

Seventh UNESCO Expert Working Group
on the Preservation of the Cultural Landscape and Archaeological
Remains of the Bamiyan Valley

ICOMOS, Germany, (Munich)

12-13 June 2008

RECOMMENDATIONS

Introductory Remarks:

The participants in the Seventh Expert Working Group note the importance of the participation of the Afghan Government representatives and congratulate UNESCO for facilitating their presence at the current Working Group Meeting. The participants would also like to sincerely thank ICOMOS Germany for hosting the participants and providing all the necessary logistical support to realize a successful meeting.

Overall Issues:

The Participants of the Working Group;

1. Acknowledge efforts made by the Afghan authorities as well as the progress made over the last year by the international experts in their cooperation for the technical assistance to the Afghan authorities, and also thank the donor institutions (especially the Governments of Japan, Germany, France and others who have contributed to the implementation of the activities);

2. Recognize that all activities implemented at the Bamiyan World Heritage site are to be officially approved by the Government of Afghanistan, in compliance with the World Heritage Convention;
3. Encourage the Afghan authorities to continue their inter-ministerial / inter-sectorial coordination as well as discussion and information-sharing among provincial and national authorities and acknowledge the written contribution of the Bamiyan Governor and the concerns raised in the letter in relation to the Seventh Expert Working Group meeting (See Annex I)
4. Underline that the various components within the project are all inter-related and the need to ensure coordinated action among international experts and the relevant Afghan authorities at all levels;
5. Request UNESCO to continue further efforts to ensure the safety of expert missions and the Afghan authorities to take further measures to clear the site of Unexploded Ordinance in cooperation with national and international experts. Further fund-raising efforts should be made in this regard for sites such as Shahr-i-Zohak and Shahr-i-Gholghola which fall within the core zone of the World Heritage property;
6. Regret violations of the no fly zone in front of the Giant Buddha cliffs (See Annex II for the official no-fly zone map).
7. Underline the importance of the involvement of local people in any on-site activities in order to enhance employment and capacity development in the region;
8. Recommend that documentation of all scientific activities undertaken on-site be made available to the Afghan authorities and UNESCO (Kabul office and WHC) for utilization in future activities; furthermore that selected important documentation be summarized and translated into Afghan languages;
9. Recommend further that available documentation be centralized at the Ministry of Information and Culture and shared also at the Bamiyan Cultural Heritage Training Centre with related stake holders and cultural heritage professionals engaged at the site. Further recommend the Afghan authorities create a data management system (including online) and

maintain control of the data in a database sufficient for the purpose with the assistance of international experts;

10. Thank all the donors that have contributed to conservation activities for the Bamiyan site and request UNESCO to make further efforts to raise and coordinate funds from existing and potential donors in order to continue the international technical cooperation for the activities prioritized by the Expert Working Group. In this regard, we welcome the inclusion of the Bamiyan World Heritage Site on the World Monuments Fund's list of one hundred most endangered properties as a possible avenue of further fund raising;
11. Note that in order to proceed to the completion of the important safeguarding activities at this World Heritage property in Danger and to ensure the sustainability of those activities, further funds are required. The Working Group appreciate greatly the recent approval of the Japanese Government to continue to provide financial support for the project phase III until 2011 and we furthermore appreciate the Government of Germany to continue its contribution;
12. Acknowledge the proposed 2008 activities and programs by Afghan national institutions as well as the international experts. Certain proposed activities could be subject to the prevailing security conditions and the approval/advice of designated security authorities.
13. Note the official approval by the Afghan authorities of the Cultural Master Plan and Urban Development Plans as positive steps towards their implementation. Encourage and support the Afghan authorities to continue the implementation of the above mentioned plans;
14. Acknowledge the intention of the Afghan Government to declare Band-e-Amir a National Park, underlining its potential world heritage value;
15. Decides to establish an Advisory Board to the Bamiyan Expert Working Group (and potentially to the Afghan authorities) and further recommend that Prof. Michael Petzet (Germany), Prof. Mounir Bouchenakai (Algeria), Prof. Kosaku Maeda (Japan) and an Afghan representative (to be determined) be nominated as the first members to the Advisory Board to the Expert Working Group. This Advisory Board will assist the Working Group on special issues, promote the Bamiyan World Heritage site and reflect the results of the Working Group to the Afghan authorities and the wider international community;

Conservation of Mural Paintings:

The participants of the Working Group;

1. Underline the importance of *in-situ* conservation of the mural paintings remaining in the caves. Some caves around the East Giant Buddha (Cave groups A, B, C, and D) which may be suitable to open to visitors along the tourist route will be selected for conservation and conservation training activities for local conservators using the experience obtained from the pilot projects;
2. Endorse the continuation in 2008 of the pilot project at Cave N(a) and its use for the training of Afghan professionals on conservation works;
3. Encourage continued studies in 2008 on the appropriate cleaning and consolidation methods and techniques for the mural paintings. Continued investigation on the original organic and inorganic materials used in the paintings is also encouraged in order to better understand Central Asian mural painting techniques;
4. Require regular data collection by local responsible person(s) or institutions from installed environmental monitoring devices in the caves, stored at the Bamiyan Cultural Heritage Training Centre (also on its roof);
5. Note the importance of continued secure protection and preservation of the fragments of the mural paintings already collected and stored and recommend their public exhibition in the future;
6. Acknowledge the possibility of controlling environmental conditions and reducing potential threats to long-term preservation of the mural paintings inside particular caves by sealing those caves;
7. Stress the importance of local awareness-raising with didactical programmes in order to increase the understanding and support of the public in regard to conservation activities;

8. Request urgent measures for temporary protection of the semi-detached mural painting fragments in Cave D. Experts from the National Museum of Afghanistan in Kabul should conduct this activity as soon as possible in consultation with experts from NRICPT;

Archaeological Investigations:

The Participants of the Working Group;

1. Underline the relevant articles in the Afghan *Law for the Protection of Historical and Cultural Properties* (last amendment in 2004) regarding the control of archaeological excavations;
2. Acknowledge the significant results from the works of the archaeological missions in Bamiyan, the results and information of which should be integrated into the Cultural Master Plan;
3. Note that in regard to archaeological investigation, the missions of NRICPT and the French expedition will cooperate and share scientific information in order to obtain a better understanding of the history of Bamiyan and its heritage value;
4. Note that archaeological investigation, especially geophysical surveys, shall be continued to determine the extent of the archaeological area and sites and further identify unknown archaeological remains, especially within the zone identified as a cultural landscape in the Cultural Master Plan. In addition, archaeological survey of areas which are not yet investigated should be executed to further confirm the presence and types of cultural heritage to be protected;
5. Note that archaeological surveys should be extended within the Bamiyan Province (especially the Band-e-Amir area) to identify further archaeological sites and to enable their protection from threats (illegal excavations, looting and uncontrolled urban development);
6. Note that sediment study for the pollen analysis shall be continued in order to understand the paleoenvironment of the Bamiyan valley;

7. Note that the *in situ* preservation of archaeological remains should be a priority to improve on-site conservation techniques and to increase the knowledge of the local specialists. *In situ* preservation of archaeological finds should be used to enhance awareness of the cultural value of Bamiyan for local people as well as for sustainable cultural tourism;
8. Acknowledge the importance of ongoing training for Afghan specialists and strongly encourage its continuation at all stages of archaeological activities, including training in the latest archaeological techniques, technologies and equipment;

Consolidation and Conservation of the Giant Buddha Niches and Sculptures:

The Participants of the Working Group;

1. Appreciate the work of all international experts on the Giant Buddha niches and acknowledge the successful completion of emergency operations in consolidating both niches. In order to ensure the stability of the niches in the future, regular supervision of the existing manual crack gauge system and monitoring and regular cleaning of the existing drainage network on top of the cliffs of both Buddha niches is necessary;
2. Appreciate the successful installation of the Messerschmitt scaffold construction in the Eastern Giant Buddha niche and recommend its finalization to make the back walls accessible to restorers, engineers and geologists, and foresee a similar scaffold in the Western Giant Buddha niche after successful completion of the salvaging works;
3. Acknowledge the substantial progress made by ICOMOS experts in the salvaging of the fragments of the two Giant Buddha sculptures and endorse the finalization in 2008/09 for the Western Giant Buddha niche: for the protection of the material semi-permanent shelters are to be constructed;
4. Acknowledge the geological and rock magnetic documentation already applied on a test trench in the bottom part of the backside of the Western Giant Buddha niche and the almost completed documentation of the back wall of the Eastern Buddha niche made possible by the installation of the scaffold construction. The completion of this important work in both niches is further recommended. Also, the detailed rock mechanical damage assessment of the niches should be completed;

5. Acknowledge the progress of the geological mapping combining the documentation of the backsides of both Buddha niches with the identification of the salvaged fragments. The documented and measured fragments will all be included in the 3D models of the Eastern and Western Buddhas. The 3D Model of the Western Giant Buddha shall be completed with newly acquired 3D measurements after the removal of the remaining material in the niche;
6. Recommend as a priority the conservation of the original surface fragments *in-situ* at the back wall of the East Buddha niche by a restorer. The appropriate conservation strategy for the endangered parts of the backside (e.g. shoulders, head) has to be defined jointly using all the necessary technical expertise. Note that the conservation of the back walls of the Western and Eastern Buddha niches has to take into account the specific qualities of the cliff material within each layer, as documented by the research of the geological and rock-mechanical analysis executed by the ICOMOS team and other international experts. It is recognized that only in the Eastern Buddha niche are there larger parts of the original surface material of the sculpture that have to be urgently conserved by restorers. Therefore, the Eastern and Western Buddha niches require different conservation approaches;
7. Note the necessity to increase the carrying capacity of the wire mesh at the back wall of the Eastern Giant Buddha niche by additional steel wire ropes;
8. Acknowledge the preparatory work for the reconstruction of the partition walls at the base of the Eastern Giant Buddha niche (destroyed by the explosion in 2001) in order to increase the overall stability of the niche. This work should be completed in 2008/09;
9. Note that the monitoring results from the buttress of the Eastern Giant Buddha niche indicated no necessity of immediate action, however, monitoring should continue;
10. Recommend for the long-term preservation of all fragments, a reversible step-by-step strategy reflecting the different location and the mass of existing material: the “Big Buddha” has a large amount of massive fragments (up to 70t), the “Small Buddha” has original plaster surfaces and rock fragments *in situ* (right arm with robe, fragments of shoulders and head). The completed identification of all fragments can be considered as a first step. A second step would be the adequate semi-permanent storage of the documented material close to the Buddha niches, considering the possibilities of reassembling;

11. Consider further proposals for the technical possibilities of an anastylosis (refer to Article 15 of the *Venice Charter*) as a method of reassembling the fragments of the Buddha sculptures based on a re-evaluation of the specific, “concrete” conditions. Different possibilities of reassembling individual fragments should be considered and be discussed by the Advisory Board (Overall Issues, Point 14) at the appropriate time;
12. Acknowledge the salvaging of plaster pieces, wooden pegs and strings from the surface of the Buddha sculptures (around 8000 pieces) which will be stored in 2008 in the newly built storage rooms at the Bamiyan Training Centre. It is further recommended that the extraordinary relic and fragments of birch manuscript found in 2006 be conserved by appropriate specialists.

Further Implementation of the Cultural Master Plan and the Further Preparation of the Management Plan for the *Archaeological Remains and the Cultural Landscape of the Bamiyan Valley* and Bamiyan Urban Development Plans:

The Participants of the Working Group;

1. Acknowledge the recommendations of the 5 and 6th Working Group;
2. Acknowledge the decision of the Afghan Government to establish an expert group for a feasibility study for the international airport in Bamiyan (Sheber tu or other options), in consideration of the future economic and social development of Bamiyan and in line with the principle of safeguarding its important cultural and natural heritage;
3. Refer to the Decision 31COM.7A.21 of the 31st Session of the World Heritage Committee (July 2007), and the draft decision 32 COM 7A.21 (July 2008) of the 32nd World Heritage Committee and encourage the Ministry of Information and Culture to fulfill all requests as soon as possible and especially the request to complete the Management Plan;
4. Stress the necessity of establishing a sustainable site security plan as a component of an overall Management Plan and evaluate different fencing possibilities for different parts as appropriate;

5. Recommend the Afghan authorities to submit the modification to the current World Heritage boundaries and their buffer zones in order to include the extent of the cultural landscape clarified and identified in the adopted Cultural Master Plan;
6. Re-emphasize the importance of the development of sustainable tourism through a Tourism Plan for the Bamiyan site with the participation of local stakeholders and conservation experts as part of an integrated regional development strategy (e.g. ANDS). This plan should be established by the end of 2008;
7. Acknowledge the initiative of the Bamiyan provincial government in close cooperation with the Ministry of Information and Culture and the Agha Khan Foundation with the financial support of the Government of New Zealand for the Bamiyan Eco-Tourism project that is starting from July 2008 for three years;
8. Support the establishment of the Bamiyan Development Authority (BDA).
9. Make available to Afghan authorities the documents produced by the participants of the Bamiyan Working Group in relation to policy development and the management of the Bamiyan site for possible incorporation into the Afghanistan National Development Strategy (ANDS);

Training of Professionals for Cultural Heritage:

The Participants of the Working Group;

1. Agree that all ongoing and new international activities should ensure training components and involvement of Afghan professionals at national and local levels in all stages for the sharing of methodology and expertise;
2. Encourage the Afghan authorities to establish proactive participation in all assistance activities through which capacity development could be achieved, taking advantage of documentation (including translation into the official languages of Afghanistan), management and technical expertise in the relevant field of competence;

3. Recommend strengthening of education in the field of cultural heritage within the higher education system in Afghanistan;
4. Note the necessity to increase the number of Afghan professionals consisting of archaeologists, conservators, museologists, architects, planners, engineers, geologists and tourism specialists in order to ensure sustainable management of cultural heritage and transmission of cultural heritage values;
5. Consider active training of professional local guides in the transmission of the heritage values of the property;
6. Encourage continuation of technical training activities for Afghan professionals by relevant cultural heritage institutes abroad via scholarships and short-term training courses;
7. Recommend further training activities on the inventory of historical monuments and the possible uses of the documentation for the Historical Monuments Department;
8. Appreciate and encourage the Ministry of Information and Culture to continue the function of the Bamiyan Cultural Heritage Training Centre for capacity development activities, awareness-raising programmes, collection of the available documentation, workshops, accommodation, as an exchange station for international and national missions, and as a resource centre for information important to the overall management, development and preservation of the Bamiyan site;
9. Encourage the drawing up a long-term sustainable capacity building strategy for cultural heritage preservation with expert assistance from the international community;

Promotion, Publication and Cultural Heritage Awareness-Raising:

1. Underline the educational function of both national and international promotional activities for Bamiyan, including publications and exhibitions;
2. Appreciate the initiative of German Exhibition Hall to include aspects of the UNESCO/ICOMOS Bamiyan project in the forthcoming exhibition on Gandhara Art in Bonn/Germany;

3. Encourage demonstration of conservation and documentation methods on-site to a wider public;
4. Encourage the mobilization of local, national and international media in order to raise public awareness on the values of heritage in the Bamiyan Valley and Afghanistan in general;

Annexes:

1. Message of the Bamiyan Governor to the 7th Bamiyan Working Group
2. Official No-Fly Zone Map for Bamiyan
3. 7th Bamiyan Working Group Agenda and Participant List



Islamic Republic of Afghanistan
Independent Directorate of Local Governance
Bamyan Province

**Bamyan governor's Message to the Coordination Meeting for the Preservation of the Bamiyan Site
(Munich, Germany, 12-13 June 2008)**

Date: 12 June 2008

Dear Honorable guests, Excellency deputy ministers, International experts, professionals and respected audience.

Assalam Alikom !

First of all, I would like to express my deep regret for not being able to attend such an important and useful meeting and gathering about Bamyan. I would like to take this opportunity to express my sincere thanks to ICOMOS Germany, especially Professor Petzet and his colleagues for organizing this meeting, UNESCO, Afghan officials, International experts for attending this meeting. I wish all the very best to organizers and participants and insure the full support of Bamyan Provincial Government for any outcome, results and suggestions for the Bamyan Cultural Heritage preservation and management.

I consider it as a good opportunity to express our gratitude and thanks for the Government of Japan and Germany for their valuable support and assistance for safeguarding the Bamyan World Heritage Site and all other assistance rendered till now. I hope we will continue and strengthen our relationship of mutual support and cooperation in coming years as well.

I also want to acknowledge and thank for the valuable contribution of Ministry Culture and Information and Ministry of Urban Development, NIRCP, Aachen University, UNESCO for their outstanding job for making Bamyan Cultural Master Plan and Management Plan.

I would also like to table couple of issues which may be discussed during the course of meetings and discussions.

Air strip: According to the master plan, the Bamyan airstrip should be shifted to the Shibartu (35 Km to west of Bamyan).

This issue is becoming an obstacle in execution of the urban master plan. Some survey has been conducted by ISAF forces that say: the Shibartoo, proposed airstrip for Bamyan according to Cultural Master Plan is not a viable option for air strip because of its high altitude. But still there is an ambiguity about this fact of altitude and other technical aspects. As a result many donors are not coming forward to fund project related to the urban plan despite their willingness to support urban planning process. Also despite

having budget for maintenance of air strip, we have not been able to utilize the budget because of this issue. I also tried to seek the clear answer from the Ministry of Aviation and other ministries yet I haven't. I hope that during this meeting if you could discuss this issue and find a solution or directions that would be helpful to resolve this issue and taking the implementation of Bamyan Cultural Master Plan forward.

- **Damage to the Red City :**

I had already shared my concerns about the Red City in previous meetings with many of you regarding the fast erosion and damage to this site, because of rain and other natural factors, which is damaging the access route to Red City. Hence there is a need to take up this issue on urgent basis, before it become worst.

- **Museum:**

Bamyan centre in particular and province in general is a treasurer of rich cultural heritage. While there is an archeological excavation work is in progress, and already started finding items, which requires proper preservation, restoration and presentation. How would be the idea of setting a cultural museum in Bamyan?

- **Demining Cultural Heritage site:**

The demining team is already in Bamyan but they are waiting for UNESCO staff for supervision of their activities. I hope that this process will be started soon.

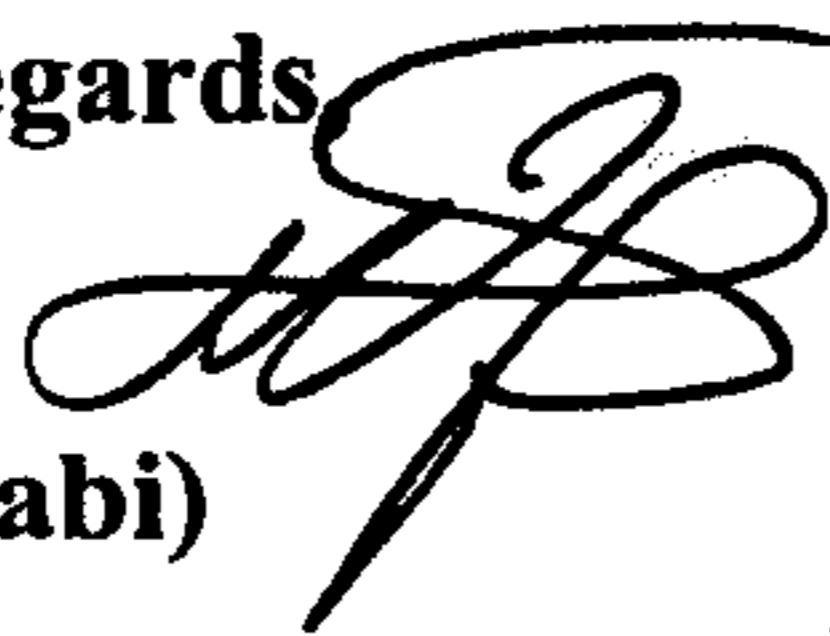
- **Training of Trainers:**

I heard before from UNESCO that there will be a training programme for Afghan trainers to train others in preservation of cultural heritage. I hope that this process will include local people from Bamyan. An early implementation of this initiative would definitely help in better and timely preservation of the heritage.

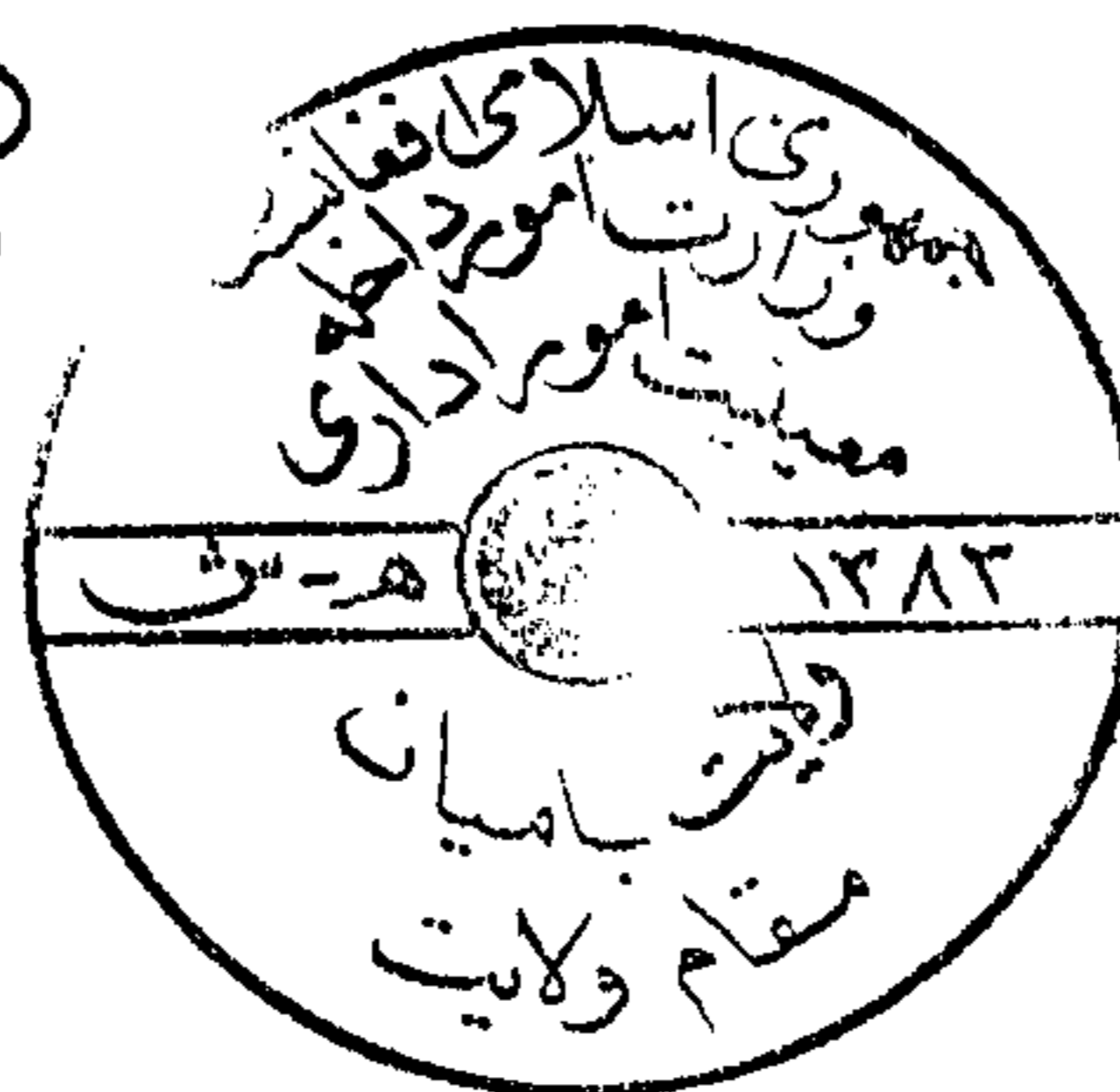
I hope my colleagues Mr. Ahrar and Mr. Amir Foladi would be able to give you updates and share about the current situation and developments in and around Bamyan world heritage site.

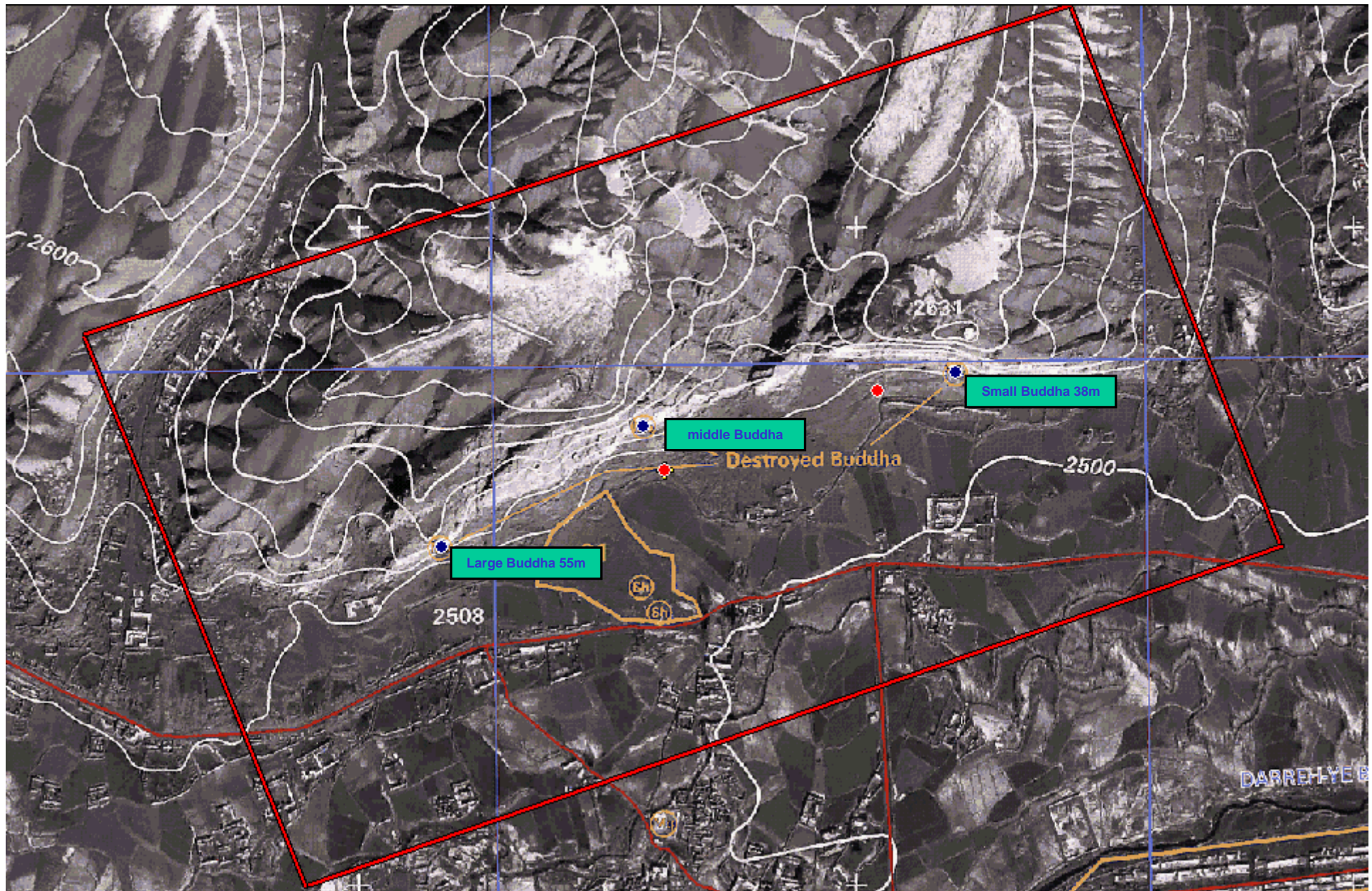
Last but not least, I believe this meeting will help all of us to identify strategies and directions to move forward. I am looking forward for the proceedings and recommendations of the meeting.

Best wish and regards

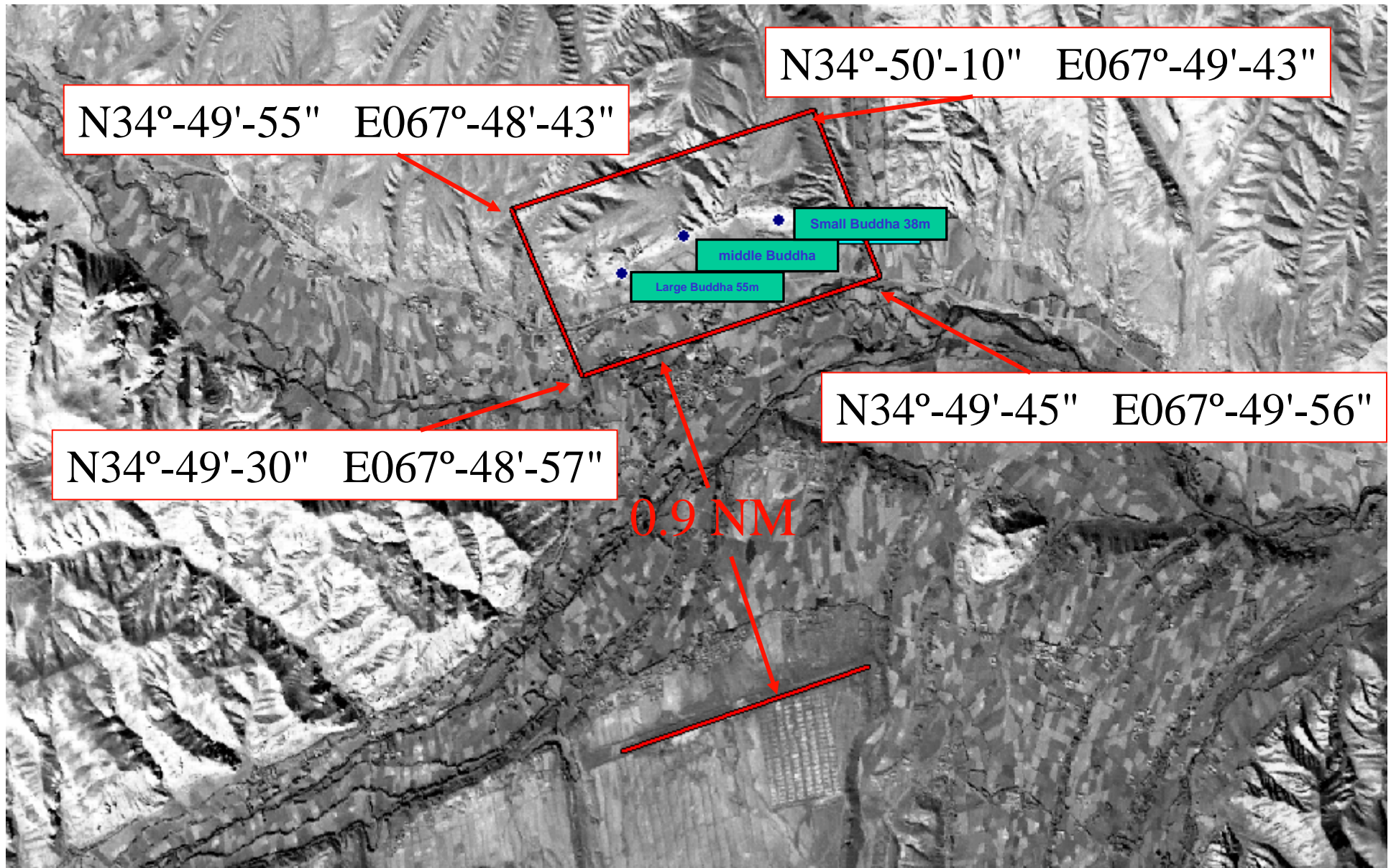


(Dr. Habiba Sarabi)
Governor of Bamyan





Official „no – fly zone“ Bamiyan



Official „no – fly zone“ Bamiyan

7th Expert Coordination Meeting for the Preservation of the Bamiyan Site

Munich, 12-13 June 2008

organized by

ICOMOS and UNESCO



in collaboration with

RWTHacdc
aachen center for documentation and conservation
RWTH Aachen University



National Research Institute for Cultural Properties Tokyo (NRICT)



UNESCO World Heritage Center

Venue:

Conference:

Bayerische Landesstelle für Nichtstaatliche Museen

Alter Hof 2

2nd floor

80331 München

Lunch:

„Vinorant“

Alter Hof 3

80331 München

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Timetable

Thursday, 12 June 2008 (Day 1)

- 9:00-9:25 **Opening session**
- 9:25-11.00 **1st Session: Conservation of mural paintings / Archaeological investigations**
Chair: **Professor Michael Jansen**, RWTH Aachen University/ICOMOS
- 11.00-11.15 Coffee Break
- 11.15-13.15 **2nd Session: Conservation and documentation of the fragments of the Giant Buddha statues**
Chair: **Dr. Qiamuddin Djallazada**, Deputy Minister of Urban Development
- 13:15-14:30 Lunch Break
- 14:30-16.25 **3rd session: Emergency consolidation of the Giant Buddha niches and cliffs**
Chair: **Professor Kosaku Maeda**, NRICP Tokyo
- 16.25-16.35 Coffee Break
- 16.35-18.15 **4th Session: Identification of on-going threats to the Bamiyan Site and potential remedies, measures and solutions**
Chair: **Mr Nadjibollah Manalai**, Deputy Minister of Culture, MoCI
- 18.15-19.00 Reception

Friday, 13 June 2008 (Day 2)

- 09.00-11.30 **5th Session: Long-term conservation planning for Bamiyan: Implementation of the Cultural Masterplan and completion of the Draft World Heritage Management Plan for the Archaeological Remains and the Cultural Landscape of the Bamiyan Valley**
Chair: **Prof. Michael Petzet**, President of ICOMOS
- 11.30-11.45- Coffee Break
- 11.45-13.00 **Drafting Session**
Chair: **Professor Michael Jansen**, RWTH Aachen University / ICOMOS
- 13.00-14.30 Lunch Break
- 14.30-18.00 **Adoption of Recommendations**
Chair: **Dr. Roland Lin**, UNESCO World Heritage Center
- 18.00-18.15 **Closure**
Chair: **Prof. Michael Petzet**, President of ICOMOS

Saturday, 14 June 2008 (Day 3)

- 14.00-16.00 Guided Tour with Bert Praxenthaler

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Thursday, 12 June 2008 (Day 1)

Opening session

- 9:00-9:10 Welcome address by **Prof. Michael Petzet**, President of ICOMOS
- 9:10-9:15 Statement by **Prof. Ghulam Nabi Farahi**,
Deputy Minister of Tourism, Finance and Administration
- 9:15-9:20 Statement by **Dr. Qiamuddin Djallalzada**,
Deputy Minister of Urban Development, Ministry of Urban Development
- 9:20-9:25 Introduction by **Dr. Roland Lin**,
Asia and the Pacific Unit, UNESCO World Heritage Centre

First Session: Conservation of mural paintings / Archaeological investigations

- Chair **Professor Michael Jansen**, Aachen University/ICOMOS
- 9:25 -9:50 **Professor Kosaku Maeda and Yoko Taniguchi**, NRICPT
Presentation on the progress of the conservation work of mural paintings and the 2008 training workplan for the Afghan officials
- 10:15-10:40 **Mr. Kazuya Yamauchi**, Head of Regional Environmental Section, NRICPT
Presentation on the archaeological survey conducted in 2007 and the 2008 training workplan for the Afghan officials
- 10:40-11:00 **Mr Nader Rassoli**, Director of the Institute of Archaeology
Presentation on the control of illicit excavation and protection of the site against looting, by the Afghan authorities and the 2008 action plan on archaeological findings for capacity-development for Afghan professionals
- 11:00-11:15 Coffee Break

Second Session: Conservation and documentation of the fragments of the Giant Buddha statues

- Chair **Dr. Qiamuddin Djallalzada**, Deputy Minister of Urban Development
- 11:15-11:55 **Professor Michael Petzet**, President of ICOMOS
Presentation on the progress achieved in 2007 and the 2008 workplan
- 11:55-12:20 **Mr Nadjibollah Manalai**, Deputy Minister of Culture, MoIC
Presentation of conservation and actions in 2008 on the fragments of the Giant Buddha statues
- 12:35-13:15 Discussion on the presentations and actions in 2008
- 13:15-14:30 Lunch Break

Third session: Emergency consolidation of the Giant Buddha niches and cliffs

- Chair **Professor Kosaku Maeda**, NRICPT
- 14:30-14:55 **Dr. Michael Urvat**, Köln University/ICOMOS
Summary on the progress achieved in 2007 on the geophysical assessment and analysis on the back wall of the Eastern Buddha and the 2008 training workplan for the Afghan officials
- 14:55-15:20 **Professor Michael Jansen**, Aachen University/ICOMOS
Presentation on the current status of the back-walls of both niches and the 2008 work plan for future interventions to stabilize them in cooperation with an Italian expert
- 15:20-15:40 **Mr Abdul Ahad Abassy**, Director, Department of Historical Monuments, MoIC
Reporting on the follow-up plan in 2008 of a permanent monitoring system for the long-term stability at both niches and cliffs
- 15:40-16:25 Discussion on the presentations and actions in 2008
- 16:25-16:35 Coffee Break

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Fourth Session: Identification of on-going threats to the Bamiyan Site and potential remedies, measures and solutions

- Chair **Mr Najibollah Manalai**, Deputy Minister of Culture, MoCI
- 16:35-16:50 **Dr. Roland Lin**, UNESCO, World Heritage Centre
Introduction to the Decisions of the 31st Session and the draft decisions of the 32nd Session of the World Heritage Committee concerning the State of Conservation of the Archaeological Remains and the Cultural Landscape of the Bamiyan Valley World Heritage site and settings for corrective measures and related timeframe for the possible removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger
- 16:50-17:05 **Mr. Brendan Cassar**, UNESCO Office in Kabul
Reporting on the 2008 action of clearing unexploded ordinance and anti-personnel mines in Bamiyan in cooperation with UNMACA
- 17:05-17:25 **Prof. Ghulam Nabi Farahi**, Deputy Minister of Tourism, Finance and Administration Use and Management of the Training Centre for cultural Heritage Conservation in Bamiyan and the 2008 Action Plan for overall Capacity Development Activities for Afghan Professionals
- 17:25-18:15 Discussion
- 18:15- Reception

Friday, 13 June 2008 (Day 2)

Fifth Session: Long-term conservation planning for Bamiyan: Implementation of the Cultural Masterplan and completion of the Draft World Heritage Management Plan for the Archaeological Remains and the Cultural Landscape of the Bamiyan Valley

- Chair **Prof. Michael Petzet**, President of ICOMOS
- 9:00-9:25 **Dr. Qiamuddin Djallalzada**, Deputy Minister of Urban Development, Ministry of Urban Development
Presentation on current status of city development in Bamiyan and in line with the Cultural Master Plan
- 9:25-9:50 **Mr. Najibullah Ahrar**, Head of the MoCI in Bamiyan
Reporting on site security and regional infrastructural development in Bamiyan and the 2008 workshop plan for inter-sectoral Bamiyan Cultural Landscape Coordination Committee (BCLCC) for the implementation of the Bamiyan Cultural Masterplan and the tourism policy development
- 9:50-10:25 **Prof. Michael Jansen and Dipl.-Ing. Georgios Toubekis**, Aachen University
Suggestions for future training actions in 2008 for the Afghan officials on the successful implementation of the Cultural Master Plan / Management Plan for comprehensive protection of the World Heritage Site
- 10:25-10:50 **Mr Mohammad Amir Foladi**, Program Coordinator, Agha Khan Foundation- Bamiyan
Presentation on Bamiyan Eco-Tourism Project
- 10:50-11:30 Discussion
- 11:30-11:45 Coffee Break

Drafting session

- Chair **Professor Michael Jansen**
- 11:45-13:00 Drafting of Recommendations as an Emergency Action Plan in 2008
- 13:00-14:30 Lunch Break

Adoption of Recommendations

- Chair **Dr. Roland Lin**, UNESCO World Heritage Centre
- 14:30-18:00 Final discussion and adoption of Recommendations as an Emergency Action Plan in 2008, future actions in all aspects of the preservation of the Bamiyan site including publications, exhibitions and further meetings

Closure

- 18:00-18:10 Chair **Professor Michael Petzet**

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Thursday, 12 June 2008 (Day 1)

1st Session: Conservation of mural paintings / Archaeological investigations

Chair: **Professor Michael Jansen**, RWTH Aachen University/ICOMOS

9:25 -9:50

Professor Kosaku Maeda and Yoko Taniguchi, NRICP TOKYO

Presentation on the progress of the conservation work of mural paintings and the 2008 training workplan for the Afghan officials

The NRICP TOKYO has conducted various preliminary conservation activities to protect intact portions of the mural paintings in the Bamiyan caves in a framework of 'Preservation of the Bamiyan Site' funded by the Japan UNESCO Funds-in-Trust in the past three years since 2004. In these three years, remedial treatments have been executed collaterally for the falling precarious parts, and as a pilot project, conservation interventions for mural paintings have been carried out at two caves (Caves I and N(a)).

As a part of the 8th mission a conservation work has been executed from June 25 to July 8 2007. In this time, consolidation and protection of the mural paintings of the Cave I, which was falling off from the rendering layer, was completed as well as an installation of drainage system in the rock crack of the south part of the cave where water infiltration have been observed.

At the Cave N(a), consolidation and protection of the mural paintings have been also carried out in order to secure the intact portions of mural paintings prior to cleaning campaign of the surface in forthcoming missions. Some lower areas which covered with later clayish plasters have also been mechanically cleaned.

The conservation work was carried out by a mixed team of conservation experts from Japan and Italy, with a conservator from the Kabul National Museum in Afghanistan. Through this collaboration, capacity development for the local conservator and local workers was expected at the same time.

The 2008 training for Afghan officials

Training for a conservator of mural paintings, the NRICPT will carry out one week workshop on the conservation of mural paintings at Dushanbe, Tajikistan in December 2008 for Central Asian conservators and will invite an Afghan conservator to this workshop, to obtain the conservation method for mural paintings as well as the basic conservation skill and knowledge.



(left) Members of conservation work on murals (right) Grouting and edging work on murals at Cave N(a)

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Thursday, 12 June 2008 (Day 1)

1st Session: Conservation of mural paintings / Archaeological investigations

Chair **Professor Michael Jansen**, RWTH Aachen University/ICOMOS

10:15-10:40 **Mr. Kazuya Yamauchi**, Head of Regional Environmental Section, NRICP TOKYO
Presentation on the archaeological survey conducted in 2007 and the 2008 training workplan for the Afghan officials

Archaeological activities in the 8th mission (2007)

The NRICP Tokyo/Nara has undertaken archaeological projects since 2003 to determine the extent of archaeological sites and historical monuments in Bamiyan. The projects included archaeological surveys, soundings and magnetic surveys in Bamiyan. In the 8th mission, several trenches were opened in two areas: the area of Gharībābād to the southwest of the West Giant Buddha and the area of Qāzī Dāūtī to the south-southwest of the East Giant Buddha.

In the trench 9 in Gharībābād, an earthen wall and a row of stones were discovered. Given that layers of these structures did not yield any Islamic glazed vessels, the structures probably date back to the Buddhist Period (from 5th to 9th century). There is a possibility that these structures were a part of the remains of "Royal Palace" mentioned in the text of Da Tang Xiyu Ji by Xuan Zang.

In this season, archaeological surveys were undertaken in the Kakrak Valley. The surveys discovered a number of new sites including several caves, Qal'a (fort, compound) and grave yards. Sediments for pollen analyses were also collected to reconstruct paleoenvironment in Bamiyan.

The pollen analyses can clarify the past vegetation and climate in Bamiyan. They are also suggestive for understanding the past subsistence and technologies. The samples were collected in the area of Gharībābād, Cave T and Cave U.

The 2008 training work plan for Afghan officials

The NRICP Tokyo will conduct a project for the training of Afghan officials. The objectives of the project are as follows:

- To train Afghan professionals in a variety of fields including archaeologists, architects, conservators in order to ensure sustainable management of heritage and transmission of their values.
- To train Afghan specialists on archaeological activities, including training in the latest archaeological techniques, technologies and equipments (term: July – December 2008).
- To conduct technical training for Afghan professionals by relevant Japanese cultural heritage institutes and training on documentation and making inventories of historical monuments in Afghanistan (term: July – September 2008).
- To conduct conservation trainings for Afghan conservators on conservation of mural paintings and on obtaining basic conservation knowledge and skills (term: December 2008).

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Thursday, 12 June 2008 (Day 1)

1st Session: Conservation of mural paintings / Archaeological investigation

Chair: **Professor Michael Jansen**, RWTH Aachen University/ICOMOS

10:40-11:00 **Mr Nader Rassoli**, Director of the Institute of Archaeology

Presentation on the control of illicit excavation and protection of the site against looting, by the Afghan authorities and the 2008 action plan on archaeological findings for capacity-development for Afghan professionals.

Notes:

11:00-11:15 Coffee Break

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Thursday, 12 June 2008 (Day 1)

2nd Session: Conservation and documentation of the fragments of the Giant Buddha statues

Chair: **Dr. Qiamuddin Djallalzada**, Deputy Minister of Urban Development

11:15-11:55 **Professor Michael Petzet**, President of ICOMOS

Presentation on the progress achieved in 2007 and the 2008 workplan

Within the second phase of the “Japan-Trust-in-Fund” project for the Safeguarding of the Bamiyan Site ICOMOS could collect more than 3000 plaster fragments from both the Western/Big and Eastern/Small Buddha in Bamiyan. These plaster fragments are currently stored at the local office of the Ministry for Information and Culture in Bamiyan. In line with the Decision of the World Heritage Committee 31COM 7A.21 and the UNESCO / ICOMOS Expert Working Group for the preservation of the Bamiyan site ensuring the long term conservation of the remains is considered with highest priority.

In order to determine the best treatment for the long term protection of these fragments a comprehensive scientific analysis has to take place. The analysis has to reveal the exact composition of the materials used to create the surface of the Giant Buddha statues. This includes investigation on the original plaster and its supporting constructive materials such as wooden pegs and ropes. Also within the previous Phase II of the project ICOMOS could salvage more than 400 rock fragments at the Eastern Giant/Small Buddha. The works at the site of the Western Giant/Big Buddha still is not finalized and will be carried on.

Based on the recommendations adopted at the 5th and 6th and Expert Working Group meeting in 2006/2008 the long term preservation of these fragments has to be investigated given priority to the finalization of the ongoing salvation and documentation works. For this reason the completion of the 3D model has to be realized to incorporate all documentation results. Based on the analysis results the appropriate long term conservation strategy for these fragments will be defined.



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Thursday, 12 June 2008 (Day 1)

2nd Session: Conservation and documentation of the fragments of the Giant Buddha statues

Chair **Dr. Qiamuddin Djallalzada**, Deputy Minister of Urban Development

11:55-12:20 **Mr Nadjibollah Manalai**, Deputy Minister of Culture, MoC

Presentation of conservation and actions in 2008 on the fragments of the Giant Buddha statues.

Notes:

12:35-13:15 Discussion on the presentations and actions in 2008

Notes:

13:15-14:30 Lunch Break

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Thursday, 12 June 2008 (Day 1)

3rd session: Emergency consolidation of the Giant Buddha niches and cliffs

Chair: **Professor Kosaku Maeda**, NRICP Tokyo

14:30-14:55 **Dr. Michael Urbat**, Köln University/ICOMOS

Summary on the progress achieved in 2007 on the geophysical assessment and analysis on the back wall of the Eastern Buddha

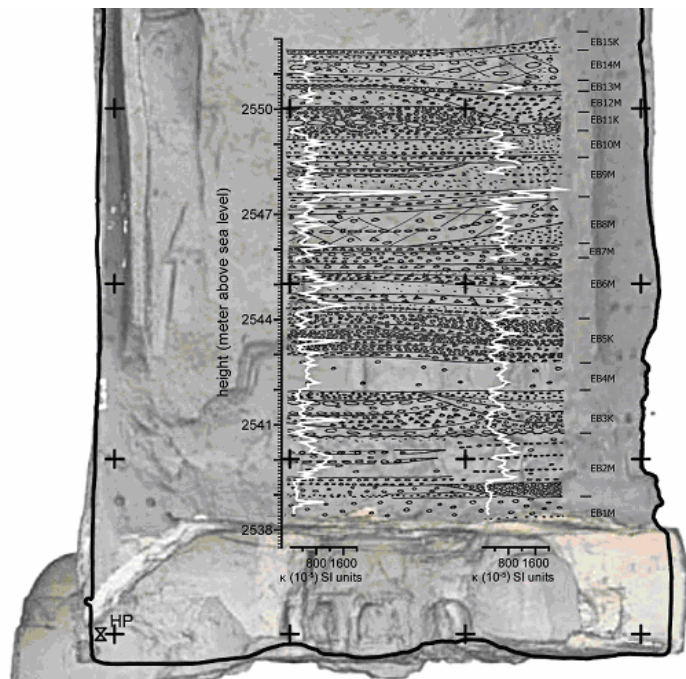
The geological ICOMOS mission to Bamiyan in November 2007 was initiated as a first time assessment of larger parts of the back plane of the eastern Buddha niche using the scaffold put up in late 2007. The intended outcome of the mission was the establishment of a so called reference pattern based on the geological diversity and magnetic properties of the rock face in the lower half of the niche. Such a reference pattern is needed as to successfully classify any of the statue fragments in terms of their original position based on geological criteria.

A reference section of the back plane of the eastern Buddha niche was successfully completed from 2538.4 m.a.s.l to 2552 m.a.s.l. (figure 1). Both the lateral and vertical variability of rock layers is much higher than had previously been suspected. A classification in terms of 15 lithological units is suggested which accommodate overall depositional facies of the sediment. Apart from prominent colour changes, component composition, size and shape variation of the prevailing silty, sandy and conglomeratic through breccious units, variations in the amount and composition of the sediment matrix are dominant features of the geological succession. The amount of matrix ranges from almost 80 vol% (matrix supported fabrics) through absent in the clast supported fabrics. Generally, while the assumption of overall near horizontally bedded layers is confirmed, the internal lateral variation within the lithological units reflect a high energetic depositional environment with high to very high accumulation rates.

Figure 1 Position and lengths of the two main profiles (reference sections) within the eastern Buddha niche. Profiles start at 2538.4 m.a.s.l. right above the chambers. Lithology as a result of the November 2007 geological survey overlain by magnetic susceptibility \square (10^{-5} SI, white line) measured every 5 cm with a hand-held SM-30 susceptibility meter. Background 3D_scan courtesy of RWTH Aachen group.

Magnetic susceptibilities (with around 50×10^{-5} SI units) are on the same order as was noted for the western Buddha sedimentary succession and display an equally distinct variation with the lithology (figure 1). Clearly, while the general trends are readily correlative in between the two measured lines, within unit variation is high as would be expected as a consequence of the lateral variability of the units.

Only few lithological units indicate, that the measurement of magnetic susceptibility is not appropriate, because the size of the clasts exceeds several cm and matrix is absent or too minor. The amount and composition of matrix (natural cementation) will directly affect the stability of the respective rock units and can be used as a rough (relative) estimate of the uniaxial shear strength. As a rule-of-thumb clast supported fabrics will have the least stabilities. It is clear from the detailed geological survey that the stability of the rock will vary on a small scale (cm) both laterally and vertically (and "into" the wall when viewed 3-dimensionally).



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Thursday, 12 June 2008 (Day 1)

3rd session: Emergency consolidation of the Giant Buddha niches and cliffs

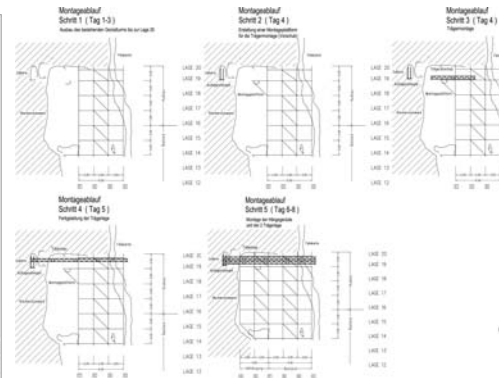
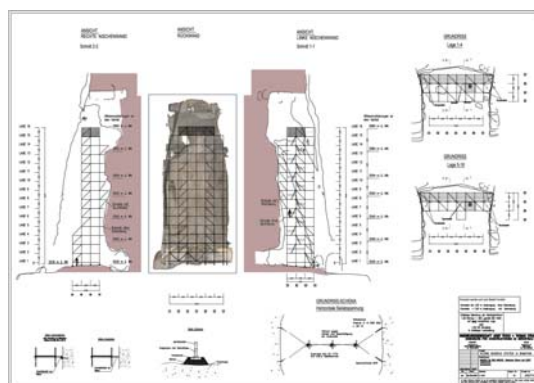
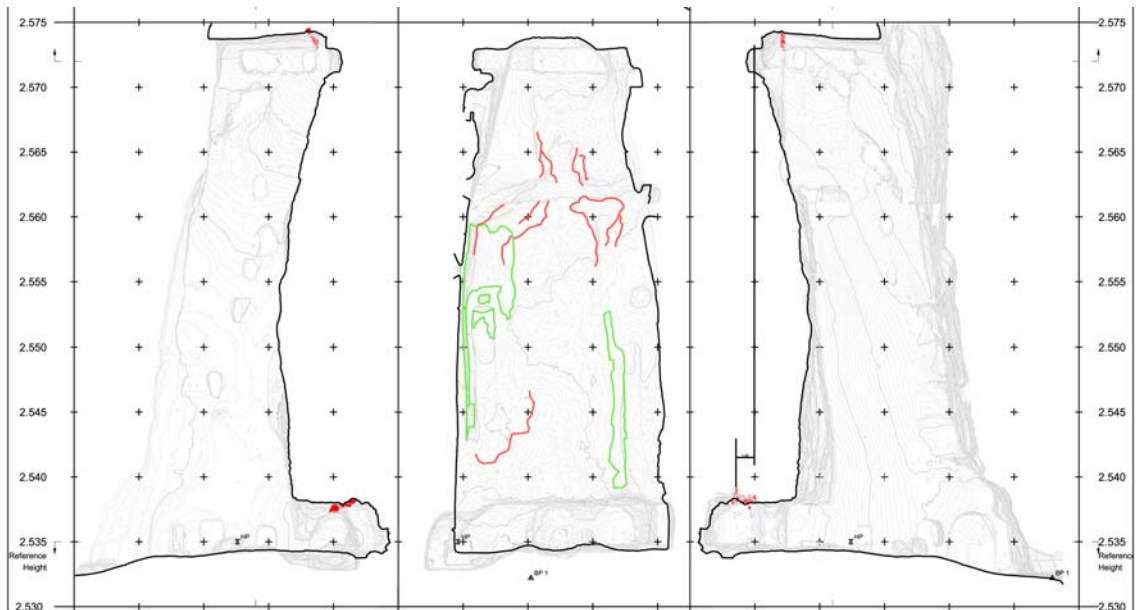
Chair: Professor Kosaku Maeda, NRICP Tokyo

14:55-15:20 Professor Michael Jansen, RWTH Aachen University/ICOMOS

Presentation on the current status of the back-walls of both niches and the 2008 workplan for future interventions to stabilize them in cooperation with an Italian expert

After the successful completion of the emergency consolidation of the Bamiyan Buddha Niches during the 2nd phase of the UNESCO / Japan Funds-in-Trust project for the preservation of the Bamiyan site the long term consolidation of the fragile backside wall of the niches has to be completed.

Therefore as a next step the scaffold construction has to be completed as a precondition for further works at the backside wall. Furthermore the destroyed separation walls at the bottom of the niche should be reconstructed as a foundation for future supporting beams.



ICOMOS Projekt
Befahrung der Buddha Fragmente
Schematische Zeichnung
Kosaku Maeda
Fortführung Gestaltung
12. Juni 2008

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Thursday, 12 June 2008 (Day 1)

3rd session: Emergency consolidation of the Giant Buddha niches and cliffs

Chair: **Professor Kosaku Maeda**, NRICP, Tokyo

15:20-15:40 **Mr Abdul Ahad Abassy**, Director, Department of Historical Monuments, MoIC
Reporting on the follow-up plan in 2008 of a permanent monitoring system for the long-term stability at both niches and cliffs

Notes:

15:40-16:25 Discussion on the presentations and actions in 2008

Notes:

16:25-16:35 Coffee Break

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Thursday, 12 June 2008 (Day 1)

4th Session: Identification of on-going threats to the Bamiyan Site and potential remedies, measures and solutions

Chair: **Mr Nadjibollah Manalai**, Deputy Minister of Culture, MoCI

16:35-16:50 **Dr. Roland Lin**, UNESCO, World Heritage Centre

Introduction to the Decisions of the 31st Session and the draft decisions of the 32nd Session of the World Heritage Committee concerning the State of Conservation of the Archaeological Remains and the Cultural Landscape of the Bamiyan Valley World Heritage site and settings for corrective measures and related timeframe for the possible removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger

Notes:

16:50-17:05 **Mr. Brendan Cassar**, UNESCO Office in Kabul

Reporting on the 2008 action of clearing unexploded ordinance and anti-personnel mines in Bamiyan in cooperation with UNMACA

Notes:

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Thursday, 12 June 2008 (Day 1)

4th Session: Identification of on-going threats to the Bamiyan Site and potential remedies, measures and solutions

Chair: **Mr Nadjibollah Manalai**, Deputy Minister of Culture, MoCI

17:05-17:25 **Prof. Ghulam Nabi Farahi**, Deputy Minister of Tourism, Finance and Administration Use and Management of the Training Centre for cultural Heritage Conservation in Bamiyan and the 2008 Action Plan for overall Capacity Development Activities for Afghan Professionals

Notes:

17:25-18:15 Discussion

18:15- Reception

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Friday, 13 June 2008 (Day 2)

5th Session: Long-term conservation planning for Bamiyan: Implementation of the Cultural Masterplan and completion of the Draft World Heritage Management Plan for the Archaeological Remains and the Cultural Landscape of the Bamiyan Valley

Chair: **Prof. Michael Petzet**, President of ICOMOS

9:00-9:25 **Dr. Qiamuddin Djallalzada**, Deputy Minister of Urban Development, Ministry of Urban Development
Presentation on current status of city development in Bamiyan and in line with the Cultural Master Plan

Notes:

9:25-9:50 **Mr. Najibullah Ahrar**, Head of the MoCI in Bamiyan
Reporting on site security and regional infrastructural development in Bamiyan and the 2008 workshop plan for inter-sectoral Bamiyan Cultural Landscape Coordination Committee (BCLCC) for the implementation of the Bamiyan Cultural Masterplan and the tourism policy development.

Notes:

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Friday, 13 June 2008 (Day 2)

5th Session: Long-term conservation planning for Bamiyan: Implementation of the Cultural Masterplan and completion of the Draft World Heritage Management Plan for the Archaeological Remains and the Cultural Landscape of the Bamiyan Valley

Chair: **Prof. Michael Petzet**, President of ICOMOS

9:50-10:25

Prof. Michael Jansen and Dipl. Ing. Georgios Toubekis, RWTH Aachen University

Suggestions for future training actions in 2008 for the Afghan officials on the successful implementation of the Cultural Master Plan / Management Plan for comprehensive protection of the World Heritage Site

Within the second phase of the UNESCO / "Japan-Trust-in-Fund" project for the Safeguarding of the Bamiyan Site RWTH Aachen University elaborated a set of plans analyzing the development of the Bamiyan Valley and presenting a zoning proposal for future planning purposes in Bamiyan (*Bamiyan Cultural Master Plan*). This activity is considered as a component of the overall Management Plan of the World Heritage Site of Bamiyan elaborated by NRICP Tokyo.

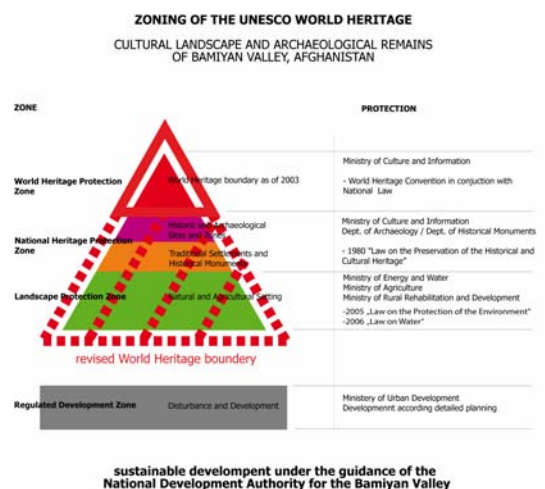
In line with the Decision of the World *Heritage Committee* 31COM 7A.21 the implementation of the Cultural Master Plan is regarded essential for the protection and long term conservation of the World Heritage Site. Further the State party is encouraged to implement corrective measures for developing its institutional capacities. In line with the *Operational Guidelines* for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention the participation and information of the local people are regarded as essential in order to protect the World Heritage Site of Bamiyan. Also it must be ensured that the local authorities fully understand the UNESCO Cultural Master Plan in order that they can give instructions to the local people accordingly.

In line with the recommendations adopted by the Bamiyan experts working group the Ministry of Culture and Information and the intersectoral *Bamiyan Cultural Landscape Coordination Committee (BCLCC)* have been identified as partner on local level to promote public awareness and the correct use of terminologies. Furthermore also the proper participation of the local stakeholders and international organizations in Bamiyan is regarded essential in the next phase of the project.

Training Workplan 2008

Due to the deterioration of the security situation in the area activities with international participation are difficult to be realized in the coming year 2008. In order to proceed as stated in the recommendations a workshop is proposed to take place at RWTH Aachen University in order to train a selected group of Afghan Experts on details of the Cultural Master Plan and to enable them to reproduce plan material and content on any location in Afghanistan.

Therefore a group of local individuals upon proposal of the Governor of Bamiyan should be selected and obtain a comprehensive technical training in order to enhance their communication skills and to enable them to reproduce plan materials and contents for the use in Bamiyan in administrative sector.



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Friday, 13 June 2008 (Day 2)

5th Session: Long-term conservation planning for Bamiyan: Implementation of the Cultural Masterplan and completion of the Draft World Heritage Management Plan for the Archaeological Remains and the Cultural Landscape of the Bamiyan Valley

Chair **Prof. Michael Petzet**, President of ICOMOS

10:25-10:50 **Mr Mohammad Amir Foladi**, Program Coordinator, Agha Khan Foundation- Bamiyan
Presentation on Bamiyan Eco-Tourism Project

Notes:

10:50-11:30 Discussion

11:30-11:45 Coffee Break

11:45-13:00 **Drafting session for recommendations and Emergency Action Plan in 2008**

Chair **Professor Michael Jansen**, RWTH Aachen University / ICOMOS

13:00-14:30 Lunch Break

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Friday, 13 June 2008 (Day 2)

Adoption of Recommendations

Chair: Dr. Roland Lin, UNESCO World Heritage Centre

14:30-18:00 Final discussion and adoption of Recommendations as an Emergency Action Plan in 2008, future actions in all aspects of the preservation of the Bamiyan site including publications, exhibitions and further meetings

Notes:

Closure

18:00-18:10 Chair Professor Michael Petzet

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List of Participants

Afghan experts and officials

1. Professor Ghulam Nabi Farahi, Deputy Minister of Tourism, Finance and Administration
2. Mr Nadjibollah Manalai, Deputy Minister of Culture, Ministry of Culture and Information (MoCI)
3. Dr. Qiamuddin Djallalzada, Deputy Minister of Urban Development, Ministry of Urban Development
4. Mr Abdul Ahad Abassy, Director, Department of Historical Monuments, MoCI
5. Mr Nader Rassoli, Director, Institute of Archaeology, MoCI
6. Mr. Najibullah Ahrar, Head of the MoCI in Bamiyan

International experts (alphabetical order)

7. Professor Erwin Emmerling, Dept. for Restoration, Art Techniques and Conservation Science, Technical University Munich / ICOMOS
8. Mr Mohammad Amir Foladi, Program Coordinator, Agha Khan Foundation- Bamiyan
9. Professor Michael Jansen, Director of the Dept Urban History, RWTH Aachen University/ICOMOS Germany
10. Professor Kosaku Maeda, Visiting Researcher, Japan Center for International Cooperation in Conservation, NRICP Tokyo
11. Mr Susumu Morimoto, Japan Center for International Cooperation in Conservation, NRICP Tokyo
12. Edmund Melzl, Restorer/ICOMOS Germany
13. Professor Michael Petzet, President of ICOMOS
14. Engelbert Franz Praxenthaler, Restorer/ICOMOS Germany
15. Ms Yoko Taniguchi, Japan Center for International Cooperation in Conservation, NRICP Tokyo
16. Mr. Georgios Toubekis, Conservation Architect, RWTH Aachen University/ICOMOS Germany
17. Dr. Michael Urvat, Koln University/ICOMOS
18. Mr. Kazuya Yamauchi, Head of Regional Environmental Section, Japan Center for International Cooperation in Conservation, NRICP Tokyo

UNESCO

19. Dr. Roland Lin, World Heritage Centre
20. Mr. Brendan Cassar, UNESCO Kabul Office
21. Mr. Emal Rasuli, UNESCO Kabul Office

Observer

22. Ms. Hiroko Moriyama, Officer, Ministry of foreign affairs of Japan