

URHC project

## COMMUNITY OUTREACH COMPONENT

FINAL REPORT



# Urban Regeneration Project for Historic Cairo

## WTJ E'r tqlgev'Eommunity outreach component

Final Report. Cairo, 4-2013

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*This report was produced in the framework of Urban Regeneration project for Historic Cairo - UNESCO – World Heritage Centre*

This study reports on a series of activities launched in the framework of the awareness campaign of the project. The various activities were set in accordance to the URHC team initiative of field survey in the action project area, and implemented in parallel in the same area. Thus, to raise awareness on the project scopes and activities, as well as on the heritage value of Historic Cairo World Heritage city. Different stakeholders were the target of the community events: Government technical staff, residents of the area, citizens and governmental manager and decision makers.

تقدم هذه الدراسة تقريراً عن سلسلة من الأنشطة أقيمت في إطار حملة التوعية المجتمعية بالمشروع. تم تحديد الأنشطة المختلفة لتنمashi مع خطة مشروع "الإحياء العمراني للقاهرة التاريخية" لإجراء مسح ميداني في منطقة مشروع العمل، وقد تم تنفيذها بالتوازي في نفس المنطقة. ومن ثم يتم التعريف بأهداف وأنشطة المشروع؛ وكذلك القيم التراثية لموقع التراث العالمي "القاهرة التاريخية". استهدفت حملات التوعية المجتمعية العديد من المعنيين مثل: مهندسي المؤسسات الحكومية، وسكان المنطقة والمواطنين، بالإضافة إلى مديري المؤسسات الحكومية المعنية وصانعي القرار.



Cairo has been a dominant political, cultural, commercial and religious capital throughout history playing a prominent role during Fatimids, reaching its golden age during Mamluks, and sustaining its cosmopolitan significance during Ottoman times. Due to its unique peculiar skyline, it has been known to scholars and historians as “City of the thousand minarets”.

Historic Cairo was inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1979 recognizing its “absolutely unquestionable historical, archaeological and urbanistic importance.” Upon ICOMOS recommendation, the inscription was based on the following criteria:

1. Several of the great monuments of Cairo are incontestable masterpieces;
2. The historic centre of Cairo groups numerous streets and old dwellings and thus maintains, in the heart of the traditional urban fabric, forms of human settlement, which go back to the middle Ages;
3. The historic centre of Cairo constitutes an impressive material witness to the international importance on the political, strategic, intellectual and commercial level of the City during the medieval period.

**URHC Goals and Objectives** In July 2010, UNESCO-WHC launched the Urban Regeneration Project for Historic Cairo (URHC) in the framework of a larger program of technical assistance to the Egyptian Government concerning the management of the World Heritage Site, focusing on the following objectives:

1. The preparation of a Conservation Plan for Historic Cairo’s “Core and Buffer Zones”, which would include the Management Plan required by the WH Operational Guidelines;
2. The establishment of an institutional framework to undertake and develop a sustainable urban conservation policy, promoting coordination and collaboration amongst different institutions, administrations and agencies concerned with the management of the World Heritage Site;
3. The creation of an appropriate and shared information platform for urban conservation.

To achieve these goals, an interdisciplinary team of local and international consultants are collaborating with the concerned bodies to develop a set of protection measures in order to uphold the site’s Outstanding Universal Value, to prevent further decay of the historic urban fabric and to enhance the socio-economic conditions of Historic Cairo.



## TEAM MEMBERS

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## SECTION ONE



## TEAM BUILDING WORKSHOP WITH SURVEYORS – URHC OFFICE

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11 JUNE 2013

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## Introduction | Event Aim and Activities

On the 11<sup>th</sup> of June a workshop was conducted for members of the surveying team of the study project phase of URHC. The team comprised representatives of partner organisations (Ministry of State for Antiquities (MSA), Cairo Governorate (CG), National Organisation of Urban Harmony (NOUH), Ministry of Endowments (AWQAF) and Central Agency for Public Mobilisation and Statistics (CAPMAS) and ideally, they would in the future constitute the core of a unified body for the management of Historic Cairo. Therefore it was vital that they entered the program with a long term perspective of the potential benefits they could derive from their association with URHC and from working with each other and of potential modes of cooperation between them.

The workshop consisted of five sessions with different activities.

- Introductory presentation meant to trigger a discussion about heritage management, citizen awareness and the respective roles of the different governmental entities represented in the group for these issues.
- A session discussing the successes and failures of the different governmental entities in preserving the city's cultural heritage.
- A role-playing session asking participants to assume the roles of different stakeholders and defend their points of view and conflicting claims to the city's heritage.
- A discussion of the expectations the different participants had of the project.
- A presentation of the next phase of the community component and the participants' role in it.

<b>Schedule 11 June 2013</b>	
9:30- 10:00	Orientation and presentation
10:00- 10:30	Evaluation Questionnaire of different Governmental entities
10:30- 10:45	Break
10:45- 12:00	Open discussion of Questionnaire results
12:00- 12:30	Presentation of case study
12:30- 12:45	Group discussion of case study
12:45- 13:15	Role- playing
13:25- 13:30	Discussion of different opinions in Role-playing exercise
13:30-13:45	Question/ answer session- Benefits of joining the project
13:45- 15:00	Lunch
15:00- 16:00	Presentation on the information campaign



## Session One | Introductory discussion and presentation

An introductory presentation used a current event – the destruction of the gate of an early 20<sup>th</sup> century house in Bab al-Wazir, to discuss issues of citizen awareness, participation and mobilisation. Because the gate was portrayed in the media as the 14<sup>th</sup> century Bab al-Wazir rather than a 20<sup>th</sup> century gate of a residential house, the issue became diluted because the campaign to save it lost its credibility.



Figure 1 – Misinformation in social media about Bab al-Wazir

This problem was used as a trigger to discuss how society should be made aware of heritage and what its role in preserving it should be. It also triggered a discussion about the responsibilities of the governmental entities the participants represented for the preservation and management of heritage. At this stage, it was noticeable that participants tended to adopt a defensive attitude with regards to the governmental body they were affiliated with and to view the community as a potential threat rather than potential partner.

## Session Two | Evaluation questionnaires of different governmental entities

The participants were asked to evaluate the work of the Ministry of State for Antiquities, the Ministry of Awqaf, Cairo Governorate, National Organization for Urban Harmony, Planning Authorities (in general) and URHC.

Figure 2- Discussion after filling out strengths and weaknesses of each entity



## 1. Ministry of State for Antiquities

The main responsibility of MSA was seen as conservation but performance was controversial with the result that conservation scored the highest votes both as strength and as weakness (MSA, CG, NOUH, AWQAF, URHC). The main weakness concerning conservation was seen as the lack of urban conservation (CG, NOUH, URHC) and maintenance (MSA, URHC). Funding was seen as a strength by MSA employees which is odd considering that funding has currently dried out. Management was seen as a weakness particularly where monitoring (CG, awareness (AWQAF), and community participation (MSA) and coordination with government entities (AWQAF) were concerned. Lack of information and poor organization of information on listed monuments was seen as a problem (URHC, CAPMAS), and lack of rehabilitation efforts was criticized (MSA, URHC).

It is noticeable that MSA's main concerns were conservation, rehabilitation and monitoring of monuments, NOUH's was area conservation, CG's were monitoring and area conservation, AWQAF's were coordination with government entities and awareness, CAPMAS was information tabulation and URHC referred to almost all these points. The most informed answers came from URHC and the least informed from AWQAF and CAPMAS.

### a. The strengths of the Ministry of State for Antiquities:

- Conservation **but only of important monuments**
- Maintenance **but only of monuments that have recently undergone conservation. Furthermore, it lacks a fast response mechanism**
- Management (Establishing borders for Historic Cairo/ Historic Cairo's Mu'izz Street Project / monitoring and securing monuments / marketing heritage through festivals)
- Funding - main funders of almost all conservation and maintenance work.

### b. The weaknesses of the Ministry of State for Antiquities:

- Negligence of area surrounding monuments
- Many monuments (mostly those of secondary importance or outside touristic zones) are not conserved/ restored or taken care of.
- No rehabilitation and poor maintenance, management and security of monuments even those recently restored.
- Poor conservation methodologies and listing and documentation poorly organized and archived.
- No initiatives for awareness campaigns for residents.
- Poor coordination with other government entities.

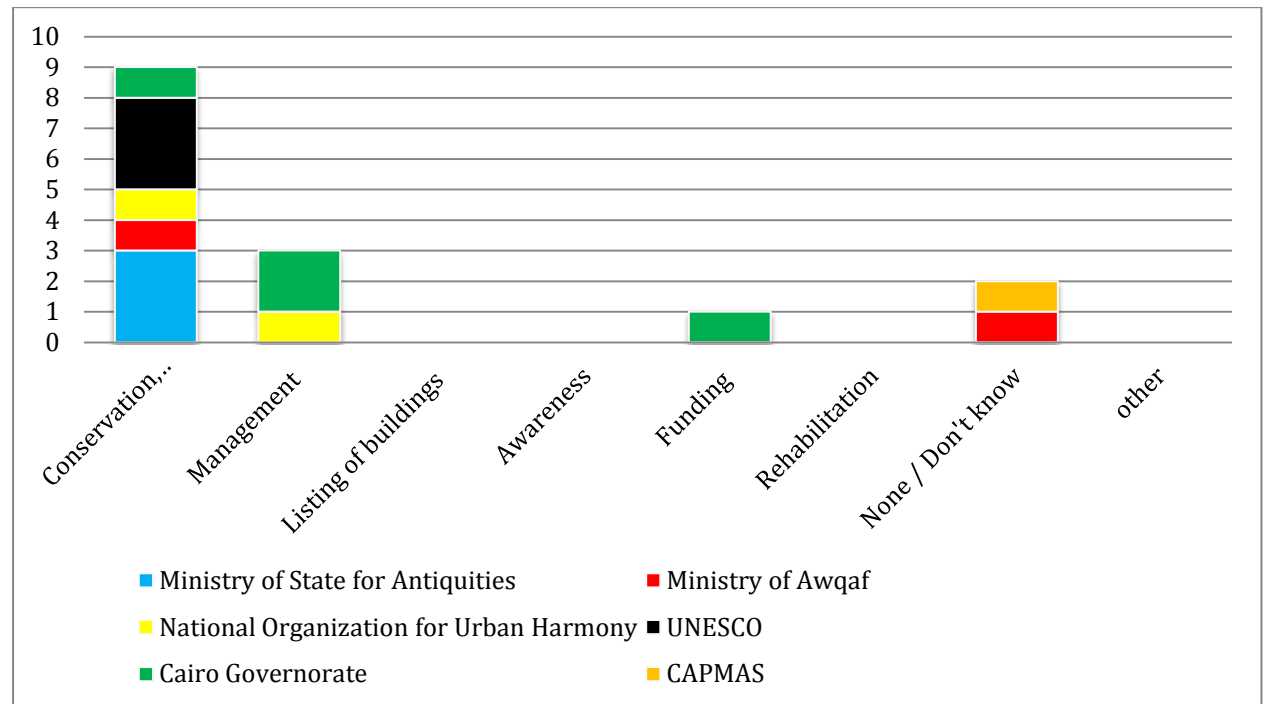


Figure 3- Strengths of Ministry of State for Antiquities (as seen by the different entities)

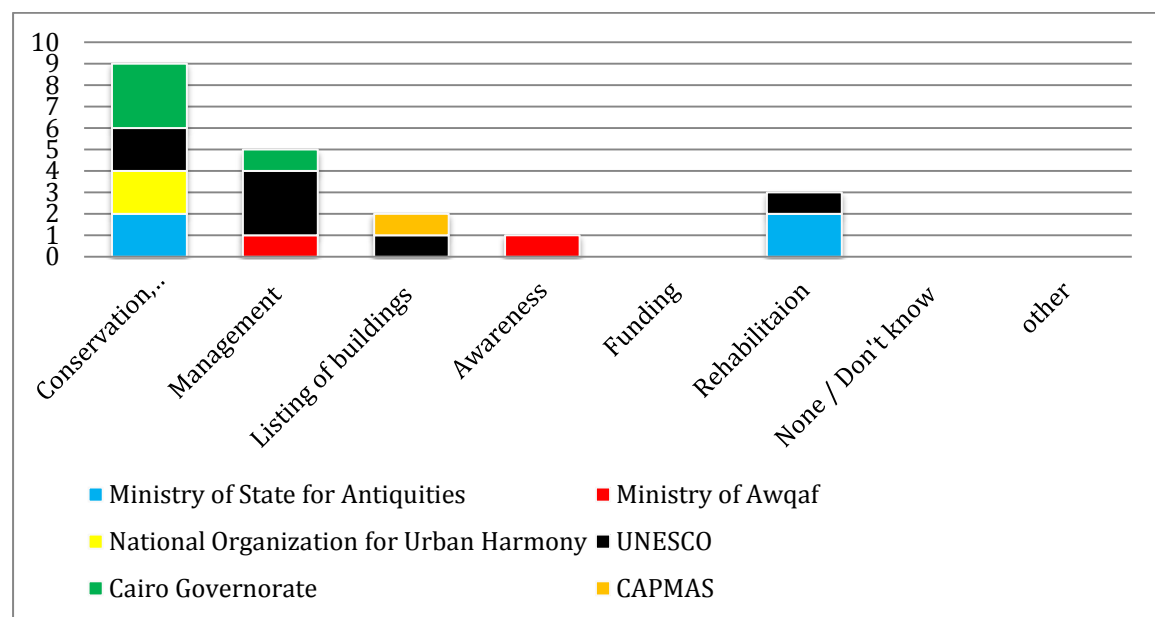


Figure 4- Weaknesses of Ministry of State for Antiquities

## 2. Ministry of Endowments

Views of AWQAF varied as the main responsibilities with regards to heritage were not clear. There was a consensus that it played a role in listing and preserving historic mosques (AWQAF, MSA, NOUH) although not all approved of its performance (MSA) particularly where maintenance is concerned (URHC, CG). However it was not aware of its responsibility towards the secular buildings it owns (URHC, NOUH, CG) and which constitute a good part of Historic Cairo's building stock. It was also criticised for not fully understanding the value of Historic Cairo as a heritage site (AWQAF, CAPMAS). AWQAF was seen as an ineffectual landlord giving too much control to tenants (URHC, MSA) but also as tenacious in maintaining its hold on its property as a financial asset (AWQAF, MSA). Both CG and MSA were critical of the lack of coordination between AWQAF and other government entities. Both MSA and URHC recognized the potential of AWQAF archives. Its poor track record in awareness (AWQAF, CG) and rehabilitation (URHC, NOUH) was also referred to. It should be noted that AWQAF employees were quite critical of it. MSA employees echoed AWQAF's frustration with the poor coordination efforts between the two entities.

### a. The strengths of the Ministry of Endowments:

- Listing and funding conservation of some buildings of unique architectural style registered as awqaf **but mostly mosques although it should be equally responsible for all types.**
- Strict implementation of policies to protect endowed sites and lands.
- Its archives.

### b. The weaknesses of the Ministry of Endowments:

- Poor awareness of the historic value of the endowed buildings or of Historic Cairo as a whole and as such, no specialized sector within it responsible for Historic Cairo.
- No initiatives for urban development, rehabilitation or resident awareness.
- Awqaf buildings within Historic Cairo not conserved or maintained.
- General poor maintenance and cleaning and poor conservation standards.
- Poor coordination with other government entities.
- Inflexible rigid system that keeps assets frozen yet does not monitor them with the result that tenants assume too much control over its property.



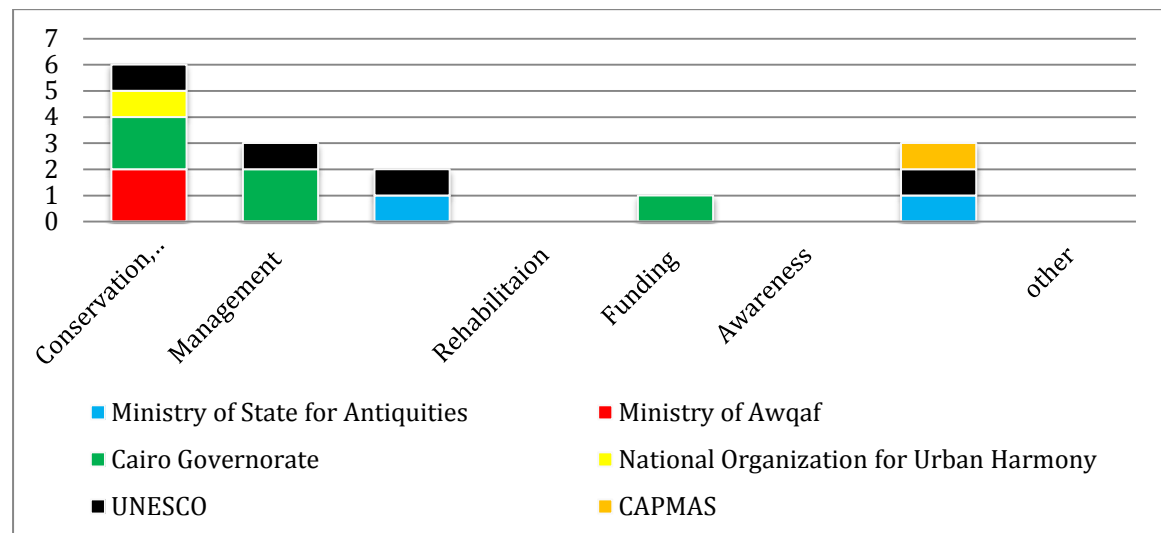


Figure 5 - Strengths of Ministry of Endowments

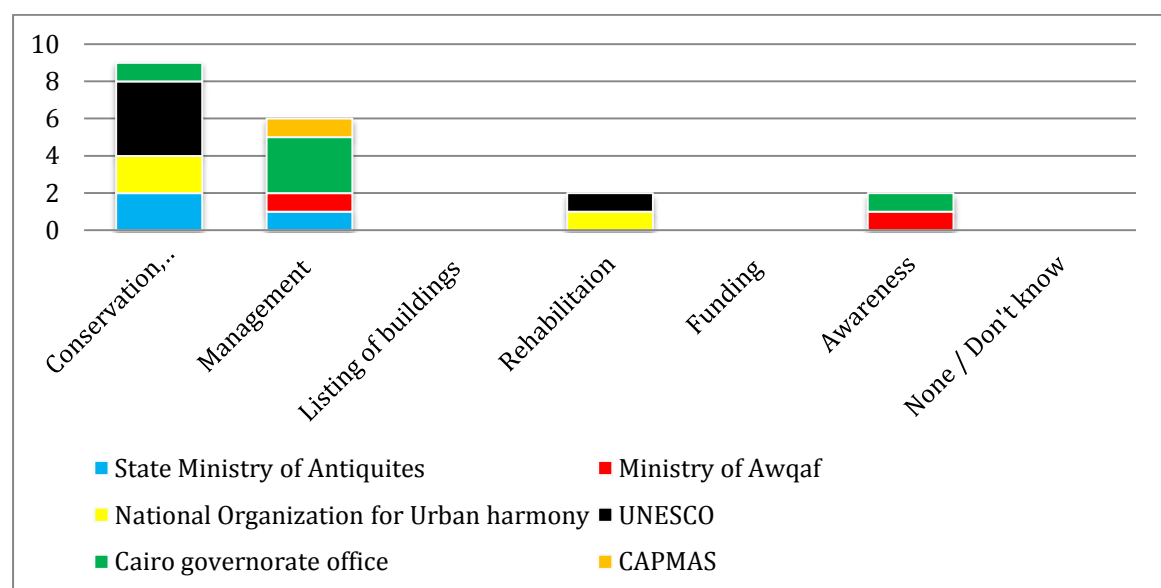


Figure 6 - Weaknesses Ministry of Awqaf

### 3. Cairo Governorate

The main responsibilities of Cairo Governorate were seen to fall squarely within management and, as with the perception of MSA where conservation was concerned, its performance was equally praised and criticized. First of all CG was the only entity praised for its attempts at coordination between the different government entities (CG, MSA). It was also commended for the potential of the new heritage unit that would take on the responsibility of coordinating unified conservation and management efforts (URHC). Its laws for building regulations were seen in a positive light and admittedly, it was the only agency with enforcement capacity, yet there were too many loopholes and attempts at enforcement were checkered (CG, AWQAF, NOUH, URHC, CAPMAS).

Finally, CG was criticized almost unanimously for its poor efforts in waste management (CG, MSA, URHC, AWQAF).

#### The strengths of Cairo Governorate:

- Initiation of the new heritage unit that could partner with development initiatives and plan for urban development projects.
- Monitoring of new buildings and penalizing buildings that do not comply with regulations (heights – built up area – etc.).
- Preservation of listed buildings of peculiar value through the municipalities.
- Organizing buildings in a database with information concerning legal history and current status.
- Property and land database for all municipalities.
- Coordinating between different entities.

#### The weaknesses of Cairo Governorate:

- Poor services and amenities particularly garbage collecting and cleaning – which are done properly when there is a VIP visit.
- No effective or consistent policy for urban or architectural conservation in Historic Cairo.
- Inconsistency, poor resources, tardiness and poor monitoring in implementing laws and regulations particularly concerning illegal buildings.
- Conflicting laws and policies and modes of interpretation concerning building and urban regulations.

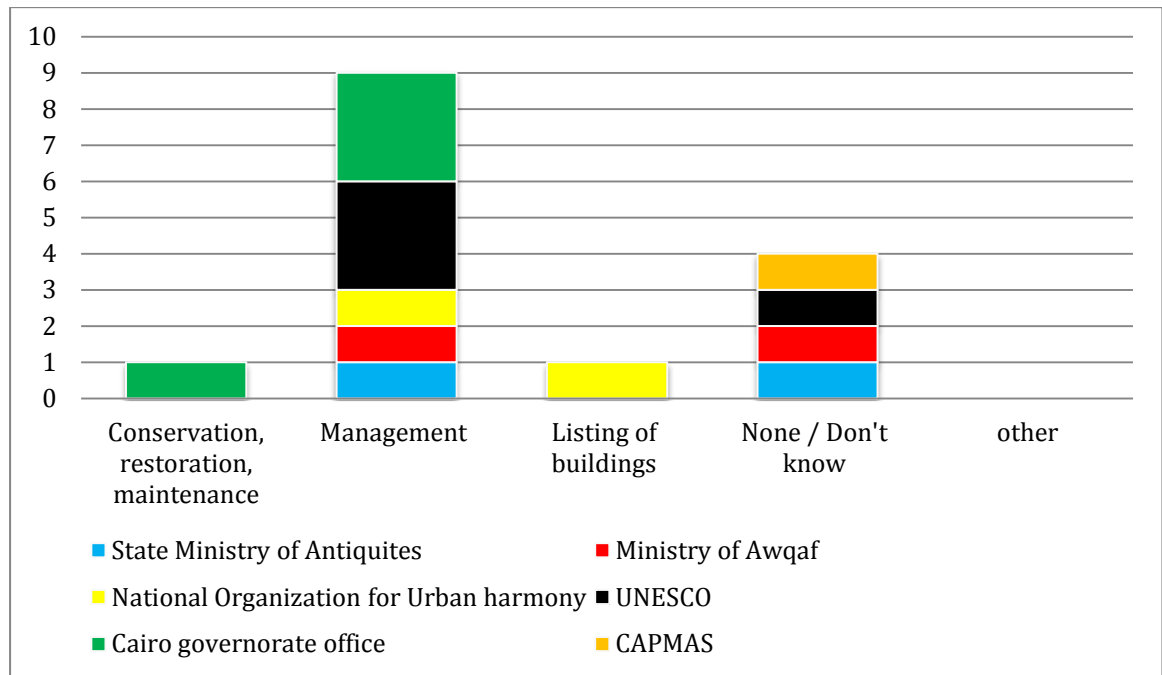


Figure 7 - Strengths of Cairo Governorate

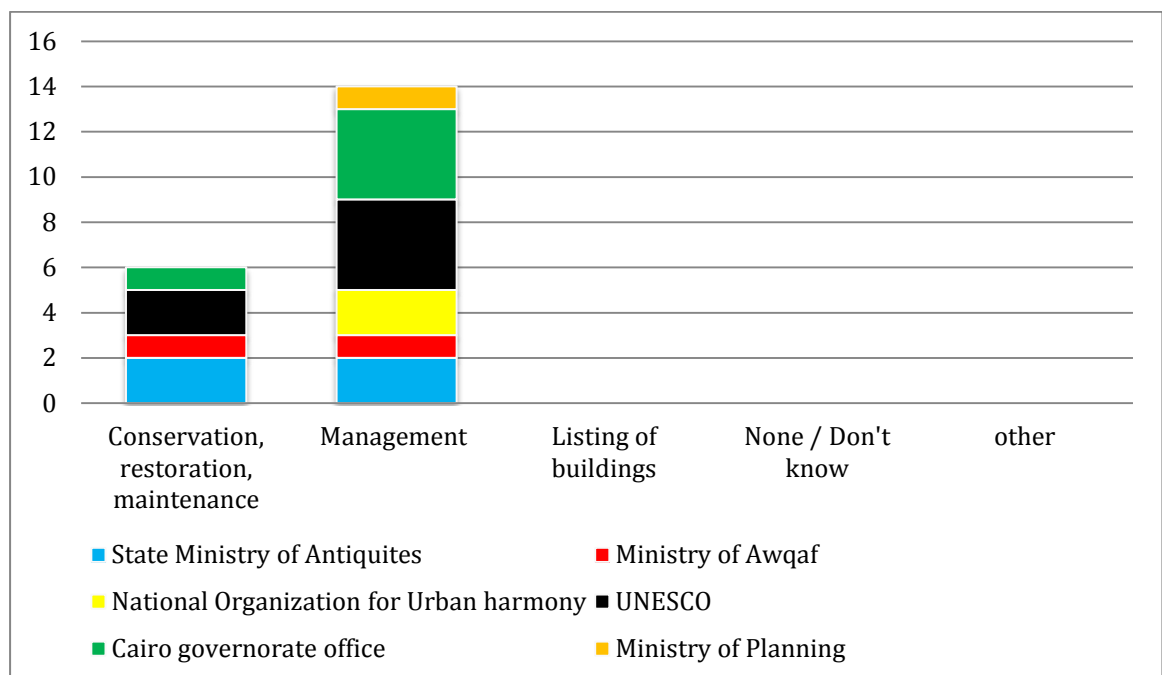


Figure 8 - Weaknesses of Cairo Governorate

#### 4. National Organisation of Urban Harmony

There was general consensus on the responsibilities, pros and cons of this entity. It was agreed that its scope lay mostly in management and that its forte was in listing buildings of historic value and putting together policies and regulations for the preservation of these buildings and their urban surroundings (NOUH, URHC, CG, MSA, AWQAF). It was also agreed that NOUH was non-equipped to enforce these regulations both legally and financially. Complaints were also made of tardiness, poor monitoring, and poor planning for policy implementation (NOUH, MSA, URHC, CG). Its listing efforts were praised (MSA, CG), but complaints were voiced that many worthy buildings were missed and that NOUH's urban understanding was lacking (URHC, NOUH). It was also criticized for poor coordination with other government entities (NOUH, MSA, URHC, CG) and seen as out of touch with social realities (NOUH, AWQAF).

##### The strengths of the NOUH:

- Preserving areas and buildings of peculiar value
- Categorizing and listing buildings of peculiar value, archiving and coding them effectively in a database.
- Establishing standards for the conservation of areas of peculiar value including building regulations for example.
- Good pool of trained employees.

##### The weaknesses of NOUH:

- No executive powers, therefore no effective role in implementing regulations and protecting buildings.
- No viable plan for the conservation of buildings listed as (of peculiar value) (law 144 / 2006) particularly in terms of funding conservation or providing owner with incentive to do so or taking into account social and economic realities of Cairo.
- Slow response and no consistent monitoring.
- Poor coordination with different entities.
- Non-existent tools for citizen participation and awareness.
- Field surveying is patchy with some areas getting more attention than others.



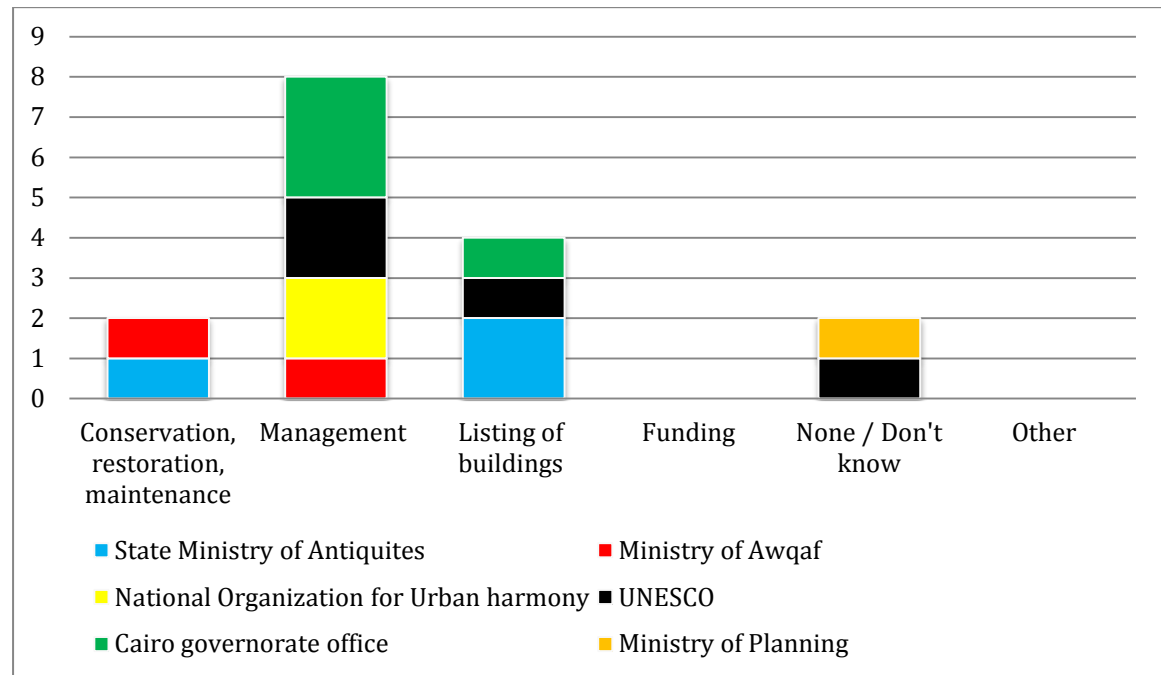


Figure 9 - Strengths of National Organisation of Urban Harmony

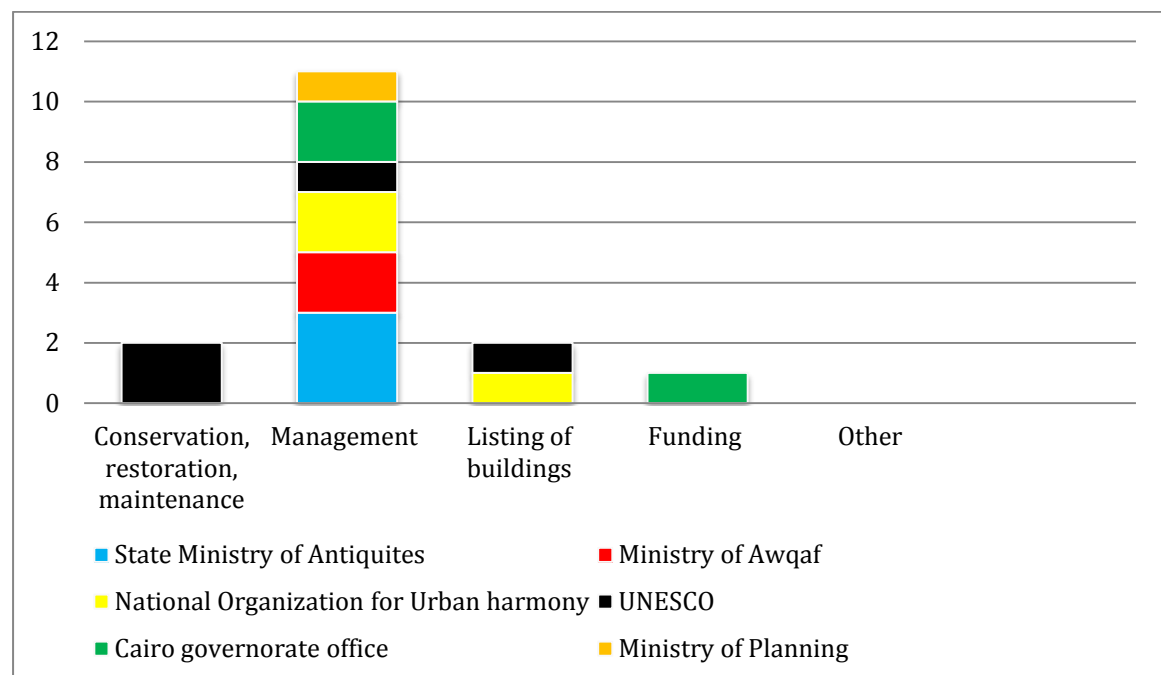


Figure 10 - Weaknesses of National Organization of Urban Harmony

## 5. Planning Authorities

Participants were asked to address planning in Egypt. Only in this case, they were not focusing on a particular governmental entity but on planning efforts in general.

According to the participants, the scope planning authorities lay wholly in providing planning resources (maps, statistics, censuses) and producing urban plans. The former was viewed in a good light by all, especially when linked to a GIS system (CAPMAS), with the only critique being that some of the information was outdated (AWQAF). The latter was sharply criticized. Planning was seen to be inadequate, not-inclusive and up-down (URHC) and shortsighted (MSA). It was also uniformed where Historic Cairo was involved (URHC, NOUH, MSA, CG). Centralisation and poor coordination with other governmental entities were also criticized (CG, MSA). Finally it was felt that implementation efforts were inadequate and that emphasis was more on collection of information rather than planning or implementation (CAPMAS, AWQAF).

Only NOUH referred to their role in financing urban preservation projects.

It should also be mentioned that this entity got the highest number of [no positives] votes (URHC (2); CG (2); MSA (2); AWQAF (1).

### The strengths of planning authorities:

- Providing different entities with maps and information about future urban plans.
- Conducting censuses and providing statistical information and plotting them within a GIS mapping system.
- Funding of heritage preservation projects in Historic Cairo (?).

### The weaknesses of planning authorities:

- Poor overall vision, centralized decision-making process and poor linkage between data gathered and plans produced (viz. Cairo 2050)
- Planning does not take into account the special nature of Historic Zones (viz. street widths and Tanzim laws) and information for Historic Cairo is inadequate.
- Poor transparency and sharing of information.
- Not all information is updated or accurate.
- No coordination with other entities and plans produced do not incorporate or take into account those produced by other ministries or those working on the ground.

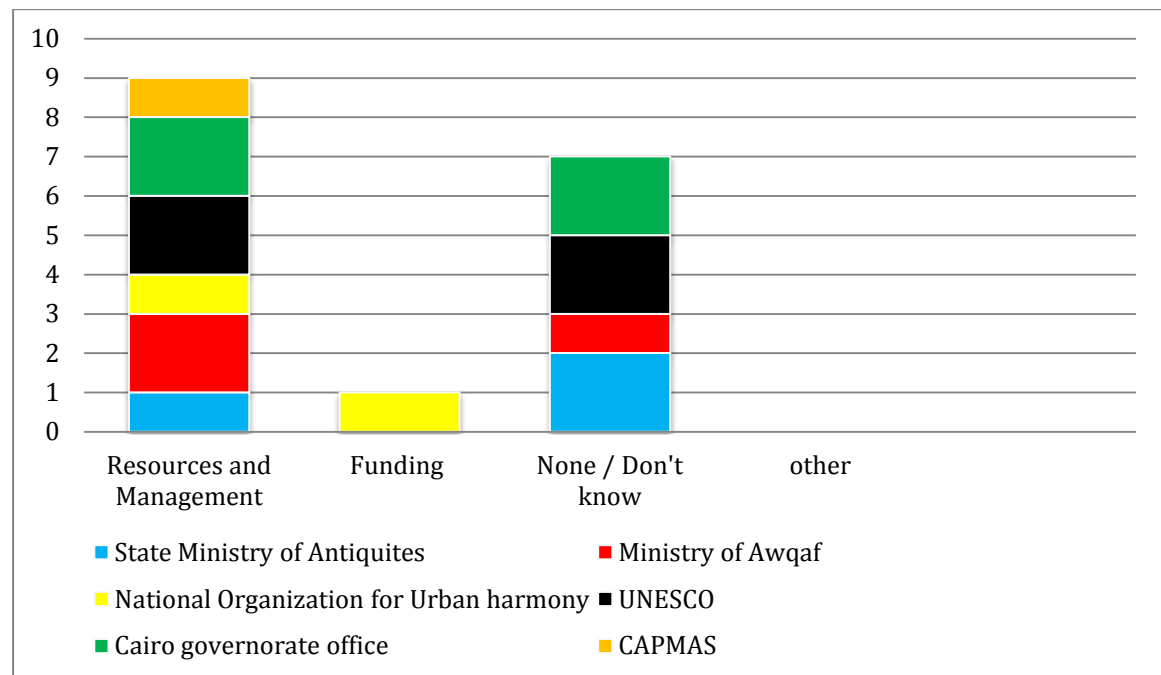


Figure 11 - Strengths of Planning Authorities

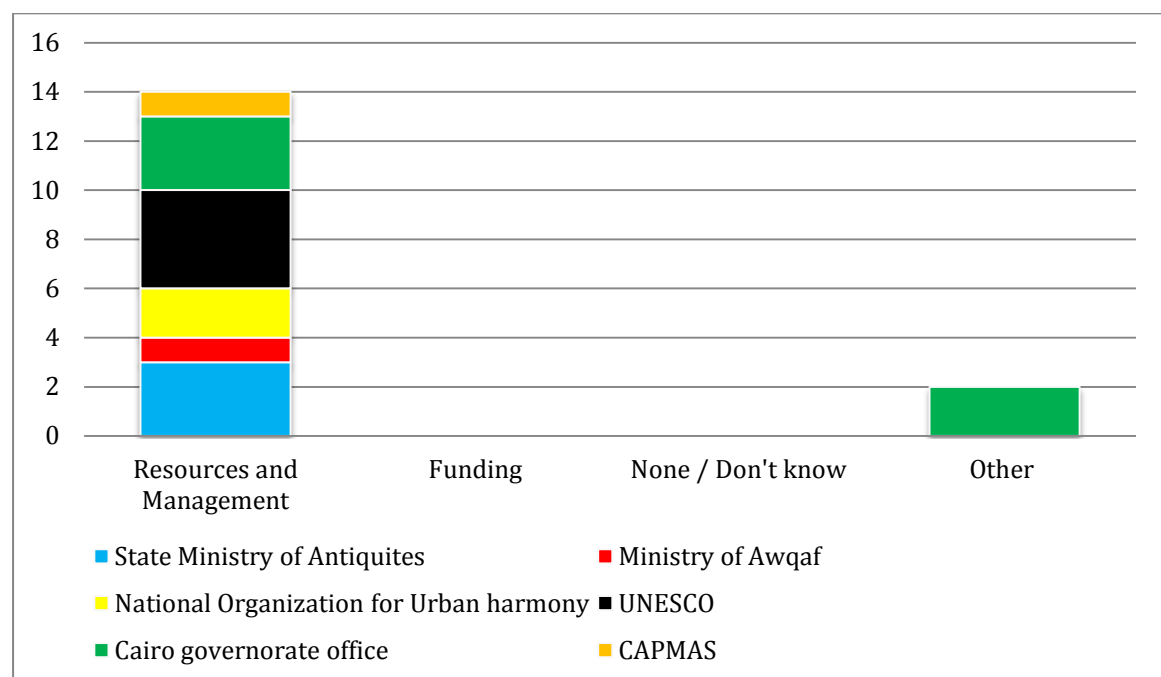


Figure 12 - Weaknesses of Planning Authorities

## 6. UNESCO (via URHC)

UNESCO was commended for its holistic approach in its conservation study of Historic Cairo and for the technical support it gave in the form of studies, research and management recommendations (CG, MSA, URHC, CAPMAS). However, frustration was voiced over its inability to implement or provide funding for implementation (MSA, CG). Participants also felt that UNESCO was in a position to reach and coordinated between the different government entities (AWQAF, URHC, NOUH, MSA), although they saw that it did not put enough pressure on decision makers (MSA, URHC) and that it suffered from bureaucracy (URHC). Many of the participants felt it did not make enough of an effort to raise awareness and publicise its efforts and findings among stakeholders (AWQAF, NOUH, CG). CG also saw that it was not conversant enough with legal or social realities of Historic Cairo.

It was noticeable that participants at this point still did not have a clear idea of the mandate of UNESCO or the URHC project and this was an opportunity to clarify scope and constraints.

### The strengths of UNESCO:

- Useful in-depth research on management policies for Historic Cairo in URHC project **as long as it provides recommendations to different governmental entities**
- Provision of technical support
- Good outreach skills for coordination with different governmental entities and collaboration with governmental representatives within the project.
- Monitoring of conservation and management efforts
- Ability to raise international awareness of Historic Cairo.

### The weaknesses of UNESCO:

- No implementation or funding mechanisms
- No mechanism for community outreach and awareness.
- Limited only to Historic Cairo – no plans for extending the research to other historic sites.
- Interested more in historic sites not in listed buildings.
- Poor understanding of cultural differences and local limitations.
- Inadequate influence with decision- makers – focus more on mid-career government employees.
- Slow response and bureaucracy



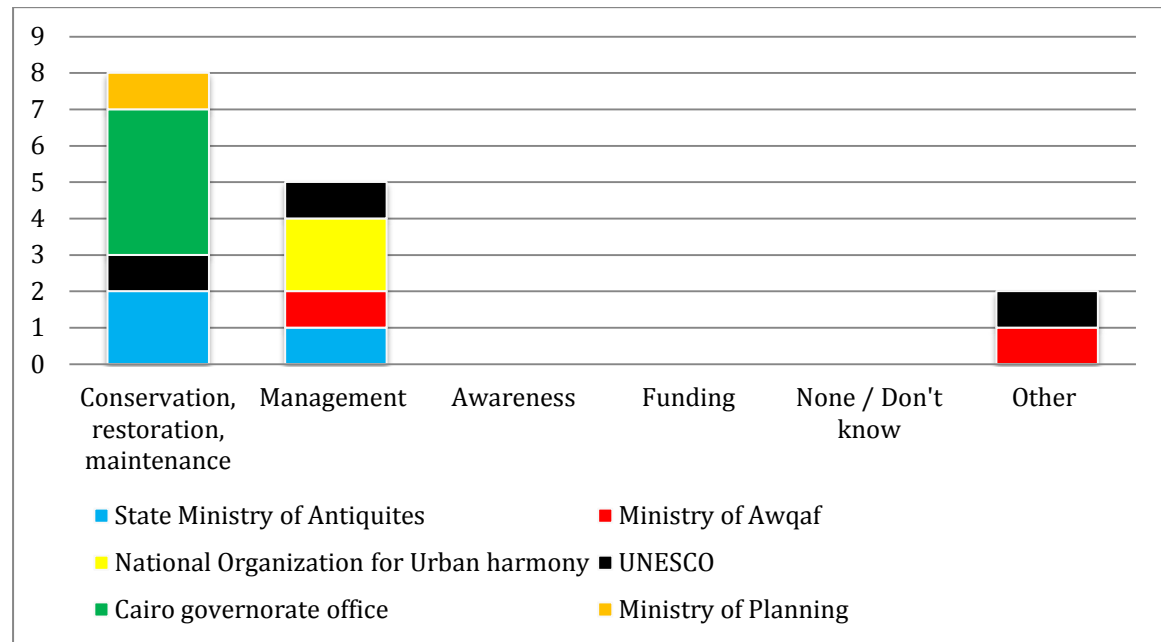


Figure 13 - Strengths of UNESCO

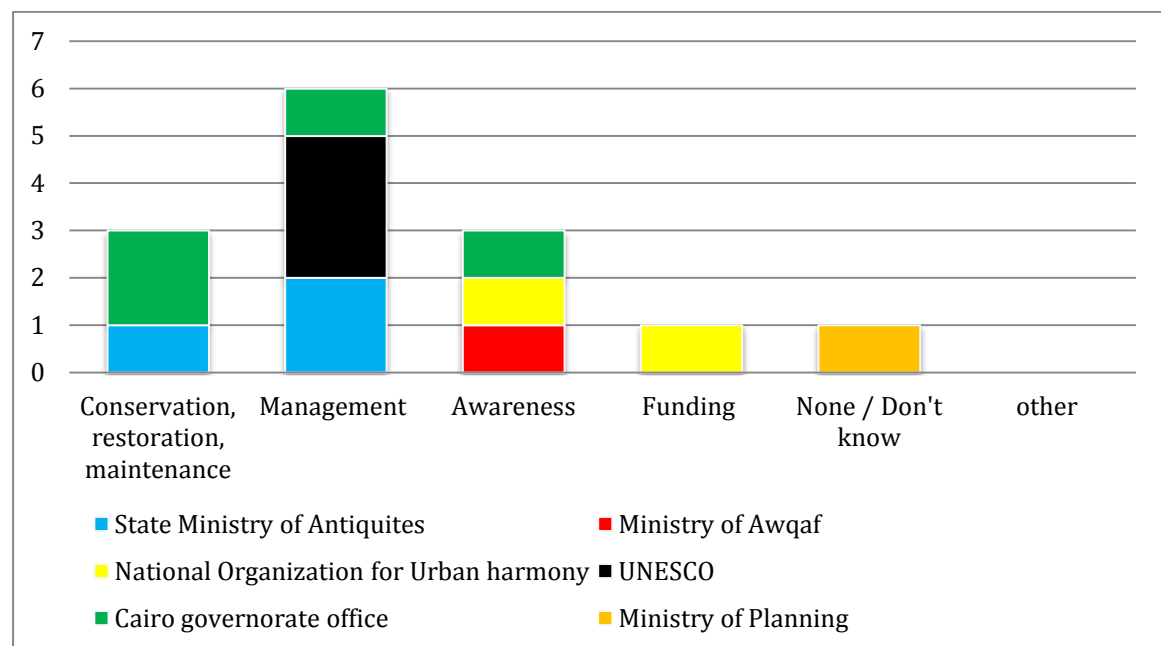


Figure 13 - Weaknesses of UNESCO

## General Observations

- Contradiction in assessment of governmental entity comes from confusion between the role it should play (its scope of work) and the role it actually plays.
- Contradiction also comes from poor information about the entity's scope of work. This is particularly clear in the participants' assessment of UNESCO and the Ministry of Planning.
- The most overarching comments were related to poor coordination, poor awareness and to the gap between laws and regulations and the ability to implement them.
- Oddly enough, there was no talk of poor funding except with UNESCO, but possibly this was because it was not seen as the responsibility of the governmental entity.
- There is confusion as to the value of Historic Cairo – whether its value stems from its urban qualities or the architectural/historic value of the buildings listed by MSA or NOUH.
- There is a great gap between the participants' views concerning policies, strategies and tactics and the official position and performance of the entities they belonged to. It should be noted. However, that this session came after an intensive round of lectures and discussions organized by URHC to explain URHC's views on how to manage Historic Cairo and the participants may have been affected by these views – either permanently or temporarily.

Another way of doing this exercise in the future would be to have the participants work in groups and ask them for a full SWOT analysis – this would give a more comprehensive picture of common preconceptions and clichés and would afford the ensuing discussion and role playing exercise a better chance to break them down.

Results were tabulated and discussed and used as an opportunity for the participants to correct misconceptions about each other and to explain in more details their responsibilities and scope of work as well as the restraints and restrictions that bound them. This session was meant to break the ice between the different participants and also to inform them on their counterparts.

### Session Three | Role Playing Workshop

Participants were shown a short five-minute film of a group of children in Ibn Tulun playing football in the fenced buffer zone outside around the mosque's *ziyada*. The children were complaining that they were constantly being prevented from playing in that area because they were seen as a threat to the monuments. They demanded that the area be converted into a sports field and claimed that if they were allowed to use it they would take care of it.



Figure 14 - Participants during the role playing session

After viewing the film the participants were asked if the children's request was of benefit to the monument or if the request would harm it. They were asked – in their official capacity – to assess this request and say whether they would approve or reject it.

The graph below shows the distribution of the representatives that were in favor and against the implementation of the children's request. It should be noted, however, that during the discussion that followed, it became clear that some of those who approved, the MSA and CG participants for example, still believed that they would have to say no in their official capacity.

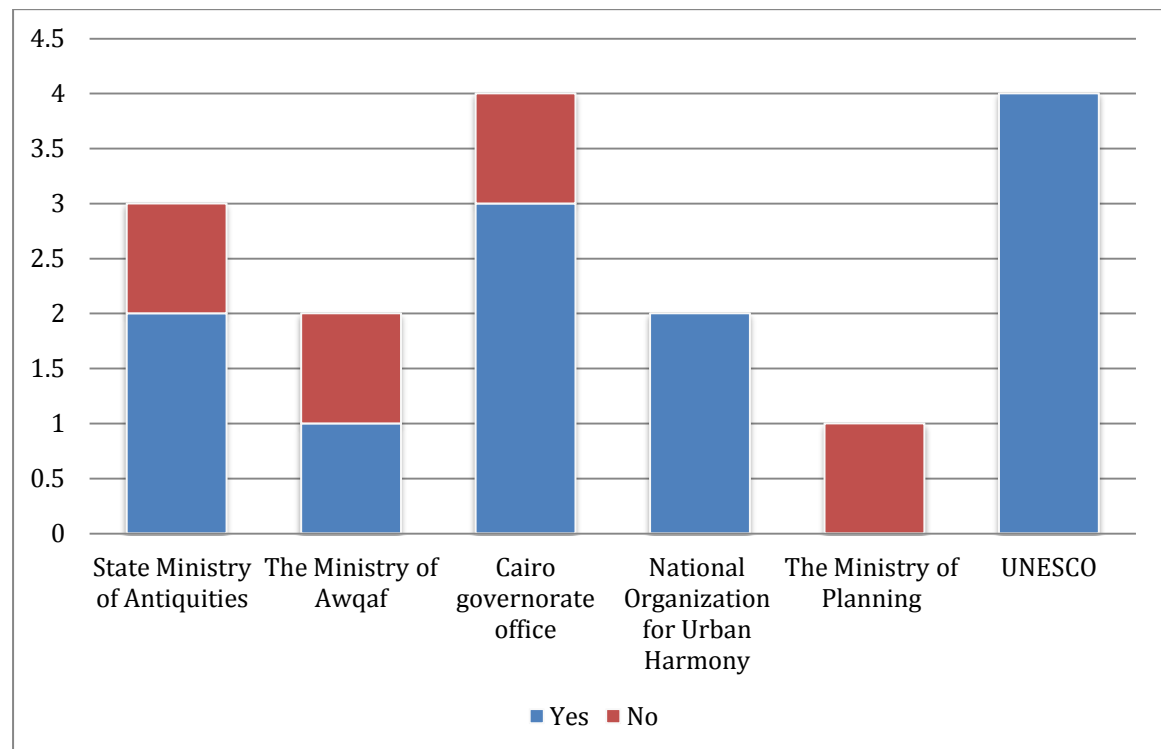


Figure 15 - Representatives in favor and against the implementation of the children's request

#### Justification for those in favour:

- Sense of ownership and belonging of the residents. This will stop the garbage and therefore help protect the monument
- Not a historical area so no harm.
- It is the residents' right to have a green area

#### Justification for those against:

- Potential trespassing on the rest of the area leading in potential harm to the monument.
- Potential reason for the illegal construction of shops/ kiosks that would again lead to more garbage etc.



Figure 16 - Playing the video, introduction about the area

Participants were then asked to play the roles of different stakeholders;

		
Resident 1 (footballer)	Resident 2 (kind neighbour)	Resident 3 (grumpy neighbour)
		
Resident 4 (bazaar owner)	Govt 1 (Municipality engineer)	Govt 2 (planning official)
		
Govt 3 (NOUH)	Govt 4 (tourist police)	Govt 5 (MSA-taftish)



		
Govt 6 (Awqaf)	Civil society 1 (Academia)	Civil society 2 (tourist guide)
		<p>Figure 17 – stakeholder characters introduced in role playing session</p>
Civil society 3 (pressure group)	Civil society (foreign expert)	

### In the scene enacted by the participants:

The boy and the sympathetic citizen believed that the people have a right to use the monument as long as they did not harm it. The unsympathetic citizen believed the boys would be noisy and unruly and that this may affect “Egypt’s reputation” as tourists will feel we are disrespecting the monuments. The Islamic sector inspector wanted a buffer zone around the monument while the Sheikh believed that mosques should only be for prayer and religious activities. The ‘foreign expert’ explained how the whole city is heritage and part of the heritage is its activities, etc.

A second discussion then ensued in which we discussed the obstacles facing the resolution of conflicting claims of stakeholders to heritage. Issues included the problem of miscommunication, the need for participatory modes of engagement rather than one way awareness, the conflict between the personal views of government employees and the official line they had to tow and finally the poor



coordination between the different governmental entities. Other issues were related to the participants mixed feelings about inhabitants, at time viewing them as an adversary and at others sympathizing with their needs and sharing their frustration with the system.

It also became clear in the discussion that the experience the participants were about to embark on was not a one-way learning process from URHC to them, but that they would learn from each other and URHC would learn from them.

## Session Four | Expectations from the internship

For the final activity the participants were asked two sets of questions:

1. What will they benefit from working with UNESCO in the URHC program and how will this experience affect the work of the governmental entity they belong to?
2. What will they benefit from working with representatives of other governmental entities and how will this experience affect the work of the governmental entity they belong to?

The results below shown the main points mentioned in the questions and the percentage given to each response. It should be noted that in an ensuing meeting with the participants, the points mentioned should be raised again and discussed in light of their actual experience and also after they have returned to their places of employment.

### Question 1:

***What will you benefit from working with UNESCO in the URHC program and how will this experience affect the work of the governmental entity you belong to?***

The Ministry of State for Antiquities representatives felt that the experience would provide knowhow on advanced methodologies in conservation, show them how to implement academic studies and generally expose them to new advanced modalities of thought based on international expertise. They were all agreed that this would impact their work and that they would disseminate the information to colleagues and superiors and would be able to implement it in the field.

For the Ministry of Endowments representatives, it was an introduction to Historic Cairo and the different government entities and types of disciplines working on it. They felt that it should impact their work but that they needed to think of the best way to pass on this new knowhow. They also felt it was a good networking opportunity with colleagues from other governmental entities that normally they would not meet.

For the Cairo Governorate representatives, it was mostly a chance to gain knowhow and collect information. They looked forward to producing more detailed maps of Historic Cairo and survey of its historic buildings, understanding its people and problems from a field perspective unfettered by synthesized data, regulations and decrees, and gaining specific skills with in GIS and ACCESS systems. The result, according to one of them, would be a more informed set of recommendations for the management of Historic Cairo. They mostly agreed that it would impact their work and that they could convey the findings of the project, but also felt that there was a need to raise awareness of the importance of Historic Cairo among the employees of Cairo Governorate.

The NOUH representatives looked forward to gaining a more practical implementation-oriented approach, gaining a better understanding of the problems and obstacles in conserving areas of outstanding historic value within Historic Cairo and finally, learning from the international experiences of the UNESCO team. They felt they would be able to propose new ideas to NOUH building on the experiences and new perspectives gained and that the field work would help them understand the character of Historic Cairo better and that they could initiate new modalities of cooperation between the network of governmental colleagues and with UNESCO.

The CAPMAS representative felt that it was an introduction to Historic Cairo and to new knowhow but felt that impact on his place of employ would be minimal.

## **Question 2:**

***What will you benefit from working with representatives of other governmental entities and how will this experience affect the work of the governmental entity you belong to?***

The MSA representatives felt that it was a chance to find a much needed common language between the employees of the different entities, understand their mandate, approach, strengths and weaknesses and find new modalities for knowledge sharing. They felt that this would facilitate problem solving and cooperation and that, while they still had a long way to go, it could be a step towards a better working relationship between the different entities.

The AWQAF representatives saw it as exposure to new ways of thinking and new work cultures. They also felt it was a team building exercise that would facilitate coordination later on especially that they would be each other's key person in their representative organisations.

The Cairo Governorate representatives it was an opportunity for sharing of knowledge, understanding mandate and approach of other entities, team building, networking and resolving differences to facilitate future cooperation, meeting employees of certain entities for the first time (CAPMAS). In general, it was a chance for widening horizons. Three of them felt that this would positively impact their work especially if the proposed management unit for Historic Cairo

is set up. One felt that it would not make a difference unless the URHC project succeeds in bringing about a commitment to policy change in CG.

The NOUH representatives also felt that it was a chance for networking, knowledge sharing and exchange and were of the opinion that it would positively impact their work particularly through creating a network of key people within a circle of trust.

For the CAPMAS representative it was an introduction to these entities as he had no previous experience working with them and that it would create a network that could facilitate future cooperation.

### Session Five | Presentation on the Information Campaign

The concept and steps of the information campaign were presented and the role of the survey team in them discusses. This included the following:

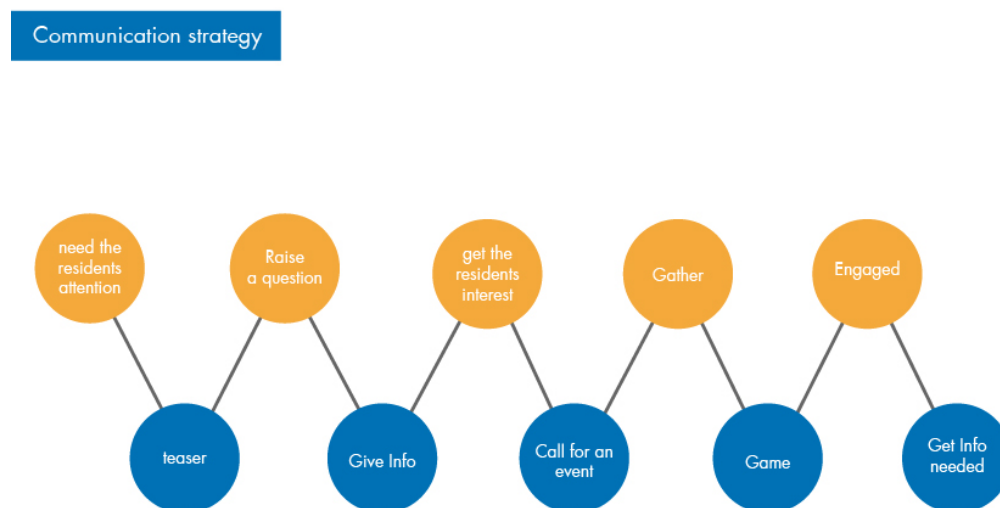


Figure 18 – Communication strategy for information campaign





Figure 19 – “Fruit” leaflets



Figure 20 – “Ramadan decoration” leaflets

Board game/ build your own map



Figure 21 – Conceptual mapping for adults and children

postcard photo booth



Figure 22 – Personalised mementos from URHC





Figure 23 – Visual identity



## SECTION TWO

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### INFORMATION CAMPAIGNS IN DARB AL-HUSR AND AL-HATTABA

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**1-2 November 2013 in Darb al-Husr  
8-9 November 2013 in al-Hattaba**

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### Event aim

Weekend outreach events in two key locations in the URHC action area to inform the residents of the ongoing URHC research and survey and get their feedback on the ideas proposed by URHC for the management plan. Key ideas include:

- What it means for Historic Cairo to be a World Heritage Site and how value is not simply related to listed monuments but also to the historic fabric and local life.
- The main tenets of the management system proposed by URHC and examples of other cities that have adopted similar systems.
- The benefits residents would reap from this change in management system and the role they could play as participant sin – not recipients of policy change.

While the main purpose of these events was not to collect information, per se, many of the interactive games designed to catch people's attention and make them think about issues of heritage were also a means of gaining insight on issues such as:

- Residents' perception of the historic vs. modern housing stock
- Residents' perception of the neighbourhood monuments and landmarks
- Their cognitive maps of the neighbourhood.

Children were also a major target audience with activities designed to make them think about the meaning of heritage through a mix of discussions and art. In addition to the useful adage of children being the future and the understanding that no long-term change in attitude is possible without targeting children, children's activities were also a good way to access the community, gain their trust and cooperation during the two day events.

Members of the URHC surveying team assisted with both events. They carried out the housing stock and adult mapping survey. They also assisted with the children's activities and attended the final seminar.

### Activities

- Friday Teaser campaign to invite residents on Saturday. In addition to distributing invitations and promotional material, we also held a simple competition testing residents' knowledge of their neighbourhood's cultural heritage with competition prizes to be handed out the next day.
- Saturday activities included art activities with children, photographing residents of historic homes in front of their houses, mapping activities with adult and children, a housing questionnaire meant to open a discussion on their perception of the historic housing stock, and finally, a neighbourhood seminar in which the project was explained and discussed in the presence of URHC, MSA and Governorate staff.

### Choice of site

These activities were meant to impact at a neighbourhood level and as such, inner-neighbourhood public gathering spots within the action area were chosen, preferably with a clear connection to listed monuments.

- The first, Darb al-Husri's Maydan al-Hanafiyya, is marked by Sabil-Kuttab Hasan Afandi Katib 'Azaban (mon. no. 405) , an Ottoman *sabil-kuttab* that is almost always closed to the public. In the very near vicinity is the Mamluk mosque of Khushqadam al-Ahmadi (mon. no. 153), whose bad condition does not prevent the people viewing it with pride as their neighbourhood mosque and as an important piece of their local heritage. The neighbourhood is also in a state of flux with a number of its turn of the century buildings and vacant plots being replaced by 5-7 storey concrete structures. Darb al-Husri lies in the western section of the action area sandwiched between al-Khalifa and al-Manshiyya Street (Sayyida 'Aisha).
- The second, Maydan al-Hattaba, is dominated by the Citadel. It lies immediately outside the Citadel's Dar al-Mahfuzat Gate (historically called Bab al-Mudarrajj). This gate used to be a public access point. It was closed then opened recently for limited access to staff only. The livelihood of many of al-Hattaba's residents is dependent on the Citadel, previously as a tourist access point and now as a place of employment both as government staff and as tourist-ware vendors. On the negative side, the houses of al-Hattaba (many of which are turn of the century gems) suffer from a draconian administrative order that prohibits their renovation or rebuilding because they lie within the Citadel's buffer zone, a zone that, according to an outdated plan, should be cleared of all structures.

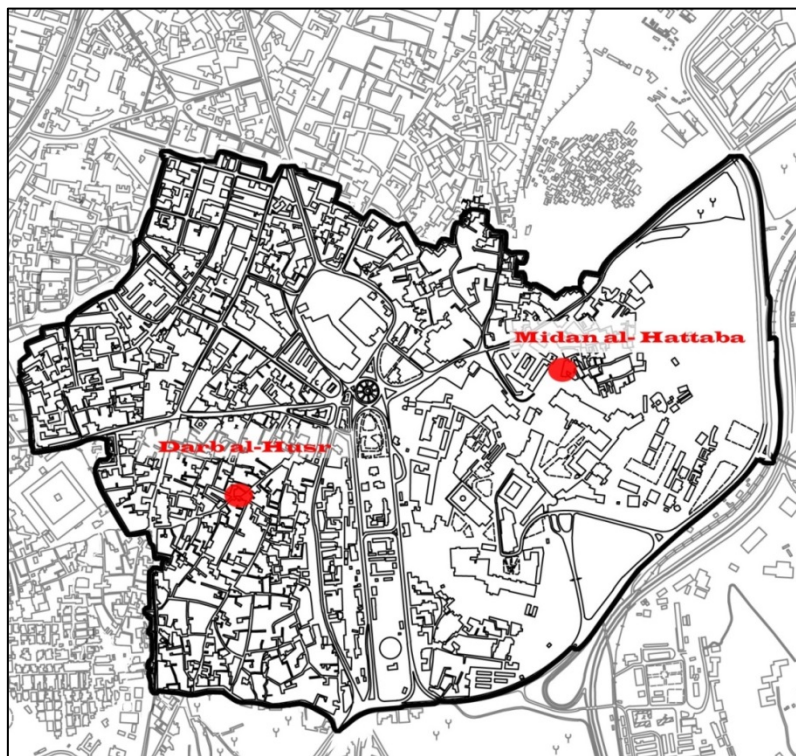


Figure 24 - Information campaign venues

### Day One | Teaser Campaign Activities Overview

The purpose of the day was to inform as many people as possible of the proposed activities of day two and to convince them to join them. This was done through:

- Decorating the venue with URHC publicity material (posters and banners),



- Distributing invitations and URHC information material (maps, leaflets, pins),
- Engaging residents through a simple competition meant as a teaser for Saturday's activities
- Making arrangements for the Saturday activities while enlisting the help of the residents as much as possible in the organization of the event.
- In both areas, the children of the neighbourhood took an active interest in the preparation. In Darb al-Husr they followed us into the *sabil-kuttab* where the children's activities were planned to take place and on hearing that we would get someone to clean decided to clean it themselves. We bought brooms and cleaning material and the children cleaned it and the next day, they helped us organise the activities. In al-Hattaba, they helped us hang the streamers and distribute the invitations.
- In the Hattaba event, one of the activities originally planned for Saturday, photographing residents in front of their historic homes, took place on Day One in order to give us enough time to print and edit the pictures and distribute them during Saturday's seminar.



Figure 15 - Hanging posters from trees - Darb al-Husr



Figure 26 - Competition Darb al-Husr





Figure 27- Inviting residents to the event - Hattaba



Figure 28 - Hanging the banner – Darb al-Husr



Figure 29 – Darb al-Husr children cleaning the sabil-kuttab



Figure 30 – Hanging posters – Hattaba



Figures 31 & 32 – Hanging posters – Hattaba

## Day One | Promotional Material

In addition to the standard leaflet, map and pins provided by URHC, other material was designed special for the event. This included the following:

1. A5 invitations in stiff cardboard with URHC logos and proposed *shiyakha* logos of our design in the front and information on the event and on URHC on the back. Concerning the latter, Four logos were created to symbolise the four *shiyakhas* in Historic Cairo. Bab al-'Azab was used to symbolize the *shiyakha* of al-Hattaba. Al-Mahgar was symbolised by the drawing of one of the grille windows of al-Rifa'i Mosque. The logo for Darb al-Husr was inspired by Sabil Qaytbay, and the logo of al- Khalifa was inspired by the gates of Sayyida Sukayna mosque.
2. The same logos were printed in A4 and hung from trees and like Ramadan streamers with the date of the event printed in larger fonts on the back.
3. Leaflet focusing on the Pilot Area Action Plan, the aim of the action plan and the reason for choosing this particular zone of Historic Cairo.

### Promotional Material 1 | Invitations and posters



Figure 33 – A5 Invitation with proposed logo for Darb al-Husr Shiyakha and information on the *shiyakha*





Figure 34 – A5 Invitation with proposed logo for al-Khalifa Shiyakha and information on the *shiyakha*



Figure 35 – A5 Invitation with proposed logo for al-Mahjar Shiyakha and information on the *shiyakha*



Figure 36 – A5 Invitation with proposed logo for al-Hattaba Shiyakha and information on the *shiyakha*



Figure 37 – A5 Invitation with Historic Cairo logo and information about its World Heritage status



Figure 38 – A5 Invitation with URHC logo and information about the project



Figure 39 – A5 Invitation with WH logo and information about UNESCO and WH



Figure 40 – A4 poster with proposed logo for al-Khalifa Shiyakha and the date of the Darb al-Husr event



Figure 41 – A4 poster with proposed logo for al-Mahjar Shiyakha and the date of the Hattaba event

## Promotional material 2 | Action area leaflet

Figure 42 – Cover area leaflet

page of action

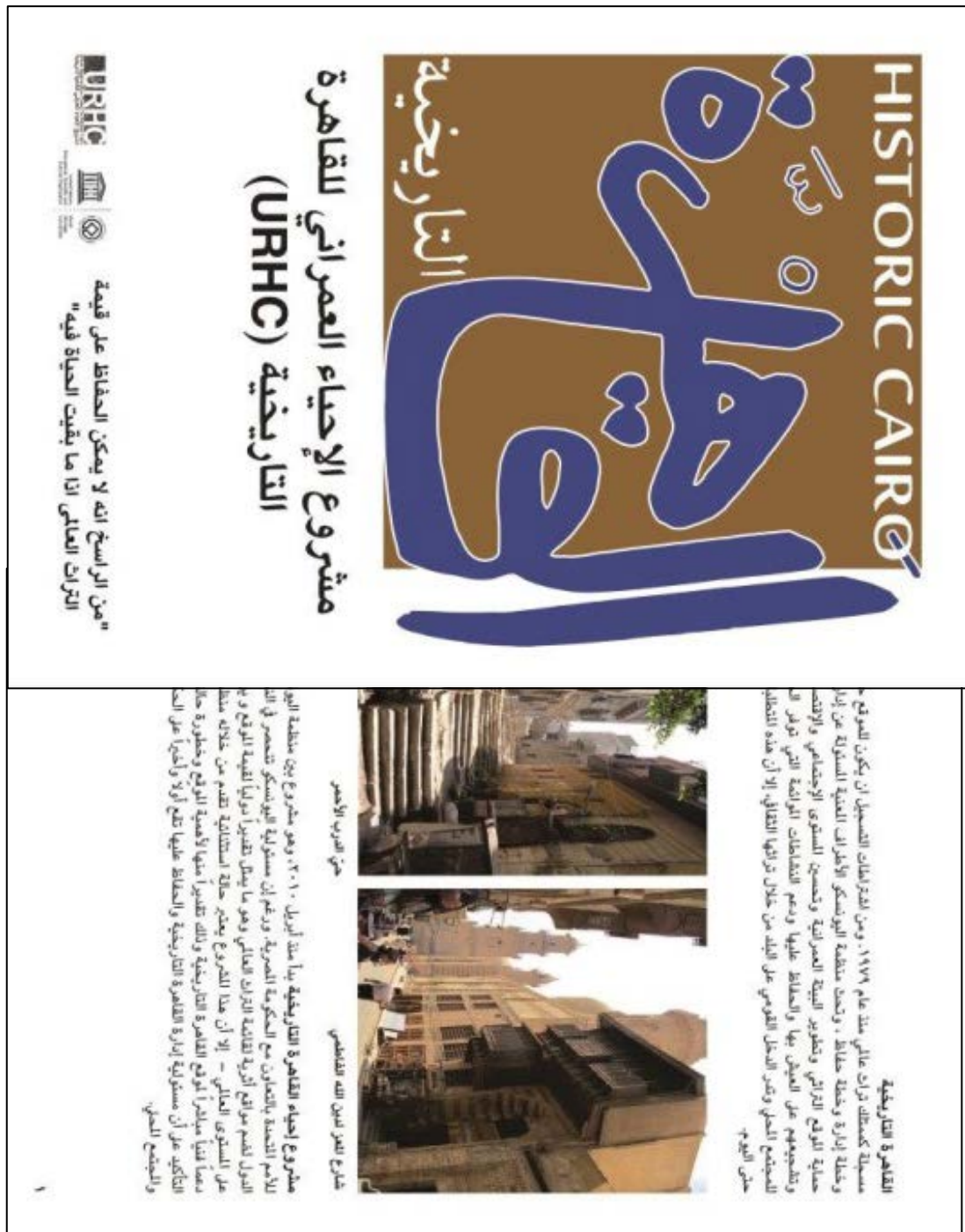




Figure 43 – Page 1  
leaflet

of action area

Figure 44 – Page 2

of action area

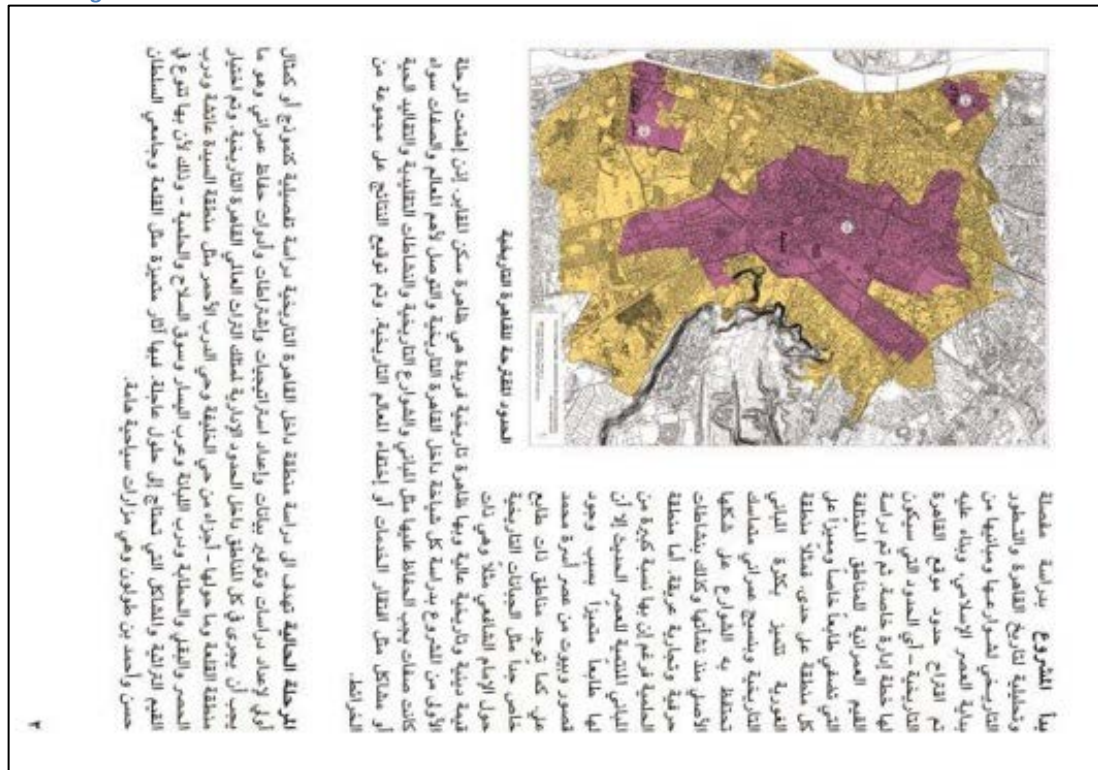




Figure 45 –Page 3  
leaflet

of action area

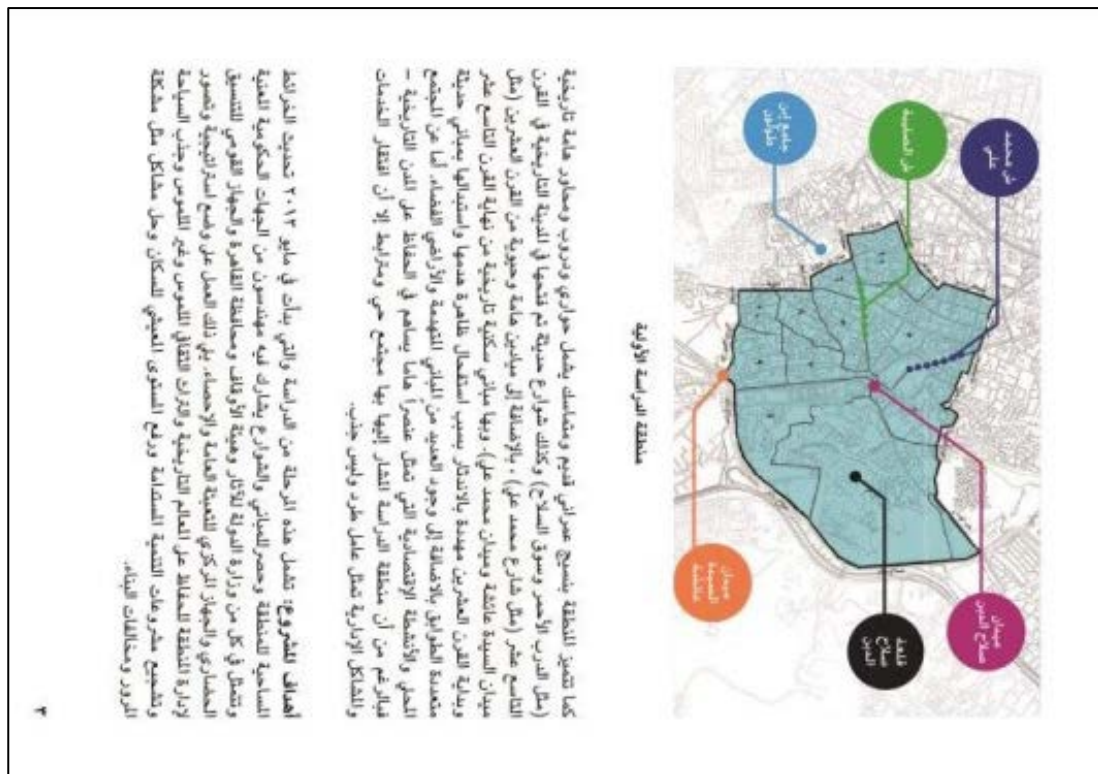


Figure 46 –Banner – Darb al-Husri

### Day One | Competition

The **second activity** in day one was the “teaser competition” with prizes distributed to the winners the next day. It comprised of different cards to fill with three different questions:

- Question 1- Abstract drawing of street with location and names of monuments marked question: what is the name of this street?
  - For Darb al-Husri, the streets were Suq al-Silah and al-Suyufiyya



This report was produced in the framework of Urban Regeneration project for Historic Cairo - UNESCO – World Heritage Centre

- For al-Hattaba, the streets were Suq al-Silah and Bab al-Wada'
- Question 2 - Picture of monument – question: what is the name of this monument?
  - For Darb al-Husr, the monuments were al-Malika Safiyya and al-Sayyida Ruqayya
  - For al-Hattaba, the monuments were al-Sultan Hasan and al-Rifa'i
- Question 3- Picture of unlisted historic building – question: where is this building?
  - For Darb al-Husr and al-Hattaba, the buildings were the same. One located in Maydan al-Qal'a and the other at the foot of the Citadel in 'Arab al-Yasar.

Participants were asked to fill the card and leave their contact details. We took a picture of them and they were asked to come back the next day and attend the presentation where they would receive their picture montaged on to an image related to the question they answered correctly and with one sentence of information on it.

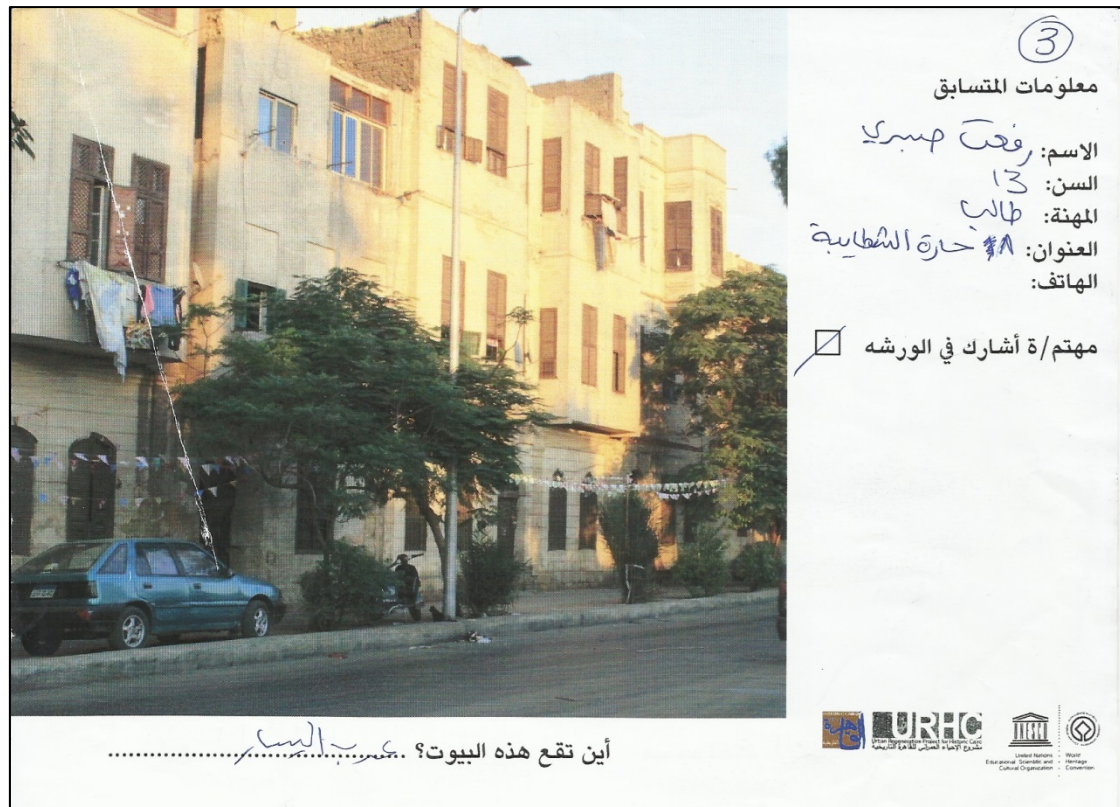


Figure 47 - Darb al-Husr competition card 1(front) – 'Arab al-Yasar houses

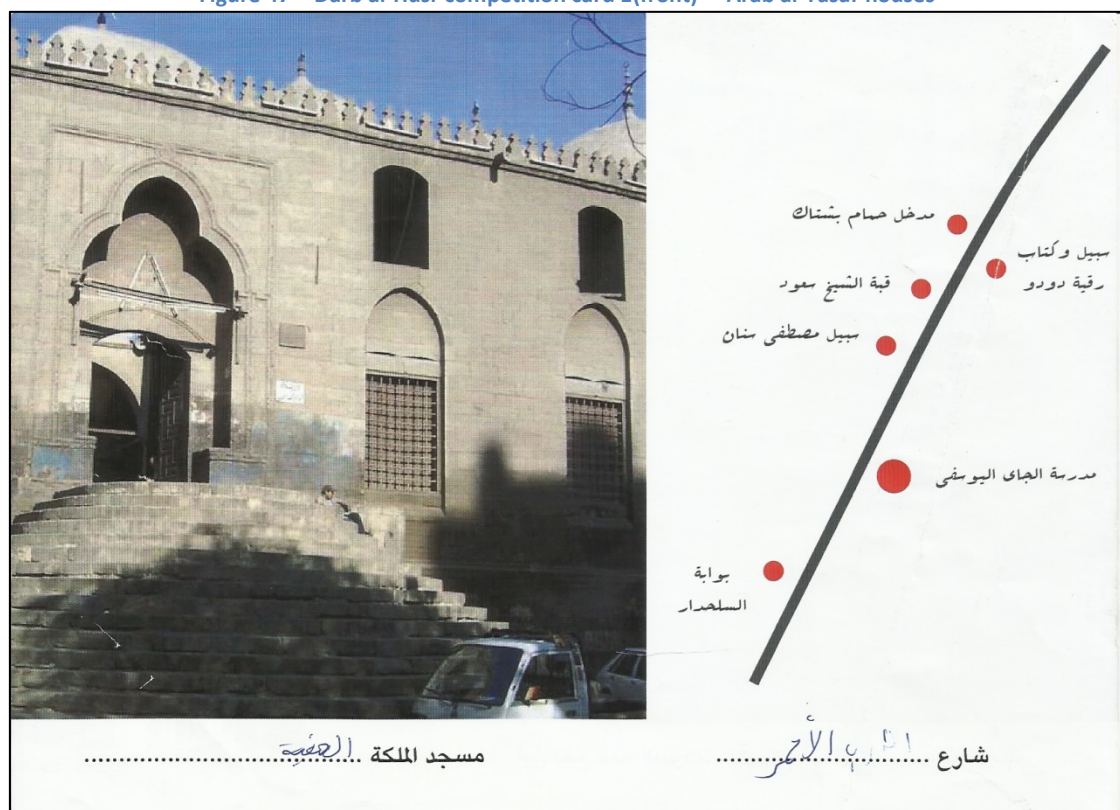


Figure 48 - Darb al-Husr competition card1 (back) – 'Al-Malika Safiyya Mosque &amp; Suq al-Silah Street



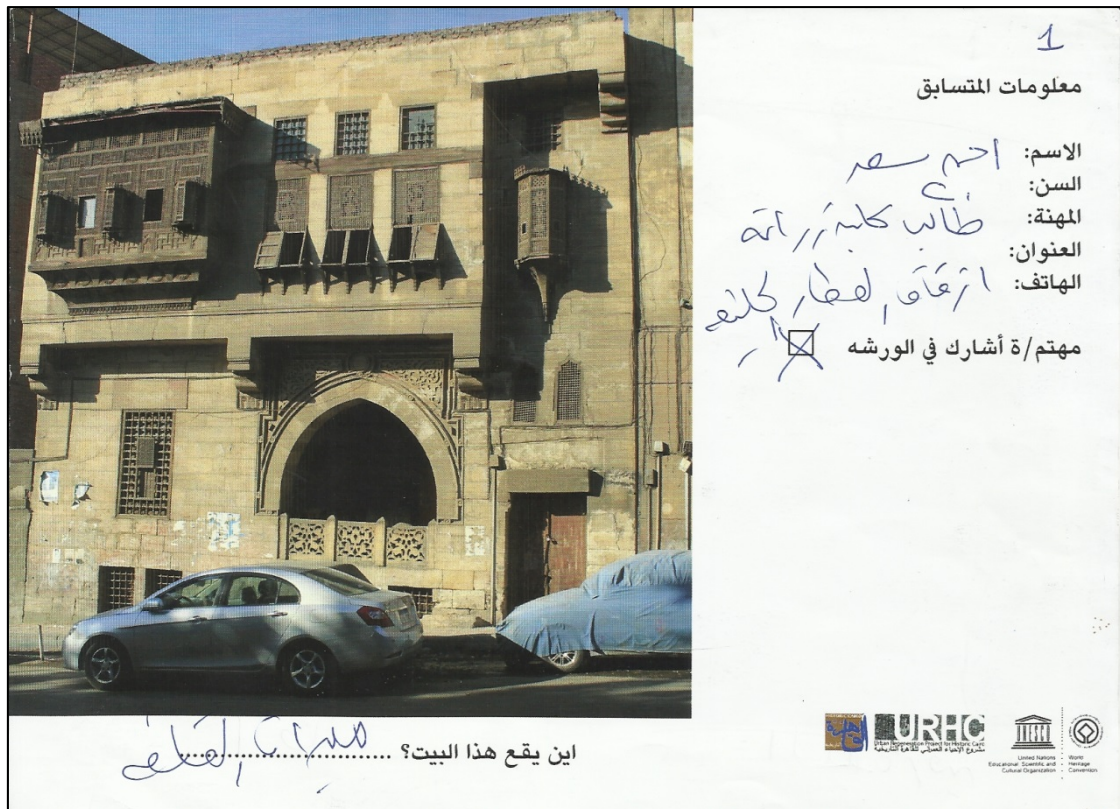


Figure 49 - Darb al-Husr competition card 2 (front) – Maydan al-Qal'a house

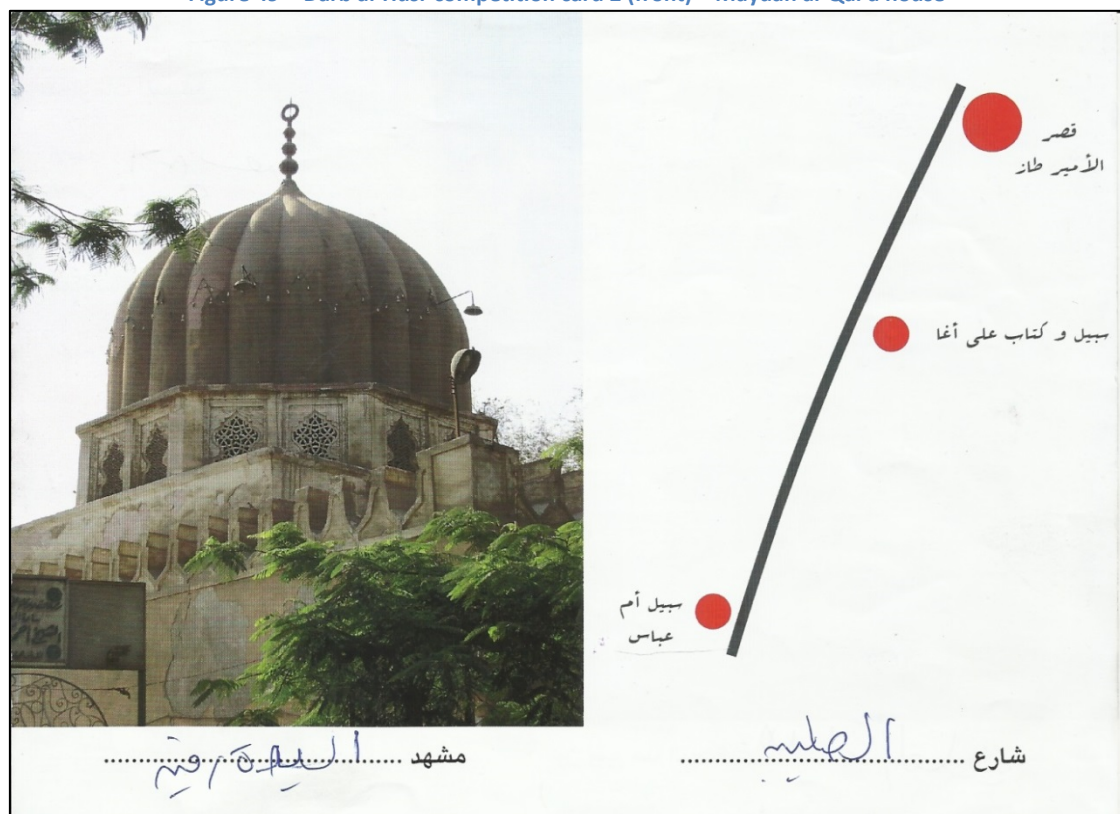
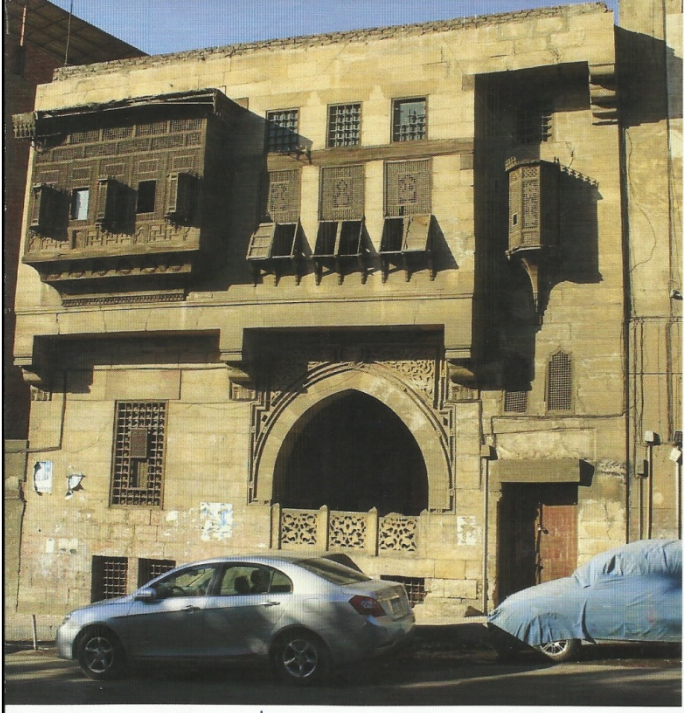


Figure 50 - Darb al-Husr competition card 2 (back) – Al-Sayyida Ruqayya Shrine &amp; al-Suyufiyya Street





معلومات المتسابق

الاسم: سيد عبد الحكيوم  
 السن: 67  
 المهنة: زخاماني / محاسي  
 العنوان: المحطاية  
 الهاتف: 01092494535

☐ مهتم/ة أشرك في الورشة  
 كومي ٩٩٩٨

اين يقع هذا البيت؟ ..... باب الدوايح / درب الباناه




Figure 51 - Al-Hattaba competition card 1 (front) – Maydan al-Qal'a house



النظامية  
 (مسجد وحنقاه  
 نظام الدين)

ضريح سيدى الأنس الدويار

مسجد منجور اليوسفي  
 (مسجد المنشقية)

شارع ..... باب الدوايح

جامع ومدرسة ..... (المنشقية)

Figure 52 - Al-Hattaba competition card 1 (back) – Al-Rifa'i Mosque &amp; Bab al-Wada' Street



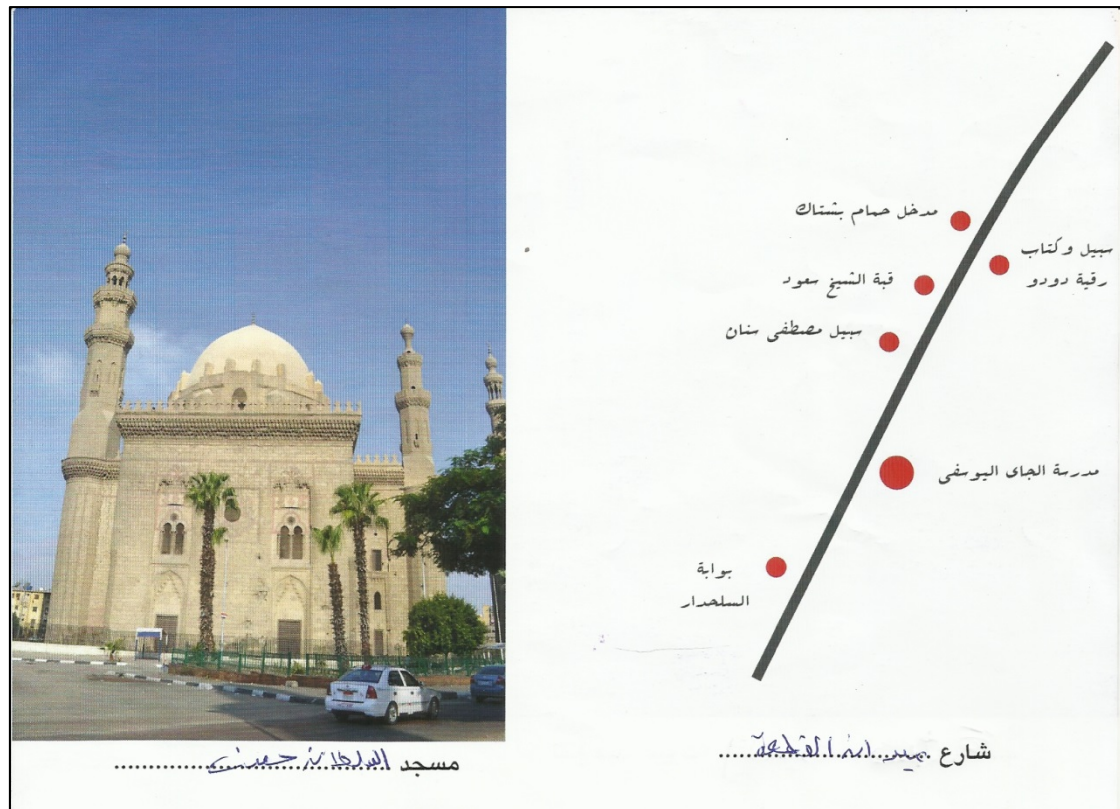


Figure 53 - Al-Hattaba competition card 2 (front) – Al-Sultan Hasan Mosque &amp; Suq al-Silah Street

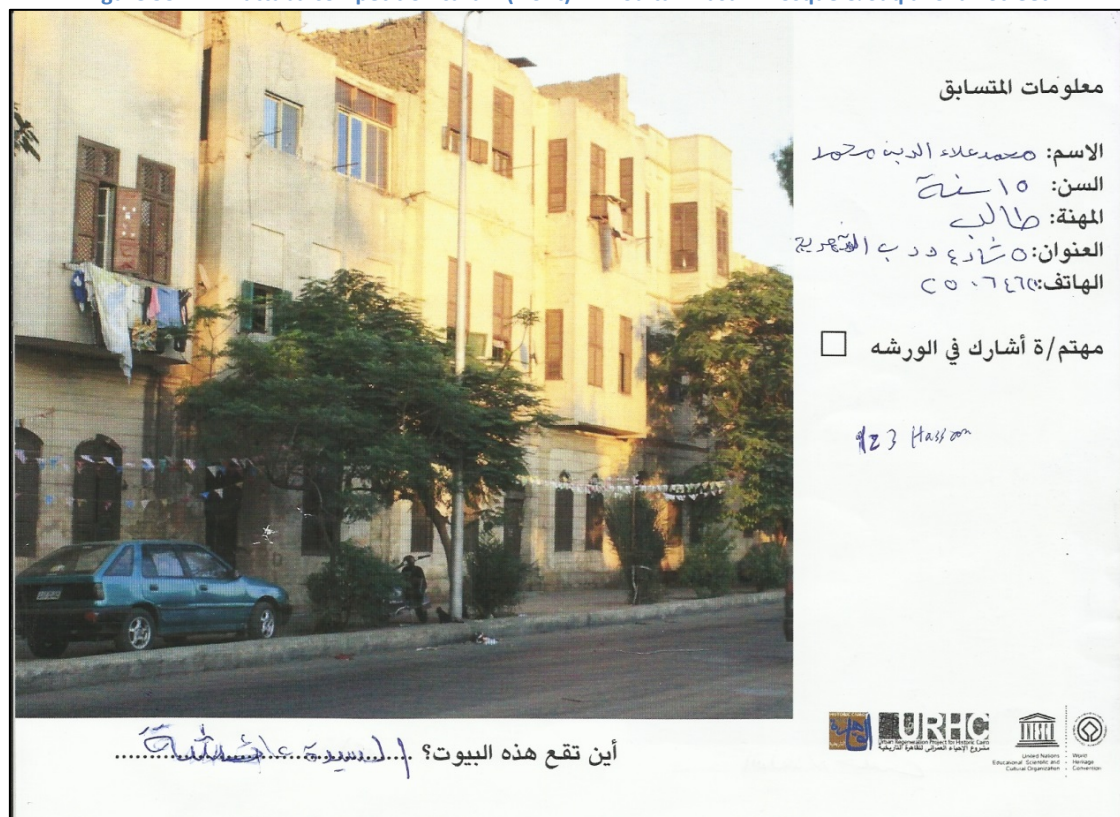


Figure 54 - Al-Hattaba competition card 2 (back) – 'Arab al-Yasar houses



Figure 55 - Darb al-Husr prize 1(front) Al-Malika Safiyya Mosque with competition participants collaged on



**مسجد الملكة صفية (١٠١٩ هـ | ١٦١٠-١١ م - أثر رقم ٢٠٠)**

أنشأه عثمان أغا دار سعادة المستول عن حريم السلطان العثماني إلا أنه توفي قبل أن يكتمل المسجد. ورثته عن الملكة صفية محظية السلطان مراد الثالث والوصية على ابنه وولي عهده محمد الثالث فأكملته وسمي بإسمها. المسجد من الداخل أقرب لمساجد أسطنبول عن مساجد القاهرة. السلام الدائرية التذكارية تبدو كبيرة على المكان إلا أن من المرجح أن الميدان كان أكثر اتساعاً واقتطع منه جزء عند شق شارع محمد علي في القرن التاسع عشر الميلادي. كما أن البوابة بشارع الداوودية خلف المسجد كانت غالباً بوابة حديقة المسجد التي لم تعد موجودة.

**القاهرة التاريخية:**

تم إدراج القاهرة التاريخية إلى قائمة التراث العالمي في عام ١٩٧٩ إقراراً بأهميتها التاريخية الأثرية والعمرانية المطلقة التي لا مراء فيها.

من معايير اختيار القاهرة ضمن مواقع التراث العالمي:

- أن تمثل تحفة فريدة لعبقرية الإنسان الخلاقة.
- تعد نموذجاً بارزاً لتفاعل الإنسان وبيئته.
- أن تمثل مشهداً هاماً في تاريخ الإنسانية.

القاهرة التاريخية التي مازالت عامرة بالسكان من العصر الإسلامي إلى يومنا هذا تغطي نحو ٣٢ كيلومتر مربع.

**مشروع الإحياء العمراني للقاهرة التاريخية (URHC)**

في يوليو ٢٠١٠ أطلق مركز التراث العالمي (اليونسكو) مشروع (الإحياء العمراني للقاهرة التاريخية (URHC) لإعداد مخطط للحفاظ العمراني للقاهرة التاريخية.

اليونسكو هي منظمة عالمية تعنى بحماية مواقع التراث العالمي.

"من الراسخ أنه لا يمكن الحفاظ على قيمة التراث العالمي إلا إذا ما بقيت الحياة فيه."




Figure 56 - Darb al-Husr prize 1(back) Information on Historic Cairo, URHC &amp; Al-Malika Safiyya Mosque



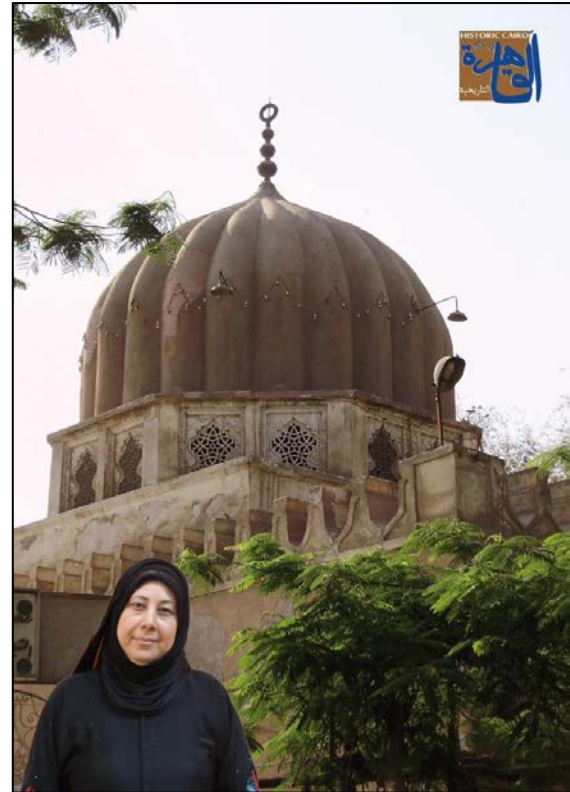
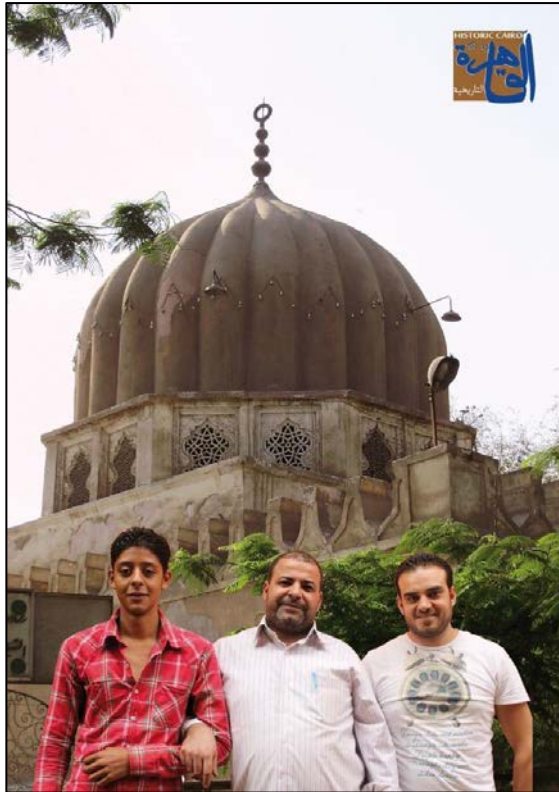


Figure 57 &amp; 58 - Darb al-Husr prize 2 (front) Al-Sayyida Ruqayya Mosque with competition participants collaged



**مشهد السيدة رقية (٥٢٧ هـ | ١١٣٢ م - أثر رقم ٢٧٢)**

أنشأته السيدة علم الأميرة زوجة الخليفة الأمر بأحكام الله الفاطمي. وهو مشهد رؤية أي ليس به قبر وينسب تارة للسيدة رقية إبنة الرسول (ص) وتارة أخرى للسيدة رقية بنت الإمام علي ابن أبي طالب. يتميز المشهد بالحراب الرئيسي ذي الزخارف الجصية الغنية. كان شارع الأشراف - حيث توجد مشاهد السيدة رقية والسيدة سكينة والجعفري وعاتكة ومحمد الأنور - يعرف قديماً بشارع المشاهد لكثرة مشاهد آل البيت التي تم تشييدها في العصر الفاطمي وكان يدخل ضمن مسار مواكب الخليفة الفاطمي الذي كان يظهر للعامة في الأعياد فقط.

**القاهرة التاريخية:**

تم إدراج القاهرة التاريخية إلى قائمة التراث العالمي في عام ١٩٧٩ إقراراً بأهميتها التاريخية الأثرية والعمرانية المطلقة التي لا مراء فيها.

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- تعد نموذجاً بارزاً لتفاعل الإنسان وبيئته.
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القاهرة التاريخية التي مازالت عامرة بالسكان من العصر الإسلامي إلى يومنا هذا تغطي نحو ٣٢ كيلومتر مربع.

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"من الراسخ انه لا يمكن الحفاظ على قيمة التراث العالمي إلا اذا ما بقيت الحياة فيه."







Figure 59 - Darb al-Husr prize 2 (back) - Information on Historic Cairo, URHC &amp; al-Sayyida Ruqayya Shrine

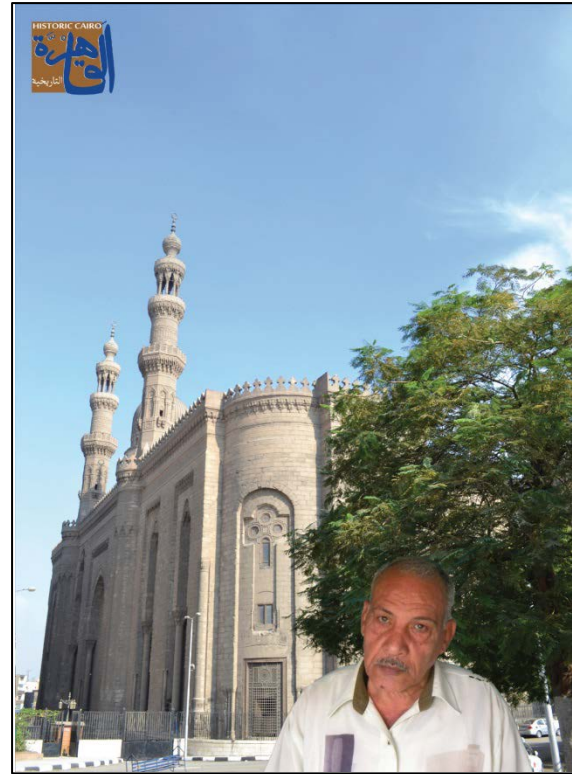
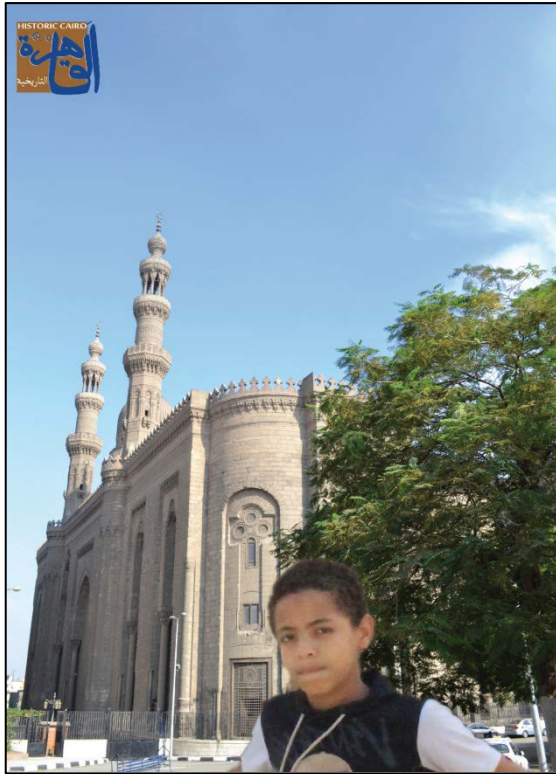


Figure 60 & 61 – Al-Hattaba prize 1 (front) - Al-Rifa'i Mosque with competition participants collaged on

Figure 62 – Al-  
(back) - Information  
URHC & al-Rifa'i

Hattaba prize 1  
on Historic Cairo,  
Mosque



**مسجد الرفاعي (١٢٨٦\١٨٦٩ – ١٣٢٩\١٩١١)**

أمرت بإنشائه خشيار قادن والد الخديوي إسماعيل وهو من تصميم حسين باشا المعمار إلا أن البناء توقف لمشاكل عدة ولم يستأنف إلا بعد أن تولى الخديوي عباس حلمي الحكم عام ١٨٩٢\١٣٠٩ وكان ذلك تحت إشراف مهندسين معماريين أجانب هما ماكس هرتز وكارلو سيلفاني. الضريح الملحق بالمسجد لشيخ الطريقة الرفاعية أحمد الرفاعي حيث أن العائلة العلوية استبدلت الضريح والمسجد القائم بالمبنى الحالي وأبقت على ضريح الرفاعي وأوقفت مالا لإحياء مولده كما ألحقت بالمسجد الجديد مدفنا ملكيا دفن به الملك فاروق آخر ملوك مصر.

**القاهرة التاريخية:**

تم إدراج القاهرة التاريخية الى قائمة التراث العالمي في عام ١٩٧٩ إقراراً بأهميتها التاريخية الأثرية والعمرانية المطلقة التي لا مراء فيها.

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القاهرة التاريخية التي مازالت عامرة بالسكان من العصر الإسلامي الى يومنا هذا تغطي نحو ٢٢ كيلومتر مربع.

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في يوليو ٢٠١٠ أطلق مركز التراث العالمي (اليونسكو) مشروع (الإحياء العمراني للقاهرة التاريخية) (URHC) لإعداد مخطط للحفاظ العمراني للقاهرة التاريخية.

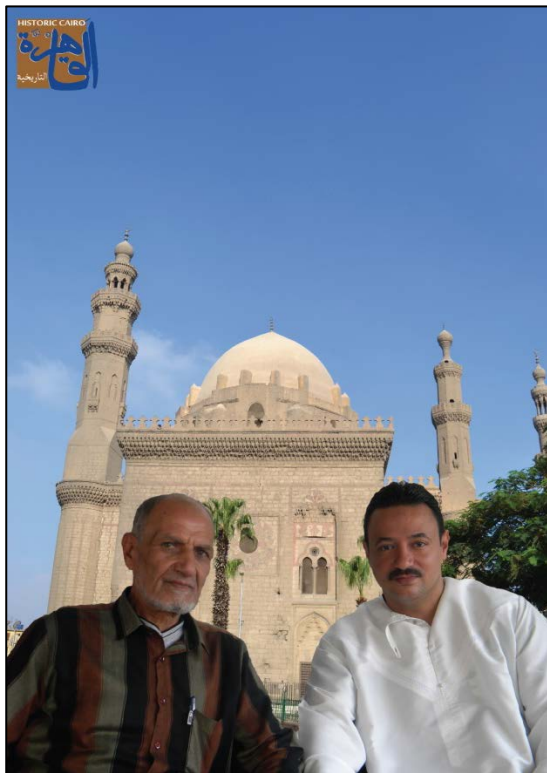
اليونسكو هي منظمة عالمية تعنى بحماية مواقع التراث العالمي.

"من الراسخ انه لا يمكن الحفاظ على قيمة التراث العالمي إلا اذا ما بقيت الحياة فيه."









Figures 63 & 64 – Al-Hattaba prize 2 (front) – Sultan Hasan Mosque with competition participants collaged on




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**جامع ومدرسة السلطان حسن (١٣٥٦/٧٥٧ - ١٣٦٣/٧٦٤ - أثر رقم ١٣٣)**

أنشأه السلطان الناصر حسن بن الناصر محمد بن قلاوون وهو من أجمل وأعظم ما شيد في العصر المملوكي بل وصله المؤرخ ابن تغري بردي بأنه أجمل ما شيد في العالم بشرقه وغربه. توفي السلطان حسن قبل أن يكتمل البناء ورأى المؤرخون أن حادث انهيار إحدى مآذن الجامع أثناء التشييد - والذي أسفر عن قتل ٣٠٠ طفلاً - كان نذير شؤم توفي السلطان بعده بفترة وجيزة. وتحوي المدرسة على أربعة إيوانات لتدريس المذاهب الأربعة تحيط بصحن مهيب ذلك بالإضافة إلى قبة الدفن وغرف لسكن الطلبة ومنشآت خدمية. وجدير بالذكر أن السلطان حسن قام بهدم عدد من القصور والمنازل ليتمكن من تشييد مدرسته بهذا الموقع المتميز الظل على ميدان الرملة على سفح قلعة الجبل.

**القاهرة التاريخية:**

تم إدراج القاهرة التاريخية إلى قائمة التراث العالمي في عام ١٩٧٩ إقراراً بأهميتها التاريخية الأثرية والعمرانية المطلقة التي لا مراء فيها.

من معايير اختيار القاهرة ضمن مواقع التراث العالمي:

- أن تمثل تحفة فريدة لعبقريّة الإنسان الخلافة.
- تعد نموذجاً بارزاً للتفاعل الإنسان وبيئته.
- أن تمثل مشهداً هاماً في تاريخ الإنسانية.

القاهرة التاريخية التي مازالت عامرة بالسكان من العصر الإسلامي إلى يومنا هذا تغطي نحو ٣٢ كيلومتر مربع.

**مشروع الإحياء العمراني للقاهرة التاريخية (URHC)**

في يوليو ٢٠١٠ أطلق مركز التراث العالمي (اليونسكو) مشروع (الإحياء العمراني للقاهرة التاريخية) (URHC) لإعداد مخطط للحفاظ العمراني للقاهرة التاريخية.

اليونسكو هي منظمة عالمية تعنى بحماية مواقع التراث العالمي.

"من الراسخ أنه لا يمكن الحفاظ على قيمة التراث العالمي إلا إذا ما بقيت الحياة فيه."







Figure 65 – A  
Information o  
Hasan Mo

(back) -  
C & Sultan

## Day Two | Activities Overview

### Activity Type One: Housing stock awareness

1. Photography sessions with families in front of their historic homes: Photos were printed with information about URHC in the rear. They are distributed during the community meeting.
2. Housing stock questionnaire: Distribution of cards with questions addressing the value of residential historic buildings from the perspective of the person living in them. Issues such as aesthetics, livability, social life and security are addressed. Participants are invited to respond to these issues. These responses are obtained after discussion with the moderator of the game in order to tease out nuanced responses that really represent the opinion of the participant in the game. Either the moderator or the participant will fill out the card. The participant is given a goody bag with URHC promotional material for their efforts.

### Activity Type Two: General project awareness

1. Mapping exercise with participants being asked to map out issues such as: best and worst spots in the neighbourhood, favourite building, landmark building that could become the symbol of their neighbourhood, limits of their neighbourhood, route from home to nearest transportation link, etc. Personalised maps are then created and given as a memento.
2. A second mapping exercise with children in which they identify landmark buildings, place them on the map and are told information about them.
3. Art and video sessions with children. An art station is set up, preferably inside one of the monuments. Children participating are then filmed explaining their drawings.
4. Presentation about URHC and discussion with the community about its relevance (after dark) + Announcement of names of those who answered yesterday's questions correctly and distribution of prizes.

## Day Two | Housing stock awareness 1

Resident of historic houses were photographed in front of their homes. The idea was to take the opportunity to stress the value of their homes and to leave them with a personalized memento that reminds them that they live in a neighbourhood worth preserving. They were also given URHC publicity material. The printed images (with a URHC logo and with information on URHC on the back) was handed to the families after the final seminar.





Figure 66 - Family photographs – Darb al-Husn



Figure 67 - Family photographs – al-Hattaba





Figure 68 &amp; 69 : Family photographs Darb al-Husr &amp; al-Hattaba

### Day Two | Housing stock awareness 1

The team interviewed residents using the four cards each of them dealing with a certain aspect of the community residents' home life. Whether it is **interiors** best suited to their way of life/ family size, **everyday use** (windows) an architectural element they use every day (cleaning, privacy etc.), **public space**, and **monuments in the area and housing stock** and how it could be a major touristic resource.

Around 40 people were interviewed.



Figure 70 &amp; 71 - Questionnaire in Darb al-Husr &amp; al-Hattaba



من الناحية الجمالية:  
أيهما يتناسب أكثر مع الأثر المجاور له؟  
القديم / الأثر متناهي مع الأثر

من الناحية الثقافية وارتباطنا الوجداني:  
هل تشعر بأن المباني الجديدة المجاورة لمبني  
أثرى تعمل على تشويه صورته وامتثاته؟ وبالتالي  
تشوه ثقافتك وتاريخك وذاكراتك؟  
الذي يسمونه إن لم نلنا طعم القمامة لكنه  
لينة؟ ثم شكلي المبني المجاور

من الناحية السياحية:  
هل تزدهر السياحة أم تنحسر في ظل هذه  
التعديلات؟  
يصو أيهما القديم

من ناحية الحفاظ على التراث:  
هل تضر هذه التعديلات المبني الأثري الملاصق له؟  
المباني القديمة تليق على الأثر ككسب الجبر  
يضمن

من الناحية الاقتصادية:  
إذا كان هدم مبنى قديم واستبداله بأخر جديد  
يقدم ربحا كبيرا، فما رأيك بتجاوز الارتفاعات  
المحددة للمبني (أرضي + ٣ أدوار / أرضي + ٤ أدوار)  
أفضل الترسيم أو ندمس ارتفاع ٣ أدوار أنا  
وأولادي





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Figure 72 - Card 1

**Aesthetics:** Which one building better respects/ goes well with the monument next to it? **Cultural perspective, sentimental value:** Do you feel that new constructions close to monuments are destroying the aesthetics/ the appearance of the historical buildings and therefore destroying your memories/ culture or history?

**Tourism:** Does tourism flourish or diminish as a cause to these new developments? **Preserving monuments:** Do these new developments harm the monuments next to them?

**Economical point of view:** Is tearing down the old and constructing a new building more profitable? What are your views on breaking the maximum height laws? (Ground floor + 3 floors) (Ground floor + 4 floors)

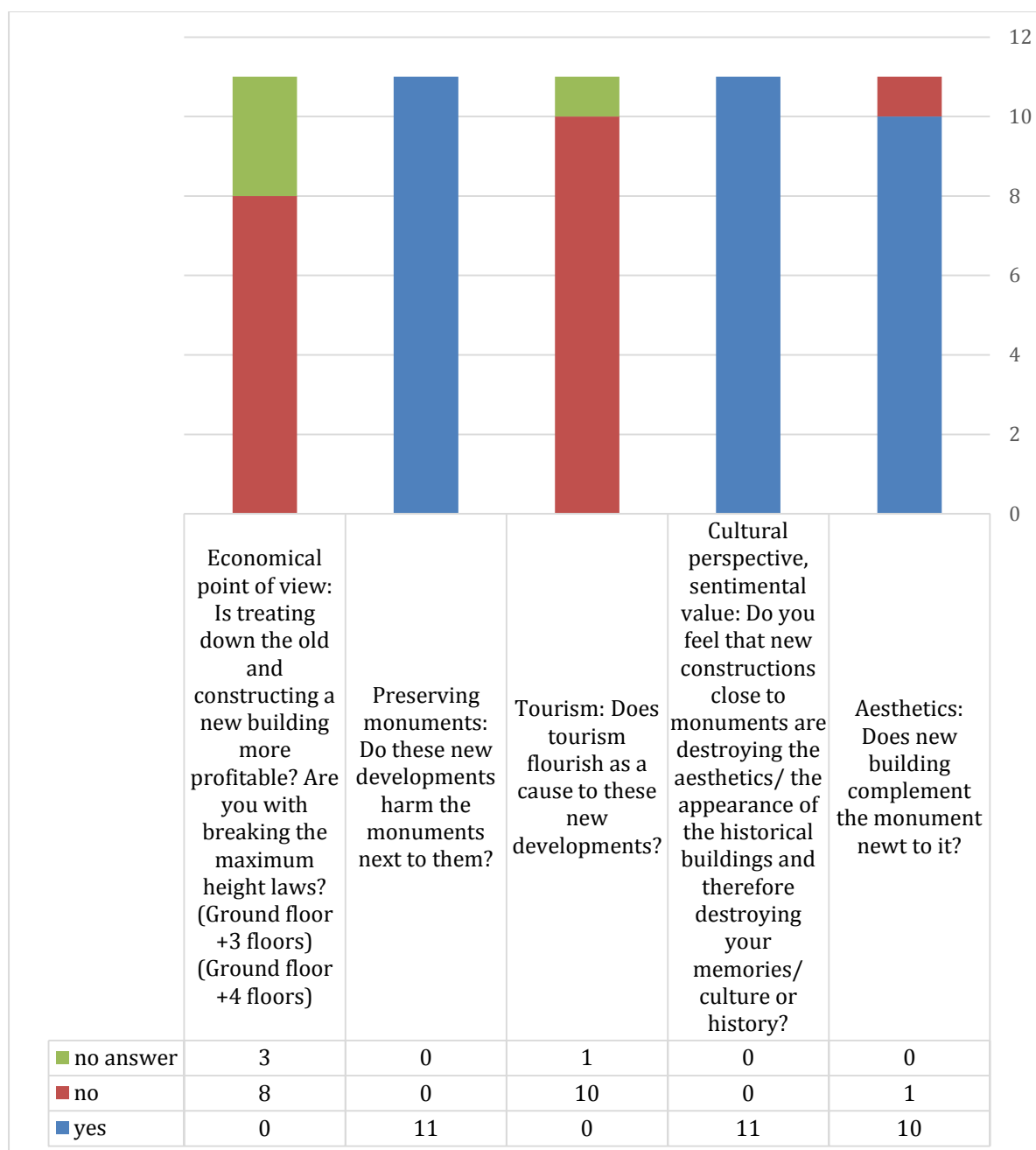


Figure 73 – Results for Darb al-Husr – Card 1

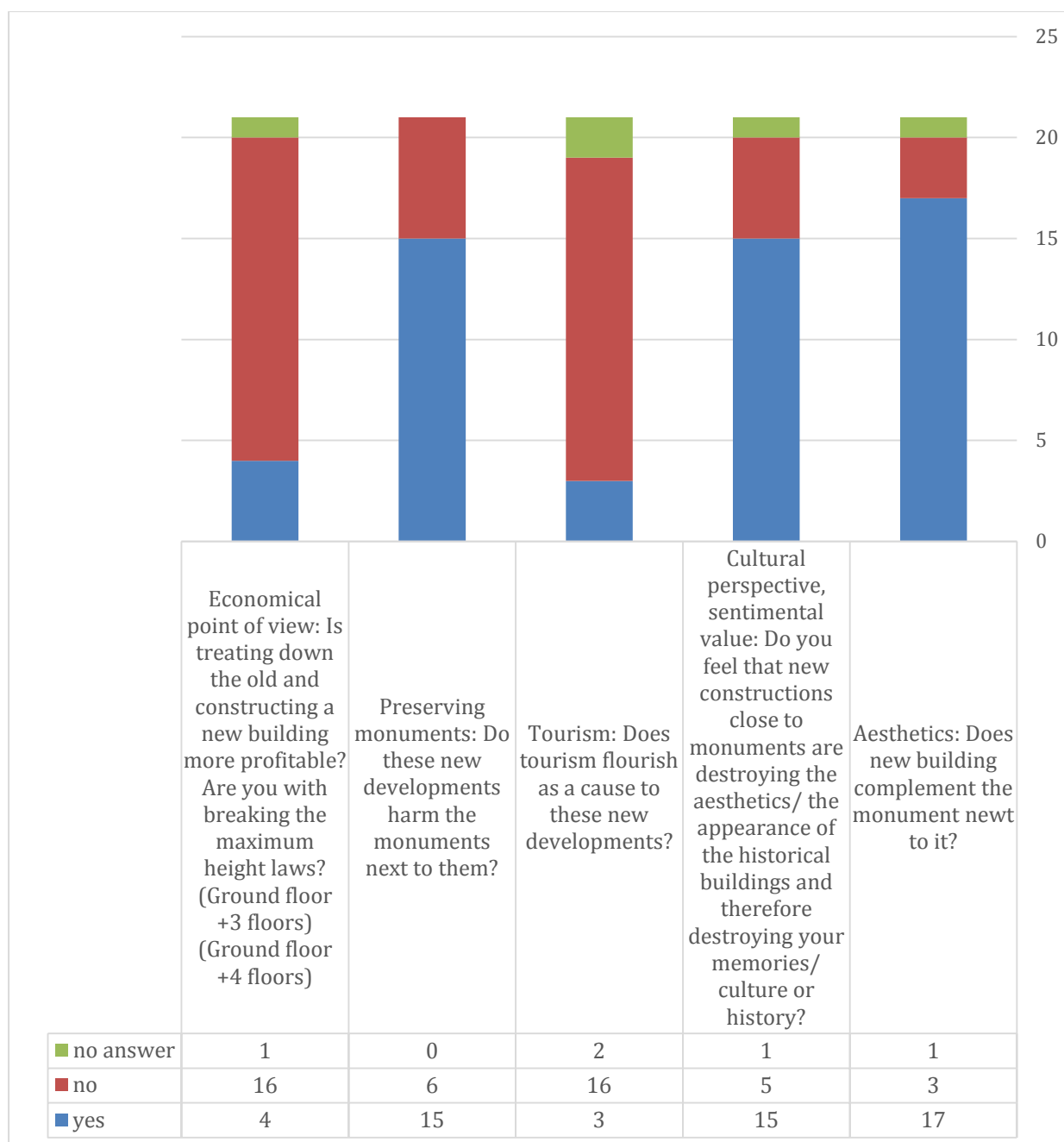


Figure 74 – Results for al-Hattaba – Card 1

من ناحية جودة المعيشة و الراحة النفسية  
ايهما تفضل؟ ان تسكن في شقة ذات اسقف مرتفعة ومساحات غرف اكبر؟ ام اسقف منخفضة ومساحات غرف اقل؟  
افضل القديم

من الناحية الاقتصادية:  
ايهما اوغر ماديا، ان تسكن في مدينة نصر ام حي الخليفة؟  
القديم اوغر

من الناحية المناخية:  
ايهما يوفر جوا لطيف؟  
القديم - البناء كان براح لكن الجدير به غير وثير

من الناحية الشكلية / الجمالية:  
ايهما تفضل؟  
الجديد افضل ولكن القديم اذا تم ترميمه سيكون افضل

من ناحية الخصوصية:  
عند استقبال ضيوف، ايهم يوفر درجة الخصوصية المرجوه لساكني البيت؟  
القديمه افضل

ايهما يوفر تواصل افضل مع الحي المحيط؟  
مثلا، اي من النموذجين يحرص على وجود شرفة خارجية؟  
القديم افضل

تقسيم شقة في مبنى قديم

تقسيم شقة في مبنى جديد

Figure 75 - Card 2

**Living and Comfort:** Which plan is better? Is it better to live in high ceiling apartment with bigger rooms or lower ceiling apartments with smaller/ less rooms?

**Economic housing:** Which would save you more money? To live in Nasr city or in Al-Khalifa

**Climate:** Which of these apartments would have a better climate in your opinion?

**Aesthetics:** Which one looks better?

**Privacy:** When receiving guests, which offers more privacy for home residents? Which offers more connection with the surrounding neighbourhood?



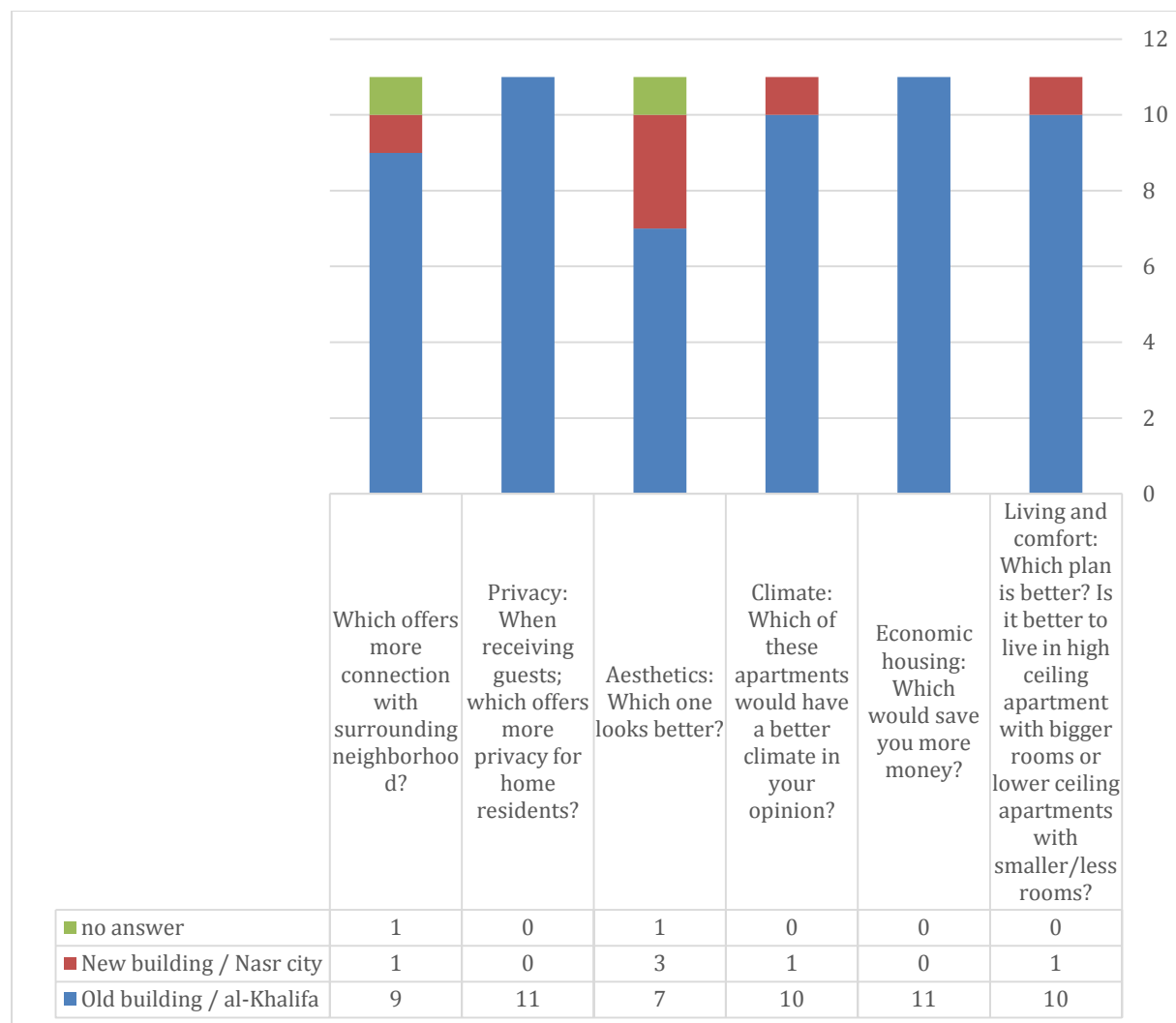


Figure 76 – Results for Darb al-Husr – Card 2

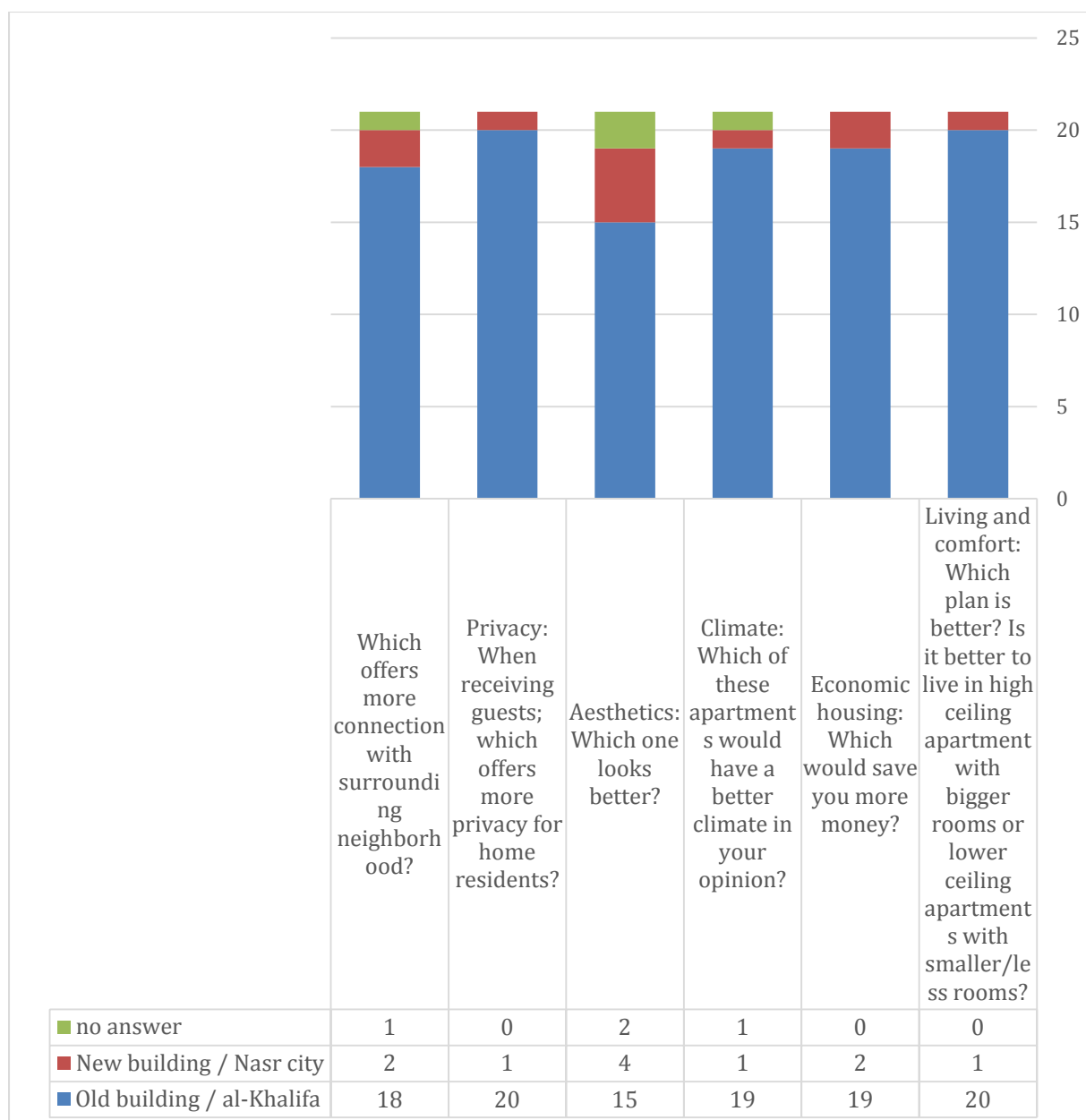


Figure 77 – Results for al-Hattaba – Card 2

<p>من ناحية الاستخدام اليومي: ايهم أسهل في الاستخدام (الفتح-الغلق-التنظيف)؟ الدومينال</p> <p>من الناحية الجمالية: ايهم تفضل؟ المشربية</p> <p>من الناحية المناخية: ايهم يوفر جواً لطيفاً؟ المشربية لأنها تفتح وتغلق</p> <p>من الناحية الاقتصادية: ايهم أوفر مادياً؟ المشربية</p> <p>من ناحية الخصوصية: ايهم يوفر درجة الخصوصية المرجوة لساكني البيت؟ المشربية</p> <p>ايهم يمنع نفاذ ضوء الشارع لداخل البيت؟ الدومينال</p> <p>ايهم يمنع دخول الأتربة والغبار الى داخل البيت بشكل أفضل؟ الدومينال</p>			
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Figure 78 - Card 3

**Every day use:** Which window is easier to use: (open, close, clean)

**Aesthetics:** Which one looks better?

**Climate:** Which of these windows would help provide a better climate in your opinion?

**Economics:** Which one would save you more money?

**Privacy:** Which offers more privacy for home residents?

**Comfort:** Which helps prevent noise pollution more? Which helps prevent dust particles from entering the house more?

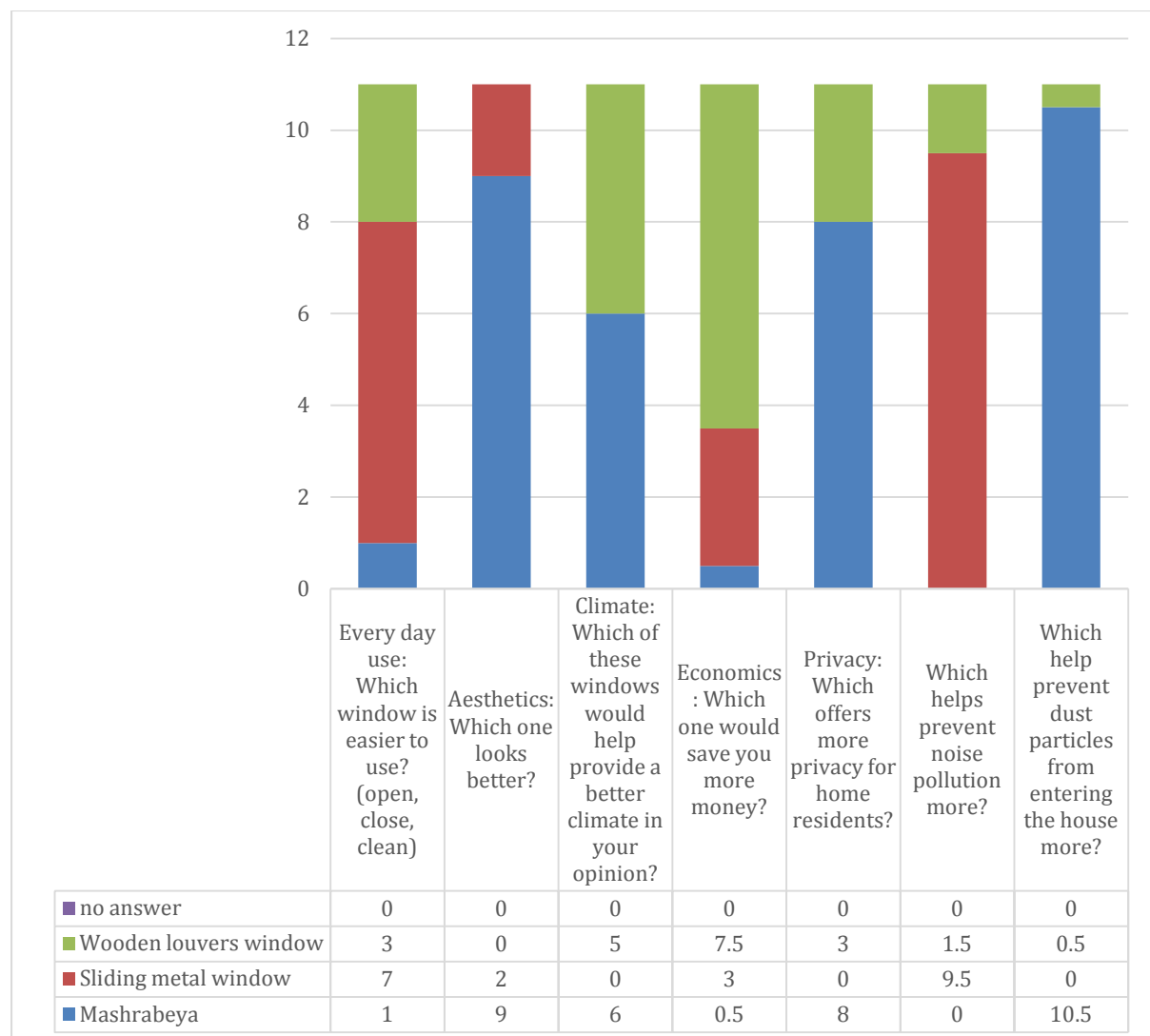


Figure 79 – Results for Darb al-Husr - Card 3



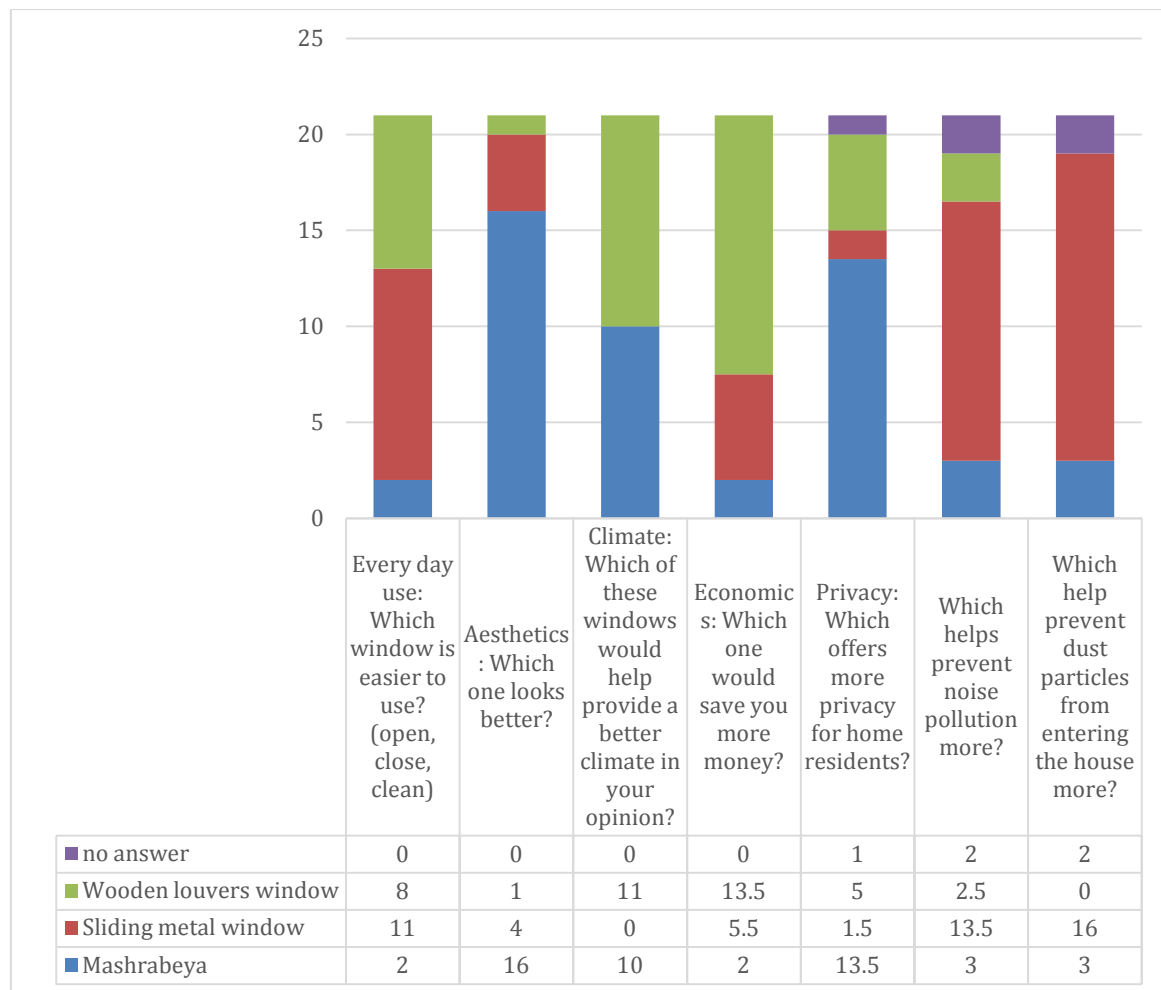


Figure 80 – Results for al-Hattaba - Card 3



<p>من الناحية الاجتماعية: أيهما يتناسب أكثر مع ظروف ونمط حياتك؟</p> <p>المناطحة السكنية</p>		<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
<p>من الناحية الاقتصادية: أيهما يوفر مادياً، أن تسكن في حي سكني ذي طابع تجاري أم في حي ذي طابع سكني فقط؟</p> <p>السكنى والتجاري</p>		<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
<p>أيهما أكثر قدرة على توفير احتياجاتك اليومية بشكل أفضل؟</p> <p>المناطحة السكنية</p>		
<p>أيهما يوفر بيئة أكثر هدوءاً أقل إزدحاماً؟</p> <p>المناطحة السكنية</p>		
<p>من الناحية الأمنية: أيهما أقدر على توفير مجتمع أكثر أمناً؟</p> <p>المناطحة السكنية والسكنى</p>		

Figure 81 - Card 4

**Social perspective:** Which works more with your way or life?

**Economics:** Which one would save you more money? To live in a mixed use development or strictly residential?

**Comfort:** Which provides your **daily needs**? Which offers a calmer/**less crowded** environment?

**Security:** Which provides a **more secure** neighbourhood?

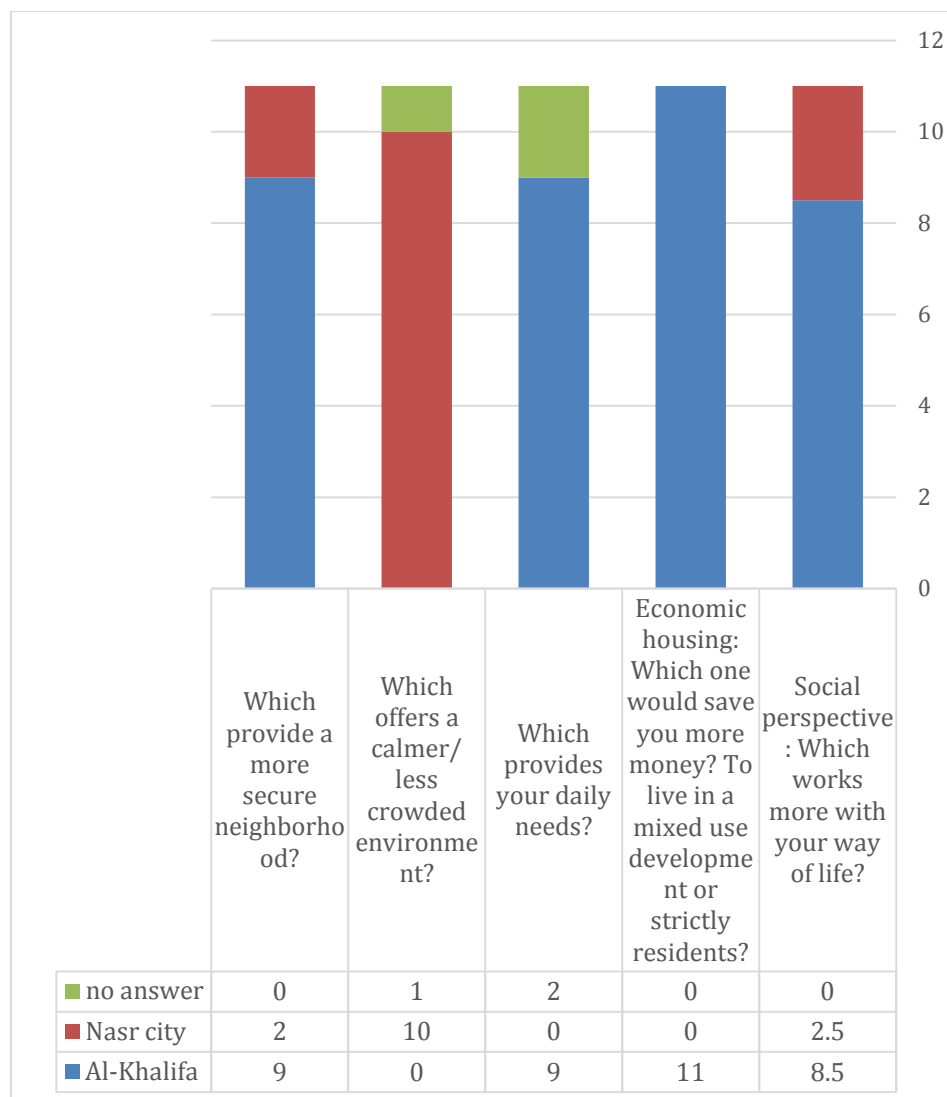


Figure 82 – Results for Darb al-Husr - Card 4

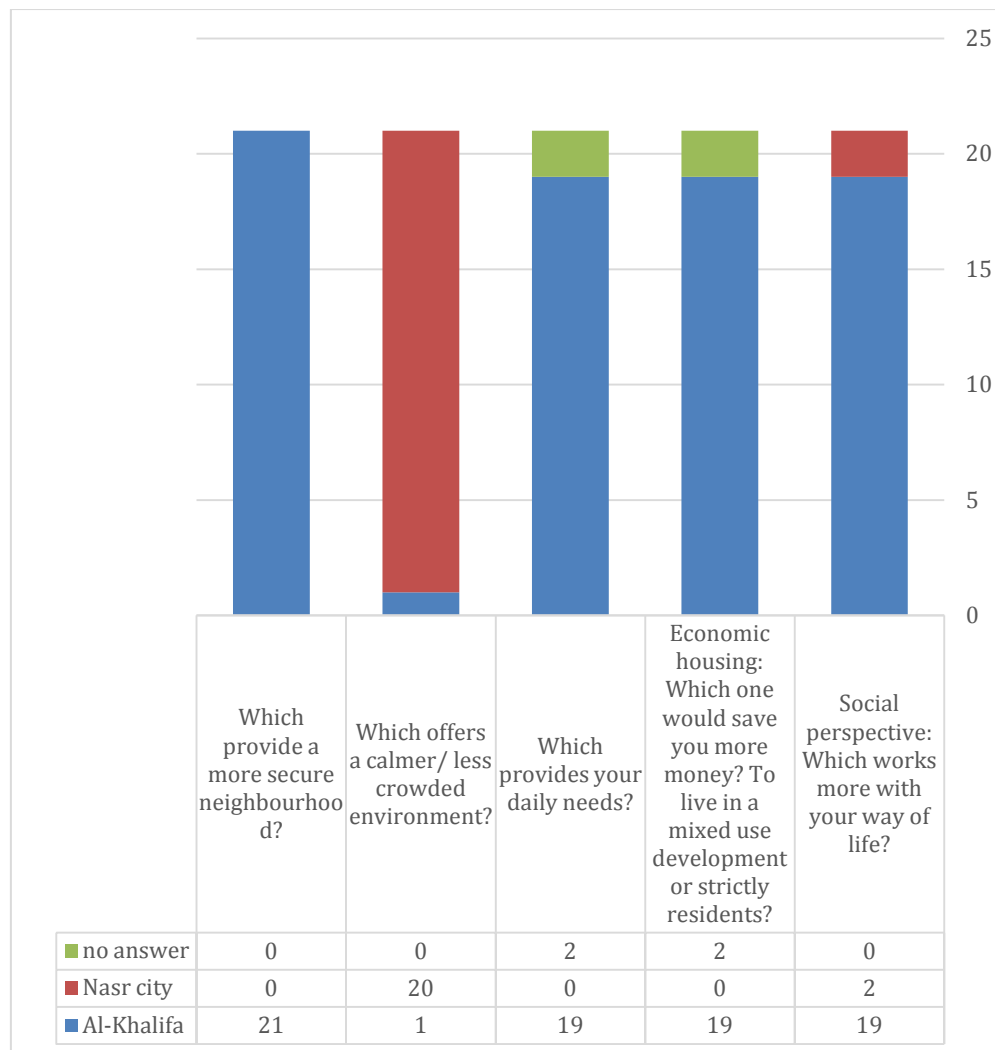


Figure 83 – Results for al-Hattaba - Card 4



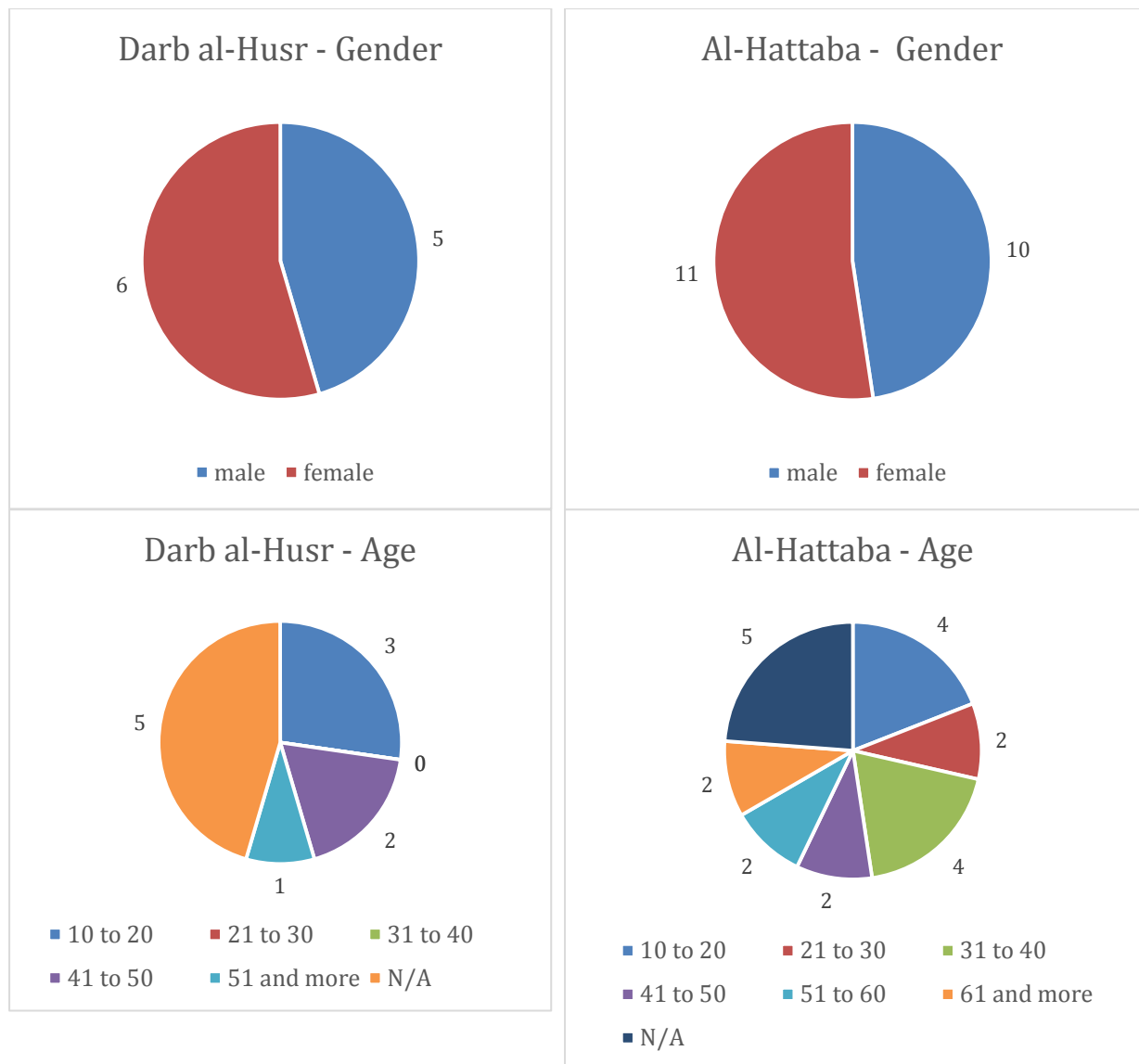


Figure 84 – Demographic statistics

**Conclusion:** The majority of the residents prefer their older homes to new constructions. They agree that new buildings harm the monuments and tourism doesn't flourish when newer buildings are constructed they mostly believe that they take away their memories of their neighbourhood as well as change the culture and history and destroy the beauty of their neighbourhood.

In the case of interior spaces, most residents agreed that older homes offer more privacy, look better and create better climates. They were also perceived as more spacious and economical.

Concerning everyday use, the wooden louver windows were the most popular for the prevention of noise pollution and dust particles. Concerning noise pollution, sliding metal windows came second and *mashrabiyya* third. In the dust particles prevention *mashrabiyyas*

came second and metal sliding windows third. The majority agreed that *mashrabiyyas* are better looking.

Concerning public space, neighbourhoods in Historic Cairo, were perceived as more secure and provides daily needs it is also more economic and better suited to their way of life. Most residents on the other hand think Nasr city is a calmer neighbourhood.

## Day Two | Adult Mapping Game (Housing Stock Awareness 2)

Participants first familiarized themselves with the map by locating important landmarks and locating their homes. They were then asked to map out their perception of the neighbourhood by locating the following on the map:

- Home
- Route to work – or to nearest transport to work.
- Favourite building – street
- A building – monument that is indispensable
- A building /site that disappeared and that you miss
- Empty/disused sites or buildings and proposed uses
- A building / monument that needs restoration
- Empty monuments and proposed uses
- Best place to go out – hang out
- A building site that should disappear



Figure 85 – Filling out the map – Al-Hattaba

A giveaway map containing their responses illustrated using symbols was handed back to them after the neighbourhood seminar, in addition to URHC promotional material.



Top left: Figure 86 – Filling out the map- Al- Hattaba

Top right: Figure 87 – Filling out the map – Darb al-Husr

Left: Figure 88- Producing give away maps – Al-Hattaba

Below: Figure 89- Producing give away maps – Al-Hattaba





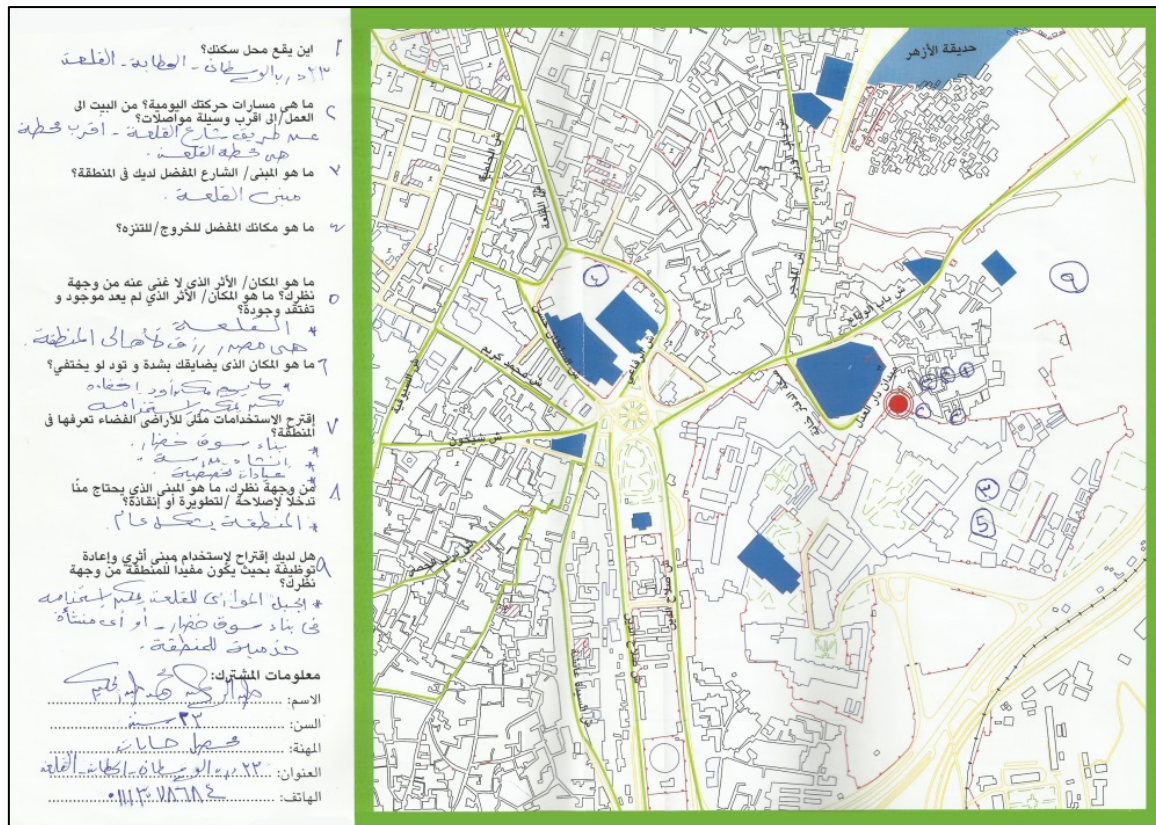
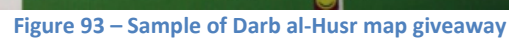


Figure 90 – Sample of al-Hattaba map as filled by resident



Figure 91 – Sample of al-Hattaba map giveaway





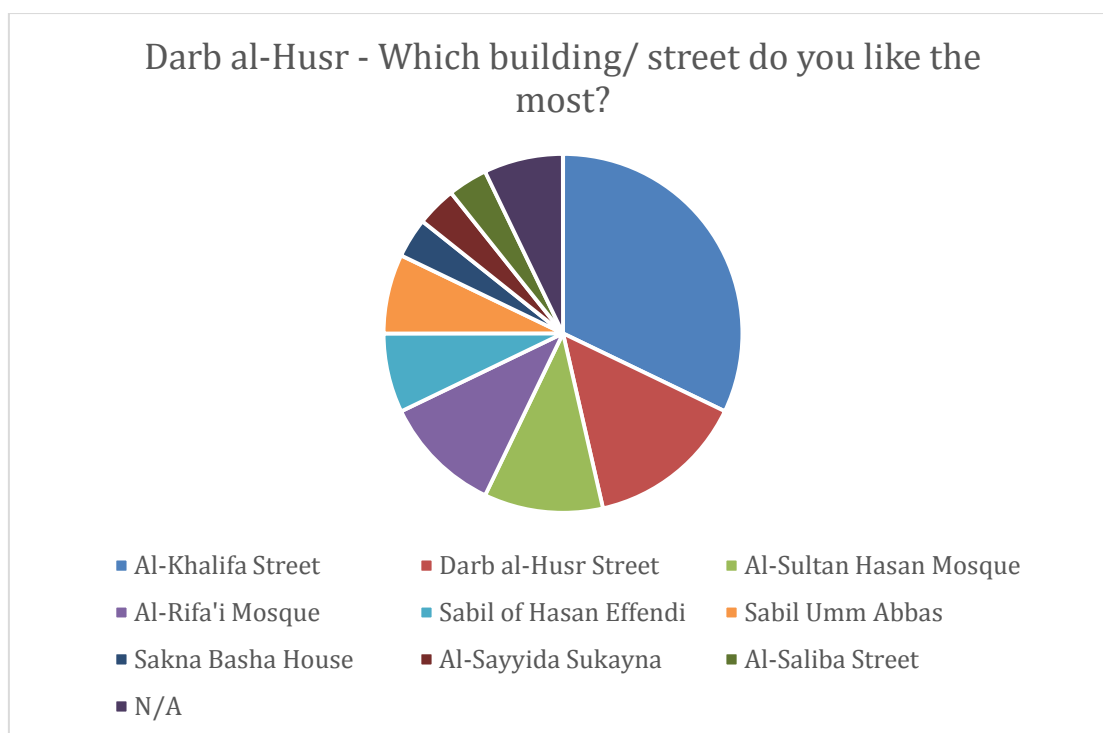


Figure 94 – Results for favourite building / street – Darb al-Husr

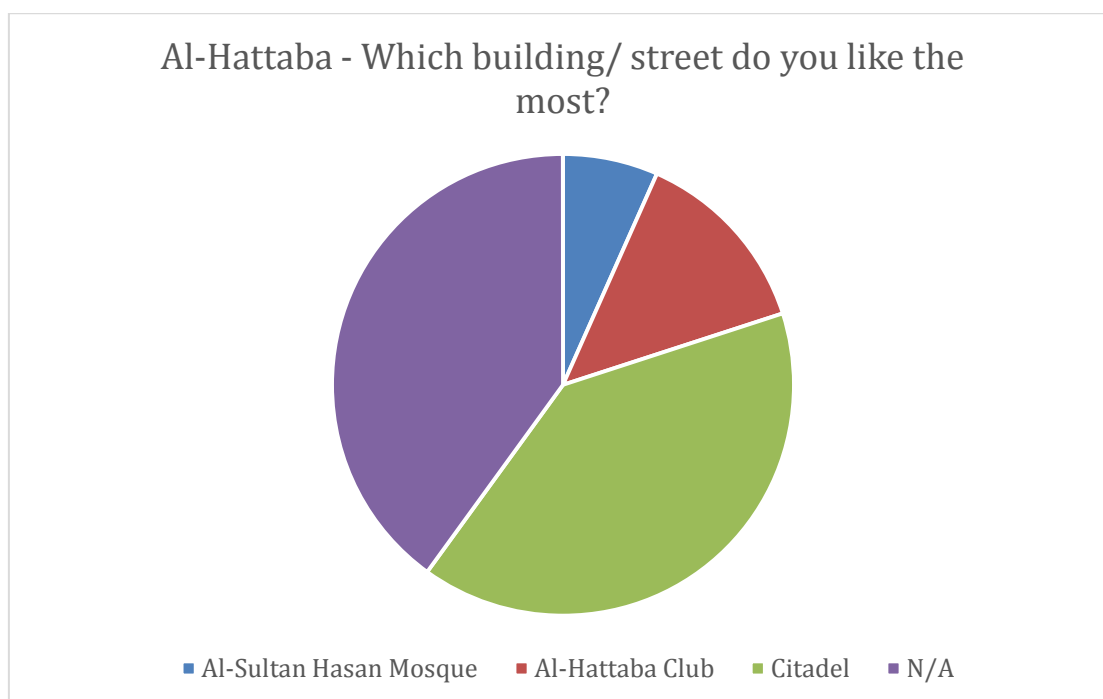


Figure 95 – Results for favourite building / street – Al-Hattaba

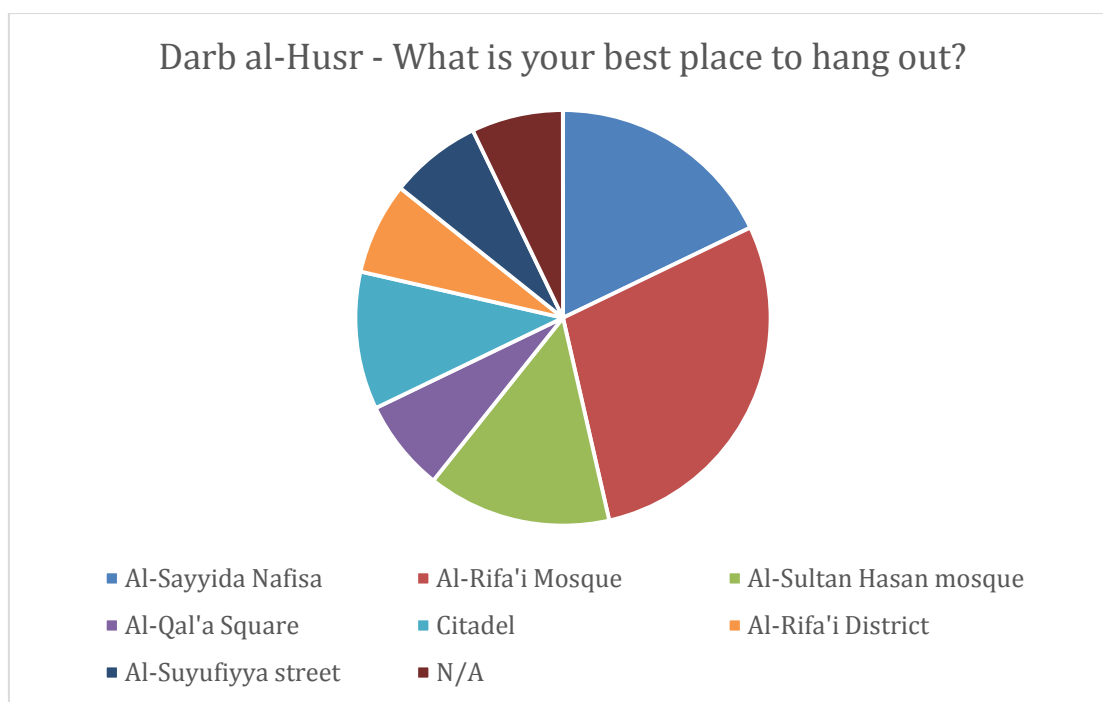


Figure 96 – Results for favourite recreational site – Darb al-Husr

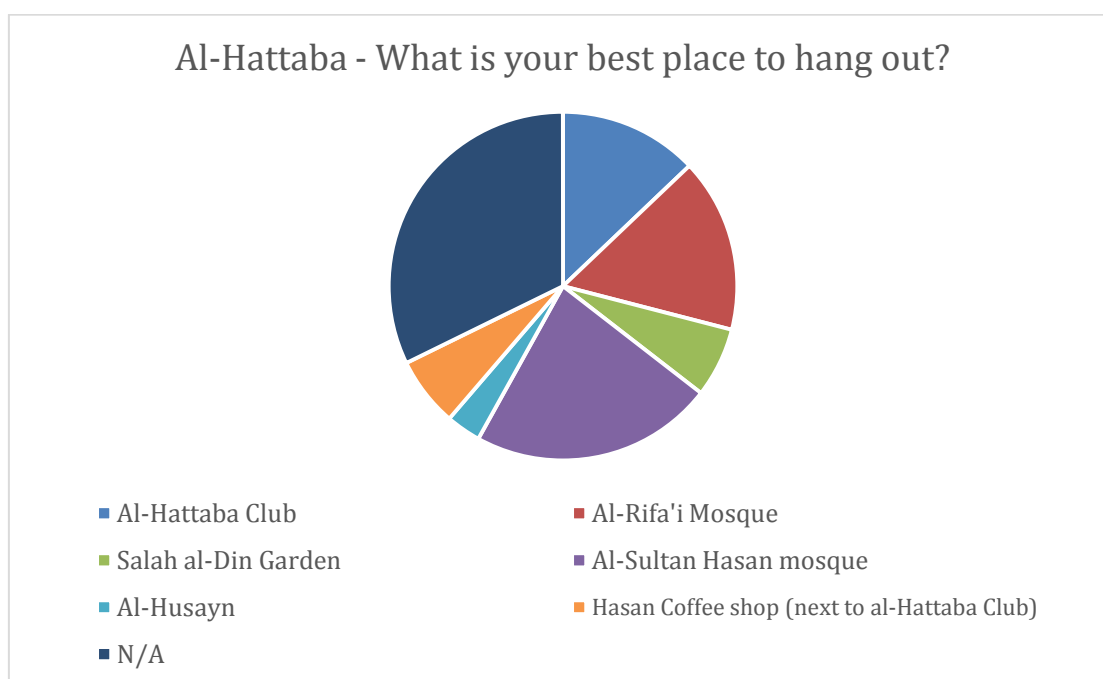


Figure 97 – Results for favourite recreational site – Al-Hattaba

Darb al-Husr - What is the most important place / monument in your point of view?

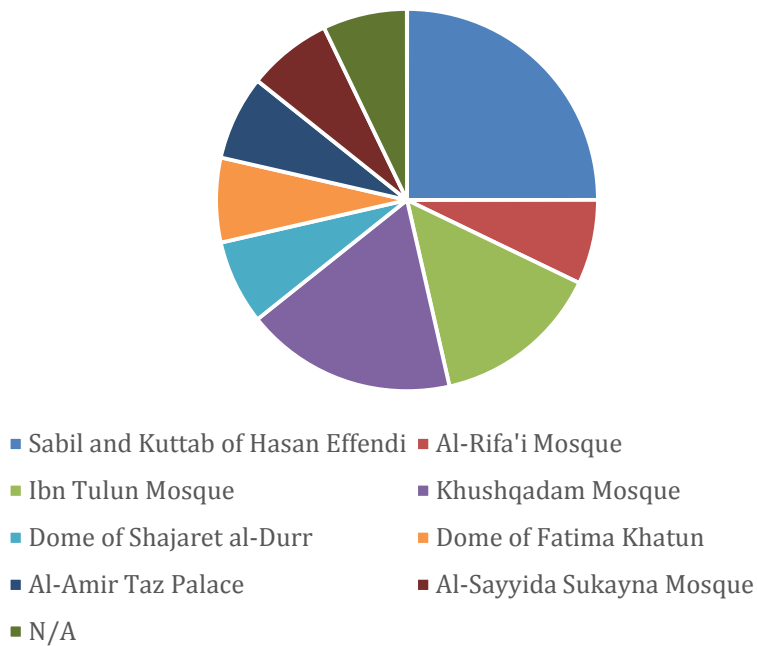


Figure 98 – Results for most important site – Darb al-Husr

Al-Hattaba - What is the most important place / monument in your point of view?

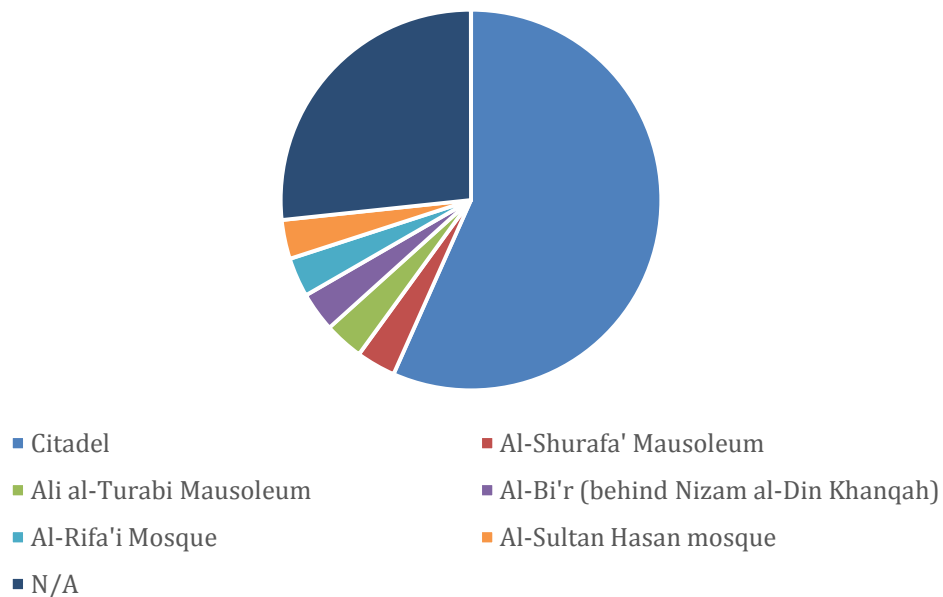


Figure 99 – Results for most important site – Al-Hattaba



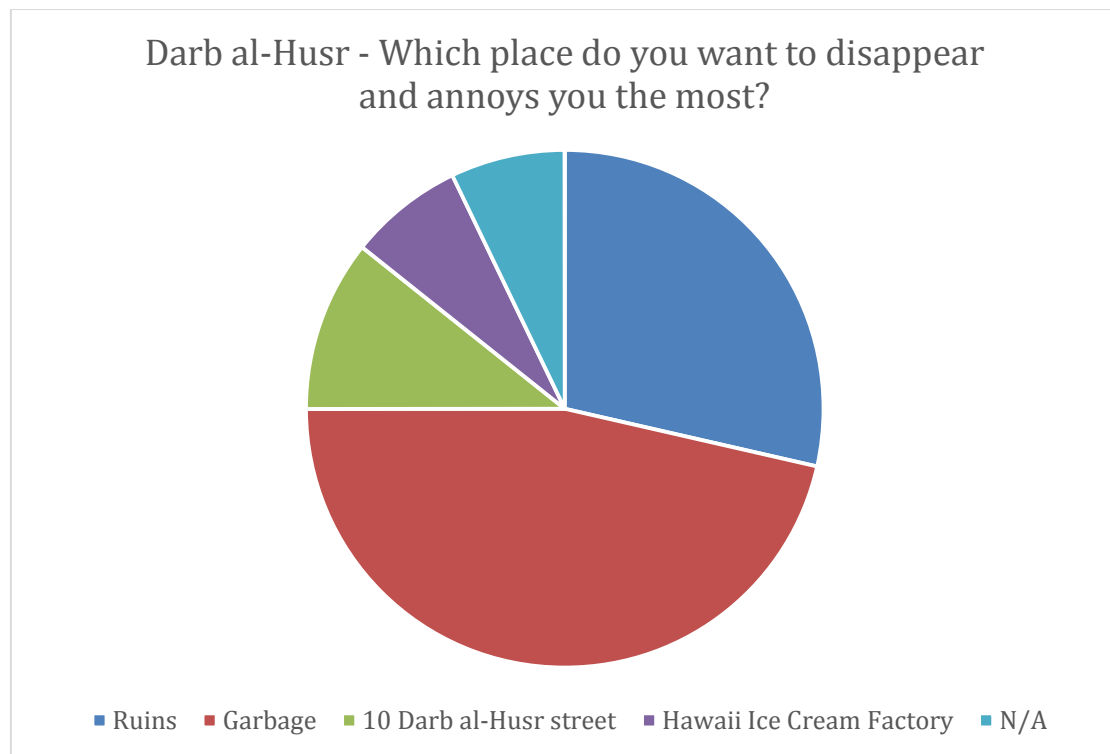


Figure 100 – Results for most annoying site – Darb al-Husr

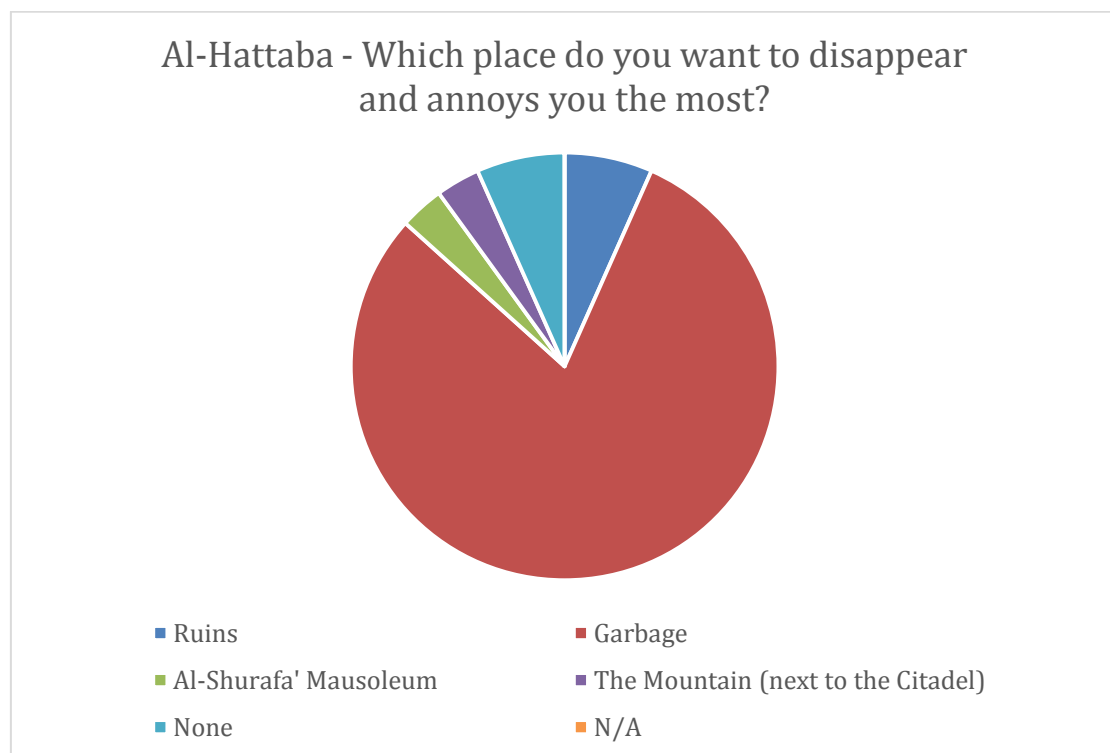


Figure 101 – Results for most annoying site – Al-Hattaba

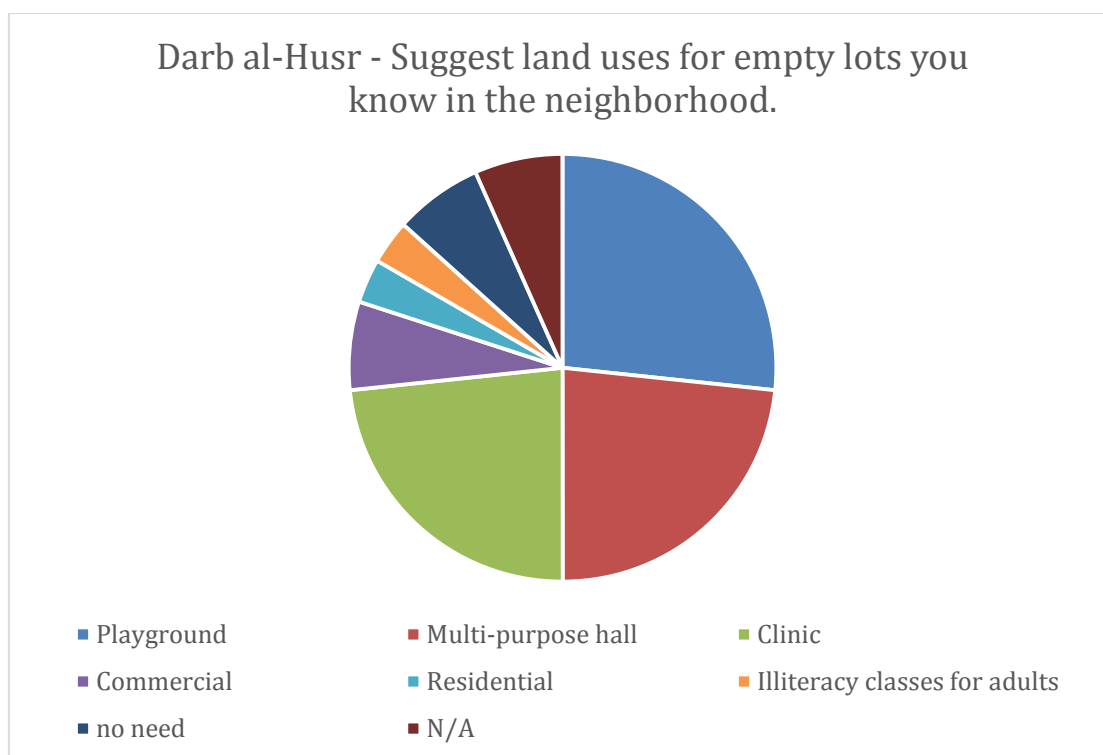


Figure 102 – Land uses for empty sites – Darb al-Husr

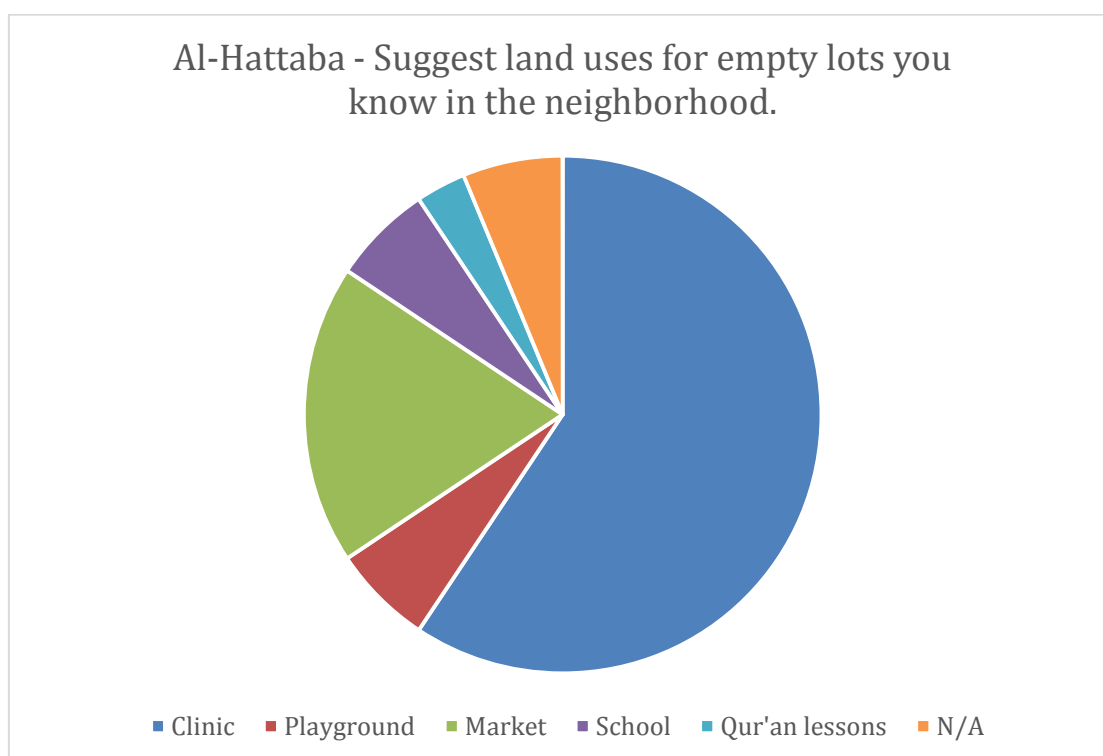


Figure 103 – Land uses for empty sites – Al-Hattaba

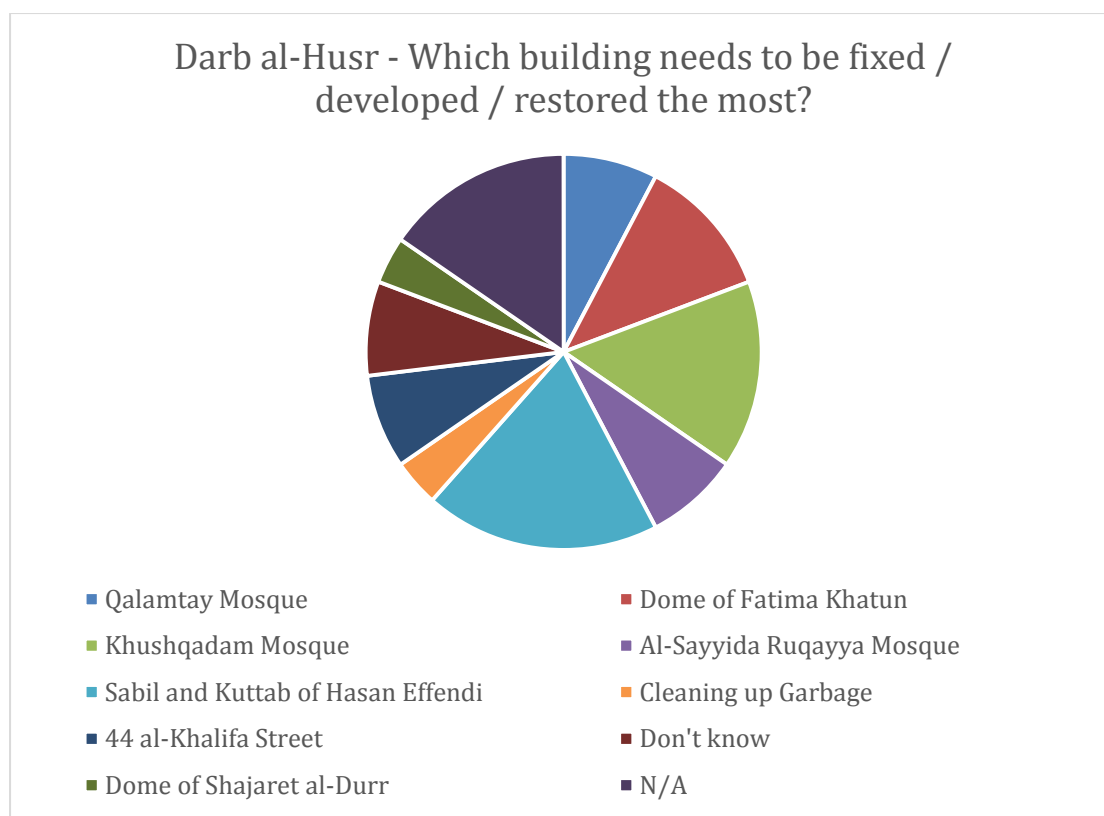


Figure 104 – Buildings in need of repair – Darb al-Husr

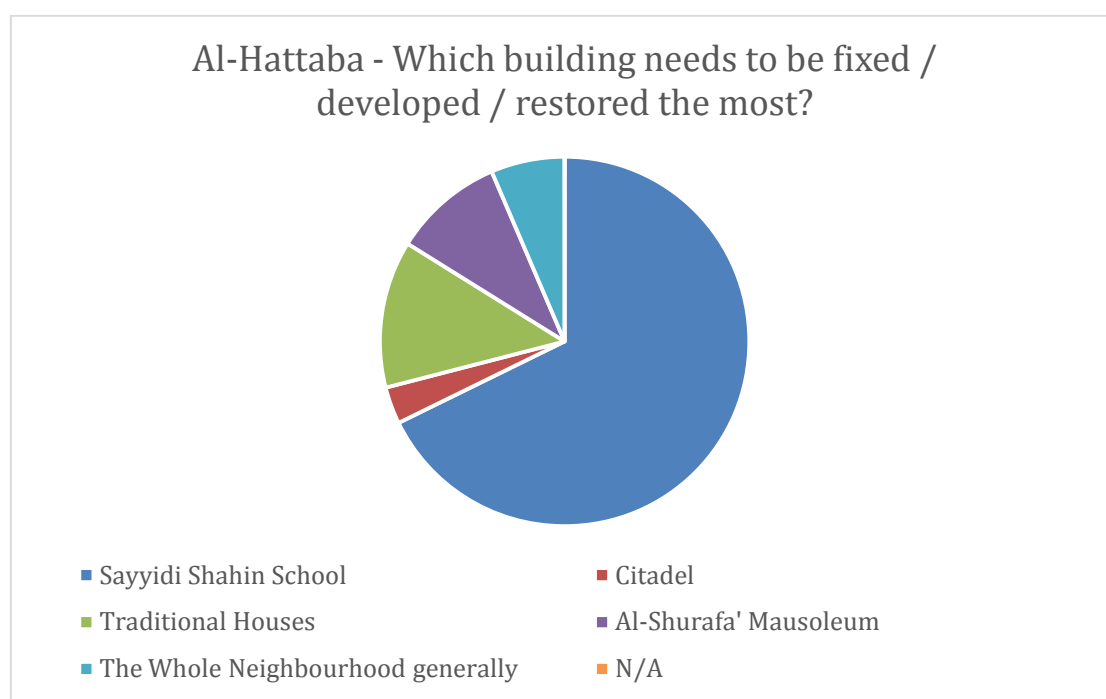


Figure 105 – Buildings in need of repair – Al-Hattaba

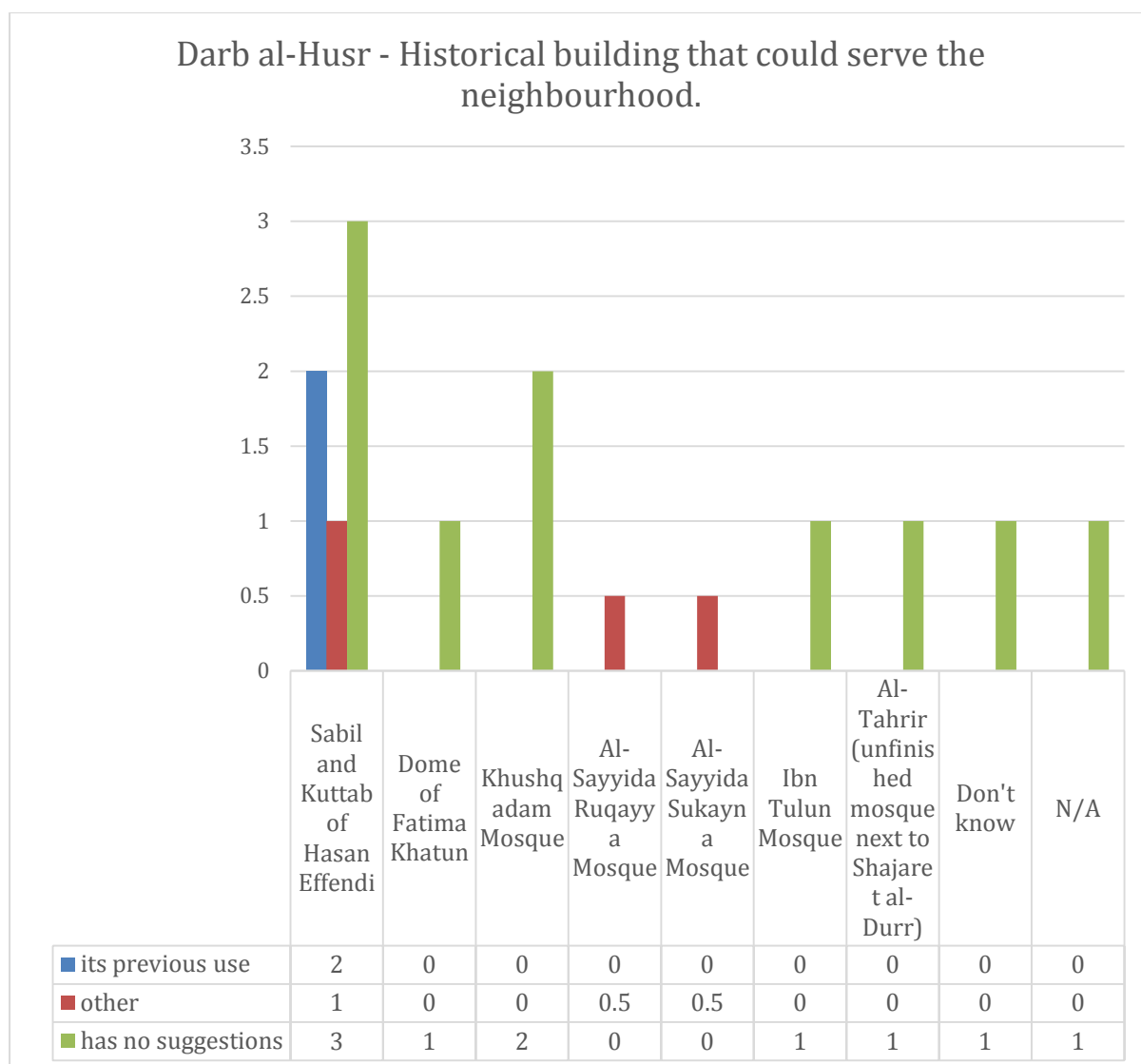


Figure 106 – Buildings that could serve the neighbourhood – Darb al-Husr



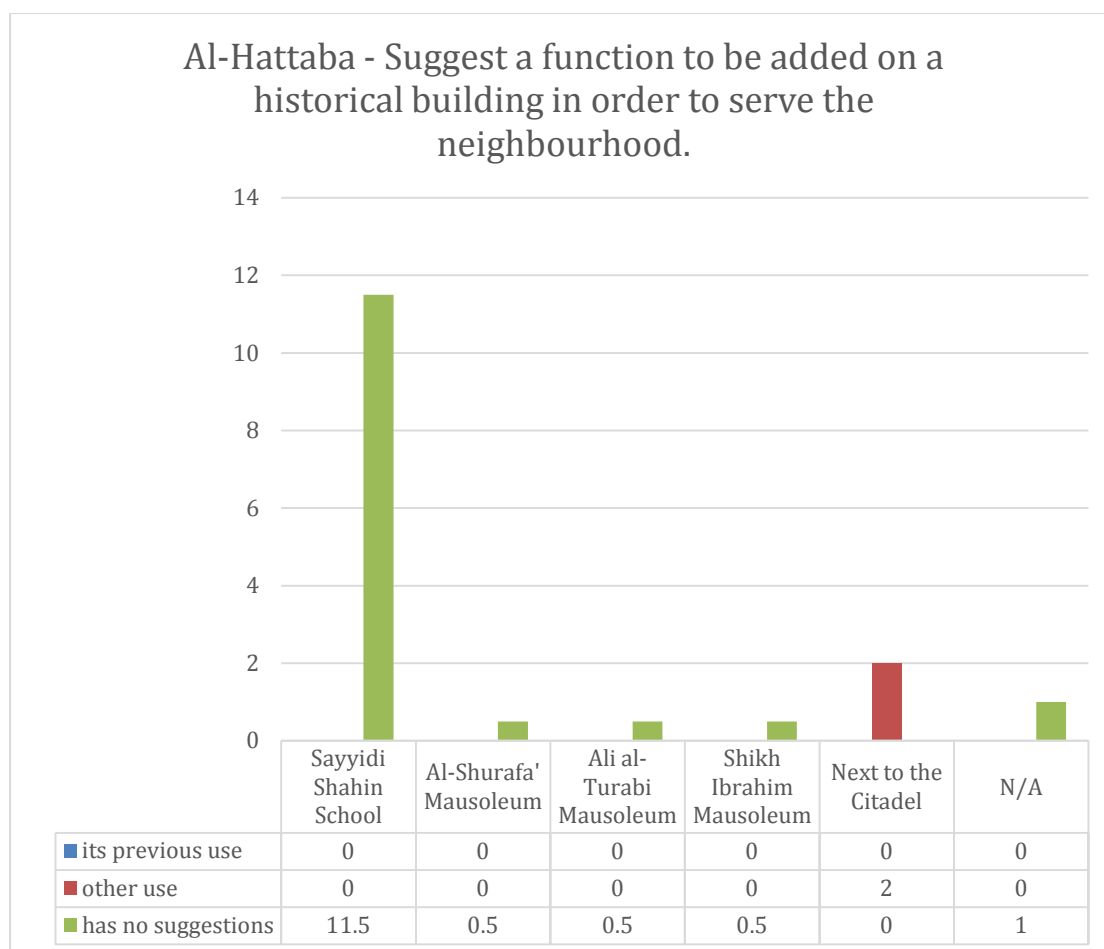
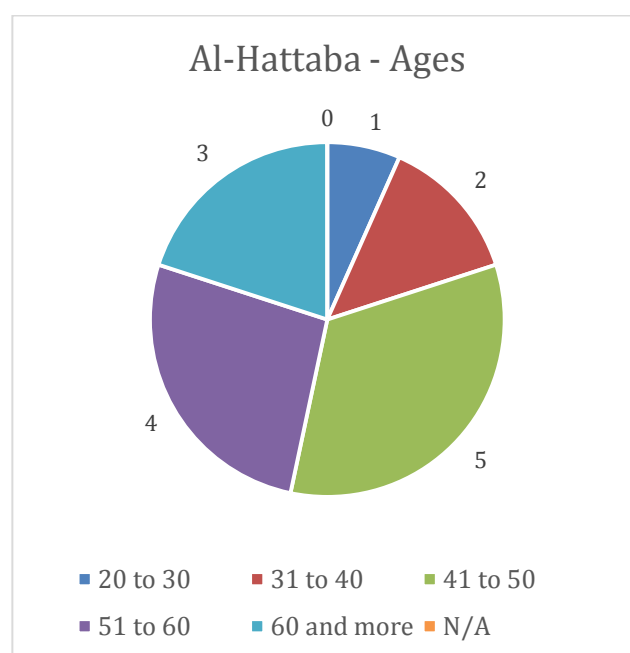
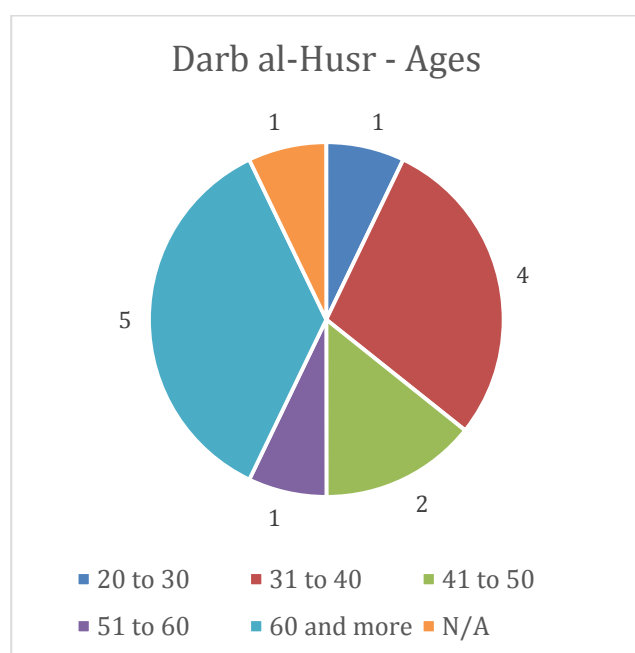


Figure 107 – Buildings that could serve the neighbourhood – Al-Hattaba



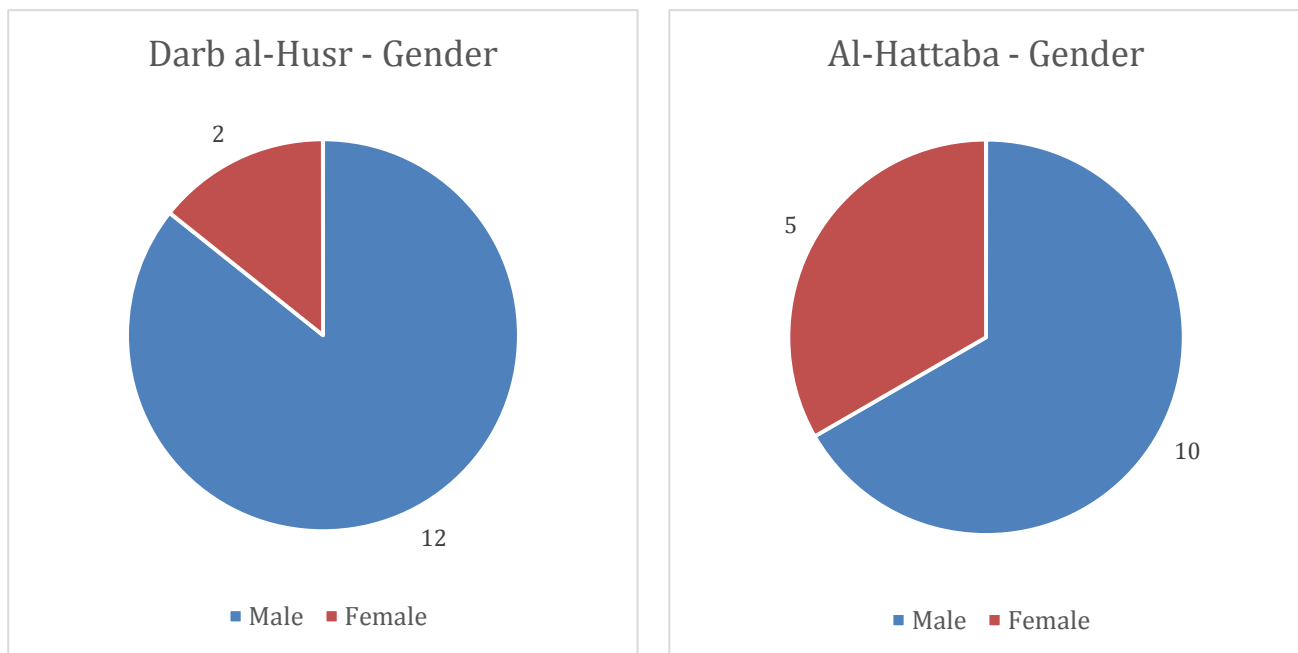


Figure 108 – Demographic statistics

**Conclusion:** Citadel Square, with Sultan Hasan and al-Rifa'i, the fountain area in the middle and the garden to the south, is an area of great significance for the interviewees of both Darb al-Husr and al-Hattaba. The monuments are seen as important and it is also seen as a place of recreation. Oddly enough, the Citadel itself was mentioned as a place of recreation by those from Darb al-Husr but not from al-Hattaba although it was the latter's most favourite building. Al-Hattaba Club was mentioned both as a favourite site and a place of recreation by the people of al-Hattaba. For the people of Darb al-Husr, the only two shrines to be mentioned were al-Sayyida Sukayna and al-Sayyida Nafisa, the former as a favourite building and the latter as a place of visitation.

In Darb al-Husr, opinion was divided concerning the most important site although all of them chose monuments. In al-Hattaba, The citadel got the majority of the votes followed by a place called al-Bi'r (the well) behind the Khanqah of Nizam al-din which also contains the mausolea of al-Shurafa' and 'Ali al-Turabi, also mentioned as the most important site.

As for places residents want to disappear, the majority of the vote in both places went to garbage – as a phenomenon not a place. The next most annoying phenomenon was buildings in ruins (*kharabas*), then in Darb al-Husr it was Hawaii Ice Cream Factory and in al-Hattaba it was the area around al-Bir. Concerning the latter, it is interesting that the people of al-Hattaba are aware of the importance of the site and are also extremely annoyed at its current state.

Concerning uses proposed for empty lots, in Darb al-Husr, almost 75% of interviewees were almost equally divided over services such as a clinic, multipurpose hall and playground. In al-Hattaba, the majority proposed a clinic with some asking for a market, school, playground and Qur'an lessons.

Concerning buildings in need of repair and development, Darb al-Husr interviewees were divided over a variety of buildings while in al-Hattaba, 2/3<sup>rd</sup> proposed the restoration of the school in Sayyidi Shahin.

## Day 2 | Children's activities 1 - Art

The purpose of the activities was for the children to view the space as worthy of preservation and protection. This would be achieved both by explaining its history and values and by creating positive memories in the minds of children in this location. Several artistic activities were planned as well as a guided visit to the *sabil-kuttab* in Darb al-Husr.

### Darb al-Husr

The children's activity took place in Sabil Kuttab Hasan 'Afandi' Azaban. On Friday the children helped us clean and were very committed to help out in any of the activities that day which was a very good sign that they would benefit greatly from this awareness campaign.



Figure 109 & 110- The children who helped clean the *sabil-kuttab*

On Saturday, the children were already in the street waiting impatiently for our arrival. Children were divided into 2 groups. One group would start with the art activities in the *kuttab* and the second would play the children's mapping game in the *sabil* in batches of 3 maximum.



Figure 111- Children waiting in the street on day 2

This caused a problem with the waiting children who became frustrated and unruly because they did not believe that they would get a chance to participate in the art activities.



## Guided tour:

The first batch was made up of younger children, of age 6-9. They first visited the *sabil* on the ground floor where the team explained the function of this space in history. The team used pictures to illustrate the information presented e.g. a picture of the *saqqa* or water-bearer and also a picture of an underground cistern. Children then went up to the top floor where the function of the *kuttab* was explained. In both cases, the functions were related to recent history in order to make the stories more relevant to the everyday life of the children. In the case of the *sabil*, it was related to the name of the square; Hanafiyyat Abu Balash or the “Tap for Free”. This was because the square was the location of one of the few public taps before the installation of running water in homes. We then moved with the story backwards to the Ottoman period when the *sabil-kuttab* was built. In the case of the *kuttab*, we first talked about the last sheikh to teach in it because he taught the children’s fathers and has a memorable name – Muhammad Baqlaz (could be translated as fatso) then moved back in time.

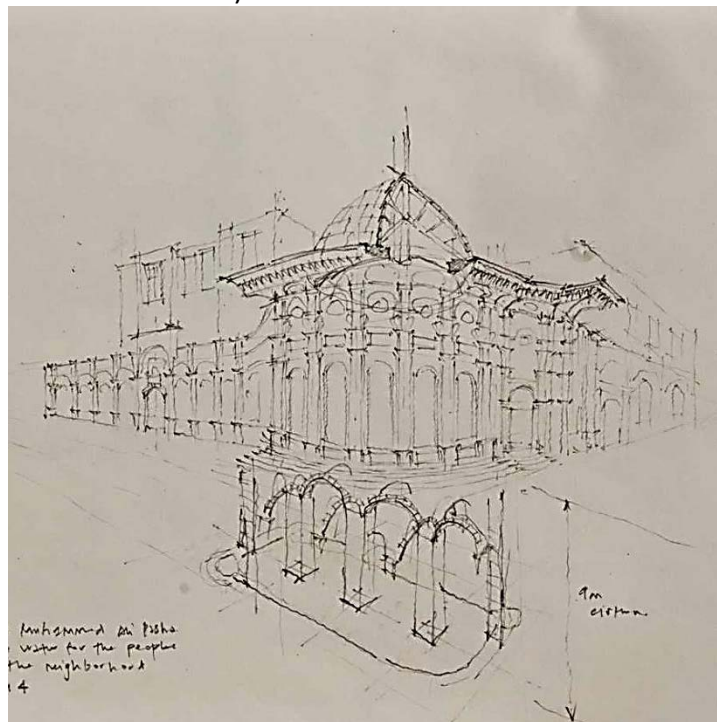
Figure 112- Image of *saqqa* shown to children

Figure 2- Image of underground cistern shown to children

## Art Activities:

The children were then taken up to the *kuttab* asked to sit in groups of five in a circle according to their age. They were handed A3 sheets with a section and an elevation of the *sabil*. The team pointed out where we sitting at that moment and asked the children to draw themselves inside the building, they then asked the children to draw what they saw around them; other buildings, cars, shops etc. so that they can build on the drawing given to them. They were given colouring pencils and printed drawings they could cut and stick on their drawing creating a collage. Some children were then asked to present their drawing in front of the camera.

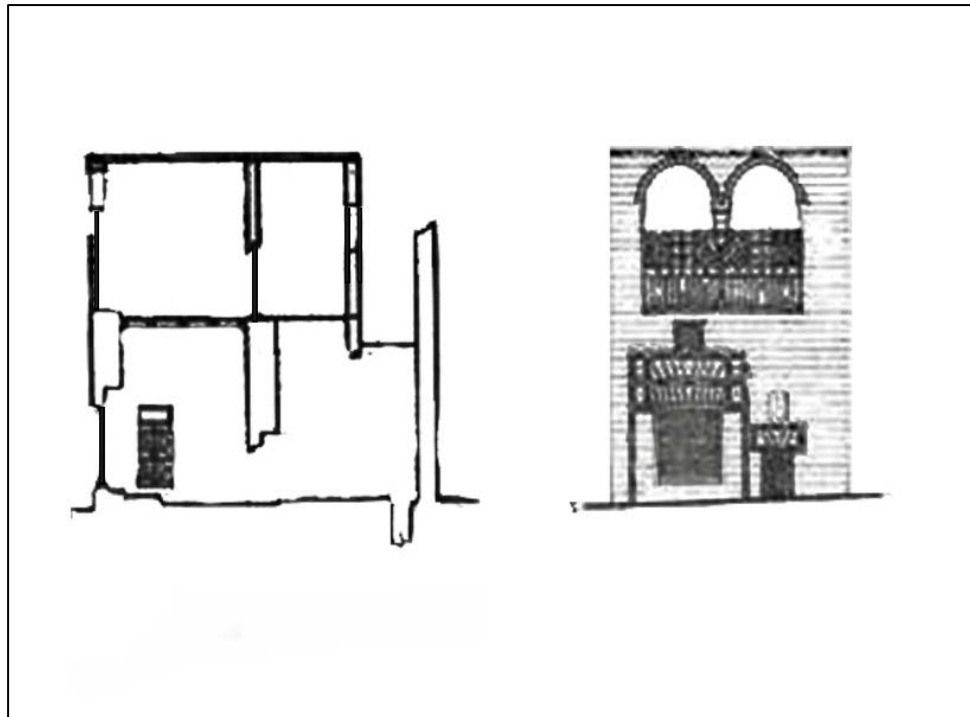


Figure 114- A3 drawing given to the children



Figure 115- Drawings given to children to create a collage





Figure 116- Children's art activities round 2 – Darb al-Husr



Figure 117- Children's art activities round 1 – Darb al-Husr





Figure 118- Children presenting their work– Darb al-Husr



Figure 119- Children presenting their work– Al-Hattaba



Figure 120- Sample of what the children produced

There were two rounds for different children on the day starting from 11:00 to 1:00 and 1:00 to 3:00. The children in the first round were calmer because they were younger and did not have to wait for their turn. We also gave small sets of colouring pencils as a gift to the children after they finished colouring. This caused the children waiting downstairs to panic that there would not be enough for them. Some children then started to fight with each other as the children from the first tour left the *sabil*- kuttub with the small giveaway. The team also thought that different activities should be available for different age groups and each group should be kept to a maximum number of 15 children so that the team could always control the situation. Having the children in a closed space is also a necessity if there is a large percentage of children in the area. The second tour was mostly older children (in their teens) that heard of the small giveaway and tried their best to get inside the aabil. As



the numbers increased the situation became more chaotic and the team couldn't control the situation. The activity had to be terminated at that moment.

The Darb al- Husr experience taught us how to better deal with the children activity and some activities were altered in the Midan al- Hattaba event to better control the situation.

### Al-Hattaba

In addition to the mapping, two sets of activities were prepared for children so that there would not be one station that was too crowded. The children's team started the day with chalk colouring on the pavements. The team split the children according to age and started drawing the citadel as they spoke with the children and asking them to answer questions like: how many domes are there? What does the minaret look like? They were then left to draw and colour freely. A large group of children were allowed to be in this activity as it was a large area and there would not be any arguments between the children. Smaller groups of children were led inside the gates of the Citadel for the second activity.



Figure 121- Children's activity Midan al-Hattaba



Figure 122 - children colouring the pavement

The second activity was inside the gates of the citadel. The children were given a drawing of the Citadel, Sultan Hassan and al-Rifa'i Mosque (Citadel Square) and asked to identify the monuments. They were then given colours to colour their drawing as well as printed sketches of people, cars etc. they could cut and stick to their drawing creating a collage. Some children were then asked to present their drawing in front of the camera.

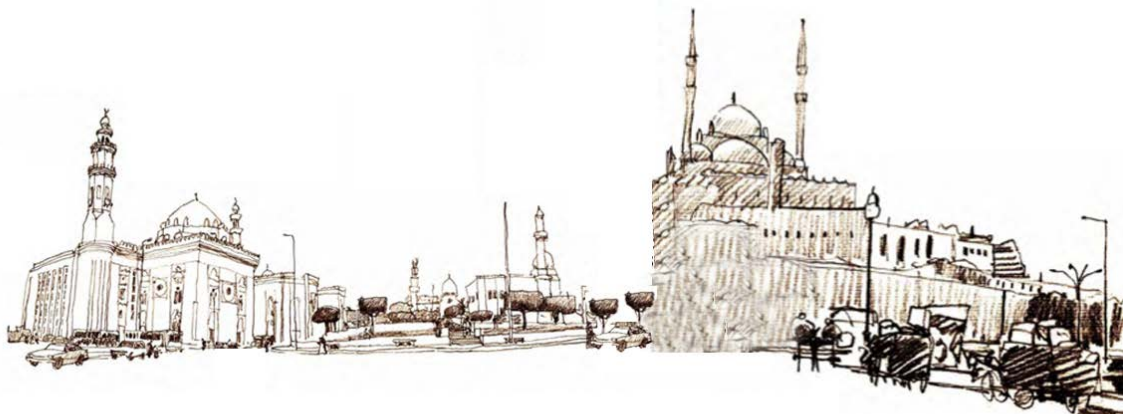


Figure 123- A3 drawing given to the children





Figure 124- Example of children's work



Figure 125- Children presenting their work

## Day 2 | Children's activities 2 - Mapping Game

For this game, a map of the area was created with landmarks including monuments, historical buildings and modern buildings cut out. The jigsaw pieces were then attached to an image of the building. The children were asked to insert the pieces with the pictures of the monuments attached to them in their correct place. The team had material containing information about each of the monuments that would be of interest to the children. The children were eager to learn and most of them could locate most of the monuments. In Darb al-Husr, this took place in the *sabil* and the number of children participating was limited to a maximum of 3 at a time. In al-Hattaba, we had to do it in the street with the result that the activity was more chaotic but to our surprise, adults were happy to join in. Another challenge was to introduce the historical information during the game as children became impatient to finish inserting all the pieces. It was also found that in this game, the best combination is of a mix of young and old children as younger children had difficulties identifying the monuments but still enjoyed the experience.



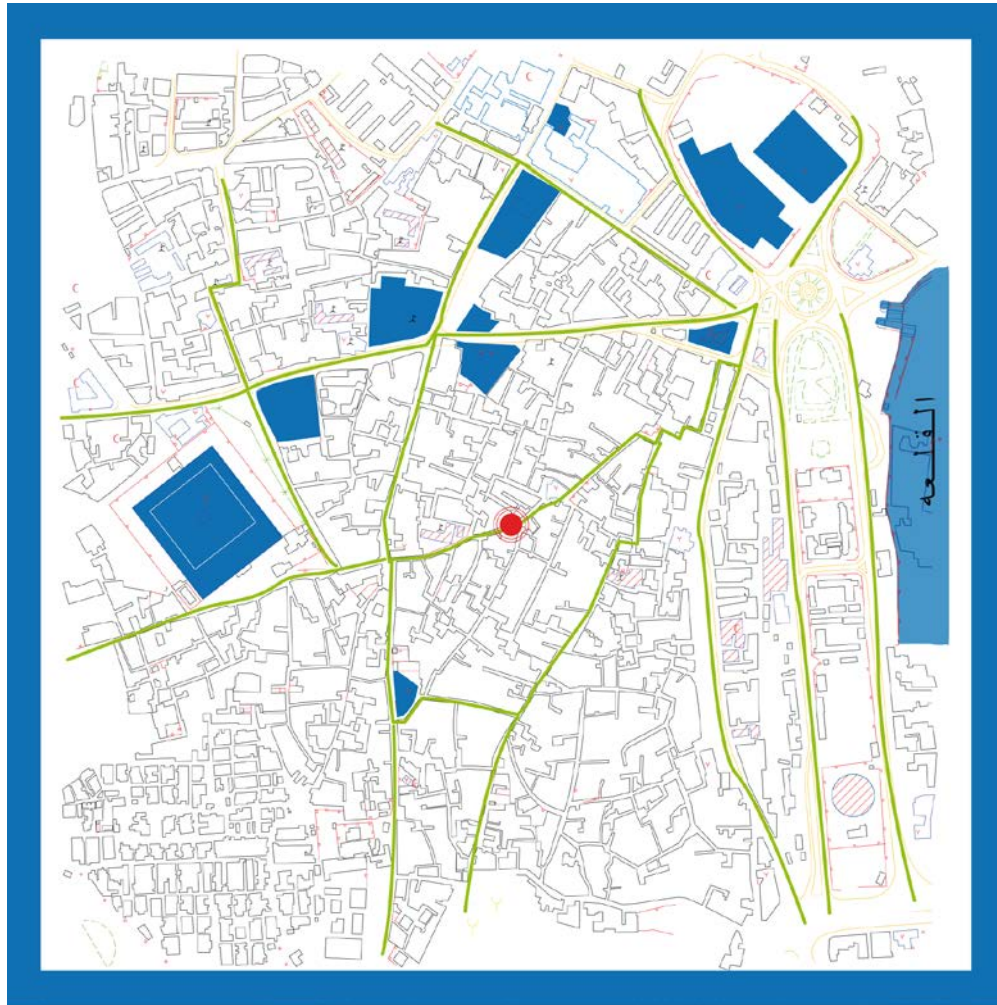


Figure 126- Maps and flashcards used in the children's game – Darb al-Husn



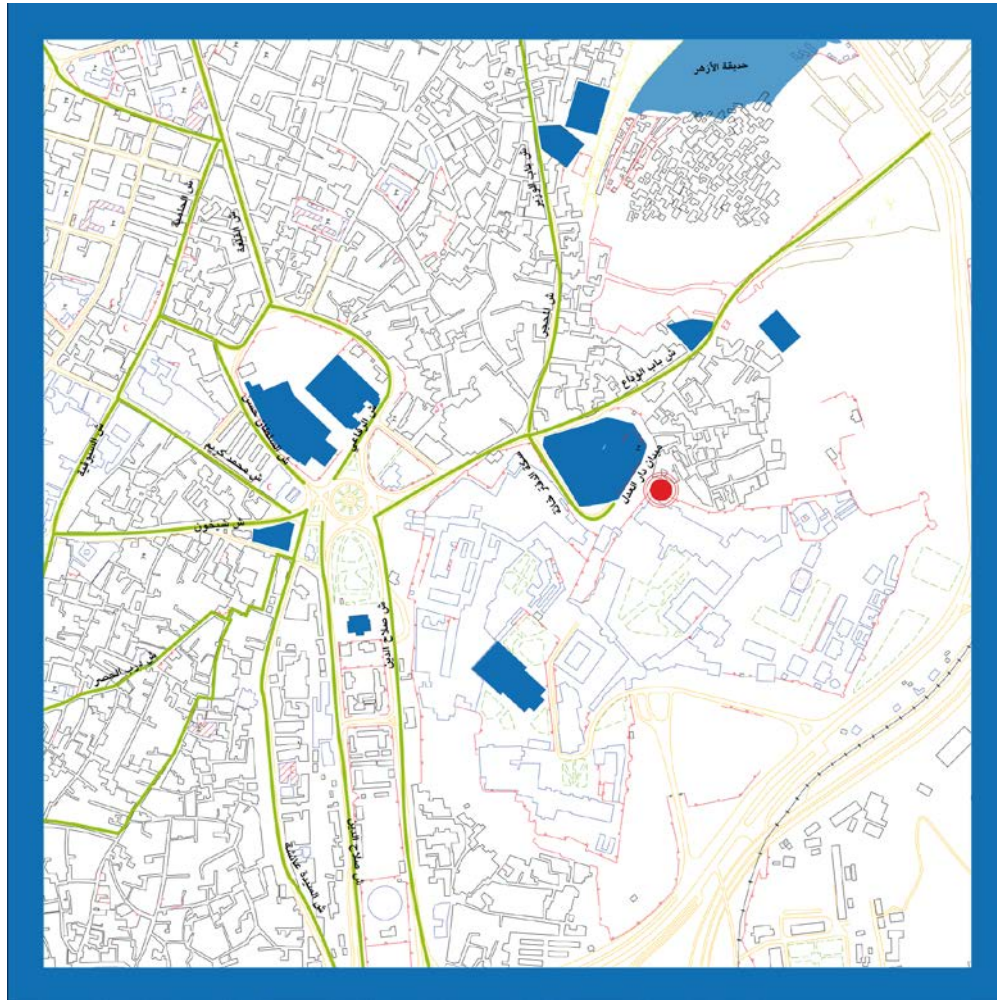


Figure 127- Maps and flashcards used in the children's game - Darb al-Husn

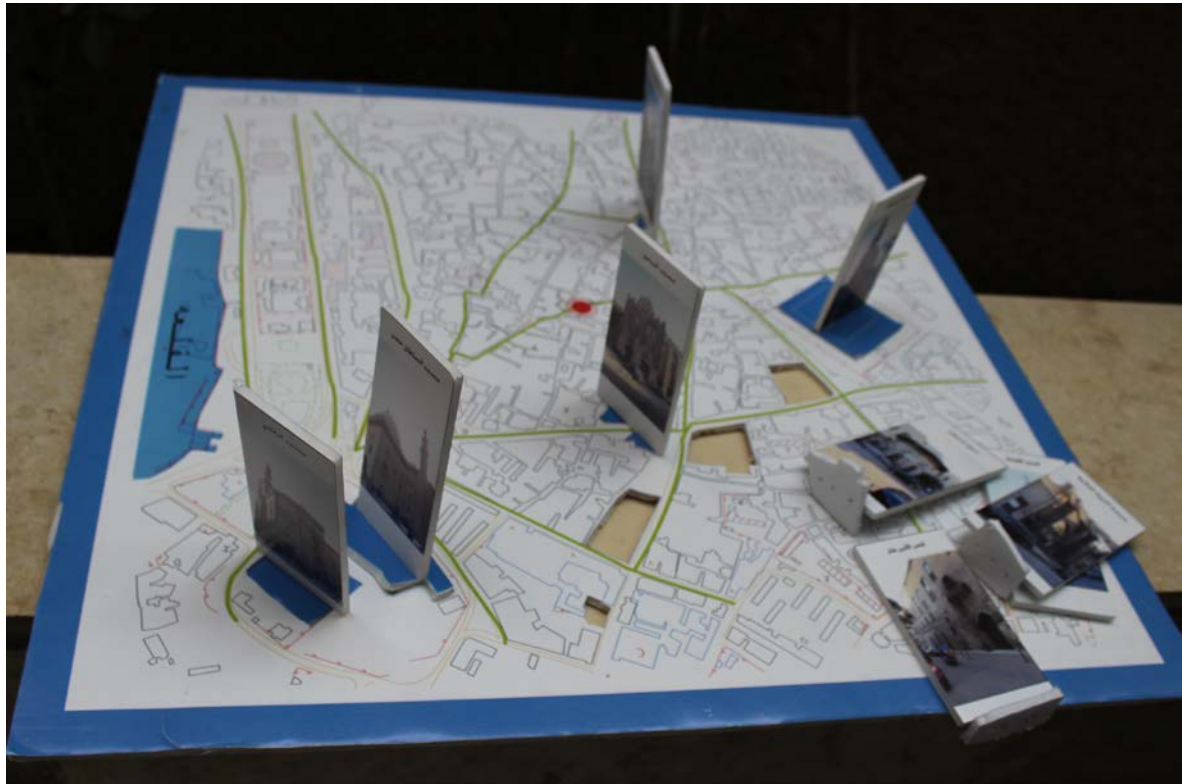


Figure 128- The jigsaw and flashcards



Figure 129- Children playing the mapping game— Darb al-Husr





Figure 3- Children playing the mapping game – al-Hattaba



Figure 131 (above) – flashcard 1 for mapping game – the Rifa'iyya (for al-Rifa'i Mosque).



Figure 132 (above right) – flashcard 2 for mapping game – the Mevlevi Dervishes (for the Dervish Theatre).

Figure 133 (right) – flashcard 3 for mapping game – Sultan Hasan Mosque in the 19<sup>th</sup> century (David Roberts)





## Day Two | Neighbourhood Meeting



Figure 134- URHC presentation – Al-Hattaba

This activity was planned to end the day. It included a 30-minute presentation of possibilities and potentials of the area. The URHC team presented the project with emphasis on the action plan and with particular reference to the neighbourhood we were in. We then followed up with examples of historic cities that were able to overcome similar problems as present on site.



Figure 135- Discussion between the residents of al-Hattaba and the head of the municipality



Then came a 30 minute open discussion with the residents and in the presence of the head of the municipality and MSA representatives.

Figure 136- Presentation on the potentials of Historic Cairo – al-Hattaba

Competition pictures, family pictures with historic homes, personalized maps and pictures of children participating in the events were distributed in addition to the regular URHC promotional material.



Presentation | Neighbourhood meeting



Figure 137 - Slide One: Images of Naples from the 1950s. Audience was asked to guess where this is. Almost all assumed this was in Egypt. Answers were; Darb al-Labbana, Qal'at al-Kabsh, Alexandria



Figure 138 - Slide Two: Audience is then told that this is in Italy and that our streets and buildings have the same potential to become tourist attractions and that our living city with its people is a resource that we should use to our advantage.



Figure 139 – Slide Three - Number of annual visitors to Italy in 2008 was 46 million as compared to 13 million only to Egypt. This in spite of the fact that Egypt's heritage is comparable – of not superior – n value to that of Italy.



Figure 140 – Slide four - While upgrading the city is difficult, it is not impossible. We see in Europe examples of postwar cities such as Dresden rebuilding themselves to their former glory. This is primarily to the benefit of its citizens and their quality of life – tourism comes later.





Figure 141 – Slide Five - The rest of the examples are given from countries in the region that the audience can relate to.

City 1: Old Sanaa in Yemen



Figure 142 – Slide Six - It is emphasized that upgrade is not only to buildings but also to public space and local activities and city life; that heritage is not just monuments but also homes, shops, workshops streets and the community that inhabits them. It is therefore about quality of life not just tourism.

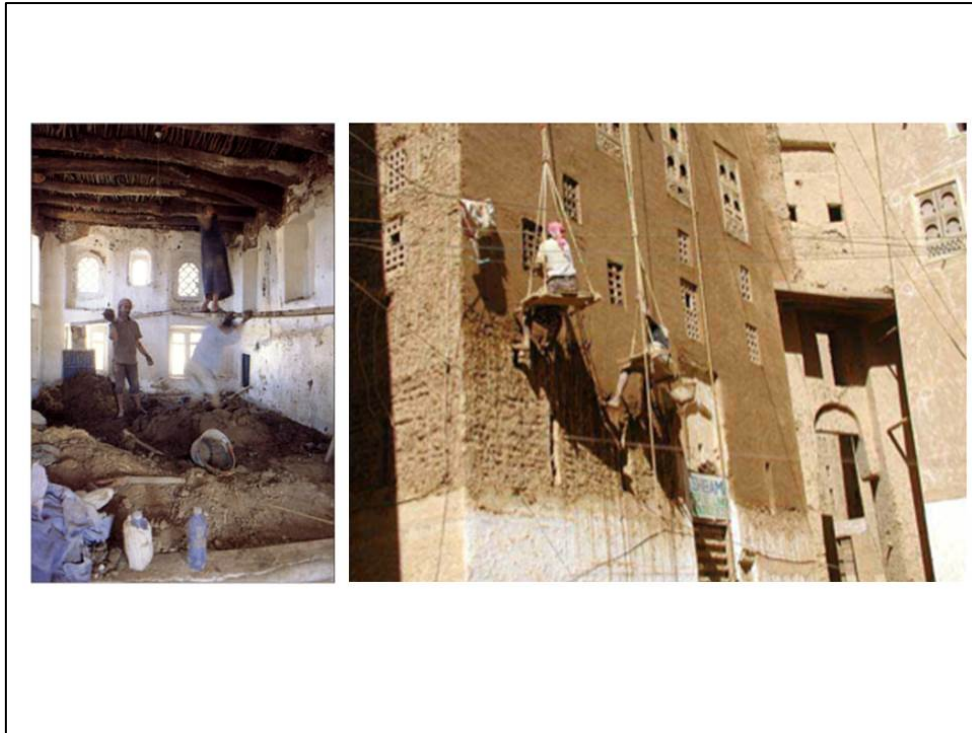


Figure 143 – Slide Ten - It is also about job creation, both from tourism but also from revival of crafts linked to conservation and also to the opening of local and international markets.



Figure 144 - Slide Eleven - Another example: Sidi Bousaid in Tunis – this was chosen mainly for the remarkable contrast in the before and after photos.





Figure 146 – Slide Twelve - Sidi Bousaid after upgrade

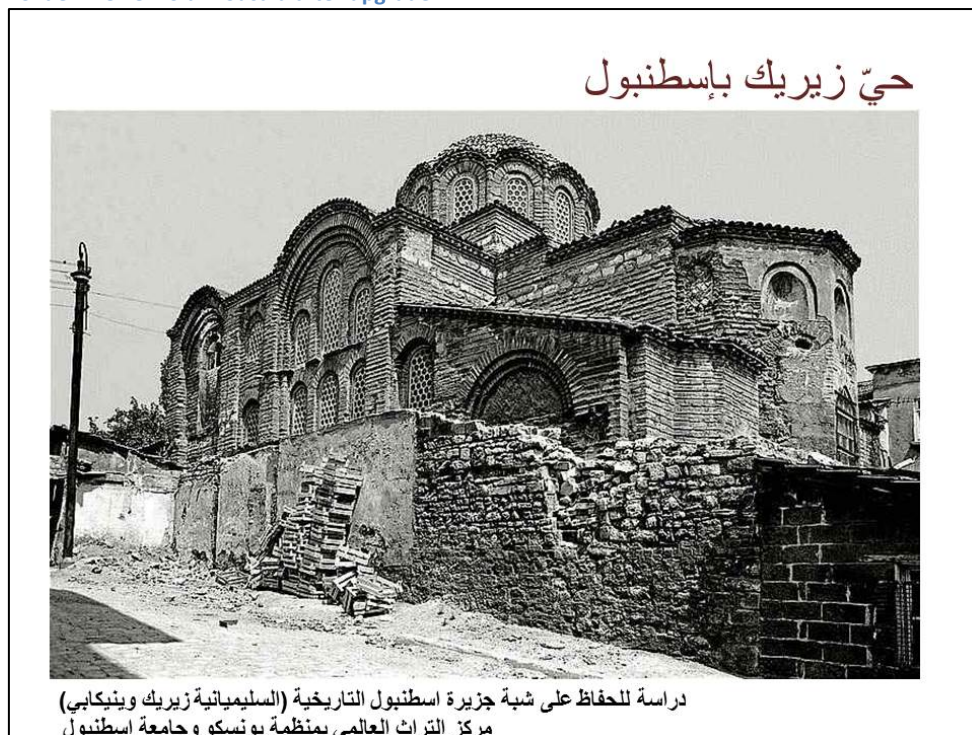


Figure 146 – Slide Thirteen- Zeyrek in Istanbul – chosen mainly because it is a collaborative project between UNESCO and a local university, Istanbul University



Figure 147– Slide Fifteen - Also chosen because it has a good example of a local entrepreneur seeing an opportunity to benefit from the conservation of the Byzantine Church at the top of the hill and transforming an adjacent house into a successful restaurant

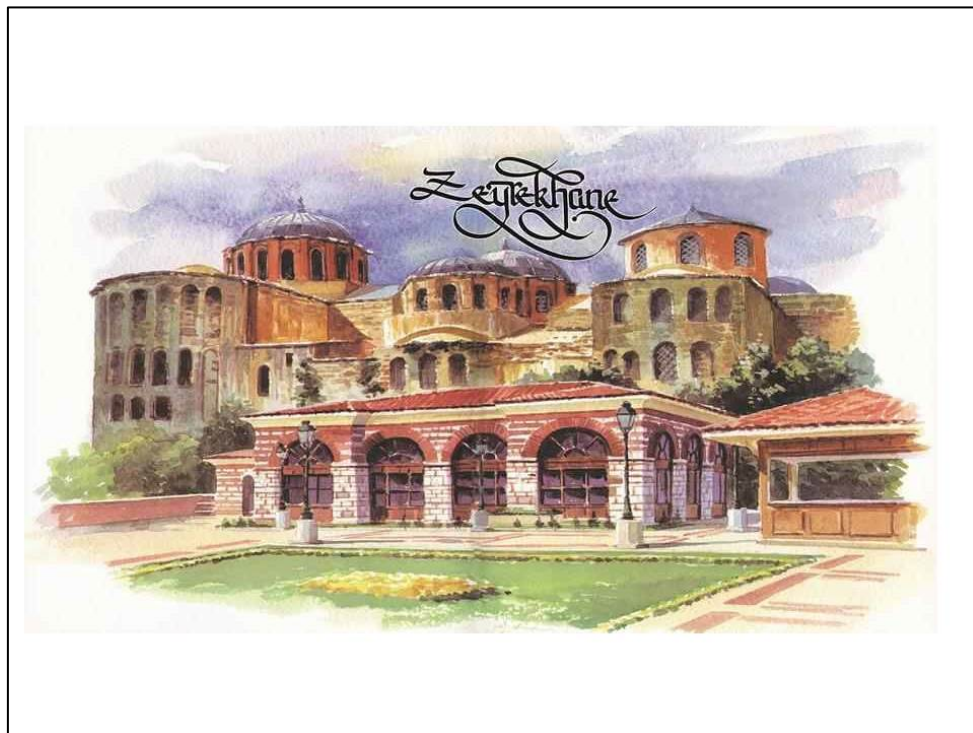


Figure 148 – Slide Sixteen- The restaurant advertisement showing the church in the background





Figure 149 – Slide Seventeen- The state of the houses before upgrade



Figure 150 – Slide Eighteen- A “For Sale” sign during the upgrade process. One of many, it indicates activity in the real estate market due to the rise in potential for the neighbourhood.



Figure 151 – Slide Nineteen - Houses before and after the upgrade.

## General observations concerning the community meetings

### 1. Concerning the housing issue:

The two neighbourhoods were very different in their concerns.

- Darb al-Husr has a very strong presence of newly constructed illegal multi-storeys. They were mostly not occupied and in talking to the people about it we were told that this was for two reasons:
  - They are double the price of leases for apartments in old buildings (*Ijar qadim*)
  - There is a service in the governorate that allows citizens to check the legality of new buildings. Illegality of buildings tends to be a deterrent for potential buyers.

However, one should not infer from this that this will be a deterrent for demolition of old houses and replacing them with multi-stories. Real estate is seen as a solid investment that will eventually yield profit. It can also be a long term plan for children of the family and as such can stay vacant for years until children grow up and move out. If the government does not take fast and swift action to demolish these buildings and provide incentive to owners of old houses to restore them, illegal construction will not stop. The project needs to coordinate with the governorate to make sure that it is vocal about adopting a zero tolerance policy towards illegal multi-storeys. Simple measures sealing off the building with wax (*tashmi'*) could be effective psychological tools

- Old buildings in Darb al-Husr were perceived as unsafe. Yet, when we discussed the matter in more detail most people admitted that they probably were fine but seemed to require reassurance to that effect – preferably from a professional.
- Al-Hattaba had a totally different problem. They complained about the regulations that put them within the Citadel's buffer zone and as such do not allow them to restore their homes or rebuild them. This matter needs further investigation. There are new homes in the neighbourhood so it is not clear why some people are able to build and some not. The impression one got was that building anew is easier than renovation – it may also be that those who can afford to build have more power to defy the regulations. One of the new homes we went to belonged to an MSA inspector for example, who seemed to be in the upper end of the income spectrum. It should also be noted that when the issue was brought up in the community meeting the MSA inspector working in the Citadel himself, implied that the ban is illegal and can be overturned.

As such, while most of the complaints of al-Husr were about services (garbage removal – paving – lighting), those of Hattaba complained most about the building regulations.

## 2. Concerning monuments, heritage and tourism

- Darb al-Husr showed affection for the historic *sabil-kuttab* of Hasan Agha Arzikan located in the square and the mosque of Khusqadam al-Ahmadi down the street. They were attached to the *sabil-kuttab* – which the older people called Kuttab al-Shaykh Muhammad Baqlaz – in spite of the fact that it was always closed. The younger children were fascinated by the *sabil-kuttab* when it was opened and were excited about being in it almost to the point of hysteria. Yet, no one demanded that it stay open, the most they asked for was that we come once a week and organize activities with the children. This was different from the Mosque of Khushqadam which was clearly seen as a potential resource for the community with demands for conservation and its use for lessons. Not much was voiced about these being potential tourist attractions. The neighbourhood saw itself as being off the tourist trail.
- Al-Hattaba was a totally different story. Some Hattaba residents work in the Citadel, either as government employees, or as security personnel or cleaners, and some children mentioned that their relatives own bazaars there. Furthermore almost everyone complained about the closing of the back gate of the Citadel and said that since this happened, the area died commercially and service deteriorated. Other monuments, such as Nizamiyya, were seen as a source of trouble because they were left untended and unclean and were seen simply as a lost opportunity. Another historical building seen as an unutilised resource was an unlisted building called Shaykh Shahin that used to be a school. It should



also be noted that the area between the outer gate and inner gate is closed to the neighbourhood but children were able to climb the fence and play there.

### 3. Concerning children and youth

In both events, the children's component was the most popular but it is also difficult to assess its impact because of the numbers of children and their excitement prevented us from controlling the activities or making sure that they listen. Lessons learned include dividing children into age groups, mixing between high energy activities open to all and more concentrated sessions with a smaller number of children. It is also important to note that one-off events are not effective. These kinds of activities need to be accumulative and are more impactful if carried out in a structured manner in an enclosed setting such as in a local school or club. One of the things that came as a pleasant surprise was how invested they were in the seminar. They sat, and they listened and they responded. The fact that children were extremely receptive during the seminar shows that a lot of effort has to be put into heritage awareness campaigns for children. MSA has a huge glut in manpower and should URHC extend its duration, it should consider working with MSA on a structure and plan for a permanent education department.

Youth, on the other hand, were not as eager to participate. Either they are busy with work, or frustrated and in many cases in trouble with the law. They are also more cynical and extremely difficult to win over. One effective way of approaching them could be through existing clubs or through community mosques.

### 4. Concerning power structures and community resources

Building trust in these neighbourhoods is an uphill task that requires staying power and perseverance. It also requires an understanding of the dynamics of existing power structures and in that, URHC partners from the Governorate and from MSA can be especially effective. In both cases they knew who the community leaders were and had direct dealings with them. While relying on existing community leaders is a double-edged sword – in many cases they could be linked to the established power bases of corruption – it is important that field workers know who they are and understand their background. It is also important that the Governorate and MSA are vocal in their support of field workers because this lends the field workers credibility, at least until they establish it on their own merit.

Concerning resources, it is quite surprising how much money time and effort is put into local mosques and shrines, and none into other types of heritage buildings. This is because mosques and shrines are perceived as belonging to the community and are connected to a historical narrative of piety and charity that is very much alive in these neighbourhoods. The question is how to channel these resources towards other forms of heritage. It will only happen if these to become relevant and are perceived as a resource not a burden.

Generally speaking, the level of anger and frustration in al-Hattaba was much higher than in Darb al-Husr and that was reflected in the interest they took in the evening seminar. While it was difficult to convince people from Darb al-Husr to attend, al-Hattaba residents came in larger numbers, wrote signs and brought petitions. They were also more critical of the presentation and skeptical about the pitch we took, which was the idea that regeneration of historic zones would bring about economic and social benefits to the residents. This idea is not believable in the current atmosphere of distrust, nor is it immediately feasible under the current economic conditions. What is feasible and what the project should concentrate on when presenting its mandate to stakeholders is policy and legislation reform. This does not cost money. It requires political will and this is what could start to create bridges of trust between the project and the residents.

Secondly, the project cannot afford to ignore issues related to services and infra-structure. These are priorities not just for the built heritage but also for the everyday users of the historic city. The project needs to lobby hard for the resolution of issues such as waste-management and should it succeed in pushing for improvement it has to be extremely vocal about its role in upgrading services. This is crucial for improving the image of heritage and heritage management entities in the historic city.

The third and last issue is the one we stressed in our presentations - that of the social and economic benefits to be derived from upgrade projects in the neighbourhood due to the adoption of a comprehensive management plan. This is both through the increase of tourism (possibly local more than international) and also through the upgrade of services and the rise in quality of living.

## SECTION THREE

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# FEEDBACK EVENT IN AL-AMIR TAZ PALACE AND AL-TAKIYYA AL-MAWLAWIYYA

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17-18 JANUARY 2014

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## Event aim

The aim and scope of this event was rethought. It had originally been conceived as a closing event and was then reconceptualised as an interim reporting and peer feedback event.

## Target audience

Each partner in the URHC project had its own target audience and its own set of questions and issues to be discussed.

### 1. URHC Cairo Office

- Their most direct partners are the partner organisations; MSA, Cairo governorate and NOUH – particularly their immediate liaison people and their coworkers (the head of the Historic Cairo Project MSA) and the Executive Director of the Historic Cairo Unit (CG).
- The event aimed at updating them on the project and opening the discussion on steps to be taken for continuity and implementation of recommendations. Focus was what they are capable of - administrative and legislative change- and on their resources – currently mostly human not economic.

### 2. Surveying Team – from MSA, Cairo Governorate, NOUH, Ministry of Endowments, CAPMAS.

- Their most direct circle of peers is their colleagues and direct superiors. They were asked to personally invite those of this circle they felt would be receptive to new ideas.
- The event aimed at reinforcing the paradigm shifts the surveying team has experienced and making sure that they are able to put the new knowledge and perspective gained into use. It also aimed at widening the base of “converted government representatives” by having them present to their colleagues and superiors the lessons learned and future steps required in a language that is accessible to them.

### 3. Research Consultants

- The most pertinent feedback would come from peers; professionals and academics working in conservation, heritage management, urban studies and development. URHC already has a very respected set of research consultants that have not had a chance to sit together and discuss their findings.
- The most important benefit derived from this event would be the exchange between research consultants and also between them and other stakeholders.

### 4. Community Outreach Team

- Our team required more feedback from the community – both from the neighbourhood and community leaders from neighbourhoods that had not

been visited by the previous outreach campaigns.

- The main purpose of the exchange was informing the community of al-Suyufiyya of the project and getting their feedback on it.

The event thus oriented itself towards maximum information and feedback where these target groups were concerned. It took care not to compete with the final event which will target a higher tier of government officials as well as the media. Chirine's storytelling event (which happened the previous day and is the subject of a separate report) was meant as the magnet that publicizes the event particularly for the people of the neighbourhood, but also for the other target groups.

### Venue

- The target area is the heart of the study project – Al-Qal'a Square – with al-Takiyya al-Mawlawiyya and Amir Taz Palace as venues for the events. The choice of venue builds on an existing network of users and stakeholders in Sultan Hasan, Taz and the Mawlawiyya.
- In Sultan Hasan, the Manarat al-Sultan group meets for cultural and religious activities. The group is run by the *shaykh* of the mosque and group members include young people from both within and outside the neighbourhood.
- In Taz, the cultural activities have generated a dedicated audience from both outside and inside the neighbourhood. Our investigations had shown that it is well-perceived by the neighbourhood who attend the events and participate in the activities. It is also a popular venue for Cairenes interested in culture.
- The Dervish Theatre is not that well-known or accessible to the public but it has recently become a venue for activities targeting the conservation community, particularly for training MSA employees.

### Overview of Activities

1. **Activity one: Story telling walk by Chirine El Ansary– Fri 17 Jan: 13:00 – 15:00 (Sultan Hasan & Rifa'i passageway, Taz, then Mawlawiyya)**



Figure 152 - Storytelling – Sultan Hasan & Rifa'i



Figure 153 - Storytelling - Mawlawiyya

- Story telling walk by Chirine El Ansary that moved through al-Takiyya al-Mawlawiyya, Amir Taz and the passageway between Sultan Hasan

and al-Rifa'i. The focus of the stories was the triangle of relationships between the monument, its keepers (the Comite – SCA – MSA) and the community. This walk is the focus of a separate report.

## 2. Activity Two: Peer Feedback Panel– Sat 18 Jan: 11:00 – 17:00 (Mawlawiyya)



Figure 154 - Panels - Mawlawiyya



Figure 155 - Discussions - Mawlawiyya

- Three panels, run by the URHC team, consultants and surveyors as peer feedback sessions to present the project in its current stage of development.
- Each session started with a presentation by URHC describing the component to be discussed then followed by an intervention by consultants and surveyors and a general discussion.

## 3. Activity three: all day exhibition– Sat 18 Jan: 11:00 – 19:00 (Mawlawiyya then façade of Taz)



Figure 156 - Panels - Mawlawiyya



Figure 157 - Discussions - Mawlawiyya

- Slide and film loop with images of different research projects and outreach and awareness activities.

## 4. Activity Four: Community Seminar– Sat 18 Jan: 17:30 – 18:30 (Taz)



*This report was produced in the framework of Urban Regeneration project for Historic Cairo - UNESCO – World Heritage Centre*





Figure 158 - Panels - Mawlawiyya



Figure 159 - Discussions - Mawlawiyya

- A presentation on URHC was followed by a discussion involving residents, consultants and surveyors.

## Activity Two | Peer feedback panel

As mentioned above, the aim of the feedback session was to present the work of URHC, exchange ideas and knowhow between the URHC team between each other and between stakeholders from partner governmental entities and to win over these representatives to URHC approach to Historic Cairo and vision for the future.

The panel was divided into three sessions;

### Session 1: Phase One of URHC (11:15 – 12:45)



Figure 160- Presentation URHC – Phase 1 – Ahmed Mansour



Figure 161 - Presentation  
– Cemeteries Component  
– May al-Ibrashy



Figure 162 - Presentation  
-Activities in public  
spaces – Dina Shehayeb

This session started with a presentation of URHC's work during Phase One of the project (Ahmed Mansour), and was followed with a presentation of the Social Research report by Dr. Dina Shehayeb, then the Cemeteries component by Dr. May al-Ibrashy.

Ahmed Mansour gave an overview of the first phase of URHC, the preliminary survey and research that went into determining the borders of the historic site and into deciding the criteria for grading. He then presented the results of the grading project. Dina Shehayeb first detailed the importance of intangible heritage then gave an overview of her research that concerned itself with the activities taking place in the public spaces of Historic Cairo and the importance of preserving them in total, particularly that they are all cogs in the wheel of a comprehensive system that can only survive as a whole. She also critiqued policies that are threatening these activities. She also referred to residential activities and the inextricable link between them and the commercial activities. May al-Ibrashy referred to the historically inaccurate perceptions of the cemetery as an unlawful place in which residential activities are a new phenomenon that should be abolished. She traced the multifunctional character of the cemetery back to the 9<sup>th</sup> century. She then reviewed the subject of the research



project for URHC – to grade it according to criteria related, but not necessarily identical to those used in the city proper.

## Session 2: Phase Two of URHC (13:00 – 14:30)



Figure 163 - Presentation  
– URHC Phase 2 – Injy  
Waked



Figure 164 - Discussions  
- Mawalawiyya





Figure 165- Discussions -  
Mawalawiyya

This session started with a presentation of URHC's work during Phase Two of the project (Injy Waked), and was followed with a presentation of the research currently being carried out on Bab al-'Azab by Dr. Nairy Hampikian (on the buildings within), and by Kareem Ibrahim (on the relationship between Bab al-'Azab and the community).

Injy Waked reviewed the action area, the area chosen as a pilot to prepare a sample of the management plan – a sample that should then be prepared for Historic Cairo as a whole. She explained the reasons for choosing the action area – with the Citadel at its core. Among them the presence of a variety of fabrics and urban characteristics and activities, its location within a number of upgrade projects such as those in al-Darb al-Ahmar and al-Sayyida Zaynab, the high potential of landmarks such as the Citadel and the potential for linking them as a resource to the community. Nairy Hampikian stressed the importance of documentation on all scales, but particularly on the scale of historic buildings. She also argued that documentation, without intervention immediately after is ink on paper because the information becomes outdated. She then reviewed the historic zone of Bab al-Azab, its buildings and history, the type of documentation work and the findings of the project. She explained the variety of archival, textual and visual resources that were referred to and how they augmented the documentation. Kareem Ibrahim's focus was on the potential for the adaptive reuse of the buildings of Bab al-Azab and for linking the area to the surrounding urban fabric. The study focused on methodology not results. Base research includes the development of the area through time, the existing map of ownership and control and previous proposals for the adaptive reuse of the area. It also includes a study of the relationship between the area and the surroundings; traffic, tourist itineraries, surrounding urban functions and existing socio-economic set-up.



Figure 166- Presentation  
– URHC Phase 2 – Injy  
Waked



Figure 167 - Discussions  
- Mawalawiyya



Figure 168- Discussions -  
Mawalawiyya

Discussion: The discussion following the first two sessions focused on the following:

1. Gamal Mostafa (director of Sultan Hasan inspectorate) commended the degree of detail that went into the study but expressed his concern that the type of research is disjointed and not holistic enough, in the sense that the role of many of the entities concerned with Historic Cairo, such as the Ministry of Tourism, for example, is not well-represented and there is a lack of coordination with these entities.
2. A participant from NOUH, expressed her concern about the proliferation of documentation and research projects without implementation. She gave examples of other proposals for upgrade and development prepared by the government itself, also without implementation. According to her, the financial resources are there but they are not well utilized.
3. Dina Shehayeb responded that the community also has resources that could be available if they are convinced that these projects will be of use to the community.
4. Kareem Ibrahim also referred to the problem of sharing off information – that information about past projects and proposals for example, are not made available. He also referred to poor cooperation between the different governmental stakeholders.
5. Chirine El Ansary said that there is a positive aspect to the underdevelopment of Historic Cairo particularly as a tourist attraction – that the artificial “open-air museum” character that some European cities have acquired because of over-development can potentially be avoided.
6. Gamal Mostafa then detailed the projects proposed in the past for the rehabilitation of Bab Azab, both rejected because of the commercial nature of the proposals and also the potential lack of control from the Antiquities Organisation.
7. Dr. Hany Hosny of NOUH suggested two more research projects, the first is to propose a model for the management of Historic Areas and the second on risk management of historical assets.
8. Ahmed Mansour responded that what was presented was four of 12 reports, some of which refer to these issues and that the management aspect is the main focus of phase 2 of the project. He also said that nothing is possible without governmental stakeholders cooperating with UNESCO and with each other to implement the ideas proposed in the reports. And Injy Waked added that what will be proposed is a pilot because of time limitations.
9. Dr. Hany Hosny of NOUH responded that UNESCO should delineate problems (and propose ideas for solutions) in a report then bring together the governmental stakeholders to respond and problem-solve.
10. Nairy Hampikian responded that we should put our house in order first and figure out a way to cooperate - create a system that outsiders can work within.
11. May al-Ibrashy responded that information sharing and political will are also needed.
12. Kareem Ibrahim added that the *mahalliyat* (local authorities) are the most effective partner and they are never included in these discussions.
13. May al-Ibrashy asked if it is true that the laws and regulations of NOUH (that were put forth by the NOUH representative as an example of good practice) are an effective tool that protects historic buildings.
14. The response was that buildings listed in NOUH as buildings of value are not torn down, but they are not restored either and as such are not conserved on the long run. When this was challenged, the response was lawyers are able to find loopholes around the law or they



demolish the listed houses illegally and the municipality engineers do not have the authority to prevent this by force or enforce punitive action.

15. Nairy Hampikian referred to the problem of the villa built by Auguste Perret as an example of these practices.
16. Ahmed Mansour responded that all the information needs to go into understanding the problem and the partners that should cooperate with the project are still not in place.

### Session 3: The Urban Survey of the Study Area (16:00 – 17:30)



Figure 169 - Discussions  
- Mawalawiyya



Figure 170 - Discussions  
- Mawalawiyya

Figure 171 - Discussions  
- Mawalawiyya

This session was meant to explain and discuss the survey that was then being finalized of the study area and in which representatives of MSA, NOUH, Ministry of Endowments, CAPMAS and Cairo Governorate were involved. This was the most critical session because it needed to be designed to provoke and interest government representatives and get them on board for further cooperation. From that perspective, the input of the survey team members was key, both in inviting their colleagues (at least three) and in setting the right tone and deciding what should be discussed and how it should be presented.

A coordination meeting was organised between URHC team and the surveying team and as a result of a long discussion on what they have gained on their involvement with URHC and how to widen the network of governmental employees who could be convinced of the same perspective and how to identify modalities of cooperation and development that are both realistic and effective, the following themes were agreed on:

1. **Historic buildings – their architectural, economic and social value and how to remove the administrative and legal obstacles that stand in the way of their preservation and protection.**
  - a. **Study area:** It was agreed that the zone most representative of this problem in the study area is al-Hattaba. This is because of the government ban on restoring or rebuilding houses imposed because al-Hattaba lies within the Citadel buffer zone and as such – according to the MSA – should be cleared of all buildings.
  - b. **Speakers:** This section of the session would be moderated by Ahmed Mansour and would include surveyors from the municipality (Aya and 'Ali), the Ministry of Endowments (Nermine) and from the Historic Cairo Department of MSA (Muhammad).
  - c. **Discussion points:** Monument buffer zones and how they are delineated and planned and their repercussions on the urban fabric (MSA); Demolition orders,

restoration (*tankis*) and consolidation (*tad'im*) orders (CG) and the Aga Khan experience in dealing with them.

d. **Presentation:**

i. Ahmed Mansour introduced the surveyors, the rationale behind involving representatives of these particular governmental entities. He then explained the survey process:

1. Updating the cadastral maps of the 1930s and 1940s, first by overlaying them with the latest survey map of 2006 (which is at a larger scale and as such does not show land divisions. Changes in plot divisions were noted (whether through further fragmentation or combining plots under one ownership) as were changes in street alignment. Each plot was given a code number – essential for GIS processing. This was planned to take 3 months, it took 6 months because of forced stops due to political instability.
2. Plot survey forms – forms for buildings would list issues such as ownership, style, building condition, etc. Forms were also prepared for public or open spaces. The pilot area was Darb al-Husr was finished in 3 months. 950 buildings and 191 street and open space were surveyed and inputted into the GIS system. The second area was al-Hattaba and 390 buildings and 42 street and open space were surveyed.
3. A detailed photographic survey.
4. A GIS system that links the 3 types of documentation together. In the future this is then linked to building permits and other information such as building violations registered by the governorate of the Antiquities authorities. All of this is designed as a management tool in which any query can cross-reference data types and facilitate inform management decisions.

ii. The surveyors presented their observations on historic buildings using al-Hattaba as a case study. As mentioned above, the issues presented were the ban on building and restoration permits because they lay within the Citadel monument buffer zone and the dearth of information on building legal status. For example, a building such as Sayyidi Shahin School, currently abandoned, could be reinstated as a school but it was not clear which authority was responsible for it or who could fund its rehabilitation. Problems observed in the area included decrepit buildings, unbuilt plots, abandoned or locked buildings and buildings with demolition orders. The result is the area is underdeveloped and underutilized, this in spite to the fact that there is a high percentage of buildings with high historical value.

iii. **Discussion:**

1. Engineer Tarek from the municipality referred to the experience of the Aga Khan Project in al-Darb al-Ahmar in which upgrade of buildings was denied because they lay within the monument buffer zone and because in many houses the owner was missing or



unwilling to apply for restoration permits and it was the tenant who was cooperating with the Aga Khan. The suggestion was not to use terms such as restoration (*tarmim*) for individual buildings and to call it upgrade or development (*tatwir*). This way they were able to deal with tenants not owners. They started with one building, to develop trust, then expanded to more buildings.

2. Kareem Ibrahim commented that the Darb al-Ahmar project is a specific case that is not easily replicable. He said the permit used was a permit for façade renovation (*tasrih tajdid wajihat*) that was a method of subverting the law, but not to solve the problem. Another effort of more long-term value was to prepare a study that resulted in cancelling the *tanzim* line (to widen streets). The monument buffer zone problem still stands and there is a ban on construction of new buildings. Restoration permits still have to be applied for by owners not tenants. In most cases owners are multiple and they prefer the building to collapse because they are not benefitting. The last problem is that demolition orders can only be overturned by the court and this is a long and tedious process. Financing the process is relatively easier. As the project developed, the conservation of more and more homes was mostly self-financed. All of the homes that were restored were not demolished in the current boom in building high-rises in this neighbourhood.
3. Another question was related to garbage dumps, whether they are informal or official garbage collection areas. The answer was there is an ongoing project to research these issues funded by URHC.

**2. Sharing of information and facilitating access to it – particularly the data in governmental archives. Another issue related to that was the need to organise the material so that it easily accessible not just for professionals and for the needs of projects such as URHC but also for stakeholders particularly for members of the community.**

- a. **Study area:** Darb al-Husr and al-Sayyida 'Aisha. This is because of the many unanswered questions that the survey team had with regards to the history and legal status of many sites in these neighbourhoods.
- b. **Speakers:** Moderated by Ahmed Abouzeid (URHC) with speakers from the municipality (Amal), NOUH (Nahla), CAPMAS (Jamal – did not attend), and from the Historic Cairo Department of MSA (Naglaa).
- c. **Discussion points:** Ownership maps in the Ministry of Endowments (it was later agreed not to mention this point blank); the need for a CAPMAS map set specific to Historic Cairo; Rules and regulations of NOUH.
- d. **Presentation:**
  - i. The problem was poor information sharing and poor coordination between the different governmental entities. This was presented through 3 examples:
    1. Buildings were known to be owned by Endowments through word of mouth but it was almost impossible to ascertain this from the

Endowments authorities because there is no map with this information.

2. The CAPMAS map, which is the most updated, does not provide any information concerning plot divisions. It is important that this map is prepared by CAPMAS for Historic Cairo and linked to information and studies tailored to the decision-making and management needs of Historic Cairo.
3. Concerning building regulations, it is important to take into account the multiplicity of styles. Some streets in Historic Cairo all are built in the styles of the 1960s and 1970s. One cannot enforce a blanket Islamic style for all new buildings within Historic Cairo. The same goes for building heights. Some streets are wide and are currently lined with high-rises. Insisting that new buildings in this street follow the current building height cap of 1+2 Or 1+3 is absurd and unenforceable.

**e. Discussion:**

Other issues concerning ownership were mentioned. For example ownership disputes are very common as are unregistered sales. Another issue was the nature of buildings “owned” by the Ministry of Endowments, that they lie in a grey zone between private ownership and state control.

**3. Guidelines for new buildings and shop fronts in Historic Cairo**

- a. **Study area:** Darb al-Husr and al-Saliba. Darb al-Husr for the many high rises currently being built there and al-Saliba for the previous experiment for regulating shop fronts.
- b. **Speakers:** Moderator: Injy Waked (URHC) with speakers from Cairo Governorate (Miral), Ministry of Endowments (Muhammad – did not attend), NOUH (Amr), and from the Historic Cairo Department of MSA (Hania – did not attend).
- c. **Discussion points:** Guidelines can only be produced through a collaborative effort between NOUH, HC-MSA and CG with technical help from URHC.
- d. **Presentation:**
  - i. When restoration permits are given, the municipality does not have the ability to enforce the style of restoration or make sure the methodology of restoration is correct and effective on the long term.
  - ii. Examples were given of poor design of shop fronts in places such as Sayyida ‘A’isha market. Other practices such as modern additions on old buildings all contribute to the poor visual quality of the street. The question is how to create guidelines that maintain the variety and colour of the streetscape while reducing the current state of chaos.
  - iii. This problem is becoming more and more apparent as more empty plots are built with high-rises and the character of the street changes. Violations have to be caught before they are committed because it is very difficult to demolish a violating high-rise after it is built. Laws and enforcement mechanisms have to be revised.

- iv. Building guidelines and regulations have to be dealt with on a case by case basis within a set of more general guidelines. As should policies and enforcement mechanisms for dealing with existing violations. Cadres should be trained and empowered to deal with these issues. This is the subject of a current URHC study.

**e. Discussion:**

- i. The media has to play a strong role in guiding public opinion as to the value of heritage buildings because historical and aesthetic value is currently trumped by financial gain and the drive to modernize. People will not enforce regulations unless they are convinced that they are to their benefit.
- ii. School and university educational systems also have to play a role in raising awareness.
- iii. Modern architecture and modern styles be allowed in response to people's needs and guidelines have to be created to design them contextually.
- iv. Best practice examples from other countries should be studied, heritage cities in Japan for example, where residents play a strong role in the upgrade process. They partner with the government in making the decisions and in financing urban improvements.

### Activity Three | All day exhibition

The purpose of this presentation was to give an overall idea about the objectives and achievements of the URHC project. The loop was first placed in al-Takiyya al-Mawlawiyya for the benefit of participants. It was then moved to the façade of al-Amir Taz Palace as magnet to announce the community meeting and invite people to attend.

**Presentation loop slides:**



Figure 172 - Cover slide



Figure 173 - Quote from nomination statement of HC - 1979



*This report was produced in the framework of Urban Regeneration project for Historic Cairo - UNESCO – World Heritage Centre*





Figure 174 – Justification of adding Historic Cairo to the world heritage list



Figure 175 – Criterion of Historic Cairo's Outstanding universal value Criterion (i): Represent a unique artistic or aesthetic achievement, a masterpiece of human creative genius;



Figure 176 – Criterion of Historic Cairo's Outstanding universal value Criterion (i)



Figure 177– Criterion (v): Be a characteristic example of a significant, traditional style of architecture, method of construction, or form of town planning or traditional human settlement that is fragile by nature or has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible socio-cultural or economic change.



Figure 177– Criterion (v)



Figure 178– Criterion (vi): Be most importantly associated with ideas or beliefs, with events or with persons, or outstanding historical importance or significance





Figure 179– Criterion (vi)



Figure 180– URHC objectives



Figure 181 - URHC objectives



Figure 182 - URHC objectives



Figure 183 - URHC objectives



Figure 184- proposed borders for the heritage site



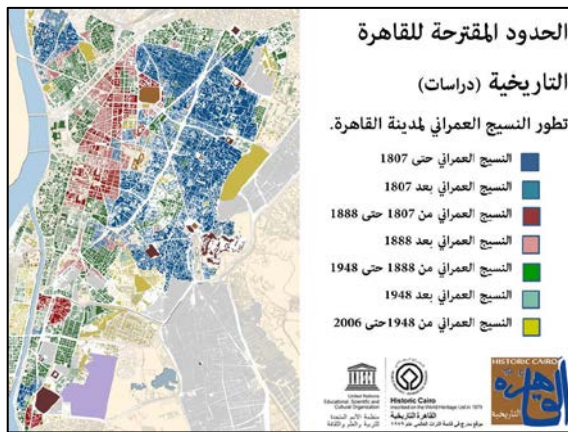


Figure 185- evolution of Cairo's urban fabric

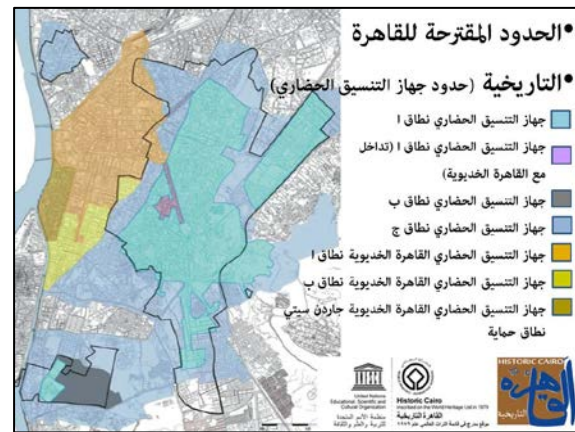


Figure 186- borders of NOUH

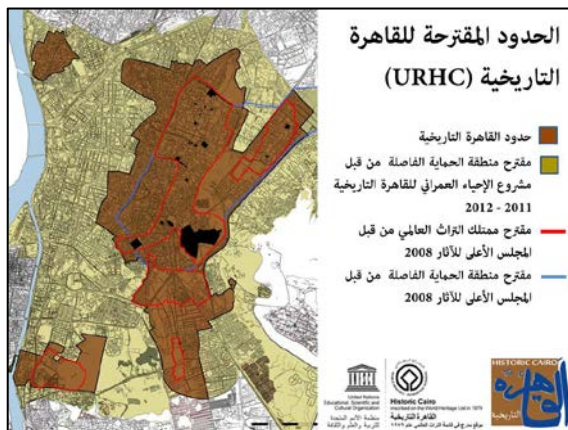


Figure 187- comparison SCA perimeters 2007 with URHC proposed perimeter

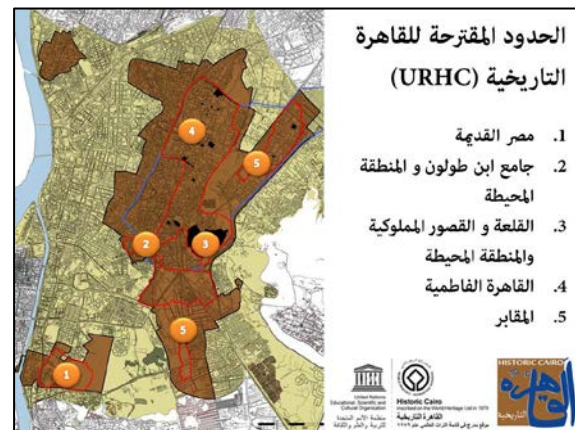


Figure 188- landmarks within perimeters



Figure 189- sectorial grading parameters

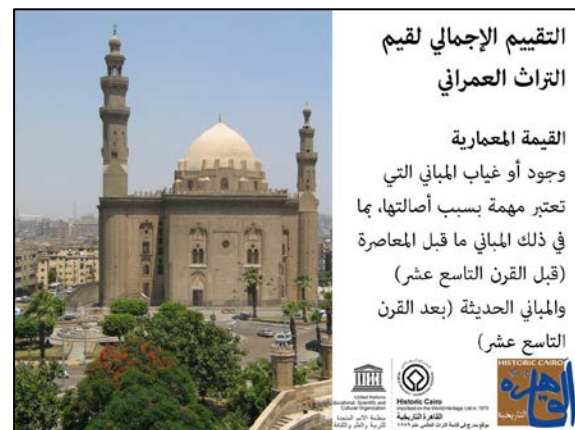


Figure 190- architectural heritage parameter





Figure 191- architectural heritage parameter

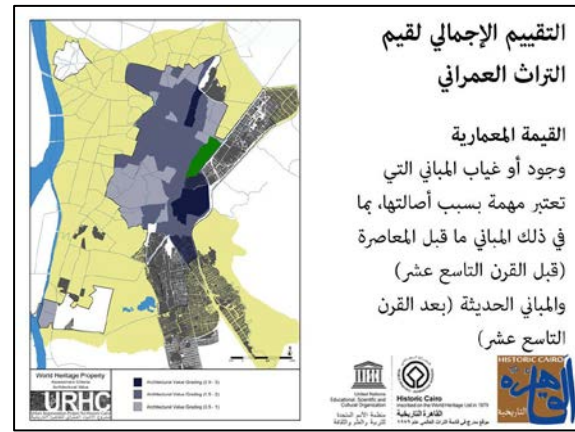


Figure 192- architectural heritage parameter



Figure 193- persistence of historic street alignment



Figure 194- persistence of historic street alignment



Figure 195- persistence of historic street alignment

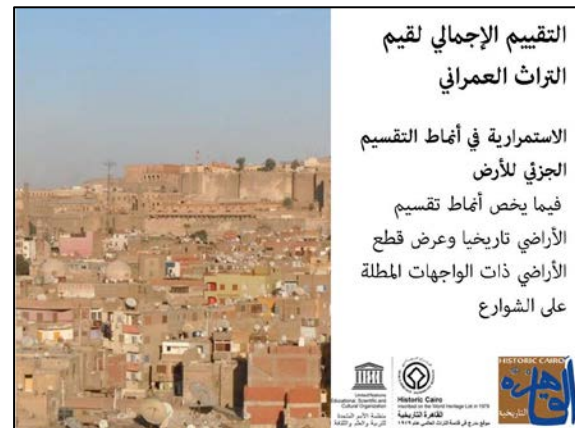


Figure 196 – persistence of traditional land division patterns



Figure 197 – persistence of traditional land division patterns



Figure 198 – persistence of traditional land division patterns



Figure 199 – continuity and compactness of the urban fabric



Figure 200 – continuity and compactness of the urban fabric



Figure 200 – continuity and compactness of the urban fabric



Figure 201 – activities and uses of the urban spaces



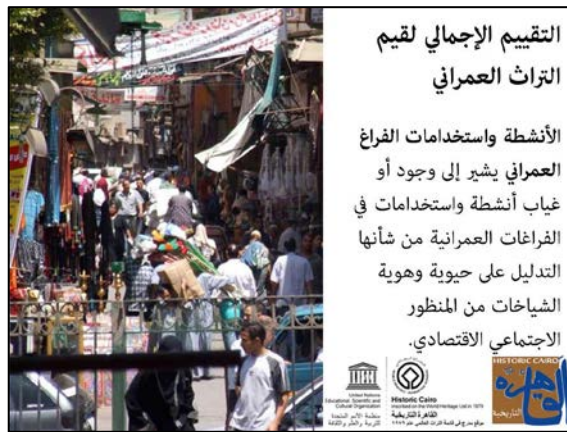


Figure 202 – activities and uses of the urban spaces

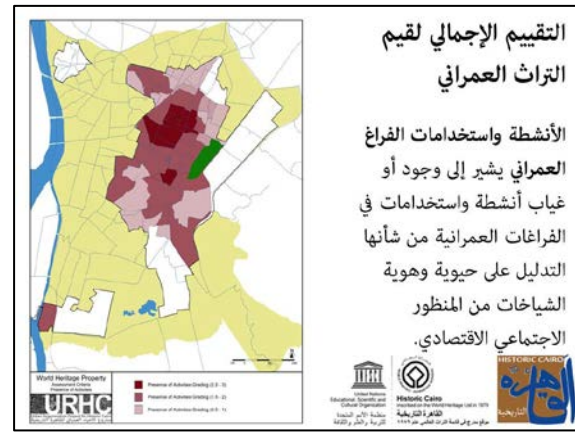


Figure 203 – activities and uses of the urban spaces

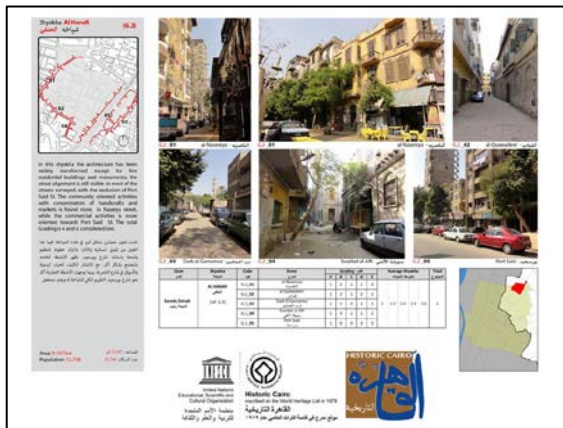


Figure 204 – activities and uses of the urban spaces



Figure 205 – Studies



Figure 206 – activity patterns in Historic Cairo (Dina Shehaye)



Figure 207 – rehabilitation of residential buildings in Historic Cairo (Kareem Ibrahim)





Figure 208 – socio-economic study - Sherine Zagho



Figure 209 – waste management



Figure 210 – preserving Cairo's cultural heritage- Alaa Al Habashy



Figure 211 – The historic cemeteries of Cairo – May al-Ibrashy



Figure 212 – action area



Figure 213 – action study aim

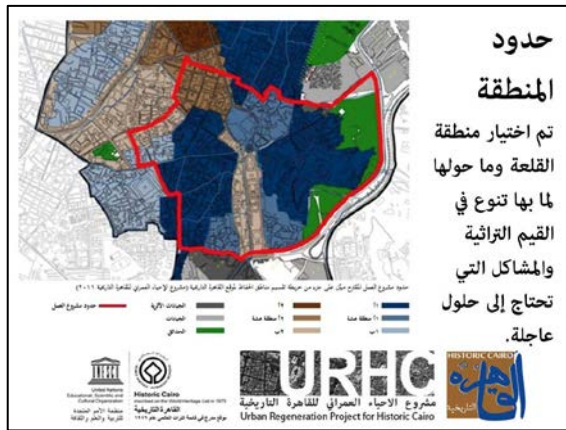


Figure 214 – action area borders



Figure 215 – action area borders



Figure 217 – action study activities – urban survey



Figure 218 – action study activities – community outreach



Figure 219 – action study activities – community outreach



Figure 220 – action study activities – Bab 'Azab

## Activity Four | Community Seminar





Figure 221 - Discussions  
- Mawalawiyya



Figure 222 - Discussions  
- Mawalawiyya





Figure 223 - Discussions  
- Mawalawiyya

The URHC team began by introducing themselves and the aim of the presentation that was specially dedicated to the residents of the neighbourhood that attended. The team began by explaining the urban regeneration project for Historic Cairo and why Historic Cairo was placed on the world heritage list. The team also explained how Egypt was one of the pioneer countries to have a monument listed in the world heritage list and this illustrates the site's importance in the world.

- Historic Cairo was not listed as monuments but as residential homes of great historic value as well as a live city to this day. One of the criteria it was listed upon was the representation of unique artistic or aesthetic achievement, a masterpiece of human creative genius. As any city the UNESCO team explained that the changing economic and social values have started changing the way we build and more historical buildings are being torn down. The team then explained the work that was done by the team to begin preserving Historic Cairo. Proposed borders for the heritage site were explained as well as the work of the surveyors. The aim of The Urban Regeneration for Historic Cairo Project to generate management tools in order to preserve the heritage value and revitalize the social and economic value as well as the built environment of the listed world heritage sites was also explained. The floor was then opened for the public's remarks.
- Resident: The citadel is very important to all Egyptians whether as an identity or for its sentimental value. Its value has been lost because of the lack of education in the area as well as drug problems and crime rate in the area.
- Unesco Team: Problems whether social or economic are present in all areas and need to be studied and resolved because monuments like the Citadel are of great historical value.
- Resident: tourism cannot be the only source of income. More work should be carried out in the area in the field of community development.
- May al-Ibrashy: I disagree with the fact that people of al-Hattaba are not aware of the importance of the Citadel to them. In our field work in the area as part of the community

awareness component of UNESCO a great number of the community attended the public lecture and were ready to fight for their right of ownership of the monument and their land. The URHC project does not aim to promote tourism as such but aims to create a better environment for the residents as well as allow them to benefit from the monuments around them and finally grant them the sense of ownership that is rightfully theirs. What is happening outside Amir Taz Palace today is that a lot of people are outside watching the slideshow projected on the building but are hesitant to come in because they feel it is not their place.

- Resident: The way of life nowadays leaves no time for us to enjoy the beauty around us there are more important issues for us to tackle like economic and social problems facing our community nowadays.
- URHC team: Did any of the younger audience come here before?
- Younger residents: No, because we do not know when something is happening. Nothing is advertised outside the walls of the palace. Why can't we stop tearing down the old buildings?
- URHC team: We are all here with the government entity to try and figure this out and come up with a system. Did you study any of these buildings in school?
- Younger resident: Yes some but like the Citadel but not Amir Taz.
- Chirine El Ansary: Do you study the building like you are in another country - no field trips?
- Younger resident: Yes
- URHC team: Are there any activities for children in the palace?
- Palace management: Yes, children get a day off called free study and they can come here and join our arts and crafts activities. Anyone can join.
- Resident: We wish that some of these activities could be educational about the monuments and not just arts and crafts. We would also like the *kuttab* buildings that were built for reciting the Quran to help educate the children the way they were meant to.
- The URHC team then thanked the governmental entities for their support throughout the project and the residents for attending.

	From/working with URHC	invitee
Ministry of State for Antiquities	3	12
Nat. Org. of Urban Harmony	2	4
Cairo Governorate	4	4
Ministry of Endowments	1	-
Consultants	8	-
URHC	5	-
Community	-	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>43</b>

Figure 224 - Participants in feedback session

## May Al-Ibrashy, Consultant



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