i. **Property Name:** ISLAMIC CAIRO

II.1 **Introduction**

a. State Party: **Egypt**

b. Name of the Property: **ISLAMIC CAIRO**

c. Localisation: **Governorate of Cairo**

Long. **31° 26’ E**  
Lat. **30° 06’ N**

d. Date of inscription on the World Heritage List: **26 / 10 / 1979**

e. **- Organisation**  
**SUPREME COUNCIL OF ANTIQUITIES (SCA),**

**- Person responsible**  
**Prof. Dr. Gaballa Ali Gaballa,**  
Secretary General of SCA

**- Address**  
**4 Dr. Fakhry Abdel-Nour Str.**  
**Abbasiya, Cairo, Egypt**

**Telephone**  
(202) 2838084 or 2843627

**Fax**  
(202) 2831117

**E-mail**  
...

f. Date of the report: **AUGUST 2000**

g. Signature of behalf of the State Party:

**Prof. Dr. Gaballa Ali Gaballa**  
Secretary General of SCA

[Signature]
II.2 Statement of significance

II.2.1 Information provided at the time of inscription
a. Justification for the inscription provided by the State Party:
   - Cairo is the dominant political, cultural and religious centre of the Islamic World in particular from the 7th C. to the 14th C.
   - Its archaeological sites - al-Fustat, the necropolis of al-Fustat, the Fatimid nucleus of Cairo, the citadel area with the surrounding Mamluk palaces, the Houses of the elite, the old bazaars, Mausoleums, Nilometre, ... etc. – are of great values in many aspects (archaeological, architectural, Islamic studies).
     (see the report of 9.3.1979, WHC Iden. No.: 89)

b. Criteria retained for the inscription:  C (i) (v) (vi)

c. Observations made by the advisory body during evaluation
   - Area of the site given in hectare: not known
   - Geographic co-ordinates information: not sufficient
   - Existing map information: not sufficient

II.2.2 Update of the statement of significance
a. Does the statement of significance adequately reflect the World Heritage values of the property: Yes
b. Is a re-submission necessary: No
c. Does the delimitation of the World Heritage property seem adequate: Yes
d. Does the delimitation of the buffer zone seem adequate: No
e. New statement of significance:
   - The area is quite large and needs a thorough examination and documentation, because the Islamic monuments are situated and scattered among the residential parts of modern Cairo.
   - The development of Cairo, the capital of Egypt and the largest metropolitan centre of the middle East and Africa, have crucial effects on the archaeological sites of the city; specially those in the heart of it.
   - Archaeologically 600 monuments are accounted because of there values.
   - The monuments of Al-Fustat (Old-Cairo) – roman fortress; Al-Mosque, the first oldest mosque in Egypt; al-Moalaqa church, Jewish temple – have become nucleus of the religion-Complex

II.3 Statement of authenticity / integrity
a. ...
b. Have there been changes in the authenticity/integrity since inscription: No
Are changes in the authenticity/integrity of the property foreseeable in the near future: No

Have the values on the basis of which the property was inscribed been maintained: Yes

II.4 Management

II.4.1 Legal and institutional framework

a.
  - Ownership: All of them State and Region and Private
  - Legal status: The historic monuments are legally protected by the law “215 / 1951” which is updated by the law “117 / 1983”
  - Legal framework (national and Local): National
  - Institutional framework (Local): Supreme Council of Antiquities (SCA), Islamic and Coptic Sector
  - Agency (ies) responsible for the management: SCA
    Address: see above
    (in coordinating with CAIRO GOVERNORATE and Ministry of “Waqf”)

a. Actions foreseen to preserve the values for the future:
  1) Study of “Rehabilitation of Historic Cairo”, was conducted by UNDP and SCA.
  2) Conservation project for “El-Moiez” Street is underway
  3) Continuous conservation and preservation measure

II.4.2 Management and planning

a. Under which authority is the property managed
  - The site: SCA
  - The region: Cairo Governorate

Changes occurred at the site since inscription with regard to: No

b. Registered plans relating to the property
   Regional plan:
   see the attached study “Rehabilitation of historic Cairo”

II.4.3 Management and plan of the site and statement of objectives

a.
  1. Does functional management plan exit: No
  2. Is a management plan being prepared pr updated: No

b. …

c.

- Financial support for the implementation of the management plan: Islamic Cairo is not of a small scale for a management plan.
- Person responsible for the property:
  Name: Prof. Dr. GABALLA ALI GABALLA
II.4.4 Capacities in human and financial resources at site level

a. …

b. Regular financial resources: *Fees of entry of museums and archaeological sites*

c. Personnel training needs:
   - Observed shortcomings: *shortage*
   - Personnel training needs:*shortage*
   - Types of training desired: *Management and Conservation*

II.4.5 Additional information concerning protection and conservation

a. - Sources of expertise for the training in conservation and management techniques: *National-Bilateral with Italian, French and American governments ...etc.*
   - Protection measures and mean of implementation: *Periodic preservation measures*
   - Existing local programmes: *An annual approved programme*
   - Policies and programmes for the safeguard of the site (status of implementation): *long and short-term policies approved by the SCA authorities*
   - Financing (origin, amount): *From the fund financed from the entry fees of museums and sites, donations, exhibitions ...etc.*

b. - Technical assistance provided by the United Nations system:
   a) World Heritage Centre *120,000 $ for studies*
   b) …
   c) National and/or regional projects of the UNDP or another agency *Study for the Rehabilitation of Islamic Cairo*
   - Technical assistance provided by bilateral; co-operation

II.4.6 Scientific, technical and educational activities

a. Scientific studies:
   - Research facilities at the site: *A computer centre has been established in the citadel site.*
   - Laboratories: *Central laboratories for analysis*
   - Scientific equipment: *x-ray and other equipment for chemical, physical and biological studies*

b. …

c. New management techniques
   - Is there a Geographical Information System for the site: *in progress*

d. Educational activities
Are there educational programmes aimed at schools: no

e. How are general public information activities organised:
   Media, TV and Press;
   The activities of the Culture Ministry of Egypt in general are to be published in “el-Qahira”-Journal
   How are the World Heritage values transmitted to residents and visitors? The World Heritage and its values are in general not common by native and international public.

II.4.7 Diverse elements
   a. ...
   b.
   - Is it necessary to revise the legislative texts governing the property: Yes
   - Is it necessary to revise significantly the administrative texts governing the property: Yes

II.5 Factors affecting the property

II.5.1 Degree to which the property is threatened
   a. Development pressures:
      - Visual integrity: Waste and refuse, Constructions, Buildings, Badly integrated infrastructures,
      - Structural integrity: Water pollution, Air pollution, Roads
   b. ...
   c. ...
   d. Islamic Cairo is not highly visited by tourists consequently tourist effect is minimal.

II.6 Monitoring
   a. Is there regular monitoring of the site (yearly, for example): No
II.7 Conclusions and recommended actions

a. Main conclusions concerning the Statement of significance of the site as a World Heritage property:

The site is of great archaeological, architectural, artistic and historical importance not only for Egypt but for the Islamic Civilisation.

Main conclusions concerning the Statement of authenticity:

The site is conform to the original measure for its listing.

b. Main conclusions concerning the management of the property:

A plan is being implemented.

Main conclusions concerning the factors affecting the property:

Tourism, pollution, environmental factors are the main causes of damage and the growing of the City.

c. Proposed future action(s):

Archaeological maps – Risk-maps are being prepared.

d. Responsible agency:

Supreme Council of Antiquities (SCA),
Prof. Dr. GABALLA ALI GABALLA,
General Secretary of SCA
(See above)

e. Timetable for implementation

Long- and Short-term

f. Needs for international assistance: Yes

Type of assistance desired:

Management - conservation - monitoring - excavations and documentation.

h. Agency

SCA

g. Resource persons or organisations who could be involved in monitoring:

ICCCROM in Rom