strong in vast sectors of society, where dominant behaviour is inspired by patterns of life based on tradition. In these cases, tradition and modernization become the opposite poles in a process of social change where compromise and negotiation do not come easily.

This being the case, an analysis of the dynamics of consensus can help us understand and describe how the modernization process gradually produces new values and new forms of social cohesion that can replace traditional patterns of life.

In fact, consensus, in its primary meaning, involves a social relationship that underlines the subjective and deeply felt origin of social bonds. Etymologically, it derives from “idem sentire”, a way of feeling common to members of a group. It is precisely in this sense that consensus characterizes a type of social bond which does not derive from an abstract idea of an original rational agreement established between autonomous and equal individuals, but from an emotional relationship based on the feeling of common belonging and interdependence. As Bourdieu states, consensus is the internalization of a social fact.

From this point of view, it may seem that consensus is nothing more than the expression of a feeling of cohesion, based on tradition, which can discourage any idea of social change. However, consensus expresses neither the sense of traditional constraint nor a drive towards social change, but concerns, at a deeper level, a constitutive process which is at the basis of any dynamic formation of society.

On this level, consensus represents not only a guarantee for the persistence and preservation of social ties, but also the tension that drives new social representations. In other words, it characterizes a relationship in which individuals come together and, at the same time, move apart. And it is precisely for this reason that it can never be identified in a given, stable and fully developed form, but it appears in a process of continual transformation and reproduction, which varies as new and different social needs arise.

Similarly, we usually consider the process of modernization - as it has historically developed in Western societies - as a process whose capacity to impose and produce values is blocked by tradition.

In fact, the very idea of modernity stems from a process that sees it in relation (and in opposition) to the force of tradition; its main values (progress, change, individualism, calculation, rational control of reality, etc.) appear as the elements of free rational choice that can remove (and reject) value models consolidated in tradition. In this way, to quote a metaphor used by Pareto, tradition, as part of the social system, is synony-

mous with a constant “persistence of aggregates” opposed to a constantly renewed “instinct of combination.”

At the level of political organization, the force of tradition is opposed to political institutions founded on charismatic or rational foundations. At the same time, if it is removed, the process of internalization of social ties is weakened, especially in societies that are not immune to the mechanisms of consensus-conformism that represent the modern degeneration of relations between individuals and institutions.

Today, the study of this conflict constitutes a major area of research, especially in relation to societies (mostly based on traditional and religious cultural systems) that are now experiencing a difficult process of modernization, and suggests an analysis, as regards both social organization and political institutions, of “mixed regimes” which have strong elements of tradition and an equally strong drive towards innovation.

Thus, the common research program established between the Department of Political Studies, of Sapienza, University of Rome and the Department of Sociology and Political Science of the University of Jordan in Amman, will analyse the political and social dynamics that define and develop the complex relationship between the modernization process and traditional values. In this way, after elaborating some general guidelines, an in-depth comparative study will be made of two different cultural experiences: the first (in Jordan), characterized by significant innovation processes, deep socio-cultural fractures and the persistence of traditional structures that cannot be easily assimilated into the wave of modernization, and the second (Italian) marked by relatively stable and institutionalized innovative processes but which, at the same time, face considerable opposition, backed by the power of occult social organizations, both para-institutional (the Mafia), and anti-institutional (movements, sects, secret and para-religious societies).

RESULTS

Book in press: *The Arab Spring and the role of “pressure groups”*, edited by Saad Abudayeh and Lorella Cedroni.



CONFERENCES, SEMINARS AND SYMPOSIUMS

Over the years seminars and conferences have been organized and held on the

themes of social conflict, political participation, modernization and globalization processes in both countries. In particular: an international conference promoted by the University of Jordan in Amman; two cycles of international conferences promoted by the University of Jordan and two promoted by the Department of Political Studies, Sapienza University of Rome; two seminars promoted by the Department of Political Studies; two Study Days during the “Incontri Europei di Amalfi” and the “Premio Europeo Amalfi per la Sociologia e le Scienze Sociali” (2007/2009), also promoted by the Department of Political Studies.

SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS

Abudayeh S., (2005), *Trend of Italian Studies in the Arab World*, Journal of Middle Eastern Geopolitica, Vol. 1, no. 1.

Abudayeh S., (2008), *Religion and Constitution in the Arab World*, in *Il senso delle costituzioni*, a cura di C. Mongardini, Bulzoni, Roma.

Abudayeh S., (2010), *Democracy in the Middle East. Concepts and Applications*, in “Sulla Democrazia. Realtà e immagini nel mondo Contemporaneo”, a cura di C. Mongardini, Bulzoni, Roma.

Mongardini C., (2007), *La società del nuovo capitalismo*, Bulzoni, Roma, 2007.

Mongardini C., (2007), *Capitalismo e politica nell'era della globalizzazione*, Angeli, Milano.

MASTER “DROITS DE L’HOMME ET JURIDICTIONS PÉNALES INTERNATIONALES”

Claudio Zanghi, Department of Political Science, Sapienza

Fatiha Sahli, “Cadi Ayyad” University of Marrakech

International Agreements (2010-2012)

Within the framework of the “International law and human rights” project a series of teaching exchanges were carried out at the partner institutions.

More specifically, Prof. Fatiha Sahli came on a first mission in November 2010, giving a series of lectures to students in Sapienza’s PhD course in “International Order and Human Rights” (“Religions et droits de l’homme. Le cas de la religion musulmane; “Religion et droits de l’homme, quelle cohabitation au Maroc?”. A second mission was carried out in May 2012, again for teaching purposes.

Sapienza’s teaching mission took place in November 2011. Prof. Claudio Zanghi and Dr. Valentina Zambrano gave a series of lectures (L’Iraq et la Palestine devant la Cour pénale internationale”; “Les droits de la défense dans le Statut et la praxis de la CPI”; “Les système régionaux de protection des droits de l’homme”) to students in the Master’s Degree course in “Droits de l’homme et juridictions pénales internationales” at the Cadi Ayyad University of Marrakech. A second seminar by Sapienza lecturers at the University of Marrakech is planned to take place in the fall of 2013.

PROJECT PHASES

There was a teaching exchange led by the project directors at the partner universities: two missions (in November 2010 and in May 2012) by Prof. Fatiha Sahli and one mission by Prof. Claudio Zanghi and Dr. Valentina Zambrano (November 2011).

MOBILITY

Three lecturers went on missions, two from Italy (Prof. Claudio Zanghi and Dr. Valentina Zambrano) and one from Tunisia (Prof. Fatiha Sahli).

RESULTS

Teaching exchanges, which generated great interest in the students of the two universities, and a scientific publication of international importance in French.

CONFERENCES, SEMINARS AND SYMPOSIUMS

See project description for the series of seminars.

SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS

In the context of this and other projects with the countries of the southern shore of the Mediterranean, the following scientific publication was produced and published in French: * C. Zanghi, L. Panella (eds.), *Les paradigmes démocratiques et les droits de l’homme dans le bassin de la Méditerranée*, Giappichelli, Turin, 2010.

STUDIES IN HONOUR OF GIUSEPPE BURGIO: “EUROPE AND THE MEDITERRANEAN”

Claudio Cecchi, EuroSapienza, Sapienza

Research presentation event (2013)

The Conference aims to promote an exchange of views on research being conducted within the Multidisciplinary “EuroSapienza” Research Centre. The objective is to create the conditions for greater collaboration on themes of common research.

PROJECT PHASES

1. Overview of research activities. 2. Identification of four common themes. 3. Discussion on possible future developments. 4. Discussion opened to outside participation. 5. Presentation of results.

MOBILITY

In phases 3 and 4, scholars from European and Mediterranean institutions are expected to participate.

RESULTS

The aim is to launch shared research activities, first within EuroSapienza, and at a later stage also at partner institutions.

CONFERENCES, SEMINARS AND SYMPOSIUMS

The program’s core event, called *Conference in Honour of Giuseppe Burzio: “Europe and the Mediterranean”* is planned for 6th November 2013. The exchange of scientific views will also be encouraged in four sessions called “Overcoming boundaries”.

SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS

There are plans to publish the Conference’s proceedings.

PROGRAMME

Wednesday, 6 November 2013 SAPIENZA University of Rome
Faculty of Economics - Sala Consiglio, Via del Castro Laurenziano 9 - Roma (I)

CONFERENCE IN HONOUR OF GIUSEPPE BURGIO

9:00 - Chair: *Giuseppe Ciccarone*, Dean of the Faculty of Economics, Sapienza
Raimondo Cagiano de Azevedo (Director of EuroSapienza) remembers Giuseppe Burzio
Remembrances by *Rocco Cangelosi* and *Pier Virgilio Dastoli*, Italian Council of European Movement (CIME)

Conference: OVERCOMING BOUNDARIES

10:00 - Chair: *I.S.A. Baud*, President of the European Association of Development Research and Training Institutes – EADI)

Introduction by *Raimondo Cagiano de Azevedo* and *Claudio Cecchi*

10:30 - Chairperson (*Giuseppe Sancetta*)

Session 1. Borders and Environment

Elena Ambrosetti, Raimondo Cagiano de Azevedo, Angela Paparusso and Mauro Vaccaro, *Borders and Mobility*

Marilena Giannetti M. Di Domenico, *The native-immigrant wage gap: does gender play a role?*

Maurizio Boccacci Mariani, *Energy Efficiency as a Main Driver of the Green Economy*

M.E. Conti, R. Jasan, M.G. Finoia, R. Ciasullo, F. Botrè, R. Plà, *Lichen Usnea Barbata Transplants as Biomonitor of Airborne Baseline Elements Deposition in the Tierra Del Fuego Province (Patagonia, Argentina)*

Alessandra De Rose and Maria Rita Testa, *Climate change and reproductive behavior*

11:45 - Chairperson (Donatella Strangio)

Session 2. Insight into Capitalism(s)

Angela Magistro, *L'Europa e le sue due anime contabili*

Giuseppe Sancetta, Antonio Renzi, Beatrice Orlando, *A New Bottom-up Approach to Unlevered Risk in a Managerial and a Financial Perspective*

Elisabetta Basile, *The low road of capitalism. The case of India's informal economy*

Alberto Pastore and Ludovica Cesareo, *Beware of fakes! Fashion firms' perceptions and actions on counterfeiting*

Luca Scialanga, *Industrial Clusters in India: productive structure and international economic relations*

02:30 - Chairperson (Giorgio Milanetti)

Session 3. EU (Success) Stories / Do it the EU Way

Annamaria Simonazzi, *The European Social Model in times of crisis*

Mauro Rota and Donatella Strangio, *The role of domestic and European policies in the real exchange rates dynamics of Italy after World War II*

Adriana Conti Puorger, *Territorial dimension of Euro-Mediterranean partnership*

Rita Salvi and Janet Bowker, *The construction of identity in European settings and the role of English as an institutional lingua franca*

Renato Federici, *Law is the prosecution of politics by its own means*

3:45 - Chairperson (Angela Magistro)

Session 4. East is East

Valdo Ferretti, *The turn of the 1960s in Japan's policies towards International Organizations*

Mario Prayer, *Italian Studies on Modern and Contemporary India in the 20th Century*

Giorgio Milanetti, *Where Sacred Texts Meet Statistical Data: Exploring the Boundaries of Research on Indian Urban Territories*

Elena De Rossi Filibeck, *Western methodology and Tibetan manuscripts*

Marco Del Bene, *The Student's movement and the New Left in Japan, 1945-1972*

4:30 - Presentation of the Research Studies at the

"Scuola di Studi Superiori in Studi Europei e Relazioni Internazionali (SEIR)" at CUIA (Italian Universities Consortium in Argentina) by Riccardo Cardilli and Luigi Moccia

5:30 - Presentation of the programmes carried out by the UNESCO Chair "Population, Migration and Development" by Benedetta Cassani.

EUROPEAN REGIONS, EU EXTERNAL BORDERS AND THE IMMEDIATE NEIGHBOURS. ANALYSING REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT OPTIONS THROUGH POLICIES AND PRACTICES OF CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION - EUBORDERREGIONS

Filippo Celata, Department of Methods and Models for Economics, Territory and Finance, Sapienza

Research Project - Seventh Framework Programme (EU) (2011-2015)

EUBORDERREGIONS is a research project funded by the European Commission through its competing calls for research projects in social sciences (FP7-SSH). The project's main objective is to identify challenges to economic, social and territorial cohesion as well as regional development potentials in different borderlands at the EU's external frontiers (www.euborderregions.eu). Sapienza, together with the Centro Studi di Politica Internazionale (CeSPI, Centre for Studies in International Politics) in Rome, and the Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona (UAB) deals mainly with the southern border of the European Union, and with the ongoing developments in the Mediterranean Basin.

PROJECT CONSORTIUM: University of Eastern Finland (Finland), Institute for Advanced Studies (Austria), Peipsi Centre for Transboundary Cooperation (Estonia), European Institute for Regional and Local Development (Poland), TARKI Social Science Research Institute (Hungary), Centre for Studies in International Politics (Italy), University of Tromsø-Barents Institute (Norway), University of Thessaly (Greece), Nordregio (Sweden), Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona (Spain), Middle East Technical University (Turkey), Centre for Independent Social Research (Russia), Leibniz Institute für Regionalentwicklung und Strukturplanung (Germany).

PROJECT PHASES

In the first stage of the project (March 2011-June 2012) different research activities were carried out, in order to offer a comprehensive framework of the relations between the EU and its neighbouring countries in terms of economic and geopolitical relations. State of the art literature on the topic was also provided. During this stage, Sapienza assisted CeSPI in the coordination of the activities related to the geopolitical and geo-economic relations between the EU and its neighbouring countries. Specific attention was given to the Mediterranean basin and the future cooperation perspectives for the region. The second stage of the project (July 2012-December 2013) is mainly dedicated to fieldwork. Sapienza is currently investigating cross-border relations and cooperation initiatives between Italy and Tunisia. Empirical research includes standardized questionnaires and in-depth interviews with key experts in the area. The results yielded during the field work will be used for the writing of comprehensive case-study reports, complementing the analyses of the geographical, statistical, economic, historical and geopolitical background. The project includes an intensive dissemination program addressed to the main stakeholders, such as regional and national authorities, international organizations, NGOs, media and inhabitants of border regions.

MOBILITY

The project includes periodical meetings to coordinate the working groups:

- Riga (Latvia) 11-13 March 2011
- Vienna (Austria) 21-22 October 2011
- Budapest (Hungary) 9-11 May 2012
- Saint Petersburg (Russia) 15-17 February 2013
- Ankara (Turkey) 28-29 September 2013

- Warsaw (Poland) March 2014
- Brussels (Belgium), *to be defined*

RESULTS

Reports and Working Papers with the participation of the Sapienza research unit:

CeSPI and Sapienza (2011), "EUBORDERREGIONS Project Empirical Database" (Deliverable 2.7 of the Project).

CeSPI and Sapienza (2012) "Regional dimension of change: the multi-level geopolitics of the EU's relations with neighbouring countries – Report for Work Package 2 "Geopolitical Data" (Deliverable 2.19 of the Project).

Celata F., Coletti R. (2012), "Cross-border cooperation and the topology of the European Union external frontier", EuBorderRegions Working Paper Series I, n. 2 (www.euborderregions.eu/files/Wp_series_2.pdf).

Celata F., Coletti R. (2012), "Free trade and the geographical imaginaries of Euro-Mediterranean politics", EuBorderRegions Working Paper Series I, n. 3 (www.euborderregions.eu/files/Celata-Coletti_MEDImaginaries_wp3.pdf).

National and International Conferences attended by the Sapienza research unit:

Celata F., Coletti R. (2011), "Soft, mobile or networked? Cross-border cooperation and the construction of the EU's external frontier", BRIT XI Conference, Geneva and Grenoble, 6-9 September 2011.

Celata F., Coletti R. (2012) "Europe and its 'other': narrations of the Mediterranean in the construction of a Euro-Mediterranean political space", Association of American Geographers Annual Meeting 2012, New York, 27 February 2012.

Celata F., Coletti R. (2012), "Europe and its 'other': bordering processes and cross-bordering relations along the EU's southern and eastern frontier", International Conference Borderscapes III, Trieste, 28-30 June 2012.

Celata F., Coletti R. (2012), "Cross border cooperation along the EU's external border and the diversity of regionalization processes in the European Neighbourhoods", European Association of Border Studies Conference, Lisbon, 13-14 September 2012.

Celata F., Coletti R. (2012), "Prossimità, regionalizzazioni istituzionali e confini: politiche della scala alle frontiere esterne dell'Unione Europea", II Study Day in Geografia Economico -Politica "Oltre la Globalizzazione", Florence, 7 December 2012.

CONFERENCES, SEMINARS AND SYMPOSIUMS

Conference EUBORDERREGIONS "Exploring Borders, Cross-Border Cooperation and European Cohesion", Budapest, 12 May 2012

Conference EUBORDERREGIONS e EUBORDERSCAPES "Mapping Conceptual Change in thinking European Borders", Bergamo, 5-7 July 2013

Session EUBORDERREGIONS "Beyond Fortress Europe? Bordering and Cross-bordering processes along the European Union external frontiers" IV Conference EUGEO, Rome, 3-5 September 2013

SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS

Celata F., Coletti R. (2013), *Cross-border cooperation in the Euromediterranean and Beyond: between Policy Transfer and Regional Adaptations*, International Journal of Euro-Mediterranean Studies, 5(2): 109-120. (Uptades are available on the website: www.euborderregions.eu)

ETHNO-RELIGIOUS MINORITIES AND PROCESSES OF CULTURAL MEDIATION IN TUNISIA, BETWEEN THE MODERN AND THE CONTEMPORARY AGE. GUIDELINES FOR HISTORICAL AND ANTHROPOLOGICAL RESEARCH

Laura Faranda, Department of History, Cultures and Religions, Sapienza

Abdelhamid Henia, Faculté des Sciences Humaines et Sociales, Laboratoire Diraset-Etudes maghrébines, Université Neuf Avril

International Agreements (2012-2015)

The Arab Springs, deposing the achievement of national independence and thus upsetting the political balance of the Mediterranean, are posing urgent problems of a political, social and religious nature. This is happening both in the redefinition of the internal arrangements of those countries and in the international relations between those same countries and the other Arab and European countries of the Mediterranean.

In this very delicate phase of transition - experienced primarily by Tunisia, Libya and Egypt - from the previous highly centralized regimes to the new entities still being established (which we hope are aiming for a more democratic management of power), new balances and new dialectics are emerging between the majorities and the minorities in each country and between the secular forces and the religious ones. The old and new reasons for conflict can combine with each other, creating or increasing situations of local instability, with inevitable repercussions for the general level of the relations between the two shores of the Mediterranean. For the European countries and Italy in particular, it is a matter of urgency to succeed in constructively and cooperatively contributing to the reconfiguration of the mutual relations that have been established in recent years but also, retrospectively, historically between the two sides of the Mediterranean. Those relations, indeed, have given rise to numerous and instructive forms of civil coexistence, peaceful cooperation and cultural growth, even within a dialectic of conflict, sometimes latent and sometimes overt, both of an endogenous nature (political, religious and social clashes between the internal forces of the same country) and of an exogenous nature (conflicts between Christians and Muslims, between the Ottoman Empire and the European countries and between Arab states). From this point of view, this project aims firstly, to regenerate the important backdrop of those "mediators" of conflicts, represented over the centuries by the various ethnic and religious minorities (Catholic, Protestant, Orthodox, Coptic and Jewish). Secondly, it aims to enhance not only the extraordinary willingness to host foreign people (in accordance with the principle of the "dhimma", or the protection granted by Muslims to all monotheists), but also the evident willingness to attract foreign people that distinguished the countries of the southern shore of the Mediterranean in the past, in order to overcome the technological gap compared to the opposite shore. This is a phenomenon that has led distinguished Tunisian historians to rethink the urban contexts of the Maghreb as a "société d'appel" (literally a society of attraction) and their strategies of "attraction" as refined processes of social pedagogy. So, starting from the past - and taking as a turning point the end of the Corsair War (1818) and the beginning of the voluntary migrations of Italian political refugees after the risings of 1820-1821 - we can arrive at the present and give historical meaning to those Mediterranean communities that formed around an original nucleus of Italian, Maltese, French, Greek and Spanish people, and have lived, albeit with ups

and downs, in a regime of civil coexistence under the independent regimes, under the colonial ones, and finally under the new post-colonial governments. We will attempt to understand how the various alien communities have been able to adapt to changes in the political, social and economic order, and how they have been able to interact and negotiate with the established powers over the two centuries being considered. We will also attempt to rethink the historical-anthropological strategies that have legitimized the assumption of notions such as “citizenship, identity and membership” within complex and fluid societies, such as the pre-colonial, colonial and post-colonial ones.

Primary and secondary sources, written and oral sources: The witnesses to be “questioned” for all these processes are extremely varied and numerous. For the oldest periods the reports of the consuls of the various Italian states before the unification of the Kingdom of Italy are the first to be considered. The documents sent to their respective Ministries of Foreign Affairs (preserved in the State Archives of Naples, Turin, Venice, Florence and in the Historical Archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Rome and finally at the State archives of Paris, Simancas and La Valletta) could be a valuable “hidden” support of interactive politics. The narratives and correspondences contained in printed books or in the manuscripts of travelers, doctors and priests (in the Archives of Propaganda Fide in Rome and in the archives of the religious orders that were present in Tunisia in the past) are no less effective than the previous ones. Each of them will open new scenarios in the relations between the Europeans and the local population. For more recent periods, the documentary sources and bibliographies already mentioned are integrated with the oral evidence collected from among the Italians (as well as from Maltese, Spanish and French people) descending from families that in ancient times moved to Tunisia and are either currently there or have recently returned to their countries of origin. The examination of oral and written Tunisian sources, to be considered as “autonomous voices” in comparison to the European ones, may confirm, reject or counterbalance what has been produced and would be an object for verification in the alien communities.

Methodological approaches: By interweaving multiple disciplinary approaches (historical-political and social, anthropological and historical-religious) and by interviewing several types of sources it should be possible to grasp in more detail the complex web of the communities and of the cohabitations-conflicts within the host society. The work of documentary excavation will be considered introductory to a redefinition of the intercultural relations of the past, and will be included in a game of mirrors with the present, to be submitted to a precise anthropological observation. In this way it would be possible to substantiate and historicize the hypothesis of a fruitful co-existence within the intercommunity memory and to bypass the current short-range memory of separation and hostility between the various presences on the territory, fuelled by the Salafist forces.

Congruence of interests and purposes: This project, by fully reflecting the theme and the methodology proposed in a research platform of the Laboratoire Diraset of the Faculté de Sciences Humaines et Sociales de Tunis (“Les conflits et leur gestion au Maghreb et ailleurs ou comment construire le vivre-ensemble?” “Conflicts and conflict-management in the Maghreb and elsewhere or how to build a cohabitation?”), means there are large areas of convergence with the research activities and the interdisciplinary perspectives of the Department of “History,

Culture and Religion” of our University.

PROJECT PHASES

Phase 1: setting up a working team and internal subdivision by sectors and disciplinary skills.

Phase 2: archival and bibliographical research and planning of the ethnographic work.

Phase 3: Field work for the collection of oral testimonies and examination of archival and bibliographical sources in Italy and in Tunisia.

Phase 4: planned publication on the achieved results.

MOBILITY

Research inspections by working team members in Tunis, Nice, Marseille and Paris. Training and research inspections by undergraduate and postgraduate students, between Rome and Tunis, calibrated to the topics and methods of this kind of research.

RESULTS

The project was started in March 2012: an initial work schedule has been issued which involves the two scientific directors/co-ordinators in the drawing up of the research plan described above and in the identification of the field works. During the Tunisian partner's (prof. Henia) first visit to Italy, some basic methodological issues were agreed upon and a first interdisciplinary organization of the research team was also decided, thus giving Dr. Salvatore Speziale (Sapienza) the role of logistical coordination on both shores of Mediterranean. A possible project for student mobility was also developed and aimed at a joint training course on the research topics of this project.

CONFERENCES, SEMINARS AND SYMPOSIUMS

Between March and May 2012 a seminar of 10 advanced educational meetings was organized (Transits, memories and views on Mediterranean Africa) for students of the Master's in Religion and Cultural Mediation, for the undergraduate students in Ethno-anthropological disciplines and the doctoral students from the Department of History, Anthropology and Religion. The workshop, coordinated by the scientific coordinator of the project and by Dr. Speziale, involved the presence of numerous Italian and Tunisian scholars (G.Calchi Novati, F.Cresti, S.Fedele, S.Finzi, A.Henia, M.Petricioli, B.Scarcia Amoretti)

SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS

Faranda L. (2012), *La signora di Blida. Susanne Taïeb e il presagio dell'etnopsichiatria*, Armando, Roma.

Hénia H., Hedi Cherif M. (2009), *Individu et pouvoir dans les pays islamo-méditerranéens*, Maisonneuve Larose, Paris.

Hénia H. (2007), *Être notable au Maghreb. Dynamique des configurations nobiliaires*, Maisonneuve Larose, Paris.

Speziale S. (2011), *Reti mediterranee e tesori d'Italia. Gli stati preunitari e l'Africa mediterranea attraverso l'Archivio Storico del Ministero degli Affari Esteri (XVIII-XX secolo)*, Luigi Pellegrini Editore, Cosenza.

Speziale S. (2012), *Incroci di sguardi. Il Mediterraneo e la Calabria tra Età moderna e contemporanea*, Città del Sole Edizioni, Reggio Calabria.

MUTUAL GLANCES: THE ITALIAN COMMUNITY AND THE TUNISIAN POPULATION BETWEEN PAST AND PRESENT

Laura Faranda, Department of History, Cultures and Religions, Sapienza

Abdelhamid Largueche, *Silvia Finzi*, Laboratoire du Patrimoine (Régions en Tunisie et ressources en patrimoine) Université de la Manouba

International Agreements (2013-2016)

The Italian presence in the countries of the southern Mediterranean shore has centuries of history and is currently running the risk of complete oblivion. When the last generation of Italian immigrants in Africa return to Italy, or migrate to France and elsewhere, slowly and silently dissolving the bond of identity which is still visible today, all that will remain will be the mute archival documents, the memories, the works of art, the walls of the houses built by Italians which bear witness to a history of extraordinary wealth and to a rich heritage squandered over time. Nothing, however, will render the richness of the human experience (in cultural, social, religious, political and economic terms) like the voices of those same Italians living in Africa and in particular in Tunisia, or the voices of the Tunisians who lived and still live close to them.

The attention given to Tunisia, more than to other countries in the African Mediterranean, is easily justified by what historiography has already shown, without going into the matter too deeply. From the beginning of the Modern Age, migratory population flows from various regions of Italy were directed towards Tunisia: from the "tabarkins" (coming from Liguria) in the sixteenth century, to the "grana" (or Jews of Leghorn) in the seventeenth century and to the Neapolitan coral fishers in the eighteenth century. With the passing of time the flow increased and their presence became stable and complex until the great late nineteenth century exodus, during which thousands of men and women moved throughout the territory, preferring the richest and the most hospitable coasts and engaging in many occupations and trades. Alongside these settlers we find not only Maltese, Greek, Spanish and French colonizers, but also local people with whom the immigrants interacted on a daily basis.

Integrated communities or communities isolated from the context? This question clearly shows the extreme limits within which this project has been developed: trying to understand how the Italian immigrant community has interacted with both the local population and with the other immigrant communities - whether they are in a position of equality (the Maltese and the Greek ones) or supremacy or privilege (the French one) - during the pre-colonial, colonial and post-colonial period. This implies the need to understand if integration or isolation strategies have been implemented in a conscious or unconscious way on the part of the immigrant communities, as well as by the host population. It also implies an interest in examining the reciprocity of glances between the Italian community and the native population. Overcoming a self-representational perspective and the reciprocity of the glances - to be considered as the reciprocal capacity of rendering a narrative space to the phenomenon - thus becomes the keystone compared to earlier research in both the historical field (Gaston Loth, Romain Rainero and Daniela Melfa) and in the anthropological one (Laura Davì).

The reciprocity of the glances will be invoked above all by examining Italian documentary sources and oral testimonies of the Italians in Tunisia and then by querying documentary sources and oral testimonies of the other immigrant communities and

of the Tunisian population about the Italian community. Such a path may provide an extraordinarily effective tool for an anthropological review of the phenomenon that in recent years has seen a turnaround in the migratory movement of Tunisians towards Italy. The memorial archive that would emerge from this research could become an initial shareable “fund” for the use of school institutions, of the territorial units where Tunisian communities are conspicuous and of the research centers working in the field of migration.

Starting from the past - and taking as a turning point the end of the Corsair War and the end of Muslim slavery in Christian lands and of European slavery in the land of Islam with the 1818 Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle and the beginning of the voluntary migration of Italian political refugees from the persecutions following the uprisings of 1820-1821 – we will try first of all to create an anthropological viewpoint through the historical documentation that records two whole centuries of extraordinary coexistence, and describes the important critical facts of the originating nuclei of Italian Maltese, French, Greek and Spanish people who have flourished or lived with great difficulties, firstly under independent regimes, then under French colonialism in Tunisia.

Primary and secondary sources and written and oral sources: The witnesses to be “questioned” for all these processes are necessarily composite. For the most distant historical periods, the pre-unification consular documents sent to the respective Ministries of Foreign Affairs for the Italian communities will be principally considered, and then the documents of the Archives Nationales de Tunis for the local population. The correspondence recorded in printed books or manuscripts written by travelers, doctors and priests (in the Archives of Propaganda Fide in Rome and in the archives of the priestly orders that have been present in Tunisia) will be examined later.

For more recent periods, the documentary sources and bibliographies will be supplemented by oral testimonies of Italian descendants from families that moved to Tunisia in the past and still reside in the country or have recently moved to some Italian locations (Latina and Santa Margherita di Pula in particular) or French locations (especially Nice and Marseilles). At the same time, a cross-check will be launched on the historical memory of the phenomenon in the Tunisian communities living in Italy. The material gathered will constitute a documentary fund to be networked in schools interested in the integration processes of “second generation” Tunisian students: the contacts already established with some primary and secondary school teachers in Rome and Lazio will be an effective integrated laboratory for intercultural mediation.

Methodological approaches: The historical exploration of the documentary material will be taken as an introductory course to a redefinition of the relationships in the past that are to be included in a kind of game of mirrors with the present, in which the anthropological approach will surely be crucial for the regeneration of an intercommunity memory and for overcoming the current conflict and hostility between the various presences (Italian and Tunisian) on the two shores of the Mediterranean, a conflict instigated, as is well known, by the Salafist forces.

Congruence of interests and purposes: In this delicate political and institutional transition - primarily experienced in Tunisia, Libya and Egypt - new balances and new dialectics are emerging between the old and new political forces, between the secular and religious forces and between the majorities and minorities in each country. The old and new reasons for conflict can be combined by generating or increasing instability at the

local level, but with inevitable repercussions on the general level of relations between the two shores of the Mediterranean.

For the European countries and Italy in particular, it is therefore a matter of urgency to be able to contribute, in a constructive and collaborative way, to the reconfiguration of the mutual relations that have been established in recent years and retrospectively in the historic past between the two shores of the Mediterranean, and which has given rise to many forms of educational and civil partnerships, peaceful cooperation, and cultural growth. In addition, the intercommunity relations and the cohabitations woven in Africa by Italian immigrant communities over the centuries can become a positive focus for an in-depth understanding of the migration phenomenon that our country is experiencing.

For these reasons, the project presented here fully reflects both the issue and the proposed methodology for the research platform of the Department of Heritage (Regions in Tunisia and heritage resources - Laboratoire du Patrimoine (Regions en Tunisie et ressources en patrimoine) - concerning "Migrations and cultural contacts in the Mediterranean World - (Migrations et contacts culturels dans le monde méditerranéen) - thus ensuring ample room for convergence between the activities of this important Tunisian research laboratory and the Department of History, Cultures and Religions of the University of Rome Sapienza.

PROJECT PHASES

Phase 1: setting up a work team and an internal subdivision by sector and disciplinary skills.

Phase 2: archival and bibliographical research and planning the ethnographic work.

Phase 3: field work for the collection of oral testimonies and the examination of archival and bibliographical sources in Italy and Tunisia.

Phase 4: preparing the publication of the results obtained.

MOBILITY

Research inspections by work team members in Tunis, Nice, Marseille and Paris.

Training and research inspections by undergraduate and postgraduate students, between Rome and Tunis, calibrated to the topics and methods of this kind of research.

RESULTS

The project was started in March 2012 and the framework agreement with the University of La Manouba has been defined in the current year: most recently an initial work schedule has been issued which saw the two scientific directors engaged in the planning of the research route described above and in the identification of the elective fields of research. During her first visit to Italy, the Tunisian partner (Professor Silvia Finzi) was able to agree on some basic methodological issues and on a first interdisciplinary organization of the research team, giving Dr. Salvatore Speziale (Sapienza University of Rome) the role of logistical coordinator for both shores. A possible project for the mobility of degree students and Ph.D students was also developed, aimed at a joint training course on the research topics of this project.

CONFERENCES, SEMINARS AND SYMPOSIUMS

Between March and May 2012 a seminar course of 10 advanced educational meetings was organized (Transits, memories, perceptions on Mediterranean Africa), for students of the Master's in Religion and Cultural Mediation, the undergraduate students in Ethno-anthropological disciplines and the doctoral students of the Department of History, Anthropology and Religion. The workshop, coordinated by the scientific coordinator of the project and by Dr. Salvatore Speziale, involved the presence of numerous Italian and Tunisian scholars (G. Calchi Novati, F. Cresti, S. Fedele, S. Finzi, A. Henia, M. Petricioli, B. Scarcia Amoretti).

SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS

Faranda L. (2012), *La signora di Blida. Susanne Taïeb e il presagio dell'etnopsichiatria*, Armando, Roma.

Henia H., Hedi Cherif M. (2009), *Individu et pouvoir dans les pays islamo-méditerranéens*, Maisonneuve Larose, Paris.

Henia H., (2007), *Être notable au Maghreb. Dynamique des configurations nobiliaires*, Maisonneuve Larose, Paris, 2007.

Speziale S. (2011), *Reti mediterranee e tesori d'Italia. Gli stati preunitari e l'Africa mediterranea attraverso l'Archivio Storico del Ministero degli Affari Esteri (XVIII-XX secolo)*, Luigi Pellegrini Editore, Cosenza.

Speziale S. (2012), *Incroci di sguardi. Il Mediterraneo e la Calabria tra Età moderna e contemporanea*, Città del Sole Edizioni, Reggio Calabria.

CONFLICT SITUATIONS AND HUMAN RIGHTS: TYPES OF ACTION UNDERTAKEN BY INTERNATIONAL ACTORS

Claudio Zanghi, Department of Political Science, Sapienza

Rafâa Ben Achour, Faculty of Juridical, Political and Social Sciences, "7 Novembre à Chartage" University of Tunis

International Agreements (2009-2012)

In the first part of the project the main theme of human rights and international criminal jurisdictions was analyzed.

In the period from February to May 2009, graduate students and researchers of Sapienza University of Rome drew up their contributions for a colloquium that took place at the "7 Novembre à Chartage" University in Tunis on 18-20 May 2009. The seminar, led by prof. Claudio Zanghi and prof. Rafâa Ben Achour, saw participants from both universities engaged in discussions on the issues presented by Italian graduate students/researchers.

From May to November 2009 graduate students and researchers at the University of Tunis drew up their contributions for a colloquium that took place at Sapienza University of Rome on 5-6 November 2009. On this occasion, too, issues raised by Tunisian graduate students/researchers created much debate among the participants.

The main results of the seminars, research activities and discussions between the two research groups were put together in a French scientific publication of international relevance on international and mixed criminal jurisdictions: C. Zanghi, R. Ben Achour (dir.), *Droits de l'homme et juridictions pénales internationales, Séminaires italo-tunisiens (Tunis-Rome), mai-novembre 2009*, Giuffré, Milan, 2011 (268 pp.).

The ongoing cooperation with the Tunis University group of researchers led to further research on human rights in the Mediterranean basin and the results were collected in a second international scientific publication in French: C. Zanghi', L. Panella (dir.) *Les paradigmes démocratiques et les droits de l'homme dans le bassin de la Méditerranée*, Giappichelli, Turin, 2010 (540 pp.).

The second part of the project will examine the forms and methods adopted by international actors in interventions, again with reference to situations of conflict and human rights. The research will use the same approach successfully adopted in the first part (two seminars to be held respectively at the University of Tunis and at Sapienza University of Rome and the publication of the main results).

As is well known, from the end of 2010 and throughout 2011, political instability in Tunisia, as part of the Arab Spring, made it impossible to carry out these activities on schedule. Relations were re-established in 2012, with an exchange of lecturers: in May 2012 Prof. Mohamed Arbi Fadhel Moussa and Dr. Mouna Kraïem-Dridi gave a series of lectures as part of Sapienza's PhD course in "International Order and Human Rights" and courses in "International Law" and "International Law of Human Rights" (topics included: the Arab Spring; the status of women in Tunisia; humanitarian intervention and responsibility for protection, the constitutional consequences of the Spring Revolution in Tunisia), while on June 1st 2012, Dr. Zambrano gave a lecture as part of the PhD course of the Faculty of Juridical, Political And Social Sciences of the University of Tunis on "L'affaire Al Jedda avant la Cour européenne des droits de l'homme".

The project will end with a seminar to be held at Sapienza University of Rome in

the fall of 2013.

PROJECT PHASES

Phase I: 2009-2010, Human Rights and international criminal jurisdictions.

Phase II: 2011-2012, Forms and methods of intervention by international actors.

MOBILITY

The project allowed a dozen lecturers and graduate students to go on missions to the two partner universities, which took place during the joint research seminars organized in Tunis and Rome. Further lectures and research by young scholars also took place at the two partner universities (e.g. Dr. Salvo Nicolosi received his Doctorate in "International Order and Human Rights", co-supervised by the "7 Novembre à Chartage" University of Tunis).

RESULTS

In addition to the specific results of the research seminars, lectures and scientific publications, the project provided an opportunity for continuous and in-depth debate between lecturers and students from both sides of the Mediterranean on issues central to the evolution of relations and cooperation between the two countries.

CONFERENCES, SEMINARS AND SYMPOSIUMS

Italian-Tunisian Seminar at the "7 Novembre à Chartage" University of Tunis, 18 to 20 May 2009;

Italian-Tunisian Seminar at Sapienza University of Rome, 5-6 November 2009;

A series of lectures as part of Sapienza's PhD course in "International Order and Human Rights" and courses in "International Law" and "International Law of Human Rights" (topics included: the Arab Spring; the status of women in Tunisia; humanitarian intervention and responsibility for protection, the constitutional consequences of the Spring Revolution in Tunisia) May 2012;

A seminar given by Dr. Valentina Zambrano as part of the PhD course within the Faculty of Juridical, Political and Social Sciences, University of Tunis, on the topic of "L'affaire Al Jedda avant la Cour européenne des droits de l'homme", 1st June 2012.

SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS

C. Zanghì, R. Ben Achour (dir.) (2011), *Droits de l'homme et juridictions pénales internationales, Séminaires italo-tunisiens (Tunis-Rome)*, novembre 2009, Giuffrè, Milan, pp. 268.

C. Zanghì, L. Panella (dir.) (2011), *Les paradigmes démocratiques et les droits de l'homme dans le bassin de la Méditerranée*, Giappichelli, Turin, pp. 540.

A. INTER-UNIVERSITY SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL COOPERATION PROGRAMS

Health and Healthcare

“To we who were born and raised on the shores of the Mediterranean, the water of a chalice reminds us of the sea.”

Augustine, Letters, VII, 14



REALLOCATION OF HEALTHCARE FACILITIES IN THE NEW VALLEY GOVERNORATE

Francesca Giofrè, Department of Planning, Design and Architecture Technology, Sapienza
Nady Mostafa Abdel Karim, Department of Architecture, Faculty of Engineering, University of Assiut

International Agreements (2008-2011)

The aim of the project (in part funded by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs) was to study the distribution, quantity and nature of the health services provided in the New Valley Governorate, to identify problem areas, submit reorganization proposals, and evaluate the potential of information technology to put the services online.

The New Valley Governorate is in the south-west of Egypt and has an extension of 376,505 square kilometres (about 37.7% of the country's total surface area). It is the largest governorate but with the lowest housing density. The territorial distribution of health services has been unable to satisfy people's needs, thus producing a great disparity in the accessibility of health services among population groups.

PROJECT PHASES

The project involves five phases, as detailed below:

Phase 1 – Survey and analysis of demographic and health data of the area (health needs), territorial aspects, and government guidelines.

Phase 2 – Analysis of current facilities.

Phase 3 – Analysis of healthcare services from a localizational, organizational and operational point of view. In this phase, the research group drew up a questionnaire to hand out to local health service managers.

Phase 4 – Analysis of problem areas.

Phase 5 – Analysis of the potential of information technology in the target sector.

MOBILITY

Three research meetings were organized: two in Italy (December 2008 and May 2010), attended by the Egyptian science director, and one in Egypt (September 2010), attended by the Italian science director.

RESULTS

The results were set out in a provisional report, as follows:

1. Description of target scenario (context) and methodology adopted.
2. Analysis of guidelines provided by the Ministry of Health and Population.
 - 2.1 Quantity and nature of health services.
 - 2.2 Causes of illness and death
 - 2.3. Demand for care inside and outside hospital
 - 2.4 Territorial distribution
3. Provision of health and social services
 - 3.1 Territorial localization and road network
 - 3.2 Provision of services and treatment offered
 - 3.3 Health Service Accessibility (journey times)

- 3.4 Brief descriptions of a number of health facilities considered to be of greatest relevance
 - 5. Analysis of the questionnaires and identification of problem areas in the health service network
 - 6. Proposals for the re-organisation of the network of health and social services
 - 6.1 The role of information technology.
 - 6.2 Guidelines for the re-organisation of the healthcare network.
- The report was not finalised due to the instability caused by the change of regime in the country, which brought the university's work to a halt.

CONFERENCES, SEMINARS AND SYMPOSIUMS

During the mobility period, three seminars were held: one on "the health service network in Egypt", given by Professor Nady Mostafa Abdel Karim, as part of the 2nd level Master's in Healthcare Architecture at Sapienza University of Rome, Data Department; the second on "healthcare services: organisational and operational analysis"; and the third on "New trends in technological innovation: impact of the reorganization of healthcare facilities", given by Professor Francesca Giofrè, at the Department of Architecture, Assiut University, attended by students and academic staff.

STUDY ON THE CYTOTOXIC EFFECT INDUCED BY THE PRODUCTS OF ENZYMATIC OXIDATION OF BIOGENIC AMINES ON DRUG-SENSITIVE AND DRUG-RESISTANT HUMAN CANCER CELLS. NEW THERAPEUTIC STRATEGIES

Enzo Agostinelli, Departement of Biochemical Sciences "A. Rossi Fanelli", Sapienza
Uriel Bachrach, Departement. Molecular Biology, Hebrew University of Jerusalem

International Agreements (2009-2013)

Part of the research program involves the study of the capacity of polyamine enzymatic oxidation products (aldehydes and H_2O_2) to induce cytotoxic effects on drug-sensitive and drug-resistant human cancer cells, such as carcinomas of the colon and breast, melanomas, and on brain tumors cells, using bovine serum aminoxidase (BSAO) as well as aminoxidase of vegetable origin, native and recombinant, to determine how the oxidative degradation of polyamines and their derivatives influences growth and cell differentiation. It is important to know how cell metabolism changes in the presence of aldehydes and H_2O_2 to produce cytotoxic effects, and how the cells could respond by activating different protective functions. Morphological, ultrastructural and immunocytochemical investigation will be used to try and identify the sub-cellular targets involved in the cytotoxic mechanism of polyamine enzymatic oxidation products. A study will be made of the modifications induced on tumour cells in culture following treatment with aminoxidase, and in particular the possible oxidative catabolism of products activated by transglutaminase. An attempt will be made to discriminate the cytotoxic effects induced by H_2O_2 from those of aldehydes in the context of the induction of cell differentiation due to transglutaminase activation. Since the effect of H_2O_2 has already been studied using exogenous oxidants, the project will focus mainly on studying the cytotoxic mechanism of aldehyde(s). It is important to know if the aldehydes formed by the oxidation of polyamine derivatives, protein-bound by transglutaminase, are less reactive and have a protective effect on cells, preventing them from entering the cell death process, or if the aldehydes produced by free or acetylated polyamines are the cause of more reactive species responsible for cytotoxic effects. One way to clarify the metabolism of cells exposed to polyamine oxidation products may be to study the variants of normal cells: the variant of human adenocarcinomas colon cells resistant to doxorubicin (LoVoDX), the mutated breast cancer cells resistant to melphalan and adriamycin and melanomas cells resistant to adriamycin.

The effects of combined treatment with hyperthermia and anthracycline antibiotics will also be studied. Other anticancer action molecules will also be considered, such as N1, N4-bis (2,3-butadienyl) -1,4-butanediamine (MDL 72527 which boosts the antitumor effect of the ornithine decarboxylase inactivator, (D, L) -2 - (difluoromethyl) ornithine (DFMO). New MDL 72527 will be synthesized during the stay of Prof. Bachrach, in collaboration with the group of Organic Chemistry, Faculty of Pharmacy, and tested. The study of the effect of aldehydes will be investigated in the presence of exogenous catalase, and compared with that caused by exogenous acrolein aldehyde. However, the products, hydrogen peroxide and aldehyde(s), will also be studied together because they are present at the same time, although causing cytotoxicity at different concentrations. The possible synergism of their effects on cells will be investigated to try and clarify the type of cell death induced. Therefore, a study will be

made of the effect induced by varying concentrations of spermine (between 12 and 30 micromolars) in a 60-minute incubation period, both at 37°C and in hyperthermia. In these conditions the hydrogen peroxide and the aldehydes formed may induce, together with the cytotoxic effects, other effects such as apoptosis, necrosis, and protein synthesis inhibition.

It is interesting that the drug-resistant variant LoVoDX was not resistant to the cytotoxic effect of spermine oxidation products. These results, and the chemosensitization property of aminoxidase, will be verified on the multi drug-resistant variants of other human cancer cells that express membrane glycoprotein P-gp 170. The percentage of MDR cells that survive the cytotoxic effect induced by H₂O₂ and aldehydes will be evaluated by clonogenic methods and MTT. Flow cytometric analysis (FACS) will be used to assess any changes in the cell cycle. Resistance to different drugs is a major obstacle to the complete success of chemotherapeutic treatment of cancer and in pathological states involving polyamines and transglutaminase, a post-translational enzyme modifier of proteins involved in the proliferation and induction of cell death. In view of a new anticancer therapy, BSAO could be used in combination with hyperthermia. Preliminary studies have shown that the enzyme can be conveyed *in vivo* inside the cancer cell producing *in situ*, in the presence of endogenous polyamines, H₂O₂ and aldehydes, and inducing selective damage, both to the drug-sensitive tumour cell and the one that is drug-resistant. BSAO will also be derivatized on a biocompatible support, polyethylene glycol (PEG), which in addition to having a transport function, stabilizes the enzyme and increases its therapeutic efficacy.

PROJECT PHASES

- 1 - Studies on the cytotoxic effects on human tumour cells of different origin, drug-sensitive and drug-resistant, using bovine serum aminoxidase (BSAO) in addition to aminoxidase of vegetable origin, native and recombinant, to determine how the oxidative degradation of polyamines and their derivatives affect cell growth and differentiation;
- 2 - Studies on cell death mechanism;
- 3 - New ways of channelling synthetic and natural molecules with anticancer properties for future clinical applications

MOBILITY

Visiting professor Prof. Bachrach - Sapienza University in 2010

Visiting professor Prof. Agostinelli - Hebrew University in 2012

RESULTS

The effect was studied of cytotoxic metabolites, H₂O₂ and aldehydes, formed in a catalyzed enzymatic reaction by aminoxidase, a natural cuproprotein, isolated from bovine serum (BSAO) in the presence of spermine. This study showed a higher cytotoxicity on drug-resistant cancer cells than drug-sensitive ones. Transmission electron microscopy, confocal imaging and flow cytometry studies showed which targets are involved in the cell death mechanism. The study is continuing at the two universities, Sapienza, Rome and the Hebrew University.

CONFERENCES, SEMINARS AND SYMPOSIUMS

Lecture by Prof. Bachrach at the International Congress on polyamines, which was held in Istanbul from 2 to 7 September 2012. Title: Polyamine research: past, present and future

Seminar Prof. Agostinelli held at the Hebrew University. Title: Bovine serum aminoxidase and polyamines induce cytotoxic effects on human cancer cells: a new approach in antineoplastic therapy.

Lecture by Prof. Agostinelli at the International Congress on polyamines, which was held in Istanbul from 2 to 7 September 2012. Title: Endocannabinoids alone and in association with enzymatic spermine metabolites as a new anti-cancer strategy

SECOND LEVEL MASTER'S IN IN ARCHITECTURE FOR HEALTH

Francesca Giofrè, Department of Planning, Design and Architecture Technology, Sapienza

Course plan (2004-2011)

The Second Level Master's in Healthcare Architecture is taken every year by 20 post graduate students in architecture and engineering, from countries that are considered a priority in the cooperation policies of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which is co-financing the initiative. The specific objective of this course is to provide participants, from the perspective of environmental sustainability, with the methods, knowledge and specialised skills needed for the design and maintenance of healthcare buildings and plants. A holistic approach is adopted, taking into account all typologies of buildings, both simple and complex (from health centres to highly specialized hospitals). Candidates are selected on the basis of curricula and telephone interviews by a joint Sapienza and MAE committee. Successful candidates will have travel expenses paid for them, including their journey from the airport, board and lodgings, national health service registration, residence permit costs, a monthly allowance and their study stay in Italy. The course is reviewed every year, both before the project begins and while in progress, according to participant requirements and in accordance with Sapienza regulations. The course structure is briefly described below.

In the "initial on-line phase", participants choose a health facility with specific features, collect and systematize all the information on the "case study" by means of direct observation and research, and select a plot, within their area, for the future construction of a new health centre, in accordance with the precise indications furnished by Sapienza and the academic staff. Participants also study aspects related to healthcare architecture by reading specific texts sent online and distance testing. Once the online activities are completed, the course continues, fulltime, in Italy for a period of 8 to 10 months, depending on the course program.

During their stay in Italy, participants will carry out various activities: produce individually a technical design involving the organisational restructuring of the hospital selected and a plan for a brand new health centre, and, during a workshop, respond in groups to a tender for the design of a new small-scale hospital building. This "work package" is the work that will be illustrated the examination board at the end of the Master's.

On arrival in Italy, participants will present, in a standard format, the information collected and their first assessments of the problem areas they have found in the health centre they will be reorganizing. Initially, activities will focus on dealing with numerous administrative and legal matters, and on additional analysis of case studies.

The course in Italy on specific aspects of hospital buildings is divided into six phases. Each phase has a number of modules taught in the classroom, discussion seminars and design workshops, to put into practice what has been learned. During workshop activities, participants will work in groups of five under a tutor. At the end of the workshop activities, there will be a joint testing procedure involving the participants and the academic staff. The various aspects are dealt with in a

progressive and multidisciplinary way, involving both lecturers and experts in the field. Hospital building design does not only involve architects and engineers but also other stakeholders (sociologists, epidemiologists, doctors and health statisticians, etc.) with whom architects/engineers must work to create the best possible design for a specific context.

During the course, participants are divided into groups, each under a tutor, and are taken on a guided tour by technicians of the technical offices of local health authorities and hospitals in the Rome area. During the last Master's course, students went to the Policlinico Gemelli, Sant'Andrea, San Filippo Neri, and Sandro Pertini hospitals. They acquired the knowhow required in different areas of hospital building construction, for example problems regarding maintenance, plant design, project engineering, energy conservation and so on. Internships are combined with guided tours to recently built hospital facilities outside the Rome area. During the last year's course, students went to hospitals in Foligno and Valdichiana, Santa Maria Nuova and the Meyer children's hospital in Florence. At the end of the Master's, the participants present their work to the examining board in the form of a report, including tables, introduced by a description of the contents, give a power point presentation, and produce a panel containing a synopsis, which is put on display at the end of the course when the certificates are handed out.

RESULTS

During the 5 different editions of the course (2004-2011), 95 architects and engineers, including 49 women, were awarded a Second Level Master's Degree in "Healthcare Architecture". It has emerged from a recent survey, conducted through questionnaires, that more than 50% of the graduates work in the fields covered by the Master's degree. In all, there were 32 graduates from Mediterranean countries, making up a significant 34% of the total.

Specifically, 21 from North Africa: 9 from Egypt, 4 from Tunisia, 6 from Libya and 2 from Algeria; and 11 from the Middle East: 1 from Lebanon, 7 from Syria and 3 from Jordan.

The course has contributed to the development of an international network of relations, some of which have led to the activation of framework agreements and executive protocols, significantly expanding the activities of exchange, research and activation of educational programs in the target country.

CENTRAL VASCULAR ACCESS

Monir Al Mansour, Department of Surgery P. Valdoni, Sapienza

Anwar Dudin, Faculty of Medicine and Surgery, An-Najah National University

International Agreements (2007-2009)

The general cooperation agreement between Sapienza University of Rome and An Najah University of Nablus, Palestine, includes, among other initiatives, teacher and student exchanges, recognition of activities carried out and credits earned at the partner university. This agreement allows Sapienza lecturers to hold courses, attend conferences and give lectures to An Najah University students if agreed beforehand with the chairs of the faculties and included in the university's undergraduate teaching program. This specific project includes, in addition to the initiatives already covered by the framework agreement, practical and clinical activities carried out at the An-Najah University hospital in the June-December semester 2011. At the end of this period, students produced a paper, which was then discussed for a certificate issued at the end of the course.

PROJECT PHASES

The program includes basic courses, workshops/internships/placements and individual tests. Specifically:

1) Basic Modules (100 teaching hours):

- biomedical technical aspects of vascular access
- classification of available facilities
- clinical indications and criteria in the choice of facility,
- general notions on placement, catheter placement using venolysis techniques, percutaneous positioning of the catheter, other aspects of the placement technique
- complications that may arise from placement, management of long-term central vascular access, late complications and management problems.

2) Workshops/internships/placements (50 hours with tutoring).

- Operating room, wards, outpatient clinics and day-care of the Department of Surgery P. Valdoni
- Intensive care departments of the Policlinico Umberto I (Intensive care, TIPO, TIN)
- Departments and Day Hospital of Medical Oncology, Radiotherapy, Haematology, Paediatric Oncology and Infectious Diseases.

3) Individual work on an aspect of the course (with tutoring).

4) Final evaluation of participants (discussion of paper and practical assessments by tutors).

MOBILITY

	Planned				Done			
	Italians		Foreigners		Italians		Foreigners	
	N. Persons	Months	N. Persons	Months	N. Persons	Months	N. Persons	Months
Teaching staff	2	2,0			2	2,0	2	
Researchers	4	1,0			4	1,0		
University technical and administrative staff	1		1		0	0,0	0	0,0
Students	4	1	4	1	0	0,0	5	1,0

RESULTS

a) Transfer of theoretical and practical skills in the training of local medical personnel (medical students, doctors and nurses) for the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of infectious diseases and cancer, and the provision of home care for the placement of long-term vascular access and the local and regional treatment of oncological diseases in their advanced stages, enabling local academic institutions to provide similar training in future to staff.

b) Integrated clinical classes, with credits awarded to Palestinian students in the abovementioned areas

c) Guarantee of continuous access to training opportunities and specialised refresher courses for Palestinian doctors and nurses

d) Continuous support in the improvement of local training opportunities to make the An-Najah University completely autonomous in this respect (in accordance with the framework of the Erasmus Mundus Program)

Because of the great difficulties encountered in getting Palestinian participants to travel to Italy (the unstable conditions of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict makes it difficult to get a visa), the planned teaching hours (100) were carried out at An-Najah University by lecturers from Sapienza travelling to the Palestinian territories, in two semi-annual semi-intensive modules, as requested by An Najah University, so as not to change the teaching program too much. The planned workshop modules and internships at the P. Valdoni Department were carried out in the departments of general oncology, paediatrics and intensive care at the Al-Watani Hospital in Nablus, and postoperative intensive care in the operating room of Rafidia Hospital in Nablus.

There were 30 participants in the first module (theoretical, at An Najah University). The practical modules were completed by 8 students and the final examination was taken by 5 candidates who submitted the following papers for discussion, in English:

- outpatient management of the infective port-a-cath complications
- Long term vascular access in paediatric oncology
- Central vascular access in emergencies
- Vascular access in parenteral home nutrition
- Vascular access for dialysis outside the hospital

After being discussed, the papers were evaluated by a committee composed of:

- Dr. Maazen, Intensive care, Al Watani Hospital, Nablus;
- Dr. Wael Sadaka, Anaesthesia and Intensive Care, Rafidia Hospital, Nablus;
- Prof. Anwaar Dudin, An Najah University, Nablus
- Prof. Monir Al Mansour, Sapienza University of Rome
- Dr Alessandra Vari, Sapienza University of Rome.

The five candidates were awarded a higher education certificate.

A. INTER-UNIVERSITY SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL COOPERATION PROGRAMS

Technology and Science

“The Mediterranean? An immense sponge that has slowly soaked up all knowledge”.

Fernand Braudel



ENHANCING SAFETY AND SECURITY ASPECTS IN TRANSPORT RESEARCH IN THE EURO-MEDITERRANEAN REGION - ESTEEM

Francesco Filippi, CTL – Research Center for Transport and Logistics, Sapienza

Farès Boubakour, Université El Hadj Lakhdar, Batna, Algeria

Omar Drissi-Kaitouni, Ecole Mohammadia d'Ingénieurs, Rabat, Morocco

Hachemi Mabrouk, Université de Sousse, Tunisia

Coordination and Support Action (2008-2009)

The main objective of the ESTEEM project was to contribute to the coordination of research activities and policies between the European Union and the neighboring countries on issues related to the transport sector. More specifically, it was intended to strengthen and improve the connections between the Maghreb and the nearby European countries – namely, Italy, France and Spain – in order to identify a set of strategic priorities and research topics of high quality on the safety of transport systems and infrastructure.

The project is coordinated by a group of seven organizations which operate in different, but complementary sectors linked to transport. Each partner acts in a selected area of intervention. This gave the project a well-balanced geographic distribution and, consequently, produced many benefits for the areas involved.

PROJECT PHASES

The project is structured as follows:

- Analysis of the state of the art research in the field of transport safety in the selected area, with specific regard to the Maghreb countries;
- Identification of the specific sub-areas to be analyzed, according to the principal needs of the Maghreb countries in the field of transport safety;
- Realization of a survey with the aim of identifying primary research actions to undertake in the next few years in each sub-area.
- Organization of a workshop-set with the aim of validating the survey's outcomes, identifying topics of interest and defining guidelines and future research directions;
- Implementation of a dedicated network whose purpose is to encourage collaboration among the participants and to disseminate the results of the project as widely as possible among interested parties in the themes of the project.

MOBILITY

Workshop held in Batna (Algeria)

Workshop held in Rabat (Morocco)

Final Project event held in Sousse (Tunisia)

RESULTS

ESTEEM has provided guidelines for formulating common policies in Tunisia, Morocco and Algeria and for improving transport sector services, in order to foster sustainable development and growth from a social, environmental and economic point

of view. The integration of the transport system in the project area will contribute to accelerating regional cooperation, at different levels, between Europe and the Maghreb.

Through ESTEEM activities, a structure for a strategic network was set up on the theme of surface transport in the Mediterranean Area. ESTEEM contributed to reaching the goals set out by the European Commission (for example the reduction in the number of road victims, which it succeeded in doing in 2010).

CONFERENCES, SEMINARS AND SYMPOSIUMS

General Assembly of the Mediterranean Universities Union, Tunis.

12th Euro-Work Group on Transportation (EWGT) Joint Meeting, Ischia.

Traffic 2009 Conference, 27 -28 October, 2009, Madrid.

International Conference, held by ATEC ITS France - 3 - 4 February 2010 -Versailles, France.

ITALMED PROJECT

Francesco Filippi, CTL – Centro di ricerca per il Trasporto e la Logistica, Sapienza

Programme of support to regional cooperation (2009-2011)

The project ItalMED – Logistics and transportation integration in Italy and relations between Italy and the Southern Mediterranean coast – is included in the Regional Co-operation Support. The project's goal is to improve organizational and managerial skills, as well as the capacity for institutional cooperation of the regions where these processes of decentralization are taking place. There are five areas of action: 2.1 Social and economic development; 2.2 Tangible and intangible interconnections; 2.3 The environment and sustainable development; 2.4 Dialogue and cultures, 2.5 Health and welfare. ItalMED belongs to intervention 2.2, is coordinated by the Campania Region and has a budget of 3,482,000 Euros.

The specific goal of the project is to improve connections for commercial traffic on the Italian-southern coast of the Mediterranean in terms of quantity (number of available connections), qualitative (regularity, reliability and punctuality) and in terms of competitiveness (costs and time).

PROJECT PHASES

ItalMed is made up of (see Figure 1) of two sub-projects of a general nature, involving all the regions in the project as a whole, and of four sub-project countries (Algeria, Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia) in which the regions, divided in sub-groups, participate according to their specific regional interests and economic priorities as expressed by their local production systems. The Lazio Region has taken part in all of the sub-projects, except for the one in Algeria.

In particular:

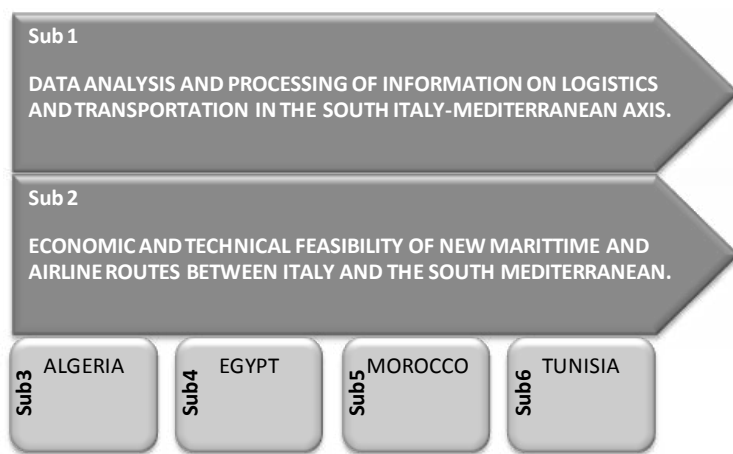
- Sub-project 1 is preparatory to the activities planned in the subsequent sub-projects, and aims to carry out a rapid and complete investigation of all the information, documentation and materials available on the subject of logistics and of freight transport connected to relations between Italy and the above-mentioned countries on the southern shores of the Mediterranean, including the initiatives and project proposals already implemented by the Italian regions. Within this sub-project, there will also be carried out specific research on the transport operators, production companies and/or import-export who are already active on the southern shore of the Mediterranean, with the goal of identifying in detail their requirements and problems.

- Sub-project 2 makes reference to the development of technical and economic feasibility analyses for at least 4 maritime lines running between Italy and the Southern Mediterranean Shore. The results of this sub-project will become working tools for each geographical sub-project;

- Geographical sub-projects 3-6 refer directly to 4 African countries and identify de-finite areas of intervention concerning some key elements of trade relations with Italy as far as the transport of goods' transport and logistics are concerned, in relation to the connected ports, airports and land transport.

The main aim of the Sub-projects is to improve economic and commercial relations with selected countries. The actions planned seek to solve problems that are fairly restricted both from a geographical and a sector-based point of view, and their implementation should lead to positive consequences in the various regional areas.

Fig.1 - Logical Diagram of the ItalMED project.



MOBILITY

Egypt: Workshop and Seminar in Cairo, Conference in Alessandria

Morocco: Conference and Workshop in Tangiers and Agadir

RESULTS

Egypt:

- Research paper published in "Handbook on Italian port services – opportunities, infrastructures and port services for the agrifood and textile supply chains connecting Egypt with Italy" related to the project on GIS-T system (Geographic Information System for transports) for applications that support operators in the Italian-Egyptian agro-food production line and its definition in an online operating system.
- Creation of educational material for a seminar about SIT- Territorial Information System and about the use of GIS-T in freight transport and logistics.

Morocco:

- Identification through interviews and visits on site of two specific commodity chains that are important for regional economics and for relations between Italy (Lazio Region) and Morocco. Specifically, the desk research and the interviews of the local and Moroccan operators make it possible to elaborate a hypothesis of the feasibility of new direct connections, both maritime and air, for the transport of agricultural products and of fresh seafood. The market of Rome, in particular, would derive benefits from this direct importation.

Tunisia:

- The situation in Tunisia has been revised with regard to: the general economy, agriculture and the fishing industry, international investments, Italian participation, international trade, interchanges with Italy, transport infrastructure and Large Retail Organization.
- Logistical and organizational recommendations have been defined which can enhance the transport service efficiency and logistics between Italy and Tunisia.

CONFERENCES, SEMINARS AND SYMPOSIUMS

Egypt:

- International Conference for the project launch took place in Cairo on 16th March 2010. Presentation by Professor Filippi "New Maritime links between Egypt and Italy".
- Workshop in Egypt for agro-food production operators (November 2010).
- International conference for closing the project carried out in Alessandria on 23th November 2010. Presentation by Doctor Campagna "A GIS-based information system for ITALMED"

Morocco:

- Opening conference in Tangiers on 09/02/2011
- Seminar on « New maritime services between Italy and Morocco ». Prof Filippi's intervention "Transport fret et les transports maritimes entre l'Italie et le Maroc".
- Closing conference in Livorno with the participation of Moroccan representatives.

Tunisia:

- "La creazione di nuovi servizi a supporto del commercio tra Italia e Tunisia: indicazioni e suggerimenti (the creation of new services to support trade between Italy and Tunisia)" Conference held in Naples on 19th October 2011, with the participation of Tunisian representatives.

SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS

Campagna A., Gencarelli G., (2011). *I rapporti commerciali del Marocco*. In "Il sistema portuale e logistico del Regno del Marocco – evoluzione e prospettive per la cooperazione tra Italia e Marocco nel campo dei trasporti" curated by Francescalberto De Bari, Autorità Portuale di Livorno – ItalMED, pp. 69-86, Jovene Editore, 2011, ISBN 9 788824 320597.

EMOTIONAL INTERACTION GROUNDED IN REALISTIC CONTEXT - TANGO

Salvatore Maria Aglioti, Department of Psychology, Sapienza

Tamar Flash, Department of Computer Science and Applied Mathematics, Weizmann Institute of Science

7PQ - Collaborative Project. Grant agreement no: 249858. Call: FP7-ICT-2009-C

Many everyday actions take place in a social and affective context and presuppose that the agents share this context. However, current motion synthesis techniques, e.g. in computer graphics, mainly focus on physical factors. The role of other factors, and specifically psychological variables, is not yet well understood. The goal of the TANGO project is to take these familiar ideas about affective communication one radical step further by developing a framework to represent and model the essential interactive nature of social communication based on non-verbal communication with facial and bodily expressions. TANGO will investigate interactions in real life contexts showing agents in daily situations, such as in navigation and affective communication. A central goal of the project is the development of a mathematical theory of emotional communicative behaviour. Theoretical developments and investigations of the neurofunctional basis of affective interactions will be combined with advanced methods from computer vision and computer graphics. Emotional interactions can be studied quantitatively in detail and can be transferred into technical systems that simulate believable emotional interactive behaviour. Based on the obtained experimental results and mathematical analysis, a new generation of technical devices establishing emotional communication between humans and machines will be developed. TANGO goes beyond the state of the art in theoretical scope, in methodological approaches and in innovative applications, which are anticipated.

(For further details: <http://spitswww.uvt.nl/tango/index.html>)

PROJECT PHASES

Primitives and kinematics of interactions - Weizmann Institute

The Weizmann Institute (WI) used the database developed within the TANGO project, which will include trajectories, postures, gestures and complex multi-body movements of individuals involved in social interactions. The WI then developed and applied appropriate mathematical tools and computational models that allowed us to analyze and identify the motor behaviour of subjects engaged in realistic scenarios of social interactions. The WI analyzed both emotionally neutral and expressive scenarios with the objective of characterizing the kinematic and dynamic features that distinguish between neutral and emotionl expressing situations.

Based on the identification of such specific characteristics WI aims also to investigate whether elementary units of actions exist (i.e., primitives) which serve as building blocks for neutral as well as emotions expressing social interactions. The focus has mainly been on identifying postural and motion primitives for the body, but at a later stage this work will be extended to primitives involving bodies and faces. Another objective of WI has also been to identify the kinematic and dynamic features and signatures, which are critical for the perception and recognition of different emotions expressed by interactive scenarios. Knowing what these features are is particularly

important for developing avatars and/or robots and using the unravelled features to generate realistic computer games and displays in which human subjects will interact with avatars and/or robots, and in which human observers will be led to believe that these are human subjects and/or realistic situations.

The results and mathematical methods developed in this WP will be fundamental for the implementation of systems that synthesize interactive emotional movements in open and closed loops (WPs 3 and 4).

Emotional, social and affective modulations of interactions - Sapienza

TANGO emphasizes that interactions are inherently based on the online exchanges between agents and the roles that they typically observe at different instants and in different circumstances. Previously, approaches to the study of interactions were mainly based on examining how an observer automatically reacts while passively observing a model. But for TANGO reciprocal intention reading and action anticipation are fundamentally important for ecological interactions. All these sophisticated and complex processes are partly implicit and partly mastered through learning and optimized by expertise. An example of the latter is team sports where excellence is achieved by successful cooperation with members of the same team and competition with members of the other team. The higher order aspects of interaction that are learned and trained have an important socio-cultural dimension. They shape the agents' behaviour and provide a context that is already known to influence the interpretation of bodily gestures.

The main objective of Sapienza University was to explore whether and to what extent emotional, cultural and social variables, which are known to shape higher order interpersonal processes and brain reactivity, also influence the basic aspects (e.g. primitives such as action kinematics or dynamics) of interactive competitive and cooperative behaviours. The novel protocols for testing ecological interactions in laboratory controlled conditions developed in the project, was adapted by Sapienza to investigate changes in behavioural (efficiency of performance as inferred from speed, accuracy, kinematics), physiological (autonomic reactivity as measured by thermal neuroimaging and polygraphic recording and neural signals as measured by EEG and fMRI) contingent upon changes in the emotional link between two actors as well as on preferences induced by short- (e.g. occasional interactions) or long-term (e.g. established romantic or work partnerships) contacts with one or more individuals or induced by in group vs. outgroup biases and stereotypes. In particular, Sapienza focused on the emotional link between two (or more) actors induced by playing a game together, as well as on some of the cultural and social variables which are known to shape convergent human behaviour.

MOBILITY

The interaction between Sapienza, WI and other members of the European TANGO project has fostered mobility across Mediterranean countries for students at Master and PhD level, as well as for Post-Docs.

CONFERENCES, SEMINARS AND SYMPOSIUMS

Oral Presentations:

August 28th - 31st 2012 Sacheli LM, Candidi M, Pavone EF, Tidoni E, Aglioti SM. "You

are in my (motor) plans: Shared representations and predictive simulation reflected in the kinematics of a joint-grasping task". Collective Intentionality VIII, Manchester (UK).

July 3rd 2012 Sacheli LM, Candidi M, Pavone EF, Tidoni E, Aglioti SM. "YOU ARE IN MY (motor) PLANS: predictive simulation and "interpersonal" motor coding reflected in the kinematics of collaborative joint-grasps". Invited talk at University of Milan Bicocca, Italy.

Posters:

August 31st - Sep 6th 2012 Sacheli LM, Candidi M, Pavone E, Tidoni E, Aglioti SM. "Social grasp: interpersonal perception modulates predictive simulation and mutual adjustment during a joint-grasping task". Mirror neurons: new frontiers 20 years after their discovery, Erice (TP), Italy.

July 7th-9th 2011 Sacheli L, Candidi M, Pavone E, Tidoni E, Aglioti SM. "Impact of social variables on the kinematics of on-line cooperative-competitive interactions". IV Joint Action Meeting (JAM-IV), Wien, Austria.

Joint Meetings:

October 2010 - Full Consortium and Annual Review meeting in Rome

October 2010 - Conference Rome. Key notes: Prof. P Haggard and Prof. GV Caprara

May 2011 - Full Consortium and Annual Review meeting in Rome

September 2011 - Meeting of WPs Leaders in Brussels

May 2012 - Full Consortium and Annual Review meeting in Genoa

March 2013 - Brain Awareness Week, Rome

SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS

Sacheli L.M., Candidi M., Pavone E.F., Tidoni E., Aglioti S.M. (2012). *And yet They Act Together: Interpersonal Perception Modulates Visuo-motor Interference and Mutual Adjustments during a Joint-grasping Task*. PLoS One, ISSN: 1932-6203, doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0050223

Candidi M., Sacheli L.M., Mega I., Aglioti S.M. (2012). *Somatotopic Mapping of Piano Fingering Errors in Sensorimotor Experts: TMS Studies in Pianists and Visually Trained Musically Naïves*. Cerebral cortex, ISSN: 1460-2199, doi: 10.1093/cercor/bhs325

Candidi M., Stienen B.M.C., Aglioti S.M., de Gelder B. (2011). *Event-related repetitive TMS of posterior Superior Temporal Sulcus improves the detection of threatening human body postural changes*. The journal of neuroscience, vol. 31(48), p. 17547-17554, ISSN: 0270-6474, doi: 10.1523/JNEUROSCI.0697-11.2011

Liuzza M.T., Candidi M., Aglioti S.M. (2011). *Do Not Resonate with Actions: Sentence Polarity Modulates Cortico-Spinal Excitability during Action- Related Sentence Reading*. PLOS ONE, vol. 6, ISSN: 1932-6203, doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0016855

Liuzza MT, Cazzato V, Vecchione M, Crostella F, Caprara GV, Aglioti SM. (2011) *Follow my eyes: the gaze of politicians reflexively captures the gaze of ingroup voters*. PLoS One. 6(9):e25117. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0025117.

Moro V, Pernigo S, Avesani R, Bulgarelli C, Urgesi C, Candidi M, Aglioti SM (2012). *Visual body recognition in a prosopagnosic patient*. Neuropsychologia, vol. 50(1), p. 104-117, ISSN: 0028-3932, doi: 10.1016/j.neuropsychologia.2011.11.004

Aglioti S.M., Minio-Paluello I., Candidi M. (2012). *The beauty of the body*. Rendiconti lincei. Scienze fisiche e naturali, vol. 23, p. 281-288, ISSN: 2037-4631, doi: 10.1007/s12210-

012-0169-1

Barliya A, Omlor L, Giese MA, Berthoz A, Flash T. (2012) *Expression of emotion in the kinematics of locomotion. Exp Brain Res.* [Epub ahead of print]

Dayan E, Inzelberg R, Flash T. (2012) *Altered perceptual sensitivity to kinematic invariants in Parkinson's disease. PLoS One.* 7(2):e30369. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0030369.

Zeharia N, Hertz U, Flash T, Amedi A. (2012) *Negative blood oxygenation level dependent homunculus and somatotopic information in primary motor cortex and supplementary motor area. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A.* 109(45):18565-70. doi: 10.1073/pnas.1119125109.

COORDINATING RESEARCH FOR THE SUPPORT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF AN ECOSYSTEM APPROACH TO THE MANAGEMENT OF FISHERIES (EAF) IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEAS

Giandomenico Ardizzone, Department of Environmental Biology, Sapienza

Coordination and Support (2011-2014)

CREAM aims to establish an effective collaboration network among key role players in Mediterranean and Black Sea fisheries research and management. The participants in the project include national research institutes from Mediterranean and Black Sea countries with a long history of active participation in fisheries research and assessment, providing advice to national, regional and international fisheries management organisms.

The project seeks the active collaboration of regional and international fisheries management organisms as external participants in the project, in order to identify the gaps (in terms of data, knowledge, training, and coordination), which at present hamper the full application of the Ecosystem Approach in the management of Mediterranean and Black Sea fisheries.

The project has a strong training and capacity building component in order to help harmonize data collection and methodologies used in fisheries assessment and management. The project serves to establish the guidelines for the application of the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries in the Mediterranean and Black Sea, both in EU member states and third countries.

PROJECT PHASES

WP 1 –Scientific and administrative coordination of the project

WP 2 – Current understandings in stock assessment and fishery effects on ecosystems

To collect information on the extent of scientific research on fishery data in the Mediterranean and Black Sea. To critically review the available knowledge and the methodologies applied to stock assessment and EAF, to identify data, research gaps and opportunities to improve research coordination.

WP 3 – Data needs, quality, harmonization, methodologies and models for EAF

Based on existing data, to propose a series of key prioritized indicators, models and methodologies for the implementation of the EAF in the Mediterranean and Black Sea. Develop data collection protocols, quality evaluation and methods for information dissemination.

WP 4 – Coordination with the assessment and management international/regional bodies. Coordinate and harmonize data collection, research and management activities carried out by international/regional bodies regarding EAF implementation in the Mediterranean and Black Sea.

WP 5 – Training and capacity building. Dissemination.

Disseminating the Coordination Action findings to a wide target audience composed primarily of fishery managers and policy makers. Addressed not only at researchers of the countries participating in the project, but also at stakeholders, NGOs, and

other scientists of all Mediterranean and Black Sea riparian countries.

Tools: websites, leaflets, workshops, advanced training courses, final conference, publications.

WP 4 – Coordination with the assessment and management international/regional bodies. Coordinate and harmonize data collection, research and management activities carried out by international/regional bodies regarding EAF implementation in the Mediterranean and Black Seas.

WP 6 – Strengthening the scientific basis of EAF application in Mediterranean and Black Sea fisheries. Strengthening the scientific basis for building a generic framework to implement EAF in the Mediterranean and Black Sea. Establishing a network that will coordinate scientific research to make EAF operational.

RESULTS

The project is ongoing.

Main result: A Network of research bodies and teams, including third countries in the Mediterranean and Black Seas, to improve coordination of research programmes on fisheries management.

Secondary results:

- Exhaustive diagnosis on the data and methodologies currently available and being used for the implementation of the EAF in the Mediterranean and Black Seas.
- Identification of knowledge gaps and opportunities to improve research coordination.
- Proposals for the harmonization of methodologies for data collection and analysis.
- Integration into regional body networks and the national organisations responsible for fishery management in the Mediterranean and Black Seas.
- Fishery researchers, technicians and decision makers trained in the EAF and disseminated project results.

CONFERENCES, SEMINARS AND SYMPOSIUMS

The 1st Coordination Meeting was held in Varna, Bulgaria on 18-19 April 2012.

The CREAM project started 1st May 2011, and both the Steering Committee Meeting and the Kick-off Meeting were held at the FAO headquarters in Rome 23rd-25th May. Thirty-two people participated, representing all project partners, as well as the different institutions that conform with the External Advisory Committee (FAO, GFCM, BSC, ICAAT, UNEP/MAP-RAC/SPA). The Scientific Officer of the European Commission in charge of the project also took part actively in the Kick-off Meeting. The Meetings provided an opportunity for the members of the Consortium to meet in person, and to discuss scientific issues and the project work plan. The main objective was to plan the next phase of the project activities, as well as to delineate effective communication strategies and how to report and disseminate information. The 1st WP2 Workshop was held at FAO/GFCM headquarters in Rome on 30-31 May 2012. Its main objective was to identify a platform of work in common with all the partners, to summarize and critically analyze current EAF knowledge available for the Mediterranean and Black Seas. The Workshop was attended by 21 participants representing all the CREAM partners.

DELIVERABLE 2.2 - SUMMARY REPORT OF WORKSHOP I

The 1st Workshop of Workpackage 2 ("Current understandings in the framework of Ecosystem Approach of Fisheries in the Mediterranean and Black Sea: summary and critical analysis of the available information on the anthropogenic ecosystem impacts and resource assessment") was held at FAO/GFCM headquarters in Rome on 30-31 May 2012.

The main objective of the workshop was to create common goals for all the partners, to summarize and critically analyze current understandings on the EAF available for the Mediterranean and Black Seas. The workshop was attended by 21 participants representing all the partners of CREAM. The workshop was introduced by Jordi Lleornart, the scientific coordinator of the CREAM project.

The main concepts and the applicative aspects related to fishery management based on an ecosystem approach were presented and discussed. It was agreed that the socio-economic context and the management oriented on spatial-based measures are two of the most important issues to take into account for EAF implementation in the Mediterranean and Black Sea.

The synthesis of the information received from the partners on the understandings, at partner/country level, related to EAF and fishery management aspects was discussed. This work was the main task of WP2 in the first year of the project; a standard template was prepared in the first two months of the project and distributed to all partners to store and summarize all the information relevant for this Task. In total, 180 files have been compiled by all the partners involved in WP2. Existing information available at the country level, coming from research and monitoring projects, as well as other types of activities, was explored. Broad and, in many cases, very detailed information has been gathered, even though a rather heterogeneous picture on how the EAF issues are addressed in each country emerged.

Therefore, work to harmonize and to evaluate all the information available under the EAF point of view, was deemed essential and was set as the main task of the present Workshop.

The practical work of the Workshop consisted in filling a standard table to facilitate the synthesis and analysis of the project. In other words, each partner was requested to act as an expert to evaluate, by means of an overall assessment of the activities/projects or initiatives performed in the partner's country, the capacity to address several issues related to the implementation of EAF in the Mediterranean and Black Sea. These issues were grouped into the following main topics, which reflect the FAO's Technical guidelines in research for EAF implementation:

- 1) Fishery structures and fleets.
- 2) Fishery impacts and other anthropogenic impacts.
- 3) Species/habitat knowledge.
- 4) Socio-economic aspects and modeling (ecosystem and bioeconomic).
- 5) Assessment of management measures.
- 6) The management process.
- 7) Monitoring and assessments.

The capacity to address each issue has been evaluated according to a qualitative scale (from "none" to "high") translated into a simple score system (from 0 to 3). The results were presented according to radar graphs in a semi-quantitative manner. This exercise

provided an overview of the CREAM's expert evaluation on the capacity to address EAF issues in the Mediterranean and Black Sea (Figs 1 and 2).

The results highlighted an overall low-medium degree of fulfilling the requirements of EAF in the Mediterranean and Black sea, with some differences related to the different issues considered. In general, the highest scores were reported for the knowledge related to the fleets structure/behavior as well as species/habitats, while the lowest ones were noticed for modeling, socio-economic and management issues.

These results though being only semi-quantitative, provided a first global picture at a wide geographical level, which can provide useful information to properly address EAF implementation in the Mediterranean and Black Sea. Enhance the capabilities of the Planning Unit of Al-Najah University and the local Institutions in Nablus to cooperate in the development of Palestinian territories.

Project Consortium: Mediterranean Agronomic Institute of Zaragoza, IAMZCIHEAM (ES). Coordinator; Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas, CSIC (ES). *Coordinatore Scientifico*; Hellenic Centre for Marine Research, HCMR (GR); Consorzio Centro Interuniversitario di Biologia Marina ed Ecologia Applicata "G. Bacci", CIBM (IT); University Sapienza (IT); Institut Français de Recherche et Exploitation de la Mer, IFREMER (FR); Institut de Recherche pour le Développement, IRD (FR); Instituto Español de Oceanografía, IEO (ES); National Research Council – Institute for Coastal Marine Environment, CNR-IAMC (IT); Institut National de Recherche Halieutique, INRH (Marocco); National Institute for Marine Sciences and Technologies, INSTM (Tunisia); Ege University Fisheries Faculty (Turchia); National Institute for Marine Research and Development "Grigore Antipa", NIMRD (RO); Institute of Oceanology, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, IO-BAS (BG); Federal Research Institute of Fisheries and Oceanography, VNIRO (Federazione Russa); Southern Scientific Research Institute of Marine Fisheries and Oceanography, YugNIRO (UA); Alexandria University (Egitto); Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries, IOR (Croazia); American University of Beirut (Libano); Ministry for Resources and Rural Affairs (M); Dep. Fisheries and Marine Research, Min. Agriculture, Natural Resources Environment (Cipro); Water Ecology and Fisheries Research Institute Union, WEFRI (Georgia).

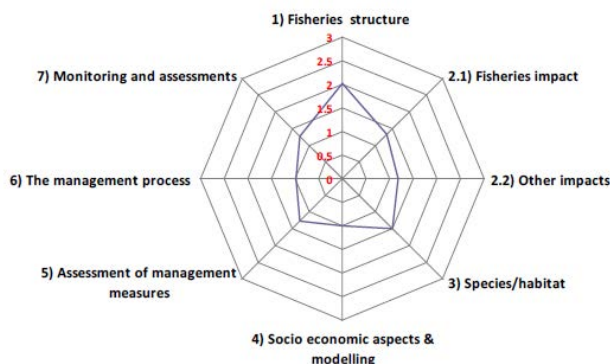


Fig. 1 - Results of 1st CREAM WP2 Workshop – The overview of the CREAM's expert evaluation on the capacity to address EAF issues in the Mediterranean and Black Sea.

A. INTER-UNIVERSITY SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL COOPERATION PROGRAMS

Territory and Environment

“The Mediterranean has never just been Europe – it has been much more for so long...there cannot be one without the other.”

Predrag Matvejevic, Mediterranean Breviary



EVALUATION AND PROJECT DESIGN FOR THE VALORISATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREAS

Maria Rosaria Guarini, Department of Architecture and Design, Sapienza

Ali Abu Ghanimeh, Al al-Bayt University, Institute of Architecture and Islamic Arts

International Agreements (2009-2013)

In a cooperative effort with the Institute of Architecture and Islamic Arts of Al al-Bayt University (Almafrag-Jordan) officially recognized through a bilateral agreement established by an executive protocol implementing a framework agreement, the "Evaluation and planning for the enrichment of Archaeological areas" research has been activated thanks to the University's 2010 grant (Protocol: AL26109KNX extended until 30 June 2013)

The exchange of documentation, knowledge, planning skills and professionalism, carried out with specialized skills and appropriate tools has, in the proposed project, the goal of highlighting and experimenting with the benefits of developing a close relationship between programming and planning in the assessment operations at archaeological sites. The goal is to propose inventive solutions for the use of these assets, including the use of sustainable and innovative materials and resources; the technical feasibility, the environmental compatibility, and the financial, economic and social benefits are also examined.

PROJECT PHASES

The project is intended to be effectively carried out through the following activities:

- a) academic exchange visits and information exchange;
- b) planning, implementation, and participation in joint research programs;
- c) producing documents and editing common scientific papers in compliance with the two faculties;
- d) organization of study meetings, seminars, courses and summer educational activities, internships and didactic modules within the respective courses of both universities, as well as other educational initiatives on themes of common interest that, eventually, could be formalized into specific, mutual agreements.

RESULTS

With reference to the research project entitled: "Evaluation and Project management for the enrichment of archaeological areas" with the Al al-Bayt University, there are two workshops on this subject, one is to be held in Italy and one in Jordan in the respective faculties or in other mutually agreed places. The workshops include:

- A Seminar workshop week
- A Closing-day session with conclusions to the work presented in a Faculty or in a place to be agreed on by both parties;
- Workshop publications

The two workshops will develop a project proposal for two archaeological sites, one in Jordan in the Almafrag province, and one in Italy, in Rome or the Province of Rome. During the scheduled meetings or in other times to agree upon, four pro-

fessors from the Institute of Architecture & Islamic Arts of Al al-Bayt University, and four professors the Faculty of Architecture could conduct two conferences each on themes related to the current project proposal or other topics of current interest.

ADDITIONAL PROTOCOLS FOR STUDENTS EXCHANGE

Maria Rosaria Guarini, Department of Architecture and Design, Sapienza

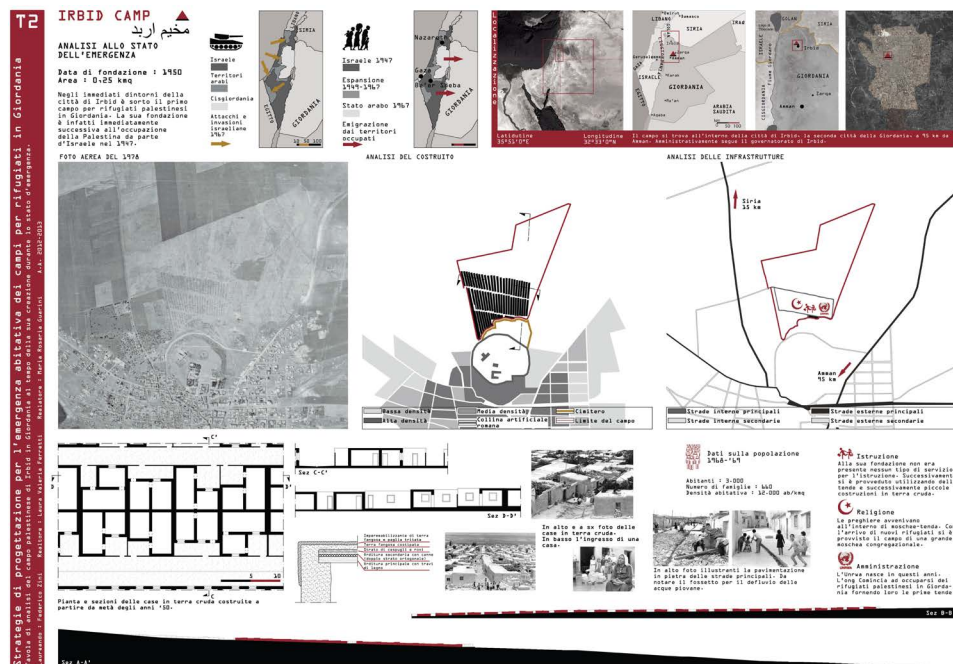
Ali Abu Ghanimeh, Al al-Bayt University Institute of Architecture and Islamic Arts, Almafraq

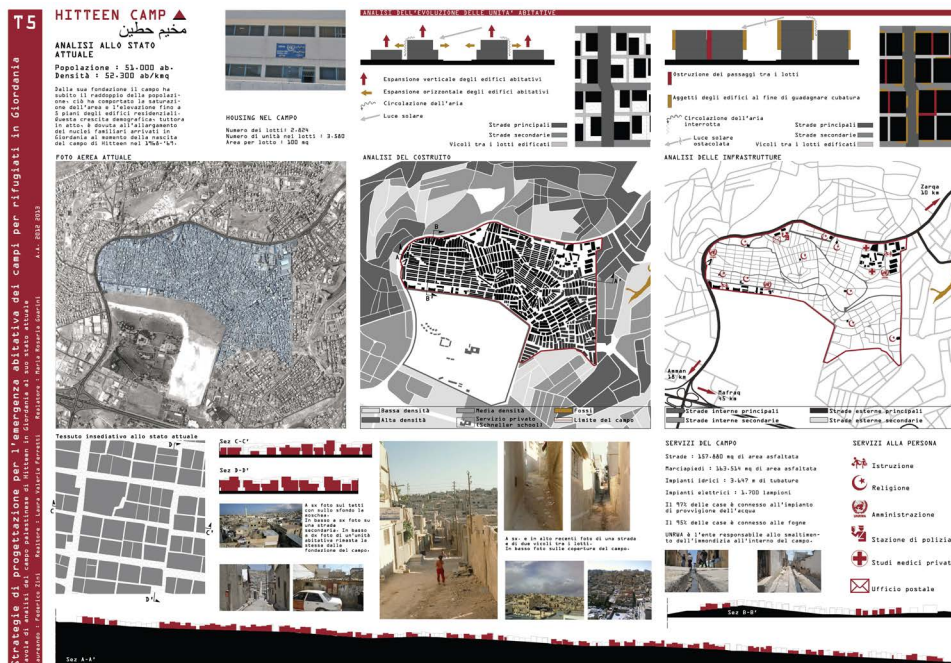
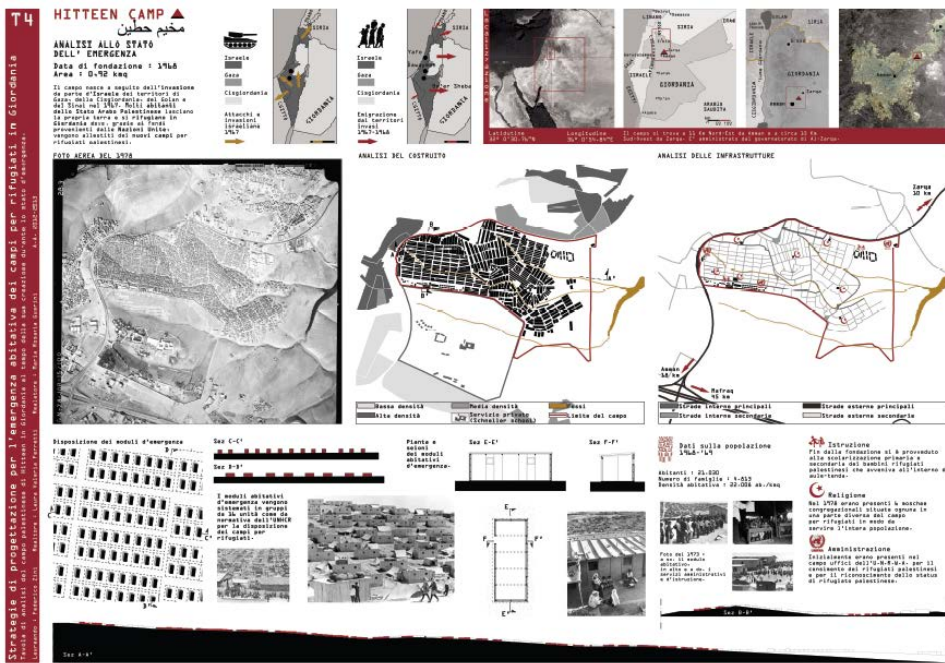
International Agreements (2009-ongoing)

The agreement is in collaboration with Al al-Bayt University (Almafraq – Jordan) - Institute of Architecture and Islamic Arts, and particularly concerns the research and study agreement aimed at preparing students at Jordan University to finish their final thesis on the evaluation of archaeological sites (2009) and on refugee camps in Jordan (November 2011 until March 2012).

PROJECT PHASES

Students, after a selection based on an official posting issued by the Faculty of Architecture, have spent three months in a Jordanian university carrying out in-depth studies for their thesis subject (supervisor professor Maria Rosaria Guarini), which was then completed in the final phase of the thesis in Italy.





CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE TOWN

Roberto A. Cherubini, Department of Architecture and Design, Sapienza

El Montacir Bensaid, National School of Architecture (ENA), Rabat

International Agreements (2010-ongoing)

The academic system in Morocco, based, as is well known, on the French model, allows an education in architecture to be obtained independently of the Ministry for Education and University, through qualified schools accredited by the Ministry of Environment and Construction. The Ecole Nationale d'Architecture (ENA), with its head office in Rabat and other sites in Fez, Tetouan and Marrakech, is a prestigious institution that serves as a reference point not only for Morocco, but for the whole Maghreb Area.



Scientific cooperation between Sapienza and ENA goes back to the mid 2000s, and was re-launched by the present Scientific Director in 2010 with the enthusiastic cooperation of Prof. El Montacir Bensaid, the School's director (acting as rector). Since 2010, there has been an intensive program of communal scientific research regarding the sustainable urban development of a contemporary city, and Marrakech is an important objective. The city of Marrakech, which Europeans no longer look at just in terms of tourism and folklore, is now a prime candidate to become the financial centre of Western Magreb, offering a wide scope for operative experimentation and geared toward transformation and urban preservation issues. In this regard, joint research activities were carried out with academics in Rabat, resulting in a series of pilot projects for the City in connection to final dissertations and PhD research. Ongoing scientific cooperation is supported by Sapienza's Department of Architecture and Design, and in particular by the LabMed, Design Laboratory for the Mediterranean Project. (in particular by Roberto A. Cherubini, professor and scientific director of the agreement; Maurizio Petrangeli, researcher at the Department, Anna Esposito, PhD in Architecture, Theories and Projects).

Over the last two years there has been an intense exchange of staff and students, from Rome, Rabat and Marrakech, in the areas of field research and planning prefiguration, all with the support of the Sapienza mobility grants. More specifically, as the project was being refined, a fundamental component was introduced as part of an immediate educational transfer system. This is inspired by a learning procedure known as "learning by doing", following a common practice for architectural studies. At the end of 2013, and the beginning of 2014, there will be an important scientific survey to illustrate to the public the outcomes and results. The meetings will be held in the two respective capitals, with the cooperation of the Italian Institute and Diplomatic Authorities in Rabat.



Fig. 1 - Zellij. Pilot project by Giulia Di Mascolo for the reuse of the water reservoir at Sahrij Labgar on the periphery of Marrakech (Roberto Cherubini, El Montacir Bensaid academic and design supervisors; Anna Esposito assistant supervisor).

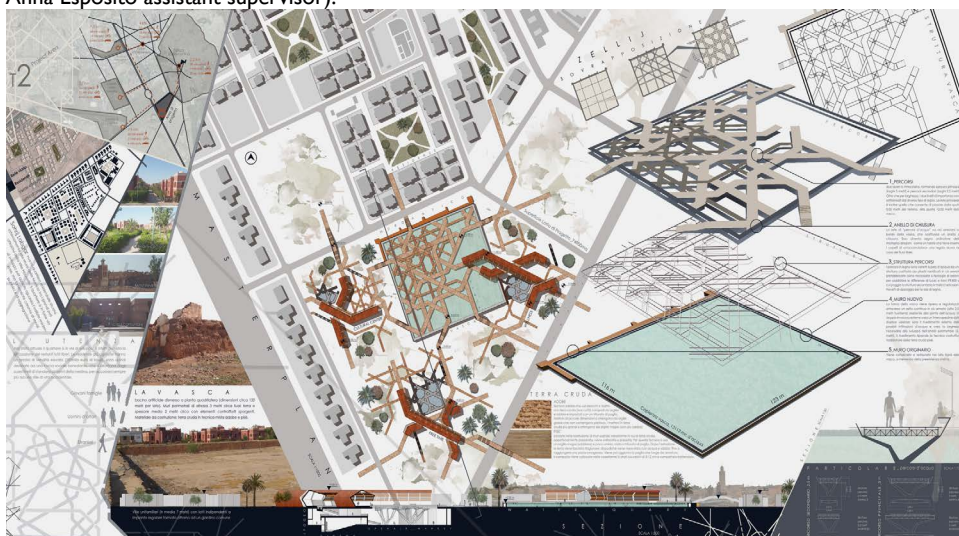
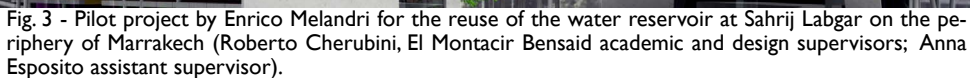


Fig. 2 - Pilot project by Giulia Di Mascolo for the reuse of the water reservoir at Sahrij Labgar on the periphery of Marrakech (Roberto Cherubini, El Montacir Bensaid academic and design supervisors; Anna Esposito assistant supervisor).

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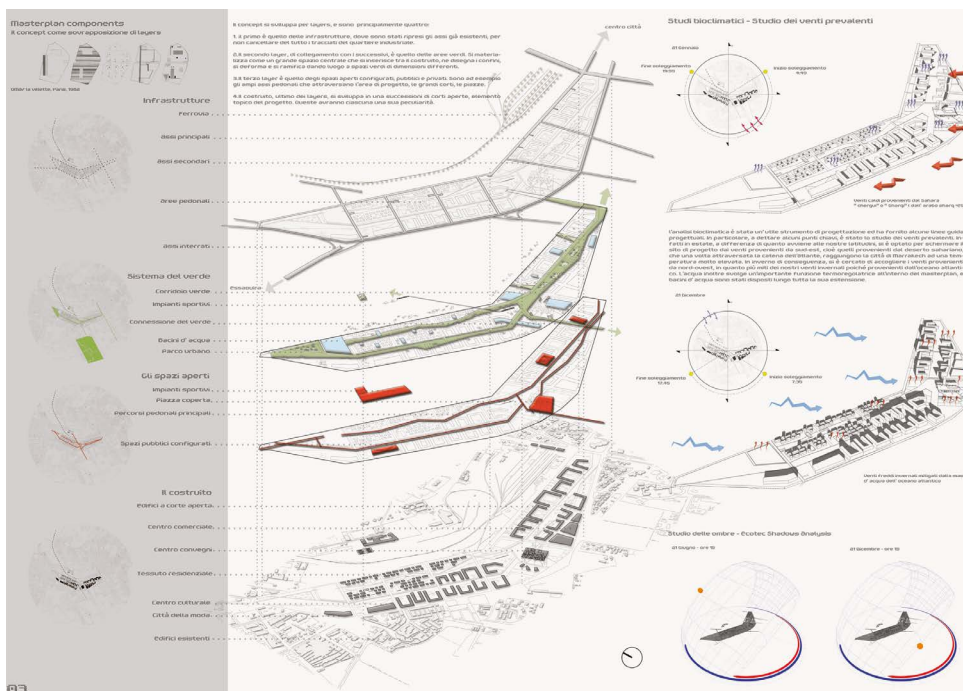


Fig. 5 - Pilot project by Marco Grippo for the new financial district of Marrakech in the industrial area abandoned around the railway station (Roberto Cherubini, El Montacir Bensaid academic and design supervisors; Anna Esposito assistant supervisor).

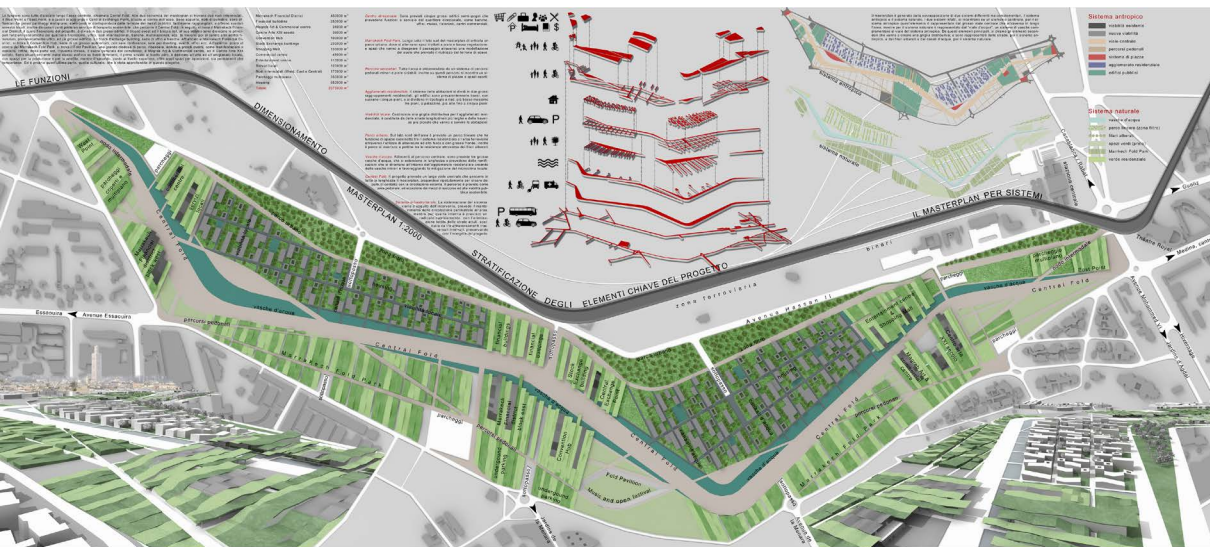


Fig.6 - Pilot project by Andrea Serventi for the new financial district of Marrakech in the industrial area abandoned around the railway station (Roberto Cherubini, El Montacir Bensaid academic and design supervisors; Anna Esposito assistant supervisor).

LABMED, DESIGN LABORATORY FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN PROJECT

Roberto A. Cherubini, Department of Architecture and Design, Sapienza

Departmental research centre (2013-ongoing)

LabMed, the Design Laboratory for the Mediterranean, <http://w3.uniroma1.it/labmed/home.htm>, was established in late 2012 by the Department of Architecture and Design of Sapienza University of Rome, with the purpose of coordinating existing activities realized in collaboration between Rome and non-European Mediterranean countries.

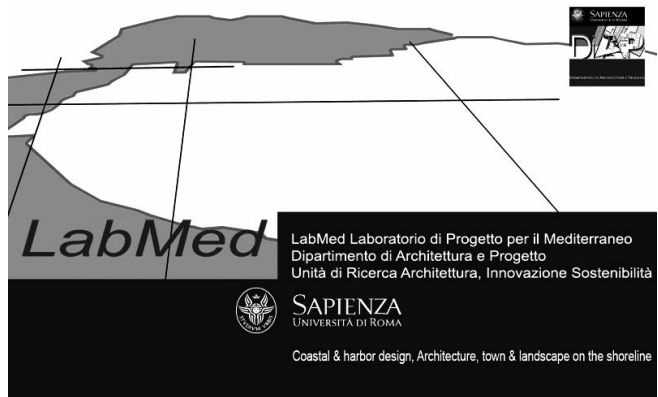
It is directed by Roberto Cherubini, with the cooperation of Maurizio Petrangeli, with other professors, researchers, doctoral candidates and postdoctoral researchers from the Department, sharing the same interest for the peculiar status of architectural and urban design across the Mediterranean region.

The Laboratory's activity is supported by the Department's financing, as well as by grants from several of Sapienza's international collaborations and other external independent funds.

From the Department's international influence in the Mediterranean region, along with its strong focus on cooperation between responsible institutions on an educational and research level, its interest on the area's design and management processes, with the entire related cultural field, including naturalistic, physical and economic components, there emerges a need for a network model of relations between partners, rather than a linear one.

LabMed's objective, however, is not only to optimize current relations and establish synergy. Its ambition is to think about the Mediterranean region as a planners and researchers' networking haven, where they are able to work in different countries with a constructive and cooperative attitude, with the aim of valuing differences rather than of making their works more similar to each other. In this mindset, Rome, Sapienza and LabMed are considered the intersections of a system, rather than the centre of the system, hosting a collective lab rather than being the irradiation point of a more or less consistent culture.

The issue of product homologation in the architectural and urban design field is a topical one. The broad local-global debate that has enveloped our world over the last twenty years or so, has challenged working procedures, as well as economic and



political relations between countries. A line of demarcation straddles the boundaries between the North and the South Mediterranean, and recently this has been stressed rather than reduced, as would have been everyone's first wish following the Arab Spring rising. Settlement conditions exemplify the differences in economic and social realities on either side of the basin. Despite the crisis, there are countries that are concerned with the preservation and conservation of heritage and of the environment, as well as the restoration and enhancement of their cities, taking into account only sustainable measures for any transformations. On the other hand there is a steady increase in youth agitation, where the fulfillment of primary needs is far from accomplished. The area's construction and consumption is seen as a fundamental primary concern, and architecture out of necessity is the fulfillment of legitimate physical needs, as well as an abstract depiction of great common metaphors.

LabMed is aware of the irreducibility of these requests and does not intend to export planning ideologies, which, however progressive, would not be suited in the destination countries. Instead, the prime concern of Labmed is to promote debate, sustained by a solid agreement for planning research, which will serve as a base for comparing different locations and realities. This is part of a decreasing preconceived attitude toward the opposite meanings of local versus global: the two can coexist and converse with the operative aim of helping the development of knowledge and the well-being of the respective realities .

CAPACITY-BUILDING WITH THE PLANNING UNIT OF THE AL-NAJAH UNIVERSITY AND THE LOCAL INSTITUTION OF NABLUS

Daniela De Leo, Department of Planning, Design and Technology of Architecture

Ali Abdhamid, URPU-Urban and Regional Planning Unit An-Najah University

International cooperation project (2012-2013)

The project aims at strengthening the theoretical and practical knowledge of the URPU, the Planning Unit of the University of An-Najah, through theoretical exchanges and, above all, through supporting the setting up of joint planning processes in the area of Nablus.

In this way, a priority concern is to open a space for interaction and for the exchange of knowledge on planning issues, which would allow local and institutional actors to identify, and over time, to develop, the most appropriate instruments, for urban planning and to govern the territory.

More specifically, the activities aimed at: 1) Strengthening and fostering the technical component of the University and, therefore, the local Institutions, 2) Sharing practices for building citizenship; 3) Transmitting useful strategies for an appropriate framework of transparent and shared rules; 4) Educating people in sustainability as an opportunity for improving the quality of life; 5) Providing researchers with the opportunity to work in a high-conflict situation with international exciting, innovative and pragmatic academic exchanges; 6) Building the legality and legitimacy of public action planning, including the development and recruitment of shared norms.

The scientific contribution has focused on the activation of knowledge of local experts for the creation of a planning process (open, sustainable, etc..) as an institutional and capacity building activity: at the same time, the University Institution has become stronger and acts through the construction of new networks with local institutions and international actors active in the area, involving the local population and society.

PROJECT PHASES

Phase 1: Setting up the work and start-up

Phase 2: Mobility of researchers from Sapienza University to TPO. Work with the representatives and technicians of the URPU-Urban and Regional Planning Unit; Training of University staff, and transfer of scientific and technical knowledge; Strengthening technical leadership for cognitive interaction with the functions of local government; comparison with local partners; Conflict resolutions, building coalitions and agreements, establishment of negotiating tables; construction of possible intervention hypothesis;

Phase 3: Involvement of Local actors and workshop in the field. Putting knowledge into practice concerning the forms of local population involvement; Actions supported by local experienced partners (UN-Habitat and Riwaq) and checked by Sapienza.

Phase 4: An-Najah in Italy and exploration of best and good practices.

Seminar at Sapienza by experienced and sensitive colleagues; Guided tours in Bari and Bologna in Italy, and interaction with professors and local experts.

Phase 5: field work

Phase 6: final evaluation

Phase 7: dissemination of scientific results/outcomes

MOBILITY

From Sapienza to An-Najah:

Nablus 26th-29th March: First Puf-Palestinian Forum;

Nablus and Ramallah, 23rd-29th June: Formal and Informal Meetings, Seminars and workshops at An-Najah University and at the Municipality of Nablus;

Ankara, 10th-15th July International Conference AESOP-Association of European Schools of Planning.

From An-Najah to Sapienza:

Naples, 5th September 2012 WUF;

Bari, 7-9th September 2012, Field trip;

Bologna, 10th September 2012, Field trip;

Roma, 11-13rd September 2012, Field trip, Seminars and International Conference Dept. DATA Sapienza University, Rome.

RESULTS

The scientific contribution focuses on activating the knowledge of the local experts for the creation of a planning process (open, sustainable, etc..) as an action of institutional capacity building: at the same time, the University Institution is enabled and acts through the construction of new networks with the local institutions and international actors active in the area. As a consequence, the local population and society become necessarily involved.

Specifically, the results so far achieved concern:

a) Developing and sharing specific disciplinary skills in terms of:

- Sustainable and environmental planning,
- Techniques of conflicts resolution and management,
- Theories and practices of population inclusion..

b) Sharing best practices through the communication of European success cases, with the support of AESOP and, above all, with study visits to Italian cities, with meaningful experiences for the presentation of significant and successful case-studies.

c) Joint definition of a set of targeted actions of institutional capacity building for the city of Nablus, built through the involvement of local institutions and civil society.

d) Strengthening of knowledge of Italian researchers involved in the area and the possibility of intervention in contexts of national and international conflicts.

CONFERENCES, SEMINARS AND SYMPOSIUMS

Nablus 26th-29th March, Keynote Speaker at "First Palestinian Urban Forum".

Rome, 21st June 2012, Project presentation and discussion at the Conference "La Sapienza per la cooperazione internazionale allo sviluppo: prospettive e proposte Sapienza Millenium University".

Ankara, 10th-15th July 2012, Conference AESOP-Association of European Schools of Planning.

Naples, 5th September 2012 at WUF-World Urban Forum in Naples organized by

Un-Habitat (3-6.09.2012), seminar "Comparing planning in Palestine" organized by Dept. DATA-Sapienza University/An-Najah University/Minister of Palestinian Local Government.

Roma, 13th September 2012, International Conference "Planners in Palestine, (Italian) planners for Palestine", at Dept. DATA, Sapienza University.

Milano, 15th-17th November 2012, International Conference "City to be tamed", Polytechnic of Milan.

Rome, 15 February 2013, International Conference: "Planning in the face of conflict" with prof. Oren Yiftachel, Negev University at Dept. DATA, Sapienza University.

SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS

De Leo D., Alkhalili N., Dajani M. (2012), *Kufr Aqab as a mega project in a 'no-man's land'*, AESOP Conference, Ankara, July 2012, Ankara METU Press.

De Leo D. (2012) (eds), *"Pratiche urbane e conflitti"*, in Urbanistica Informazioni, n.244, INU Edizioni, Rome, p.7-25.

De Leo D. (2013), *"Pianificazione e conflitti"*, in Archivio di Studi Urbani e Regionali, FrancoAngeli, Milan.

De Leo D., Lo Piccolo F. (2013)(a cura di), *Dibattito su "Pianificazione e conflitti"*, in Archivio di Studi Urbani e Regionali Franco Angeli, Milan.

De Leo D., Alkhalili N., Dajani M. (2013), *Planned Informality as a by-product of the occupation. The case of Kufr Aqab neighborhood in Jerusalem North*, Planum-International on-line Journal, n.26, vol.1/2013.

De Leo D. (2013), *"Note sulla Conferenza 'Planner in Palestine, (Italian) Planners for Palestine'"*, in Planning, Design and Technology, n.1., Rome.



Fig. I - Missions in Bari and Bologna



Fig. 2 - First PUF March 2012



Fig. 3 - Sapienza Mission

HARBOR AND COASTAL DESIGN

Roberto A. Cherubini, Department of Architecture and Design, Sapienza

Gaye Culcuoglu, Department of Urban Design, Bilkent University, Ankara

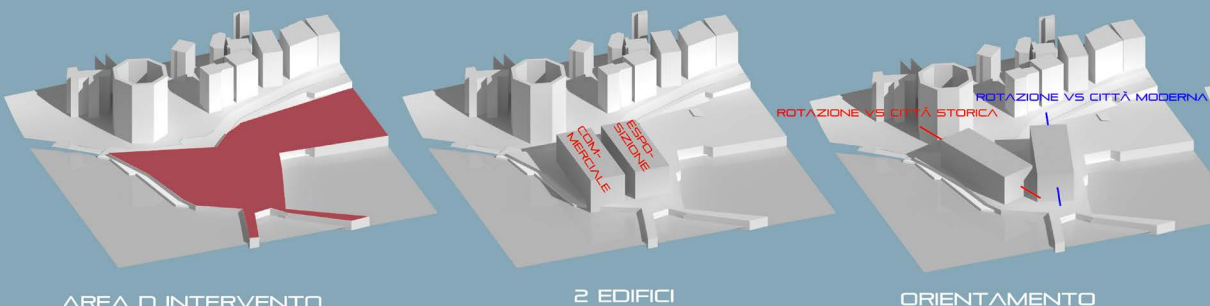
International Agreements (2006-2010)

Despite its central position on the Anatolian peninsula, Turkey's modern capital, which boasts excellent academic institutions of Architecture and Urban Projects, looks to the Mediterranean region as a place of utmost importance for the country's development and for its relations with Europe, especially southern Europe, in which Italy is an important reference point.

Between 2006 and 2010, Sapienza carried out studies and operative planning re-

search regarding the transformation of Alanya's contemporary urban areas and coastal territories on Turkish Mediterranean coast, in collaboration with the Bilkent University of Ankara, an academic institute under public-private management, and thanks to a special scientific cooperation agreement signed by the Department of Architecture and Design.

The cooperation between the two universities garnered great popularity students, who were welcomed to Italy thanks to the Erasmus program, in which Turkey fully participates as a prime candidate to join the European Union. A thesis program was also successfully pushed through by Sapienza, producing over time almost twenty pilot projects on themes relating to the Turkish urban coastline. An international conference



on urban re-planning was held in 2007 at Bilkent University in Ankara, in collaboration with Sapienza University of Rome, and has been reported in specialized Italian journals.

SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS

Cherubini R. A. (2007), *City-Nature intersections. Transgenetico urbano, di. Articolo sulla rivista: Metamorfosi*, in Quaderni di Architettura n.68-69/2007, pp.106-109.

Kentsel Form Olarak Vadi Doganin Kentle Kesisitgi Yerde. Article in the Journal: Mimarlik /2007 pp.31-35.



Fig. 1 - Pilot project by Martina De Luca for the new cruise terminal in the Red Tower area, Alanya (Roberto Cherubini, Gaye Culcuoglu, academic and design supervisors; Anna Esposito assistant supervisor).

Fig. 2 - Concept of the project.



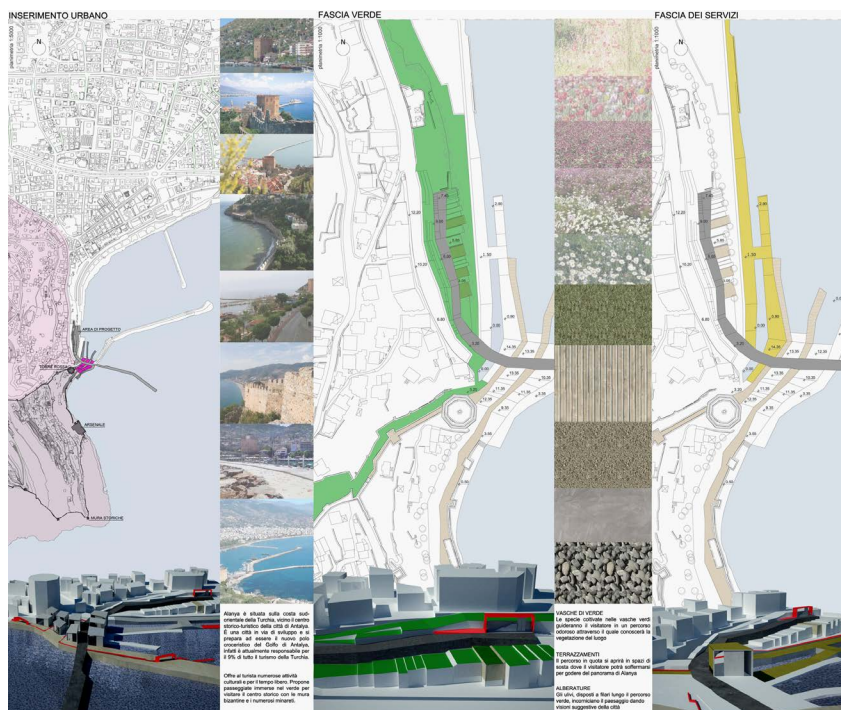


Fig. 3 - Pilot project by Daniela Zogopoulou for the new cruise terminal in the Red Tower area, Alanya (Roberto Cherubini, Gaye Culcuoglu academic and design supervisors; Anna Esposito assistant supervisor).



Fig. 4 - Pilot project by Rachele Aiello for the new cruise terminal in the Red Tower area, Alanya (Roberto Cherubini, Gaye Culcuoglu academic and design supervisors; Anna Esposito assistant supervisor).

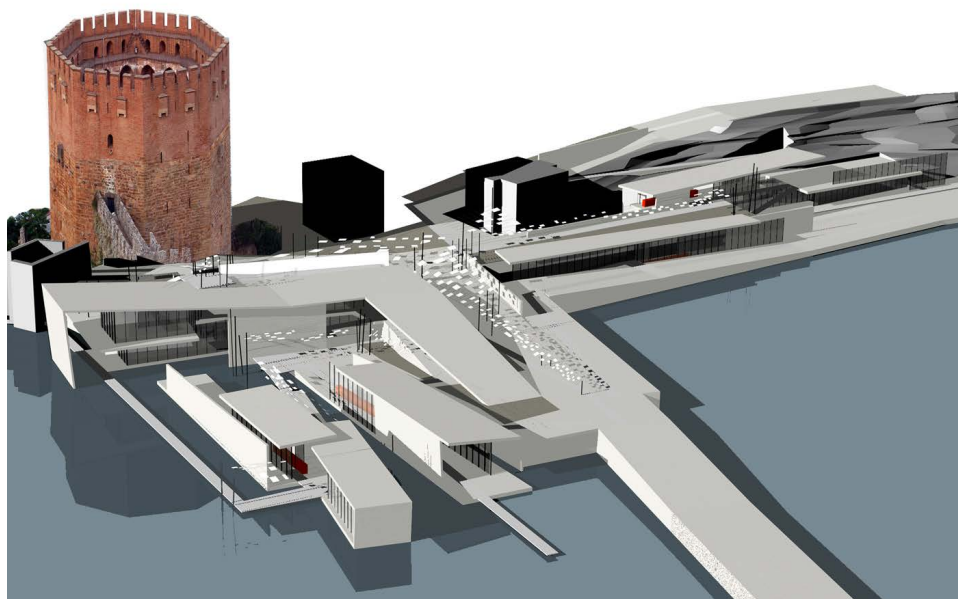


Fig. 5 - Pilot project by Luca Maricchiolo for the new cruise terminal in the Red Tower area, Alanya (Roberto Cherubini, Gaye Culcuoglu academic and design supervisors; Anna Esposito assistant supervisor).

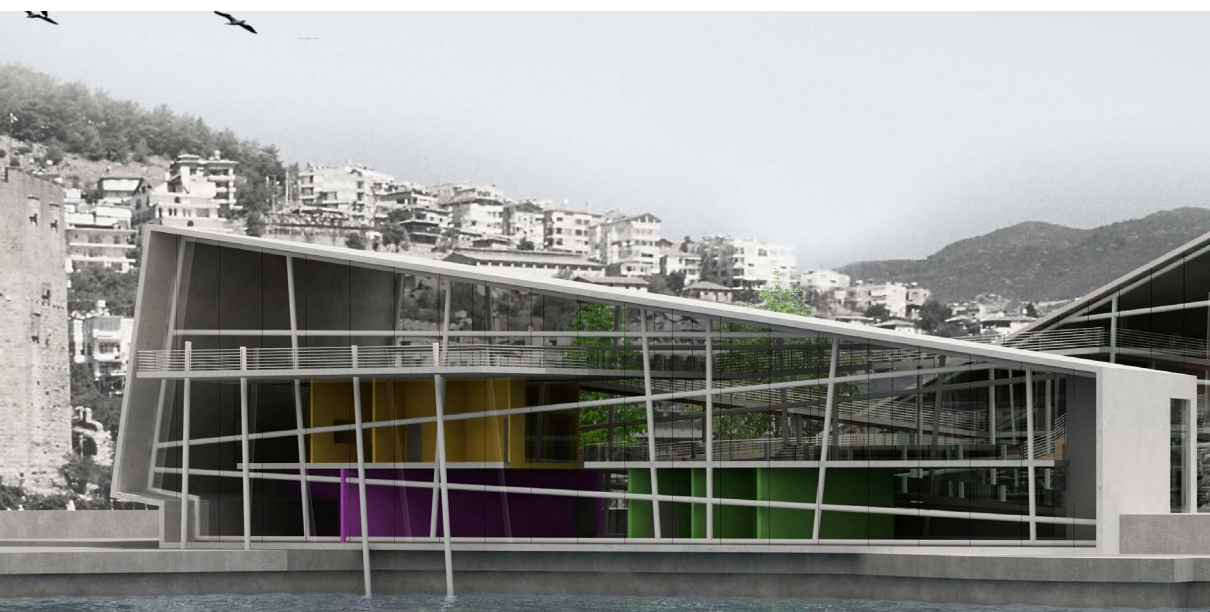


Fig. 6 - Pilot project by Martina De Luca for the new cruise terminal in the Red Tower area, Alanya (Roberto Cherubini, Gaye Culcuoglu academic and design supervisors; Anna Esposito assistant supervisor).

B. EXCAVATION CAMPAIGNS

“Beyond the image of the Mediterranean, there is a Mediterranean of the imagination: a symbolic force that expresses itself in the substance of history”.

Matteo Vegetti, Impresa & Stato



ARCHAEOLOGICAL MISSION IN CENTRAL SAHARA

Savino di Lernia, Department of Ancient World Studies, Sapienza

Saleh Al-Raghib, Department of Antiquities, Tripoli

Archaeological Mission (1955-ongoing)

The Archaeological Mission in Central Sahara collects the legacy of 'the Italian-Libyan Archaeological Mission in the Acacus and Messak' of Sapienza University of Rome. Founded in 1955, it thus represents one of the longest archaeological projects operating in the Sahara. The Mission is carried out in Central Sahara with a specific focus on south-western Libya. The area, one of the most arid and warmest lands in the world, hosts a wide and diffuse presence of ancient human occupations spanning from the Lower Pleistocene (1,2-1,8 Mya) to the present day, constituting an excellent laboratory for exploring the dynamics of the relationship between climatic fluctuations and cultural strategies over the long term.

The scientific focus of the Mission, which from the outset has acted in collaboration with the Department of Antiquities in Tripoli, is the reconstruction of the human presence in the area – from early prehistory to the advent of Islam – set and analysed within an appropriate climatic and environmental context, resulting in the proposal of models of sustainable landscape development. Huge efforts are devoted to the safeguard and enhancement of Saharan cultural heritage.

PROJECT PHASES

Initially dedicated (1955-1965) to the study of the extraordinary prehistoric cave paintings (inserted in 1985 in the UNESCO list of World Heritage Sites), the Mission has progressively intensified and expanded its aims and fields of study, reaching in recent years a full integration of knowledge and disciplines - from geoarchaeology to palaeo-anthropology, ethnoarchaeology and ancient history.

MOBILITY

The Archaeological Mission carries out one or two field campaigns each year, in the course of which several teams perform activities of sampling, surveying, excavation and study of materials, as well as training the Libyan personnel of the Department of Antiquities. Scholarships for Libyan personnel have also been activated.

RESULTS

Partnerships with national and international scholars of high scientific value are an important trait of the research, characterized by innovative theoretical, methodological and operational inputs, performed with technologically advanced methods (from the early use of C14 radiocarbon dating, up to advanced topographical techniques employing satellite analysis, digital platforms and GIS analysis etc.). The Mission's research has provided a fundamental contribution to the reconstruction of the historical, cultural and environmental events of Central Sahara.

CONFERENCES, SEMINARS AND SYMPOSIUMS

Cancellieri, E., Monaco, A., Berruti, G., di Lernia, S. Approaching Surface Laminar Assemblages in the Messak Massif (SW Libya). HOBET, University of Liverpool, 26-28 January 2012.

di Lernia, S. The Tadrart Acacus (WH site), and the Saharan legacy. Meeting on Libyan Cultural Heritage, UNESCO World Heritage Centre, Plenary Session, 21st October 2011.

di Lernia, S., Gallinaro, M. Tadrart Acacus Rock Art - Perspectives for a fragile and damaged heritage. Conservation of African Rock Art: Challenges of Theft and Vandalism. TARA, Smara, Morocco, 19-21 October 2010.

di Lernia, S., Gallinaro, M. Libya before and after the conflict: what future for its cultural heritage?. 1st International Conference on Best Practices in World Heritage: Archaeology, Minorca, Spain, 9-13 April 2012.

SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS

The Mission regularly publishes the 'Arid Zone Archaeology' Monograph Series and actively participates in international scientific debate with articles on major academic journals.

Selected Monographs

Mori, F. (1965), *Tadrart Acacus. Arte rupestre e culture del Sahara preistorico*. Torino: Einaudi.

Cremaschi, M, S. di Lernia (Ed.) (1998), *Wadi Teshuinat Palaeoenvironment and Prehistory in South-Western Fezzan (Libyan Sahara)*. Milano: CNR.

Liverani, M. (2005), *Aghram Nadharif: The Barkat Oasis (Shabiya of Ghat, Libyan Sahara)* in Garamantian Times. (The Archaeology of Libyan Sahara Volume 2; Arid Zone Archaeology Monograph 5). Firenze: Ed. All'Insegna del Giglio.

Selected articles

di Lernia, S., and M. Gallinaro, (2010), *The date and context of Neolithic rock art in the Sahara: engravings and ceremonial monuments from Messak Settafet (south-west Libya)*, *Antiquity* 84 (326): 954-975.

di Lernia, S., and M. Gallinaro. (2011), *Working in a UNESCO WH site. Problems and practices on the rock art of the Tadrart Acacus (SW Libya, central Sahara)*. *Journal of African Archaeology* 9: 159-175.

Biagetti, S., A. Ait Kaci, L. Mori, and S. di Lernia (2012), *Writing the desert. The 'Tifnagh' rock inscriptions of the Tadrart Acacus (south-west Libya)*. *Azania* 47: 153-174.

Biagetti, S., and J. M. Chalcraft (2012), *Imagining Aridity: Human-Environment Interactions in the Acacus Mountains, South-West Libya, in Imagining Landscapes: Past, Present, and Future, Anthropological Studies of Creativity and Perception*. Edited by M. Janowski and T. Ingold, pp. 77-95. Farnham: Asghate.

Cancellieri, E., and S. di Lernia (in stampa) *Middle Stone Age human occupation and dispersals. New data from the Messak plateau (SW Libya, central Sahara)*. *Quaternary International*. Available online 17 August 2012, 10.1016/j.quaint.2012.08.2054.

di Lernia, S., I. Massamba N'siala, and A. M. Mercuri (2012), *Saharan prehistoric basketry. Archaeological and archaeobotanical analysis of the early-middle Holocene assemblage*.

di Lernia, S., I. Massamba N'Siala, and A. Zerboni (2012), 'Saharan Waterscapes'. *Traditional Knowledge and Historical Depth of Water Management in the Akakus Mts. (SW Libya)*, in *Changing Deserts: Integrating People and their Environment*. Edited by L. Mol and T. Sternberg, pp. 101-128. Cambridge: The White Horse Press.

Dunne, J., R. Evershed, M. Salque, L. Cramp, S. Bruni, K. Ryan, S. Biagetti, and S. di Lernia, (2012), *First Dairying in 'Green' Saharan Africa* in the 5th Millennium BC. *Nature* 486:390-394.

Gallinaro, M., C. Gauthier, G. Gauthier, J.-L. Le Quellec, S. Abdel Aziz, S. Biagetti, L. Boitani, E. Cancellieri, L. Cavorsi, I. Massamba N'Siala, A. Monaco, A. Vanzetti, A. Zerboni, and S. di Lernia, (2012), *The Messak Project. Cultural and Natural Preservation and Sustainable Tourism (south-western Libya)*. Antiquity 86 (331) Project Gallery. <http://antiquity.ac.uk/projgall/gallinaro331/>.

Fig. 1 – Map of the main project area for the “Archaeological mission in the Central Sahara” (Libya, Algeria, Niger).

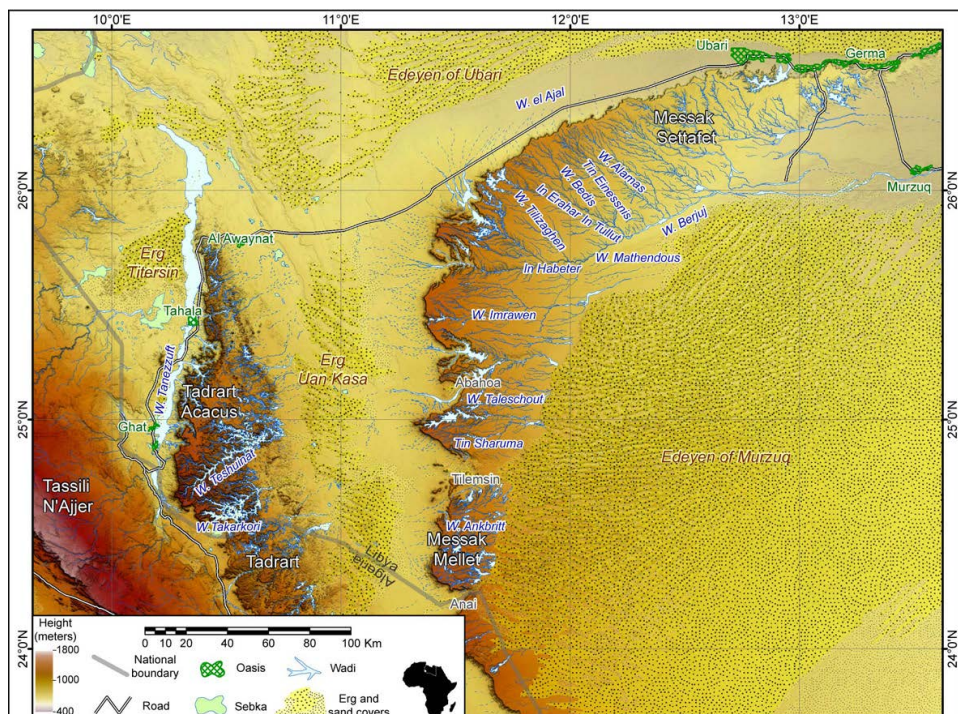




Fig. 2 – Example of cave paintings. Caves in the area of Wadi Teshuinat (Tadrart Acacus, Lybia).



Fig. 3 – Landscape view of the valley from the Messak Mellet mountain range (Lybia).



Fig. 4 – Cave excavation at Takarkori (Tadrart Acacus, Lybia).

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MISSION IN LOWER EGYPT: EXCAVATIONS AT KÔM EL-GHORAF, THE ANCIENT METELIS

Loredana Sist, Department of Ancient World Studies, Sapienza

Archaeological Excavations (2002-2012)

The archaeological excavations at Kôm el-Ghoraf, which is located in the western Delta of Egypt, in the region of Beheira between Damanhour and Rosetta, began after the eighth International Congress of Egyptologists held in Cairo in 2000. On that occasion, Zahi Hawass, chief of the Supreme Council of Antiquities, drew scholars' attention to the serious conditions of the archaeological sites of the Delta. Egyptologists were specifically asked to undertake activities in Lower Egypt and to document, as much as possible, the antiquities of that area. The northern part of the country, in fact, has been much less investigated compared to the rest of Egypt. The land is changing rapidly for a number of reasons; for example, the increase in cultivated areas and irrigated land and the consequences on groundwater, due to the greater frequency of rainfall from ongoing climate change, especially after the construction of the Aswan Dam. These serious territorial and hydrological changes affect the preservation of the ancient sites, which, as known, are mainly built of mud-bricks. This phenomenon particularly involves the Beheira region, one of the most cultivated regions in the country with an area of about 10,000 km², dotted with a large number of archaeologically significant sites. The northern part of Beheira is, from this point of view, the least explored and the Archaeological Mission of Sapienza University of Rome to Lower Egypt, founded in 2001, is one of the first expeditions to undertake investigations in this area.

Kôm el-Ghoraf, meaning "Hill of Rooms" in Arabic, of which the ancient name is unknown, was chosen for excavations after a survey held in spring 2002. It had never been the subject of previous researches, although it is a very large site which originally occupied over 55 acres. The extension is now smaller because of seabkhin activities, that is, seekers of fertile land extracted from ancient mud-bricks, who have savagely destroyed part of the site, as well as erosion from water which has eroded deep canyons on the slopes of the hill and deleted a lot of old structures.

The excavation, which focuses on the urban settlement, aims to study the phases of the use of buildings and the various types of housing from the Ptolemaic period to the late Byzantine period, for a period of 1000 years.

The analysis was extended to the territory's historical and economic data, but mainly to its hydrogeological transformations, with particular attention given to the water supply, witnessed by the existence of a great number of water tanks at Kôm el-Ghoraf.

MOBILITY

The project involves about a dozen researchers each year, with extended stays in Egypt.

RESULTS

After ten years of research, the Mission has achieved the goal of identifying the city which was once located in the site of Kôm el-Ghoraf, although papyri or inscriptions

with the name of the city have never been discovered. However, if we consider the strategic location of the city, its considerable size and the thickness of the layers, it is clear that, at least in the Roman and Byzantine periods, Kôm el-Ghoraf was the most important settlement of the northern part of Beheira.

The only major city that ancient literary sources recall in this area, is Metelis, the capital of the seventh Nomos of Lower Egypt. Its exact location is unknown, but classic authors and ancient maps agree in localizing it in this region which, in fact, was called by the Ancients Nomos Metelites. On the base of the analysis of the archaeological data collected so far, Kôm el-Ghoraf could actually correspond to the ancient capital. Confirmation of this identification was obtained during the last excavation campaign in November 2012.

It was then decided to perform a survey on the northern slope of the Acropolis, with the aim of finding traces of the Byzantine settlement, which had been completely destroyed at the top of the Kôm. The southern slope, already explored in the past, had shown a huge accumulation of debris with traces of fire: the only surviving foundations belong to a small red-brick tank.

A hoard of Byzantine coins was found, including two gold solidi, both minted in Constantinople in the first half of the seventh century AD. They were contained in a jar smashed under the weight of the collapse of the house and sealed in the layer related to the destruction of the acropolis.

This amount of coins, although of modest quantitative dimensions, appears to be important for two reasons: to broaden the knowledge of the circulation and hoarding of gold coins in the Egyptian environment, during the period in which Egypt was separated from the Byzantium Empire, and to determine the destruction of Kôm el-Ghoraf, from the chronological point of view.

In addition to a gold coin of Phocas (602-610), there is one belonging to his successor, Heraclius (610-641), who is pictured with his two sons, Heraclonas and Heraclius Constantine on the recto view. This type of gold solidus was issued between 638/9 and 641. The coin must have arrived in Kôm el-Ghoraf not before 638, but almost certainly not after 641, which is the date of the Arab conquest of Egypt. Following this event, in fact, there was a break in the relations between the Byzantine world and the Egyptian world, today Islamized.

The city was destroyed in 641, during the Arab advance that moved north from Cairo to the conquest of Alexandria. The radical destruction of the acropolis, is justifiable only if the Arabs had considered the city a particularly significant goal and not just an obstacle on the way to Alexandria. Metelis, which was the largest city and capital of the prefecture and the last outpost in the hinterland of Alexandria, certainly had this characteristic.

CONFERENCES, SEMINARS AND SYMPOSIUMS

"Il Delta egiziano. Problematiche e ricerche" Study day, Sapienza University of Rome, December, 2006.

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L. Sist, "Kôm el-Ghoraf, a forgotten city of the Western Delta", conference at the Istituto Italiano di Cultura, Cairo, November 20, 2008.

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L. Sist, "Territorio e risorse idriche: il caso problematico di Kôm el-Ghoraf", communication at the Workshop "Dal Deserto al Mare. Il paesaggio antico in Egitto dalla preistoria al periodo romano", Sapienza, March 15, 2010.

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Fig. 1 – Landscape view of Metelis/Kôm el-Ghoraf.



Fig. 2 – View of Byzantine and Roman settlements.



Fig. 3 – External and internal views of the H cistern.



Fig. 4 – Roman earring and gold solidus of Heraclius.

THE CITY OF COPPER AXES: ARCHEOLOGICAL RESEARCH, RESTORATIONS AND TRAINING IN THE EARLY BRONZE AGE SITE OF KHIRBET AL-BATRAWY

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Monther Jamhawir, Department of Antiquities of Jordan

Pilot Project: excavations, restorations and valorization, and training of local staff (2010-2012)

Introduction: The Discovery of the City of Batrawy

The city of Khirbet al-Batrawy represents a rare example of an early urban center arising in a peripheral area of the ancient Near East at the dawn of urban civilization in the third millennium BC. The discovery of Batrawy in 2004 by a Rome Sapienza Expedition, and the findings at the Royal Palace in 2009, opened up new perspectives on the inhabitation and settlement of these fringe regions, especially in the period before the domestication of the camel.

Exploration of the "Palace of Copper Axes" and of the City-Walls

The planning activities for exploration moved from the discovery in 2009 of the Royal Palace (the "Palace of copper axes"), a public building of the third millennium BC which has provided a wealth of data and findings in an extraordinary state of preservation. Field operations have focused on the completion of the excavation at the Western Pavilion of the Palace, where beside the finding of whole vessels and valuable objects, faunal and paleobotanical remains have also been sampled for chemical-physical analyses, which involves: C-14 dating, pollen analyses, isotope analysis for metal artifacts, thermoluminescence.

A second aim of the Expedition has been the exploration of the well-preserved great city-walls in Area B North, just north of the Royal Palace. The excavations have been carried out towards the west, exploring the triple line of fortifications with its projecting towers and bastions.

Training of Local Personnel

In cooperation with the Department of Antiquities of Jordan, the project for training local personnel for possible tourism in the site is carried out, with the realization of paths and panels; while the formation of local restorers focuses on the restoration of ceramic materials and stone structures.

Local Museum

Activities for the creation of a future museum hosting a collection of all the objects which have been found has been established in collaboration with the Department of Antiquities, and has begun with a systematic restoration of the artifacts, in particular the findings from the "Palace of copper axes".

PROJECT PHASES

The project is being carried out with annual campaigns of six weeks during the months of May-June.

RESULTS

Until 2004, no one could have imagined that an ancient city (from the beginning of the third millennium BC) had risen on the hill of Batrawy, a rocky cliff now in the northern periphery of the modern city of Zarqa in north-central Jordan. In December

2004 the archaeological Expedition to Palestine and Jordan from Sapienza, during a survey along the Upper Wadi az-Zarqa Valley, discovered a human settlement on this hilltop. Since spring 2005, with the collaboration of the Department of Antiquities of Jordan, systematic excavations began at the site and immediately revealed a fortified city with massive defensive structures. Researches have so far been able to define the main stages of development of the ancient city, founded at the beginning of the third millennium BC, as the pivotal center of the Upper Wadi az-Zarqa Valley, and in a strategic position to control the ford across the river, located in a hinge between the desert, a hilly plateau and irrigated valleys, capable of controlling commercial routes and a vast and rich territory, which integrated sedentary agricultural production, herding, trade. In previous campaigns (2005-2009) at Khirbet al-Batraway, the EB II-III (3000-2300 BC) city-walls, the city-gate, the temple on the eastern terrace, and a series of houses and public buildings were all brought to light inside the city, which was destroyed by a fierce fire around 2300 BC, and reoccupied by a rural village in the last two centuries of the third millennium BC.

During the 2010-2012 campaigns a large building, which proved to be the EB IIIB Royal Palace (the "Palace of copper axes"), was discovered just inside the city-gate. It consisted of several pavilions and yielded a large amount of findings in an extraordinary state of preservation, due to the fierce fire which destroyed the city. So far, works have involved the excavation of the pillared hall, the rectangular storeroom, and the central hall of the Western Pavilion (maybe the audience hall of the Palace). More recently works have also moved to the western courtyard, which is still being excavated. Among the findings, it is worth mentioning the presence of ceremonial vessels (including two jars decorated with applied figures of snakes and scorpions), five copper axes, bone objects, potter's wheels, an Egyptian siltstone palette, and a four-string necklace of about 650 beads in amethyst, carnelian, rock crystal, frit, bone, shell and copper. Findings point to a flourishing center, able to import metal (copper) objects, and precious stones, at that time symbols of economic wealth and political power of the ruling class. The discovery of some Egyptian items (a "Lotus Vase" and the siltstone palette) also reinforced the image of an urban center capable of establishing long-distance contacts, up to the Egypt of the earliest Pharaonic dynasties.

The excavations at the monumental northern fortifications have, instead, brought to light a complex defense system with a triple line of fortification, which reaches the overall thickness of about 20 m, with projecting towers and bastions built in large limestone blocks. This defense system protected the main city-gate.

The Expeditions have carried out systematic restorations on all the monuments brought to light, creating an Archaeological Park.

CONFERENCES, SEMINARS AND SYMPOSIUMS

- International conference 7ICAANE (London, 12-17 April 2010)
- 11th International Conference on the History and Archaeology of Jordan (Paris, 7-12 June 2010)
- Conference "In the Palace of copper axes" (Rome, Sapienza, October 25, 2010)

The copper axes, restored by the ISCR in Rome, were object of a temporary exhibition at the Musei Capitolini between February 24 - April 24, 2011, and are now placed on permanent exhibition in the National Museum of the Citadel of Amman.

- Conference at the Louvre Museum (Paris, May 9, 2011)
- International conference "Egypt and the Southern Levant in the Early Bronze Age" (Berlin, German Archaeological Institute, 14-16 September 2011).
- International conference "Copper and Trade in Southern-eastern Mediterranean" (Kraków, 5 to 7 May 2012)
- 12th International Conference on the History and Archaeology of Jordan (Berlin, 5-10 May 2013)

SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS (2010-2012)

Nigro L., (2012), *Khirbet al-Batrāwī III. The EB II-III triple fortification line and the EB IIIB quarter inside the city-wall. Preliminary report of the fourth (2008) and fifth (2009) seasons of excavations* (Rome «La Sapienza» Studies on the Archaeology of Palestine & Transjordan, 8), Rome 2012.

Nigro L., (2012), *Khirbet al-Batrāwī*, American Journal of Archaeology 116/4, pp. 705-706.

Nigro L., Sala M., (2012), *Preliminary Report of the Sixth Season (2011) of Excavations by the University of Rome "La Sapienza" at Khirbat al-Batrāwī (Upper Wādī az-Zarqā')*, in Annual of the Department of Antiquities of Jordan 56.

Nigro L. (2012), *Khirbet al-Batrāwī: Rise, Flourish and Collapse of an Early Bronze Age City in Jordan*, in R. Matthews - J. Curtis (eds), *Proceedings of the 7th International Congress on the Archaeology of the Ancient Near East. 12 April – 16 April 2010, the British Museum and UCL, London, Wiesbaden 2012, Volume 1*, pp. 609-628.

Nigro L. (2012), *An EB IIIB (2500-2300 BC) gemstones necklace from the Palace of the Copper Axes at Khirbet al-Batrāwī, Jordan*, in *Vicino Oriente XVI* (2012), pp. 227-243.

Nigro L., (2011), *Dominating the River: Khirbet al-Batrāwī, an EB II-III City in North-Central Jordan*, in Syria 88, pp. 59-74.

Nigro L., Sala M., (2011) *Preliminary Report of the Sixth Season (2010) of Excavations by the University of Rome "La Sapienza" at Khirbat al-Batrāwī (Upper Wādī az-Zarqā')*, in Annual of the Department of Antiquities of Jordan 55 (2011), pp. 85-100.

Nigro L., (2010), *In the Palace of the Copper Axes/ Nel Palazzo delle Asce di Rame. Khirbet al-Batrāwī: the discovery of a forgotten city of the III millennium BC in Jordan/Khirbet al-Batrāwī: la scoperta di una città dimenticata del III millennio a.C. in Giordania* (Rome, Sapienza Studies on the Archaeology of Palestine & Transjordan, Colour Monographs I).

Nigro L., (2010), *Quattro asce di rame dal Palazzo B di Khirbet al-Batrāwī (Bronzo Antico IIIB, 2500-2300 a.C.)*, in Scienze dell'Antichità 16 (2010), pp. 561-572.

Website: www.lasapienzatojordan.it



Fig. 1 – Khirbet al-Batrāwī, "Palace of copper axes": the four-strings necklace found in the Hall L.II10.



Fig. 2 – Khirbet al-Batrawy: the EB II-III (3000-2300 BC) triple line of fortifications on the northern side of the site, from the north-west; from south to north: the Main City-Wall (in the background) with Tower T.830, Outer Wall W.155 and Scarp-Wall W.165, and Exterior Wall W.827.



Fig. 3 – Khirbet al-Batrawy: general view of the Royal Palace (the "Palace of copper axes"), from the north-west; in the foreground, Pillared Hall L.1040.

Fig. 4 – Khirbet al-Batrawy: vessels and luxury items gathered in Pillared Hall L.1040, in the "Palace of copper axes".



THE LOWER PALAEOLITHIC SITE OF QESEM CAVE: A FUNCTIONAL STUDY OF THE LITHIC INDUSTRY

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Avi Gopher, Ran Barkai, Institute of Archaeological, University of Tel Aviv

Archaeological Research Project (2010-2012)

The mission aimed to contribute to the interpretation of the behaviour of ancient hominins, the ancestors of anatomically modern humans, through the study of the stone tools they used.

The mission is part of the excavation program and interdisciplinary study of a Lower Palaeolithic site (400,000 to 200,000 BP), Qesem Cave (Israel), a key site for understanding how the ancestors of *Homo Sapiens* and *Homo Neanderthalensis* evolved and spread. The site has been systematically excavated for several years, directed by A.Gopher and R.Barkai of the University of Tel Aviv.

In this research project, the behaviour of hominins of Qesem Cave is interpreted by applying a 'new' analysis technique, the analysis of traces left by the tools used, which allows us to understand the function of ancient stone tools, how they were used, materials worked and how they were held.

PROJECT PHASES

The project included a field mission in July during the annual excavation campaign at Qesem Cave. During the excavation, the stone tools were selected and a preliminary study was made at the laboratory of the Tel Aviv Institute of Prehistory. More detailed studies were carried out on selected samples in Italy, at the Laboratory of Techno-Functional Analysis (director, C. Lemorini), of the Department of Antiquities, Sapienza, University of Rome

MOBILITY

Annual excavation campaign (July) at Qesem Cave (research group composed of C. Lemorini, undergraduates and PhD students of both Sapienza and the University of Tel Aviv).

RESULTS

Important results have been achieved so far, providing us with a more detailed picture of how stone tools were used for the first time and re-used by the Palaeolithic visitors to Qesem Cave. In particular, the project focused on the function of specific types of artefacts: blades, scrapers Quina and demi-Quina and various products that were recycled from discarded stone tools.

CONFERENCES, SEMINARS AND SYMPOSIUMS

Attended in 2013 (conference organized by C.Lemorini, R.Barkai, M.Vaquero), an international workshop entitled "The Origins of Recycling: A Palaeolithic Perspective".

SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS

See the official website of the research conducted at Qesem Cave, the publications

section: <http://www.tau.ac.il/humanities/archaeology/projects/qesem/index.html>



Fig. 1 – View of the excavation (2011); Mission photo archives Qesem Cave, University of Tel Aviv.

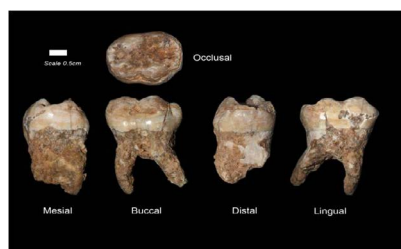


Fig. 2 – Human remains found at Qesem Cave; Mission photo archives Qesem Cave, University of Tel Aviv.



Fig. 3 – An example of “small flake”. Numerous flakes have been found at Qesem Cave, used for cutting meat; Mission photo archives Qesem Cave, University of Tel Aviv.

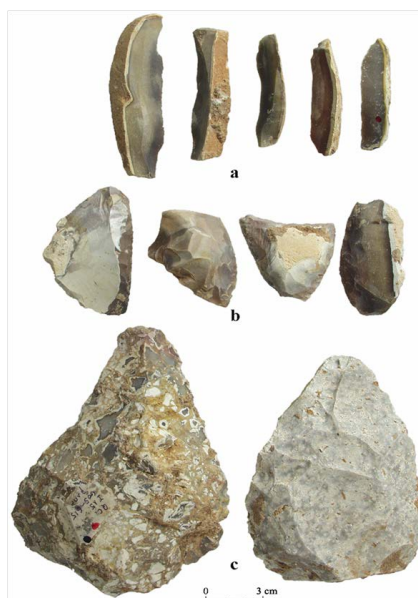


Fig. 4 – Examples of the lithic flint industry: a) blades; b) scrapers; c) scrapers-biface; Mission photo archives Qesem Cave, University of Tel Aviv.

ITALIAN-LIBYAN JOINT MISSION IN THE JEBEL GHARBI

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Archaeological Joint Mission (2009-2013)

The Italian-Libyan Joint Mission in Jebel Gharbi was founded in 1989 by Barbara E.Barich, a member of the Department Ancient World Studies and Chair of African Prehistory and Ethnography. Since November 2011 Cecilia Conati Barbaro, from the same Department, took over as scientific director of the Mission for the University and as co-director along with Elena A. Garcea, from the University of Cassino Carlo Giraudi, from ENEA is in charge of the geomorphological and palaeoenvironmental study. Before the beginning of the Italian research project the archaeology of Jebel Gharbi was almost totally unknown. Some information was available thanks only to the research carried out in the territory by Ch.McBurney, University of Cambridge. The Mission has been able to operate



on the basis of a close collaboration between archaeologists and geomorphologists for the reconstruction of the sedimentary sequences and the study of their correlations. A model for the territorial survey was carried out which initially had as its cornerstone the Uidian Ghan and Ain Zargha: two of the major river systems and, therefore, lines of communication within the jebel. The survey was subsequently extended to cover all the territory included in the Italian concession from Gharian to Nalut, which mark, the two extreme limits of the jebel, to the east and the west, respectively. Today, we have managed to record and inventory more than 100 sites. The use of geo-referenced Landsat images has provided an essential tool for a systematic program of surveying.

The stratigraphic studies were mainly directed towards alluvial, lacustrine, colluvial, aeolian and clayey deposits. Based on these observations it was possible to recognize five major moist climatic phases, clearly favorable to the human occupation of the Jebel (See the study by C.Giraudi responsible for geomorphological and palaeoclimatic reconstruction). Frequently these sediments are interspersed with remains of soils, sometimes rich in organic matter and also in the remains of prehistoric occupations.

Some stratigraphic and well preserved sections, containing reliable elements of dating, have been studied in detail. They are located in the Wadi Ghan (East of Gharian), close to Shakshuk and in the Wadi Bazina (between Shakshuk and Josh). The sections were studied in the foothills (landscape unit 2, defined by C.Giraudi), in the middle of the jebel and the Jefara plain, where there was a remarkable continuity of occupation even during phases generally known in North Africa as arid phases.

The application of radiometric dating techniques (C14, U / Th, OSL) has made it possible to establish a reliable absolute chronology, the first available today for the pre and proto-history of the Jebel. The dates have allowed to “unhinge” the phases of occupation of the Jebel, which match with the sequence of the Haua Fteah in Cyrenaica and the wider prehistoric horizon of Maghreb.

Another fundamental contribution made by our mission has been a clear definition of the stratigraphic position of the Aterian, industry MSA / Middle Palaeolithic, whose position in North Africa had remained obscure until now and that we date between about 60,000 and 43,000 BP. Elena Garcea, University of Cassino is responsible for the study of this phase of occupation.

In the final stages of the Pleistocene was of great importance the LSA / Epipalaeolithic (<16,000 BP occupation. Both in the Ras El Wadi and along the entire course of the Ain Zargha, and at Shakshuk, the upper layers of the sequence can be related to this phase. It is a hunter-gatherers occupation with a characteristic microlithic industry of the Iberomaurusian type (industry widely spread in the Maghreb) which immediately precedes the first attestations of the pastoral Neolithic. Tied to these groups is also an intensive use of the territory for resources procurement, as it appeared thanks to an in-depth study of the system of extraction and movement of lithic raw materials (the reconstruction of these phases is carried out by Barbara Barich and Cecilia Conati Barbaro, in collaboration with Drs Giulio Lucarini and Giuseppina Mutri).

During the latest missions (the last one was carried out in 2010 before the well-known political and military events) studies and research were directed especially towards the theme of the neolithization of the territory which saw the beginning of food production. The researches have turned to the more recent deposits (10,000 years from the present) identified in the Jefara plain. Important results have been achieved especially in the survey on the territory of El Jawsh, which revealed environmental conditions suitable for prolonged occupation during the middle and late Holocene.

PROJECT PHASES

First phase of the project (1989-1995): systematic survey in the Wadi Ghan and Ain Zargha;

Second phase: 1996-2000, systematic collections in the Jado territory;

Third phase: 2001-2005, Excavation (sites SJ-00-56; SJ-99-41; SJ-99-55);

Fourth phase: 2006-current, survey and excavations in the Jefara. Survey in the Mizda southern region.

MOBILITY

Yearly organization of field campaigns in the research area, the plateau region in north-western Libya. A multidisciplinary team made up of:

B.E Barich and C.Conati- Barbaro (co-Director) Rome Sapienza; E.A.A.Garcea (co-Director) Cassino University; C.Giraudi responsible for environmental studies, ENEA, Rome; G.Lucarini (collaboration on Epipalaeolithic and Neolithic studies) Research Contractor Rome Sapienza (and currently Research Fellow at Cambridge University.); G.Mutri (Upper Paleolithic studies) Research Fellow at Cambridge University; F.Marshall (archaeozoological studies) Saint Louis University, USA.

Participants in the field work included: students from the Master of Science in Ar-

chaeology; Specialization School in Archaeology; undergraduates students of the Ethnography and Prehistory of Africa-degree course, with specific training in methods of systematic survey and excavation. In this context they have acquired credits recognized by their university curriculum.

RESULTS

Full reconstruction of the geomorphological and paleoenvironmental framework in the Jado-Ginnaun – Gharian territory. Creating maps of Jebel Gharbi from satellite images;

Absolute chronology of Middle-Upper Pleistocene and early and middle Holocene by: C14, OSL, U/Th, stable isotopes oxygen.

Reconstruction of the sequence of occupation: Levallois, Aterian, Iberomaurusian, Capsian and post-Capsian developments. Holocene cultural phasing of the Jefara.

Creating data base of Middle Paleolithic, Epipaleolithic, Neolithic industries. Archaeozoological studies on fauna; palynological soil studies.

Geochemical analysis and study of the lithic raw materials.

Summary of the most recent results:

The Jebel Gharbi, the plateau region in the north-western Libya, thanks to the remarkable continuity of its archaeological record has offered suitable information even for the toughest environmental phases of the Last Glacial Maximum, when most of North Africa was abandoned.

Two wet episodes were recognized for this phase (the first between 27,000 and 25,000 the second between 22,000 and 20,000). The reconstruction of the Holocene palaeoclimate has appeared especially important for the purposes of our most recent research. It shows the presence of a major and long phase of humidity favorable to the occupation of prehistoric groups between ca 7500 and 5500 radiocarbon years from the present.

While continuing to investigate Middle Stone Age aspects (Aterian culture) through new investigations in the territory of the province of Mizdâ, during the last campaign held in 2010 surveys and stratigraphic test were conducted in the Jefara. Of great importance for the reconstruction of the Holocene peopling are the results achieved in the Site SJ-10-96 in the Wadi Allohim / Bazina territory.

All the Middle-Late Holocene campsites identified in central Jefara between the town of Shakshuk to the east and the western limit of El Batn, are located near ancient springs or wetlands. From a geomorphological point of view it appears as flat territory which in the past may have been particularly suitable for the development of a pastoral and agro-pastoral economy.

One of the most important sites, Site SJ-03-83 near El Batn, shows a very long sequence and, presumably, agro-pastoral exploitation of the Libyan plain which at that time was often crossed by shepherds in their paths towards the coast.

The Jebel Gharbi offers new confirmation to the hypothesis of stable occupation in the regions of Maghreb, due to the local availability of water even in the most severe stages of the Pleistocene Age. Based on the chemical characterization of flint collections recovered in the archaeological sites and on samplings of flint outcrops in the Jebel, we can say that in addition to the presence of water on the plateau, the local availability of raw materials for the production of stone artefacts was one of the determinants of

human settlement in the region.

CONFERENCES, SEMINARS AND SYMPOSIUMS (2001-present day)

Liegi 2001: "Hunters vs Pastoralists in the Sahara: Material Culture and Symbolic Aspects", Colloquium of the XXV Commission at the XIV UISPP Congress, Liège, September 2-8 2001.

Siena 2003: International Congress "Ancient Landscapes of Maghreb" 2003: "Archeology of the Maghreb Landscape: Comparative Experiences", Siena 9-11 May 2002 (in collaboration with Emanuele Papi and Luisa Musso).

Roma 2005: "Between the Sahara and the Mediterranean. The Jebel Gharbi (Libia) and the archeology of the Maghreb", Workshop near the Odeion, Museum of Classical Art, Sapienza University, Roma 13 June 2005.

Roma 2009: "Water in an arid environment – Adaptation, resources and the prehistoric landscape of the Maghreb: tamenti, risorse, paesaggi nella preistoria del Maghreb: Libia-Tunisia". Interdisciplinary Workshop organized by the Italian-Libyan Joint Mission in the Jebel Gharbi and by the Italian-Tunisian Mission at Hergla, ISIAO, 11 June 2009.

Caserta 2010: International Conference "For the Preservation of the Cultural Heritage In Libia". Seconda Università degli Studi di Napoli, Complesso di S.Leucio, Caserta, 1-2 luglio 2011.

Toronto 2012: International Congress of the Society of Africanists of America Workshop "Northwest African prehistory: Recent work, new results and interpretations", University of Toronto, 21-24 June 2012.

SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS (2008-present day)

A selection of the main articles. For further reading w3.uniroma1.it/uniromafrica

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Lucarini, G. (2009), *Percorsi tra la montagna e il mare. Nuovi dati sui complessi olocenici della pianura della Gefara (Libia)*, Africa, LXIV, 3-4, 2009: 433-447.

Lucarini, G. and Mutri, G. (2010), *Site SJ-00-56, Débitage Analysis and Functional Interpretation of a Later Stone Age Campsite of Jebel Gharbi (Libya)*, Journal of Human Evolution, xxv, 1-2:155-165.

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Fig. 1 - Jefara plain with the Jebel Gharbi in the background.



Fig. 2 - Excavation Site SJ-03-75 near El Jawsh.



Fig. 3 - One of the hearth excavations on the Site SJ-03-83, El Batn.

ROCK ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE EASTERN JEBEL BANI

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Ahmed Skounti, INSAP (Institut National des Sciences de l'Archéologie et du Patrimoine), Rabat

Archaeology Project (2009-2013)

The project aims at the integrated and multidisciplinary study of eastern Jebel Bani prehistoric rock art in its environmental and cultural context. The investigations include archaeological surveys, ethnographic researches and laboratory analyses. The prehistoric paintings of the eastern Jebel Bani represent rare evidence of Moroccan rock art, mainly consisting of petroglyphs.

The first laboratory analyses performed on the pigment samples permitted the detection of the composition of the colouring matter and allowed us to obtain a series of C14 dates. The application of the digital close range photogrammetry system to the mapping of petroglyphs is scheduled as a development of the researches on rock art.

PROJECT PHASES

1. Study of the Jebel Bani paintings and archaeological survey (Ministry of Foreign Affairs funding - 2009).
2. Mapping and study of the Jebel Bani petroglyphs with the digital close range photogrammetry system (Sapienza FARI 2012 funding).
3. Investigations of the archaeological and ethnographic context.
4. Evaluation of the state of preservation of the sites.

MOBILITY

- Archaeological mission in 2009.
- Brussels congress in 2010.
- Agadir congress "Quatenaire du Nord-Ouest de l'Afrique" November 2013.

RESULTS

- Archaeological surveys and ethnographic investigations.
- Study of rock art (paintings and petroglyphs).
- Analysis of the paintings' pigments.
- Direct C14 dating of paintings.

CONFERENCES, SEMINARS AND SYMPOSIUMS

International Colloquium "The Signs of Which Times? Chronological and Palaeoenvironmental Issues in the Rock Art of Northern Africa" Royal Academy for Overseas Sciences, Brussels 3-5 June 2010.

SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS

Skounti A., Zampetti D., Oulmakki N., Ponti R., Bravin A., Tajeddine K. & Nami M. 2012 Rock Art and Archaeology in Ifran-n-Taska (Eastern Jebel Bani, Morocco): First Results of the Moroccan-Italian Research project International Colloquium "The Signs of Which Times? Chronological and Palaeoenvironmental Issues in the Rock Art of Northern Africa" Royal Academy for Overseas Sciences (Brussels 3-5 June 2010): pp.109-136.

Skounti A., Zampetti D., Oulmakki N., Ponti R., Bravin A., Tajeddine K., Nami M. in press Art et archéologie d'Ifiran-n-Tazka, Djebel Bani oriental Maroc, premiers résultats de prospection et de datation, Bulletin d'Archéologie Marocaine.

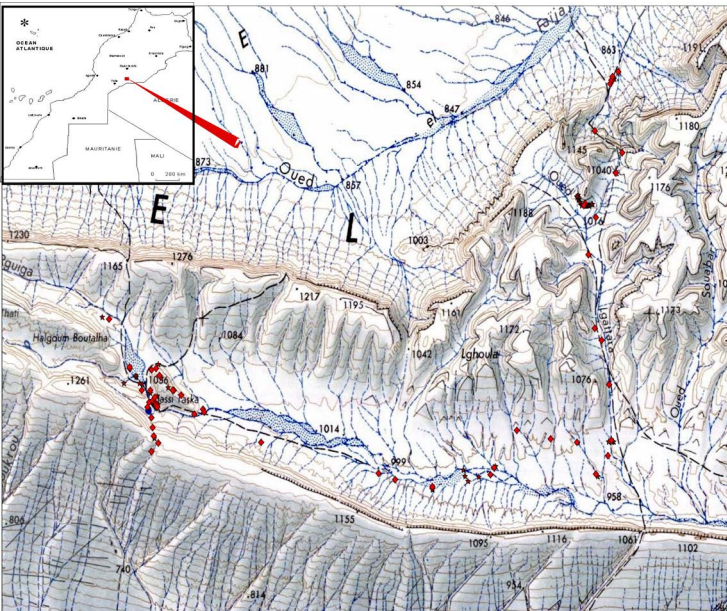


Fig.1 - Map of surveyed sites



Fig.2 - Ahmed Skounti near a funerary structure



Fig.3 - The team meeting the people inhabiting the highplain



Fig.4 - The painted shelters



Fig.5 - A protohistoric warrior painted in dark red

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MISSION AT EBLA

Paolo Matthiae, Frances Pinnock, Department of Ancient World Studies, Sapienza

Excavations and archeological research 1964 - the research came to a half after the 2010 campaign because of the current political situation in Syria)

The project aims at reconstructing the culture of Ebla and northern Syria in Proto-Syrian (ca. 2300-2000 BCA) and Palaeosyrian (c. 1800-1600 BCA.) eras, focusing on excavations and land surveys, based on an ample programme of preliminary and definitive studies and publications.

PROJECT PHASES

In its first phase, between 1964 and 1973, the Italian Mission focused on the excavation of important Palaeosyrian monuments (Middle Bronze I-II, ca. 1800-1600 BC): the Damascus Gate, the Sanctuary of the Regal Ancestors, the temples of Reshef and Shamash, the royal citadel and an area of private houses.

In the second phase, between 1974 and 1983, while minor operations continued on the buildings of the Palaeosyrian period, efforts concentrated on the great Royal Palace of the late Proto-Syrian period (c. 2300 BC), leading to the discovery of the important State Archives of cuneiform tablets with over 17,000 inventory items, including whole documents, large fragments and small fragments, and a large number of minute chips. At the same time, the tombs of the Royal Necropolis of the Palaeosyrian period, under the Western Palace of Lower Town, were also discovered and excavated.

In the third phase, between 1984 and 1993, work again focused on large Palaeosyrian buildings in the lower town: the Northern Palace, the sacred area of Ishtar, the Archaic Palace.

In the fourth phase, between 1994 and 2003, the focus shifted to the urban earthenwork fortifications, on which impressive defensive and administrative buildings were identified and excavated, including the Western Fortress and the Northern Fort.

Between 2004 and 2009, two massive temple buildings of the Proto-Syrian period were identified and excavated: the Temple of the Rock, in the eastern part of the lower Town, and the Red Temple, on the western edge of the Acropolis; a start was made on the systematic exploration of the Palaeosyrian royal citadel, which included at least the great temple of Ishtar on the western side of the citadel and a royal building with residential and administrative quarters.

RESULTS

During the 47 excavation campaigns, which took place every year (one or two campaigns, in spring and summer), the Italian Archaeological Mission at Ebla almost completely reconstructed the urban layout of the Palaeosyrian city (ca. 1800-1600 BC), which included, within the impressive perimeter clay walls, surmounted by forts and fortresses that also had administrative functions, a lower city with a few residential areas and a nearly continuous line of significant public buildings, palaces and temples at the foot of the hill in the middle of the Citadel, on which stood the Temple of Ishtar, patron of the city and the royal residence.

As for the first major phase of development in the Proto-Syrian period (ca. 2400-2300 BC), the combined study of the archaeological and epigraphic data made it possible to reconstruct with sufficient certainty not only the town centre, which cannot have been too different in extension and distribution from that of the Palaeosyrian period, but also the social structure of the city, the power structure, and political and commercial relations, which also extended to areas far from Ebla, shedding light on the general history of northern Syria.

The discovery of the artistic and material culture of the Early Syrian and Palaeosyrian Ebla highlighted the first development and refinement of new visual languages in the manifestation of power, independently from the contemporary achievements of the Mesopotamian world and influencing all the subsequent cultures of Syria, up to the first millennium BC, and with interesting and unexpected contacts within the Mesopotamian world itself.

As stated by the great American scholar Ignace J. Gelb, after the discovery of the State Archives of Early Syrian Ebla, the Italian Archaeological Mission at Ebla brought to light “a new culture, a new language and a new history”, revolutionizing our understanding of the ancient Near East.

CONFERENCES, SEMINARS AND SYMPOSIUMS

The Italian Archaeological Mission at Ebla, and in particular its founder Paolo Matthiae, promoted the establishment of the International Congress on the Archaeology of the Ancient Near East, founded in 1998, with meetings planned every two years, the first held in Rome, then Copenhagen, Paris, Berlin, Madrid, Rome again, London, Warsaw, and, in 2014, in Geneva, attended by more than 600 scholars from around the world, including the countries of the Near East. The Mission organized the exhibition “From Ebla to Damascus. Ten thousand years of archaeology in Syria”, Rome, 1985, and the exhibition “Ebla: the beginnings of urban civilization”, Rome-Trieste, 1995 to 1996.

SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS

Preliminary reports, written every year or every two years, were issued by Paolo Matthiae in the early years of excavation in three volumes, published by Sapienza University of Rome, then in articles published in the official journal of the Directorate General of Antiquities and Museums of Syria, *Annales Archéologiques Arabes Syriennes*, and, since 1977, regularly in the *Comptes Rendus de l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres* in Paris, up to the last campaign of 2010.

Final Report - Archaeology

Mazzoni S. (1992), *Materiali e Studi Archeologici di Ebla*, 1. *Le impronte su giara eblaita e siriane nel Bronzo Antico*, Roma, 266 pp. 51 pls.

Pinnock F. (1993), *Materiali e Studi Archeologici di Ebla*, 2. *Le perle del Palazzo Reale G*, Roma, 172 pp. 77 pls.

Scandone G., Matthiae P. (2002), *Materiali e Studi Archeologici di Ebla*, 3. *Gli avori egittizzanti dal Palazzo Settentrionale*, Roma, 94 pp. 57 pls.

Peyronel L. (2004) *Materiali e Studi Archeologici di Ebla*, 4. *Gli strumenti di tessitura dall'età del Bronzo all'epoca persiana*, Roma 2004, 534 pp., 128 pls., 49 graphs.

Marchetti N. (2002), *Materiali e Studi Archeologici di Ebla*, 5. *La coroplastica eblaita e siriana nel Bronzo Medio. Campagne 1964-1980*, 2 voll., Roma, xiv+480 pp., 309 pls.

Pinnock F. (2005), *Materiali e Studi Archeologici di Ebla*, 6. *La ceramica del Palazzo*

Settentrionale del Bronzo Medio II, Roma, 171 pp., 118 pls.

Ascalone E., Peyronel L. (2006), *Materiali e Studi Archeologici di Ebla*, 7. *I pesi da bilancia del Bronzo Antico e del Bronzo Medio*, Roma, 646 pp., 77 pls.

Nigro L. (2009), *Materiali e Studi Archeologici di Ebla*, 8. *I corredi vascolari delle Tombe Reali di Ebla e la cronologia ceramica della Siria interna nel Bronzo Medio*, Roma, 471 pp.

Pinnock F. (2011), *Materiali e Studi Archeologici di Ebla*, 9. *Le giarette con decorazione applicata del Bronzo Medio II*, Roma, 215 pp., 225 pls.

Final report– Epigraphy

Archi A. (1985), *Archivi Reali di Ebla*, Testi, I. *Testi amministrativi: assegnazioni di tessuti* (Archivio L.2769), Roma.

Edazard D. O. (1981), *Archivi Reali di Ebla*, Testi, II. *Verwaltungstexte verschiedenen Inhalts* (Aus dem Archiv L.2769), Roma.

Archi A., Biga M. G. (1982), *Archivi Reali di Ebla*, Testi, III. *Testi amministrativi di vario contenuto* (Archivio L.2769: TM.75.G.3000-4101), Roma.

Biga M. G., Milano L. (1984), *Archivi Reali di Ebla*, Testi, IV. *Testi amministrativi: Assegnazioni di tessuti* (Archivio L.2769), Roma 1984.

Edzard D. O. (1984), *Archivi Reali di Ebla*, Testi, V. *Hymnen, Beschwörungen und Verwandtes* (Aus dem Archiv L.2769), Roma 1984.

Sollberger E. (1986), *Archivi Reali di Ebla*, Testi, VI. *Administrative Texts Chiefly Concerning Textiles* (L.2769), Roma.

Archi A. (1988), *Archivi Reali di Ebla*, Testi, VII. *Testi amministrativi: registrazioni di metalli e tessuti* (L. 2769), Roma.

Milano L. (1990), *Archivi Reali di Ebla*, Testi, IX. *Testi amministrativi: Assegnazioni di prodotti alimentari* (Archivio L.2717 – Parte I), Roma.

Fronzaroli P. (1998), *Archivi Reali di Ebla*, Testi, XI. *Testi rituali della regalità* (Archivio L.2769), Roma.

Lahlouh M., Catagnoli A. (2006), *Archivi Reali di Ebla*, Testi, XII. *Testi amministrativi di vario contenuto* (Archivio L.2769), Roma.

Fronzaroli P. (2003), *Archivi Reali di Ebla*, Testi, XIII. *Testi di cancelleria: I rapporti con le città* (Archivio L. 2769), Roma.

Pomponio F. (2008), *Archivi Reali di Ebla*, Testi XV,1. *Testi amministrativi: Assegnazioni mensili di tessuti. Periodo di Arrugum* (Archivio L.2769), Roma.

Catagnoli A., Fronzaroli P. (2010), *Testi di Cancelleria: il re e i funzionari*, I (Archivio L.2769) (ARET XVI), Roma.

Rapporti finali – Epigrafia

Archi A. (ed.) (1988), *Archivi Reali di Ebla Studi*, I. *Eblaite Personal Names and Semitic Namegiving*. Papers of a Symposium held in Rome, July 15-17, 1985, Roma 1988.

Archi A. et al. (eds.) (1993), *Archivi Reali di Ebla*, Studi, II. *I nomi di luogo dei testi di Ebla* (ARET I-IV, VII-X e altri documenti editi e inediti), Roma 1993.

Pagan J.M. (1998), *Archivi Reali di Ebla*, Studi, III. *A Morphological and Lexical Study of Personal Names in the Ebla Texts*, Roma.

Civil M. (2008), *Archivi Reali di Ebla*, Studi, IV. *The Early Dynastic Practical Vocabulary A (Archaic HAR-ra A)*, Roma.

All members of the research team have also published an abundance of scientific articles in Italian and international journals, while Prof. Paolo Matthiae has also written works for the general public, among which: *Ebla. Un impero ritrovato* (Saggi, 586), Torino, Einaudi, 1977, p. xx+268, fig. 48, tav. 112. *Gli Archivi Reali di Ebla*.

La scoperta, i testi, il significato, Milano, 2008, p. 285, fig. 111, tav. 62. Ebla. *La città del trono. Archeologia e storia*, Torino, 2010, p. 552, fig. 249, tav. 32.



Fig. 1 – Ebla. Part of the excavation area.



Fig 2 - Ebla small statue: A Goddess sitting down - limestone, wood, gold and jasper. Ebla, Royal Palace G, 2300 b.C.

Fig. 3 –Young researchers working in the excavation.

TELL ES-SULTAN/ANCIENT JERICHO: ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH, RESTORATIONS AND TRAINING FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL PARK

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Hamdan Taha, Department of Antiquities and Cultural Heritage

Pilot project. Excavations, restorations, evaluation and training of local staff (2010-2012)

Tell Es-Sultan at the core of the Archaeological Park of the Jericho Oasis

The Sapienza Expedition to Jericho, carried out in cooperation with the Palestinian Department of Antiquities and Cultural Heritage, has undertaken systematic work at the site of Tell es-Sultan/ancient Jericho for the realization of the Archaeological Park, and the training of local staff in the field of archeology, restoration and enhancement of archaeological heritage. The main aim of the project is the investigation and full rehabilitation of the Tell es-Sultan site, a unique heritage of humankind, where evidence of ancient civilizations is preserved (from the earliest human presence near the Spring of 'Ain es-Sultan, the biblical Elisha's Spring, around 10,500 BC, to the progressive development of the Jerichoan community, one of the first to rely on agriculture for subsistence); and its development as the core of the Jericho Oasis National Archaeological Park.

Archaeological Investigations

The pivotal spot of the site, and of archaeological activities, is the "Spring Hill" (Area G), a raised mound overlooking the Spring of 'Ain es-Sultan, the core of the Jericho Oasis, where systematic works of exploration and restoration of the Royal Palace of the 3rd millennium BC city are being carried out.

The second area of investigation is the lower southern city (Areas A and E), with the extensive excavation of the impressive Middle Bronze Age fortifications: the Middle Bronze I-II (1900-1650 BC) Tower A1, the Middle Bronze II (1800-1650 BC) Curvilinear Stone Structure, and the Middle Bronze III (1650-1550 BC) Cyclopean Wall; and the stratigraphic investigation of the destroyed layers associated with these structures, which marked the life of the Middle Bronze Age Canaanite city, until its final destruction around 1550 BC.

A third area of investigation is the south-western corner of the Acropolis (Areas B and B-West), with the Early Bronze III (2700-2350 BC) mudbrick city-wall and the city-gate, destroyed by the fierce fire which brought to an end the city of the 3rd millennium BC around 2350 BC.

Finally, probes are being carried out in the area of the Spring (Areas S and T), along with the building activities for the upgrading of this sector.

The Expedition includes the systematic sampling of findings for chemical and physical analyses, which the particularly favorable context of the following destructions of the ancient city of Jericho allows (from C-14 dating, to the isotope analysis for metal artifacts, to pollen analyses and analyses of paleobotanical remains, to thermoluminescence).

Restoration and Valorization Activities

Restoration activities at the site focus on the major monuments brought to light by the Italian-Palestinian Expedition, including the Royal Palace of the 3rd millennium

BC (Area G), the mudbrick city-walls of the same period in Areas B and Q, the 2nd millennium BC Tower in Area A, and the massive stone fortifications of the same period in Area E. Restorations are carried out using different methods, with training of skilled workers: compensation of mudbricks made according to ancient techniques; protection through the application of coagulants of clay (ethyl silicate); coating with traditional plaster mixed with primal. Activities for the creation of collections of objects for the future museum of the site (under planning in cooperation with the local Department of Antiquities) are also implemented.

The Padis and Pairr Projects

The Project PADIS (Palestine Archaeological Databank & Information System), is related to the activities of the Expedition, is devoted to the registration and monitoring of the archaeological and historical-cultural sites in the Jericho Oasis and in the West Bank, and it has been activated with the main aim to ensure a complete safeguard of all sites and monuments against the strong modern urban development and political fragmentation of the territory. At the same time, the Project PAIRR (Palestine Archaeological Rescue and Recovering Items) is aimed at creating a website of Virtual Museum which collects all the Jerichoan items scattered outside of Palestine.

PROJECT PHASES

The project is carried on with annual campaigns of four weeks during the months of March-April.

RESULTS

The archaeological investigations aimed at the musealization were pursued in seven areas, with the systematic excavation and restoration of monuments:

- Area A: the massive defense system of the 2nd millennium BC (2000-1550 BC), when Jericho was the capital of the Canaanites, and whose name has been revealed by a scarab written in hieroglyphics (Ruha), was excavated in the southern lower city. Tower A1 was investigated, and its architectural structure, function and chronology were précised; as well as the houses arisen to the south and east of the Tower itself, and the later Cyclopean Wall;

- Areas B and B-West: the complex system of double mudbrick city-wall of the 3rd millennium BC (2700-2350 BC), which represents the most challenging public work realized at the time of the rise of the first city, was investigated at the south-western corner of the Early Bronze Age city, by clarifying its building technique and major structural issues. Here, the Early Bronze IIIA (2700-2500 BC) city-gate was also brought to light;

- Area G: the Royal Palace of the 3rd millennium BC was discovered and extensively explored on the Spring Hill. It stood on at least three terraces sloping down from west to east. Inside it, precious items, including a copper dagger, a seal impression and a cult vessel configured in a bull's head, and various storage jars were found;

- Area E: west of Kenyon's Trench III, an imposing stone defense structure dating back to the Middle Bronze II (1800-1650 BC), built with large irregular blocks in separate stretches 4-6 m length, and gradually deviating following the contour of the tell, was discovered and investigated. It was called Curvilinear Stone Structure;

- Area F: the resume of archaeological investigation on the northern plateau of the

tell was aimed at the study of the Early Bronze Age dwelling quarter, from the earliest Early Bronze I (3300-3000 BC) village with circular huts, to the gradual transformation of the urban layout on both sides of a main road which crossed the city during the Early Bronze II-III (3000-2350 BC). A series of installations for the food preparation and storage were brought to light inside the dwellings, along with various finds illustrating typical domestic activities;

- Area Q: south of Kenyon's Trench I, a further stretch of the complex system of double city-wall of the 3rd millennium BC city was exposed.

The Expedition have carried out systematic restorations on the monuments brought to light, implementing the creation of the Archaeological Park. A detailed tourist path with illustrative panels, including sixteen major monuments, each representing an era featuring the history of the city, was also studied and realized. Finally, the creation of the Interpretation Centre at the entrance of the site was started, with a projection room where groups of visitors can view an introductory film on the antiquities of Jericho, and where archaeological items from "La Sapienza" excavations are set on exhibit.

The Project PADIS (Palestine Archaeological Databank & Information System) achieved its first result with the publication of the catalog of the archaeological sites of the Jericho Oasis in the volume ROSAPAT 07; the on-line version of the catalogue is available at the link www.lasapienzatojericho.it/Padis

CONFERENCES, SEMINARS AND SYMPOSIUMS

- International Congress 7ICAANE (London, 12 to 17 April 2010)
- International Congress "Water systems and urbanization in Africa and beyond", Uppsala Universitet, Sweden, 1-2 March 2012
- International Conference "Reading Catastrophes" (Rome, 3-4 December 2012)

SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS (2010-2012)

L. Nigro, *Tell es-Sultan/Jericho in the Early Bronze II (3000-2700 BC): the rise of an early Palestinian city. A synthesis of the results of four archaeological expeditions* (Rome «La Sapienza» Studies on the Archaeology of Palestine & Transjordan, 5), Rome 2010.

L. Nigro, "Tell es-Sultan/Jericho and the Origins of Urbanization in the Lower Jordan Valley: Results of Recent Archaeological Researches", in P. Matthiae et al. (eds.), 6 ICAANE. Proceedings of the 6th International Congress of the Archaeology of the Ancient Near East. 5 May – 10 May 2008, "Sapienza", Università di Roma, Roma 2010, Vol. 2, pp. 459-481.

L. Nigro, M. Sala, H. Taha, *Archaeological Heritage in the Jericho Oasis. A systematic catalogue of archaeological sites for the sake of their protection and cultural valorization* (Rome «La Sapienza» Studies on the Archaeology of Palestine & Transjordan, 7), Rome 2011.

L. Nigro, M. Sala, H. Taha, J. Yassine, "The Early Bronze Age Palace and Fortifications at Tell es-Sultan/Jericho. The 6th - 7th seasons (2010-2011) by Rome "La Sapienza" University and the Palestinian MOTA-DACH", in *Scienze dell' Antichità* 17 (2011), pp. 571-597.

Websites: <http://www.lasapienzatojericho.it/padis/>



Fig. 1 – Tell es-Sultan/Jericho: the Canaanite scarab (1850-1800 BC) bearing the hieroglyphic inscription "administrator of Jericho".



Fig. 2 – Tell es-Sultan/Jericho, Area A: general view of MB I-II (1900-1650 BC) Tower A I, from the south-east; in the background, the MB III (1650-1550 BC) Cyclopean Wall.



Fig. 3 – Tell es-Sultan/Jericho: general view of EB IIIB (2500-2350 BC) Palace G on Spring Hill, from the east.

EXCAVATION AND RESEARCH AT ELAIUSSA SEBASTE (TURKEY): A MULTIDISCIPLINARY STUDY FOR THE COMPREHENSIVE KNOWLEDGE OF A PORT CITY OF SOUTH-EASTERN ANATOLIA

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Archaeological Mission (1995-ongoing)

The research project in the ancient port-city of Elaiussa Sebaste, located on the south-eastern coast of Turkey started out in 1995 on a formal request from the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Turkey. Its main purpose was to bring to light, study, restore and protect the very rich heritage of the site which had been threatened by neglect and by overwhelming building-speculation. As proved by the excavation activities, Elaiussa was one of the most important trade-ports of ancient Cilicia, during the Late Hellenistic Age and preserved its importance until the Early Byzantine Period. In fact the city was located at a cross-roads between Syria, Egypt, Cyprus and the Anatolian peninsula. The research pursues a multidisciplinary program to increase the knowledge of the city, to reconstruct its development and transformation from both the historical/topographical and the climatic/environmental viewpoints and to safeguard and enhance the value of its cultural heritage. The implementation of these objectives have been and still are being achieved thanks to the assistance of many public institutions (Italian, Turkish and from the European Union), in such a manner as to make the "Project for excavations and research at Elaiussa Sebaste" an example of international cultural cooperation. Given as yet the scarcity of data collected to date, related to other settlements in the region, the site of Elaiussa Sebaste, due to its specific characteristics, may be qualified as a very significant case-study for the development of the historical, archaeological and palaeo-environmental knowledge of South-Eastern Anatolia, as well as for the planning fruition strategies safe-guarding the heritage. The field work is carried out through yearly campaigns in which a multidisciplinary team participates, involving excavation, research and study activities. The processing of the scientific data collected in the field continues throughout the following year through interactive collaboration between the various Mission members and with the participation of doctorate and specialization researchers. (www.Elaiussa.uniroma1.it)

PROJECT PHASES

The various research activities, carried out simultaneously, are subdivided into phases that can be summarised as follows:

- Archaeological research through selected stratigraphic excavations and context interpretation;
- Inventory, cataloguing, analyses and study of the findings, the architectural decorations and inscriptions
- Topographic research, processing of detailed survey drawings, progressive completion of mapping documentation, implementation of the site's data base.
- Geological investigations integrated with processed data resulting from the various geological disciplines and finalized to the reconstruction and interpretation of the site's paleo-environmental and climatic evolution
- Anthropological and palaeo-pathological studies on skeleton remains in order to reconstruct life and activity patterns of the inhabitants during the different chronological phases.

- Underwater prospecting within the port basins and in the stretches of sea surrounding the ancient city with monitoring based on a network of sensors and through the excavation and mapping of the findings;
- Restoration and conservation works of the monuments and interventions for the safeguarding and enhancement of archaeological heritage fruition;
- Knowledge dissemination by means of participation in national and international congresses and seminars;
- Scientific and media oriented publications of the project's results

MOBILITY

- Two month missions every year from 1995 to date;
- Participation in international congresses and seminars of the Project Director and various Mission members;
- Implementation of Erasmus projects by means of agreements between Sapienza University and the Universities of Istanbul and Kirsehir

RESULTS

The research carried out at Elaiussa Sebaste from 1995 to date is aimed at archaeological investigation, general mapping implementation, detailed architectural plans, epigraphic and numismatic studies, a contextual analysis of the materials, and geological and anthropological studies. The archaeological site, covering an area of 23 hectares, extends over a wide area on the coast-line and promontory. The excavation activity focuses on the vast public quarter built on the coastal strip during the Roman Imperial age (theatre, agora, temple, baths, necropolises) and along the north and south front of the promontory, where other quarters of the urban lay-out have been brought to light: a small Byzantine church, an ancient Roman bath complex, a monumental complex of the proto-Byzantine period, currently identified as the main government building for Elaiussa, and part of the domestic and artisanal quarter. These studies have allowed us to outline a composite, even if yet incomplete, profile of the historical, social, economic, anthropological and paleo-environmental problems that characterized the development dynamics of the city during the different chronological phases of its life. In 2012 preliminary underwater investigations were carried out in the stretch of sea in front of the ancient city's two ports. The results allowed us to identify the sites of many findings, thus confirming the importance of the area and of its ports within the context of the Mediterranean's commercial traffic. The analysis of the excavation data and of the findings has been carried out applying digital filing systems for the implementation of a data-base on the GIS system; geo-physics prospecting carried out with the geo-radar in the northern and southern port basins have provided prior information on their morphology before the filling in process. GPS surveys have been carried out since 2008 and 3D models of some monuments have been realised. Moreover indispensable consolidation and restoration works were carried out; these "safeguarding" interventions have allowed us to block the degradation of the area, the on-going real-estate speculation, and the opening to public fruition of some of the monumental complexes.

CONFERENCES, SEMINARS AND SYMPOSIUMS (last 5 years)

Participation in International Workshops and Conferences related to the "Elaiussa Sebaste excavation and Research project " during the last 5 years:

- Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı (Yearly International. Symposium on Excavations in Turkey)
- Roman Africa (2008, 2009)
- XVII International Congress of Classical Archaeology, Rome (2008): a session organized on "La Cilicia dall'età classica al tardo antico: cultura, società e economia"
- Rough Cilicia: New Historical and Archaeological Approaches, University Nebraska (2008)
- CAA, Computer Applications and Quantitative Methods in Archaeology, Layers of Perception, Berlin (2008)
- CIPA, Anticipating the future of the cultural past, Athens (2008)
- Conference at the Germanic Institute of Rome of Archaeology (2008)
- Istanbul - Koch University ; Washington, George Town University (2008)
- University of Freiburg; British Archaeological Institute in Ankara (2008)
- University of Trieste (2010)
- Pontifical Academy of Archaeology (2011)
- Istanbul-Italian Institute of Culture (2012-2013)

SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS (last 5 years)

Equini E. (2012). *Elaiussa Sebaste: ricerche e nuove prospettive*. Arkeoloji Ve Sanat, vol. 139, p. 141-154, ISSN: 1300-4514

E. Equini Schneider, E.Borgia (2012). *Excavating, preserving and enhancing an archaeological area for a sustainable tourism development in South-Eastern Turkey: the case of Elaiussa Sebaste*. In: Proceedings. 5th International Congress on "Science and Technology for the Safeguard of Cultural Heritage in the Mediterranean Basin". vol. 1, p. 405-411, Roma:-Valmar, ISBN: 9788890563980, Istanbul, 22-25 November 2011

E. Equini Schneider, E.Borgia (2011). *Elaiussa Sebaste: 2008-2009 Excavation and Conservation Works* in International Symposium of Excavations, Surveys and Archaeometry. Istanbul, 24-28 May 2010. In: 32.Kazi Sonuçları Toplantısı,3,pp.313-327, Ankara.

E. Equini Schneider (2011). *Elaiussa Sebaste tra il tardo ellenismo e la prima età bizantina*. Atti della Pontificia Accademia Romana di Archeologia. Serie III, ISSN: 1019-9500

E. Equini Schneider (2010). *Spazi di vita, spazi di attività e trasformazioni sociali nella provincia di Cilicia: il caso di Elaiussa Sebaste*. In La Cilicia dall'età Classica alla Tarda Antichità:Cultura, Società, Economia. In: XVII Congresso Internazionale di Archeologia Classica. Bollettino di Archeologia Online, Roma: Associazione Internazionale di Archeologia Classic, ISBN: 2039-0076, 2-26 settembre 2008

E. Equini Schneider (2010). *Elaiussa Sebaste III. L'agora romana*. Premessa pp VII-IX; Cap. IV; Conclusioni. In: Elaiussa Sebaste III. L'agora romana (a cura di E. Equini Schneider). Istanbul: Zerobooks, ISBN: 9786055607210



Fig. I – The Harbour Baths, overlooking the northern port of the city.



Fig. 2 – The Theatre with the reconstruction of a sector of the tiers



Fig. 3 – The Roman Agora transformed into a Christian Basilica in the V Century a.C.



Fig. 4 – Proto-Byzantine Amphorae found in a cistern in the residential and commercial quarter of the city

EXCAVATIONS AND RESEARCH AT ARSLANTEPE-MALATYA AND ZEYTLİ BAHÇE*Marcella Frangipane, Department of Ancient World Studies, Sapienza***Archaeological Excavations (1961-ongoing)**

ARSLANTEPE, in Eastern Turkey, is a tell, i.e. an artificial mound created by more than 30m stratified deposits, with a long history of occupation from the 6th millennium BC to the Byzantine period. The deep and extended stratigraphic excavation of the many settlements at the site has allowed a better understanding of the millennia long history of the Upper Euphrates Valley, from the formation of the first hierarchical societies and primary states, to the development of Empires. In particular, the excavation has highlighted two moments of great development and creativity, shedding new light on primary developmental processes:

1) The formation of one of the earliest State systems, with the finding of a complex of well preserved monumental buildings with wall paintings, from the 4th millennium BC, and this complex constitutes the first example of a public “palace”. Thousands of cretulae (clay sealings bearing the impression of more than 200 extraordinary seals), ‘archived’ and then discarded in groups, have revealed the birth of bureaucracy; abundant in situ materials have allowed us to understand one of the most ancient forms of centralised economies; the finding and analyses carried out on sophisticated metal objects, such as swords and spearheads, have provided new evidence of the most ancient metal technology and the relationship between early power and military force.

2) The second moment of glory of the site is in the 2nd millennium, in the period of the formation and expansion of the Hittite Empire, when Arslantepe became an important political centre at the frontier between the great Near Eastern civilisations, and, later, the capital of the Neo-Hittite kingdom of Melid-Malatya.

In the course of its long history, the site, a cross-roads for different worlds and civilisations, was alternately part of the network of relations between these societies. In the most ancient phases of occupation (5th and 4th millennia BC), during the process of urbanisation and state formation, Arslantepe was mostly linked to the Syro-Mesopotamian world, even though relations with the mountainous regions of central and northern Anatolia, were also important. In contrast, in the 3rd millennium BC the Arslantepe developments are separated from those of Mesopotamia and the site gravitates towards the east Anatolian and Transcaucasian world. Finally, the expansion of the Hittite Empire towards the Euphrates in the 2nd millennium BC attracted the site into the sphere of influence of the Central Anatolian civilisation. The investigated sequence at Arslantepe is today divided, on the basis of sound stratigraphic and cultural correlations and more than 100 radiocarbon dates, in ten main archaeological phases preceding the roman occupation; each of these is composed of a number of building levels. Excavations are regularly carried out with annual campaigns, with an international team of approximately 30 scholars, directed by Marcella Frangipane. The palace and the whole mound have become an open-air museum since 2011, inaugurated during the celebration of 50 years of Italian excavations at the site, with the participation of Turkish authorities and 400 archaeologists from all over the world.

The site of ZEYTINLI BAHÇE, Urfa, is a small tell in the southern margins of the Upper Mesopotamian Plains and provides evidence of a long occupation sequence, parallel to that of the history of Arslantepe. The site was investigated by the Italian archaeological expedition of Sapienza university from 1999 to 2007, in response to an appeal by the Turkish authorities due to the construction of the Karkemish dam. Research on the site and on its materials is still underway today. Investigations have until now allowed the reconstruction of the sequence of occupation at the site and the dynamics of important historical processes starting from the 4th millennium BC, up to the Byzantine and Medieval periods. Of relevance are the long and detailed 4th and 3rd millennia sequence of occupations, which have been taken as a reference point for the whole region, and have revealed a monumental fortified structure dating from the beginning of the 2nd millennium BC, which may have been a trade outpost on the Euphrates in the crucial period of the expansion of commercial relations between Assyria and Anatolia. The Italian team of Sapienza university is composed of various scholars: together with the director, prof. Marcella Frangipane, there is an associate professor (prof. Cristina Lemorini), four researchers (2 archaeologists - dr. Francesca Balossi Restelli and dr. Daniela Zampetti; 1 historian - dr. Lucia Mori; an archaeobotanist - dr. Laura Sadori), an emeritus professor (prof. Mario Liverani), and a technician (dr. Corrado Alvaro). Collaborations with numerous external scholars and technicians (archaeologists, archaeometry specialists, archaeozoologists, restorers, artist, photographers) are regularly established. Moreover, the team also includes international scholars: four German researchers, two Hungarians and three Turkish researchers, plus a professor from Pennsylvania University, in the USA. Various PhD students and post-doc fellows are carrying out their research within the Arslantepe project, both at Sapienza university, foreign universities and research centres, such as Tuebingen University and Kiel university in Germany, Koç university in Istanbul, and CNRS in Lyon. Research institutes participating in the project are: the Department of Environmental Biology (for palaeobotanical research) and the C14 laboratory of Rome Sapienza University, the Department of Anthropology of Hacettepe University in Ankara (for physical anthropology), the ICEVO of the CNR, Parma University (for the reconstruction of ancient diets and palaeoclimate), the universities of Kiel (for geomorphological research), Budapest (for archaeozoology and the study of bone tools) and Pennsylvania, Philadelphia (for the study of glyptic art), and Bochum Museum (for archaeometallurgical investigations). The research team has for many years established relations with the Prehistory Department of the University of Istanbul, for the exchange of students and the organisation of seminars. These include the exchange of PhD students in archaeology between the two institutions. Collaboration has been recently also established with Koç University in Istanbul.

PROJECT PHASES

- Annual excavation and restoration campaigns of approximately 2-3 months a year.
- Research and elaboration of the excavated data and materials.
- Collaboration with the Malatya Museum for the exhibition of the site and its history.

MOBILITY

The members of the excavation team reach the site yearly, in eastern Turkey, for

field research. Two researchers of the Italian team have obtained post-doc scholarships in Turkey at Koç University in Istanbul, and three Turkish students are carrying out their PhD researches at the Doctoral School in Archaeology at Sapienza.

RESULTS

Discovery of data that explain the dynamics of state formation and centralised economies;
Discovery of one of the most ancient palatial complexes world-wide (3330 BC);
Open-air museum for the exhibition to the public of the palace and the history of the site;
Conferences world-wide;

Exhibitions, amongst which a big one, "Anatolia. Arslantepe, alle Origini del Potere", held in Rome at the Mercati di Traiano (Traian Market) in 2004-2005, on the occasion of the celebrations for 700 years of Sapienza University;

Numerous articles in international journals, chapters in international books, and three volumes.

A monothematic issue of the journal *Origini*, publishing the proceedings of the international Conference "Fifty Years of Excavations and Researches at Arslantepe-Malatya (Turkey)", held in Rome in December 2011, on the occasion of the celebration for 50 years of the Arslantepe Sapienza expedition.

Web site: <http://w3.uniroma1.it/arslantepe>

CONFERENCES, SEMINARS AND SYMPOSIUMS

1. 1992: "Malatya. Los Orígenes de la Ciudad en el Oriente Próximo", organized by the Department of Ancient History, of the Autonomous University of Madrid.
2. 1994: "Gli Scavi di Malatya e lo Sviluppo delle Società Complesse nelle Culture Antiche", organized by The School for Specialization in Archaeology University of Pisa, zata dalla Scuola di Specializzazione in Archeologia dell'Università di Pisa.
3. 1996: Seminar and photographic exhibition "Scavi e Ricerche ad Arslantepe-Malatya" held by the Department Ancient History, Archaeology, and Anthropology, Sapienza.
4. 2004: Seminar of the Fondazione Ruberti on "La Ricerca Archeologica e l'Università La Sapienza" at 'Associazione Civita, Roma, on the occasion of the exhibition of <Anatolia. Arslantepe, alle Origini del Potere> at the Mercati di Traiano in Rome.
5. 2011: "Fifty years of Excavations and Researches at Arslantepe-Malatya (Turkey). The contribution of Sapienza University to the study of the earliest centralised societies", Rome, December 5-7, 2011. International conference held at the Sapienza, to illustrate the results of the research and perspectives for future work.

Invited Conferences

Amongst the many conferences at which the Arslantepe team has been invited are those held at: Louvre Museum Auditorium of Paris; Universidad Autonoma de Madrid, Prehistory Institute of the University of Istanbul, Institut für Ur-und Frühgeschichte of the University of Heidelberg, University of California - Los Angeles, University of Pennsylvania, Freie Universität of Berlin, Bogazici University of Istanbul, Oriental Institute of Chicago, Graduate School "Human Development in Landscape", Christian-Albrechts-Universität - Kiel, Institut Français d'Etudes Anatoliennes (IFEA) – Istanbul, DAI of Berlin, the University of Paris I-Sorbonne.

SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS (last 2 years)

- I. Baneschi, A. Masi, L. Sadori, G. Zanchetta (2012), *The use of stable carbon isotopes*

in palaeoenvironmental studies in archaeology: the example of Arslantepe (Malatya, Eastern Anatolia) from 5300 to 3950 years BP, *Rend. Online Soc. Geol. It.*, Vol. 18, 2012, pp. 8-11.

D'Anna M.B., (2012), *Between inclusion and exclusion: Feasting and redistribution of meals at Late Chalcolithic Arslantepe (Malatya, Turkey)*, in S. Pollock (ed.), *Between Feasts and Daily Meals: Toward an Archaeology of Commensal Spaces*, eTopoi, Journal for Ancient Studies, 2012: 97-123, <http://journal.topoi.org>

Di Nocera G.M., (2012), *L'inizio del II millennio a.C. lungo il medio Eufrate turco: la collina di Zeytinli Bahçe e il territorio di Carchemish*, *Daidalos* 13, 2012: 47-64.

Di Nocera G.M., (2012) *The beginning of the second millennium BC in the Upper Euphra*



Fig. 1 – Spades and spears in room A113 of the Palace (copper alloys and arsenic).



Fig. 2 – Cretula sealing with the figure of a person on a wagon-sleigh (3350-3000 b.C.).



Fig. 3 – View of the area from Arslantepe hill.



Fig. 4 – Ceramic from Antique Bronze Age 2400-2100 b.C



Fig. 6 – Corridor in the palace with roof beams; seen from the north.

Fig. 5 – Mural painting in the palace IV millenium b.C.



Fig. 7 - Relief on stone slab in the Neo Hittite period.(X sec. b.C. approx).

Fig. 8 - The IV millenium Palace viewed from the south. **Fig. 9** - (above right) Bracelets and hairclips from the dowry in the Royal Tomb. 3000-2900 b.C. **Fig. 10** - (below right) Dowry from the Royal Tomb. 3000-2900 b.C.





C. INTERNATIONAL AREA

“I think that borders should be overcome, but they should also be maintained together with their own identity. The correct way to live them is to experience them from the other side.”

Claudio Magris



FLOW BY FLOW EU-EGYPT BRIDGE BUILDING - FFEEBB II

Mattea Capelli, International Office, Sapienza

Anna Dukes, Cardiff Metropolitan University, UK

Erasmus Mundus Programme (2009-2013)

Erasmus Mundus is a cooperation and mobility programme in the field of higher education that aims to enhance the quality of European higher education and to promote dialogue and understanding between people and cultures through cooperation with Third-Countries. In addition, it contributes to the development of human resources and the international cooperation capacity of Higher education institutions in Third Countries by increasing mobility between the European Union and these countries.

The Erasmus Mundus programme provides support to:

- higher education institutions that wish to set-up inter-institutional cooperation partnerships between universities from Europe and targeted Third-Countries (Action 1,2,3);
- individual students, researchers and university staff who wish to spend a study / research / teaching period in the context of one of the cooperation partnerships (Action 2).

Partner Institutions: Egypt: Alexandria University; Suez Canal University; Arab Academy. Ministry of Higher Education Lebanon, Morocco, Libya.

PROJECT PHASES

Kick-off meeting

Call launch

Call management

Selection meeting/phase

Information, Invitation and Welcome procedures

MOBILITY

Incoming:

Mobility Type: 1 Academic Staff + 4 PhD students + 16 BA and MA students

Nationality: Egyptian.

Outgoing:

Mobility Type: 12 Mobility Exchanges + 1 PhD student to Cairo and Alexandria.

Website: <http://www.ffeebb.eu/>.

EGYPT-LEBANON-EU MOBILITY EXCHANGE NETWORK - ELEMENT*Mattea Capelli, International Office, Sapienza**Anna Dukes, Cardiff Metropolitan University, UK***Erasmus Mundus Programme (2011)**

Erasmus Mundus is a cooperation and mobility programme in the field of higher education that aims to enhance the quality of European higher education and to promote dialogue and understanding between people and cultures through cooperation with Third-Countries. In addition, it contributes to the development of human resources and the international cooperation capacity of Higher education institutions in Third Countries by increasing mobility between the European Union and these countries.

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- individual students, researchers and university staff who wish to spend a study / research / teaching period in the context of one of the cooperation partnerships (Action 2).

Partner Institutions: Alexandria University; Ain Shams University; Arab Academy for Science & Technology; Beni Suef University; Sohag University; American University of Beirut; Beirut Arab University; Lebanese University; Modern University for Business & Science; University of Saint Joseph.

PROJECT PHASES

Kick-off meeting

Call launch

Call management

Selection meeting/phase

Information, Invitation and Welcome procedures

MOBILITY

Incoming:

Mobility Type: 3 PhD students, 3 Academic Staff and 11 BA/MA students

Nationality: Egyptian and Lebanese

Outgoing:

Mobility Type: 5 BA/MA students and 1 Staff Member

Website: <http://www.em-element.eu/>.

BUILDING CAPACITY FOR UNIVERSITY MANAGEMENT IN THE ENPI SOUTH REGION*Antonella Cammisa, International Office, Sapienza**Mohamed Loutfi, Cardiff Metropolitan University***Capacity Building – Tempus Programme (2012-2015)**

This project aims to provide the skills needed for higher education management. It is designed to work at three levels – leaders who are already in a post, experienced academics who aspire to be the next generation of leaders, and training for those who are interested in a career in university management. The project will also provide training for senior university administration staff and cover the special skills required for managing a university.

The project will operate a 'training the trainers' approach, where trainers are established at each university, who will then implement a sustainable training programme for other staff. To enable this to happen, a University Management Centre will be established at each partner institution to provide these services.

The project will make use of new pedagogic approaches using the latest IT technology. Networks will be established and global Best Practice will be disseminated first to the partner institutions and then to the national scene. The views of students are increasingly important and so the European Students Union has asked to join the partnership. They have contacts with the four national student unions and will ensure that student views are canvassed and taken into account.

Partner Institutions: Egypt: Alexandria University; Suez Canal University; Arab Academy; Ministry of Higher Education Lebanon, Morocco, Libya.

ENHANCEMENT OF QUALITY ASSURANCE MANAGEMENT IN JORDANIAN UNIVERSITIES - EQUAM

Antonella Cammisa, International Office, Sapienza

Zeineb Mazouz, University of Barcelona

Capacity Building – Tempus Programme (2012-2015)

The wider objective of the project is to improve management of quality assurance and enhance the capacity of quality assurance bureaus in universities in Jordan. The specific objectives of the project are to:

- Assist Quality Assurance Bureaus in Jordanian universities in executing their tasks and responsibilities;
- Build the capacity of QAB personnel;
- Develop a quality assurance model with well defined standards and procedures for self-evaluation at institutional levels;
- Assure standards and procedures are in line with European and international standards;
- Train experts to conduct external evaluations;
- Conduct a pilot institutional evaluation.

Partner Institutions: Hashemite University; Yarmouk University; Princess Sumaya University for Technology; JUST; Mutah University; University of Jordan; Tafila technical University; Al-Hussein Bin Talal University; HEAC; Ministry of Higher Education; Association of Arab Universities.

MASTER ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND RENEWABLE ENERGY - MANSUR

Katiuscia Cipri, CIRPS Interuniversity Centre for Research in Sustainable Development

Ahmed Al-Salaymeh, Energy Center at the University of Jordan

Capacity Building – Tempus Programme (2010-2013)

The main objective of the MANSUR project is to provide high quality education for Jordanian students in key aspects of Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (REEE), thus enabling them to take responsible, creative, challenging and stimulating posts in industry or research in this exciting field. The main objective of establishing and crediting Master Courses in three Jordanian Universities is pursued following Bologna requirements. The additional specific objectives of the project are to promote and publicize new REEE technologies in the country, also collaborating with companies, public administrations and Universities, and to considerably increase the scale of REEE technology applications in public and private buildings in accordance with the National Energy Plan.

Partner Institution - *Jordanian Partners:* University of Jordan; Jordan University of Science and Technology; Mutah University; *European Partners:* Lund University (SE); Northumbria University (UK).

PROJECT PHASES

MANSUR objectives are pursued as follows:

1. To carry out the survey in order to accurately identify and quantify the immediate and future needs of trained specialists in the field of REEE;
2. To develop, set up and implement High level specialist training in the field of REEE;
3. To continue the development of updated National Graduate programs and the teaching curricula in the field of REEE;
4. To develop and implement strategies for publicizing and promoting the application of Renewable energy technologies in Jordan;
5. To expand the application of low environmental impact technologies by supporting the promotion of higher awareness and competence in Energy fields.

In the first phase of the project, the creation of a Network of International and National companies (NIN) interested in employing students after training. The project foresees specific networking activity with chambers of commerce, enterprise associations, and public administrations. Networking activities will be carried out through the identification of the most interesting bodies, inviting them to join the network and participate in the project as stakeholders. Such activities involve objective sharing among the stakeholders, defining their commitment as well as their operational responsibility for hosting students. The network will also be formally established through cooperation agreements.

The second step concerns the analysis of training needs and workforce skills.

A survey to identify the training needs of future workers in the field of renewable energy will be carried out maintaining contact with companies and institutional bo-

dies, operating in the field in Jordan, as well as in the EU context. Network members will be interviewed to obtain useful information about target skills and competence levels obtainable during the Masters course.

The training contents will be developed and integrated with the experience of the European partners.

The third step foresees the running of Master courses in three Jordanian Universities. The aim of training experts and specialists is addressed not only to Jordanian students, but also to those interested in neighboring countries, so as to extend the application of REEE to the whole Region. The Master course is intended for students having different backgrounds, such as Engineering, Architecture, Environment, Economics and Law, so as to cover the whole range of professional skills which are necessary in implementing energy projects. In order to guarantee the contribution of European partners and favour continuous contact among Jordanian professors, students and European universities, a multi-function web platform is foreseen using all the new technologies in the communication field.

In order to promote the Master (step 4) different methods and communication tools will be used, such as meetings, an internet website, newspapers, radio, local TV, brochures and posters.

A Final Seminar (step 5), patronized by Jordanian Ministries and local authorities, will be organized in each University at the end of the Master Course. During the Seminar students will explain the best thesis to local and National Authorities, enterprises and private members. The Mansur project members and the stakeholders will use the seminar to promote the next edition of the Master, to diffuse the energy analyses and to justify the use of renewable technologies by possible users.

MOBILITY

At the end of the Master Course, students will attend an internship held in one of the Jordanian networked bodies; 14 master students, the best classified at the end of the course, will be hosted in Europe for a comparative internship. The experience will focus on direct and concrete involvement in real work activities.

Currently, partner Universities are working on fostering the network, developing relationships with European public authorities and companies.

RESULTS

Until present day, the TAQA network involving 18 universities and various companies and public institutions, has been established;

Analysis and identification of the training needs of future workers in the field of renewable energy in collaboration with enterprises and industrial bodies (Jordanian and European) have been carried out. A common questionnaire has been distributed to all the TAQA members, interviewing 16 Jordanian companies (13% of 120 companies operating and 30% of officially registered companies) preparing a report on local training needs, defined on the basis of market trends. The questionnaire on the labour market, Full Report, entitled "Jordan Labor Market Needs in Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (REEE): Analysis and Recommendations for Curricula Development in Tertiary Education" and the Report Presentation, are published on the Mansur website (see Results Area).

A final report about the training methodology, the organization of the Masters and the needs identified, has been elaborated and published on the Mansur website (see the Results Area).

Three Master Courses on REEE have been planned, accredited and now run in the University of Jordan, Jordan University of Science and Technology and M'utah University. The official website of the MANSUR project is: www.mansur-energy.eu.

CONFERENCES, SEMINARS AND SYMPOSIUMS

Several events have been organized to promote the Mansur project:

- An interview on Jordanian TV with Prof Al-Salaymeh (UJ) and Prof Tareq Emtairah (Lund University);
- An interview on Jordanian radio Prof Kiwan (JUST);
- Several articles published in National and International newspapers
- Three info days organized in 3 Jordanian Universities (photos are published in the Mansur gallery)
- The promotion of the Mansur project during the international "Global Conference on Renewable Energy Approaches for Desert Regions" organized by the University of Jordan and during the "Zaytoonah University International Engineering Conference on Design and Innovation in Infrastructure" held at Zaytoonah University.

MODERNISING UNDERGRADUATE RENEWABLE ENERGY EDUCATION: EU EXPERIENCE FOR JORDAN - MUREE

*Katiuscia Cipri, CIRPS Interuniversity Centre for Research in Sustainable Development
Abdallah Al-Zoubi, Princess Sumaya University for Technology, Amman*

Capacity Building – Tempus Programme (2010-2013)

The project's wider objective is to ensure that universities in Jordan are placed in a position to offer quality education, compatible with European standards and meet the socio-economic needs of an emerging knowledge-based society, by strengthening renewable energy teaching in order to graduate professional leaders, who can meet the market needs of the country. Its direct aim is to enhance the capacity and enable Jordanian partner universities to develop sustainable renewable energy bachelor programmes with state-of-the-art educational technologies. MUREE will thus contribute to a sustainable outcome that will promote curriculum reform in engineering education and leave a longer-term legacy for Jordanian universities.

Partner Institutions - Jordanian Partners: Princess Sumaya University for Technology; The University of Jordan; Jordan University of Science and Technology; Mutah University; Hashemite University; Naim Energy Technologies. **European Partners:** Technical University of Berlin (DE); National University for Distance Learning (ES); Sapienza University of Rome (IT); University of Cyprus (CY); Graz University of Technology (AT); IGFoton Ingenieros S.L. Company of IGFOTON group (ES)

PROJECT PHASES

MUREE objectives will be achieved through the following activities:

- Short visits for the staff of Jordanian universities to EU partner institutions, and vice versa, to develop study plans and curricula, select and prepare the content of 4 traditional and 2 eLearning courses in renewable energy, 2 traditional and 4 internet labs, with the appropriate VLE delivery system;
- A series of seminars and workshops, both in Europe and Jordan to prepare, run and evaluate the teaching material of the renewable energy bachelor programme, its associated practical work and online content, competencies and VLE;
- Training visits for young and female Jordanian staff to EU universities to upgrade their knowledge;
- Short visits by senior staff of Jordanian universities to EU partner institutions to observe the experience of EU institutions which have adopted the Bologna system and to hold seminars in Jordan to promote the system.
- Inject an entrepreneurial spirit into the university culture in Jordan through networking between universities and enterprises in Europe and Jordan.

All project partners have a rich experience in RE education and a successful track record and active participation in Tempus projects, which will ensure that the consortium will achieve MUREE's objectives.

MOBILITY

In order to ensure the sustainability of the project's outcomes and the ability of partner institutions to continue with Renewable Energy education after the Tempus

project, 4 (young and/or female) members of staff from each institution (20 in total) will be offered 1-week mobility to EU partner institutions in order to engage in further study of the subjects on this programme, the developments in the broader field of Renewable Energy and the pedagogical methods used in their host university. This will ensure that each of the institutions will have enough properly trained and updated staff to continue the exploitation of the project's outcomes

RESULTS

The MUREE project official website can be found at: (<http://mapec.ju.edu.jo/Muree/Home.aspx>) .

EU PARTNERSHIPS AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION WITH JORDAN, LEBANON, SYRIA AND PALESTINE (EPIC)

Mattea Capelli, International Office, Sapienza

Anna Dukes, Naquita Hall, Cardiff Metropolitan University, UK

Erasmus Mundus Programme (2012)

Erasmus Mundus is a cooperation and mobility programme in the field of higher education that aims to enhance the quality of European higher education and to promote dialogue and understanding between people and cultures through cooperation with Third-Countries. In addition, it contributes to the development of human resources and the international cooperation capacity of Higher education institutions in Third Countries by increasing mobility between the European Union and these countries.

The Erasmus Mundus programme provides support to:

- higher education institutions that wish to set-up inter-institutional cooperation partnerships between universities from Europe and targeted Third-Countries (Action 2);
- individual students, researchers and university staff who wish to spend a study / research / teaching period in the context of one of the cooperation partnerships (Action 2).

Partner Institutions: University of Jordan; German Jordanian University; Princess Sumaya University of Technology; Yarmouk University; Saint Joseph University; Modern University of Business & Science; Lebanese University; Arab International University; Damascus University; An-Najah National University.

PROJECT PHASES

Kick-off meeting

Call launch

Call management

Selection meeting/phase

Information, Invitation and Welcome procedures

MOBILITY

Incoming:

Male/Female: 11 Men and 2 women

Mobility Type: 5 Degree Seeking and 8 Exchanges Mobility

Nationality: 5 from Jordan, 5 from Palestine, 3 from Syria

Outgoing:

Male/Female: 2 men and 1 woman

Mobility Type: 3 Exchanges Mobility

Nationality: Italy

AVEMPACE

Graziella Gaglione, International Office, Sapienza

Olivier Pfeiffer, Technische Universität Berlin

Erasmus Mundus Programme (2011)

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- individual students, researchers and university staff who wish to spend a study / research / teaching period in the context of one of the cooperation partnerships (Action 2).

Partner Institutions: Princess Sumaya University for Technology; Tafila Technical University; Yarmouk University; Universite St. Joseph; Birzeit University; Islamic University of Gaza; Aleppo University; Arab International University; Damascus University; Tishreen University.

PROJECT PHASES

Kick-off meeting

Call launch

Call management

Selection meeting/phase

Information, Invitation and Welcome procedures

MOBILITY

Incoming:

Male/Female: 6 men and 5 women

Mobility Type: 4 Doctorate Degree Seeking, 3 MA Degree Seeking, 4 Mobility Exchange

Nationality: 5 from Syria, 6 from Jordan

Outgoing:

Male/Female: 1 man and 3 women

Mobility Type: Mobility Exchanges

Website: www.avempace.eu/

AVEMPACE II

Graziella Gaglione, International Office, Sapienza

Olivier Pfeiffer, Technische Universität Berlin

Erasmus Mundus Programme (2012)

Erasmus Mundus is a cooperation and mobility programme in the field of higher education that aims to enhance the quality of European higher education and to promote dialogue and understanding between people and cultures through cooperation with Third-Countries. In addition, it contributes to the development of human resources and the international cooperation capacity of Higher education institutions in Third Countries by increasing mobility between the European Union and these countries.

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- higher education institutions that wish to set-up inter-institutional cooperation partnerships between universities from Europe and targeted Third-Countries (Action 1,2,3);
- individual students, researchers and university staff who wish to spend a study / research / teaching period in the context of one of the cooperation partnerships (Action 2).

Partner Institutions: Princess Sumaya University for Technology; Tafila Technical University; Yarmouk University; Universite St. Joseph; Birzeit University; Islamic University of Gaza; Aleppo University; Arab International University; Damascus University; Tishreen University.

PROJECT PHASES

Kick-off meeting

Call launch

Call management

Selection meeting/phase

Information, Invitation and Welcome procedures

MOBILITY

Incoming:

Mobility Type: 3 dottorato, 10 laurea magistrale, 6 Exchange Mobility, 2 Accademic Staff

Nationality: 5 from Jordan, 6 from Syria, 9 from Palestinian Territories, 1 from Lebanon

Outgoing:

Mobility Type: 5 Mobility Exchanges and 1 Doctoral Exchange

Website: www.avempace2.eu/.

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

Graziella Gaglione, Susanna Squillaci, Giovanni Maria Vianello, International Office, Sapienza

Cultural and scientific collaborations with foreign academic institutions can be stipulated through international inter-university agreements. These agreements mainly promote research and/or didactic activities between Sapienza and a partner institution, supporting and implementing the international exchanges of teachers, researchers and students, remaining in compliance with the university's statute.

Sapienza University usually applies the following schemes:

- **General Framework-Agreement** signed by the Rector. This represents the general interest in promoting and developing collaborations between Sapienza University of Rome and its partner institutions. The Agreement lasts five years, but it is generally renewable. With this agreement, the collaboration needs to be activated through the subscription of:

- one or more Executive Protocols which regulate the mobility of researchers, teachers, and PhD students within one or more didactic or research area. The Protocols directly appoint the involved structures (departments or research centers);

- one or more Additional Protocols which regulate extra European student mobility, appointing the faculties involved. They do not include financial obligations to be respected by the signatory universities.

- **Agreement for Cultural and Scientific Cooperation** stipulates cultural and scientific collaborations with a partner institution on one specific research and/or didactic area, also regulating the mobility of teachers, researchers, and PhD students.

- **Agreements of a different typology**, such as agreements on collaborations with other kinds of institutions (e.g. Ministries, international organisations, etc.);

- **Multilateral Agreements** which involve multiple partner institutions.

Additional Protocols/ Student exchanges

Through its own funds and MIUR contributions, Sapienza annually offers its students (at Bachelor and Master degree levels, as well as PhD level, without a scholarship) the opportunity to study in another institution outside Europe. These protocols guarantee mutual benefits for students from Sapienza and foreign institutions, as they both do not have to pay the tuition fees of their host institution. Furthermore, Sapienza students receive an additional contribution (a scholarship for extra-EU mobility) from the Sapienza International Office on request of the professor in charge of the agreement.

Concerning the Mediterranean area, Sapienza is already very active in terms of international agreements with other universities. Sapienza's International Office has already archived 26 general agreements, 10 cultural and scientific collaboration agreements, 2 agreements of a different typology, 1 multilateral agreement, 20 executive protocols and 10 additional protocols.

List of the current agreements with Mediterranean countries:

Country	City	Institutions	Date	Agreements	Executive Protocols N°	Additional Protocols - Faculty
Algeria	Algeri	Università d'Algeri Benyoucef Benkhedda	13.12.05	General Framework	--	--
Egypt	Minufiya	Minufiya University	08.02.05	Agreement for Cultural and Scientific Cooperation	--	--
Egypt	Cairo	Helwān University	08.03.07	General Framework	3	Arts and Humanities
Egypt	Cairo	Ayn Shams University	08.10.08	General Framework	--	Arts and Humanities
Egypt	Tanta	Tanta University	21.03.10	General Framework	--	--
Egypt	New Cairo city	Future University in Egypt	13.09.10	General Framework	--	--
Egypt	Cairo	Italian Hospital Umberto I in Cairo	22.02.11	Agreements of a different typology	--	--
Egypt	Cairo	Cairo University	23.01.12	General Framework	1	Arts and Humanities
Egypt	Cairo	The Egyptian Cabinet's Information and Decision Support Center (IDSC)	12.06.12	Multilateral Agreements	--	--
Egypt	Giza	Misr University for Science and Technology - MUST	14.11.12	General Framework	1	Arts and Humanities
Israel	Ramat Gan	Bar-Ilan University	23.04.04	General Framework	--	--
Israel	Jerusalem	The Hebrew University of Jerusalem	19.02.07	General Framework	1	--
Israel	Tel Aviv	Tel-Aviv University	04.03.10	General Framework	--	--
Israel	Beer-Sheva	Ben Gurion University of the Negev	28.07.10	General Framework	--	Information Engineering, Informatics, and Statistics
Jordan	Amman	The University of Jordan	07.04.06	General Framework	4	--
Jordan	AL-Mafraq	Al al-Bayt University	29.05.09	General Framework	1	Architecture
Jordan	Zarqua	Zarqua Private University	13.12.05	General Framework	--	--
Jordan	Irbid	Jordan University of Science and Technology	14.02.11	General Framework	--	--
Lebanon	Baabda	Université Antonine	28.06.13	General Framework	1	--
Lebanon	Beirut	Université Libanaise	19.10.99	Agreement for Cultural and Scientific Cooperation	--	--
Lebanon	Jounieh	Jordan University of Science and Technology	07.12.05	Agreement for Cultural and Scientific Cooperation	--	--

Country	City	Institutions	Date	Agreements	Executive Protocols N°	Additional Protocols - Faculty
Lybia	Bengasi	University of Garyounis	07.07.05	General Framework	--	--
Lybia	Bengasi	Al-Arab Medical University	20.05.10	General Framework	--	--
Morocco	Tangeri	African Training and Research Centre in Administration for Development (C.A.F.R.A.D.)	08.10.03	Agreement for Cultural and Scientific Cooperation	--	--
Morocco	Rabat	École Nationale d'Architecture	04.11.05	General Framework	2	Architecture
Morocco	Kénitra	Université Ibn Tofaïl	27.04.07	Agreement for Cultural and Scientific Cooperation	--	--
Morocco	Marra-kech	Université Cadi Ayyad	14.04.08	Agreement for Cultural and Scientific Cooperation	--	--
Palestian Territories	Nablus	An-Najah National University	21.03.06	General Framework	2	Medicine and Dentistry
Palestian Territories	Birzeit	Birzeit University	14.09.06	General Framework	--	--
Palestian Territories	Gaza	University College of Applied Sciences	26.04.12	General Framework	--	--
Syria	Damasco	Damascus University	20.02.02	Agreement for Cultural and Scientific Cooperation	--	--
Syria	Damasco	Damascus University	17.11.04	General Framework	1	--
Syria	Aleppo	University of Aleppo	07.07.06	General Framework	1	Arts and Humanities
Syria	Siria	Ministry of Higher Education in the Syrian Arab Republic	03.10.07	Agreements of a different typology	--	--
Tunisia	Tunisi	University of 7 November at Carthage	14.04.08	Agreement for Cultural and Scientific Cooperation	--	--
Tunisia	Tunisi	University of 7 November at Carthage	30.10.08	General Framework	--	--
Tunisia	Tunisi	Université de Tunis	19.01.12	General Framework	1	Arts and Humanities
Tunisia	Tunisi	Institut National Du Patrimoine de Tunis	13.09.12	General Framework	1	
Tunisia	Tunisi	Université de Manouba	08.01.13	General Framework	--	--

UNIMED (UNION OF MEDITERRANEAN UNIVERSITIES)

Isabella Camera d'Afflitto, Italian Institute for Oriental Studies, Sapienza

Franco Rizzi, UNIMED

University Network (2012-ongoing)

In January 2012 Sapienza University of Rome renewed its membership of the UNIMED network (Union of Mediterranean Universities), established in October 1991, which includes 80 universities from 21 countries in the Mediterranean). <http://www.uni-med.net>. It aims to promote academic research and higher education to facilitate the process of European integration. The network works in different fields, including: cultural heritage, economics, energy, environment, water resources, transport, health, mass media, new technologies, history and tourism.

PROJECT PHASES

Primarily, cooperation with UNIMED focuses on higher education projects and programs in Europe and the Mediterranean, also involving Sapienza University students, teachers, and administrative staff.

MOBILITY

Missions in 2009 and 2013.

RESULTS

Sapienza University of Rome, participated in and supported the following UNIMED activities:

Active participation in the promotion of the Erasmus and Leonardo Da Vinci Mediterranean Exchange programs;

In January 2012, a petition with 4.600 signatures was presented to European Commissioner Androulla Vassiliou. The success of this petition's success shows that there is a strong demand for student exchanges also in countries of the Mediterranean area.

Active participation in the first UNIMED-students Forum in July 2012, held in Istanbul (15th - 17th July), in cooperation with Aydin University.

Sapienza chose two students to take an active part in the forum, who sent back a detailed report of the event.

Students from Italy, Egypt, Lebanon, Palestine, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Spain, Greece, Cyprus, Finland and Turkey discussed the subject of mobility and the European Commission's new program, ERASMUS FOR ALL or YES, which will begin in 2014, involving also non-European students, with the aim of contributing to the education of a new "MEDITERRANEAN GENERATION".

The Forum drafted a joint document to submit to the European Commission, mentioning the following points: 1 – Mobility: Visas and bureaucratic obstacles to the free movement of people; 2 – Mediterranean mobility programs: "Erasmus for All", "Erasmus and Leonardo da Vinci EuroMed"; 3 – Student mobility, education and integration in the labour market.

The forthcoming Aydin Summer School will be coordinated by two La Sapienza

University students. Furthermore, Sapienza University is also a member of YOUTH-MED, a youth association founded in 2011 within the UNIMED network, with the aim of promoting cooperation among the young people of the Mediterranean. The forthcoming YouthMed FORUM will be held in Rabat in 2013. Sapienza has a prominent position in the student YouthMed network in the Mediterranean.

Cooperation with Unimed has led to further scientific cooperation in the Mediterranean area and international academic cooperation, involving:

1. The reform of higher education in the Mediterranean area and a new area policy;
2. The new European Commission programs ERASMUS FOR ALL or YES, which will include the Marie-Curie funds;
3. The new Horizon 2020 for Research Program (the ex-Research and Development Framework Program), thanks to grants from the European Commission (DG Research and Innovation, DG Education and Culture, DG European Service of External action) and UPM (Union for the Mediterranean).

A number of Sapienza staff took part in the Euro Planning courses, organized and managed by UNIMED staff. The aim is to offer the tools and knowledge required to tackle the procedural complexities of international research and cooperation programs, and the extreme competitiveness at European level. Cooperation between Sapienza University and UNIMED in community projects is constant. Sapienza University has participated in other European projects through UNIMED, for example, jointly with DMI Associates for the tender "EuropeAid/133562/D/SER/DZ Assistance technique pour l'appui à la réforme et à la modernisation du secteur de l'enseignement supérieur et de la recherche scientifique".

CONFERENCES, SEMINARS AND SYMPOSIUMS

- Unimed Conference, Barcellona October 2012, on the future of community programs for the Mediterranean.
- Representatives of Sapienza University took part in the conference "International Cooperation in the Mediterranean Area EU Programs from 2014-2020. Unimed Network meets the European Commission: Dialogue on the New International Cooperation Framework".
- These meetings were held to discuss the future of international cooperation programs in the Mediterranean area, in the period 2014-2020; discussions centred on the future of EU programs and proposals regarding research, mobility and international cooperation were put forward.
- More than 10 countries from the Mediterranean took part in the conference (Algeria, Egypt, Palestine, Morocco, Tunisia, Portugal, Greece, France, Italy, Spain, Turkey).
- Participation in the Unimed conference, held in Rome in April, 2013, "Mobility of Students and Researchers as a Key factor of the Internationalization of HE Institutions: From the Past to the Future".
- The Conference focused on the future Mediterranean program ERASMUS FOR ALL or YES (2014-20), and in particular:
- Good practice in the internationalization of university relations;
- International mobility credits;
- Joint post graduate courses and new Tempus programmes, a new approach in support of neighbouring countries;
- Researcher mobility and international dialogue with other countries.

UNESCO CHAIR “POPULATION, MIGRATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT”

Raimondo Cagiano de Azevedo, Department of Methods and Models for Economics, Territory and Finance, Sapienza

University Network (2008-ongoing)

Within the framework of the international inter-university cooperation programs, Professor Raimondo de Azevedo from Sapienza University of Rome, presented, a project proposal in 2008, for the award of a UNESCO Chair on “Population, Migrations and Development”. UNESCO’s successful evaluation of the proposal led to the prestigious assignment of a “UNESCO Chair” at Sapienza University for a first three year term (2008-2011) that has then been confirmed for a further term ending in 2015. The UNESCO Chair aims to develop the long term objective of building capacities in teaching, researching and promoting a multidisciplinary scientific approach in the field of development, population and migrations. The Chair involves researchers and scholars from different disciplines and fields of competence working on migrations, demography and development and acts as a laboratory creating new knowledge and ideas in order to promote cultural diversity and to work out new scenarios for the future of international migrations. With these objectives, the Chair organizes and coordinates several activities both in teaching and in research to foster inter-university cooperation and to promote mobility in the international arena. The main activities of the program may be summarized as follows:

- a course on “Population and Development” aimed at young international students and researchers: the course deals with the relationship between population issues and economic, social and political aspects of development. It introduces theoretical frameworks for analyzing population changes, and for assessing the consequences of population growth with a particular focus on factors affecting the components of population change, including fertility and mortality decline, changing sex ratios, migration and ageing;
- research projects carried out by teachers and researchers working in the Rome and Paris Chapter: they work both individually and as a team bringing knowledge and information and sharing their common interest about the topic. Their main task is to promote cultural diversity and to create new scenarios for the future of international migrations;
- the organization of seminars and conferences for the dissemination and promotion of research results: the Chair organizes workshops in several cities (at the end of each year) with the aim of presenting on-going works and results; in order to analyze the situation of migrations in the partner countries and devise the appropriate methods and tools to address the issues concerning different contexts.

All these activities are organized and coordinated by Sapienza University and the partner Institutions with the supervision of UNESCO representatives and of the Scientific Committee. An influential group of professors of international importance coming from the University of Paris, Madrid, Ljubljana and Brussels are members of the Scientific Committee. The strong focus on international mobility, has led, over the years, to the creation of a number of contacts with other chairs focusing on the same topics,

which have then built a network of Chairs. With the creation of this network, many meetings and joint projects have been realized together with other Unesco Chairs and especially with: the IUAV University of Venice, (UNESCO Chair “Social inclusion and spatial distribution of international migrants: urban policies and practices”), the University of Ferrara (UNESCO Chair “Urban and Regional Planning for Sustainable Local Development” and the University of Lyon (UNESCO Chair “Mémoire, Cultures et Interculturalité”).

Partner institutions: Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos - INDEC (Argentina), Cairo University (Egypt) Egyptian Society for Migration Studies (Egypt) ; CERI - Sciences Po (France), An Najah National University, (Palestinian Autonomous Territories); Isfahan University , Iran, University of Ljubljana (Slovenia) ; Sana’a University (Yemen).

The following research projects carried out in recent years with the Mediterranean partners, must be highlighted:

- Respect at Borders, Respect of Borders, coordinated by Raimondo Cagiano de Azevedo, Elena Ambrosetti, Cristina Giudici and Angela Paparusso, Sapienza University of Rome. The project results will be presented in Paris in 2014 during the Expo “Frontières et migrations”.

- Progress in gender equality in Egypt, di Nissrin Abu Amara, University of Paris Descartes, Elena Ambrosetti, Unesco Chair, Sapienza University of Rome, Stephanie Condon, Institut National d’Études Démographiques (INED), presented during the XXVI IUSSP International Population Conference;

- “Variation in transnationalism among Moroccan and Egyptian migrants in Italy”: ongoing research project coordinated by Elena Ambrosetti with the participation of Tineke Fokkema (NIDI, The Netherlands).

RESULTS

The dissemination and communication of the results of the projects and programs implemented as part of the UNESCO Chair are carried out through: the development of a web – site, the production of a ChairNews report, the organization of seminars and international conferences , scientific research reports and scientific inter-university cooperation projects. These activities are qualified as instruments to enhance the scientific results achieved and to stimulate a discussion at international level.

CONFERENCES, SEMINARS AND SYMPOSIUMS

Cairo (23-24 october 2011)- Mauro Vaccaro, member of the Rome Chapter, participated on behalf of the Unesco Chair in the conference “Democratic Transition Legislations” organized by the Research and Legislative Development Unit of the National Council of Human Rights chaired by Boutros Ghali. Mauro Vaccaro also presented a contribution entitled “l’europe face à la démocratisation du moyen orient” during the international session entitled “International Perspective on the Transition to Democracy in the Arab Region”.

Cairo 22-23 april, 2013 - Iussp Seminar on International Migration in the Middle East And North Africa After the Arab Uprising: A Long Term Perspective, with Contributions from Elena Ambrosetti, Cairo, Egypt.

Rome 6 July 2013 - Joint Meeting of the Rome and Ferrara UNESCO Chairs on

“Capaci Building in the Mediterranean Region”, with Cristina Giudici and Federica Mazzarelli at ICCROM, Rome.

SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS

Among the works published by the teachers and researchers of the Chair, the most recent ones are highlighted here focusing on Mediterranean issues:

Ambrosetti E. (2011). *Egypte, l'exception démographique*. PARIS: Institut National d'Études Démographiques, Les Cahiers de l'Ined, vol.66, 256 p., ISBN: 978-2-7332-0167-1B.

Cassani B. and F. Mazzarelli (eds) (2012), *Education and Research without Borders*. International Forum Proceedings Rome 12-13 May 2011. Collana Convegni 18, Università Roma Sapienza editrice pp.159-180. ISBN 978-88-95814-66-

Ambrosetti E., Abu Amara N., Condon S. (2013). *Gender based violence in Egypt: analyzing impacts of political reforms, social and demographic change*. *Violence Against Women*, p. 399- 420, vol. 19 (3) ISSN:1077-8012.

The Chair official website: www.memotef.uniroma1.it/newdip/ricerca/altre_iniziativa_cattedra_unesco.

UNESCO'S PEACE PROGRAMME FOR PALESTINIAN CITIZENS

Graziella Gaglione, International Office, Sapienza

PhD Mobility (2008-13)

In the year 2008, the Academic Senate approved a resolution (17 June) backing Sapienza University of Rome's access to the international mobility program of UNESCO PEACE (Palestinian European Academic Cooperation in Education) to promote cooperation and academic mobility for graduate students and PhD candidates of Palestinian Universities. Through this project, Sapienza granted scholarships lasting three years each to Palestinians doctoral candidates to attend whole PhDs at Sapienza.

PROJECT PHASES

Receipt of list of eligible candidates

Evaluation

Student mobility

Monitoring and evaluation

MOBILITY

Incoming:

2 PhD students - Faculty of Information Engineering, Informatics, and Statistics Computer Engineering.

Website: www.peace-programme.org/

PALESTINE

Graziella Gaglione, International Office, Sapienza

Jacqueline Couder, Vrije Universiteit Brussel

Erasmus Mundus Programme (2011)

Erasmus Mundus is a cooperation and mobility programme in the field of higher education that aims to enhance the quality of European higher education and to promote dialogue and understanding between people and cultures through cooperation with Third-Countries. In addition, it contributes to the development of human resources and the international cooperation capacity of Higher education institutions in Third Countries by increasing mobility between the European Union and these countries.

The Erasmus Mundus programme provides support to:

- higher education institutions that wish to set-up inter-institutional cooperation partnerships between universities from Europe and targeted Third-Countries (Action 2);
- individual students, researchers and university staff who wish to spend a study / research / teaching period in the context of one of the cooperation partnerships (Action 2).

Partner Institutions: Egypt: Alexandria University; Suez Canal University; Arab Academy. Ministry of Higher Education Lebanon, Morocco, Libya.

PROJECT PHASES

Kick-off meeting

Call launch

Call management

Selection meeting/phase

Information, Invitation and Welcome procedures

MOBILITY

Incoming:

Male/Female: 2 men and 1 woman

Mobility Type: 2 Mobility Exchanges and 1 PhD student

Nationality: Palestine

Outgoing:

Male/Female: 1 man and 1 woman

Mobility Type: 1 Mobility Exchange and 1 Staff Member

Website: www.uniroma1.it/internazionale/studiare-e-lavorare-allestero/erasmus-mundus/