

# بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم





# شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم





# جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

## قسم

نقسم بالله العظيم أن المادة التي تم توثيقها وتسجيلها  
علي هذه الأقراص المدمجة قد أعدت دون أية تغيرات



## يجب أن

تحفظ هذه الأقراص المدمجة بعيدا عن الغبار





AIN SHAMS UNIVERSITY  
FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

Urban Design & Planning Department

# **Towards a Strategy for Post-conflict Reconstruction of Cities**

## **“Lessons learned from Canal Cities”**

A Thesis Submitted in the Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements  
of the Degree Doctor of Philosophy in Architecture Engineering- Urban Planning

***By:***

**Bothaina Samih Ismail Abo-El-khier**

Master of Science in Urban Planning- Faculty of Engineering - Ain Shams University, 2012

***Supervised by:***

**Prof. Dr. Ghada Farouk Hassan**

Professor and the Head of Urban Design & Planning Department

Urban Design & Planning Department

Faculty of Engineering - Ain shams University

**Prof. Dr. Yehya M. Serag**

Professor of Urban and Regional Planning

Urban Design & Planning Department

Faculty of Engineering - Ain shams University

**Prof. Dr. Abeer M. El-Shater**

Professor of Urban Morphology

Urban Design & Planning Department

Faculty of Engineering - Ain shams University

Cairo-2021





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Urban Design & Planning Department  
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#### **Examiners Committee**

**Prof.Dr. Heba Safay El-Din** (external examiner) ( )  
Professor in Faculty of Engineering-Misr International University

**Prof.Dr. Mohamed Ayman Ashour** (internal examiner) ( )  
Professor in Faculty of Engineering- Ain shams University

**Prof. Dr. Ghada Farouk Hassan** (supervisor) ( )  
Professor and the Head of Urban Design & Planning Department-  
Faculty of Engineering- Ain shams University

**Prof. Dr. Abeer M. El-Shater** (supervisor) ( )  
Professor of Urban Morphology -Urban Design & Planning  
Department -Faculty of Engineering- Ain shams University

19/10/2021



## **Statement**

This dissertation is submitted a partial fulfilment of Doctor of Philosophy in Architecture Engineering, Department of Urban Design & Planning, Faculty of Engineering, Ain Shams University.

The author carried out the work included in this thesis, and no part of it has been submitted for a degree or a qualification at any other scientific entity.

Bothaina Samih Ismail Aboelkhier

Signature

Date: 19/10/2021







Ain Shams University  
Faculty of Engineering  
Urban Design & Planning Department

## **Researcher Data**

**Name:** Bothaina Samih Ismail Aboelkhier Badr

**Date of Birth:** 23-11-1982

**Place of Birth:** Cairo

**Last academic Degree:** Master of Science

**Department:** Urban Design & Planning

**Faculty:** Engineering

**University:** Ain Shams University

**M. Sc. Degree achievement Year:** 2012

**Current Job:** Assistant Lecturer at FUE

**PhD achievement:** October 2021



## **Abstract**

In recent years, many cities worldwide had been exposed to armed conflicts. Cities became subject to total or partial destruction, physically, economically, and socially. As a result of war, there was the loss of human lives, the destruction of homes, services, infrastructure, and sometimes the community's displacement.

Because of the destruction of these cities, following the end of hostilities, attempts were made to reconstruct those cities and help the displaced population return to their hometowns. The baffling issue is that there was no unified strategy for the post-conflict reconstruction process; each city has its own experience in the reconstruction process. The research highlights the post-conflict reconstruction process in its various aspects.

This research focuses on the previous Egyptian experience in post-conflict reconstruction, where this study aggregated a set of lessons learned from Egypt's experience after the October War. The purpose is to highlight the key aspects of the reconstruction projects that can be used and considered in similar situations in the Middle East.

The argument for re-constructing post-conflict cities shows that by the end of 2010, the Middle East had suffered from armed conflicts; cities were destroyed, and communities were torn apart. This research reviewed and analysed different case studies of post-conflict reconstruction processes conducted by post-conflict cities. The conclusion of similar cases in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Lebanon, Germany, and Netherlands highlights the post-conflict reconstruction strategy that can help the cities re-build themselves, recover war-torn communities, and welcome the return of displaced citizens. The findings also highlighted the importance of reconstructing those cities that became nations' dreams. The concluded remarks provide an adequate strategy for post-conflict cities to be rebuilt. For carrying out this research, theoretical background for post-conflict reconstruction was made to derive a plan for re-building post-conflict cities.

**Keywords:** Bosnia-Herzegovina, Lebanon, Armed conflict, Urban Planning, Egypt, War, Reconstruction, Germany, World War 2, Post-Conflict, Canal Cities





## Thesis Summary

Many cities in the world suffered from destruction and displacement of their population due to armed conflicts. These cities were exposed to destruction in all the levels and became war torn communities. There were attempts to reconstruct these cities as each one had its own experience, there were no specific strategy for the post-conflict reconstruction. This research highlights the post-conflict reconstruction strategy that may be used and considered in similar cases that may face the same destiny. The main goal of the research is to find an adequate post-conflict reconstruction strategy that can be applicable to the Middle East as recently the Arab countries faced the same hardship.

- **Chapter one:** “Introduction and Research Methodology”: in this chapter, the research followed different approaches to reach the main goal which was discussed in detail. In addition, this chapter clarified the research problem, scope, motivation, objectives, significance, hypothesis, methodology and structure. Moreover, the research structure was divided into two parts.

**Part One:** the “Theoretical Background and Literature Review”, this part consisted of two chapters where the researcher used the theoretical approach based on the literature review from some books, conference papers and journals. These chapters were as follow:

- **Chapter two:** “Conceptual Issues of Man-made Disasters”: in this chapter, the researcher defined and classified the disasters focusing on the armed conflicts as man-made disaster. Then discussing the post-conflict period characteristics and the sustainable recovery of the affected cities. The output of the chapter was determining the main scope of the research which was the post-conflict reconstruction process.
- **Chapter three:** “Overview of Post-conflict Reconstruction”: in this chapter, the researcher explained the concept of the post-conflict reconstruction. This concept was discussed in detail where the phases of this process were clarified and highlighted regarding the sustainable development aspects for post-conflict cities. The researcher also gave an overview of the reconstruction process and reviewed

some issues related to this topic. The output of this chapter was deriving a post-conflict reconstruction strategy from the literature review which was used in the following chapters.

**Part Two:** the “Analysis of Different Experiences”, this part consisted of three chapters where the researcher used an analytical approach to study and analyze some international case studies of post-conflict reconstruction processes conducted by post-conflict cities. This part was divided to three chapters.

- **Chapter four:** “Selected International Experiences in Post-conflict Reconstruction”: this chapter reviewed and analyzed four different case studies that went through post-conflict reconstruction process. Beirut and Mostar were studied and analyzed as two cases studies faced non-international conflicts (civil wars). Dresden and Rotterdam were studied and analyzed as two cases studies faced international conflicts (WWII). By analyzing these cases, the derived strategy from chapter two was modified and updated.
- **Chapter five:** “Post-conflict Reconstruction Practical Experience”: this chapter mentioned the researcher experience in participating in a workshop for post-conflict reconstruction process. The goal of this workshop was to find different scenarios for the reconstruction of Arab countries. The participation in this workshop was an attempt to have a practical experience in reconstruction of the Middle East as it was impossible to apply the derived strategy in a real situation.
- **Chapter six:** “Egyptian Experience: The Canal Cities Reconstruction”: the researcher studied and analyzed the Egyptian experience in post-conflict reconstruction process. Egypt faced wars that affected the Canal cities zone. The attempts that had been done to reconstruct those cities was discussed and analyzed in the chapter. Lessons learned were concluded from this experience as they helped in modifying the updated strategy from chapter four to reach the main goal of the research.