

One-Day International Congress

Syria's Cultural Heritage and Archaeology after 14 years of turbulence :

The Current Situation and Prospects of Japan-Syria Post-Conflict Collaboration

Date: Feb. 23, 2025 (Sunday)

Time: 10:00 - 15:00 (Syria time)
16:00 - 21:00 (Japan time)

Place: Online (Zoom)

Contact information:

sari.jammo.y7@f.mail.nagoya-u.ac.jp (Sari Jammo)



高等研究院 名古屋大学



Nagoya University Museum
名古屋大学博物館



Program

09:30 - 10:00 Opening

15:30 - 16:00

Session 1: Voices from Syria

10:00 - 10:30 Dr. Anas Haj Zeidan (Director General, Directorate-General of Antiquities and Museums)

16:00 - 16:30

The Current Situation of Cultural Heritage and Archaeology in Syria

10:30 - 10:50 Arch. Lina Kutiefan (Director of the World Heritage Sites in Syria)

16:30 - 16:50

Post-War Reconstruction: Challenges and Syria's Built Heritage Need

10 Minutes Break

11:00 - 11:20 Dr. Rima Khawam (Chief Curator of Damascus National Museum)

17:00 - 17:20

The General Situation of Museums in Syria: Spotlight on Damascus National Museum

11:20 - 11:50 Mr. Ayman Nabo (Director of Idlib Antiquity Center)

17:20 - 17:50

Post-Conflict Cultural Property Management and Strengthening the Role of Local Communities

11:50 - 12:30

Break & Discussion

17:50 - 18:30

Session 2: Voices from abroad

12:30 - 12:50 Prof. Emeritus Akira Tsuneki (University of Tsukuba, Japan)

18:30 - 18:50

University of Tsukuba's Project for the Protection of Syrian Cultural Heritage

12:50 - 13:10 Prof. Yoko Taniguchi (University of Tsukuba, Japan)

18:50 - 19:10

Inventory and Conservation at the Bamiyan site, Afghanistan, and 20 years of Technical Support for the Grand Egyptian Museum in Giza

10 Minutes Break

13:20 - 13:50 Dr. Salam al-Kuntar (Rutgers University, USA) & Ammar Kannawi (SIMAT, Syria)

19:20 - 19:50

Syrians for Heritage Association (SIMAT): Efforts to Safeguarding Syrian Cultural Heritage and Future Collaboration

13:50 - 14:10 Dr. Sari Jammo (Nagoya University, Japan)

20:30 - 21:00

Ain Dara Project: Documentation Work and Future Vision

14:10 - 15:00

Discussion & Closing

20:10 - 21:00

 **Post war Reconstruction to the Syrian Built Heritage Challenges & Needs**



Arch. Lina Kutiefan

1



INTRODUCTION **war**

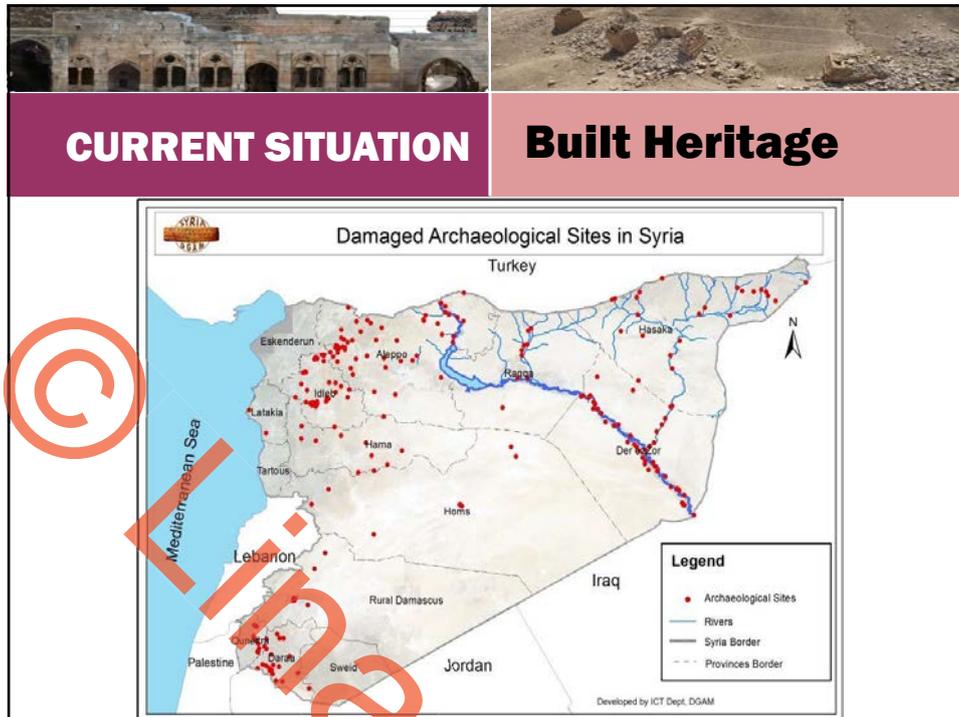
2



3



4



5

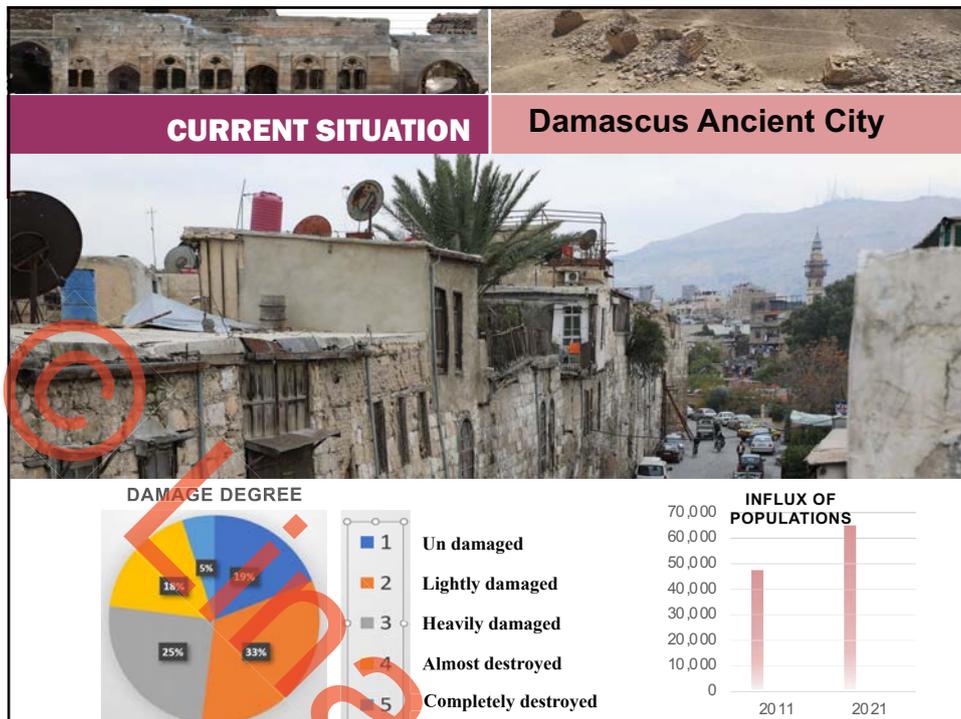
01 A significant influx of populations displaced by war in outlying areas of the city

02 Deteriorated infrastructures.

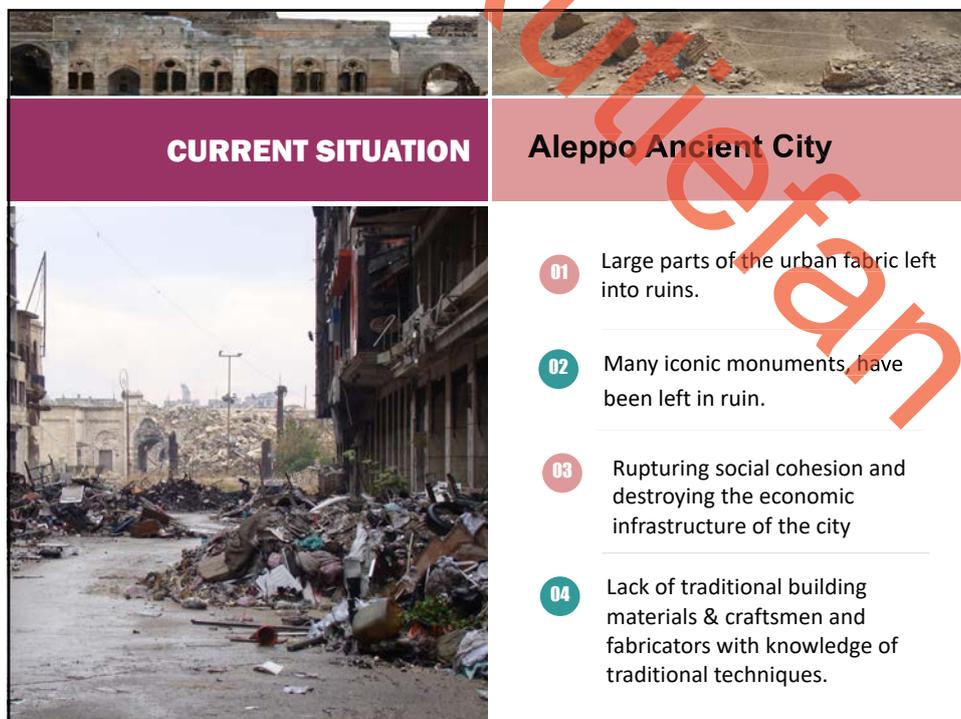
03 Inhabitants immigrated abroad leaving their properties abandoned

04 Lack of traditional building materials & craftsmen and fabricators with knowledge of traditional techniques.

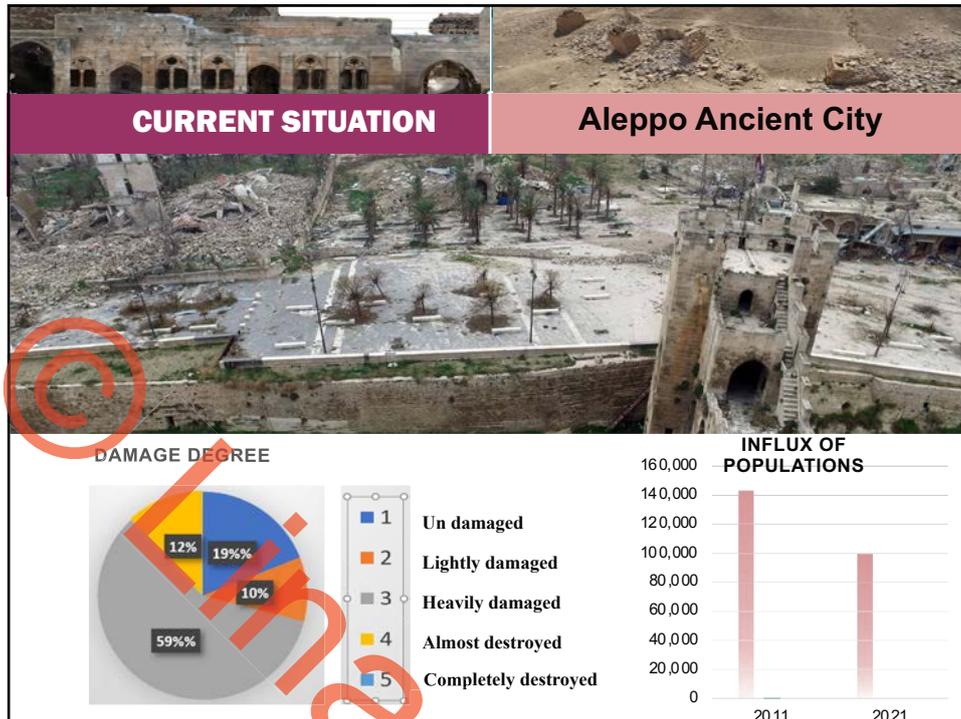
6



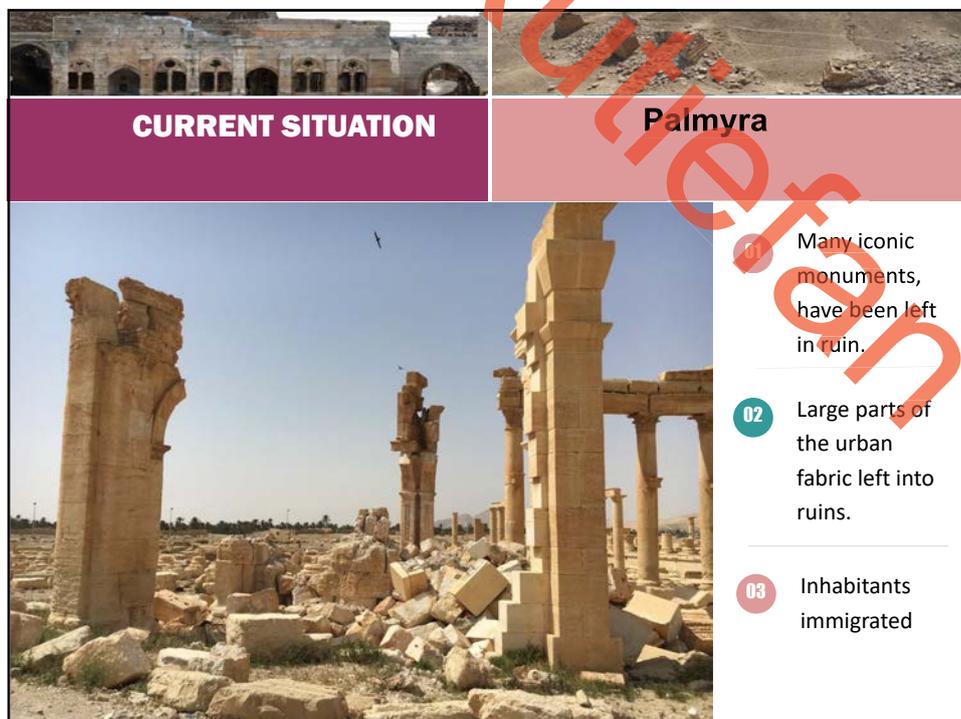
7



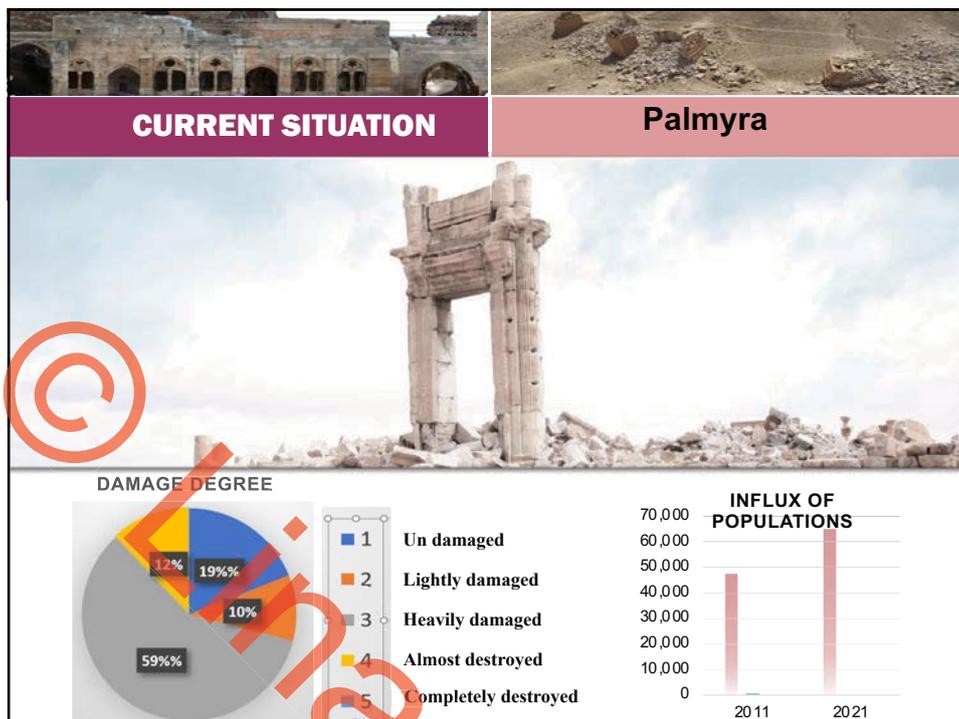
8



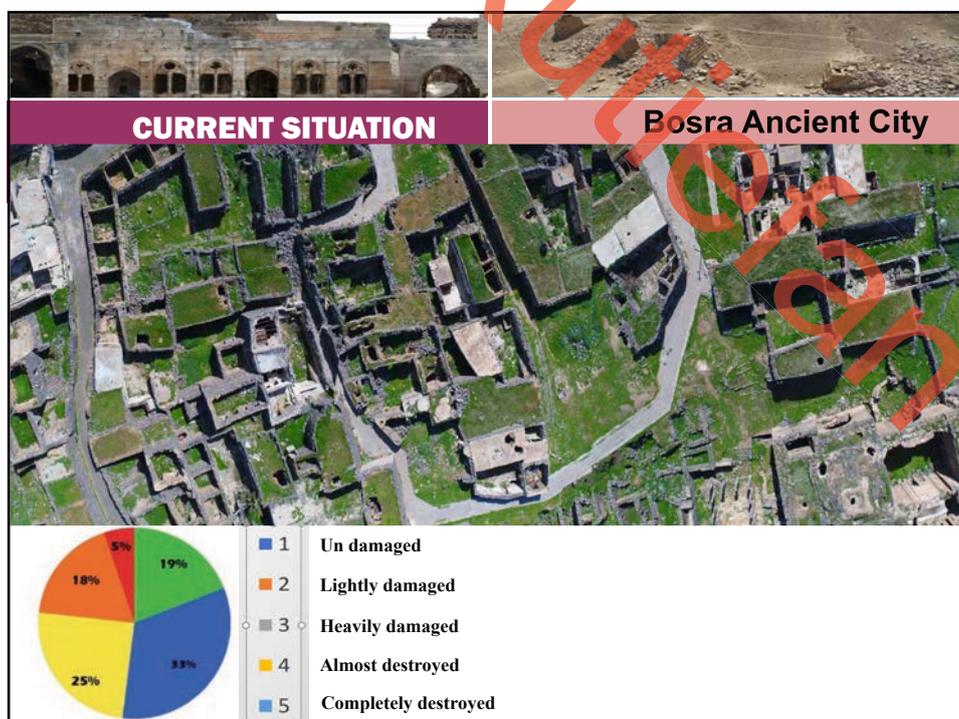
9



10



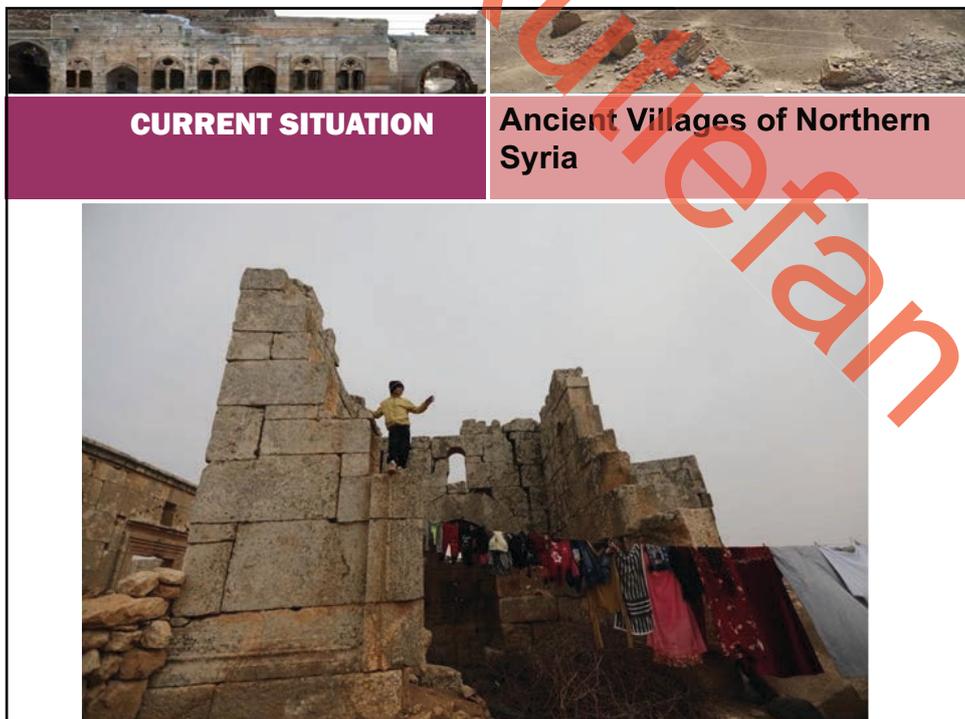
11



12



13



14



15

The challenges & obstacles to heritage protection

1-Assessment & Documentation

- 01 Site Evaluations
- 02 Database Creation

16

	
The challenges & obstacles to heritage protection	2- Emergency funding for immediate repair
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">01 Material are limitless02 Lack of funding03 Lack of skilled labor04 Lack of traditional materials

17

	
The challenges & obstacles to heritage protection	3-Developing a Recovery Masterplan
<ul style="list-style-type: none">01 Displaced populations02 Destroyed infrastructure03 Deteriorating economic situation	

18

	
The challenges & obstacles to heritage protection	4. Climate and Environmental Factors
<ul style="list-style-type: none">01 Erosion / pollution02 Fires03 Earthquake04 Raining05 Vegetation	

19

	
The challenges & obstacles to heritage protection	5. Technological Integration
	Implementation is limited by resources Computers, electricity, Cameras etc...

20

	
The challenges & obstacles to heritage protection	6. Public Awareness & Education
 <p data-bbox="916 645 1248 792">Educational & awareness initiatives hindered by instability and limited resources</p>	

21

				
Specific needs to continue to protect Syria's rich cultural heritage	Comprehensive Damage Assessment			
<table border="0"><tr><td data-bbox="357 1547 625 1585">01 Site evaluations</td><td data-bbox="651 1426 1279 1910" rowspan="2"></td></tr><tr><td data-bbox="357 1641 587 1711">02 Database development</td></tr></table>		01 Site evaluations		02 Database development
01 Site evaluations				
02 Database development				

22

 <p>Specific needs to continue to protect Syria's rich cultural heritage</p>	 <p>Restoration & Conservation Efforts</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">01 Stabilization Projects02 Funding for Restoration

23

 <p>Specific needs to continue to protect Syria's rich cultural heritage</p>	 <p>Capacity Building and Training</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">01 Skill development programs02 Workshops & seminars	
	

24

	
Specific needs to continue to protect Syria's rich cultural heritage	Community Involvement & Engagement
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">01 Local advocacy02 Cultural awareness campaigns03 Implement programs in schools & communities

25

	
Specific needs to continue to protect Syria's rich cultural heritage	International Cooperation & Support
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">01 Partnerships with global organizations02 Cultural diplomacy initiatives

26

	
Specific needs to continue to protect Syria's rich cultural heritage	Digital Preservation & Technology Usage
<p>01 Utilize modern technology: 3D scanning, GIS mapping, and virtual reality</p> <p>02 Develop online platforms for sharing information</p>	  

27

	
	<p>Lina Kutiefan Director- Syrian World Heritage Sites Directorate General of Antiquities and Museums</p>
<p>THANK YOU</p> 	

28

Syria's Cultural Heritage and Archaeology after 14 years of turbulence.

The Current Situation and Prospects of Japan-Syria Post-Conflict Collaboration

Feb 23/2/2025

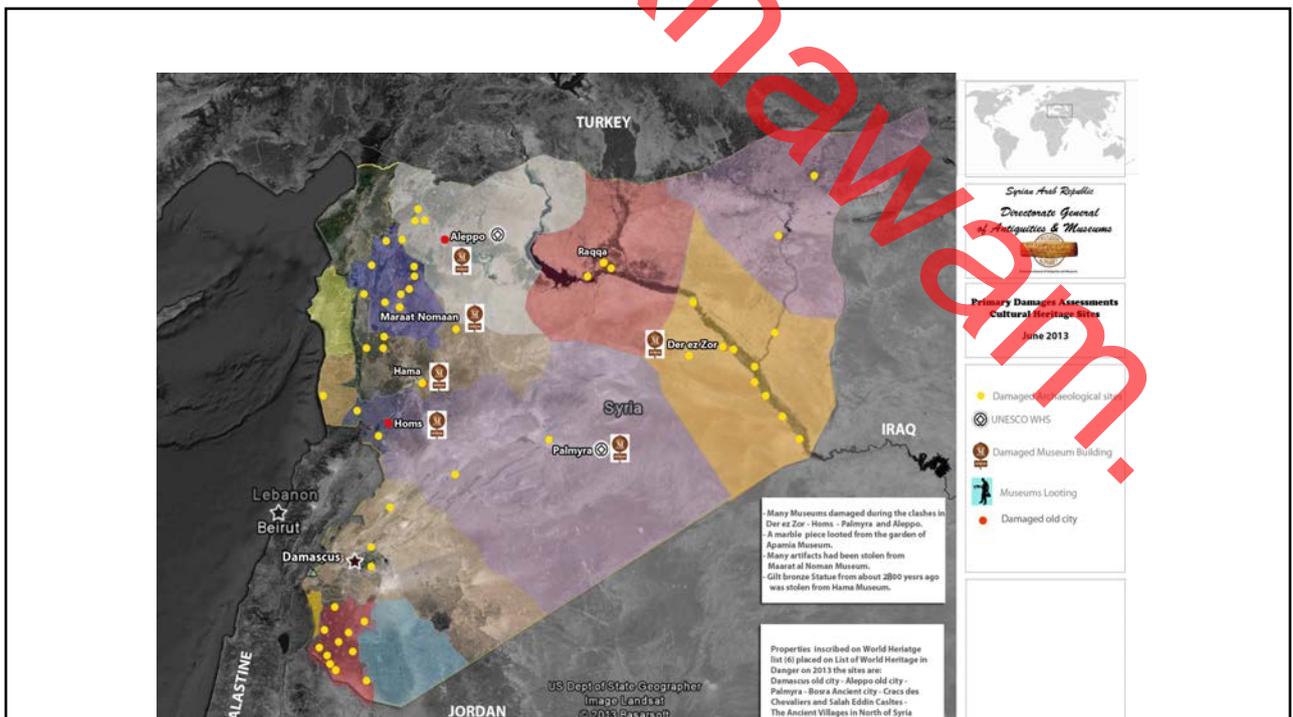
Place: on line (zoom)

The General situation of Museums in Syria: spotlight on Damascus National Museum

Rima Khawam

Chef Curator

National Museum of Damascus



The biggest challenges are:

- **Challenges of direct destruction** through the exposure of Syrian museums to shelling and explosions that caused major destruction, especially Palmyra, Aleppo, Idlib, Deir ez-Zor and Daraa museums. And the theft of archaeological artifacts such as the Hama, Idlib, Maarat al-Numan, Bosra, and Daraa museums. The destruction of museums and the loss of their artifacts means the loss of part of people's collective memory and cultural history.



Palmyra Museum



Palmyra Museum

3D dimensional model of the western section of the Palmyra Museum

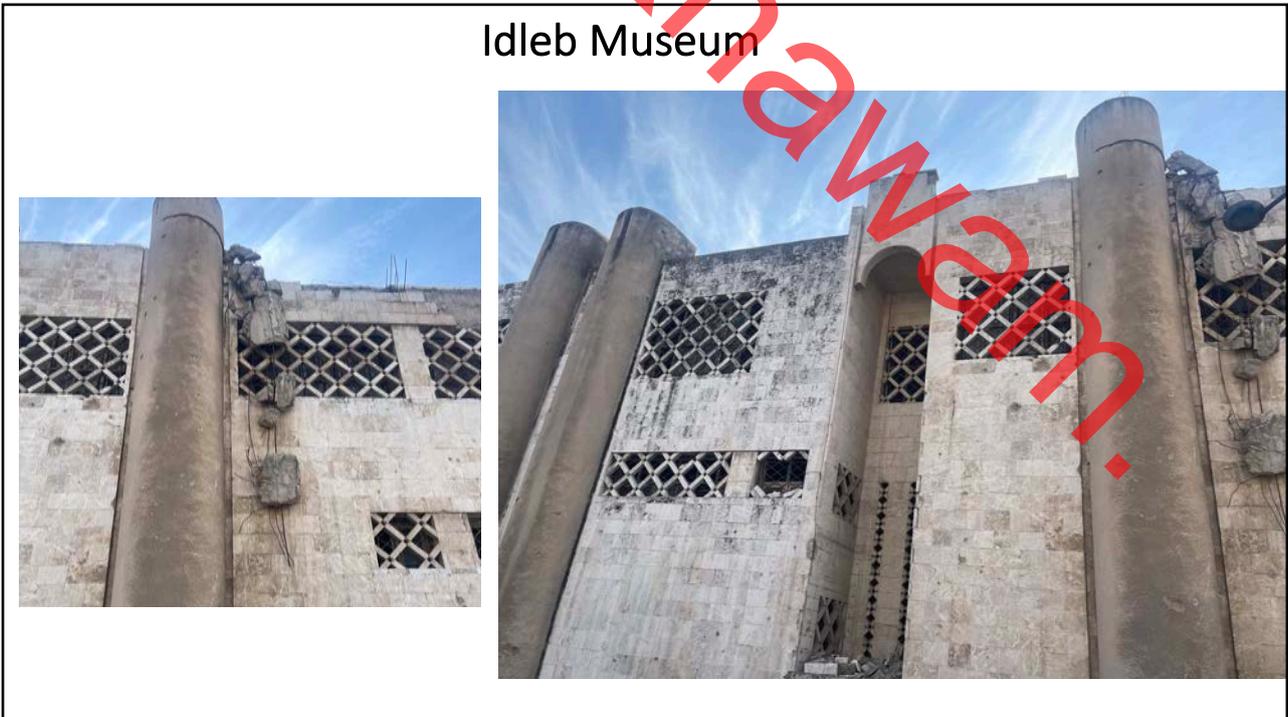


Deir Ezzor
Museum





Deir Ezzor
Museum



Idlib Museum



The biggest challenges are:

- Among the challenges facing the work of Syrian museums is the lack of safety of workers, which hinders their ability to perform their duties. On the other hand, the displacement of employees leads to a lack of the expertise needed to manage museums.
- Challenges related to lack of maintenance due to the lack of financial, human, and logistical resources necessary to preserve and maintain the collections. Consequently, moving the collections to secured places was difficult and dangerous.
- The lack of basic services, including electric power and heating, which negatively affects the conditions for preserving and storing artifacts, especially those that require special environmental conditions.



The biggest challenges are:

- **International Challenges:** Syrian museums have struggled to recover. Rebuilding museums and repairing damage requires significant resources that may not be available after the end of the war. Protecting cultural heritage during conflicts requires international cooperation, which can be difficult due to political instability.
- **Compliance with international agreements:** Not all parties may comply with international agreements that protect cultural heritage, such as the 1954 Hague Convention.
- **Psychological and social challenges:** The loss of museums and collections can cause a deep psychological impact on society, as people lose part of their identity and history.
- **Impact on cultural tourism:** The destruction of museums affects cultural tourism, leading to significant economic losses.



To make Syrian museums, after what we have been exposed to, important museums at the international level, comprehensive and multi-faceted studies must be conducted aimed at rebuilding and developing them and enhancing their cultural and scientific status.

Spotlight on Damascus National Museum

The first museum in Syria was established in 1919, then a new museum was built, which is the current building, in 1936, before the General Directorate of Antiquities and Museums was established in 1951.

The National Museum of Damascus is considered one of the ten most important museums in the world for its rich and diverse collections dating back to the oldest eras of human settlements and up to modern history, where the oldest artifact dates back to approximately 1.8 million years and up to the 19th century AD. The archaeological collections of the National Museum are displayed in five sections: prehistory, ancient Orient, classical period, Islamic period, and modern art. The estimated number of artifacts is 100,000.



Museum at the Madrasa al Adilya (1919).



The actual National Museum of Damascus (1936).



Spotlight on Damascus National Museum



Rima Khawam!

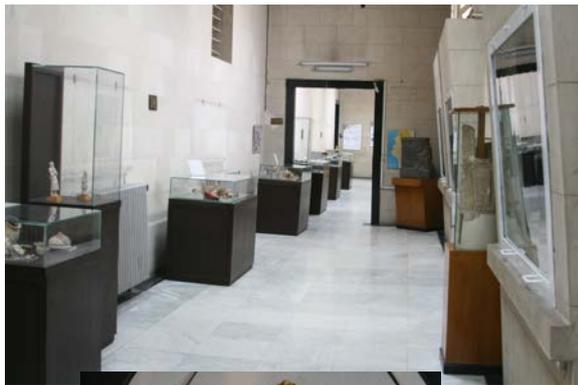
A review of the National Museum in Damascus before 2011



A review of the National Museum in Damascus before 2011



A review of the National Museum in Damascus before 2011



After 2011, the National Museum was closed for protection.

- Between 2012 and 2015, the museum became a monument to preserve and protect the memory of Syrian and international heritage through the preservation of archaeological collections from more than six Syrian museums that were rescued, such as the Aleppo, Homs, Palmyra, Deir ez-Zor, Daraa and Sweida museums.
- Our work focused on protecting the building and documenting and preserving the archaeological artifacts and make inventory to the archaeological collections that were rescued from other museums



After 2011, the National Museum was closed for protection.

- Organize objects was carried out in cooperation with international organizations such as UNESCO and UNDP within specialized training programs to preserve and restore the Syrian cultural heritage.

INTERNATIONAL RESPONSES

RED LIST OF SYRIAN CULTURAL OBJECTS



INTERNATIONAL RESPONSES

UNESCO- TRAININGS



DOCUMENTATION WORKSHOPS



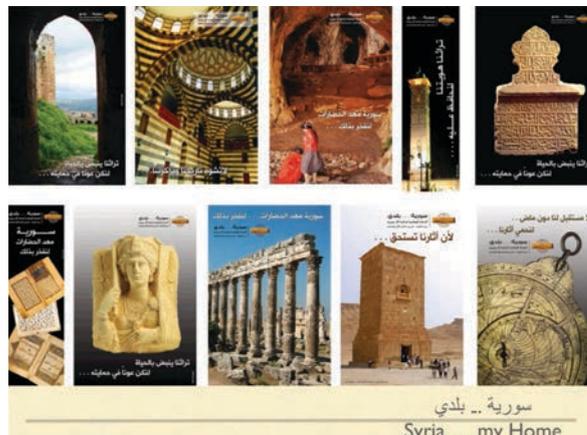
After 2011, the National Museum was closed for protection.

- Our Japanese friends provided many special training courses one of them the restoration of damaged artifacts from Palmyra Museum.
- In addition, we focused on raising awareness among the local community.



After 2011, the National Museum was closed for protection.

- On the other hand, we participate in several international and regional conferences to highlight the importance of Syrian civilizations and the reality of the Syrian cultural and archaeological heritage at risk.



The Opening 2018-2025 : only the Classical museum



The challenges facing the NMD, which performing its cultural role:

1. **Documentation work for the archaeological objects:** complete the documentation project for the archaeological collections preserved in the five sections of the National Museum through carrying out digital archiving.
2. Photographing a number of registered artifacts by hiring a professional photographer: Prehistoric Museum 70% Ancient East 20% Classical 10% Islamic 70% Modern Art 10%

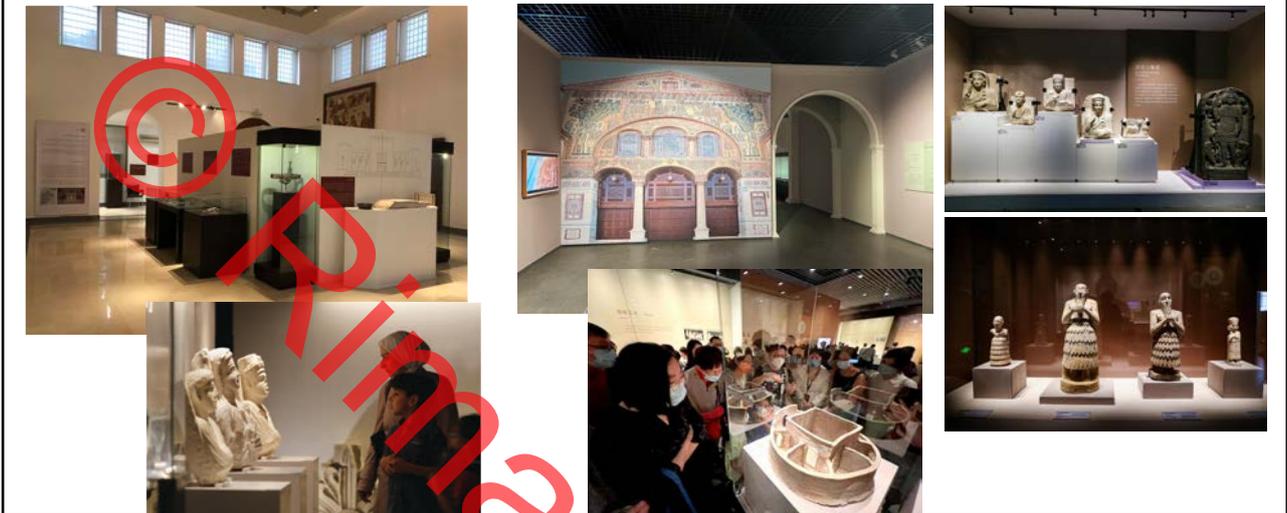


Total	Modern Art	Islamic Period	Classical Period	Orient	Prehistory
82704	1435	35234	35343	9282	1410

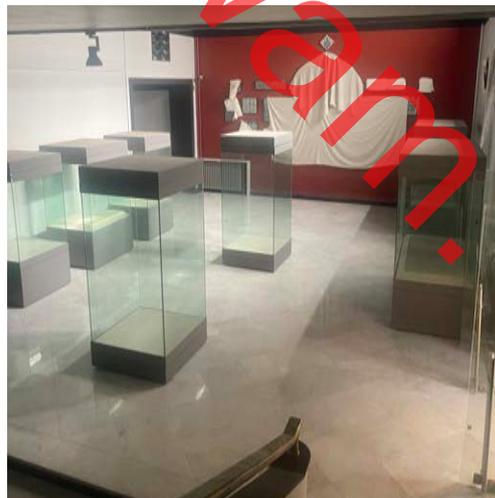
3. Managing the file of looting artefacts, conducting their inspection, documenting and archiving them by the special committee from expert testimony, documenting and photographing the looting artifacts and handing them over to the competent museum.



4. Organizing temporary exhibitions locally and abroad.



5) Preparing to open part of the Islamic Museum at the National Museum by preparing a gallery and two halls, pending the securing of adequate funding for its full rehabilitation.



The general situation of the permanent exhibition halls:

After 14 years of closure, the exhibition halls in the National Museum suffer from cracks in the walls and ceilings, cracks in the showcases due to aging and use for emergency storage.



The general situation of the permanent exhibition halls:

Some of the museum's exhibition halls were used as offices for staff, especially in the prehistoric museum, or to store salvaged artifacts from the Palmyra Museum in the corridors of the Islamic Museum.



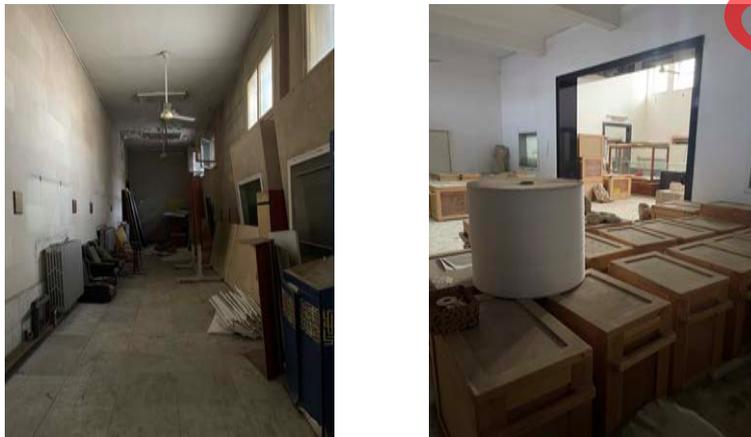
The general situation of the permanent exhibition halls:

The hallways of the Ancient East and Islamic period were also occupied as warehouses for packaging materials and other different materials due to the lack of sufficient storage space in the warehouses.



The general situation of the permanent exhibition halls:

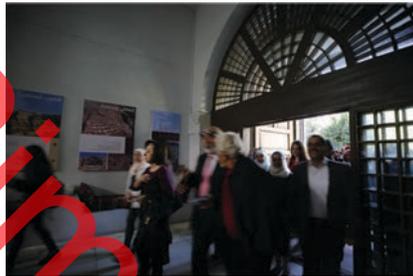
Also, there are problems with lighting and ventilation (natural and artificial), due to the lack of maintenance capabilities and specialists.



The general situation of the permanent exhibition halls:

in 2018, part of the National Museum (the classical section) was reopened within the modest capabilities available to the General Directorate of Antiquities and Museums.

Over time, the equipment of the museum became old due to long use since 2011, and due to the long closure of the museum in addition to the economic sanctions, we were unable to replace the old parts.



The general situation of the permanent exhibition halls:

Therefore, the Classic section, which is open to visitors, suffers from continuous problems in the lighting necessary to display the objects.

- Lack of explanation for the objects displayed in the showcases, which misleads the visitor, especially children.
- Lack of translation tools for foreign languages for non-Arabic speakers and visitors.
- Lack of special section to perform children's educational and cultural activities.
- Lack of corners designated for tourist activities in the museum.
- Lack of necessary facilities for visitors with special needs.



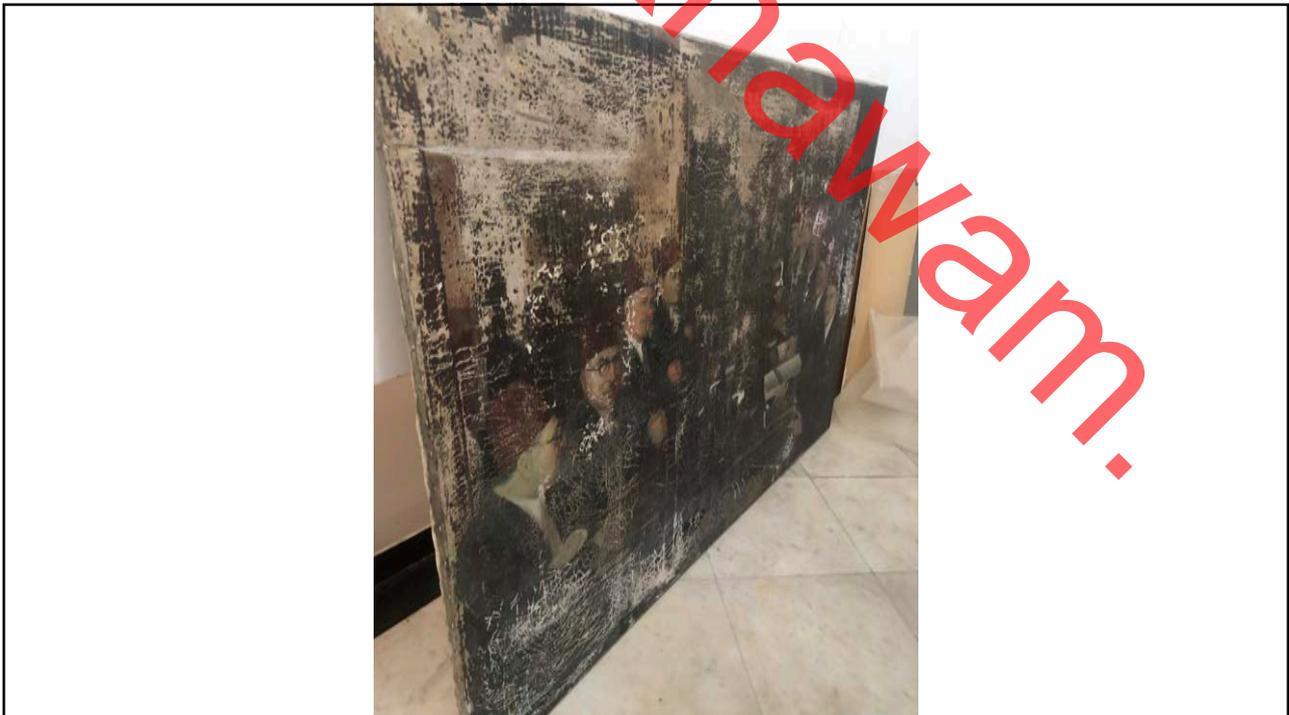
The preservation conditions in storage

- The storage of the National Museum in Damascus suffers from many problems due to the lack of preservation standards in general.

There are structural problems, including subsidence on some floors due to the incorrect distribution of loads above the floor and the stacking of artifacts without a methodology due to the density of archaeological objects.

- The storage generally suffers from lack of space and insufficient storage units and cabinets necessary for storing artifacts, especially in the storage of classical and Islamic period objects, but less problem in storage of prehistoric and modern art storages.

Because of these problems, the artifacts or paintings may be damaged due to natural disasters such as earthquakes or flooding of the Barada River.

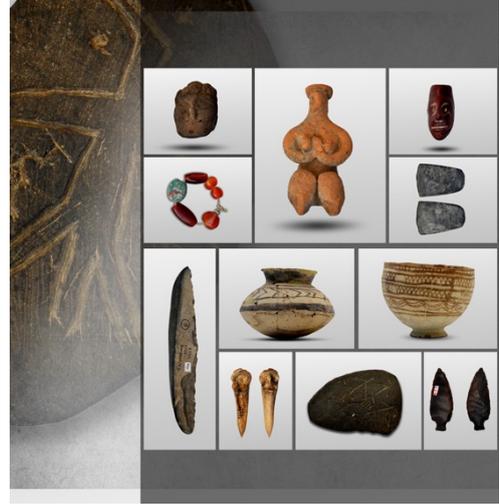


The preservation conditions in storage

• **Humidity and temperature:** The storage generally suffers from poor preservation conditions (temperature and humidity) due to the temperature difference between winter and summer and the lack of a ventilation system for heating or cooling.

The temperatures and humidity in the warehouses were recorded as follows:

STORES	WINTER	SUMMER
HUMIDITY	40-42	45-47
TEMPERATURE	10-17	27-30



Damaged artifacts:

- **Metals:** Oxidized metal artifacts such as swords and daggers or bronze, copper and silver such as coins and statues and materials for daily use such as utensils or decorations.



Damaged artifacts:

- Damaged wood such as wooden molds and decorative tools.
- Paper such as manuscripts and paper documents, Qurans, and religious or medical manuscripts and books are damaged due to poor storage conditions, which causes erosion and the appearance of fungi and other disease pests.



Damaged artifacts:

- Clay, ivory, glass, pottery, porcelain, etc. are damaged due to factors of humidity and heat over the years. Also, the damaged adhesive through the use of metal utensils, and artifacts for daily use.
- Oil paintings: Oxidation of the pigments and the lack of appropriate storage conditions. In addition, the access of sunlight causes the colors to dry and crack. Also, the temperature difference causes the canvas to become sagging.



breakage due to factors of humidity and heat over the years. Also, the damaged adhesive through the use of metal utensils, and artifacts for daily use. In addition to the lack of appropriate storage conditions, the access of sunlight causes the colors to dry and crack. Also, the temperature difference causes the canvas to become sagging.

Requirements:

1) **Prehistoric storage:** Digital documentation of records, photographic and 3D documentation, inventory, and inventory of artifacts damaged by old restoration back to 50 years old.

2) **Ancient Near East Storage:** Photographic documentation, inventory, and inventory of damaged metal artifacts and old restorations, and ensuring appropriate restoration.

Temperature and humidity control conditions and management of storage space to store additional artifacts are needed.

Providing more appropriate preservation conditions for artifacts according to the material, urgent needs is for metal objects. And considering the issue of establishing a new storage.

Requirements:

3) **Classic period Storage:** Complete rehabilitation of the storage structurally, technically and logistically according to the necessary conditions and standards according to artifact materials.

Photographic documentation, inventory and listing of damaged metal, paper and old restored artifacts and ensuring appropriate restoration.

Provide storage cabinets and shelves for artifacts of all sizes.



Requirements:

4) **Islamic period storage:** Photographic documentation, creating inventory for objects and damaged artifacts, restoration of old metal and restored artifacts and paper. Secure the necessary temperature and humidity conditions and better management of the storage space due to the lack of sufficient storage units to preserve and protect archaeological finds of all sizes, small, medium and large.

5) **Modern art storage:** Half of the collection needs restoration and cleaning. Rehabilitation of the modern art storage by studying the lighting needed to preserve the artworks and providing air conditioning for heating, cooling and a ventilation system.

Preserve the artworks in storage units and cover them with packaging materials to protect them from dust.

One of the most important problems of the museum is the *Museum garden* and the distribution of display artifacts among the plants, as well as problems with irrigation and watering the green.

Because of weather factors, several artifacts were affected, and protecting and transporting them is not an easy matter. Therefore, an integrated rehabilitation project and explanations for the displayed artifacts are needed.



Needs

In general, the Directorate General of Antiquities and Museums suffers from a lack of budget and financial support to carry out any cultural activities or conduct rehabilitating projects to any of the 34 museums in Syria

- Work with representatives of the local community to enhance awareness of Syrian cultural heritage and provide grants to the National Museums conduct such activities.
- Working to activate engineering projects in cooperation with international organizations and by international academic institutions: museum departments or exhibition halls, warehouses.
- Strengthening international cooperation to revive the Syrian heritage (restoration, rehabilitation, combating illegal trafficking in cultural property, organizing exhibitions abroad to introduce the Syrian cultural heritage that has been exposed to danger).
- Organizing courses and workshops to document, preserve and protect museum collections, including courses on documentation, digital archiving and management of museum collections, includes 3D photographic documentation.
- Build a new museum that displays the artifacts in a way reflects the importance of ancient Syrian civilizations.

Despite the deteriorating and emergency situation of Syria's museums in general and the situation of the National Museum in Damascus in particular, which applies to all Syrian museums with regard to the general conservation status of artifacts and the need to inventory the damaged pieces to work on their maintenance respectively, and rehabilitate the damaged museums that vary in size from comprehensive damage to large, medium and small damage.

We need to study a plan for a national project and different work strategies within specialized committees

to ensure that we work within immediate, medium and long-term plans. The aim is to revive museums as active cultural centers in the process of publicizing their role in spreading Syrian civilizations to connect with their audiences to enhance and develop their awareness of the importance of Syrian cultural heritage and the need to protect it as a legacy and national cultural identity.

Syria's Cultural Heritage and Archaeology after 14 years of turbulence
The Current Situation and Prospects of Japan-Syria Post-Conflict Collaboration

Post-Conflict Cultural Property Management and Strengthening the Role of Local Communities

Ayman Nabo
Idleb Antiquity Center

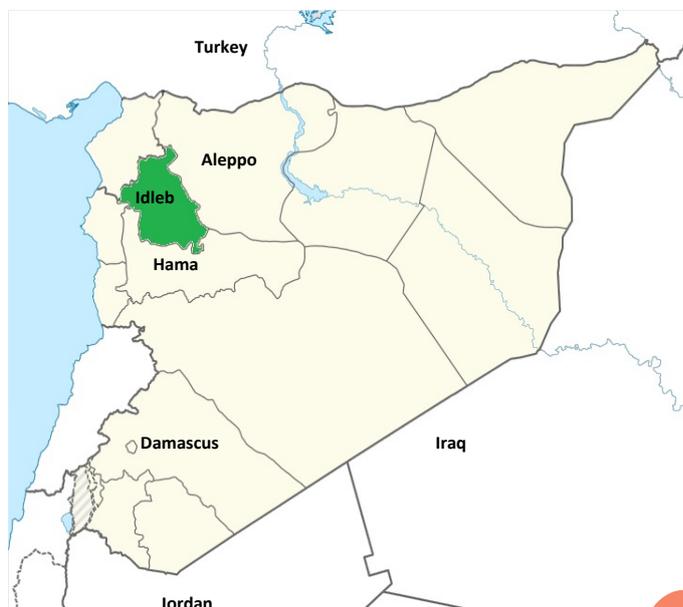
Feb. 23, 2025

Idleb Antiquity Center

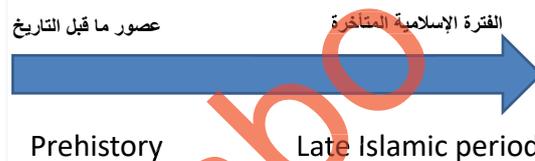


- An independent, non-profit civil society organization working to protect cultural property, both tangible and intangible, in northwestern Syria.
- It includes a group of academics specialized in archaeology.
- The center was founded in 2013.

Information about archaeological sites in Idleb



It is the place for over 10,000 registered archaeological site



Kind of violation to heritage site



Breaking



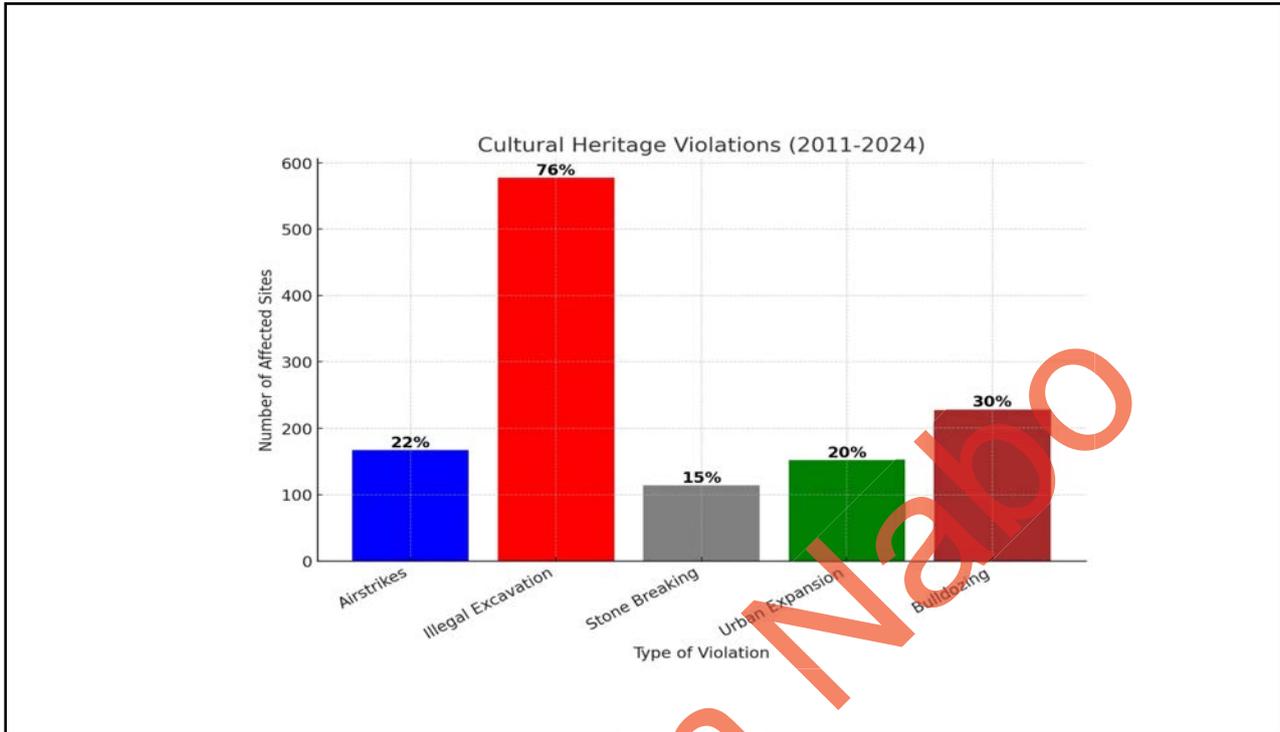
Modern building



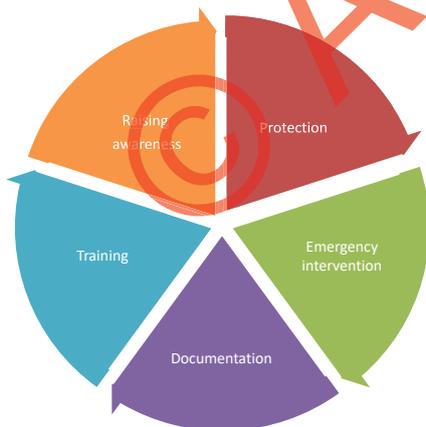
bombardment



Illegal excavation



Due to the previous violations, it was necessary to adopt a comprehensive strategy that includes:



Protection: Establish mechanisms to limit violation and preserve sites.

(1) Lawful Procedures. (2) Community involvement

Emergency intervention: Implement emergency measures to prevent further destruction.

Documentation: Create a database to preserve archaeological information.

Training: Qualify local staff on protection and restoration methods.

Raising awareness: Enhance community awareness of the importance of cultural properties.

Maarat al-Numan Museum

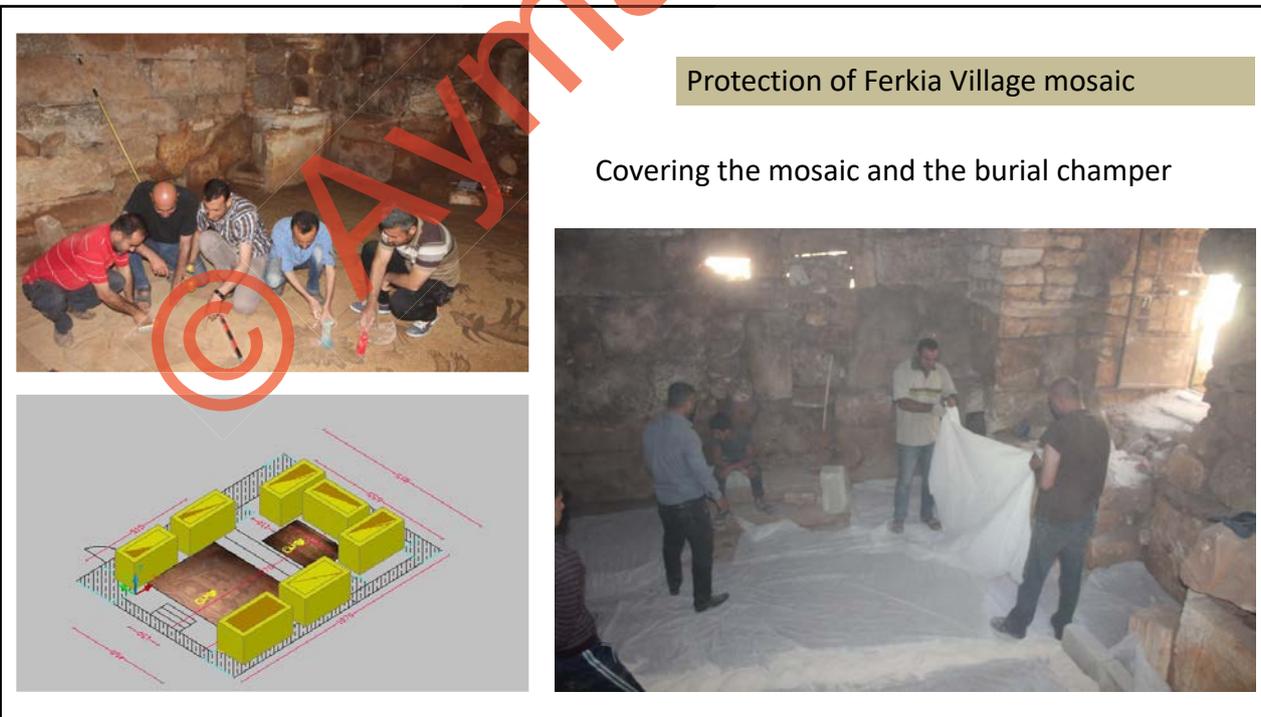
1- Protecting the Ma'arra Museum and the mosaics
2- Protecting the cracked parts resulting from the bombing



The collage consists of four main images: 1. A photograph of an arched stone structure, possibly a vaulted ceiling or entrance, supported by wooden scaffolding. A timestamp '2014/12/21 09:39' is visible in the bottom right corner. 2. A photograph of an interior room with stone walls and a tiled floor. 3. A floor plan diagram of a building with various rooms and a central area, with red arrows pointing to specific locations. 4. A photograph of workers in a room with stone walls, one worker is holding a large white sheet.

Protection of Ferkia Village mosaic

Covering the mosaic and the burial chamber



The collage consists of three main images: 1. A photograph of workers in a room with stone walls, some are kneeling and working on the floor. 2. A floor plan diagram of a building with yellow highlighted areas, indicating the locations of the mosaic and burial chamber. 3. A photograph of workers in a room with stone walls, one worker is holding a large white sheet, covering a mosaic.

Memorandum of Understanding
 Lawyers for Justice Organization and Idleb Antiquates Center
 Date: 27/9/2016

1- Lawyers for Justice Organization, as the first party, represented by director of the organization Mr. Yasser Alaki in Idleb, Kafir Nabl.
 2- Idleb Antiquates Center, as the second party, Represented by head of the center: Mr. Ayman Nabo.

Objectives of note:
 Cooperation between the (Lawyers for Justice Organization) and (Idleb Antiquates Center) in order to raise the level of work and coordination between the two parties in the field of documentation and reduction of violations that fall on archaeological sites in the liberated areas in northern Syria.

The parties shall comply with the following:

First party: Lawyers for Justice Organization:

1. Legal Adaption for any violation.
2. Commensurate with international courts and the organizations internally and externally and pleadings in all courts.

Second party: Idleb Antiquates Center

1. Technical description, from a historical perspective and archaeological value and artistic archiving (quantity standards).

Work begins on this note at the date of signature, each with an agreement of the parties on directing one of them finally.

Second party: Mr. Ayman Nabo
 First party: Mr. Yasser Alaki

Lawful protection

2015/09/16

Emergency interventions

The work in Ebla includes:

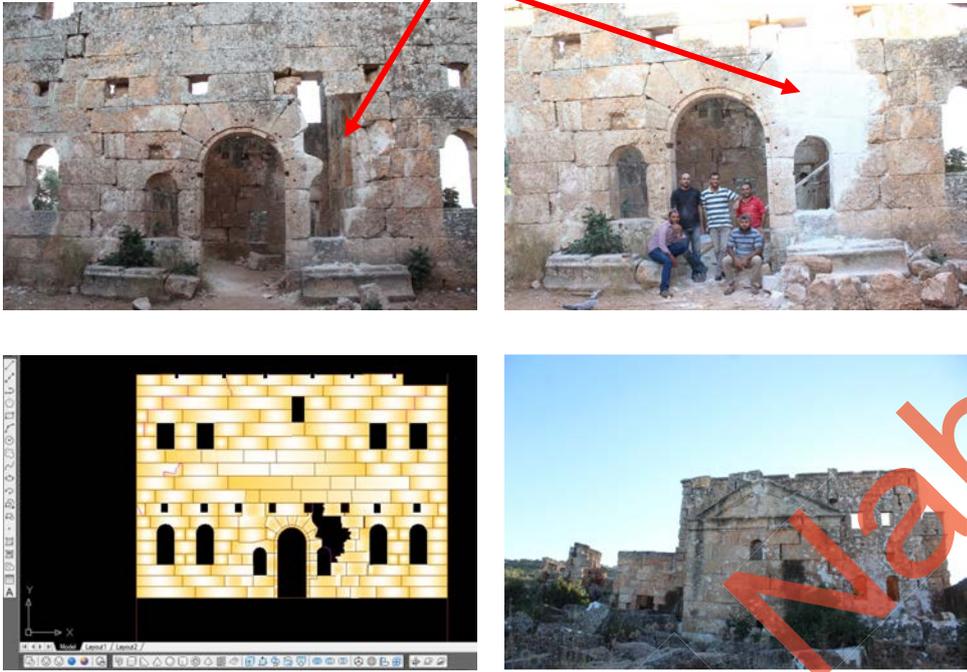
- 1- Conducting a complete documentation of the mound
- 2- Conducting reinforcement for the foundations of the Temple of Ishtar
- 3- Reinforcement for the stairs leading to the palace G

We used the the same materials used by the Italian mission at the site.

2015/09/16

2015/09/16

رقم	الموقع	المواد	الارتفاع	العمق	الملاحظات
1	القبو	الخرق	شده	ب	B-1
2	القبو	الخرق	شده	ب	B-2
3	القبو	الخرق	شده	ب	B-3
4	القبو	الخرق	شده	ب	B-4
5	القبو	الخرق	شده	ب	B-5
6	القبو	الخرق	شده	ب	B-6
7	القبو	الخرق	شده	ب	B-7
8	القبو	الخرق	شده	ب	B-8
9	القبو	الخرق	شده	ب	B-9
10	القبو	الخرق	شده	ب	B-10
11	القبو	الخرق	شده	ب	B-11
12	القبو	الخرق	شده	ب	B-12
13	القبو	الخرق	شده	ب	B-13
14	القبو	الخرق	شده	ب	B-14



Sobat Monastery

It is one of the important buildings in the archaeological site of Al-Bara, which is registered on the World Heritage List

A large orange watermark 'Ayman Nabli' is overlaid diagonally across the entire image area.

**Idleb National Museum
Protection initiative**



An aerial photograph of the Idleb National Museum site is shown with a large orange copyright symbol (©) and several red arrows pointing to specific areas. Below the aerial view are two smaller photographs showing the interior of the museum, which is in a state of severe disrepair with significant debris and structural damage.

A large orange watermark 'Ayman Nabli' is overlaid diagonally across the entire image area.



Inventory

The museum's protection included:

- 1) Restoring the damage caused by the bombing.
- 2) Making inventorying to the artifacts in museum's storage
- 3) Opening the museum and activate its cultural role.
- 4) Implementing an emergency evacuation plan and protecting the objects

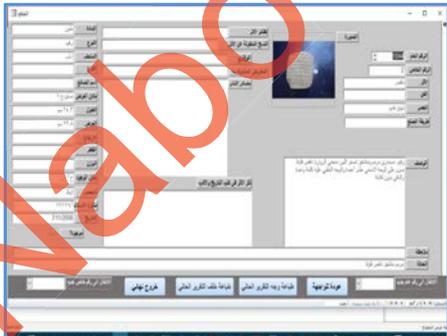
Repairing damage



Objects protection



Digital archiving



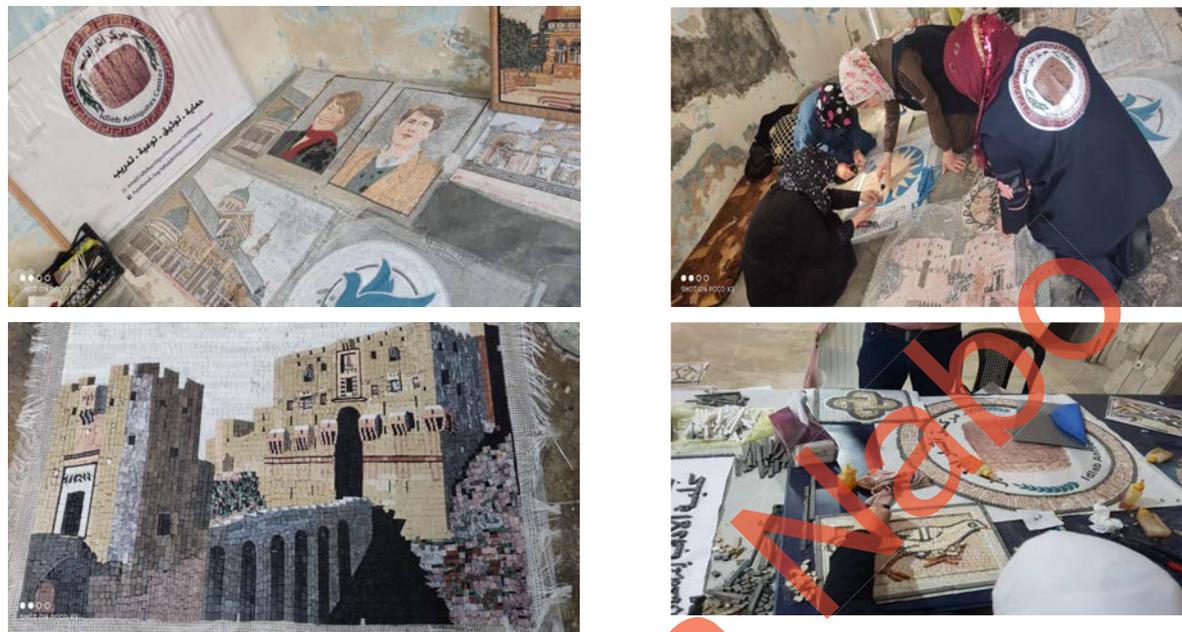
Involving of civil community







Traditional Crafts Revival Program / Mosaics



Raising Awareness



Awareness included launching advocacy campaigns to protect cultural property in Idlib.

Activities with children Visits to archaeological sites



Documentation

Documentation processes include:

- 1) Periodic tours to document damages
- 2) 3D documentation
- 3) Emergency documentation



Documentation of Ain Dara Temple



Training



The center received training:

- 1) 1- Protection mechanisms for museums during the 2014 conflict in Gaziantep, Turkey, by Smithsonian Institute.
- 2) Archaeological documentation methodology, by the SIMAT Foundation (Online).
- 3) 3D documentation, by the University of Tsukuba (Online).
- 4) Training on packaging artifacts, supervised by SIMAT and Tsukuba University.

Reports and participation in conferences

アネス活動を行う。

また、国内外のシリア人NGOなどの連携で、患難によって大きな被害を受けたイディップ難民やイディップ地方の一部の遺跡修復も行っている。

このような実績を持つものの、運営資金は常に不足している。センター責任者のアイシャが自ら、現地メディアの取材に応じ、国際地域の支援者や事業の中で、文化財管理はこの先と捉えられていること、またユネスコがダマスカスの古物博物館閉鎖のみを対象に支援を提供していることを指摘するとともに、ユネスコがイディップ地域において文化財関係活動を行っている組織を認定しないことが問題を先んじてと指摘している。

しかしながら、同センターはユネスコやヨーロッパの民間機関と継続的なコミュニケーションを取っており、活動に対して国際的な便宜が促進され、文化財に関する問題が後々でも進展することを希望している。

2021年3月14日
イディップ記録センター/Facebook

2018年12月22日
イディップ記録センター/Facebook

Final Notes

- **Our work was conducted during the years of army conflict in area under siege. We faced different type of risks as a result of the ongoing war and continuous bombing.**
- **We made great achievements in protecting cultural property in Idlib Governorate.**
- **We are grateful, and will never forget the friends around the world who supported, trained and contributed to the success of our initiatives.**
- **These efforts, work and proposals can be developed and expanded to contribute to the development of cultural property management after the end of the conflict to reach an advanced stage of protection and management.**

Thank you very much for your attention

شكراً
لحسن الاستماع

© Aymman Nabo

University of Tsukuba's Project for the Protection of Syrian Cultural Heritage



University of Tsukuba started the project in 2014

AKIRA TSUNEKI

ONE-DAY MEETING ON SAFEGUARDING OF THE SYRIAN CULTURAL HERITAGE CONCERNING SYRIA-JAPAN COOPERATION

Date: Monday 16 March 2015

Place: Japan Center for Middle Eastern Studies (JaCMES) (Beirut, Lebanon)

Participants:

Syria: Prof. Maamoun Abdulkarim (Director-General, DGAM)
Dr. Ahmad Deeb (Director, Museum Affairs, DGAM)
Ms. Lina Kutiefan (Director, Site Management & Foreign Cooperation, DGAM)

Japan: Prof. Akira Tsuneki (University of Tsukuba)
Dr. Kiyohide Saito (Archaeological Institute of Kashihara, Nara Prefecture)
Prof. Hidemitsu Kuroki (Tokyo University of Foreign Studies)
Prof. Shin'ichi Nishiyama (Chubu University)

Lebanon: Dr. Sarkis El Khoury (Director-General, DGA, Lebanon)

Invited Excavation Teams working in Syria

Prof. Jeanine Abdul Massih (Lebanese University)
Dr. Nadine Panayot Haroun (Balamand University)
Dr. Maya Haidar Boustany (Saint Joseph University)
Dr. Leila Badre (American University of Beirut)



ISCACH (Beirut 2015)
International Syrian Congress on Archaeology and Cultural Heritage

PROGRAM
AND
ABSTRACTS



3-6 DECEMBER 2015
CASSIUS ROTANA HOTEL
BEIRUT, LEBANON

3-6 December 2015
in Beirut
Hosted by Japan

International Syrian Congress on Archaeology and Cultural Heritage



ISCACH Beirut December 3-6, 2015

University of Tsukuba's Project for the Protection of Syrian Cultural Heritage

University of Tsukuba has been conducting the following operations.

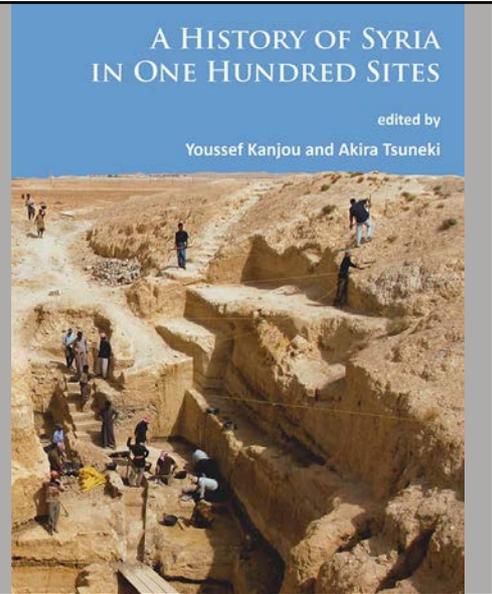
- 1) Educational activities to convey the importance of Syrian cultural heritage
- 2) Accurate documentation of cultural heritage at risk of destruction
- 3) Creation of manuals for the protection and conservation of cultural heritage
- 4) Support for the Idlib Museum

1) Educational activities to convey the importance of Syrian cultural heritage

Publication of "A History of Syria in One Hundred Sites".

Dr Youssef Kanjou and I approached the leaders of archaeological research teams from Syria, Europe, the United States, Japan and other countries who were conducting excavations in Syria before the Syrian Civil War, and 113 archaeologists cooperated with us by writing a few pages each on the historical significance of the sites they were excavating.

The book "A History of Syria in One Hundred Sites" was published by Archaeopress in the UK in August 2016.

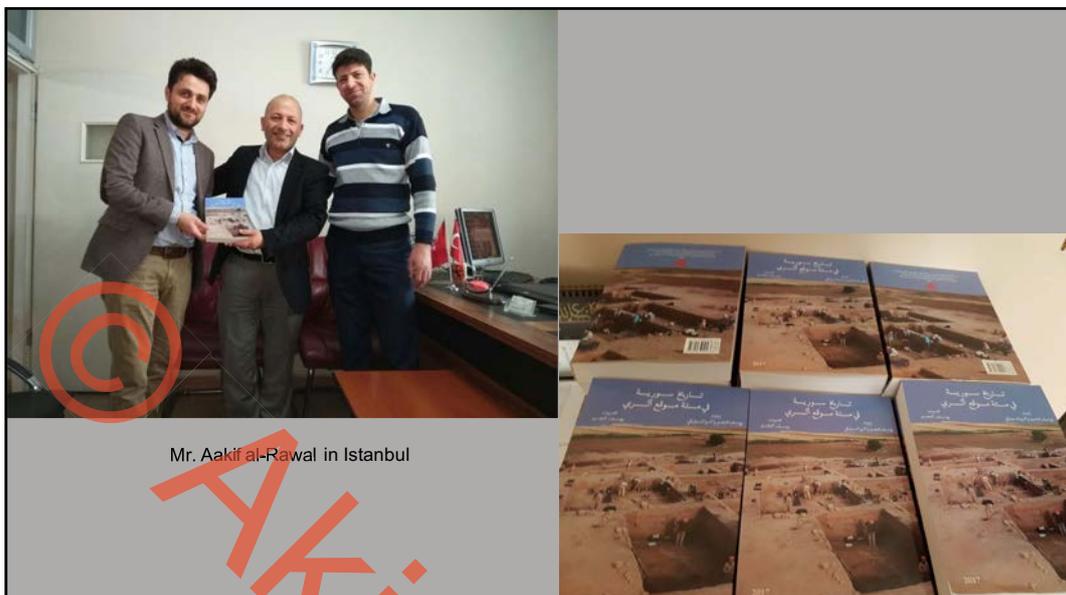


The Arabic version of *A History of Syria in One Hundred Sites*, *Tarikh Souria fi Mia Muwaqa Ashariya*, was printed in Damascus and distributed to educational institutions in Syria, as well as to educational facilities in Syrian refugee camps in Lebanon and Turkey, between February and March 2017.

With the assistance of UNDP, the second edition was printed in Damascus in February 2018, and these were used by UNDP in March of the same year for the education of DGAM staff in charge of protecting cultural heritage in Syria. They were also distributed to school teachers and others involved in the education of Syrians in Syria and abroad.







Mr. Akif al-Rawal in Istanbul



Distribution of Arabic version of One Hundred Sites

Distribution destinations

Syria: 500 copies
 Lebanon: 250 copies
 Turkey: 60 copies
 European countries: 60 copies
 Japan: 20 copies
 Author distribution: 110 copies

Distribution list in Turkey

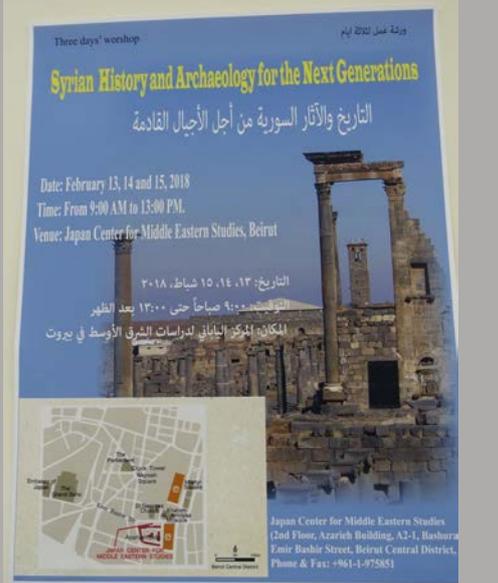
Destination	Quantity
Archaeological Society of Aleppo	10
Aleppo University – Archaeology department (Professors)	10
Aleppo University – Archaeology department (Students)	20
Aleppo University – History department (Professors)	10
Aleppo University – History department (students)	20
Ministry of culture	50
TV, Newspapers etc	10
Ministry of higher Education	50
Deferent organizations	20
Dr Mohamud Hamud	25
Total	200

Distribution list in Syria

Destination	Quantity
DGAM	50
Damascus University – Archaeology department (Professors)	10
Damascus University – Archaeology department (Students)	20
Damascus University – History department (Professors)	10
Damascus University – History department (students)	20
Ministry of Education	120
Archaeological Society of Salmiah	10
Engineers heritage committee	15
Public Library	20
Dr Mohamud Hamud	25
Total	500



1)-2 Educational Activities Using Tarikh Souria fi Mia Muwaqa Ashariya Workshop
 “Syrian History and Archaeology for the Next Generations” at JCMES in Beirut, February 13-15, 2018











Three days' workshop
ثلاثة ايام ورشة عمل

Importance of the Near Eastern Archaeology for the Next Generations
Sonraki Nesiller için Yakın Doğu Arkeolojisinin Önemi

أهمية آثار الشرق الأدنى من أجل الجيل المستقبل

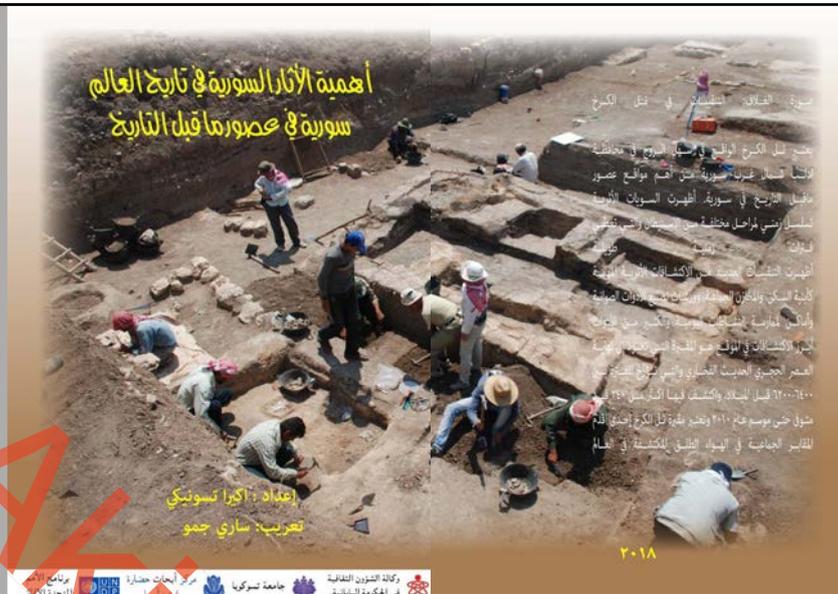
Date: 1, 2, 3 March 2019
Time: From 9:30 to 14:30
Venue: AKGÜN ISTANBUL HOTEL,
Adnan Menderes Boulevard (Vatan Street)
Topkapı Park 34099 ISTANBUL, TURKEY

تاريخ: ١، ٢، ٣ آذار ٢٠١٩
الوقت: ٩:٣٠ صباحاً حتى ١٤:٣٠ بعد الظهر
المكان: فندق أكغون، البوسفور، شارع
مقابر مصفاة، حي وادي كابي اولوباتاني

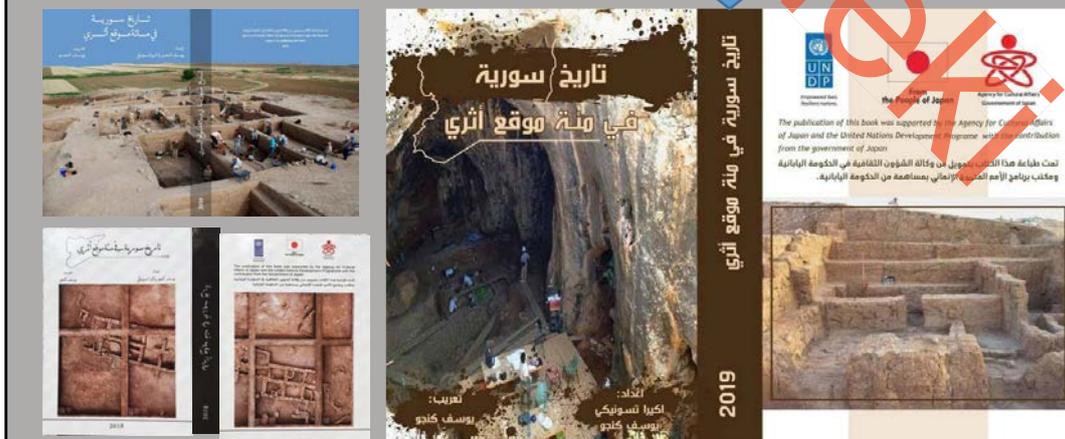
Amman National Museum
University of Jordan
RESEARCH CENTER FOR
WEST ASIAN CIVILIZATION



What we can do is provide high-quality texts that convey the importance of Syrian history and cultural heritages.



In December 2019, with the cooperation of DGAM, the third edition of Tarikh Souria fi Mia Muwaqa Ashariya was created.



A manga version, "Nsha al Hidara Souria fi Asouma Fil al Tarikh"

"The Origins of Civilization: Syria in Prehistory"

has been produced.

March, 2020

سلسلة مانغا في تاريخ سورية

نشأة الحضارة
سورية في حوض وادي الفرات

تأليف
أكيما تسونوكي
رسم
أيومي أكاشي
ترجمة
سلاوي جمو

نشأة الحضارة
سورية في حوض وادي الفرات



تمت طباعة هذه القصة المصورة بتعاون من
وزارة الشؤون الثقافية في الحكومة اليابانية
٢٠٢٠

مركز البعثات
حضارة فوجيا آسيا

٢٠٢٠

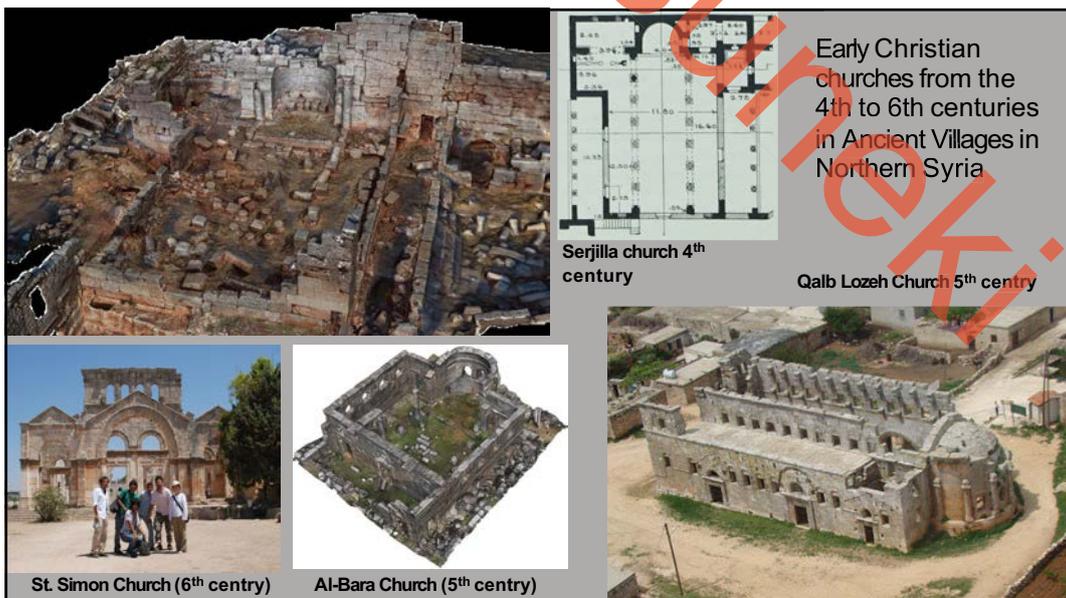
文化庁
Agency for Cultural Affairs
Government of Japan



2) Accurate documentation of cultural heritage at risk of destruction

We created 3D models of early Christian churches in the “Ancient Villages of Northern Syria”, one of Syria's World Heritage Sites (currently a World Heritage Site in Danger).





Idlib Antiquity Center people taking photos on location





ホームに移動

編集履歴を表示

Embassy of Japan in Syria

翻訳を見る

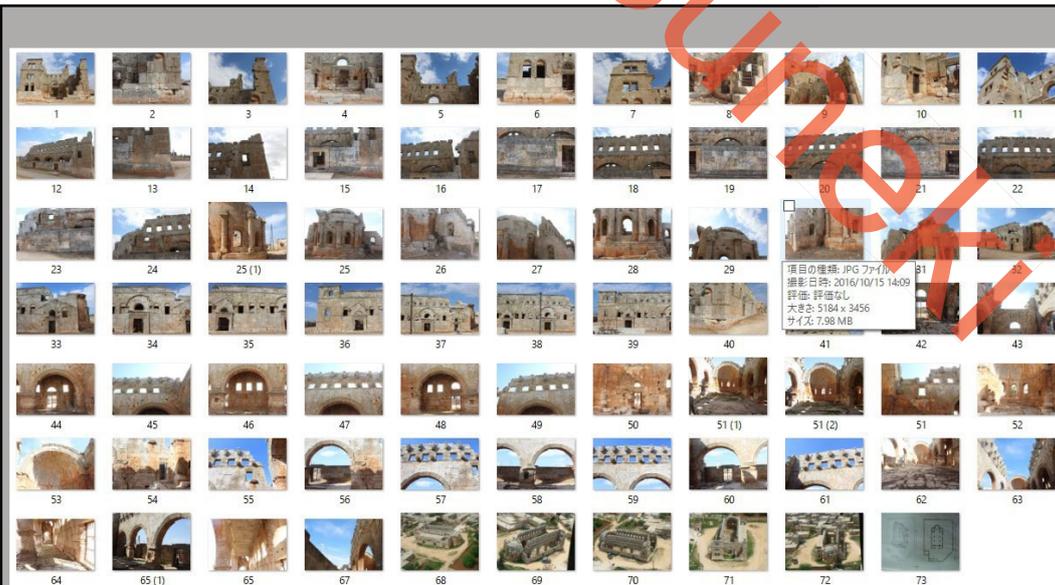


2019年4月22日 22:53 · 公開
このページに「いいね!」、保存する・その他

いいね! リアクションす

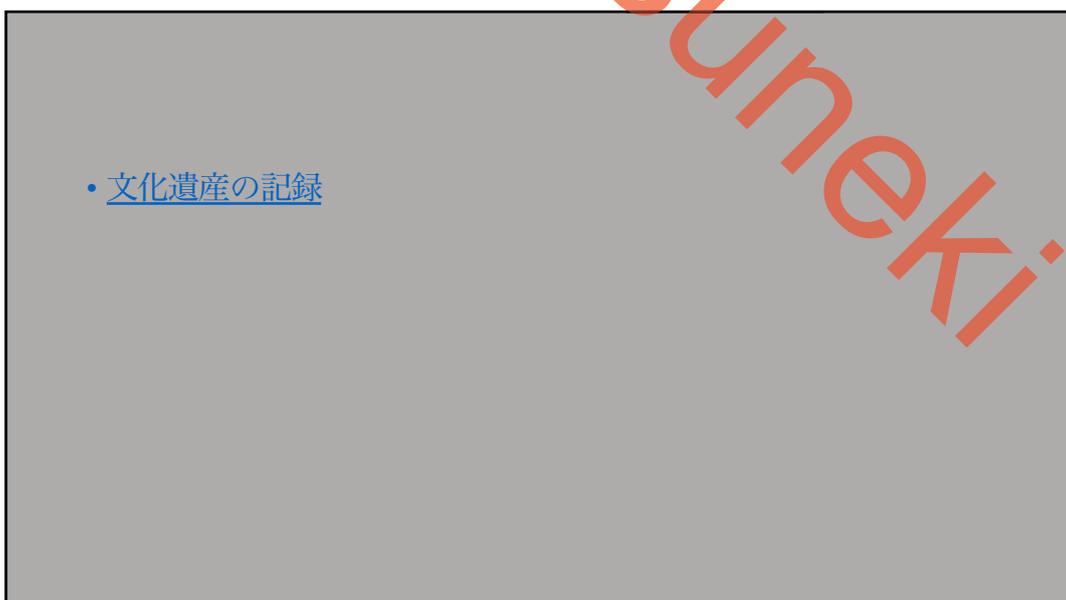
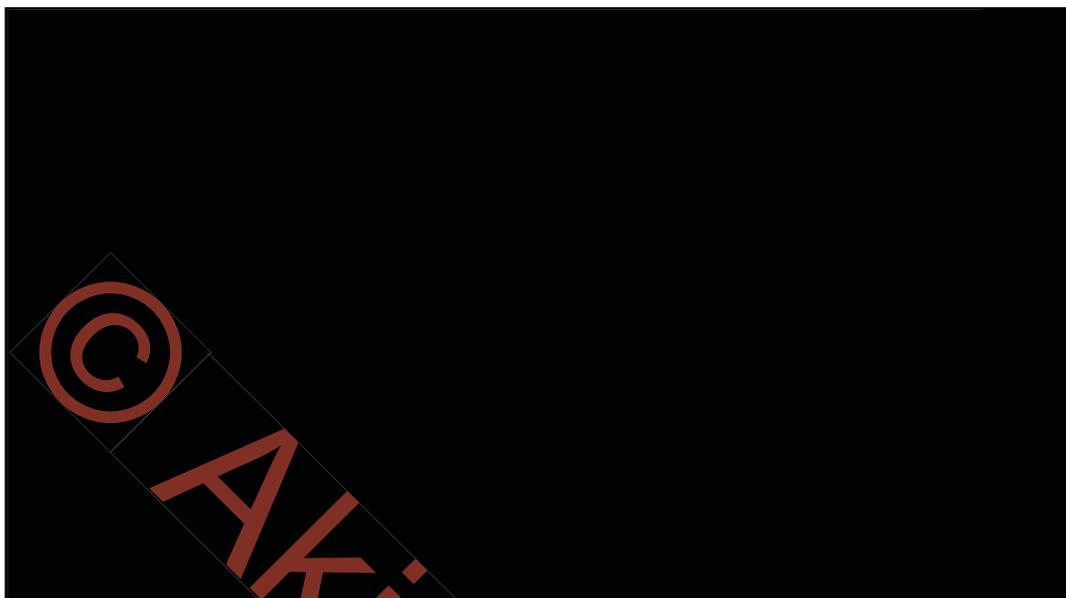
127人

QalbLozeh

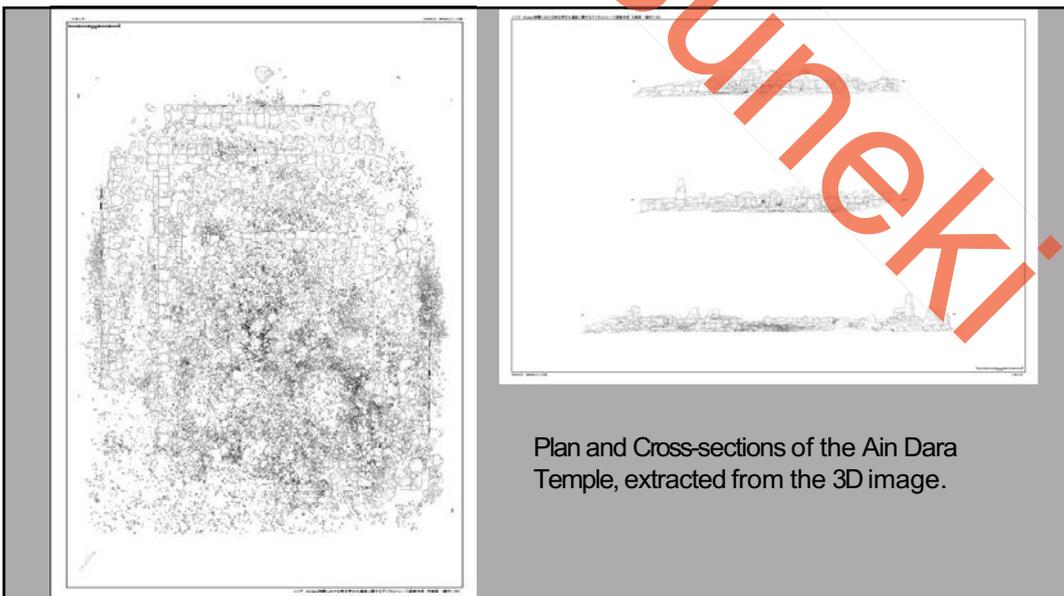


項目の種類: JPG ファイル
撮影日時: 2016/10/15 14:09
評価: 評価なし
大きさ: 5184 x 3456
サイズ: 7.38 MB





3D Image of the Ain Dara Temple Northern face



Plan and Cross-sections of the Ain Dara Temple, extracted from the 3D image.

3) Creation of the “Booklets for the Protection of Syrian Cultural Heritage” in Arabic/English

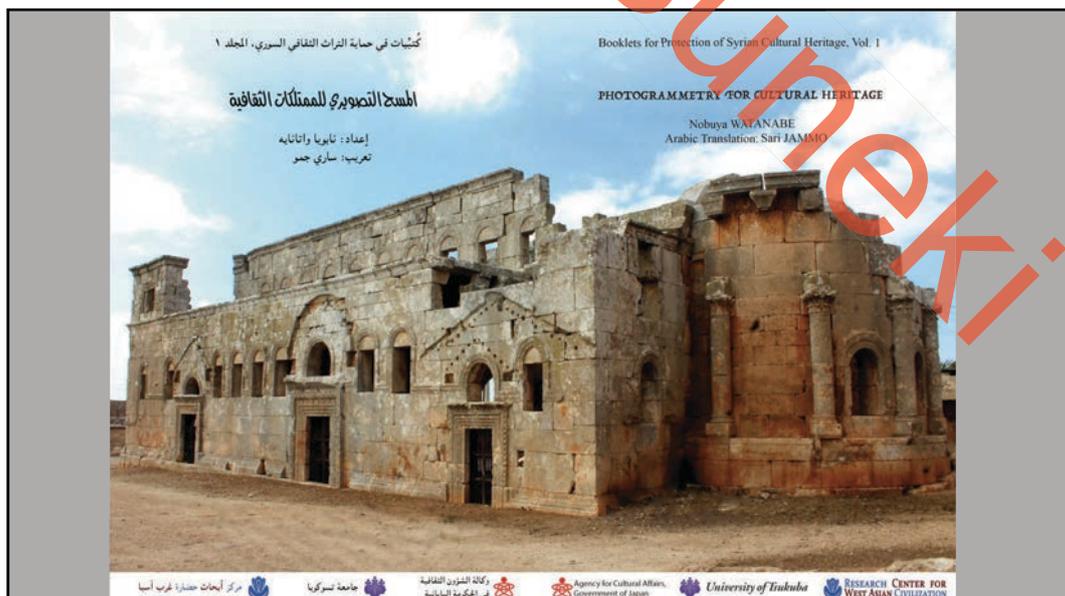
- Holding workshops with Syrians, Europeans and Japanese to select themes for the manual on the handling of cultural heritage
- Select themes that are particularly urgent and easy to create a manual for.

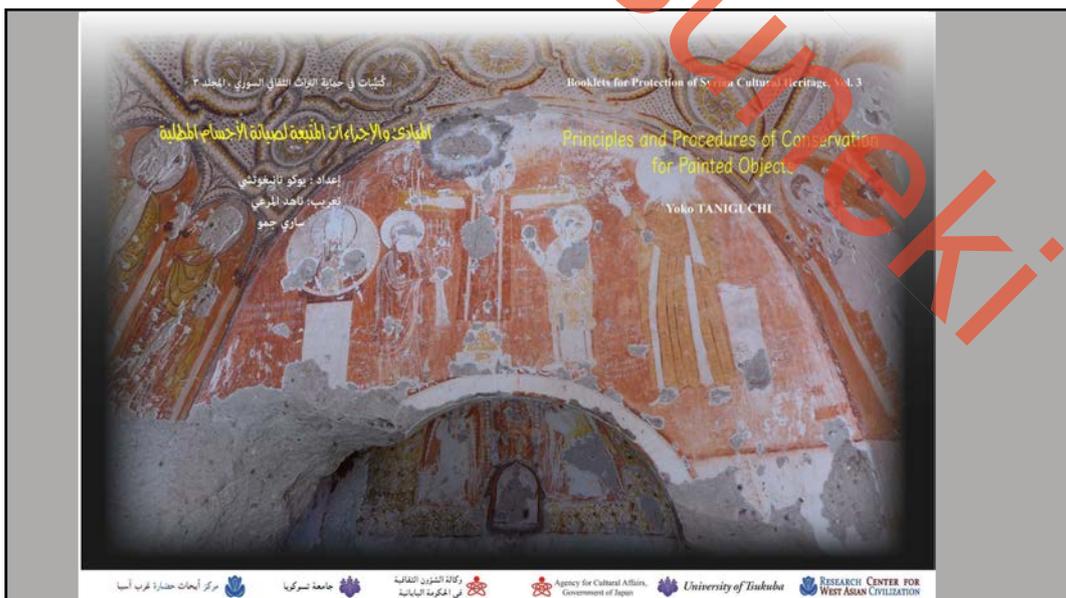
Booklets for the Protection of Syrian Cultural Heritage

Vol.1 PHOTORAMMETRY FOR CULTURAL HERITAGE (March 2017)

Vol.2 ASSESSMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS (March 2018)

Vol. 3 PRINCIPLES AND PROCEDURES OF CONSERVATION OF PAINTED OBJECTS (March 2019)

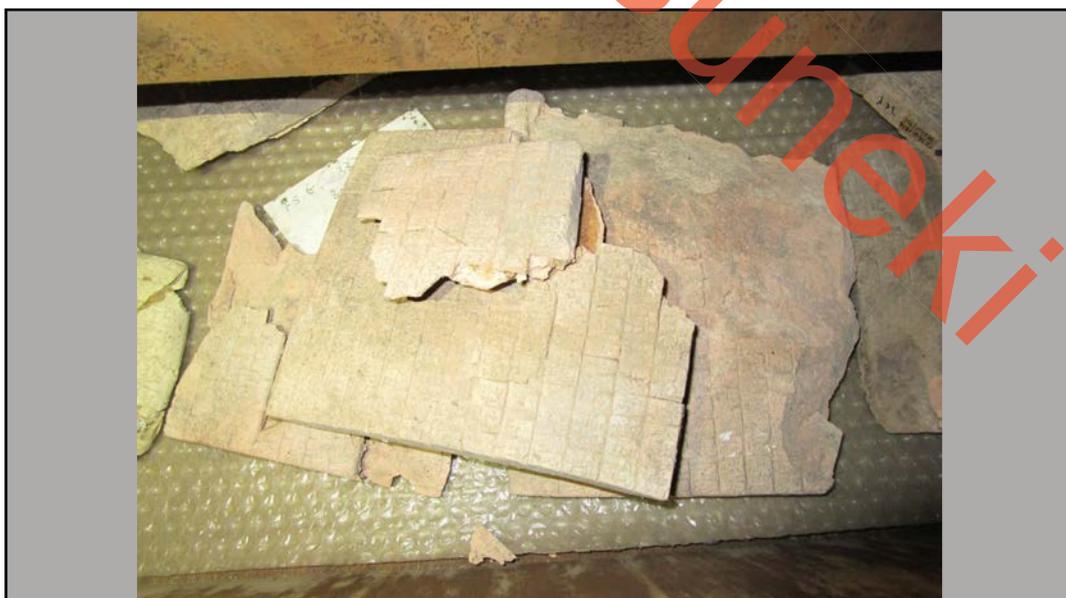




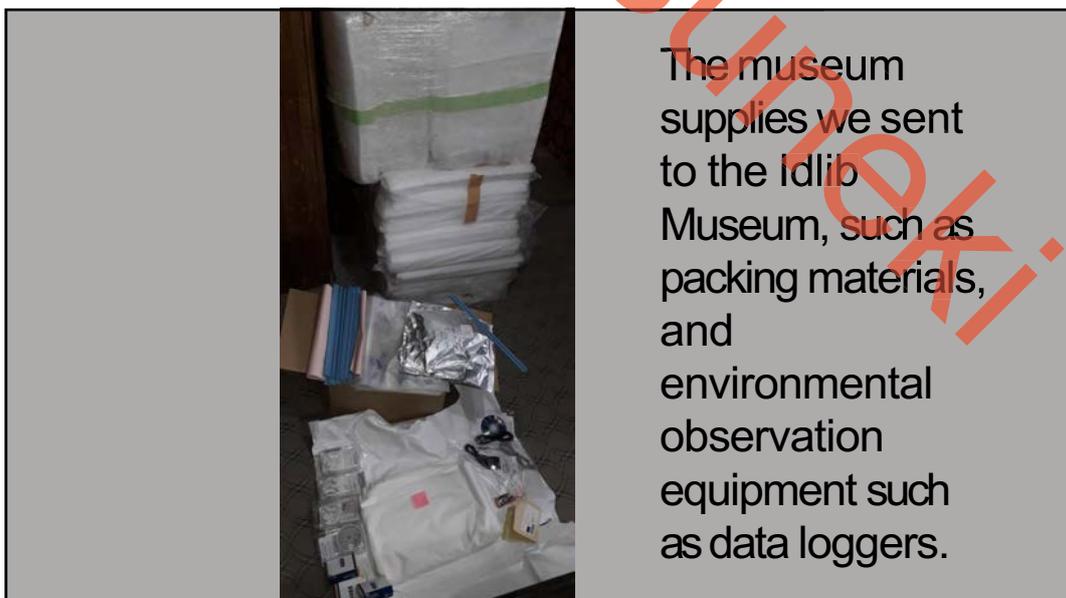
4) Support for the Idlib Museum

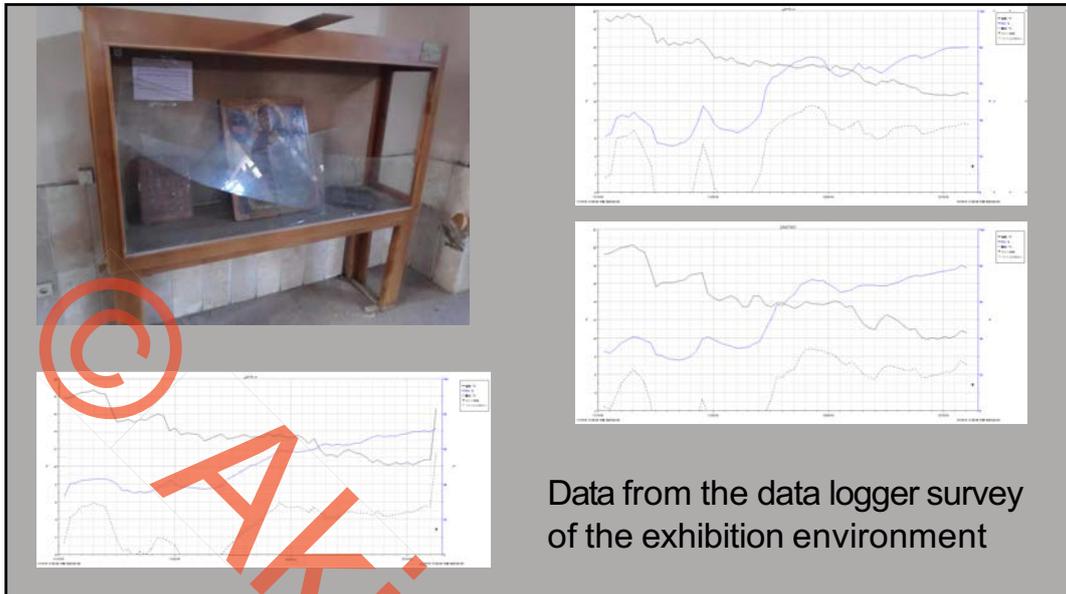








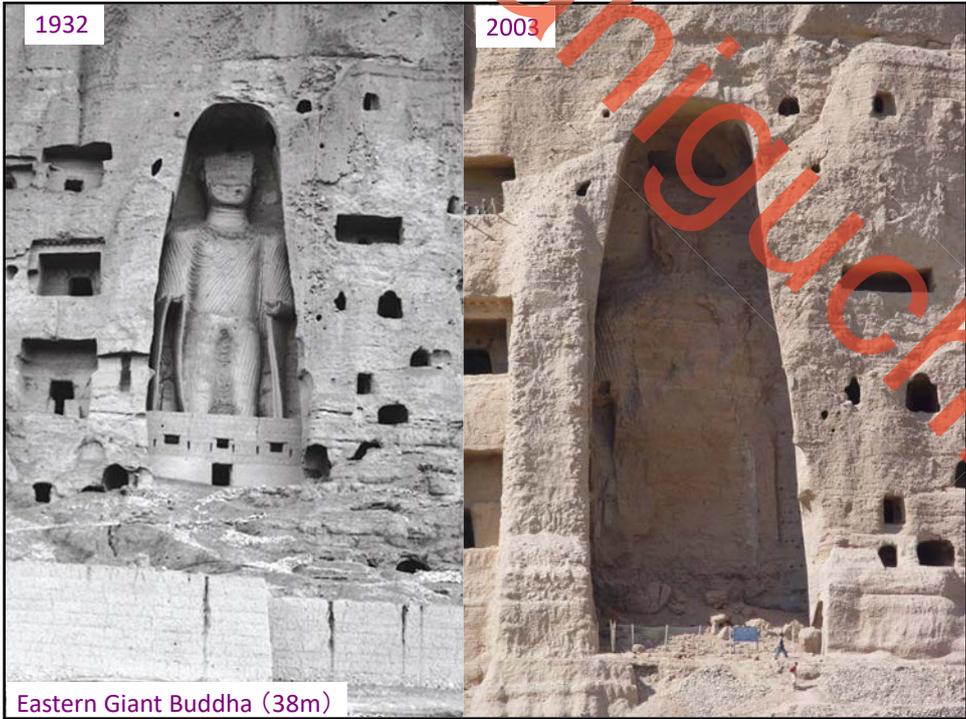




Inventory and Conservation at the Bamiyan site,
Afghanistan, and 20 years Technical Support for
the Grand Egyptian Museum in Giza



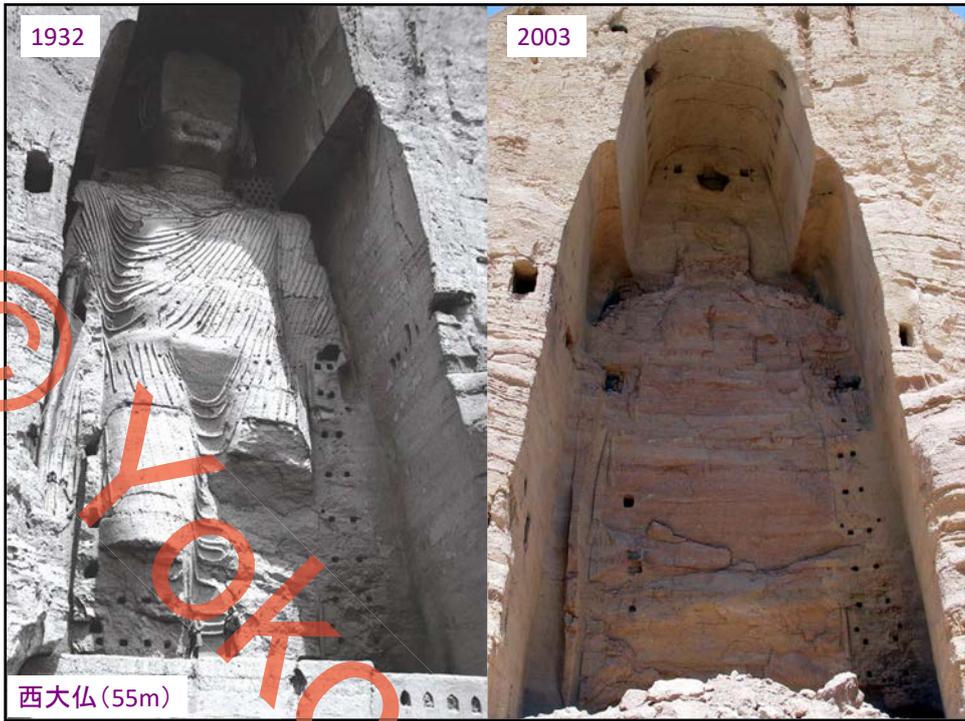
Bamiyan, Afghanistan (photograph: Bert Praxenthaler)



1932

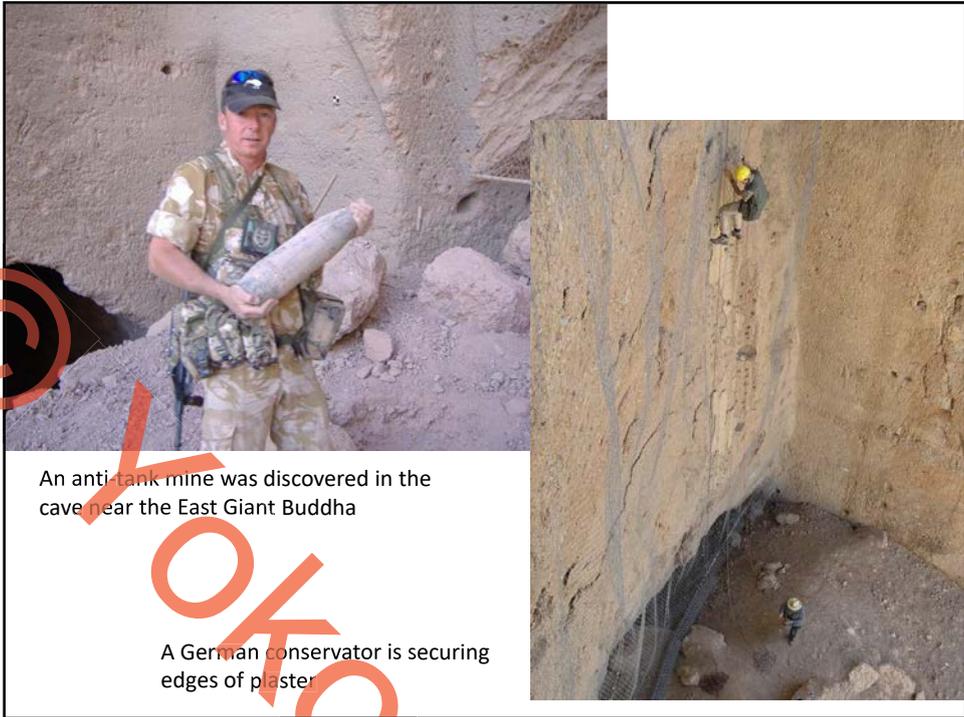
2003

Eastern Giant Buddha (38m)



Protection of fragmented pieces of Giant Buddhas in Bamiyan
(German ICOMOS team, UNESCO/JFIT project)



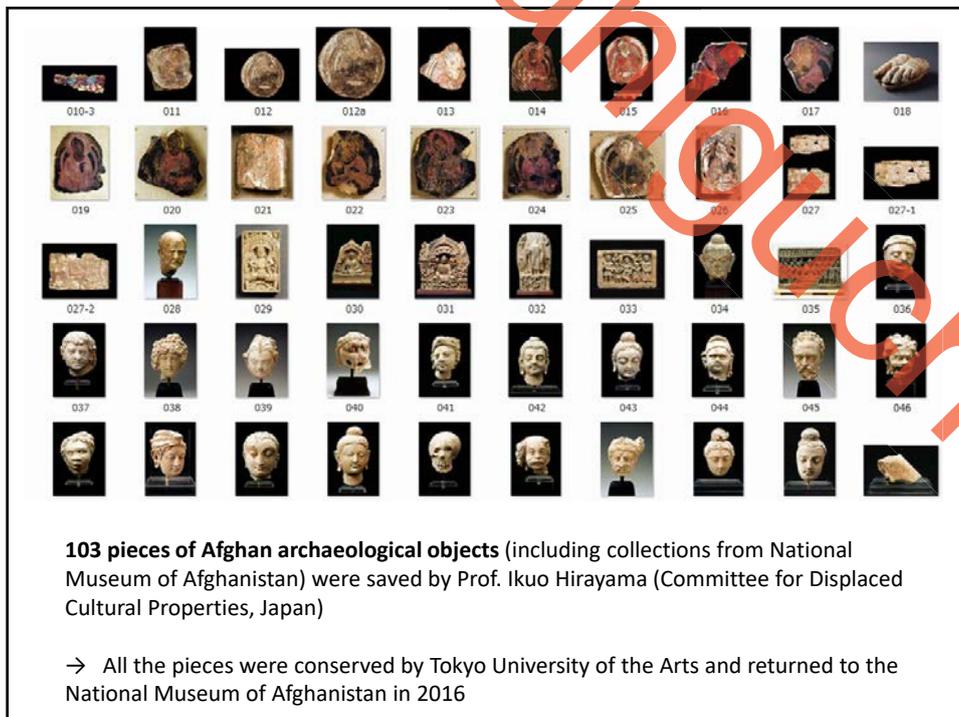
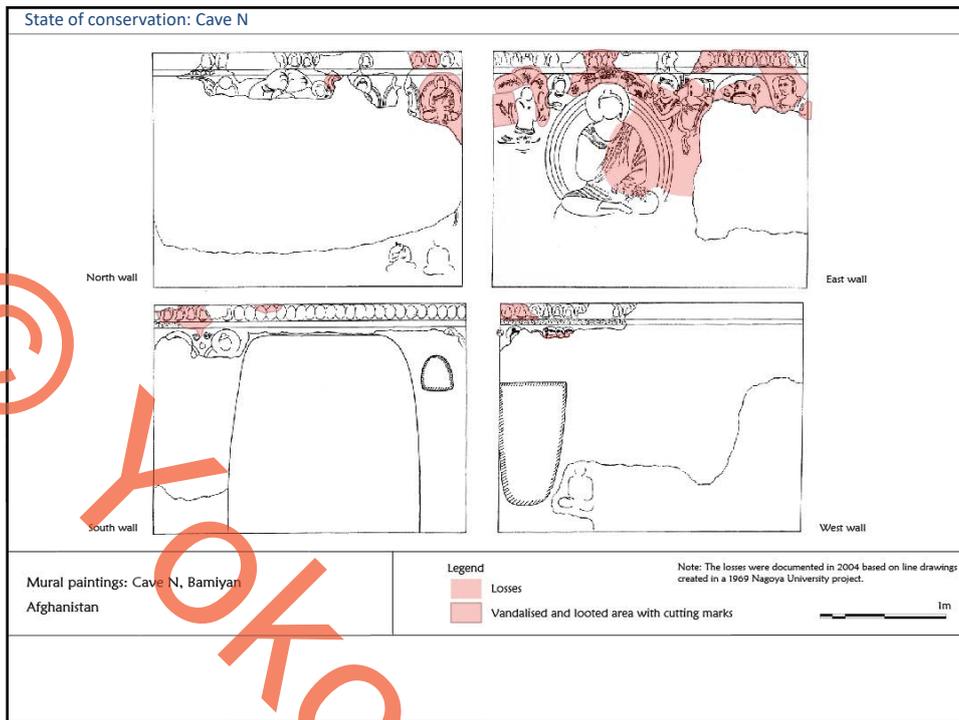


An anti-tank mine was discovered in the cave near the East Giant Buddha

A German conservator is securing edges of plaster









Colour photocopy of the piece

One of the wall painting pieces of displaced cultural properties, sold at the antique shop in Tokyo was identified as it was looted from Cave K, Bamiyan (2005, Prof. Kosaku Maeda)

Problem after the clearance of landmines (i.e. Shafr-i Golgorah)



バーミヤン未発掘遺跡で盗掘 闇市場に唐代の美術品か

【バーミヤン共同】世界遺産の仏教遺跡があるアフガニスタン中部バーミヤンで、未発掘の遺跡から中国唐代(618~907年)の使節がもたらしたとみられる貴重な美術品が盗掘され、闇市場で売られていることが9日、分かった。盗掘はさらに増えるともみられ、文化財流出の加速を危惧する声が上がっている。

美術品はいずれも銅製で、一つは直径約20センチ、厚さ4ミリの八稜鏡。麒麟と天馬、2羽の鳳凰が対称的に配置された文様で、鏡の輪郭は先のとがった八つの花びらの形になっている。専門家によると、東大寺大仏殿の須弥壇下から出土した鏡や正倉院に収められている白銅鏡に類似している。



アフガニスタン、バーミヤンの遺跡から盗掘され、売られている中国唐代のもっとみられる八稜鏡=9月8日(共同)

2012/06/09 17:44 【共同通信】

"A Chinese bronze mirror of Tang Dynasty was discovered in a black market" (2012)



A Chinese bronze mirror found in the bazaar of Bamiyan in 2012 (FAKE Tang Mirror)

Forgeries, probably made in China, are deliberately buried in ruins after mine clearance, in an organized scam to be sold as the original archaeological artefact after being discovered and recognized by international archaeologists. Crimes entering by land.



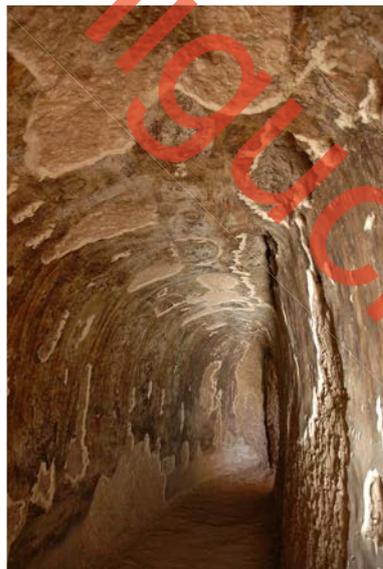
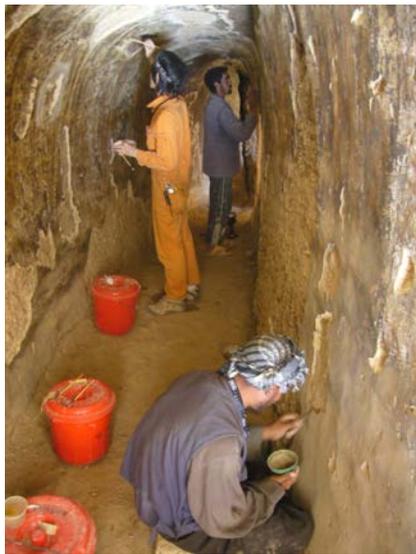
Afghan/Gandhara pieces in the Bazaar of Bamiyan (2012)



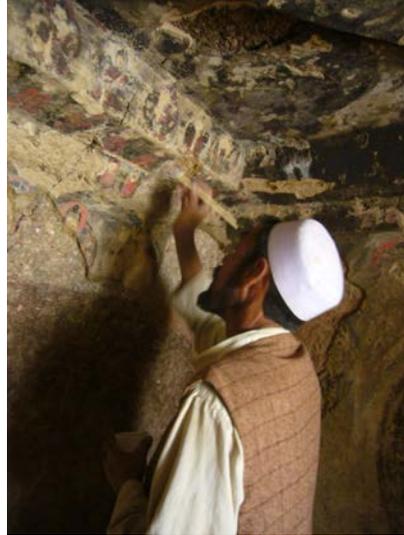
Training workshop for Afghan conservators and archaeologists in Bamiyan (2008)



A workshop for Bamiyan University to share history of Afghanistan and Bamiyan by Prof. Kazuya Yamauchi and Kosaku Maeda (2013)

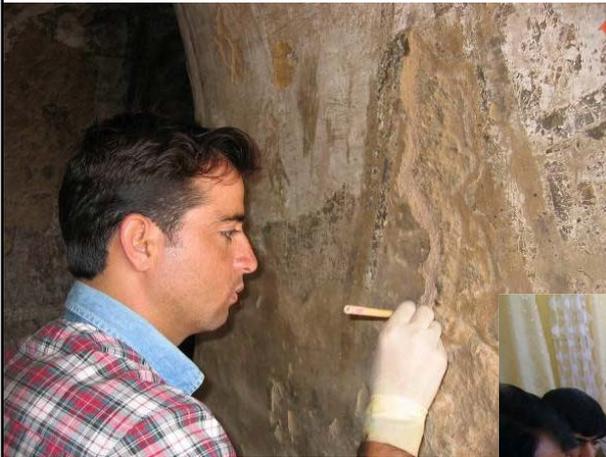


Conservation work at the Cave I, with local Afghan workers



Edging work for the Cave N(a) with a conservator from Afghanistan National Museum and a local Afghan worker

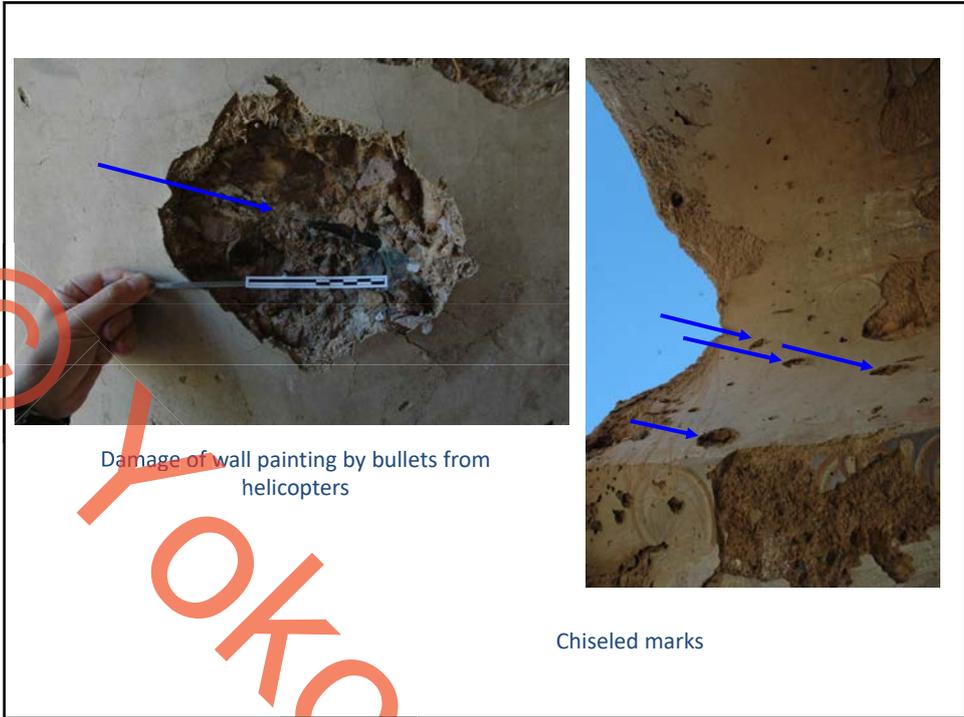
Human Capacity Training



On-site training for Afghan conservators (from various museums in Afghanistan, 2007)

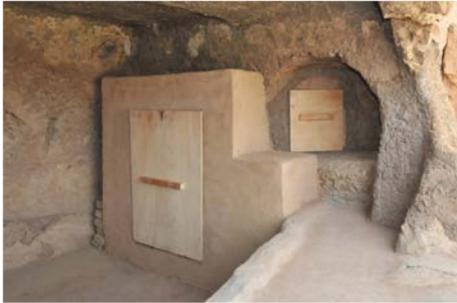


Conservation workshop in 2007





C(a), C(b), D, D1 caves



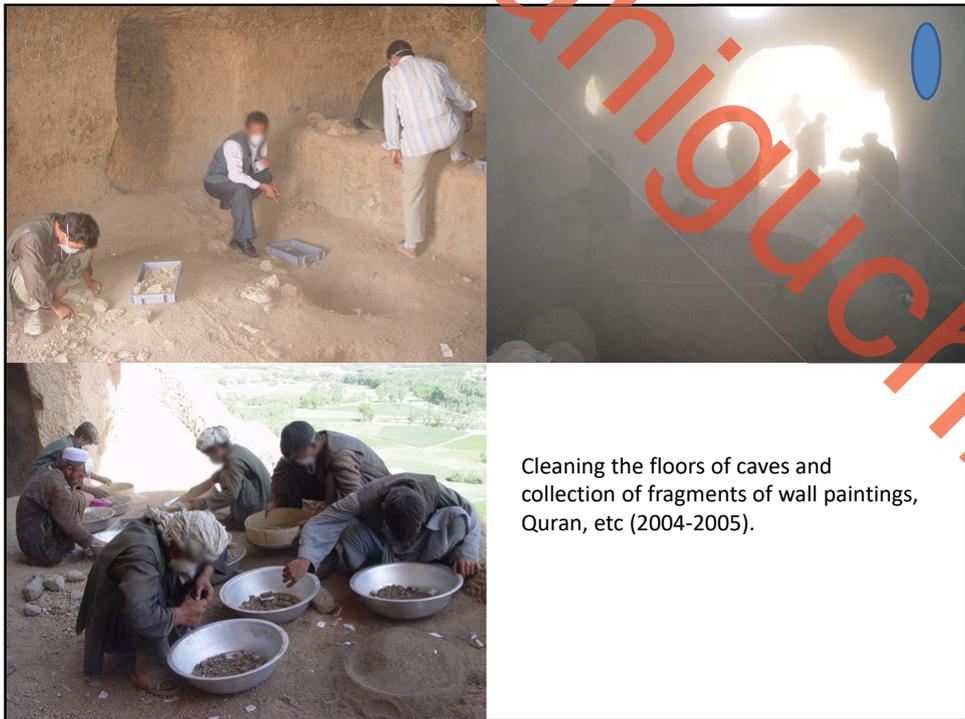
N(a)



C(b)



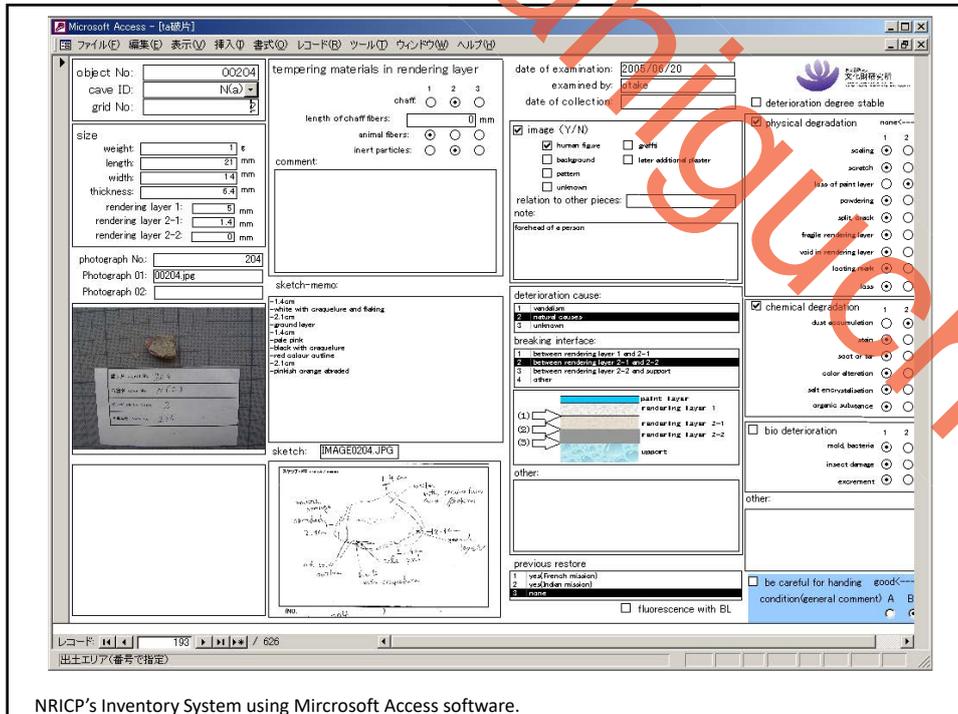
C(a)







All the fragments were all measured, photographed, and registered in the database (2005-2006)



NRIC's Inventory System using Microsoft Access software.



Inventory (digital and printed version) of wall painting fragments



Most of the wall painting fragments are very small (1-3cm size). All of the fragments are secured with polyester forms and plastic containers (400 boxes).

Before transportation to the storage (2006)

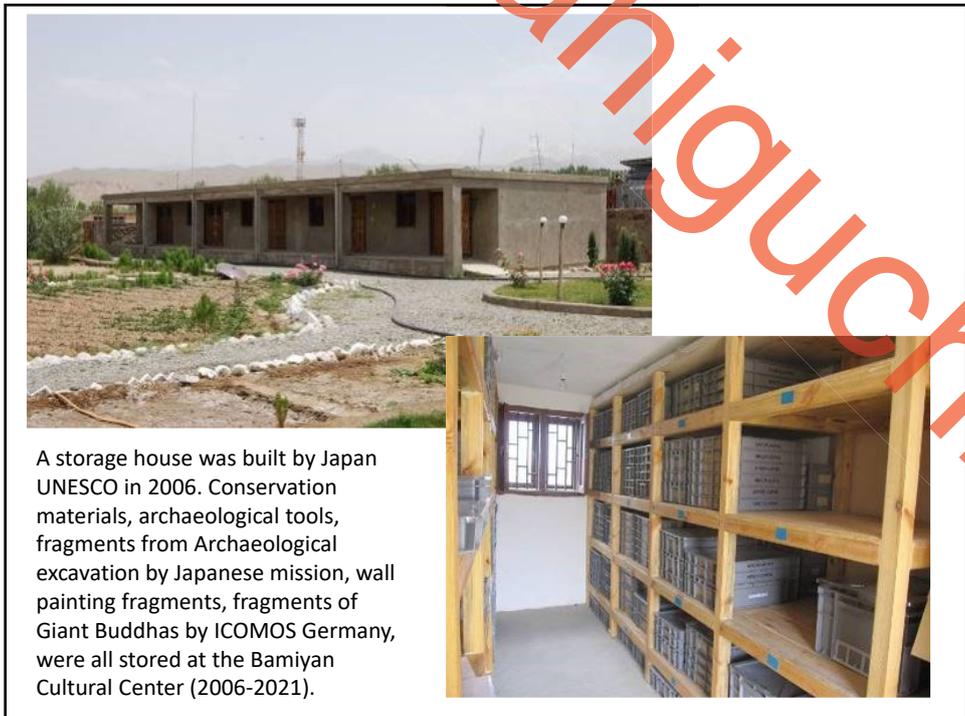


Safe storage of fragments using polyethene foams were carried out with the aid of local Hazara workers

Fragments of Quran and Buddhist manuscripts (birch bark fragments) were treated and mounted



Humidifying using Gore-Tex



A storage house was built by Japan UNESCO in 2006. Conservation materials, archaeological tools, fragments from Archaeological excavation by Japanese mission, wall painting fragments, fragments of Giant Buddhas by ICOMOS Germany, were all stored at the Bamiyan Cultural Center (2006-2021).

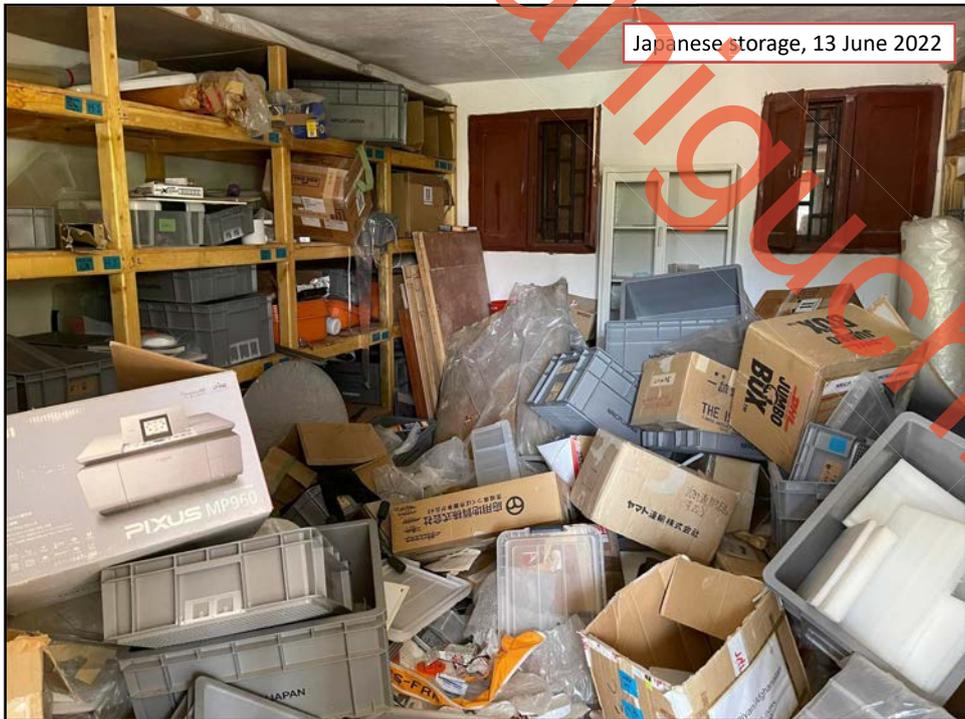
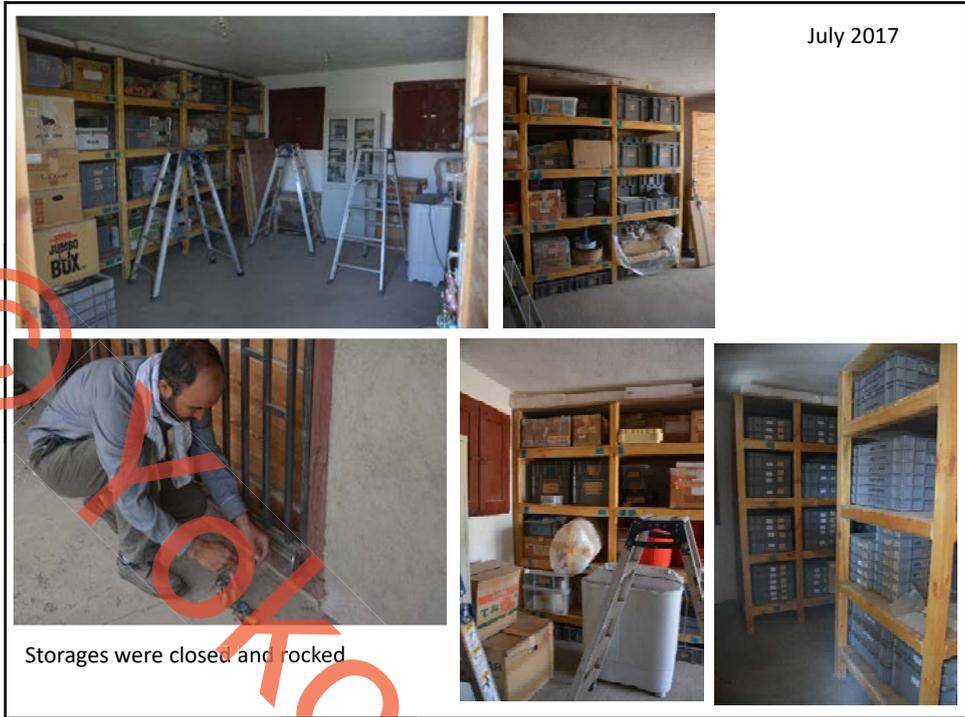


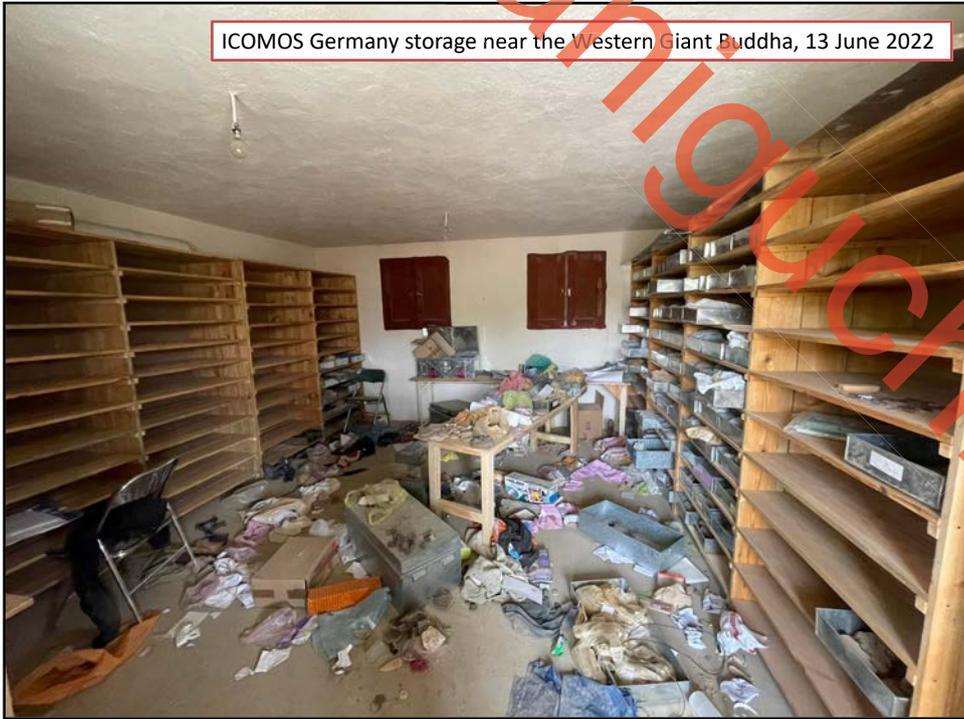
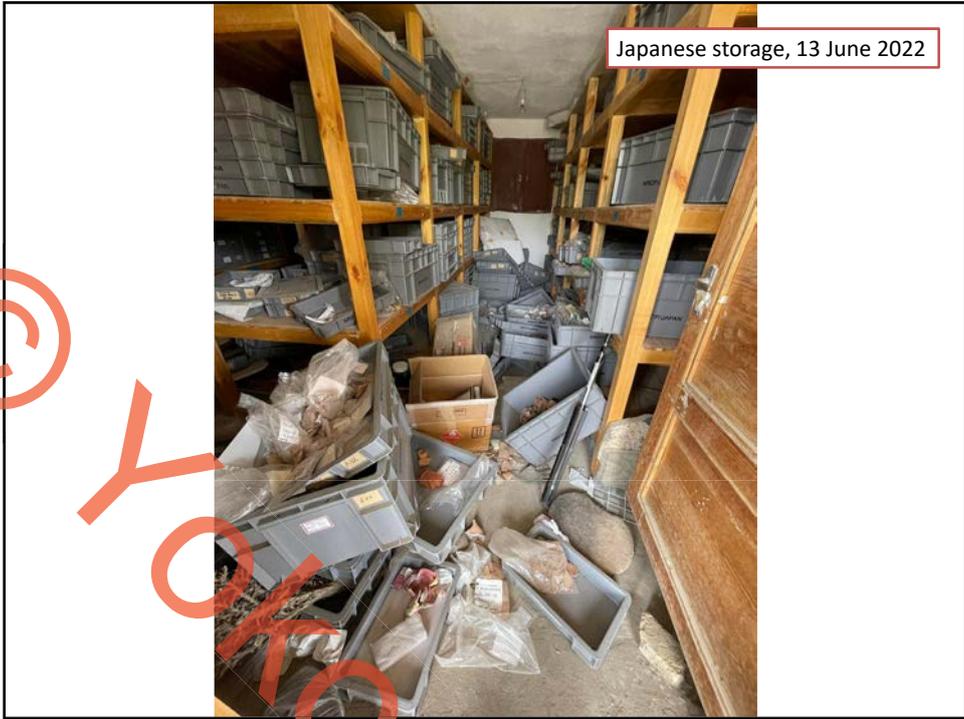
Storage of fragments at the Bamiyan Cultural Center (2013)



Conservation materials, tools, cameras, etc. were all stored at the storage of Bamiyan Cultural Center (2013)







6 September 2021 (local information)

A phone call from a smuggler, BM III 2004 6 (from Prof. Tarzi's excavation)
(800-1500 USD to be sold)



Fig. 3

Fig. 4

Fig. 1 MO, Galerie A9, tête de l'une des statues de Buddha assis (BAM. IV, 1), argile crue, tr polychrome.
Fig. 2 MO, Galerie A9, tête de l'une des statues de Buddha assis (BAM. IV, 16), argile crue.
Fig. 3 MO, Galerie A9, tête de l'une des statues de Buddha assis (BAM. III, 6), argile crue, tr polychrome.
Fig. 4 MO, Galerie A9, la précédente (BAM. III, 6) vue de profil.

25 pieces for 100,000 USD: 13 September 2021 (stolen pieces from the Prof. Tarzi's storage)

Chemical storage at the Bamiyan Cultural Center

July 2017



After looting (3-4 April 2022)
Photo: Chinese NGO





September 2010

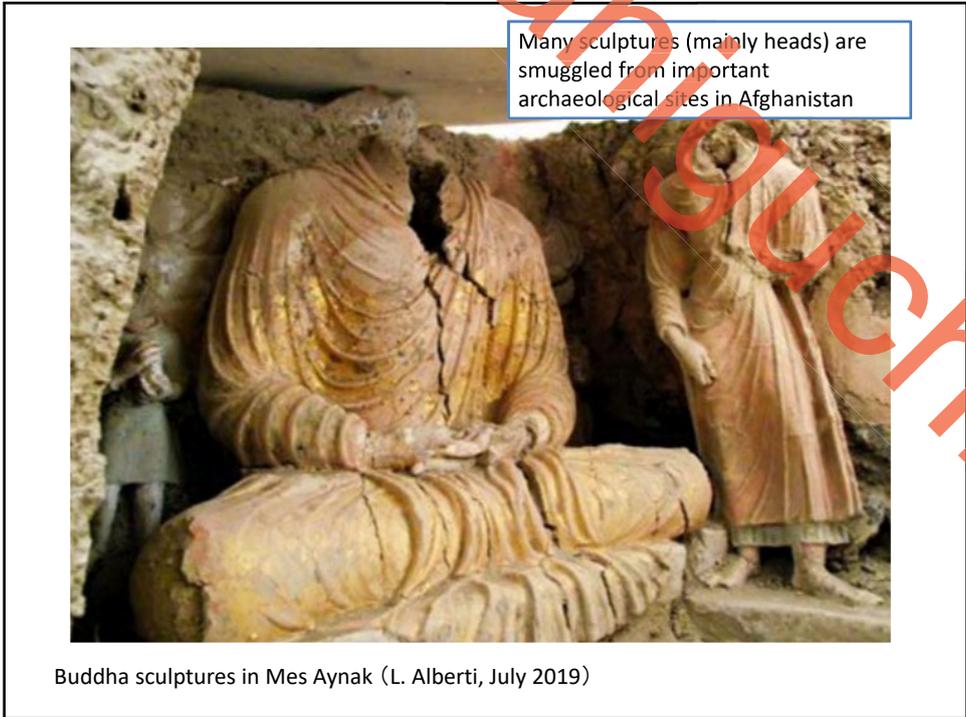
Issues for Cultural Heritage protection and management during unstable political situation

- Difficult to conduct a long-run stable projects
- Displacement of human resources
- Clearance of landmines: illicit excavations, lootings
 - ⇒ Displacement of cultural heritage abroad
- Needs for middle class professionals to Afghanistan (**returning** to Afghanistan)
- Control of land development, adequate land management, protection of the sites/historical buildings

⇒ Better to launch a mild rehabilitation projects



Auction in Tokyo (November 2015), probably displaced from Hadda site in the past (1950-80s?)



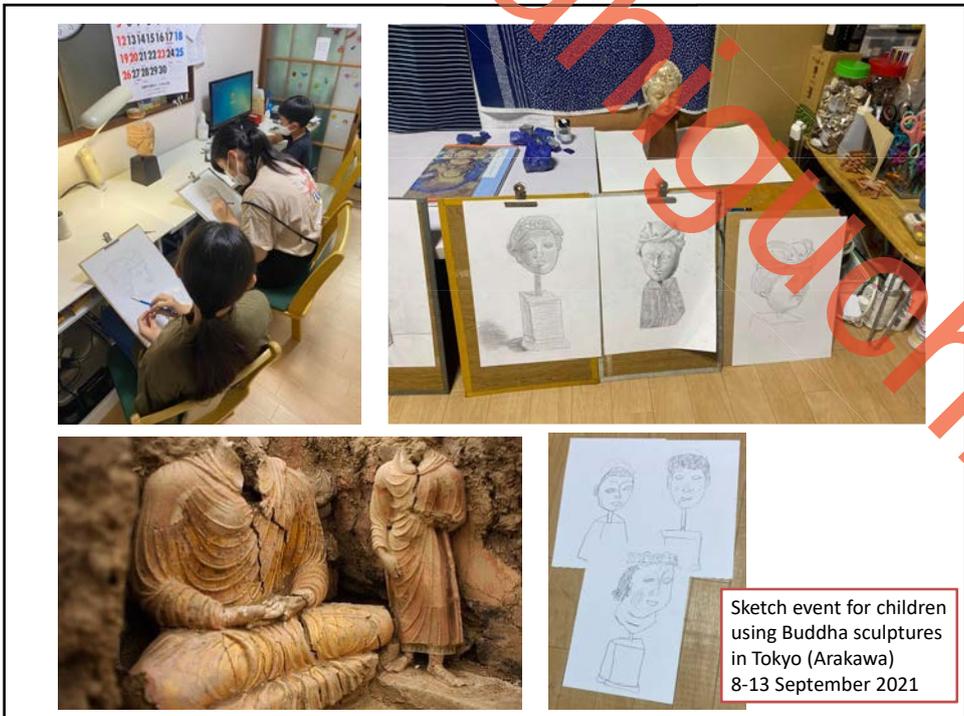
Many sculptures (mainly heads) are smuggled from important archaeological sites in Afghanistan

Buddha sculptures in Mes Aynak (L. Alberti, July 2019)



Sketch event for children using Buddha sculptures in Tokyo (Arakawa) 8-13 September 2021

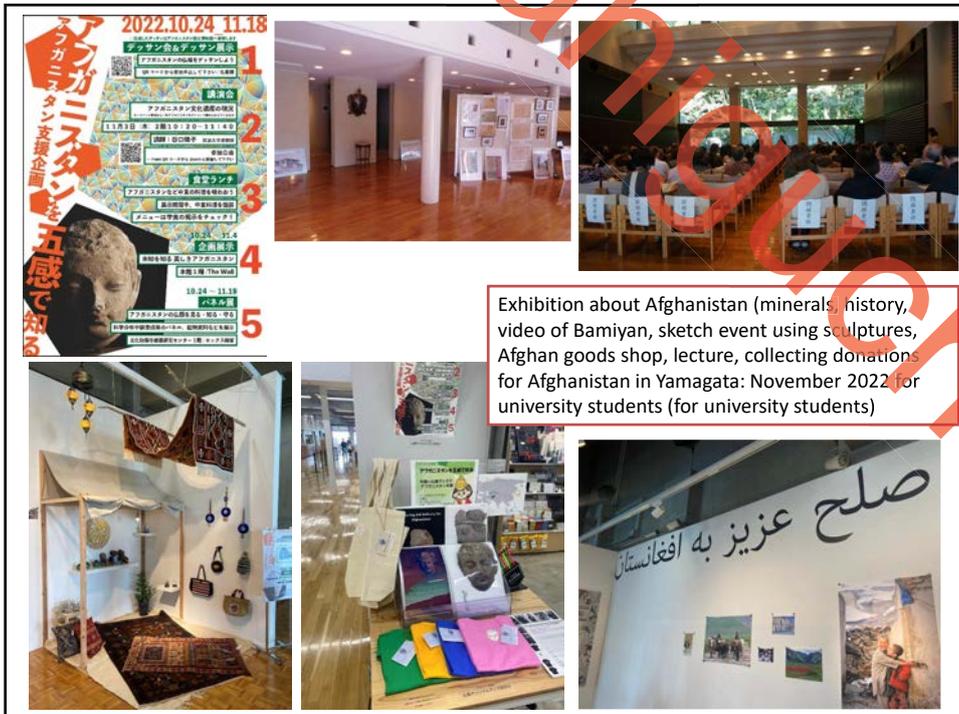
To share what is Afghanistan first. A short lecture by Prof. Maeda, and interview by NHK



Sketch event for children using Buddha sculptures in Tokyo (Arakawa) 8-13 September 2021



Exhibition about Afghanistan (minerals, history, video of Bamiyan, sketch event using sculptures, collecting donations for Afghanistan in Tokyo (for public): March 2022



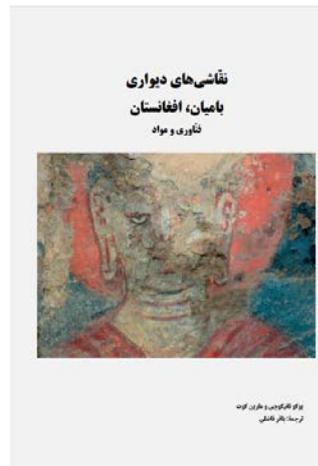
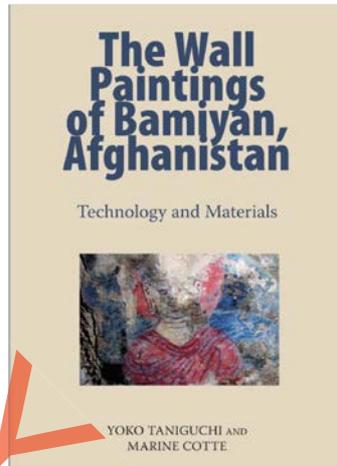
Exhibition about Afghanistan (minerals, history, video of Bamiyan, sketch event using sculptures, Afghan goods shop, lecture, collecting donations for Afghanistan in Yamagata: November 2022 for university students (for university students)

Exhibition about Afghanistan (minerals, history, video of Bamiyan, sketch event using sculptures, collecting donations for Afghanistan in Kamakura: 26-28 November 2022 (for public & university students)



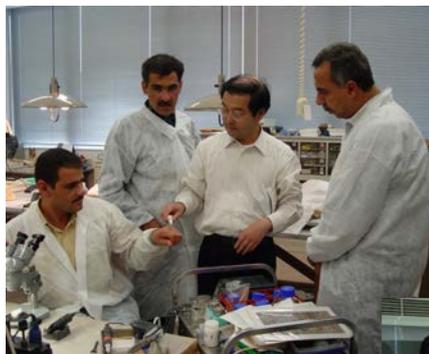
Before conservation, Bamiyan Cave N(a) (2005)
World OLDEST oil paintings (mid 7th century AD)





All the research on wall paintings of Bamiyan is published in **English** and translated into **Dari**. Both books are freely downloadable from our website.

"Wall Paintings of Bamiyan, Afghanistan: Technology and Materials"
Free Download from here (English/Dari versions)!
<http://hdl.handle.net/2241/0002005186>



Thamir RAJAB, Muhammad ISA: Conservators of the Iraq National Museum (2004: 3 months)

UNESCO Japanese Funds-in-Trust Project
"Rehabilitation of the Conservation Laboratories at the Iraq Museum in Baghdad":
Conservation training at the National Institute for Cultural Properties, Tokyo (2004)





UNESCO Japanese Funds-in-Trust Project "Rehabilitation of the Conservation Laboratories at the Iraq Museum in Baghdad": Conservation training at the National Institute for Cultural Properties, Tokyo (2004)



Kayfia A. AZIZ, Ehab A. DANAS : Conservators of the Iraq National Museum (2005: 3 months)
UNESCO Japanese Funds-in-Trust Project "Rehabilitation of the Conservation Laboratories at the Iraq Museum in Baghdad": Conservation training at the National Institute for Cultural Properties, Tokyo



UNESCO Japanese Funds-in-Trust Project "Rehabilitation of the Conservation Laboratories at the Iraq Museum in Baghdad": Conservation training at the National Institute for Cultural Properties, Tokyo (2005)

6 OCT 2005 14:54



Historical vandalism (religious reasons)

⇒ Iconoclasm

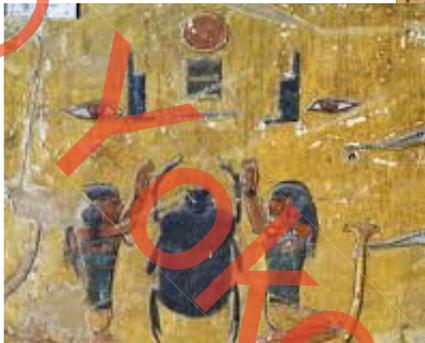


Eyes/faces/hands of figures are often removed
Üzümlü church, Cappadocia, Turkey (9th century)

Cultural Heritage in Egypt

No obvious destruction and damages

Numbers of tourists



Ancient Egypt: Polytheistic

Modern Egypt: monotheistic Islamic

Egyptian Laws for Cultural Heritage



Possessing cultural property without permission or taking it out of the country

→ Life imprisonment + fine of 1 million pounds but not more than 10 million pounds (Article 41)

Stealing cultural property or parts of cultural property registered with the country or excavated by the Ministry of Antiquities or excavation teams for the purpose of smuggling

→ Life imprisonment + fine of 1 million pounds but not more than 5 million pounds (Article 42)

Egyptian Laws for Cultural Heritage

Theft or concealment of cultural property for the purpose of smuggling

→ Imprisonment with hard labor

Bis1: Life imprisonment for carrying out, organizing, or participating in the illegal trade of cultural property in Egypt or abroad, or for taking it out of Egypt or possessing it for the purpose of smuggling

Bis2: Possession, acquisition, or sale of (Egyptian) cultural property or parts of it outside Egypt that have been illegally taken out of Egypt without proper documentation is punishable by fixed-term imprisonment and a fine of up to 1 million pounds, not exceeding 10 million.

Willfully destroying, damaging, altering, or dividing movable or immovable cultural property

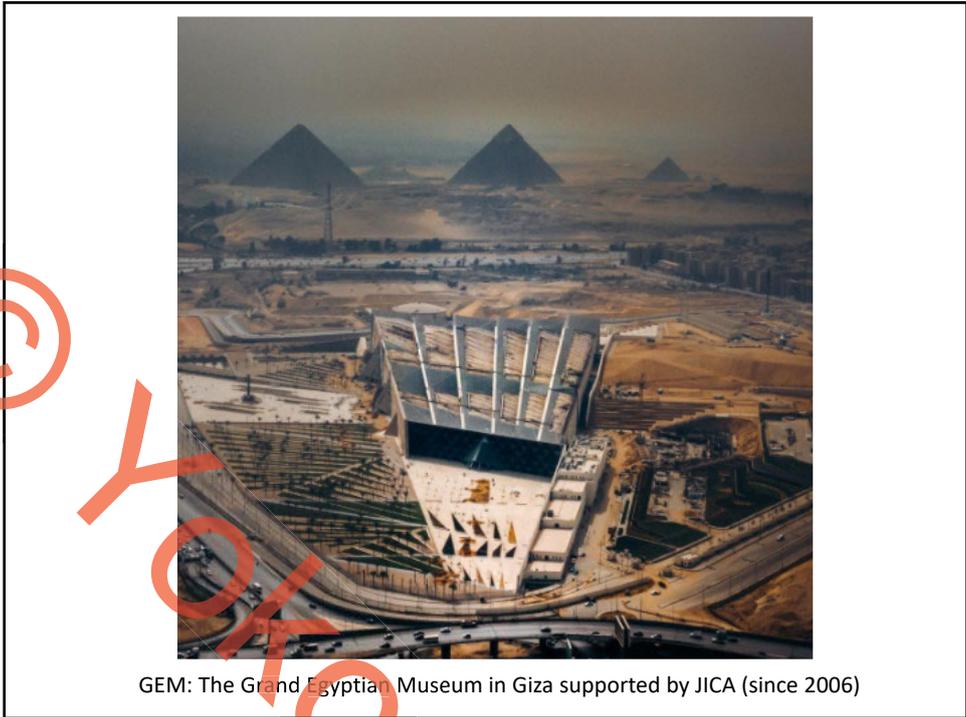
→ Imprisonment for a minimum of 3 years, not exceeding 7 years, plus a fine of up to 500,000 pounds, not exceeding 1 million pounds.

***Any cultural property found will be confiscated by the authorities.**

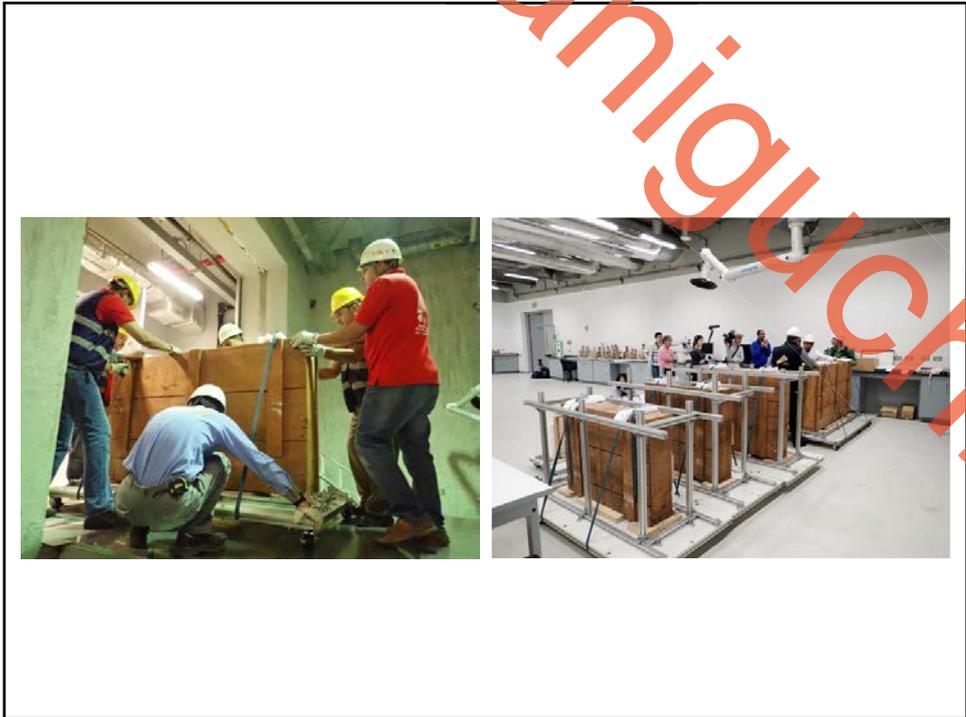
Why Egyptian cultural heritage is so well preserved

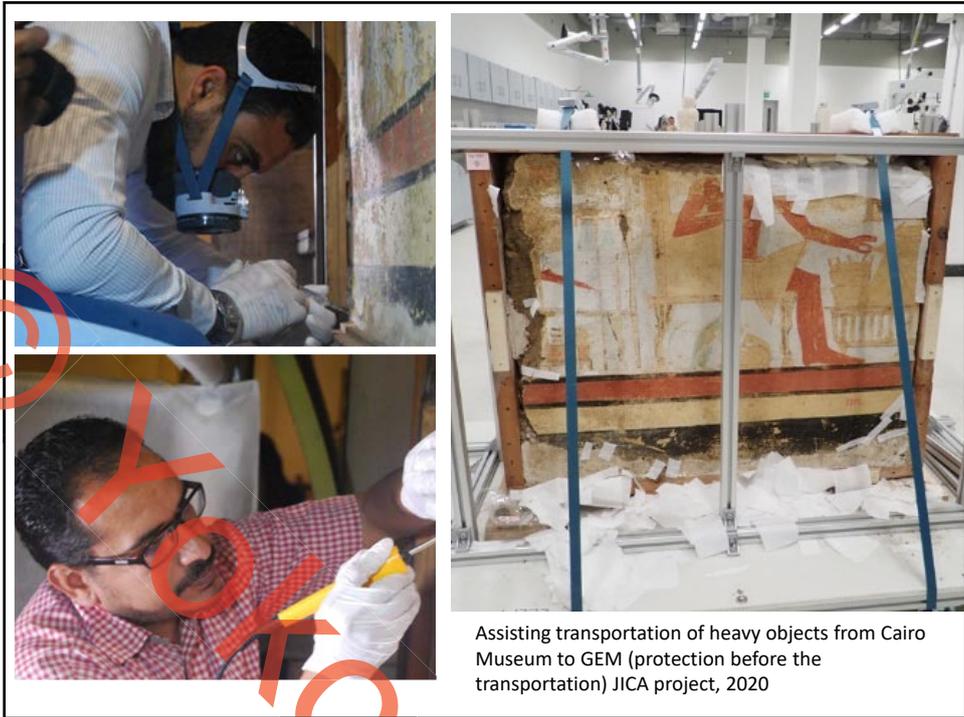
- **Strict laws** (present day)
- **Identity** (awareness of ancient Egypt and our current selves)
- Current Egyptian society **built on ancient Egyptian heritage** (tourism, culture, etc.)
- During the colonial period, important cultural heritage was taken away by the great powers (British Museum, Turin Museum, Louvre Museum, Pergamon Museum, etc.: England, Italy, Germany, France, etc.)

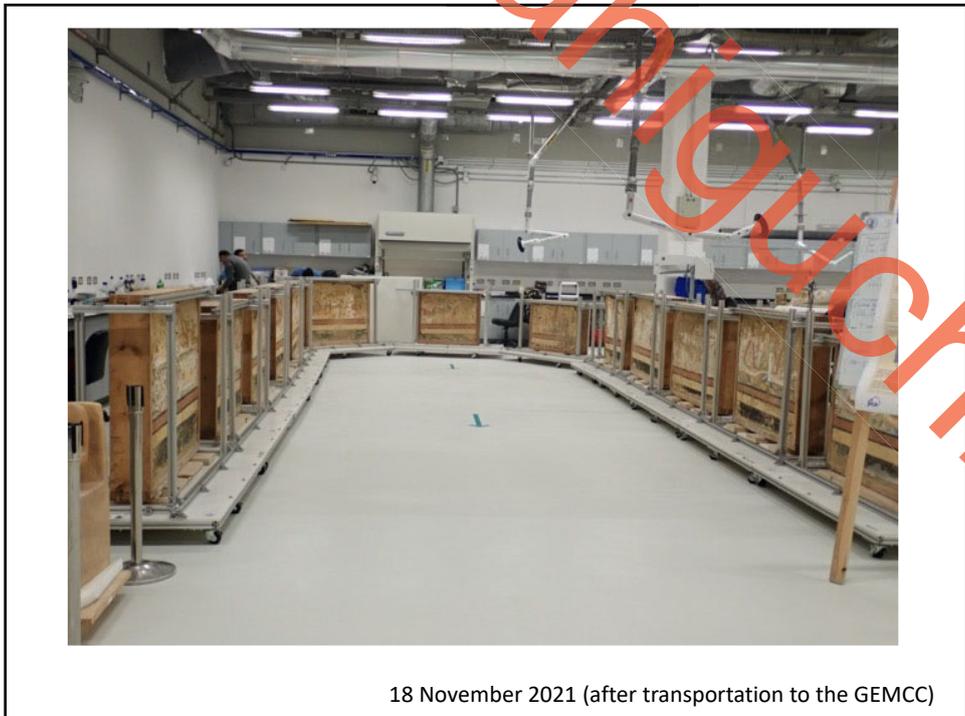
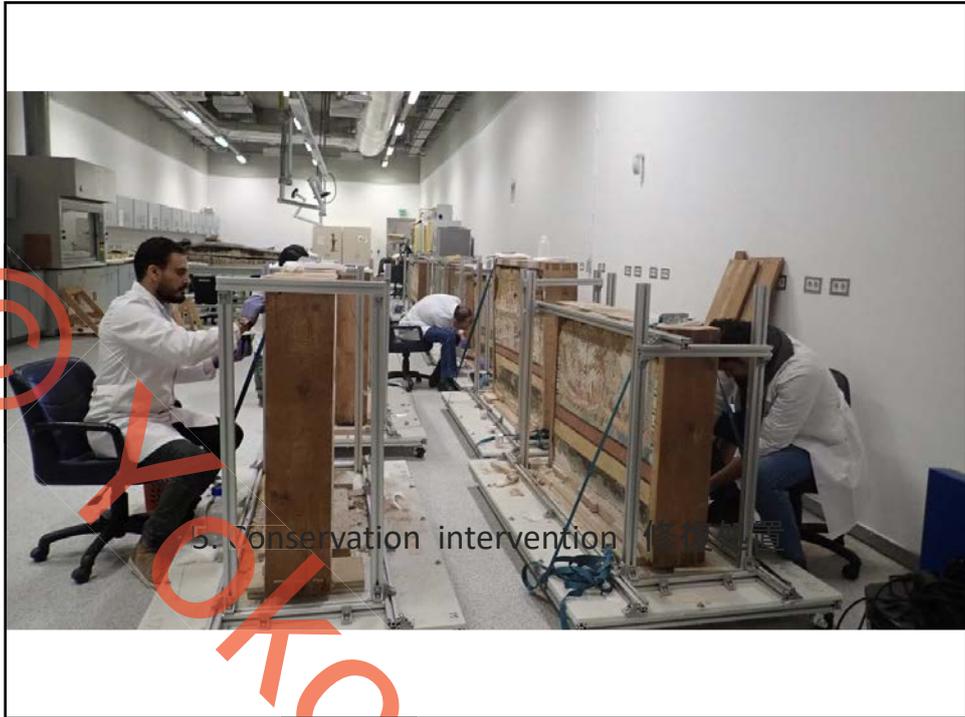
On the other hand, during the turmoil of the "Arab Spring" in 2011, there were incidents such as attacks on the Cairo Museum and the Islamic Museum in Egypt, and illegally excavated artifacts from archaeological sites were exported from the country.



GEM: The Grand Egyptian Museum in Giza supported by JICA (since 2006)









Red Crescent Hospital for Cultural Heritage in Egypt = GEM-CC

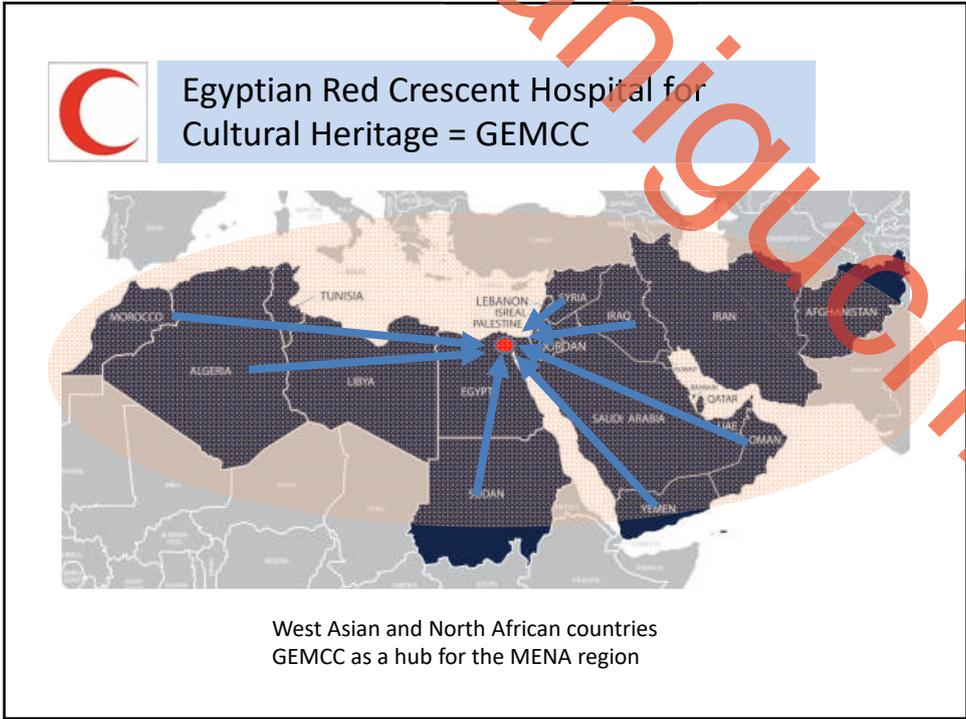
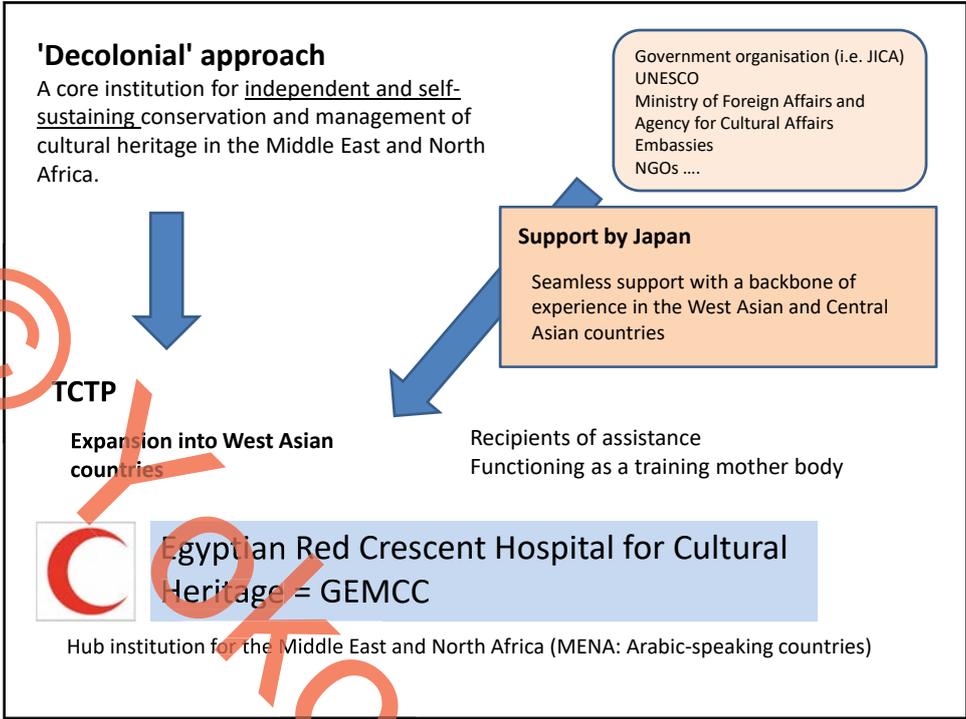
Hub institution for the Middle East and North Africa (MENA: Arabic-speaking countries)

Common issues:

Materials, manufacturing techniques: prehistoric - Roman: ivory, papyrus, faience, organic/inorganic composites (textiles, wooden artefacts, painting on earthen fabric, etc.).

Climatic conditions: soluble salts, dryness, dry, cold and heat

Situation: political instability.





Photograph: Bert Praxenthaler

© YOKO Taniguchi

SIMAT: Efforts to Safeguarding Syrian Cultural Heritage and Future Collaboration

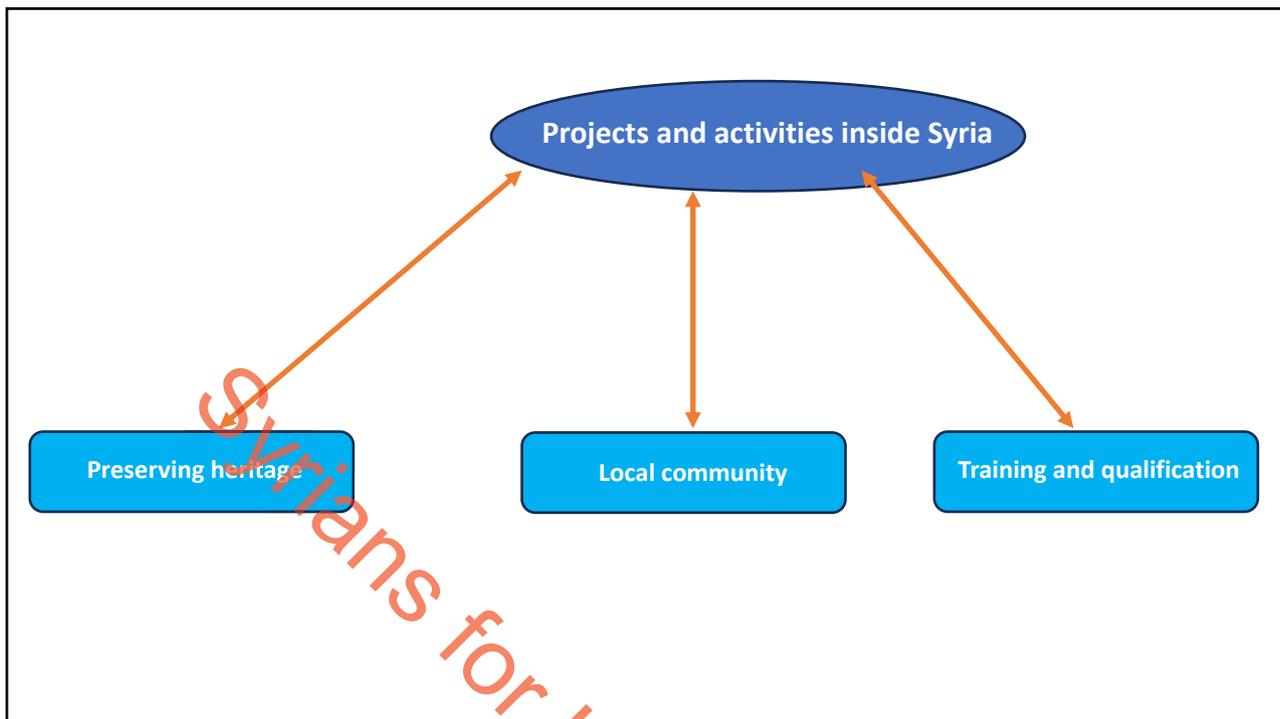



 سوريون من أجل التراث
 Syrians for Heritage

By: Ammar Kannawi
 Protection Projects Manager at SIMAT Foundation

SIMAT:

- Supports training, research and documentation activities concerning cultural heritage.
- Coordinates in-country emergency conservation actions.
- Promotes public awareness and educational programs about the history and cultures of Syria.
- Works with local communities inside Syria and Syrian communities in the diaspora on heritage preservation initiatives.
- Organizes academic workshops, exhibitions, and publications.



Training and qualification

University of Birkbeck London

Tsukuba University

Simat Training Program

Local community



communicate

Participation

Awareness



Awareness

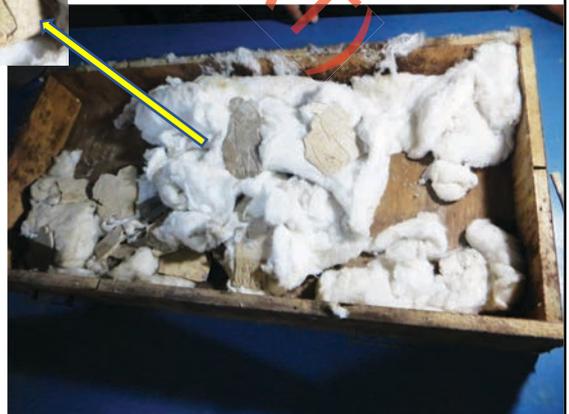


Preserving heritage

One of the most important works we do is the preservation and documentation of archaeological sites in northwestern Syria by implementing continuous monitoring of the archaeological reality and preparing reports that document the current status and collect data on the most important archaeological sites, especially World Heritage sites.

During the past period, we have carried out several emergency intervention projects, emergency restorations and protection works for some archaeological discoveries.

Idlib Museum Inventory Project 2018



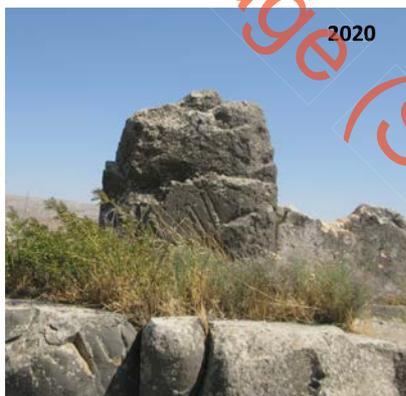


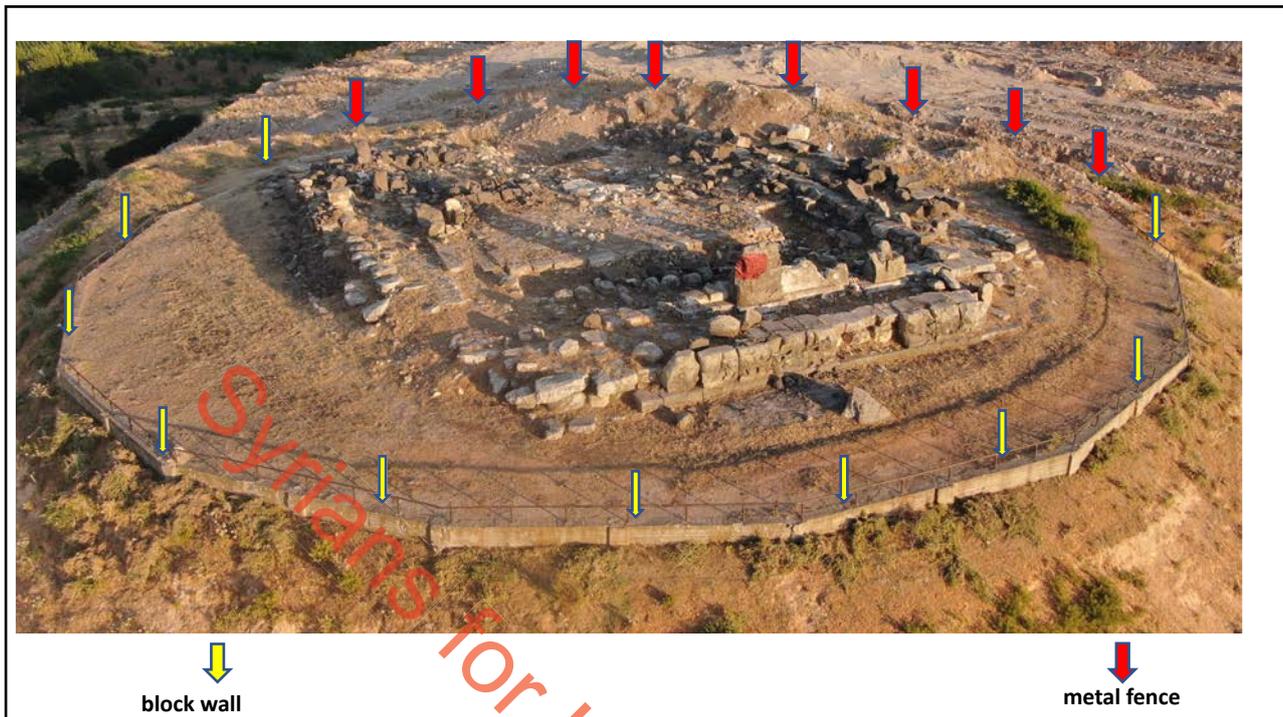


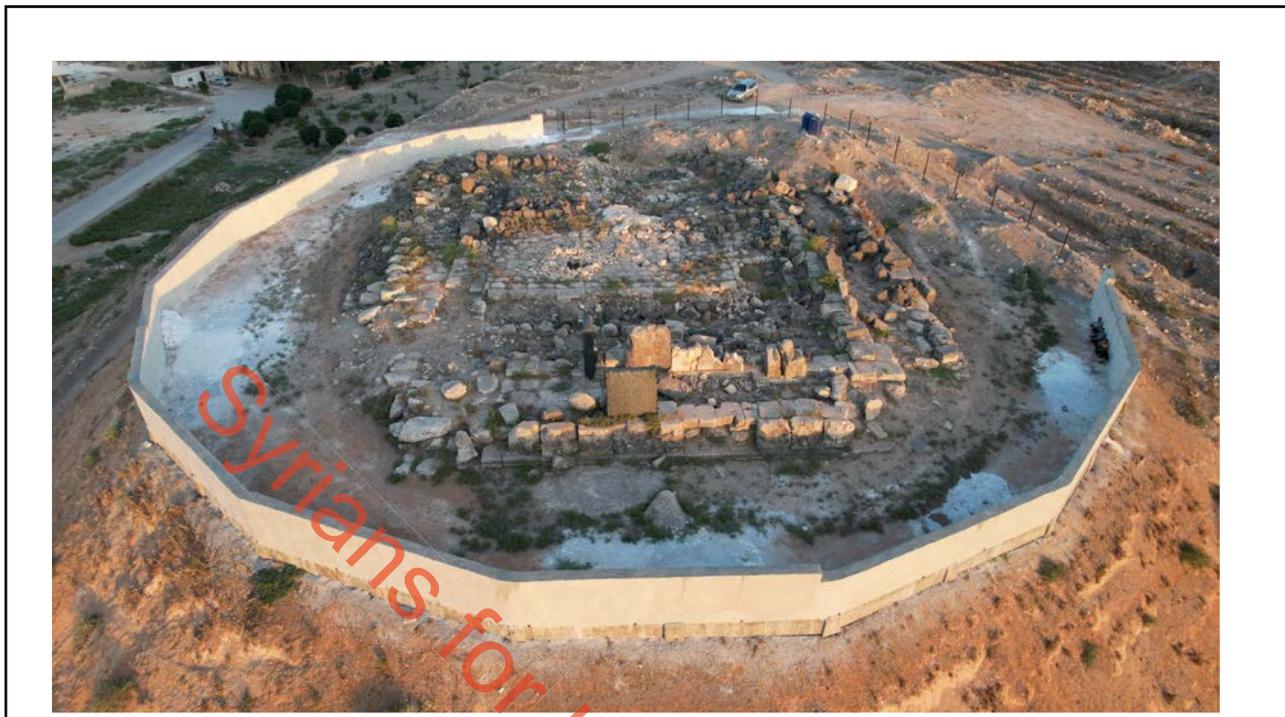
Protection of the site and temple of Ain Dara 2020/2023



Syrians for Heritage (SIMAT)

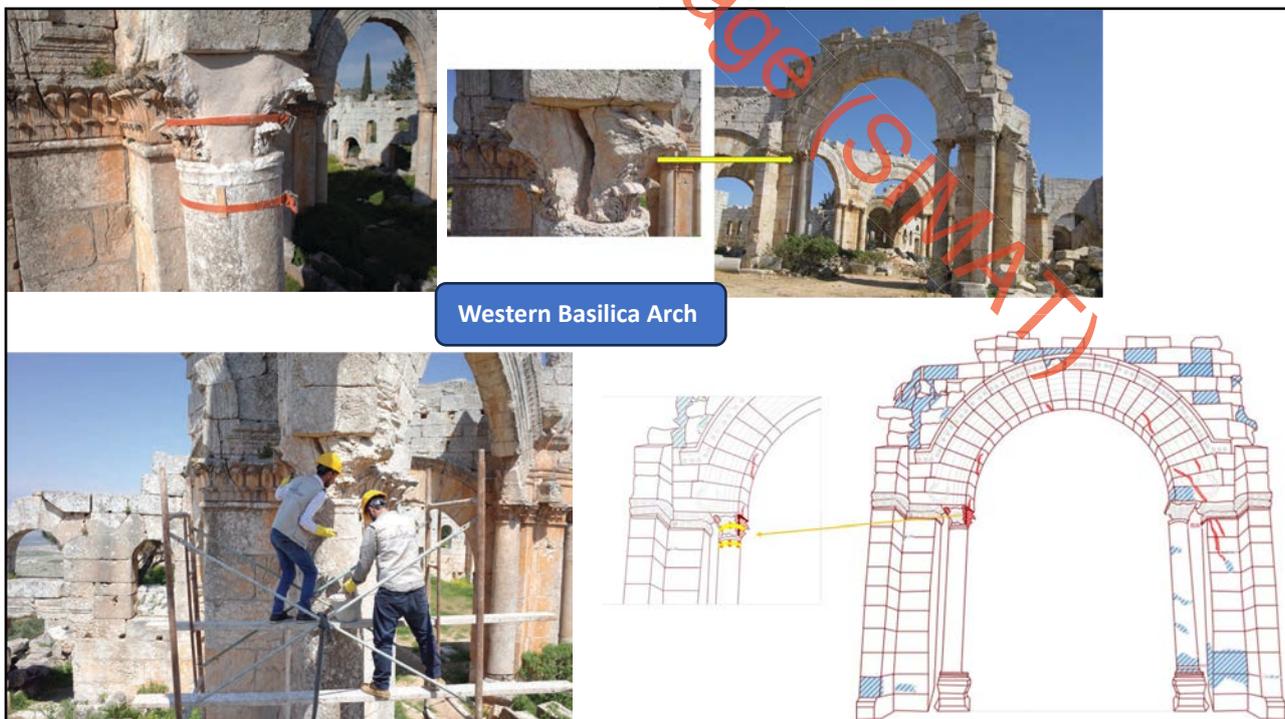




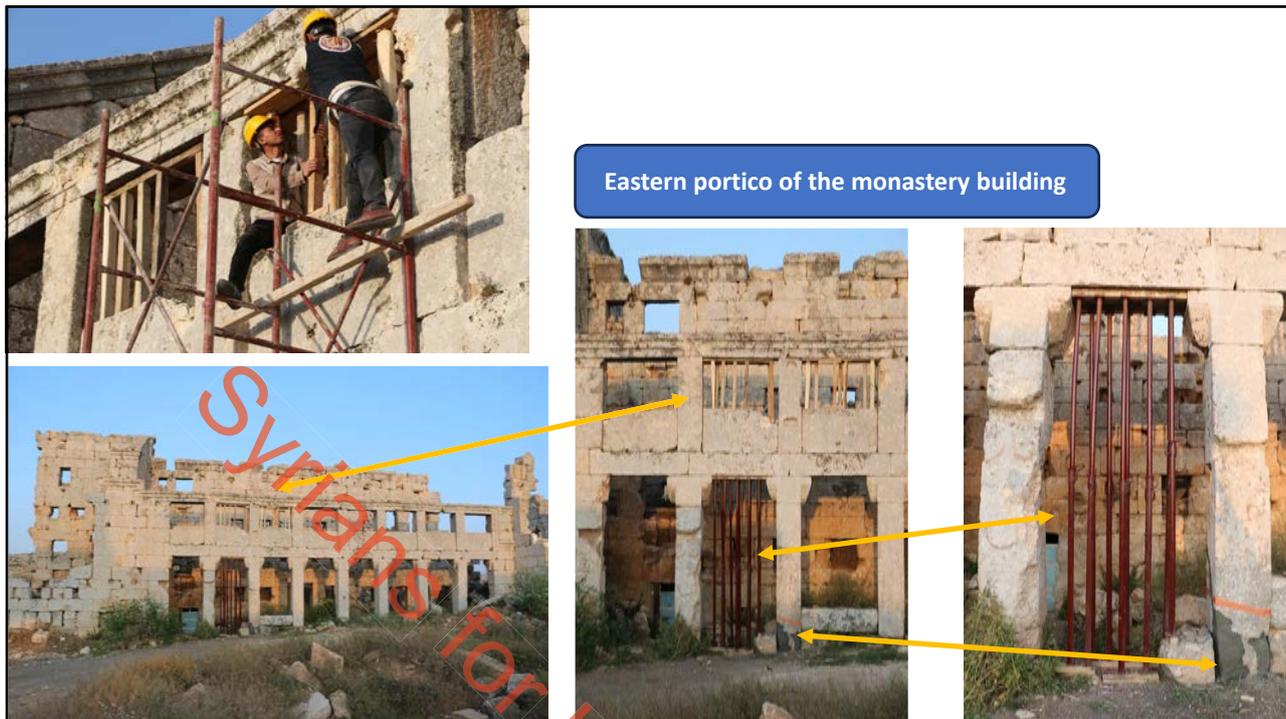


Emergency intervention projects to protect archaeological sites in northwestern Syria

The architectural plan shows a large rectangular structure with an irregular shape, divided into several sections. Five numbered blue circles (1-5) are placed at various points on the plan, with yellow arrows pointing to them. A north arrow is located near circle 1. A scale bar at the bottom indicates 100 meters. To the right of the plan are two photographs of the site's ruins, showing large stone arches and columns. A watermark 'Syrians for Heritage' is visible across the entire block.





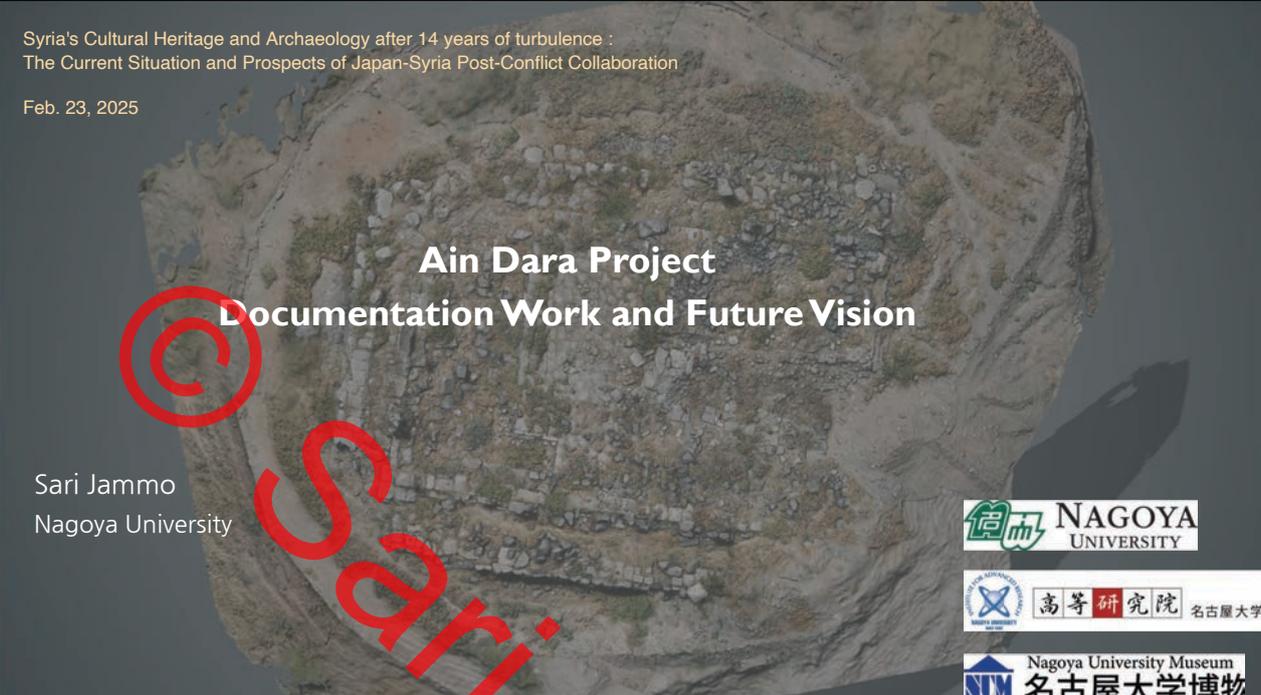


Syria's Cultural Heritage and Archaeology after 14 years of turbulence :
The Current Situation and Prospects of Japan-Syria Post-Conflict Collaboration

Feb. 23, 2025

Ain Dara Project Documentation Work and Future Vision

Sari Jammo
Nagoya University

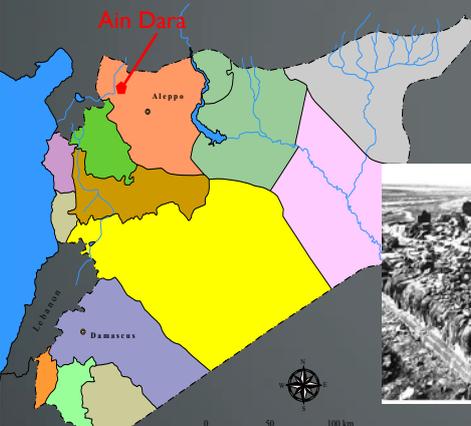






Ain Dara Site عين دارا

- Located in the Afrin region of northwestern Syria (70km northwest of Aleppo)
- يقع موقع عين دارا في منطقة عفرين شمال غرب سوريا (70 كم شمال غرب حلب)
- An important stone temple ruin from the Syro-Hittite period, built around the 10th century BC, was discovered
- تم اكتشاف أطلال معبد حجري مهم من العصر السوري - الحثي، بُني حوالي القرن العاشر قبل الميلاد
- 1980-1985 Excavation by the General Directorate of Antiquities, Syria (Ali Abou Assaf)
- جرت أعمال التنقيب في الموقع من قبل المديرية العامة للآثار والمتاحف في سورية (علي أبو عساف)

(Ali Abou Assaf)



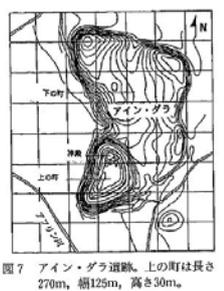


图7 アイン・ダラ遺跡。上の町は長さ270m、横125m、高さ30m。

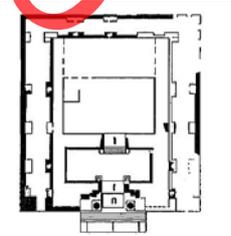


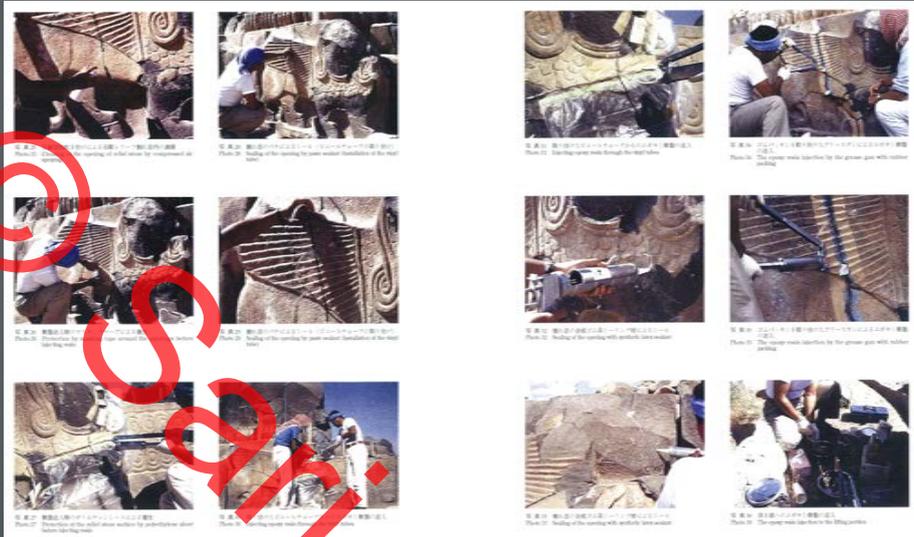
图10 アイン・ダラ神殿 (38×33m)

(池田 2002)

1994-1996

Restoration and conservation project for the Ain Dara, Syrian General Directorate of Antiquities and Tokyo National Research Institute for Cultural Properties

مشروع ترميم وحفظ موقع عين دارا، المديرية العامة للآثار والمتاحف السورية ومعهد طوكيو الوطني لأبحاث الممتلكات الثقافية 1996-1994



Destruction of Ain Dara ruins (2018)

In January 2018, domestic and international media reported that the Ain Dara ruins had been subjected to airstrikes.

تدمير آثار عين دارا (2018)
في يناير/كانون الثاني 2018، أفادت وسائل إعلام محلية ودولية أن موقع عين دارا تعرض لغارات جوية.



ASOR (American Society for Near Eastern Studies) Cultural Heritage Initiatives Reports damage situation based on photos from news sites and aerial photos

© SIMAT

<http://www.asor.org/chi/reports/special-reports/tell-ain-dara-temple>

Satellite Images for the Tell of Ain Dara

صور الأقمار الصناعية لتل عين دارا



2011



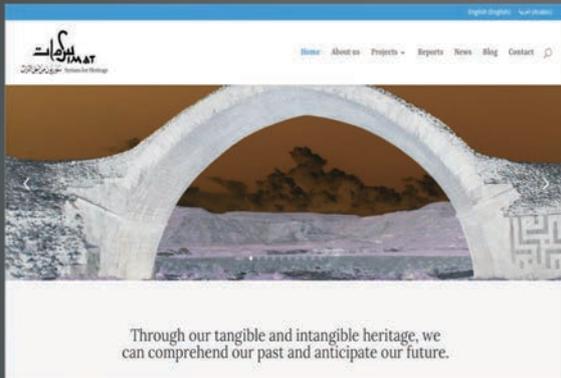
2016



2019

SIMAT is an NGO based in Germany engaged in safeguarding Syrian Cultural heritage

سمات هي منظمة غير حكومية مقرها في ألمانيا تعمل في مجال حماية التراث الثقافي السوري



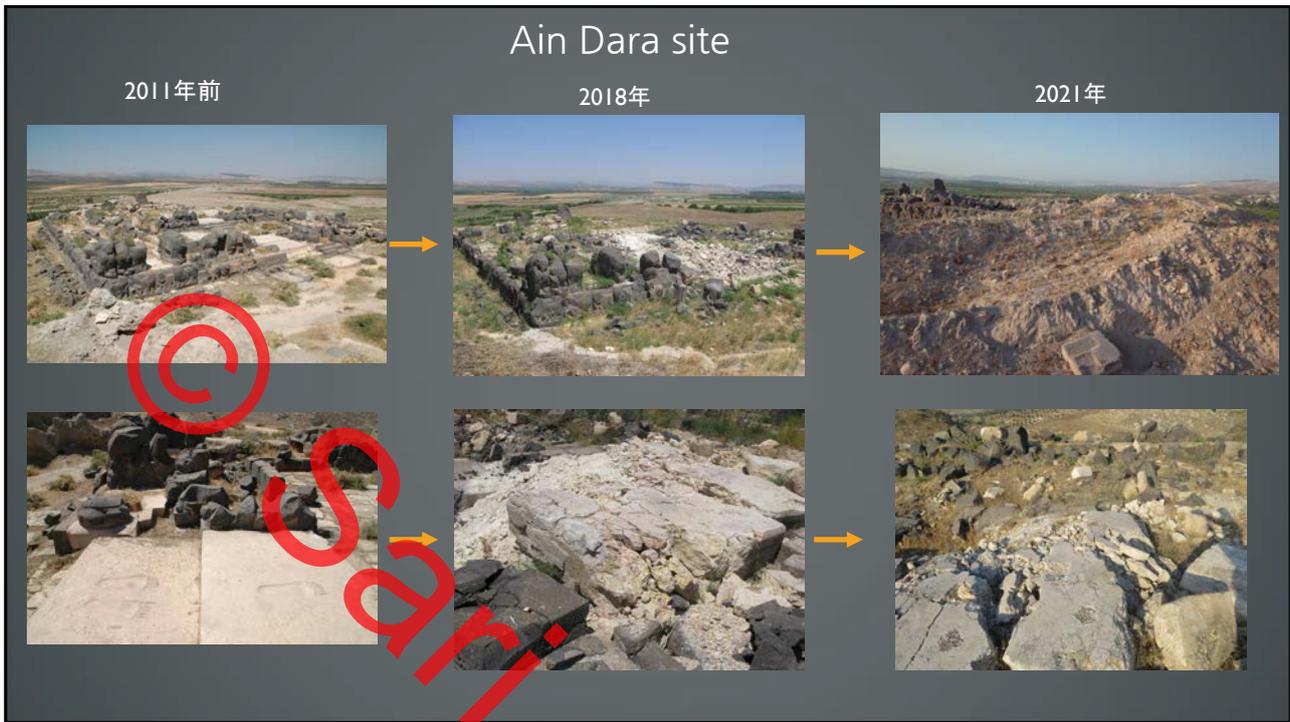
Idlib Antiquity Center (IAC) is Civil volunteer group engaged in safeguarding Cultural Heritage sites in Northwest Syria

مركز آثار إدلب هو مجموعة تطوعية مدنية تعمل على حماية مواقع التراث الثقافي في شمال غرب سورية



Cooperation

Tsukuba University



Idlib Antiquity Center (IAC) Contribution

3D Documentation Projects
Ancient Villages of Northern Syria



Qalb Lozeh 2017



Al-Bara 2018



Serjialla 2019



Qirbizeh 2020

文化庁委託業務「シリア・アラブ共和国における文化遺産保護国際貢献事業(筑波大学)」

مساهمة مركز آثار إدلب



مشاريع توثيق ثلاثية الأبعاد في القرى الأثرية في شمال سورية

إدلب موزيوم دوكومننتيشن بروجيكت
Idlib Museum Documentation project (SIMAT)



مآراتتو·آن=نومارن موزيكم موزيوم الڤوتو
Safeguarding Ma'arat Al Numan Mosaic Museum



2021 - 2023













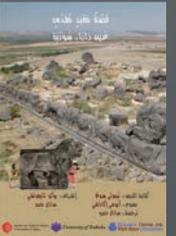

https://rcwasia.hass.tsukuba.ac.jp/conservation_AR/

مشروع عين دارا

1. 3D documentation for Ain Dara
توثيق ثلاثي الأبعاد لمعبد عين دارا
2. Rehabilitate the Storage House of Ain Dara
إعادة تأهيل مستودع عين دارا
3. Training Program
برامج التدريب
4. Raising Awareness
أنشطة توعية







I. 破壊状況の記 Documentation التوثيق

Cleaning up Before



After



Camera كاميرا Drone درون

GNSS data نظام الملاحة العالمي عبر الأقمار الصناعية





3D model
3D計測

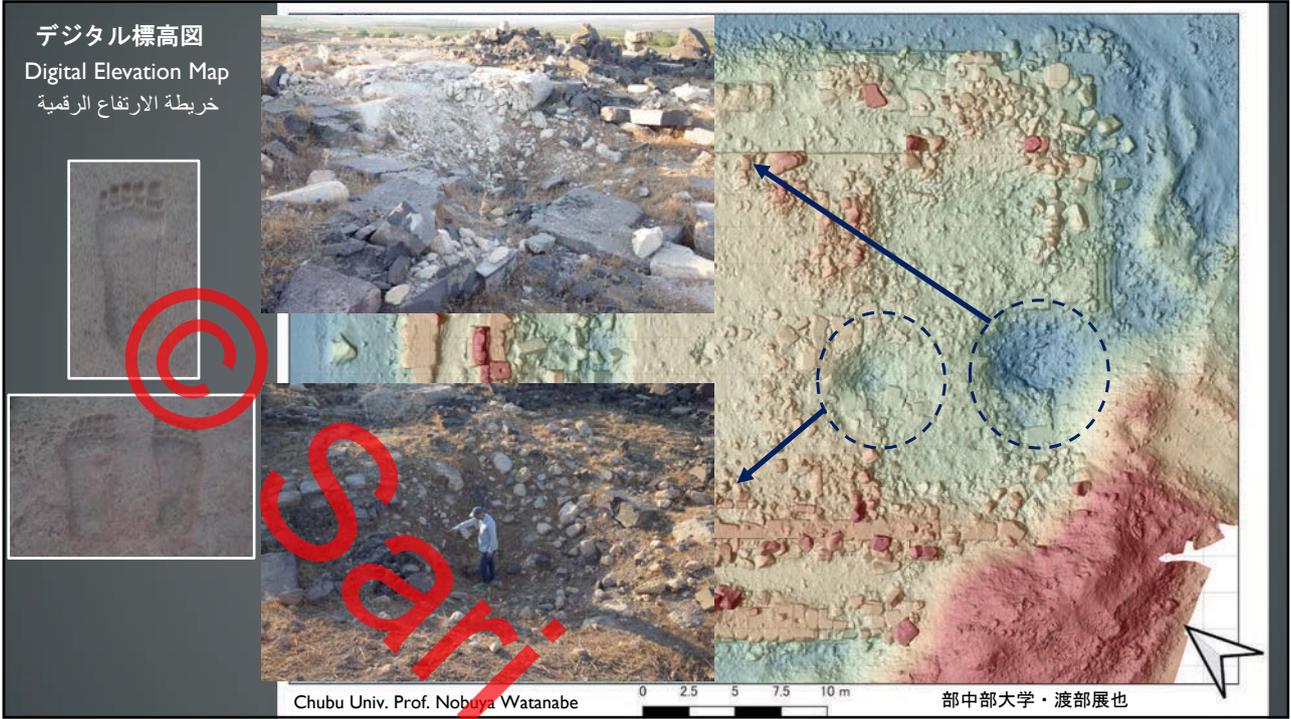
カメラ+ドローンの写真
約一万枚。

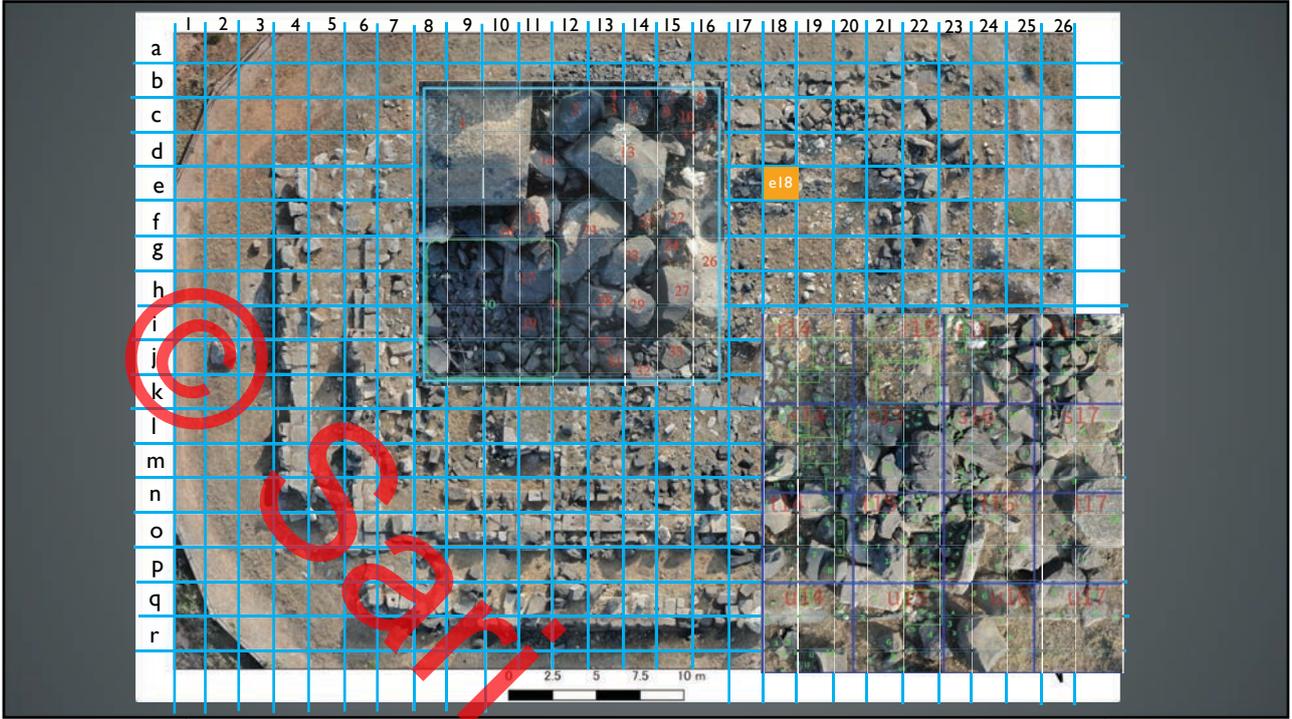
Photos by drone and camera
About 10,000 photo

صور بواسطة طائرة
بدون طيار وكاميرا
حوالي 10000 صورة

A 3D model of the archaeological site, showing the stone walls and foundations in a more detailed perspective. A scale bar at the bottom indicates 0, 2.5, 5, 7.5, and 10 meters. A north arrow is located in the bottom right corner. A red watermark 'Sammo' is overlaid on the image.

部中部大学・渡部展也





デジタルアーカイブ Digital Archives الأرشيف الرقمي

800枚以上の写真が集められました。
Clarifying the destruction of the site chronologically
تم جمع أكثر من 800 صورة

1991	1992	1993
1994	1995	1999
2005	2006	2007
2008	2009	2018
2021		

2. Rehabilitate the Storage House of Ain Dara

University of Tokyo

DED: Dederiyeh Cave

KSL: Kosaq Shamali





3. オンライントレーニングの実施 石造文化遺産の保存に関するオンライントレーニング

3. Implementation of online training Online training on the preservation of stone cultural heritage

إجراء التدريب عبر الإنترنت حول الحفاظ على التراث الثقافي

One week training in Japan

تدريب لمدة اسبوع في اليابان



4. 意識啓発のための教材作成
Making teaching materials for awareness raising
إعداد مواد تعليمية للتوعية

- 教材・小冊子の作成・配布
Making and distributing of the brochure
- アインダーラ遺跡の重要性を説明する小冊子
Booklet explaining the importance of the Ain Dara
اعداد وتوزيع الكتب حول اهمية معبد عين دارا





Thank you very much for your attention

© Sari

Jammo