

EAIS Second Phase Planning Workshop

Duration : On the 6th March 2002

Place : Flamenco Hotel, Zamalek

Text prepared by Ms Sarah Al Tobgi



WORKSHOP OBJECTIVE

To discuss :

- ❑ What was achieved in the first phase.
- ❑ How to proceed; ideas and opinions on EAIS 2nd phase.

WORKSHOP SCHEDULE

10:00 – 11:00	Welcome Note and overall presentation of institutional development. <i>by Dr. Naguib Amin, Mrs. Azza El Shawarby, and Mr. Ahmed Ebeid</i>
11:00 – 1:00	Presentation of EAIS first phase : Project Technical Achievements and Challenges <i>by Mr. Seppo Makinen</i>
	Presentation of second phase planning <i>by Ms. Tea Tornroos, Ms. Tarja Laine, and Dr. Pekka Seppala</i>
	Introduction to Workshop objective and working methodology <i>By Dr. Fouli</i>
1:00 – 1:15	Coffee break
1:15 – 3:30	Working in three groups headed by <i>Dr. Naguib Amin, Mrs. Azza El Shawarby, and Mr. Ahmed Ebeid</i>
4:00	Lunch

WORKSHOP ATTENDANTS



Dr. Mohamed al Shimi	General Director of the Information Center of SCA
Dr. Naguib Amin	EAIS Team Leader
Ms A. Shawarby	EAIS Project Manager
Marwa Talaat	EAIS GIS Application Engineer, EAIS Coordinator
Dr. Fathi Saleh	Project Senior Advisor, Director of CULTNAT (Ministry of Communication)
Eng. Seppo Makinen	EAIS GIS expert
Eng. Marwa Talaat	EAIS GIS Technician
Mr. Ahmed M. Ebeid	EAIS Coordinator – Archeologist
Mr. Abdel Sadek Shaarawi	General director of Amlaak department
Mr. Abdel Wahab Awad	Inspector in chief for SCA Amlaak
Ms. Fawziya A. Fouad	Head of map sector in Amlaak
Eng. Ismail Al Shahhat	Vice Chairman of ESA
Eng. Mahmoud Hussein	Prof. Dr. At Information and Documentation Center (ESA)
Dr. M. Zakaria Salem	Prof. Dr. At Information and Documentation Center (Ministry of Agriculture)
Eng. Shawki Shabaan	Vice Chairman of GOPP
Ms Madiha Mahmoud Ali	Head of East Region department at GOPP
Mr. Tim Greenhow	Sweedish Team Leader – GOPP SIDA project
Mr. Christian Leblanc	Director of French Mission at Luxor
Dr. El Fouly	Moderator
Ms Nina Prochazka	Manager of Environment and Culture department (NSCE)
Sarah El Tobgy	Translator
Dr Pekka Seppala	Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Finland
Ms Tarja Laine	Senior Consultant
Ms Tea Tornroos	Senior Consultant, EAIS / Finnish Environment Institute
Manal Mounir	Workshop Co-moderator (NSCE)

PARTICIPANTS GROUPS



Group One (*headed by Dr. Naguib Amin*)

Tarja Laine	Senior Consultant
Mohamed Shimi	MIS – SCA
Shawki Al Shahhat	ESA
Christian Leblanc	Director of the French Mission in Luxor
Abdel Wahab Awad	Amlaak
Mahmoud Hussein	Agriculture Research Center
Marwa Talaat	EAIS

Group Two (*headed by Mrs. Azza El Shawarby*)

Fathi Saleh	CULTNAT / EAIS
Madiha Mahmoud	GOPP
Abdel Sadeq Shaarawy	Amlaak
Mohamed Zakareya	Ministry of Agriculture
Gunnar Spanner	Team Leader Cadastral Mapping ESA
Seppo Makinen	FEI / EAIS

Group Three (*headed by Mr. Ahmed Ebeid*)

Pekka Seppala	FEI / EAIS
Mr. Tim Greenhow	GOPP
Ismael Shahhat	NARSSS
Tea Tornoos	FEI / EAIS
Nina Prochazka	NSCE / EAIS
Ms. Fawzeya	Amlaak

DISCUSSIONS ON QUESTIONS



Q 1 : What are the most important reasons from the EAIS project to continue ?

A 1:

1. The need for a scientific archaeological maps.
2. The need to look at the site protection outside the boundaries of the site.
3. To guarantee the sustainability of the first phase.
4. To assure the benefit of the funding agency investment.
5. To enhance the participation of main partners in cultural heritage activities.
6. To develop links with additional institutions.
7. The need for support to Amlaak department.
8. To expand the studies of risks surrounding the sites.
9. To transfer the know how.
10. To diversify the applications on other types of sites.
11. To publish the work.
12. To reduce the economic loss generated by lack of site registration.
13. The need to further develop the capacity of Amlaak to take right decision.
14. The need to further learn before being left alone.
15. The need to further train the team.
16. Need for scientific cadastre maps.
17. Institutional Integration of EAIS within SCA.
18. The need to identify sites that are not registered or known.

Q 2 : Do you think the results of EAIS so far are beneficial ?

A 2:

1. Yes, as it raised technical capacity on producing better maps and verification system.
2. Yes, because a team was created.
3. Yes, as it concentrate on changing the way of thinking towards the protection of sites.
4. Yes, mostly because of the institutional collaboration it has developed.
5. Yes, because of the importance to have a system to issue building and planning permissions.
6. No, because field survey was not emphasized.
7. No, because there must be more collaboration with NGO and private sector.
8. No, dissemination is not enough.

Q 3 : What kind of outputs do you expect from EAIS after three years (2005) ?

A 3:

1. Create link and common projects of site protection with international NGO active in site protection.
2. Establishing basic computer and GPS training.
3. Try the system on other types of sites (after establishing selection criteria)
4. Select and try the system on site endangered.
5. Modernization of data filling and tools in Amlaak.
6. Attain long term project sustainability.
7. Insist on having TOT program and follow up after 2005.
8. To select other case studies (Coptic, Islamic heritage) and apply the system on them.
9. To extend the system to cover underwater archaeology.
10. To consolidate the system technically and reach automation.
11. Short goal:
 - Provide mapping data tool to better manage the sites by SCA archaeologists.
12. Long-term goal :
 - Define objectives:
 - a. Better practice of site management.
 - b. Better relation between MEN & SITE.
 - c. Better analysis of urban expansion and land use.
 - d. Better management of cultural landscape.
 - e. Tool to governorate ameliorates.
13. Create a well established GIS center in SCA.
14. Have an upgraded Amlaak facilities.
15. Produce official legalized map.
16. To create a link with offices (GOPP, and inspectorates)
17. To develop legal system that is much needed.

Q 4 : Who are the most important customers of EAIS ?

A 4:

1. Clearance Institutes.
2. SCA Amlaak
3. Ministry of Defence.
4. SCA Inspectorates.
5. Agriculture.
6. Mining Authorities.
7. End Users.
8. ESA
9. Ministry of Communication and Information Technology.
10. Local Authorities.
11. EEAA.
12. Infrastructure construction and management organization (roads, water, ...).
13. Archaeological Missions.
14. GOPP.
15. State properties registration department.

Q 5 : What service should EAIS provide to them ?

A 5 :

1. Data Dissemination.
2. Network between national and international institutes.
3. Case studies linked to planning archaeological, legal etc...
4. Archaeological documents.
5. Legal documents.
6. Maps (official , unofficial)
7. Consultation.
8. Training.
9. Enforcements of SCA's facilities → Amlaak, Inspectorates, MIS.

Q 6 : What are the obstacles in getting data from different sources ?

A 6 :

1. Lack of data dissemination system.
2. Lack of background information of maps.
 - Coordinates, projects, field work.
3. Lack of coherence of data.
4. Accuracy of data.
5. Availability of data.
6. Copyrights need to be defined.
7. Lack of financial problems.
8. Lack of national metadata system.

Q 7 : How to overcome these obstacles ?

A 7 :

1. Revision of data in cooperation with data providers.
2. Getting feedback from institutes.
3. Networks.
4. Producing publications.
5. Institutional collaboration.
6. Websites.

Q 8 : Should the EAIS project try to get all sites of Egypt in to the system as rapidly as possible, without site verification. Why ?

Q 9 : Should the EAIS project try to accelerate the verification process and concentrate on having verified data in the system. Why ?

A 8 & 9 :

1. Site verification due to urgency of protecting the site and adjust the properties department.
2. There are three needs : archaeological, socio-economic planning maps need, legal registration need.
3. Using new technology and verify the site on land.
4. On site verification is important but secondary. Conserving the site history is also important.
5. The priority is to the electronic base map.
6. The general map is important to understand the evolution of the area.

Q 10 :How can we use EAIS / GIS for site protection and valorization in Egypt ?

A 10 :

1. Making guides describing GIS and distributing it to all participants and contributors of data.
2. Copyrights and copylefts of maps & data must be respected.
3. Saving GIS data for archaeological sites on CDs and using them to inform and market information on Egypt's heritage (e.g. sell CDs at museums).
4. Use GIS to judge vulnerability of a site and define protection activities.
5. Use GIS to analyze database in support of decisions to prioritize SCA's site development & protection program.

Q 11 : What are the major obstacles in using advanced information technologies (e.g. GIS) in site protection ?

A 11 :

1. Site protection needs more than maps and database. Other components – other than maps and database – need to keep up to the rate of progress in site protection methods.
2. We may lose information, because skills and experience of senior officials cannot be transferred always.
3. Exclusivity, few people have access to it.
4. Loss of qualified / trained staff to private sector and other foreign sponsored projects.
5. The technology is only as good as the data it uses. Data quality is an issue.
6. Long term financial support for :

- Data / Information Acquisition / Verification.
 - Hardware and software upgrading.
 - Personnel and Operations.
7. Technicians are not aware of the archaeological values of sites.
 8. Distribution and communication of the results to the right people.
 9. Limited availability of funds to purchase equipment.
 10. There is a huge gap between the technology we are using and the physical status.
 11. After checking data, digitizing it, and establishing a database, there has to be a link between SCA and ESA in updating data.
 12. There should be accurate data accordingly between SCA & ESA, as there should be a work plan between them.
 13. Cooperation between departments & ministries in site protection.

Q 12 : How to overcome these obstacles ?

A 12 :

1. Provide technical and financial support for all aspects of site protection management.
2. Wholly approach to site management projects.
3. Training of current personnel and information dissemination.
4. Distribute data :
 - i. Electronically and
 - ii. traditionally (paper maps, print outs)
5. Create flexible salary systems within public sectors, and adapt them in all sectors.
6. Be able to generate income as independent profit center.
7. Support international agency co-operation on (non-) digital data quality and standards.
8. Ensure long term commitment through regular reporting on the results and the economic benefits to the country.
9. Updating old maps, replacing them with new ones.

Q 13 : How could the project continue after the Finnish assistance ends (in 2005) ?

A 13 :

1. The SCA should take the possession of it.
2. Use sites of less value for generating income for SCA's site protection operations.
3. Integrate aggressively into SCA during the second phase, and slowly end use of the word "project".

EAIS 2nd phase



By Ms. Tea Tronoos's

The project submitted a proposal for a continuation of EAIS project in November 2002. This proposal, which will be the basis of planning of 2nd phase, suggested the following objectives and results :

EAIS 2nd phase would be 3 years direct continuation of the project

Objective in the long run

- Improved historical site protection in Egypt

Purpose

- SCA has an operationally, technically and financially sustainable GIS center
- That is continuously expanding
- And capable of providing spatial information of any sites and properties under the ownership and protection of SCA to internal and external users

Results

- 1.Improved technical performance of GIS operations (mapping and database)
 - Ability and technical capacity to have increased number of maps in the system and amount of data in the database
- 2.Prepared inventory of a wide range of sites according to justified priority
 - Testing of the system (new geographical areas, different heritage sectors, unregistered sites etc.)
3. Setup a (financially and managerially) sustainable "Center of Excellence" with clear policies and strategy
 - Solid status within SCA and firm financing assured
- 4.Improved cooperation and service provision to end users and institutional partners
 - Fluent exchange of data among SCA departments and external key partners (planning authorities, missions)

The purpose of this workshop is to collect your ideas for the 2nd phase preparations.

