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Architecture

**RESETTLEMENT AND URBAN
RECONSTRUCTION IN POST-WAR CITIES: A
CASE STUDY OF MOGADISHU – SOMALIA**

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Master's Thesis

Supervisor

Asst. Prof. Dr. Can UZUN

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A CASE STUDY OF MOGADISHU – SOMALIA prepared by ABDIFATAH MOHAMED
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Abdifatah MOHAMED



DEDICATION

I dedicate my work to my loving mother: Maimun Adam Ali. When we lost my father during the civil war, he was killed by militias that attacked our city while he was going to the mosque to pray the evening prayer. After that shock and sadness that pervaded our home, she did not despair and did not give up. Since then, she sacrificed herself for us. She raised us in the best way and provided us with a life that made us feel that we were not orphans, and she made us a mother and a father. My mother is the only person who has the grace after Allah for me to complete this research and study at this prestigious university and all the stages of my upbringing. Without my mother's sacrifices, this research, the first of its kind that contributes to the renaissance and reconstruction of the new Somalia, would not have been presented.

To: my father: Abdiaziz Mohamed Rooble, may Allah have mercy on him and grant him peace.

To: my sister Shankaron Abdiaziz, who has an important role in my life after my mother.

To: those young people fleeing from the horror of war, poverty and unemployment, who drowned and lost their lives in the seas, to reach the West, the land of hope and dreams, as they say, hoping to find the basics of life and lives as a human.

To: My brothers who face the cruelty of exile and its suffering, who lost during the war the most precious thing that nations possess, and who live with those painful memories until now.

To: the victims of the genocide in Rwanda, which wiped out a million people.

To: the victims of war, disasters, and earthquakes wherever they are.

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ABSTRACT

RESETTLEMENT AND URBAN RECONSTRUCTION IN POST-WAR CITIES: A CASE STUDY OF MOGADISHU – SOMALIA

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One of the most important goals of post-war is the resettlement plan in war-torn cities to revive cities and landmarks, preserve their architectural texture, ancient character, and historical memories, return immigrants, and establish an everyday life for the residents. There is widespread debate about the assumptions and how to reconstruct cities post-war according to the urban reconstruction city methodology, And the fundamental role that urban can contribute in rebuilding post-war cities.

This study discusses the post-war reconstruction strategies in Mogadishu, the capital city of Somalia, the most important city in the Horn of Africa. The study aims mainly to shed light on the reconstruction experiences in Somalia and focus intensely on the city of Mogadishu, evaluate and analyse it by comparing it with the experiences of other countries and returning to the theoretical framework to come up with an integrated strategy for reconstruction in Mogadishu, to achieve greater effectiveness in the future to revive the city and preserve its architectural texture Without wiping its past so that the returnees feel belonging to the place by preserving memories and everything related to the history to achieve better results for the human and the business. To achieve these goals, some theoretical concepts related to reconstruction post-war were reviewed, in addition to studying the experiences of other countries in this field and then coming up with a strategy that organises the reconstruction processes in the future. The study methodology focuses mainly on the historical, descriptive, and analytical approaches to reach this strategy. A set of scientific research tools, such as

interviews and questionnaires, also should be used to achieve this goal. This study concludes with a set of conclusions and recommendations based on the theoretical research and the various study cases that represented the basis for preparing a strategy for urban reconstruction, taking advantage of the experiences of others, and evaluating local experiences, to avoid previous mistakes and enhance correctness based on these recommendations.

Keywords: Post-war Urban Reconstruction, Resettlement, Rehabilitation, Redevelopment, Revitalization.



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ABBREVIATIONS

UNES	:	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
USAID	:	US Agency for International Development
UNDP	:	United Nations Development Program
ADB	:	Asian Development Bank
EU	:	European Union
EUAM	:	European Union Administration of Mostar
NGO	:	Non-governmental organization
UNCED	:	United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
UN-HABITAT	:	United Nations Human Settlement Programme
ERP	:	European Recovery Program
RPF	:	Rwandan Patriotic Front
NFD	:	Northern Frontier District
AMISOM	:	African Union Mission in Somalia
WPP	:	World Population Prospects
FGS	:	Federal Government of Somalia
IDPs	:	Internally Displaced Persons
REACH	:	Racial and Ethnic Approaches to Community Health

USC : United Somali Congress

BRA : Banadir Regional Administration



1. INTRODUCTION

The Reconstruction Project dates to the period between 1877 and 1863 when the American Civil War devastated the infrastructure and economics of the American South. Abraham Lincoln laid out a plan for the reconstruction of America. During the first and second world wars, the term “Reconstruction” spread in Europe after the war left the destruction of the most important cities in Europe (Foner, E., 2014).

In 1947, the United States launched the Marshall Plan to help devastated European nations. The United States sponsored the program, and its Secretary of State, George Marshall, outlined it in a speech at Harvard University in 1947. Then Congress passed it as the European Recovery Program (ERP). The plan was pivotal in reviving the economies of European countries, including Germany and Italy, after the war. By the end of the project in 1951, economic activity in countries that had received over \$13 billion in aid had exceeded pre-war levels. Later, reconstruction of post-war cities became a widespread program in all regions of the world's conflicts (Dulles, A., 1993).

This study deals with the urban reconstruction post-war in Mogadishu, which is considered one of the most critical strategic cities in the African continent.

This research came at the right time and is much needed in Somalia, considered one of the most developed countries in all fields. Urban Reconstruction is one of the most critical areas that need research on a global level, not just in Somalia, to save what remains of the war and to return them to everyday life through well-thought-out strategies.

1.1 PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

This study seeks to explore questions and issues related to post-war urban reconstruction in the city of Mogadishu, Somalia, given the role that the architect could play in post-war urban rebuilding. Since 1990, the city of Mogadishu, the capital of Somalia, has suffered civil wars. The city has lost its architectural texture, ancient character, landmarks, and historical and archaeological sites, by approximately 90% (UNESCO, 2007). This study seeks to analyse what the city has lost in terms of mass destruction left by civil wars, then ask questions and a strategy for reconstruction and return to normal life post-war through a deep research study on how Europe succeeded in its reconstruction after World War II and what

are the fundamental roles that led to the success of those experiments, such as Germany - Berlin, Warsaw – Poland.

1.2 PROBLEM STATEMENT

This study deals with the problem of post-war urban reconstruction in Mogadishu - Somalia, where it discusses the global strategies adopted in this field, and deals with urban reconstruction projects in detail, starting with the time frame, reconstruction programs, and their goals, preparing plans, alternatives, and options for these programs and application options to complete this process, which is characterised by a symbolic specificity, must be taken into account in these projects to achieve the best results and meet the needs of man and place alike.

This study attempts to formulate urban reconstruction post-war cities in the form of a proposed strategy that suits the situation in the city of Mogadishu by the approach of the events and response the collective memories of the war and the post-war recovery phase, benefiting from the experiences of the past and the experiences of others in the field of preparation and reconstruction post-war, to obtain the best results in the future and integrate them into sustainable planning processes, to preserve Human history, identity and the continuation of his sense of connection to the place in which he lives and not feeling alienated.

This study argues with the issue of post-war reconstruction in Somalia, especially in the country's capital Mogadishu, where Somali cities have long suffered from the destruction of civil wars. These cities lost many urban components, affecting their authenticity, identity, and conditions. The imperfect human life has become suffering. Therefore, the importance of this study takes a national dimension in preserving the Somali identity and the human dimension.

The study addresses the following questions:

How can the post-war urban reconstruction strategy in Mogadishu city address people's needs and contribute to the long-term stability and sustainable development of war-affected zones by preserving the identity, culture, collective memories and the old fabric of the city?

Sub questions:

- a. Is there a national strategy for the urban reconstruction of Somalia?

- b. Are the reconstruction projects that have been completed inclusive of all components of the urban environment?
- c. Have you achieved the human dimension alongside the national and historical dimensions?
- d. Have the reconstruction operations and projects preserved the Somali identity and culture?
- e. Did these projects strengthen the Somali community and increase its effectiveness?
- f. How can we reconstruct post-war by preserving the character of the place and its old fabric without erasing or changing any historical or archaeological sites that have memories of the post-war society?
- g. What are the priorities of the Somali community, especially the residents of Mogadishu, for post-war urban reconstruction?
- h. What are the lessons learned from the post-war reconstruction situation in Somalia, especially the city of Mogadishu, and what broader implications and applications can be drawn for recovery efforts?

1.3 RESEARCH METHODS

To achieve the desired goals of this study and answer its questions, the historical and descriptive approach will be followed in studying the science of urban reconstruction post-war cities by collecting and discussing literature review and theoretical information related to the subject of the study, a comprehensive questionnaire, and surveying the official websites of global and local institutions to reach a better understanding of the subject of the study.

As for the historical method, we will study global experiences in the field of reconstruction post-war cities through a group of case studies from different parts of the world, such as the wars that destroyed many European cities after the First and Second World Wars.

The analytical approach was used in the study of reality and the analysis of local experiences so that information was collected about them and described the processes and plans that were conducted on them, and then analysed and evaluated based on the theoretical background of the subject of the study, in addition to relying on other global experiences and comparing them with them, and then coming up with recommendations that would Work to clarify work on such projects in the future.

To reach its objectives, this study relies on a set of scientific research tools Such as field visits, personal interviews, meetings, and lectures, in addition to the distribution of Questionnaires to know people's opinions on the reconstruction that took place and to see the extent to which they were met to people's needs.

Information Sources:

The information on which this study depends is collected from several sources, the most important of which are:

- a. Library resources: These include books, references, periodicals, and related scientific papers Relationship to the subject of the study.
- b. Official sources: studies, documents, reports, and publications issued by the relevant governmental institutions and departments, in addition to essays, pamphlets, articles, studies, published research, and working papers issued by research centres and universities.
- c. NGOs, researchers, seminars, lectures, and conferences.
- d. Research sources: the information and data that the researcher will collect through the research Field survey and personal interviews.
- e. Electronic references: There are many websites available for international institutions and organisations interested in urban reconstruction post-war, in addition to press and news sites interested in the subject.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 CONCEPTS OF POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION

Reconstruction is one of the concepts that carries with it several related and overlapping meanings. Reconstruction is based on the concept of peacebuilding in all its dimensions, establishing manifestations of peace and preventing a return to war (Paul Collier, 2007). Peacebuilding is “a term that describes interventions to prevent the start or resumption of violent conflict in Post-war cities by creating sustainable peace. Addressing the root or potential causes of violence and creating means community to settle disputes by peaceful means and work to stabilise society politically, socially and economically (Barnett, Kim, O'Donnell & Site, 2007).

The Marshall Plan for peacebuilding in Europe after the end of World War II, which took place in 1947, is one of the most famous Plans for building peace in the world (Bradford, 1991). Reconstruction is an issue that concerns all countries emerging from a conflict situation, as this concept allows the creation of New social, political and judicial institutions, which act as the driving force towards development after a period in which there was much devastation and destruction, especially after internal wars or an external invasion. All theorists link (urban) reconstruction and the reconstruction of society's social, economic, and political structures. The reconstruction system is only integrated if its economic, social, and political dimensions are integrated with its urban dimensions (Al-Samarrai, 2012).

Barnett, Kim, O'Donnell & Site (2007) classified post-conflict reconstruction and peacebuilding into three dimensions:

The first dimension: achieving stability in the region in the post-conflict phase.

The second dimension: restoring state institutions.

The third dimension: addresses social and economic issues.

Reconstruction often consists of three parts:

- a. Reconstruction of cities like Rwanda in 1994 after the genocide
- b. Reconstruction of the whole country, like the reconstruction of Kosovo after the Serbian war 1998-1999.
- c. Reconstruction of an entire continent when the disaster is global, such as the reconstruction of Europe after World War II.

The term "Reconstruction" was applied to the period following the outbreak of the Civil War in the United States of America from 1865 to 1877 to address the problems of secession and slavery and their political, social, and economic effects and achieve unity between the North and the South (Stroud & Schomp, 2007). It was to apply the concept of reconstruction and its impact on political life, as new laws and constitutional amendments were introduced to rebuild the nation and achieve equality and unity between the north and the south through several programs, the most important of which was the comprehensive reconstruction program announced by Abraham Lincoln (Bennett & Lerone, 1999).

Graciana defines reconstruction as an integrated concept that includes all that is required to transition from a post-war situation to a state of stability and peace in terms of political, economic, social, and urban reconstruction (Del Castillo, 2008).

The researcher Berna Bardon defined reconstruction strategies as a set of operations and policies that are developed for Facing disasters and preparing for them before they occur, and then meeting the urgent need during the disaster and reconstructing what has damaged disaster after its occurrence, whether on a short or long-term level so that these policies are comprehensive for all aspects of life and concerned with rebuilding what was destroyed during disasters among other social, economic, and cultural contents (Berna Bardon. 2004). Reconstruction is defined as the opportunity to reformulate society again and improve the living conditions of society, and the production of an urban environment is better than before (Schulz, 2004).

The African Union, at its ninth ordinary session in 2006, defined it as “a comprehensive set of actions seeking to Meet the needs of countries emerging from conflicts, including the needs of the affected population, preventing the escalation of conflicts, avoiding a relapse into violence, addressing the root causes, and consolidating sustainable peace. Thus, the post-conflict reconstruction process is based on renewable and sustainable development, on the stages of transformation, and in the short and medium term and long term (African Union, “Report on the Status of Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development Policy”, 2006). The scope of these activities includes six elements, as shown in the figure.

Table 2.1: African Union, “Report on the Status of Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development Policy”, 2006.

Reconstruction				
Restore a sense of safety, security and belonging to the place	emergency humanitarian aid	Economic, social and environmental development	Just system of government and political transition	Human rights, justice and reconciliation

2.2 CLASSIFICATION OF POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION

The fields of reconstruction are divided into two main parts, material and non-material reconstruction, and what is meant by material reconstruction is everything. It includes the constructed urban environment of buildings of various types, infrastructure and urban spaces. At the same time, intangible construction consists of the non-built environment, such as economic reconstruction, political or social structure formulation, or institutional reforms. Organisational and other elements of human societies (Calame, 2005) .it is located at the top of the areas of physical reconstruction, "reconstruction of the housing sector", as it is always the urgent and priority issue in Reconstruction issues, especially regarding the resettlement of the displaced and refugee. As for the list of areas of intangible reconstruction, it comes on top of economic reconstruction, which tops the reasons for the success or the failure of reconstruction plans and may lead communities to the risk of returning to war again when the plan fails to arrive to economic stability and the facilitation of production to ensure the stability of society and the perpetuation of a state of peace.

Post-war urban reconstruction is based on six basic classification illustrated in Figure (2-1).

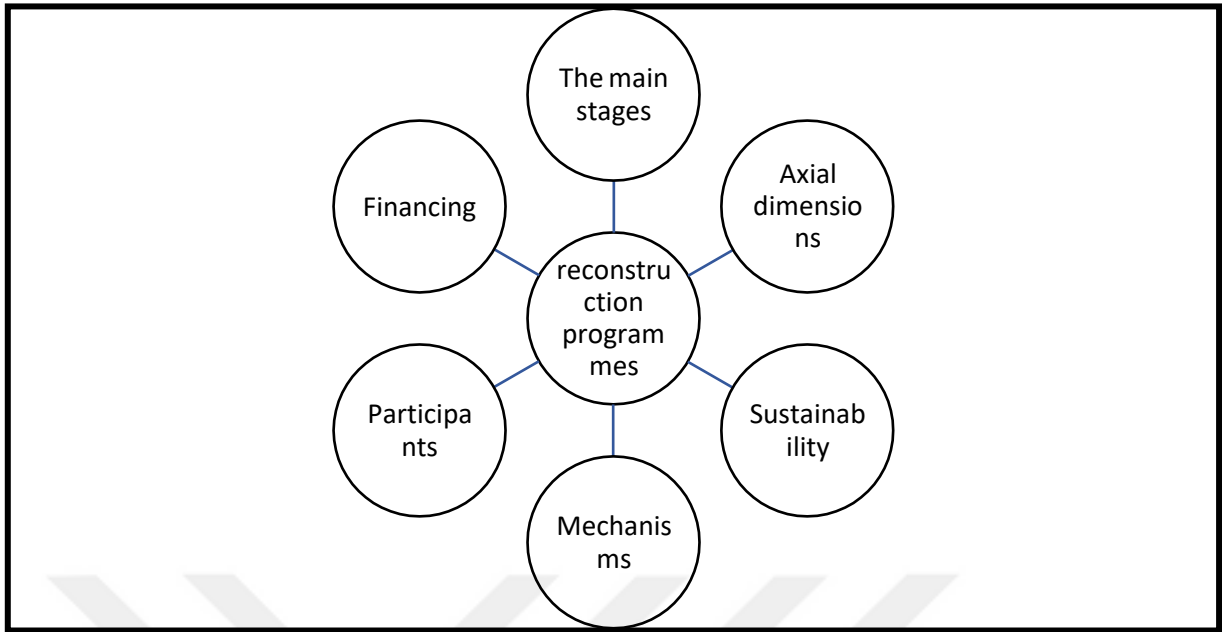


Figure 2.1: Main Components of Post-War Cities Reconstruction. (The Author, 2022).

2.3 RECONSTRUCTION OF THE HOUSING SECTOR

Shelter is one of the most apparent and immediate post-war needs, as the loss of housing does not constitute a material loss. The only moral loss is the loss of identity. Relief and reconstruction efforts often focus on providing quick shelter without considering the impact of short-term shelter strategies. Long-term shelter strategies, however, focus on identifying and implementing realistic and permanent reconstruction plans for affected communities and linking them to rebuilding trust.

The local community and the support of civic responsibility structures and local governance style through participatory planning in restoration processes Reconstruction (United Nations Human Settlements Program, 2005).

The reconstruction of the population sector is not included in the priorities of humanitarian assistance provided by donor countries or those participating in relief programs, as humanitarian aid is limited to providing food and medicine, supporting health and education programmers, providing drinking water and other assistance with a (short-term) consumption concept. As the donors of support consider the reconstruction of the housing sector a priority for long-term development plans and not in the design of the goal of humanitarian aid, although the problem of the population sector extends beyond the physical

aspects to the moral and psychological effects, which affect successively on the societal composition of the population affected by the war (Twigg, 2002).

2.4 DIMENSION AND PHASES OF POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION

The main dimensions of reconstruction include a set of points concerned with reviving the social and economic components and the urban structure of the community and what can be provided, including:

- a. Re-establishing internal security rules.
- b. Building administrative and institutional capacities.
- c. Repairing physical infrastructure, including building housing, roads, and bridges; reconnecting the water supply, electricity, and fuel; repairing schools, markets, and hospitals; and providing training for operations maintenance.
- d. Creating an operational, financial infrastructure and restructuring the economy. This includes creating a reliable banking and monetary system, planning an annual budget, reestablishing an economic base starting from an agricultural or industrial production system, and creating an encouraging environment to generate new sources of income and economic growth.
- e. Establishment of an effective judicial system, including legislative processes, court reform, judicial procedures and staffing individuals, providing training and initiating a national program to raise awareness of legal issues.
- f. Ensuring social prosperity, including the population's health needs such as food security and provision of essential social services and rebuilding the educational system (Diefendor, 1993).

The Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) published a framework work in 2002 on the restoration of the reconstruction of post-war countries. This framework identified three stages of reconstruction. Despite the overlapping and instability of these stages, their designation helps determine priorities for reconstruction and the requirements for sustainable peace.

The first phase: the initial response, comes immediately after the end of the war, and this stage focuses on two aspects, the first is the provision of services, and the second is emergency humanitarian support, stability and peace situation.

The second phase: is the transitional period. This phase focuses on strengthening and developing the legitimate capabilities of the local community, supporting it to take the most crucial role in the reconstruction process, as it cares about economic reconstruction and political stability through establishing mechanisms for governance and community partnership.

The third phase: Enhancing sustainability, is the phase in which all reconstruction plans, especially long-term plans, are activated, the parties of a military nature withdraw and the role of the local community, whether the government or civil society, begins phase is to consolidate everything necessary to prevent the return of war again (CSIS Task Framework, 2002).

2.5 POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION MECHANISMS

The discrepancy in the detailed objectives of reconstruction makes the real question before the issue of reconstruction is "How do we reconstruct?" not "what do we reconstruct?" This leads us to discuss the mechanisms of reconstruction, not the tools for implementing projects, but the tools that enable the development of the integrated system for reconstruction, including plans, goals, time programmers, participants, implementation mechanisms and follow-up tools.

Which can be classified into two main parts, as shown in Figure 2-2.

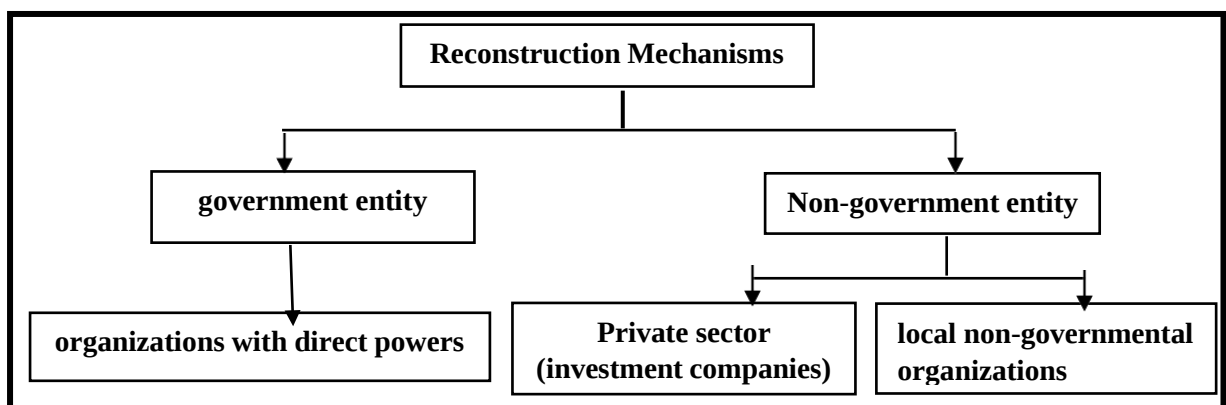


Figure 2.2: Reconstruction Mechanisms (The Author, 2022).

2.6 SUSTAINABILITY OF POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION

The changing nature of conflicts today makes it necessary to reconsider reconstruction. The alarming increase in wars makes it essential to develop integrated approaches and incorporate sustainability principles from the early stages of reconstruction to advance the consolidation of peace, reduce poverty, mitigate wars and natural disasters and achieve sustainable recovery of human settlements. There are well-established principles for promoting sustainability at the community level in the reconstruction phase (UN-Habitat “Assessment and Reconstruction in the Aftermath of Conflict and Man-made Natural Disasters 2005). To ensure the sustainability of the reconstruction, some measures must be adopted that would consolidate stability, including the integration of Causes of war in reconstruction plans as well as the adoption of preventive and defensive measures (Ho-Wong Jeong, 2005)

During the response phase following a disaster or conflict, the displaced population tends to be treated as beneficiaries rather than as beneficiaries. Treat them as partners in the recovery process. Displaced people are, in fact, future human resources in post-conflict and post-crisis environments; they must be reintegrated into society (Ho-Wong Jeong, 2005). Natural and artificial disasters destroy investments, infrastructure, and jobs. Also, poverty and lack of resources increase the vulnerability of coping strategies and delay recovery. In sum, the strategic physical reconstruction of Housing, infrastructure, utilities and service facilities plays an essential role in the success of local economies. It creates Employment opportunities for local entrepreneurs and the local community, strengthening the local construction sector and contributing to sustainable recovery (Helsloot & Ruitenberg, 2004). Good management enables the community to work on its own. It ensures the active participation of the affected population and the various sectors of Community groups and local authorities through consensus building (Ho-Wong Jeong, 2005). Strategic partnerships to build among all stakeholders, including civil society and national governments or local, private, media, and state or national support agencies, represent a common identification and responsibility shared. In addition to other activities, they contribute to developing a coherent framework for the sustainable recovery of human settlements post-crisis.

Post-crisis activities provide unique opportunities to strengthen the capacities of all national and local actors in the conflict Reconstruction process. At the local level, this may entail

strengthening policy-making capacities that encourage sustainable development. This enables the integration of disaster mitigation measures into disaster management plans and the development of planning. Appropriate land use, land protection and property rights, effective project management, and method improvement. Administration, civil society and communities are empowered through active participation in recovery and development efforts and developing a self-sustaining process.

Reconstruction is a multidimensional process in which economic, political and social reconstruction is integrated with urban reconstruction. To comprehensively reconstruct post-war societies, those urban or non-urban dimensions can be adopted as entry points for the reconstruction plan. Integration of non-urban considerations (economic, social, administrative and political) with the urban reconstruction system leads to the failure of the reconstruction plan. The integration of these considerations enables the achievement of the goals of Realistic reconstruction of post-war cities in line with the goals of sustainable development and keeping pace with the city's interests (Lee, Higham, R. D. S., & Higham, R., 1997).

2.7 STRATEGIC FOUNDATIONS FOR POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION AND PEACEBUILDING

The strategy for post-war reconstruction and peace-building is based on a set of steps to create the principal axes, in which the theoretical approach is a starting point for identifying each of the following: the strategic objectives of the post-war reconstruction and peace-building operations, and their mechanisms stages and the challenges related to reconstruction, and then identifying the participating parties and the criteria on which the pillars of the reconstruction strategy are based, through which the determinants of movement are deduced to activate the strategic axes (Al-Basha & Mona Saleh, 2003).

The process of post-war reconstruction and peacebuilding is based on a set of operations and efforts whose objectives are divided into the following three levels:

2.7.1 The Strategic Objective

The strategic goal of the post-war reconstruction and peacebuilding process is to direct the energy resulting from the conflict towards constructive and productive directions, a positive

change that would rebuild the urban and social fabric to a better condition than it was before the devastating war (Al-Basha, Mona Saleh, 2003). In other words, employing the reality of destruction to rebuild places with better space, and buildings with high-quality specifications, and to introduce possible improvements and address some of the gaps that the region had previously suffered from, within an architectural vision. Integrated engineering, social and environmental (Helsloot & Ruitenberg, 2004).

2.7.2 The Main Objective

Consolidate peace to avoid a return to conflict. This is done by constructing the infrastructure and structures that help the parties to the battle to pass from the stage of the competition to the location of positive peace, which in turn aims to revive civil society, rebuild the infrastructure and restore the institutions that were destroyed by war or civil conflicts for organisations, to prevent the outbreak of war again.

2.7.3 Detailed Objectives

This level of objective is formulated according to the situation of each country and the size and type of destruction that befell it, which is related to the nature of the war.

and its causes, and accordingly, it may centre around the following:

- a. Resettlement: to ensure the rapid return of people to their places of residence and work so that their return constitutes a natural continuation of Their situation, and communication between them on the one hand and with their surroundings, on the other hand, a live communication stronger than war, and so that it does not last long. Their estrangement for a long time creates a gap in their collective memory that is difficult to bridge.
- b. Revitalizing civil society, rebuilding the infrastructure, and building and restoring the institutions shattered by the war to prevent the outbreak of civil war again.
- c. Putting in place a convincing strategy for economic development, bottom-up approaches, and civil society-building activities.
- d. Reconstructing the health sector, providing psychological and community care programs, and finding solutions to the problem of the displaced.
- e. Protecting, restoring and managing archaeological sites and rebuilding the education and cultural sectors.

2.8 IDENTIFY THE CENTRAL PROBLEMS AND CHALLENGES IN POST WAR RECONSTRUCTION CITIES

Despite the problems and the extreme complexity of the issues related to cities in conflict zones, we can identify an outline of those problems in the following three axes:

The first axis: is related to the urban assets in those cities, which are represented in the features of the urban fabric of all kinds, modern and traditional, which become subject to destruction and damage during conflicts.

The second axis: Relates to capital that becomes threatened due to killing, oppression, humiliation, displacement, and a decline in Living conditions due to the destruction of infrastructure and residential areas and the deterioration of security and economic conditions in general.

The third axis: is related to the natural environment that is negatively affected by the impact of military operations during conflicts, notably in which internationally banned weapons are used. It is noticeable that these axes are linked to each other in multiple ways, as threatening any of the urban areas would lead to a crisis in the rest of the regions, whether in services or housing, which could later be translated into a financial crisis. Deterioration also affects Any of them affects the quality of the environment. The decline of the living conditions of the population is directly reflected in the manner in which they deal with areas and buildings, just as it is reflected in the volume of resources and efforts that can be allocated for the maintenance, preservation and development of the cultural assets of their cities, while the natural environment resulting from conflicts affects both urban areas and capital (Demshuk, 2021).

Post-war Reconstruction programs face challenges and obstacles that should be studied and discussed in various ways to address them and then identify the main determinants that should be taken as a basis for guiding the procedural moves of the various forces involved in Activating the strategy (MacLean, 1921). It is considered one of the most important of these challenges, as evidence indicates that in all experiments that have achieved remarkable success in In the field of reconstruction post-war cities devastated by armed conflicts, that success depended on achieving stability. The political and security crisis is amid these conflicts, as political stability threatens countries with the danger of relapse and a return to

the stage of war again. Political tension also creates a significant challenge, especially considering the presence of illegitimate governments, which may threaten the progress of projects' questionable legality (Bullock, 2002).

Providing sufficient resources to finance post-war reconstruction projects is one of the significant challenges facing the implementation of such projects, especially those related to infrastructure maintenance, which requires high levels of quality and efficiency to carry out their mission Fuller and help resettlement. On the other hand, due to the vast scale of destruction left by armed conflicts, Contemporary to the development of military technologies, the size of the human, urban and environmental losses resulting from them is enormous. It requires considerable investments to finance reconstruction projects that the limited resources of the affected countries cannot afford; as such, the international community's financial support constitutes a significant challenge in the emergence of problems of financial corruption considering the institutional absence of post-war countries. The war is in addition to the requirements imposed by international donors for financial support or in light of their interference in the methods of distributing aid in a way that contradicts respect for the sovereignty of those countries over their lands (Fredrik Galtung & Martin Tisné, 2008).

In the presence of ethnic, religious or class discrimination that threatens post-war reconstruction projects, national reconciliation in some countries After the war and strengthening the social fabric are among the most important guarantees for the sustainability of reconstruction projects (Kenny, & Madgin, 2016). It may constitute a significant challenge in reconciling the interests and roles of those parties, just as the exclusion of one party over the other may fund a challenge. Mainly if this exclusion affects the local community, the guarantor of the sustainability of post-war reconstruction.

2.9 STRATEGIC CRITERIA POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION

Several main criteria can be identified to be achieved in the strategic axes on which strategies should be built Reconstruction and development of these cities, and among the most important of these criteria are:

- a. Preserving the identity of historically modern urban areas within the stricken cities.
- b. Improving the human and social conditions of the residents of those cities.

- c. The extent of its contribution to supporting the economic bases of cities, through which urban assets can be accumulated.
- d. The reflection of the strategic orientations on the elements of the natural environment of those cities and their urban areas (Diefendorf, 1993).

Based on the strategic objectives of post-war reconstruction in war zones. in light of the criteria discussed to be achieved, several axes can be formulated that finance the main foundations on which reinstatement strategies should be built reconstruction, centred on the following principles:

- a. Determine reconstruction priorities and involve all actors at all levels from the initial stages and throughout the process, From relief and reconstruction to recovery and development.
- b. Develop productive economic activities during the early stages of recovery to help consolidate peace and security.
- c. Develop broad-based and long-term strategies for ages from the early stages to ensure maximum utilisation effectiveness of emergency resources.
- d. Ensure the protection of land and property rights of affected populations and develop long-term solutions to resolve private disputes regarding land and property to reduce the possibility of conflict.
- e. Establish strategic partnerships and alliances within the cascade from relief to reconstruction and development.

2.10 WAR AND ARCHITECTURE THEORIES

2.10.1 War and Architecture, Lebbeus Woods (1993)

Lebbeus Woods discusses the intimate relationships between architecture and violence. The book was directed and devoted to the bombing of Sarajevo, which destroyed most of the city's landmarks and fabrics. L.W. identifies two prevailing patterns of post-war urban reconstruction: restoring the town as it was previously historically, preserving its identity and features, erasing the remnants of the war, and making a new city that adapts to the residents. L.W. provides imaginative architectural illustrations of the process of biological and emotional healing and creates a unique architectural style that connects architecture and war. L.W. Says: -

“Architecture and war are not incompatible. Architecture is war. War is architecture. I am at war with my time, history, and all authority that resides in fixed and frightened forms. I am one of the millions who do not fit in, have no home, no family, no doctrine, no firm place to call my own, no known beginning or end, and no “sacred and primordial site.” I declare war on all icons and finalities, and histories that would chain me with my falseness and pitiful fears. I know only moments and lifetimes that are as moments, and forms that appear with infinite strength, then “melt into air.” I am an architect, a constructor of worlds, a sensualist who worships the flesh, the melody, a silhouette against the darkening sky. I cannot know your name. Nor can you know mine. Tomorrow, we begin the construction of a city together” (Woods, 1997, p. 1).

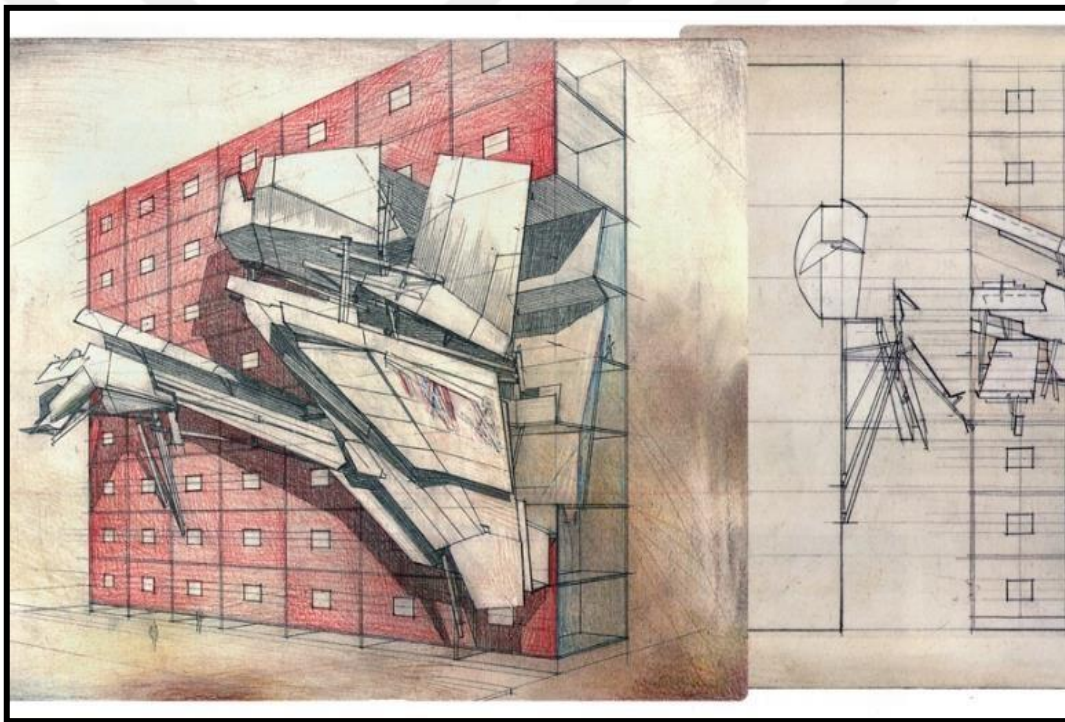


Figure 2.3: A standard Apartment Building that has been Extensively Rebuilt to Include Additional Areas for Residents to use. The underlying Idea is that Post- Reconstruction Incorporates Necessary Social and Architectural Modifications into How People Experienced the Disaster (Woods, 2011).

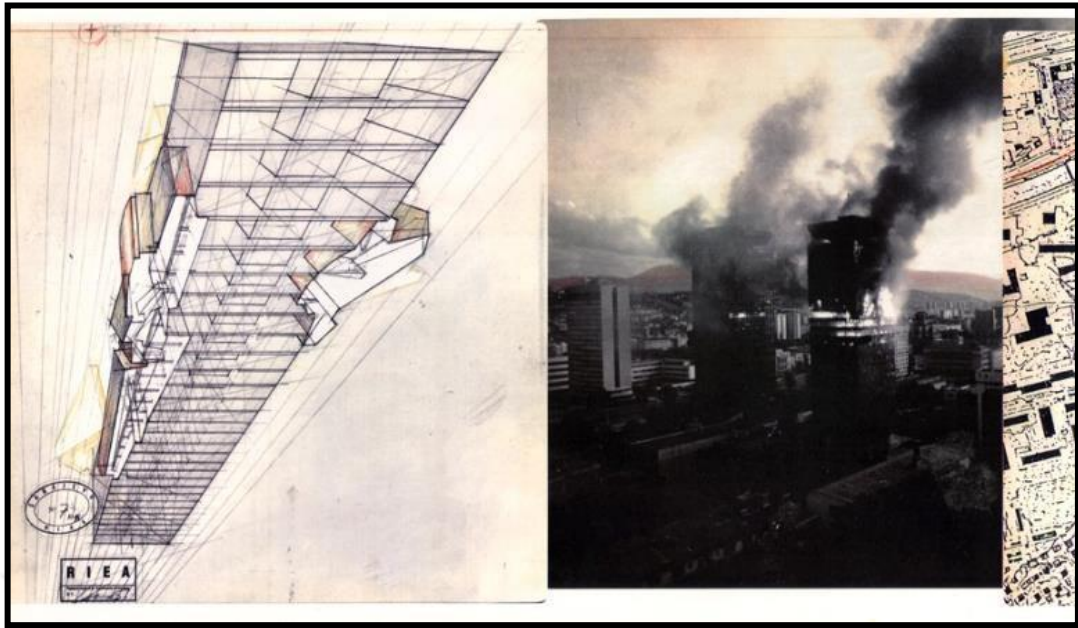


Figure 2.4: Below Left, the Bosnia and Herzegovina Parliament, which Can Yet be Saved Despite Being Severely Damaged, and the Blazing Electrical Management Building, Right (Woods, 2011).

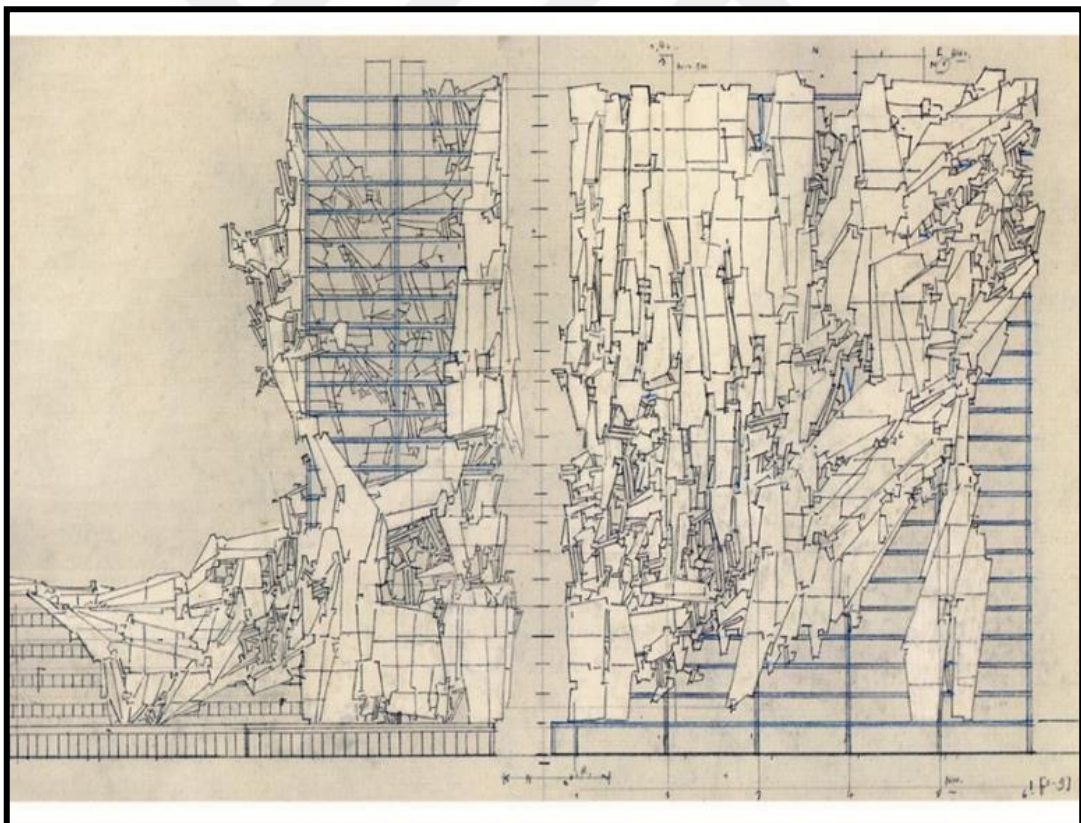


Figure 2.5: Like the "Sarajevo window," the Salvaged Building Components are Skillfully Moulded, Rebuilt, and Finally Fitted Together (Woods, 2011).

L.W. is one of the most important contemporary architects and is considered a pioneer of experimental architecture. He designs buildings to make users experience new styles and different experiences and circumstances. It might seem logical at first. But as usual, the controversial L. W. is always mentioned as a visionary architect since he has had no projects implemented on the ground throughout his life, except for the (Chengdu Tower) pavilion project in China. L. W.'s architectural ideas are fanatical, revolutionary, and politically charged. His prolific production of imaginative architectural drawings that are almost astonishingly difficult to execute has found its way into galleries and art museums worldwide. L.W. imagined a world globe in the war where cities are under siege and buildings are destroyed, and he devotes most of his work to creating conceptual solutions to the problems of war and natural disasters; He imagined an underground city linking the two parts of the divided city of Berlin, buildings designed for seismic belt regions that can move during an earthquake, and a city that resembles an insect in its design. And dozens of other designs that try to create a perception of the world and the lives of people in it during wars did not describe the world as it is but instead described the world as it is expected to be. His designs were not proposals but lived experiences in his imagination and Sarajevo. (Jonathan, 2013). In his book *Radical Reconstruction*, he also discusses two basic principles for the reconstruction of post-war cities:

The first principle: restoring what was lost to what it was before the war. The idea is to preserve the fabric of the city so that it can regain its normal life, as residents feel a sense of belonging to the place because the idea of war is seen as merely an interruption of the continuous flow of the natural flow.

The second principle: demolishing all the buildings damaged by the war and building something new or an updated and developed version of the city that derives from the natural situation of the population before the war. This principle may be the creation of a new, modernised and developed city, and the human loses the sense of belonging to the place and links his present to his post-war past, which is based on post-war memories.

2.10.2 In The Wake of War- Jeffry M. Diefendorf (1993)

Germany's cities were in ruins in 1945 due to Allied bombing campaigns that severely damaged critical architectural landmarks and turned much of the housing stock to rubble. At

the war's end, commentators predicted that reconstruction would take forty years, yet by the late 1950s, West Germany's cities had recovered.

Diefendorf demonstrates how only long-term trends in urban development can explain how West Germany's cities were rebuilt after 1945. The housing issue had been resolved, almost all significant mould had been rebuilt, and the cities had regained their distinctive identities. There was a mix of the old and the new everywhere: old street layouts were crossed or surrounded by wide arteries; historic halls stood alongside new housing and department stores; the ancient city was balanced by garden suburbs designed by contemporary planning principles. Diefendorf explores the issues this fantastic achievement of urban regeneration raises in this book. He contends that the Germans drew ideas from people, organisations, and practical experiences from the Nazi and pre-Nazi periods in such critical areas as architectural design, urban planning, historic preservation, and housing policy. He discusses who was principally at fault, what caused the post-war reconstruction to go so quickly, how decisions were made, and who was in charge of setting priorities.

2.10.3 Nothing Ever Dies Vietnam and the Memory of War (2016)

‘All wars are fought twice, the first time on the battlefield, the second time in memory’ (Viet N., 2016, p. 13). The conflict that the Americans call the Vietnam War, and the Vietnamese call the American War, is a conflict that left behind mass destruction and lives in the collective memory of both countries.

Nothing Ever Dies creates precise images of the conflict from various cultural genres, including books, memoirs, cemeteries, monuments, films, photography, museum displays, video games, souvenirs, and more. As well as Americans and Vietnamese, other participants include Laotians, Cambodians, South Koreans, and Southeast Asian Americans. At issue are moral dilemmas on how the war should be remembered. Too frequently, monuments elevate one's own people's experience above all else, recognising their sacrifices while denouncing the "enemy" or, more commonly, completely excluding soldiers and civilians on the opposing side. By visiting locations around the United States, Southeast Asia, and Korea, V.N. offers insightful analyses of how memories of the war either work to facilitate or fight against future wars.

V.N. draws a lesson for all conflicts from this conflict by urging us to acknowledge our humanity and enduring inhumanity, with reconciliation, it will be easier to recall the conflict's facts and the agony it caused. This is the only way to find peace with our enemies and ourselves.

Nothing Ever Dies argues it is to create just war memories that reject humanities-based, straightforward methods of remembering. Along with numerous memory project formats, the book itself may provide another valuable for presenting the humanities and inhumanities from various angles. The significance of approaching the forgotten war memories that are "impossible to forget but difficult to remember" in intersectional and individualistic ways is increased by V.N.'s visits to those unvisited graveyards and monuments, provocative meditation over the torture scenes in the death camp, and convincing analysis on cinematic representation.

2.10.4 The Marshall Plan for the Reconstruction of Europe After World War II

The Marshall plan was a program of aid from the United States to 16 countries in western and southern Europe, aimed at reconstructing Europe, helping with economic renewal and promoting democracy after the devastation of World War II. It began in 1948 and was officially known as the European Recovery Program (ERP). It is more commonly known as the Marshall Plan after US Secretary of State George C. Marshall announced it. World War II severely damaged the economies of Europe, leaving many in precarious situations: cities and factories were bombed, transport links were severed, and agricultural production was disrupted. The population was either moved or destroyed, and an enormous amount of capital was spent on weapons and related products. 1946 Britain, a former world power, was on the verge of bankruptcy and had to withdraw from international agreements, while in France and Italy, there was inflation, unrest and fear of starvation. (Hogan, 1989)

The Marshall plan involved the reconstruction of Europe after World War II and the recovery phase for most of Europe's economies slowly, as unemployment and food shortages resulted in strikes in many countries. Agricultural production accounted for 83% of its 1938 levels, industrial production 88% and exports 59%, except for the United Kingdom, Netherlands and France, production was restored to pre-war levels, before the Marshall plan, by the end of 1947. Italy and Belgium caught up with them by the end of 1948. (Zanden, 2015)

2.11 EXAMPLES OF POST-WAR CITIES

2.11.1 Warsaw City, Poland

The reconstruction of the Polish capital (Warsaw) is considered one of the most important models that adopted social dimensions as the primary appropriacy for reconstruction, as the city of Warsaw emerged from World War II with a catastrophic human and urban tragedy at the beginning of the year 1945. The city was covered with hills of rubble, ash and ruins, estimated at 20 million m³, killing about 800,000 people or so. Equivalent to two-thirds of the population of Warsaw, and about 85% of the urban fabric in the city was destroyed due to the systematic destruction of the city and its heritage culture, as Nazi forces destroyed important monuments, memorials, and buildings of symbolic and historical value buildings with distinctive architectural styles that were renovated by German architects (Ciborowski, 1964). Then the Nazi forces set fire to all the houses and streets. German policy required the destruction of the city and its buildings, with the identity, history and heritage they represent, to crush the spirit of resistance among the Polish people, shake the Poles' self-confidence, strike the identity and erase date. In the aftermath of the war, the people of Warsaw took it upon themselves to rebuild the city and its cultural heritage as a form of resistance. Silent and symbolic, restoring the destroyed history and preserving identity by rebuilding historical and cultural monuments to assert their identity and their pride in their heritage in the face of attempts to destroy the city and its cultural heritage, where the architects and planners, historians, educators and all intellectuals who value the meaning of the city and identity by collecting valuable artefacts and smuggled away from the target areas to preserve them, before and during the war, the people of "Warsaw" helped academics, students, the College of Planning and architecture is documenting the city in the hope that a time will come when it will be rebuilt. All plans will be hidden. Documentary of the city in the university building for fear of the German Nazis (Ciborowski, 1964). After burning the city and destroying its buildings, the academics brought the essential plans and documents. They were re-hidden outside the city in the "Peterkov Monastery" inside the coffins of the dead monks. After the end of the war, the documents were taken out, which were in good condition and intact. It was used as a basis for reconstructing the city, and between 1945 and 1966, about 85% of the town was rebuilt. Destroyer based on preserving all details of buildings and items of value. All the evidence and witnesses were also used (Ciborowski, 1964).

Indicating the past so that the reconstruction is identical to the original, whether it is private pictures of people, their testimonies, or photographs and documents in books. The city was rebuilt as it was with its history and past. During the reconstruction process, the use of materials was considered. The original building, if found, such as the old building stones, which were removed from the rubble and repaired (see Figure 2-6) below. Then an attempt is made to identify its original places and return them to them, to witness the history and identity of Warsaw, the suffering of its people and the destruction that was exposed to it. The strategies for the reconstruction of Warsaw adopted a social approach based on a set of significant trends (Bierut, 1949).

The most important of them: -

- a. Preserving the identity: the rebuilding of the historic city as it was confirmed the essence, history and heritage of the residents and their originality and the depth of their roots in their land, which is a symbol of the silent resistance against the occupier, and the residents' pride in their identity, personality and their rejection of any new identity that is imposed on them accumulated.
- b. Preserving the collective memory: Warsaw reconstruction operations aimed to preserve the collective memory of the Polish people who were severely traumatised by the war to maintain the psychological stability of the population and the return of their city to natural life with all its landmarks, symbols, and buildings in the same places, shape, and materials Possible, so work has been done to rebuild everything as it was before.
- c. Strengthening the institutions of society to contribute to the reconstruction: as the official government collapsed in Poland after the war and got out of the country, it started managing the country from exile in France first and then London; the government had no control directly, so the population and civil society institutions have assumed the most significant responsibility, whether it is preparation and documentation or the process of concealing documents as a kind of silent resistance to the occupation by preserving history, identity and the heritage of destruction. Documents can witness how part of the city significantly contributed to reconstruction work Direct. In the reconstruction process, the population significantly contributed, as they provided everything they had.
- d. Using traditional building materials: where the original building materials were used, if any, and if not, then conventional methods and similar materials were used.

- e. Providing basic needs: In some historical buildings, the external facades were rebuilt in their original condition, but the internal space was modified to accommodate the requirements of the modern era.
- f. Eclecticism: During the implementation of reconstruction processes in Warsaw, a specific part of history was preserved, and other eras were neglected. For example, buildings dating back to the nineteenth century were neglected when Poland was divided and subject to foreign control, so they were ignored, and there was no interest in rebuilding them.
- g. A change in the city's skyline: based on the proposal of the architect Zygmunt Stepinski, where he suggested reducing the height of tall buildings to three floors as a maximum, and for low-rise buildings, he mentioned increasing the number of floors to comply with the general visual plan (Ciborowski, 1964).



Figure 2.6: Warsaw Before and After Reconstruction (<https://www.re-thinkingthefuture.com/>)

Neoclassical features adorned the facades of houses after the war. They redesigned the dominant style of the semi-stable period of the Polish monarchy between 1815-1830 (according to the reconstruction strategy (Bierut, 1949). From the above, the strategies used in the reconstruction of Warsaw can be summarised as follows:

- i. Restoration strategy.
- ii. Rehabilitation strategy.
- iii. reproduction strategy.
- iv. Reconstruction strategy.

2.11.2 Features of the Reconstruction of the City of Berlin

After the end of World War II in 1945, the city of Berlin was almost destroyed, so most of its urban texture was destroyed, and diseases and famine spread in the city. There is a national capital dictating how cities should rebuild in contrast to other countries such as Japan and the Soviet Union. The allies divided Germany into four occupied zones the United States of America, the Soviet Union, Britain, and France. Among the results of that agreement, Berlin, the capital of the German Reich, was divided into four regions so that the city represented a theatre for intelligence battles between the socialist and capitalist camps during the Cold War. Accordingly, the Berlin Wall was built in 1961; its purpose was to divide Berlin into two parts, communist East Berlin and West Berlin. The aim was to limit the passage between the two parts of Germany (Diefendorf, 1993). There was no funding for reconstruction, leaving the residents to rebuild on their own, so those who had property tried to rebuild rehabilitation, and people tried to return to their places of livelihood and homes; for example, many churches have been reconstructed at the expense of the sons of Sect which made the situation of reconstruction in Germany somewhat different from other countries. In his book (In the Aftermath of the War), Professor Jeffrey Diefendorf explains how Germany managed in record time to revive its cities following a decentralisation policy (p. 30). Thinking about reconstruction began early, even before the start of the war, and one of the reasons for Nazis desire to develop many cities, not only in Berlin but also in Hamburg, Cologne and other cities. That is why the planners began to think about these matters before the war (Diefendorf, 2015). The planners thought with the start of the bombing that this would allow them to implement plans to modernise cities easier, but this failed because the residents of these cities did not allow those who supported the Nazi ideology to rebuild their cities and often, there is no city It has been rebuilt exactly as it was before the war. Berlin residents have expressed opposition to many of the city's modernisation projects, desiring to preserve the city's local identity. Their opposition has succeeded in stopping some projects and failed to eliminate many of them. According to the restoration strategy, people started collecting bricks and stones to reuse them in construction. Still, another part of them saw that it was unjustified to rebuild using old materials. Therefore, they moved to use modern materials such as prefabricated concrete according to the strategy of natural preservation, while in West Berlin, people restored the town hall the bombed buildings, along with some

symbolic buildings, and an attempt to maintain some of them Neighborhoods such as Charlottenburg, according to the rehabilitation strategy (Diefendorf, 1993).

In East Germany, there were fewer opportunities to do so as there was a clear tendency towards modernity and, therefore, a desire Both the East Germans and the Soviets, in the creation of a new country, saw him as a leader of modern ideas and the cause of east Berlin's penchant for modernity. Karl-Marx-Allee (from 1961) to Germany's first socialist street and apartment houses are built in the style of the Soviet Union, which is now considered a historical landmark. The Branden-beck gate in east Berlin was restored to its original state before the war (Grunbacher, 2017). In short, the experience of Berlin can be seen as an experience that did not meet the full conditions for reviving the city in a way that preserves its history and local identity due to the disappearance of many of the city's landmarks and monuments and its rebuilding in a new direction that is not closely related to the history and identity of society. Wohnungswesen referred to his book 'The Reconstruction of Berlin from 1949 to 1963' (1962), every era In Berlin, it seems as if it devours and abolishes the generation that preceded it. the strategies used in the reconstruction of Berlin can be summarised as follows.

- i. Restoration strategy.
- ii. Rehabilitation strategy.
- iii. Reconstruction strategy

2.11.3 Kigali City of Experience

Rwanda experienced the largest genocide of the 20th century. The year Apr 7, 1994 – Jul 15, 1994, killed a million Tutsi "ethnic minorities" and entered the country in chaos and ethnic cleansing. It targeted all Tutsi men, women, children and even the elderly. Only a few escaped this genocide, fleeing outside Rwanda (Lowery & Spalding, 2016). Kigali, the capital of Rwanda, is the city with the most genocide (Herr, 2018). The city's infrastructure was destroyed and lost its identity and architectural texture. The genocide left traces and memories you felt when you visited the city until now. After the RPF takeover the country developed a post-genocide recovery and urban reconstruction strategy, which made Rwanda a country that rose from the ashes of the massacre to one of the fastest-growing economies in Africa (world bank 2022). Today, Kigali is considered the cleanest and one of the most

beautiful cities in Africa (Further-Africa, 2022). Rwanda achieved this miracle in 20 years. It can be summarised as follows.

- a. The biggest challenge for Rwandans after the genocide was the rapid recovery from the society's crisis so they could participate in rebuilding the cities. The government has developed strategies drawn from Rwandan history before the genocide.
- b. Justice and social solidarity, the government ruled the perpetrators of the genocide in state courts and the rest in customary courts known among Rwandans historically, which is called Gacaca court. It has prosecuted the foremost perpetrators of genocide abroad in international courts.
- c. Save the collective memory. "Kwibuka" is the word in Kinyarwanda language means to remember, and it is the motto of the Rwandan reconstruction strategy after the genocide. Kigali's reconstruction strategies aimed to preserve the collective memory of the Rwandan people. The plan was to preserve the buildings and all the exterminated places and turn them into museums, such as Kigali Genocide Memorial and Nyamata Church Genocide Memorial.
- d. The return of immigrants and a sense of belonging. The Kigali post-genocide reconstruction strategy focused on restoring normal life to the population and not feeling alienated after everything was annihilated by making use of the memories of the city and taking experiences from the past to preserve what it was before the war and obliterate the racist ethnic symbols that call for division and were the cause of genocide.
- e. Teamwork and a sense of responsibility towards everyone, restoring and repairing every citizen's home using traditional building materials (Kimonyo, 2019).

2.12 URBAN RECONSTRUCTION AND THE ROLE OF SMART CITIES IN POST-WAR

Smart cities provide fundamental opportunities and modern methods for cities that face challenges in keeping pace with reality, from transforming a destroyed city into a smart city and reviving its old character and post-war reconstruction according to modern technology and how this technology can participate in collecting information and virtual surveying about the city's structure and its ancient features that destroyed by the war, and about the painful memories left by the war in society as well as the society's fantasies and opinions towards the future.

Smart cities provide smart technology that can plan the future in a modern ideal in the areas affected by the war by analysing the vast amount of data collected from the memories and events of the past and present. The presence of smart technology means that post-war cities can develop and recover at record speed from what the war left behind. Intelligent technology keeps pace with an in-depth understanding of primary data collected from people's needs, lifestyles, behaviours, and cultures (Ali, & Elena, 2018).

Ultimately smart cities share the rapid growth and success of post-war societies. “The use of geographic information technologies and urban mapping will make it possible to identify historical places and their areas of influence in the planning structure of the city” (Ali B. & Elena S., 2018). All official, geographic and urban plan information must be provided during the virtual survey, sufficient for post-war reconstruction. As well as more uses of technology to implement the concept of a smart city. (Ali B., & Elena S., 2018).

The literature review for this chapter is summarized as follows:

- a. The challenges of Post-war reconstruction of cities depend on access to a successful and effective reconstruction system that contributes to the post-war recovery phase.
- b. The post-war reconstruction system is integrated, when its economic, political and social dimensions are determined with the urban dimensions, as the researchers defined the concept of post-war reconstruction as an integrated concept that includes all that is required for the transition from a post-war situation to a state of recovery, stability and peace from political reconstruction, economic, social, and urban.
- c. Reconstruction operations are similar to development processes in that both are multi-dimensional and overlapping processes, the fundamental difference that distinguishes reconstruction operations from development operations. Post-war reconstruction takes place within a framework of radical changes that occur in the structure of the political and economic society that existed before the war. One of the grave mistakes is to treat post-war reconstruction as a developmental process in its normal circumstances.
- d. Reconstruction of the housing sector is at the top of the reconstruction priorities as a pressing issue, especially with regard to With the resettlement of the displaced and refugees, failure to meet the need in the housing sector causes the risk of war breaking out again, and economic reconstruction comes at the top of the priorities of non-material

reconstruction, which may lead societies to the risk of returning to war again when the post-war reconstruction plan fails in access to recovery and economic stability in society.

- e. Post-war cities reconstruction projects go through four stages, starting from the stage of monitoring the current situation and estimating losses, and likewise the stage of developing operational plans and programs, including defining implementation mechanisms, participating parties, means of financing and other details of reconstruction programs, then the stage of implementation and operation of the project, then the stage of maintenance Post-employment evaluation, the first stage is considered the most important, as the deficiencies that may occur at this stage may spoil the post-war reconstruction process and threaten the fate of the entire housing projects to fail.
- f. As we have studied in this chapter successes and experiences in post-war urban reconstruction for the cities of Warsaw, Berlin and Kigali, the process of post-war urban reconstruction must be closely linked to the pre-war stage through traditional documentation processes of physical structure. Collective memory and cultural heritage must be documented. Transmitted and oral when collecting information. It is important to talk to people and document their thoughts and memories about the place and its image in their minds, in addition to the stories that tell the story of the place and its history and strengthen the sense of it as a place that has its own identity. This is very important when reshaping and reconstructing the place in a way that enables people to identify it physically, morally, feeling it, and enabling them to relate to it again as it was in the past. Buildings are the body of the urban environment and people's lives, and the rest of the moral elements are the soul of this body.

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1 SITE OF THE STUDY

Mogadishu is the site chosen for this study because it is the country's national capital and the oldest city in Somalia and the Horn of Africa. It is the most ancient and historical city destroyed by the civil war in Somalia until the city lost its features, identity and architectural texture. Mogadishu is one of the oldest cities in East Africa; it was founded by Arab and Indian missions' traders (Hamdi S., 1965). The city started from two areas, Hamarweyne and Shingaani, which were inhabited by the Banadari minority tribes. Mogadishu was a strategic location for trade with the rest of the ancient world, which led to the European invasion, so Mogadishu became an essential element in the process of Italian colonisation in the Horn of Africa (Mohamed, 2016). Mogadishu has 17 districts: Hamarweyne, Shingaani, Abdiaziz, yaqshid, Hamarjadiid, Heliwaa, Kaaran, Shibis, Boondhere, Hamarjabab, Waberi, Wardhigley, Howlwadag, Hodan, Daynile, wadajir, Dharkenley, and Kaxda, which is the latest addition.

After the overthrow of the regime of Siad Barre, Somalia entered a civil war; the city lost its history, identity, and architectural fabric. The infrastructure was destroyed, and public, private government buildings and institutions were looted. Although the city is improving and witnessing development and growth, security is unstable. The city suffers from attacks, suicide bombings, and systematic assassination.

Mogadishu has a population of 2,610,000 (UN WPP, 2022). In recent years, Mogadishu has witnessed tremendous population and urban growth due to the migration of rural areas to cities, the failure of the housing system, and the influx of people displaced by wars and droughts that struck the country. The government could not shelter these poor people who live in camps that do not protect them from rain and dangerous diseases spreading in the country. These camps exist in all regions of Mogadishu.

3.2 INTERVIEWS

Berg (2004) defines an interview as “a conversation with a purpose. Specifically, the purpose is to gather information” (p. 75). Interviews can be of three types - standardised, semi-standardised and unstandardised. Standardised interviews are professionally structured and

rigidly adhere to a predetermined order, substance, and wording of the questions. very resembling a survey using pen and paper. They forbid any more inquiries or clarifications.

unstandardised interviews are seen as the other extreme. They are totally unstructured, with no predetermined question language or arrangement. The interviewer can add or remove questions between interviews, provide clarifications, and change the language level to suit the respondent's needs.

semi-standardized interviews are more or less organised, with some latitude in the wording and placement of the questions as well as the tone of the interviewer's discourse. Additionally, the interviewer is free to veer off-topic, respond to inquiries, provide clarifications, as well as add or remove probes in between interviews.

For the purposes of this study, semi-standardised interviews were used, and key respondents were discovered using literature reviews, archival and historical analyses, as well as snowball sampling techniques (for more information on the selection of respondents, see the section below).

3.2.1 Observation Interviews

First, the researcher observed the participants of all segments of society, from war victims, survivors and returnees from exile to the homeland; the aim was to follow and understand their ideologies and psychologies to observe the collective memory after the war. That was done by spending time with them. The researcher lived the participants' experience and their collective memory of being part of the community. as Hammersley and Atkinson (2019) note: 'we cannot study the social world without being part of it' (p.249).

The observation took eighty-four consecutive days in Mogadishu residents and Rwanda 19 days. The researcher told all the participants that he was looking for information and the area's nature to develop a strategy for post-war urban reconstruction in Mogadishu. The researcher was keen to avoid misunderstanding at the beginning and tribal, political, ethnic and religious frictions so that the participants' observations would be neutral and present studies that would be part of the solution to the community crisis. The researcher carefully selected the participants in the survey from all different types of society, including men and women such as elders, university students, workers in the private and public sectors, officials

in the Somali government, Banadir Regional Administration and Mogadishu Municipality and the public from the community.

3.2.2 Focus Group Discussion

The second phase was focusing on group discussions. The questions were formulated as open questions by the centre group to open discussions and generate much information as possible about the participants and focus on their post-war memories, which have become an essential component of their lives so far. Viet Nguyen noted in their memories of the Vietnam War, ‘All wars are fought twice, the first time on the battlefield, the second time in memory’ (Viet N., 2016, p. 13).

The interviews took place in popular neighbourhoods, religious centres, refugee camps and public centres. The researcher conducted fifty-three interviews, firstly focused discussion that lasted between 2-5 hours. The discussions focused on participants' reactions and contributions after asking regular, open-ended questions. The researcher asked about the painful experiences they lived through in the war, their collective memories, and their aspirations for the future to obtain a national strategy to obtain radical solutions to the crisis. The discussions were recorded with the participants' permission in complete confidentiality due to the area's nature. After the focused group discussions, the researcher conducted individual interviews lasting between 14-30 minutes to ask deep questions and provide an opportunity for the participant to get more profound answers and not feel embarrassed in front of others. The interviewers in each group had a single snapshot and a single session to obtain data and carefully controlled the participants (Berg, 2004). Discussions were regular in a non-group schedule with officials from the Somali government, public, and private institutions. The researcher also conducted group and focused interviews in Rwanda - Kigali to compare the collective memories between the two communities to observe the behaviours and nature of the two communities post-war. Kigali, the capital of Rwanda, witnessed the largest genocide in the twentieth century. A million people died due to an ethnic war between the Tutsi tribes - the minority - and the Hutu. Kigali society is still suffering from the psychological effects of the genocide. The researcher asked the participants about their experience before and after the war and how Rwanda succeeded in rebuilding it, overcoming this crisis and becoming one of the fastest economies in Africa. The answers were direct and precise. It helped to understand the nature of post-war societies.

3.2.3 Unstructured Interviews

Interviews were conducted in Mogadishu and Kigali to obtain valuable and precise information. Twenty senior officials and representatives from the Ministry of Housing, Banadir Municipality, organisations, and private and public institutions were interviewed. The Interviews were first filling out a questionnaire prepared by the researcher before the interview, then conducting a conversation and open questions about the nature of post-war society and obtaining a national strategy for Mogadishu that preserves the history, identity and fabric of the city. Due to the difficulty of security and instability in Mogadishu and the prevailing fear of decision makers, a group interview was conducted who visited Kigali for a global conference, as well as individual interviews with ministerial staff who came to Kigali for training. In addition, online virtual interviews with Somali intellectuals outside Somalia. Their interview with the researcher revolved around the need for an urban reconstruction strategy for the city of Mogadishu post-war to accelerate the process of recovery for society and move forward. Participants contributed by answering direct and open questions from the researcher and presenting their opinions according to their practical experiences in the field and their social worlds, according to Burgess (1984).

The researcher conducted interviews with Kigali residents of all categories, as well as visits to the Kigali Genocide Memorial Museum and specialised institutions about the history and strategy of the post-war reconstruction of Rwanda.

3.2.4 Preliminary Interview Questions

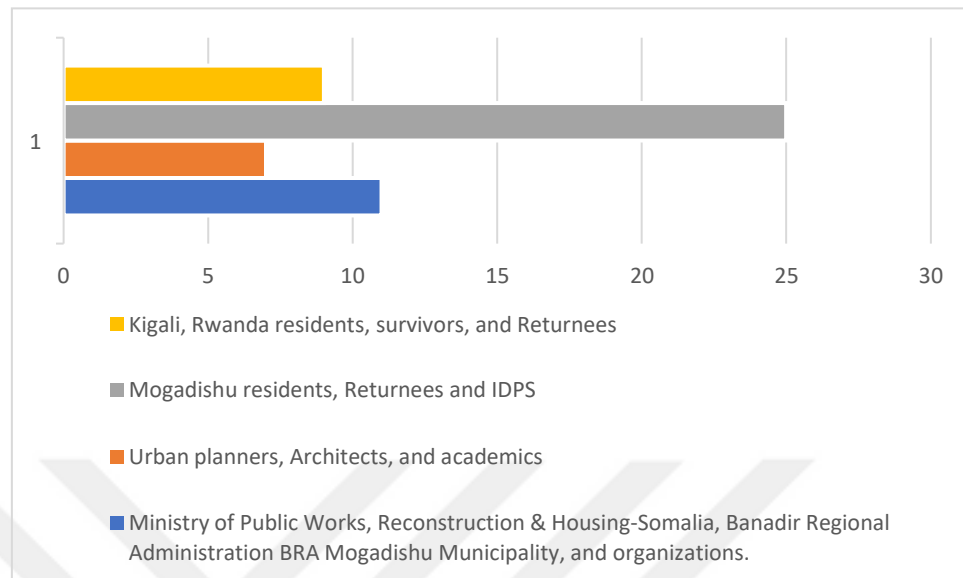
The interview schedule was developed based on the literature review and other data-elicitation methods listed above and included in Appendix 1,2,3,4. The following is a list of some major themes that were covered in interviews.

- i. How can the post-war urban reconstruction strategy in Mogadishu city address people's needs and contribute to the long-term stability and sustainable development of war-affected zones by preserving the identity, culture, collective memories and the old fabric of the city?
- ii. Is there a national strategy for the urban reconstruction of Somalia?
- iii. Are the reconstruction projects that have been completed inclusive of all components of the urban environment?

- iv. Have you achieved the human dimension alongside the national and historical dimensions?
- v. Have the reconstruction operations and projects preserved the Somali identity and culture?
- vi. Did these projects strengthen the Somali community and increase its effectiveness?
- vii. How can we reconstruct post-war by preserving the character of the place and its old fabric without erasing or changing any historical or archaeological sites that have memories of the post-war society?
- viii. What are the priorities of the Somali community, especially the residents of Mogadishu, for post-war urban reconstruction?
- ix. What are the lessons learned from the post-war reconstruction situation in Somalia, especially the city of Mogadishu, and what broader implications and applications can be drawn for recovery efforts?
- x. What are the most important areas that need development and encouragement for economic activities, and that require radical solutions for refugees living in the city of Mogadishu?
- xi. What are the goals and objectives that must be followed and achieved during the next ten and twenty years for population and urban growth in a city that witnessed one of the worst civil wars?
- xii. What are the development scenarios for the post-war urban reconstruction strategy developed by the Ministry of Public works, Reconstruction & Housing-Somalia, Banadir Regional Administration and Mogadishu Municipality and organizations?
- xiii. What are the challenges for urban reconstruction in the city of Mogadishu and for obtaining a long-term strategy?
- xiv. Is there a strategic plan for Sheltering the urban poor and IDPs? And especially how do you deal with IDPs in Mogadishu?
- xv. Does your administration coordinate and cooperate with UN-Habitat, which is part of 'THE CITY WE NEED'?

The following chart explains the participants in the questionnaire and interview.

Charter 3.1: This Chart Explains the Total Number Participants in the Questionnaire and Interview.



3.2.5 Selecting Respondents

Literature evaluation and historical analysis served as the basis for choosing the respondents for the field study. The respondents for this study can be divided into two primary categories: those who were specifically targeted through a review of the literature, preliminary paperwork, archives, etc., and those who were suggested by the specifically targeted respondents. After identifying the respondents, the snowball sampling technique was used (Berg 2004), and it was requested that they suggest more individuals who had comparable (or perhaps distinct) roles in the post-war reconstruction of Mogadishu.

The categories of respondents included:

- Political decision-makers (Ministry of Public Works, Reconstruction & Housing-Somalia, Banadir Regional Administration, Mogadishu Municipality, and organizations)
- Urban planners and other municipal staff and official.
- NGOs, civil society organisations in Mogadishu.
- Staff of local and international organizations involved in sheltering, reconstruction and development (UN-Habitat and UNHCR)
- Staff at the Faculty of Architecture at the University of Mogadishu, and other architects, urbanists and planners in Mogadishu

- f. victims, survivors, returnees and Urban residents (individuals or households) from different communities.

fifty-three interviews were conducted during this research, in Mogadishu and Kigali. The full list of respondents is provided in Charter 3.2, top.

On the following Table 3-2, presents the framework for the data collection, including the types and sources of data.

Table 3.1: Framework for Data Collection, Including Types and Sources.

Purpose	Type of data	Sources
To establish the pattern of recovery, growth, and development of the city of Mogadishu post-war, see discussion in Chapter 4 and 5.	• information on household patterns and land ownership. • development of urban morphology and structure data on the migration of rural and urban areas. • industrial development, economic development, etc. • Old planning documents and maps	• Secondary data from books and journal articles on Mogadishu, urbanism, architectural history, and social evolution. • Interviews with urban dwellers; the Institute for Spatial Planning; the Municipality's Urbanism Department. • urbanists, architects, and planners
To determine the main elements of the urban planning process recovery under the socialist system, including the governance dimension.	• Policy and legal documents. • Plans for conservation and subsequent master plans as well as other planning documents.	• Spatial planning institute • Ministry of Public Works, Reconstruction & Housing-Somalia, • Banadir Regional Administration • Mogadishu Municipality, and organizations • Interviews with planners

Table 3.1: Framework for Data Collection, Including Types and Sources “Tables Continued”

Purpose	Type of data	Sources
To determine how Mogadishu lost architectural fabric, identity, and historical monuments post-war. Used in Chapter (5) scenario proposed	• Secondary information from books, papers, conference • Banadir Regional statistics • UN-Habitat documents and maps	• Central government before civil war documents, organisations Archives - UN-Habitat, UNHCR, other organisations • Banadir Regional Administration • Interviews with urban residents, and NGOs. • Interviews with other individuals involved with
To trace the process of reconstruction and urban planning from 1969 to 1991.	• BRA documents. Archives • official documents. reports on specific projects or the overall state of the reconstruction Plans and maps indicating locations for investment and reconstruction.	• BRA Archives • UN-Habitat and other organisations • Interviews with planners, NGO representatives • interviews Ministry of Public Works, Reconstruction & Housing-Somalia, Banadir Regional Administration.
To approach post-war events and response through the collective memories of war victims, survivors, and currently resident returnees. Used in Chapter (5) strategic proposed.	• Responds and feelings of Mogadishu residents and returnees. • The role of collective memories in the process of recovery and urban reconstruction in post-war Mogadishu	• interviews Mogadishu residents’ returnees and all components of the society • Interviews IDPs
To evaluate the impact of urban planning post-war reconstruction	• individual testimonies from planners. representatives of international organisations, local community, and maps.	• Interviews with private institutions, BRA, and planners. • community representatives.

3.3 DATA ANALYSIS PROCEDURE

After collecting the data, it was analysed while the researcher had in mind all the interviews and archives that he found during the data collection process. Also, the research process included a continuous analysis where field notes were read and re-read to discover problems related to the study, hypotheses were developed about the issues, and the researcher searched for valid indicators of the variables contained in the hypotheses (Burgess 1984). Notes were transcribed and translated into English by repetition; notes were taken and checked, such as the most frequent phrases and opinions of the participants as well as the words and phrases most used with an unusual sense of experiences and memories made during group and individual interviews, focus group, observation with the results of the literature review. The

researcher created serial numbers and codes for all group or individual interviews and observations regarding place, date and participants' details.



4. CASE STUDY CITY OF MOGADISHU

4.1 MOGADISHU URBAN AND SPATIAL ANALYSIS

Mogadishu is the 5th largest city in east Africa; it is the only significant port on the 1700 km stretch from Kismaayo to the outer point of the horn of Africa. This is partly owing to the geological features of Somalia. Most of southern Somalia's areas are connected by a road system connecting Mogadishu to other regions. Due to a lack of maintenance, the main roadways need to be in better shape (UN-Habitat, 2019).

The current principal road system is as follows:

Mogadishu – Afgooye – Wenleweyn – Burhakaba – Baidoa 280 km

Mogadishu – Eelm'an – Warshiekh – Cadale 180 km

Mogadishu – Balcad – Jowhar – Burweyn – Beledweyn 335 km (UN-Habitat, 2019)

All of the roads above were constructed more than 30 years ago and have not been adequately maintained for a significant amount of time, resulting in potholes that impede the movement of large vehicles. When it rains, the potholes fill with water, making travel impossible. Due to this, it is impossible to visit southern Somalia (Figure 4 -1). The condition of secondary roads is worse. The main river bridges need to be in better shape. The road network is extensively described in the National Development Plan 2017-2019. (Regional Economic Community et al., 2017)

The urban economy of Mogadishu has benefited from rising stability over the past five years, fuelled by increased donor funding and remittance inflows. The booming building, telecommunications, trade, and transportation industries are the most apparent indicators across Mogadishu. Most of the economy needs to be more structured and uncontrolled. Before 1991, the city served as Somalia's industrial hub. A large portion of the industrial infrastructure is no longer in operation in Mogadishu. The state no longer owns the vast industrial areas, and their future is uncertain due to a change in usage and tenure. Smaller, scattered-about private businesses in the city are becoming the focus of investments.

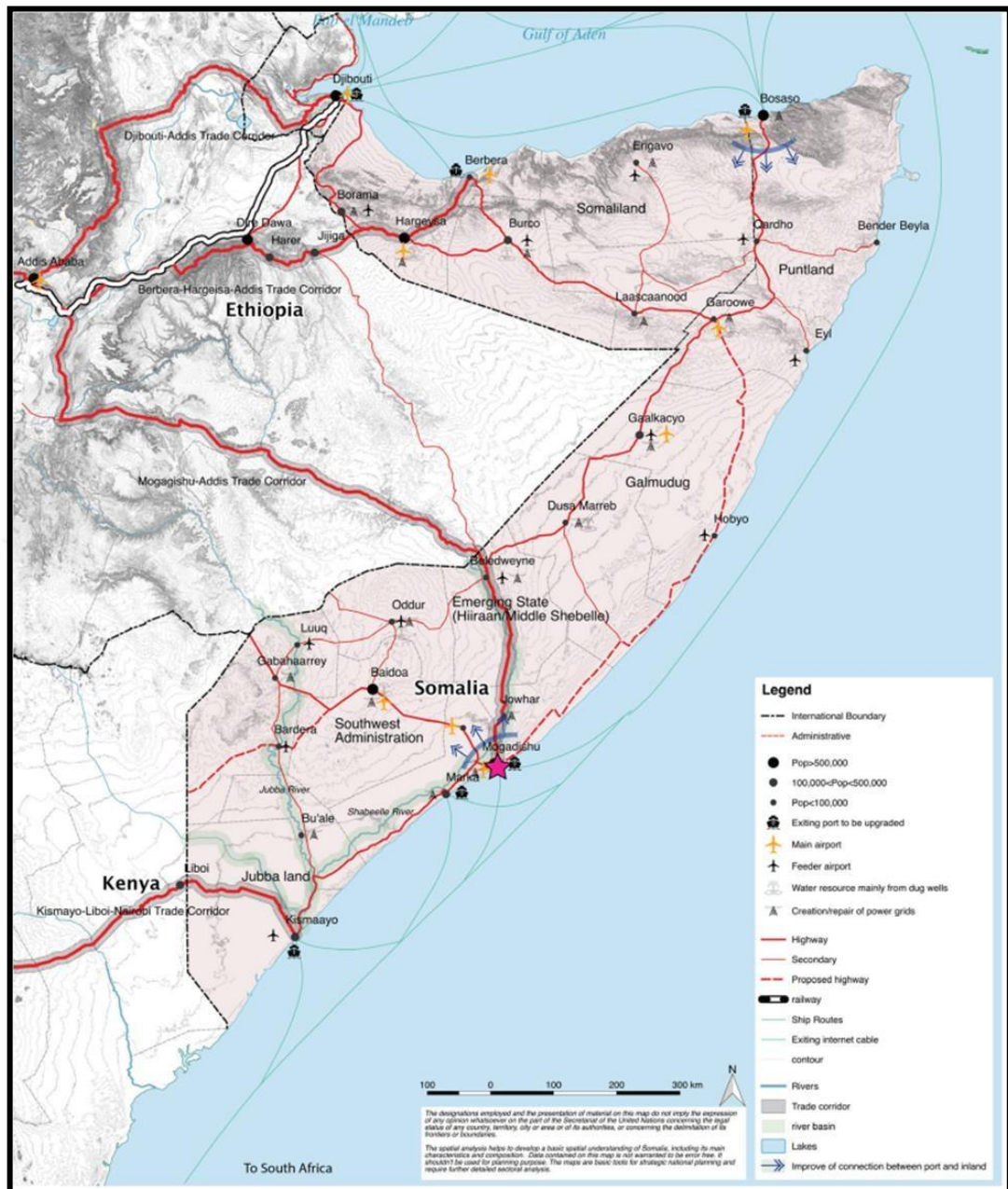


Figure 4.1: A Map Explaining the Location of the City of Mogadishu and its Network of Roads to Other Yowns in Somalia.

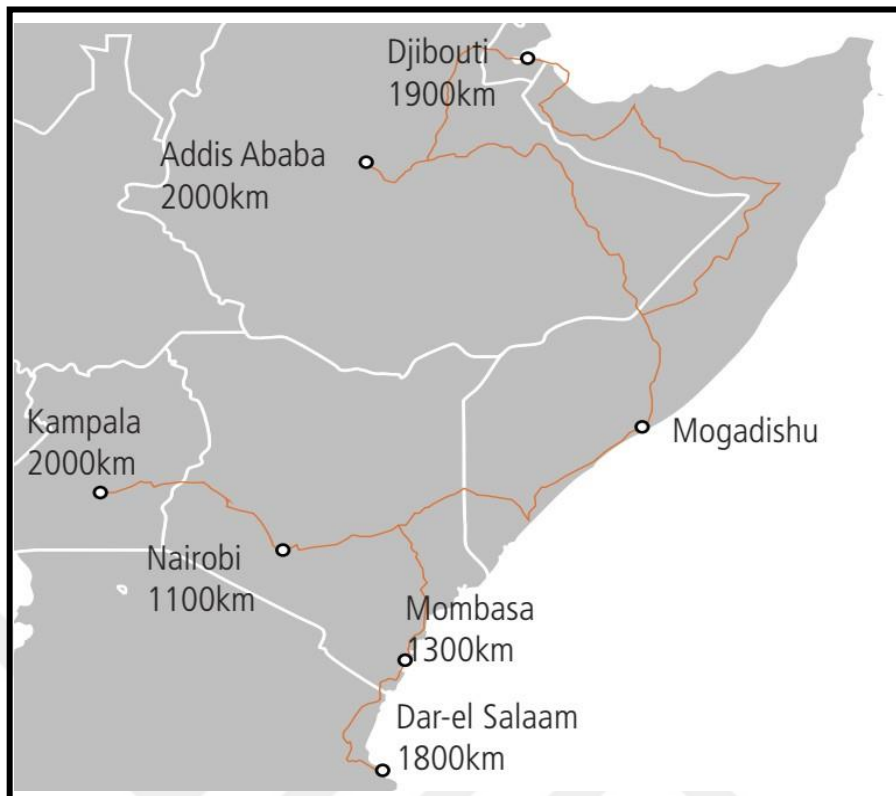
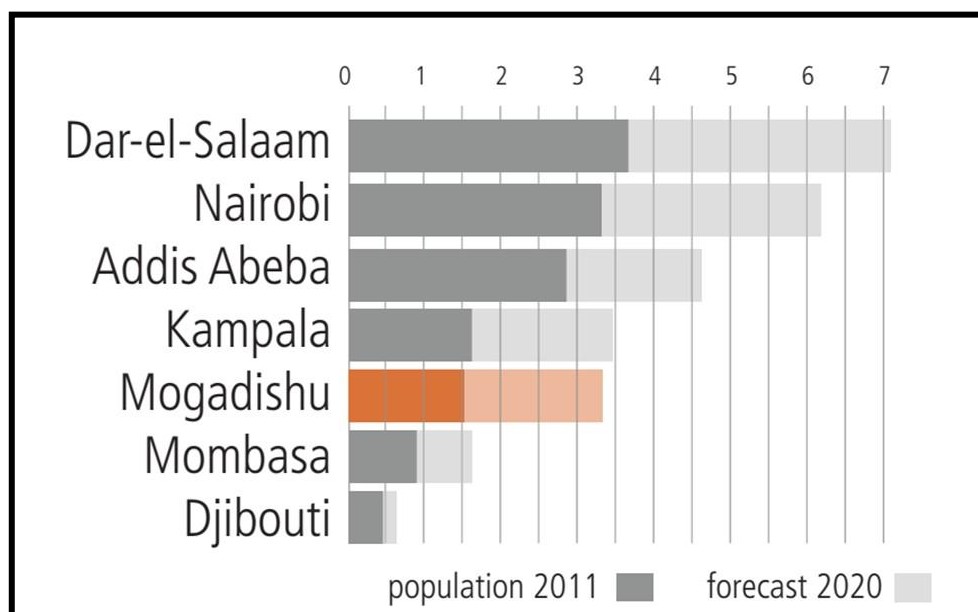


Figure 4.2: Distances and City Comparison

Charter 4.1: Population in Selected Cities in Millions. (World Urbanization Prospects: The 2011 Revision, UNDESA, New York 2012)



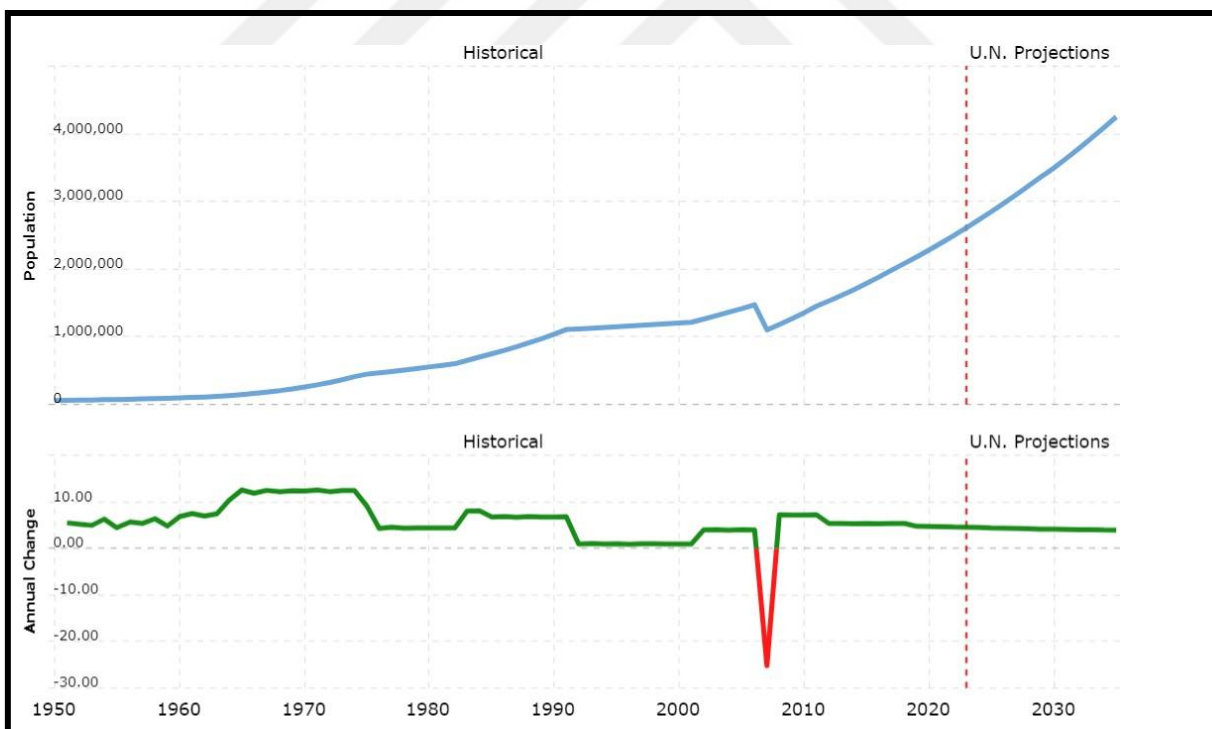
4.2 MOGADISHU URBAN POPULATION BEFORE AFTER 1991

Since the collapse of the central state in Somalia, there have been no accurate national statistics about the population in Somalia, especially in the city of Mogadishu. There are several statistics close to each other about Mogadishu's population. Mogadishu's population is measured at 2,610,000, a 4.53% increase from 2022, into the latest UN WPP (2022) statistic.

Population statistics for the Mogadishu, Somalia metro region from 1950 to 2023 are shown in Chart (1). Through 2035, United Nations population forecasts are also presented.

Mogadishu's current metro area population in 2023 is 2,610,000, a 4.53% increase from 2022. in 2022 was 2,497,000, a 4.56% increase from 2021. 2021 was 2,388,000, a 4.65% increase from 2020. 2020 was 2,282,000, a 4.68% increase from 2019 (UN WPP, 2022).

Charter 4.2: Population Level and Growth Rate for the Mogadishu



4.3 MOGDISHU URBAN GROUTH

Shingani and Hamar Weyne were the two urban villages that made up Mogadishu historically. Only when the Italian Colonia was in charge did that organisation change. Since

then, the city has expanded in a series of concentric rings, with the seaport as the centre and the sea as the natural boundary. Maps from later periods show that Mogadishu's expansion was effectively controlled with city additions up until 1991. During this time, the distinctive Mogadishu grid with small blocks and an organised road system began to take shape (see Figure 4.3). Settlements have strewn around the boundaries due to no planned municipal extensions being carried out over the past 25 years. Nearly 3/4 of the designed space is taken up by the expanding region (see Figure 4.4) (UN-Habitat, 2019).

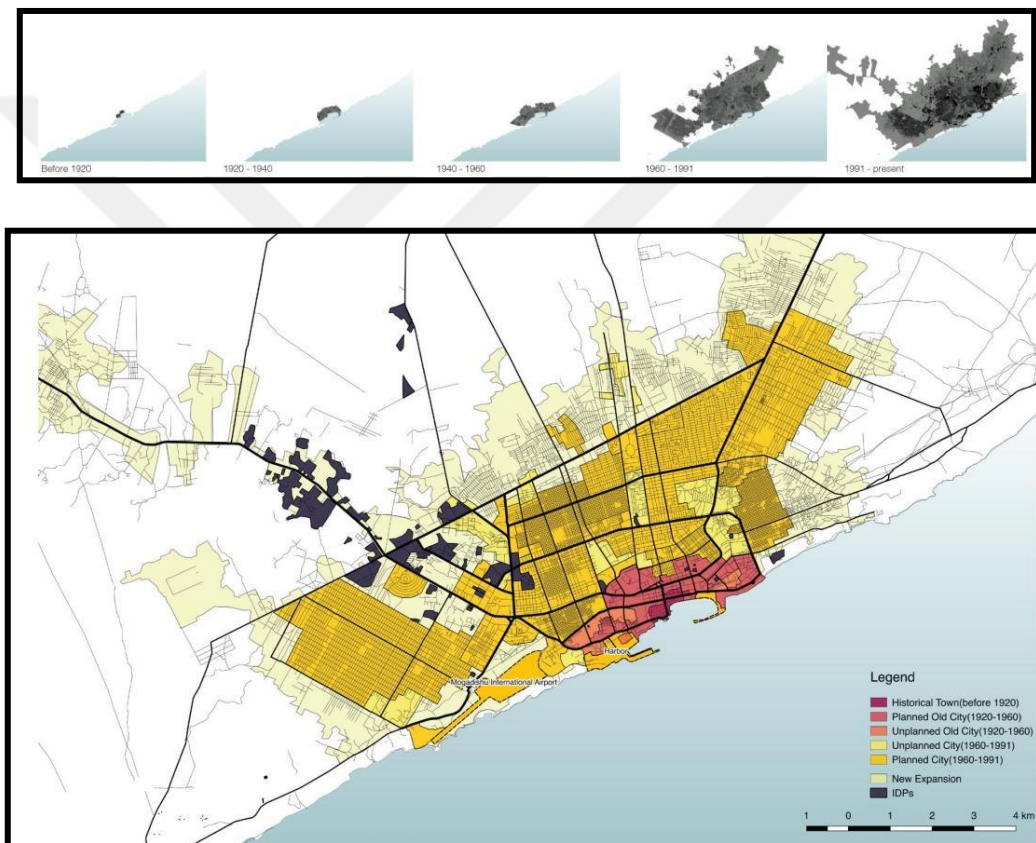


Figure 4.3: Chronological Map of Mogadishu (UN-Habitat, 2019).

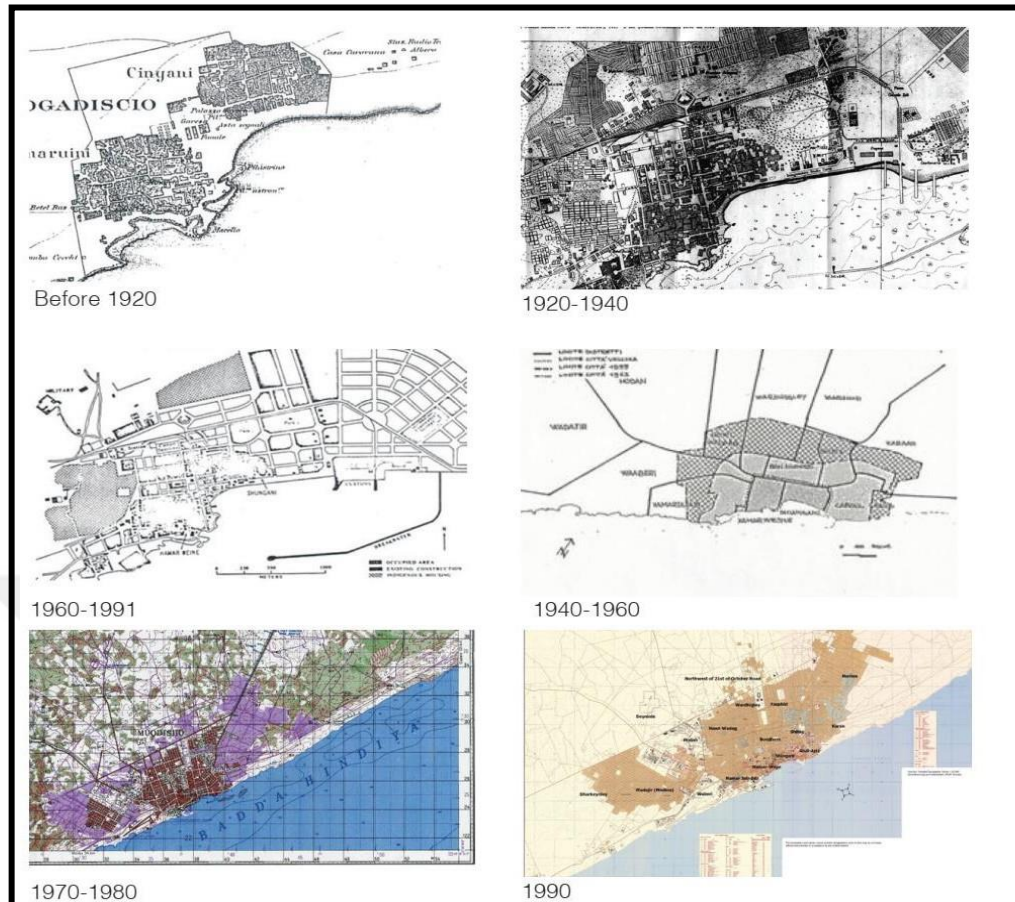


Figure 4.4: Mogadishu Documentary Urban Growth History (UN-Habitat, 2019).

Mogadishu’s built environment needs a reliable central government and a comprehensive planning system for urban growth. Recent attempts at planning have been disjointed and haphazard, which have failed to address Mogadishu’s chronic urban crises and have exacerbated problems like urban fragmentation, illegal occupation, ownership disputes, and a lack of essential services and infrastructure. Informal and vernacular factors generally influence them (see Figure 4.6) below.

- a. Growth used to be accommodated mainly by city extensions, but recent developments reveal that growth now occurs primarily at the city’s boundaries without following standard street patterns.
- b. Development efforts can be found all around the greater Mogadishu area. On the ground, there are numerous street grids indicated. However, most of the new construction is tethered to neighbouring old infrastructure.

- c. more than traditional administrative institutions is needed to handle urban growth, identifying the local authority that should be in charge is difficult.

Outside of what was once thought of as Mogadishu, extraordinary changes in urban patterns have happened recently. It is still being determined if this is the outcome of legitimate business dealings or land grabbing.

This method of demarcating land results in a total area of around 5959 HA.

A sizable area is slated for urban expansion to the northwest of Mogadishu, near the Afgooye road. As a result, there will probably be more traffic on Afgooye road (see Figure 4.5) below.

The specifics of the places with the highest development potential need to be more thoroughly explained. Additionally, studies should be conducted to determine whether building a few essential roadways could ease traffic congestion and improve connections between the urban centre and the new townships (UN-Habitat, 2019).

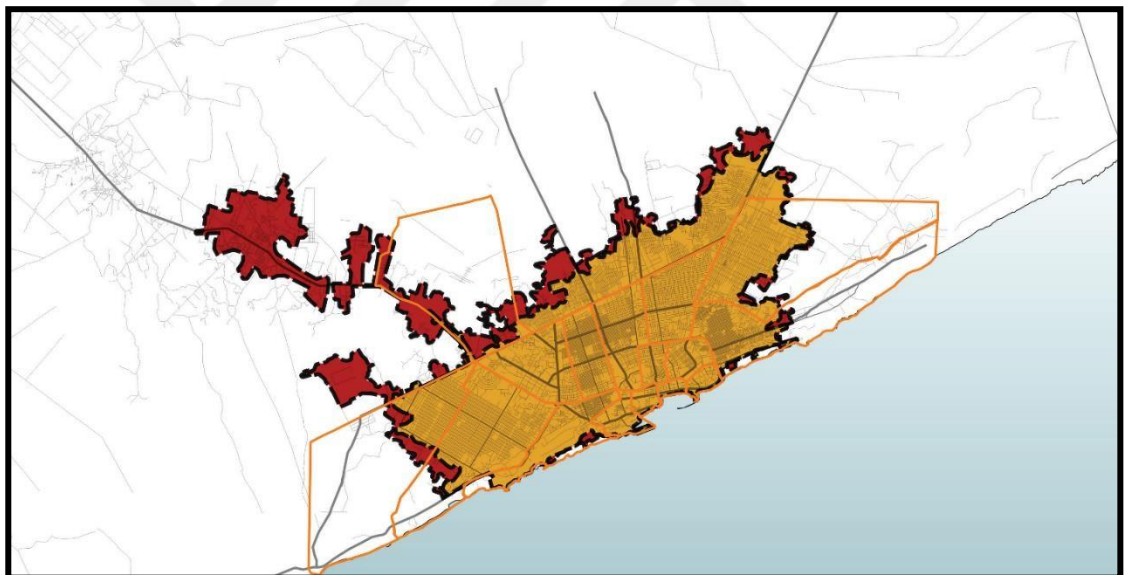


Figure 4.5: Grid Lines in the Greater Mogadishu Region (UN-Habitat, 2019)

The urban growth projections of Mogadishu rapidly grow. Its average yearly growth rate from 2005 to 2015 was 6.2%. From 2010 through 2020, the Somali capital is projected to increase its population by 126,000 people annually (UNDESA).

At the UN-Habitat suggested density of 150 people/hectare, this development rate would indicate that an area of 840HA would be required each year to accommodate the new

occupants. This is comparable to a 2,9 by 2,9 km square. Lower densities, which are likely to happen in the absence of laws, would need even bigger amounts of land.

The demand for land won't likely continue to climb at the same rate, though, as the current growth is mostly driven by migration from rural to urban areas, which is partially the consequence of a perception of greater security in the city. It will be interesting to monitor how the demand for land changes if more two- and three-story buildings are built in the urban centre.

The growth rate in Somalia was consistent between 2000 and 2015, hovering around 2%. It is anticipated that Mogadishu would see quicker growth than Somalia as a whole. As a result, it seems that the projection of a 3% increase at 150 people/ha is the most accurate (see Figure 4.7).

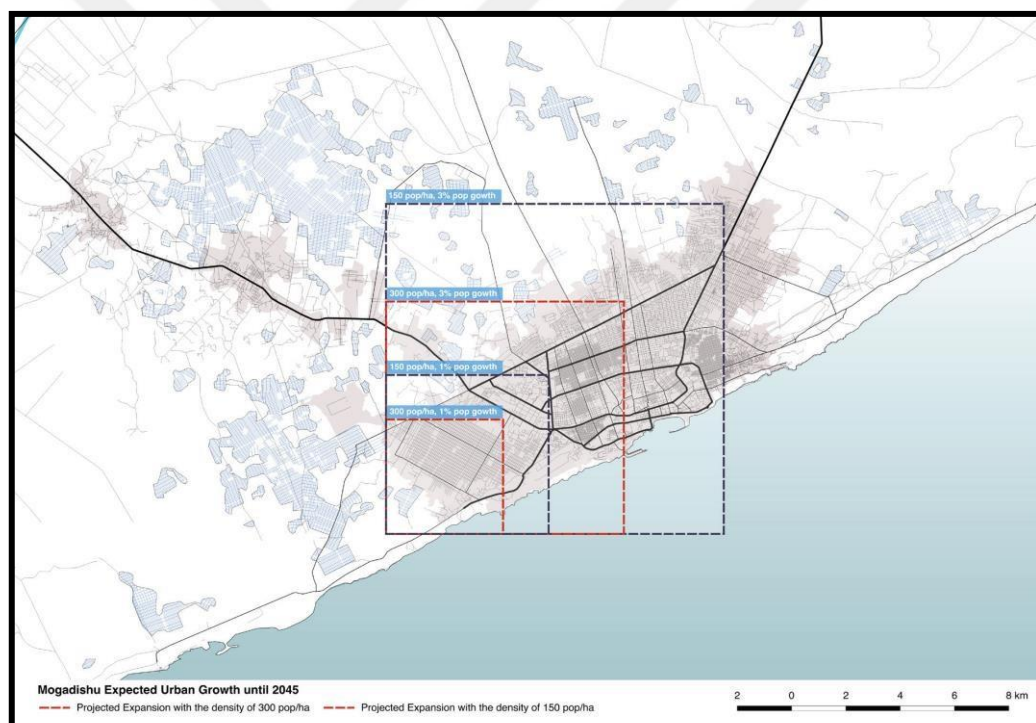


Figure 4.6: Mogadishu Expected Urban Growth 2045 (UN-Habitat, 2019)

4.4 CULTURAL HERITAGE AND HISTORICAL MONUMENTS IN MOGADISHU

The historical monuments scattered in Mogadishu are characterized by an Islamic, Persian, Arab, or Ottoman architectural character, and the palaces of kings and sultans who ruled Somalia in different periods. The civil wars affected the archaeological sites and historical

monuments in Mogadishu, which made some of them threatened with disappearance and extinction. It is noticeable that these historical monuments abound in the old neighbourhoods of the capital that overlook the coast, such as Hamaraween and Shanghani, where the most important historical monuments in Mogadishu are in these neighbourhoods. (see figure 4-8) below.

Some historical monuments in Mogadishu

- a. Arba' rukun Mosque: Historical accounts say that the construction of the Arba' rukun Mosque in the Shengani neighborhoods dates to 1268 AD, that is, about 751 years ago. This mosque contributed to spreading Islam in the region throughout its existence in the Somali capital, but it was affected by the Somali civil wars (see figure 4.9) below, (Salem, 1965).
- b. Hamarweyne Mosque: This mosque is located in the Hamarweyne neighborhood, which is considered the first mosque of the city, as its foundation dates back to the year 149 AH. Historical accounts mention that the construction of the Hamarweyne Mosque, which was built by the Shirazis from Persia, dates back to the days of the "Shirazis" rule of Mogadishu, specifically in the year 336 AH, as indicated by the inscriptions on the minaret of the mosque, while some of those in charge of the mosque's work believe that its construction was much older than that. The mosque suffers from severe neglect, as it has not received any attention or restoration since the fall of the state, which makes it threatened with extinction (mukhtar, 2012).
- c. Fakhir al-Din Mosque: It was built at the end of Sha'ban in the year 667 AH by its owner, Hajj Muhammad bin Abdullah bin Muhammad al-Shirazi (mukhtar, 2012).
- d. Palaces of sultans and kings: These palaces surround the Hamarweyne Mosque, and they are the palaces of sultans and kings who ruled Mogadishu through different times, but they suffer from destruction resulting from neglect and lack of interest in their restoration and reconstruction.
- e. Monuments: Among the historical monuments that Mogadishu is famous for are memorial monuments that symbolize the efforts of the people of the homeland who fought the occupation and gave their precious lives for the sake of liberating Somalia, and in honour of their memory and gratitude for their kindness, the governments that followed the occupation erected memorials that remind the emerging generations of the

efforts of fathers and grandfathers, to walk on Their approach is dedication and selflessness, and among the most famous memorials in Mogadishu:

- i. Statue of the sayyid: It is a statue symbolizing Sayyid Muhammad Abdullah Hassan, known as the Mahdi of Somalia, who faced the triangle of occupying powers represented by Britain, Italy, and Abyssinia.
- ii. Statue of the Unknown Soldier: It is a statue that symbolizes every person who contributed to the building and development of the country, whether with money or self.
- iii. The statue of dhagaxtuur: It is a statue that embodies the reality of the Somali resistance at the time, as the people were confronting the occupation forces by throwing stones, as a documentation of the 1949 incident when the Somali Youth Unity Party called for intensifying marches calling for liberation, and the occupation forces suppressed the demonstrators with excessive force, which resulted in a clash between the demonstrators and the occupation forces, which killed the demonstrators with firearms, and as a response, the revolutionaries used stones to confront the enemy. This statue is a symbol of that incident and its documentation of it (see figure 4-11) below.
- iv. Statue of Hawaa Tako: It is a statue erected to commemorate the fighter Hawa Othman Tako, who was martyred in 1948 AD while participating in marches against the occupation when she was shot by the occupation forces (Salem, 1965).

The historical monuments in Mogadishu suffer from neglect and lack of interest in them after the war, as they are all threatened with extinction, and even essential parts of some of these monuments have disappeared due to civil wars because of the neglect resulting from the lack of a cultural body concerned with archaeological sites and historical monuments.

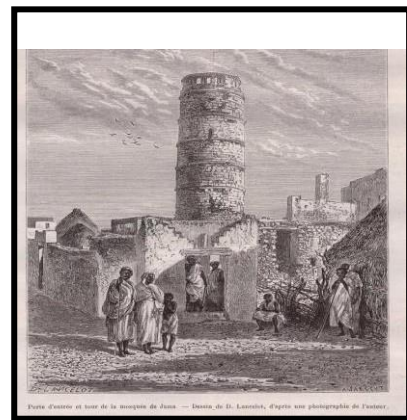
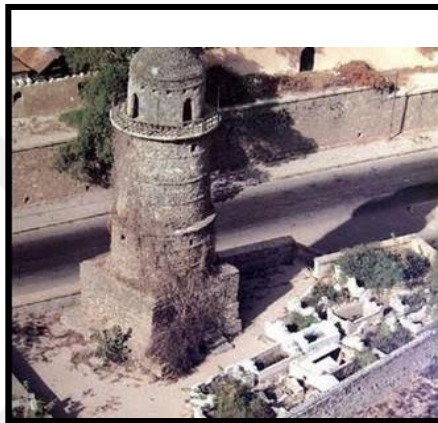


Figure 4.7: Historical Monuments in Mogadishu Post-war (Kassim, 2018).



Figure 4.8: Arbacia-Rukun Mosque (Archiqoo.com, 1984).



Figure 4.9: Statue (Taalada) Dhagaxtuur (Archiqoo.com, 1984, 2016)

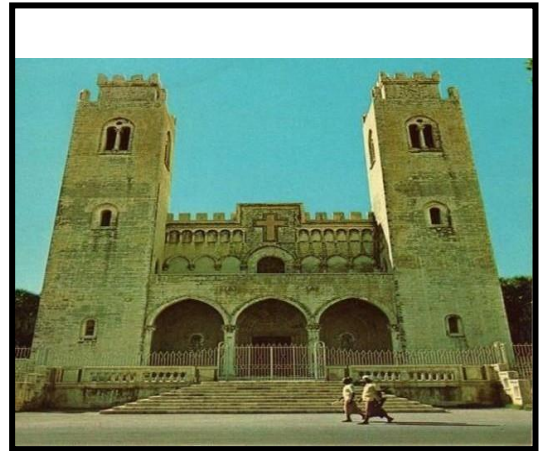
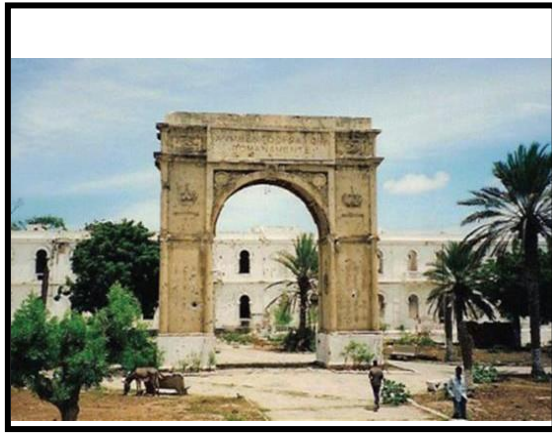


Figure 4.10: Ruined Roman Catholic Cathedral Located in Mogadishu, Somalia, 1928 and 1991
(www.kanaga-at.com, qz.com)

4.5 SHELTER AND IDPs IIN MOGADISHU

Mogadishu suffers from the problem of housing and massive migration from the countryside to the cities, and the largest of that is the internal displacement from all Somali cities to the Mogadishu region, where the displaced fled from wars and natural disasters such as drought and others. Most of the displaced from settlements within and on the outskirts of Mogadishu live on private or public land, so the displaced face constant threats from private landowners or the government. The displaced live in harsh conditions of poor security, lack of aid, and loss of necessities. There is no national strategy to accommodate these displaced and homeless people to integrate them into society. According to the International Displacement Statistics in Mogadishu Report: One-third of all internally displaced persons live in

Mogadishu. Two-thirds of the IDP population in Mogadishu is around 14 % (UN-Habitat, 2019).

In the 17 districts, there are a total of 486 settlements, with 464,486 people living in 80,657 households. Internally displaced people makeup around 69,000 homes and nearly 400,000 people, or 85% of everyone living in settlements. Two areas on the outskirts of Mogadishu, Daynille and Kaxda, are home to 55% of the IDP population. Following the completion of the most recent comprehensive IDP population survey in 2012, settlements were established in these two districts, showing a trend in which IDPs are moving from Mogadishu's centre districts to the city's outskirts. Forceful evictions have primarily brought this on in recent years. Meanwhile, recently arriving IDPs in Mogadishu chose to assemble in the rapidly developing IDP communities outside the city. The bulk of IDPs originated in the areas close to Banadir, including Lower Shabelle, Middle Shabelle, and Bay. Over the past four years, these areas have seen wars and natural calamities. They are territories with clan wars and military offensives, and they were among the most impacted during the 2011 famine. One of the nearest metropolitan centres shelters is Mogadishu (REACH, 2016).

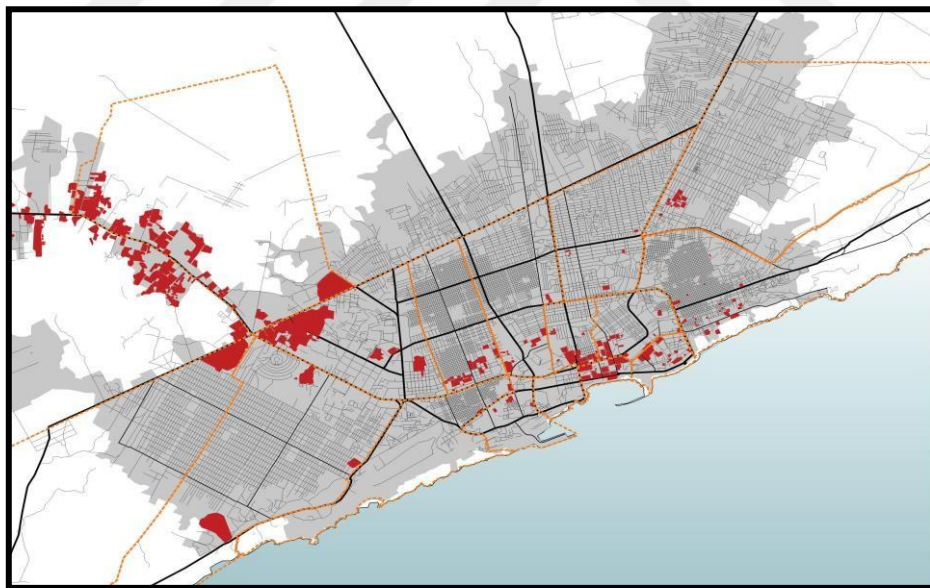


Figure 4.11: Area of Settlements: 547.82 HA; Population in Settlements: 464.486 (REACH, 2019)



Figure 4.12: Area of Settlements: 547.82 HA; Population in Settlements: 464,486 (Author)

Overall enumerated population

Table 4.1: Enumerated Population in Settlements. 85% of those Living in Settlements are Internally Displaced Persons (REACH, 2021) .

District	HH	% of HH	Individuals	Average HH
Boondheere	4,081	5.1%	23,887	5.9
Abdulaziz	1,574	2.0%	8,267	5.3
Daynille	26,484	32.8%	151,861	5.7
Dharkeynley	3,713	4.6%	20,325	5.5
Hawl wadaag	3,015	3.7%	17,299	5.7
Heliwa	633	0.8%	3,240	5.1
Hodan	13,838	17.2%	83,374	6
Kaaraan	2,415	3.0%	14,836	6.1
Kaxda	15,571	19.3%	88,091	5.7
Shangaani	3,369	4.2%	18,074	5.4
Shibis	250	0.3%	1,468	5.9
Waaberi	330	0.4%	1,489	4.5

Table 4.1: Enumerated Population in Settlements. 85% of those Living in Settlements are Internally Displaced Persons (REACH, 2021) “Tables continued”

District	HH	% of HH	Individuals	Average HH
Wadajir medina	2,964	3.7%	17,984	6.1
Wardiigley	997	1.2%	5,367	5.4
Xamar jabjab	365	0.5%	2,041	5.6
Xamar weyne	325	0.4%	2,103	6.5
Yaaqshiid	733	0.9%	4,780	6.5
	80,657	100%	464,486	5.8

4.6 MOGADISHU CURRENT SITUATION

Mogadishu suffered from 1991 the effects of the civil war from the collapse of the city's infrastructure and the loss of its architectural and urban texture and its historical identity. The city is witnessing massive population growth, which led to internal displacement from the countryside to Mogadishu. There is no clear strategy and recovery program for the population of Mogadishu and the post-war returnees. The Somali government, in cooperation with the AMISOM peacekeeping forces, is trying to get rid of the tribal militias and the Al-Shabaab movement. due to the fragility of the Somali federal government, it has not been able to achieve any noticeable progress for the country. Mogadishu, the national capital of the country, suffers from instability and poor security, but Mogadishu is the fastest-growing city in Africa, according to UN-Habitat statistics. Mogadishu is experiencing rapid growth in all fields but lacks an evolutionary strategy for post-war urban reconstruction.

4.6.1 Mogadishu Current Situation Documentation By Surveys And Interviews Responses

This current situation of Mogadishu through interview responses and field surveys in places that have lost their urban and architectural fabric, and the responses are more frequent.

Residents have said, concerning the Mogadishu current situations of the buildings: that Hharweyne (historical and commercial area) (Figure 4.14), shibis (Figure 4.15), lanbarafar (Figure 4.16), and Shangaani neighborhoods are uninhabitable because they have been completely demolished, especially west partly (Figure 4.17); The massive destruction of the rest of Old Mogadishu varies and requires careful urban consideration case by case (Figure 4.18, 4.19). Deyniile, Treedish, Tabeelaha, Sarkuus, and Kahda Neighborhoods are the places

that witnessed the most internal displacement and suffer from the crisis of population growth and settlement (Figure 4.20).



Figure 4.13: Destroyed Post-war Commercial Buildings and Hamarweyne Beach Historical Buildings (Ali, 2022).



Figure 4.14: Shibis Neighborhoods (Author).



Figure 4.15: Lanbar-Afar Road (Reuters, 2016).



Figure 4.16: Shangaani Commercial Buildings (<https://time.com/>, 2011).



Figure 4.17: Hodan Commercial Buildings Center (Ali, 2022)).



Figure 4.18: Taleex Commercial Buildings Center (Ali, 2022)).



Figure 4.19: Deyniile IDPs Camp (WFP, UN-Habitat, 2018, 2019).

This chapter is summarised as follows.

Mogadishu is the result of a variety of factors, including the environment, manner of life, available resources, ethical and moral standards, and, most significantly, it reflects the social structure. The town layout, different house types, and other components were created in the context of these variables; the result is authentic communal memories and identity. By bringing about physical and economic issues, the war today also contributes to transforming and impacting the identity and texture of Mogadishu. Therefore, Mogadishu's post-war urban reconstruction strategies should identify and take into account to read the event and the collective memories of the war and the post-war recovery phase. Depending on the criteria for what constitutes an essential component of Mogadishu's architectural fabric character.

5. SITTING SCENARIOS OF URBAN RECONSTRUCTION STRATEGY BY THE APPROACH OF EVENTS AND RESPONSE

Based on the theoretical study, the questionnaire, and the case study of Mogadishu before the war and after the war, three strategic scenarios for post-war urban reconstruction will be proposed. These strategies produce the philosophical and intellectual understanding of post-war collective events and memories. This study was built to read the event and the collective memories of the war and the post-war recovery phase. Three strategies (Explanation, Interpretation, and Deconstruction) are responded to after reading the event with three similar strategies (reconstruction, Renewal, and Reform). redevelopment takes into account identity, values, culture, history, financing resources, social situations, stakeholder actors and the local participation mechanism. Then, all three proposed scenarios are evaluated, analysed, and selected and developed that have received the greatest evaluation that contributes comprehensively to the recovery and reconstruction phase of society Post-war.

5.1 EXPLANATION – RECONSTRUCTION STRATEGY

Mogadishu's strategy was planned in 1970 by the central government to preserve the city's urban identity, fabric and historical monuments. It destroyed most of the urban fabric in Mogadishu and all the landmarks until it almost lost its identity. This states the reconstruction of Mogadishu from its original version as if nothing had happened, by tracking maps and all the documents that pertain to the urban fabric of Mogadishu before the war. From a psychological point of view, it can help the post-war recovery, the feeling of belonging to the people of Mogadishu, the re-establishment of social contact and the beautiful memories before the war, and the return to normal life. This scenario includes the following pros and cons which must be argued: -

On an urban level:

Pro: This scenario preserves the urban fabric, its identity and all the historical monuments of Mogadishu.

Con: This scenario is challenging and difficult to collect all the details of the Mogadishu region and collect them before the war, although the city is not registered and documented all its heritage, urban and historical fabric by UNESCO, the central government before the

war recorded all the historical monuments and urban fabric of the Mogadishu region. Collecting all these details and maps is a great challenge and requires a national effort.

On a social level:

Pros: Strengthening community communication promotes the erasure of negative collective memories as it was before the war

On an economic level:

Cons: This scenario requires a strategic development vision, in addition to a large budget and cost, and from external donors. At the present time, the municipality of Banadir and the Somali government cannot bear all this cost, as well as the limited experience of the government.

Cons: Mogadishu's commercial city centers have always suffered from a lack of urban services and can be difficult to keep pace with global smart cities after building a replica of the former before the war.

Cons: Immediate economic development and investment returns are delayed.

Funding:

Con: international donors, through the international community, ex, World Bank, UN-HABITAT, UNESCO.

Actors:

Pro: All components of the local community and non-governmental organizations are under the supervision of local government institutions.

5.2 INTERPRETATION – RENEWAL STRATEGY

The strategy describes the restoration and renovation of buildings in the short term for an urgent case to meet the needs of the affected people and returnees post-war, which allows them to inhabit, renovate and restore buildings by directing or providing them with locally made and environmentally friendly building materials or loans to restore their own buildings themselves. This scenario can help the urban reconstruction of Mogadishu in the short term and be an acceptable solution for affordable and not required for a large cost because it also

reflects the reality of the market and the economic situation of the people. This proposed scenario has the following pros and cons to argue: -

On an urban level:

Con: The haphazardness of the architectural fabric of post-war Mogadishu where every civil disorder pervades pattern and color of building blocks and a different identity, and loses control of government restrictions and regulations, building height and quality specifications required for buildings to avoid dangers. The government faces the challenge of developing a unified vision and comprehensive strategy for post-conflict Mogadishu.

Con: Mogadishu lose its uniform urban fabric and architectural features

On a social level:

Cons: It promotes social isolation, from which emerge some collective memories and localities that have been experienced.

On an economic level:

Cons: It is a temporary strategy and does not contribute to the long-term process of social and economic advancement

Con: It does not create jobs and does not generate long-term economic benefits and national recovery

Con: This proposal can be criticized for being temporary and sustainable

Actors:

Pros: All components of the local community and non-governmental organizations are under the supervision of governmental and local institutions, and international and local investment companies.

Funding:

con: international donors, through the international community, e.g., World Bank, UN-HABITAT, UNESCO.

5.3 DECONSTRUCTION – REFORM STRATEGY

Description of the strategy: Renovating the city's infrastructure and urban reconstruction of a new city from scratch after demolishing the remaining parts of the buildings, considering that they are mostly empty areas that were destroyed during the war. This is done in a comprehensive manner and developed in accordance with the methodology of the concept of the smart city. In addition to preserving some historical buildings and places that have a special feeling for people from the collective memories of the war. This strategy proposes to create a contemporary smart city that keeps pace with the developed global cities, making Mogadishu a global commercial city that attracts companies and investors, creating huge job opportunities for the residents of Mogadishu, and entering a stage of economic and urban recovery. However, the proposed scenario has the following pros and cons to discuss:

On an urban level:

Con: The historic and archaeological structures that are still standing are mishandled and used as resources for the economy. Loss of urban and architectural traits may result from this.

On a social level:

Con: Due to the investment zone's planned development as a high-class neighborhood, the socioeconomic disparity is increased. As a result, it will draw more affluent residents and tourists.

Con: This may result in the loss of cultural heritage, including both concrete and intangible elements.

On an economic level:

Pro: the significant amount of tourism, Mogadishu's advantageous position, and commercial investments, it will enhance the city's economic foundation and offer work possibilities and the potential for business growth for a specific group of inhabitants.

actors:

Pro: Residents and non-governmental organizations, under the control of local government institutions.

Funding:

con: From international donors and through foreign organizations like the World Bank, UNESCO, and UN-HABITAT.

Table 5.1: This Table Compares the Pros and Cons of the Three Proposed Strategies in Order and Determines to Choose the Strategy that Got the Highest Points and then Develops it.

Scenarios	identity	Urban	Social	Economic	Funding	Actors
Scenario 1	√	√	√	X	X	√
Scenario 2	√	X	√	√	√	√
Scenario 3	X	X	X	√	X	√

There are some significant implications that may be drawn from weighing the pros and cons of these three strategic scenarios considering the situation at hand and popular opinion.

- a. It is best to use a local involvement mechanism.
- b. It is also important to restore the previously indicated critical list of characteristics, therefore working with international organizations like the UN-Habitat and others to assist maintain identity and urban fabric should be taken into consideration.
- c. The construction projects in this area shouldn't demolish everything to create a new urban area or to recreate the same old city with its prior issues.

5.4 THE PROPOSED STRATEGY: DEVELOPMENT OF THE SECOND SCENARIO

After analysing and comparing the three strategies according to the literature review that we studied, the interviews, questionnaire and a case study of Mogadishu, the second scenario was chosen.

Strategy Description:

- i. Restoring and renovating the important elements of Mogadishu and preserving them as they were before the war, which have collective memories for the community, such as historical buildings, monuments and archaeological sites, but with fewer architectural details.

- ii. The Hamrween and Shengani neighbourhoods are among the most important historical and archaeological areas and have a major role in the development of tourism in Mogadishu. This must be developed and transportation routes linked to the rest of the neighborhoods and then national roads to the large cities of the country. These neighborhoods have social value and remind people of memories before the civil war and facilitate the communication and mixing of all components of society and make them forget the painful memories of the war.
- iii. Developing all roads that lead to strategic areas and the city centre in order to facilitate the renewal and revitalization of the city socially and commercially and to attract international investors.
- iv. Renovating the infrastructure of the city centre and developing a long-term development strategy, especially the main streets and vital areas. These areas must be completely rebuilt from scratch, which is in line with population growth and migration from the countryside to the cities.
- v. The characteristics of the Mogadishu fabric for the reconstruction strategy must be clear and focused on the residential areas in the traditional way that Mogadishu residents build their homes using traditional materials and shading facades of a historical and cultural nature.
- vi. This can be achieved through the contribution of specialized local authorities and donors internationally and the participation of all segments of society, it creates job opportunities and a labour market.
- vii. The strategy can achieve revenues from ports and natural resources for Mogadishu as well as international donors. This proposed strategy focuses on urban reconstruction through the event and response base and considers identity, culture and values as essential elements. the nature of the proposed strategy itself contributes to the post-war recovery phase. The strategy has many advantages in the urban recovery and reconstruction phase and is embedded in the content of other factors. It depends on the following: -

On a social level: Creating pedestrian connectivity that is geared toward tourists, lessens the area's social isolation, and promotes locals' integration and well-being in the historic Mogadishu centre neighbourhood. The centre plays a significant role in making the most common and essential urban services easily accessible, as well as in restoring the life and

soul of the city to its former glory. Residents of all socioeconomic groups' express nostalgia for the area and a need for employment. This will assist them in forgetting the sadness and harm they have endured.

On an urban level: The adaptive reuse of old structures and monuments to function as historical and war museums, etc., it preserves the city's urban and architectural qualities. The development of the city centre should be able to accommodate all important urban services, such as administrative buildings, banks, cinemas, cultural and leisure parks, etc., to prevent planning errors revealed by prior studies and improve social integration. However, property owners are free to move to new properties elsewhere or sell their part (interest) as they like.

On an economic level: The scenario is win-win and creates huge job opportunities for all sectors, and the public and private sectors enhance the continuity of work, production, and partnership between them. It also plays an important role in community development and teamwork by creating job opportunities for the local population. It transforms the area into a tourist and commercial area and attracts visitors and investors, thus the process of urban development is easy and in record time. This scenario contributes economically to increasing local production and self-sufficiency for society, so that the process of recovery and urban reconstruction is inexpensive.

Actors: New actors: National NGOs who were previously active in the tourism sector, religious networks, university and school groups, charities like the Red Cross and Red Crescent societies, chambers of commerce, and engineering syndicates are now involved.

The strategy seeks to transform Mogadishu into an industrial, historical and tourist capital. The post-war urban reconstruction process takes place through the event and response from the collective memories of Mogadishu's residents. Preserving archaeological, historical monuments, and sites and restoring its ancient character to Mogadishu will help it to be a city with an identity and make war victims and returnees feel a sense of belonging taking a major role in the recovery process. also, to be a financially sustainable city, Development and reconstruction are not limited to buildings only. Reconstruction must play a major role in the recovery phase of society, psychologically and environmentally. As in the experience (Warsaw and Germany). It should also specify the time plan for the stages of reconstruction and the cost of extending this development to other parts of the Mogadishu region.

6. CONCLUSION

The study is limited in general, the security situation of the city selected for the research is the city of Mogadishu, the sensitivity of the topic and The considerable gap and the speed of economic and urban development of Mogadishu led to high population growth and the loss of a comprehensive strategy for the city's future post-war urban reconstruction.

The urban reconstruction post-war process will play a major role in the recovery process for a society if it considers the identity and culture of those affected by the war. The study concludes that the process of urban reconstruction of Mogadishu through the post-war reading and response strategy of preservation, rehabilitation and redevelopment must take into account identity, values, culture, history, financing resources, social situations, actors, stakeholders and the mechanism of local participation.

How can the post-war urban reconstruction strategy in Mogadishu city address people's needs and contribute to the long-term stability and sustainable development of war-affected zones by preserving the identity, culture, collective memories, and the old fabric of the city?

This requires considering several recommendations:

- a. Educating all segments of society so that they feel responsible towards the future of generations and the country.
- b. Educating the community and encouraging them to participate in a comprehensive process of post-war urban reconstruction and preserving the privacy of Mogadishu's residents and their collective memories so that they do not feel alienated and not belong to the place. They are the only ones who are able to understand the nature of these characteristics.
- c. Establishing government institutions to teach the community the principles and techniques of the reconstruction process to produce qualified teams and experts.
- d. The participation of the entire community in the reconstruction process is essential in the process of recovery and community integration. This happens through the creation of job opportunities and communication of all the different layers of society and working together and a sense of social solidarity in the places that are associated with the collective memories that are important to all.

- e. Building and developing specialized museums for the memories and events of the war, allowing everyone to express their memories of what they lost in the war and the suffering and challenges they lived through. Reconstruction in Mogadishu is a complex and challenging process facing all segments of society, it requires participation and a sense of responsibility for all.
- f. Reconstruction must be more than just building and beautifying homes. The process of reconstruction must be linked to the process of recovery, economic and political development, and the formation of a conscious society that takes experiences from the past. Because it is easy to rebuild buildings and homes, but the most difficult process is to rebuild society as it was before the war. the process of rebuilding the recovery phase of society must play a major role.

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APPENDIX A

survey question for Mogadishu resident and returnees

The questionnaire questions were prepared in an easy way, the volunteers were given the choice of answer options as follows: (strongly agree, agree, disagree, strongly disagree and neutral).

1. Is there a national strategy for the urban reconstruction of Somalia?

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.....
.....

2. How can the post-war urban reconstruction strategy in Mogadishu city address people's needs and contribute to the long-term stability and sustainable development of war-affected zones?

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.....
.....

3. Are the reconstruction projects that have been completed inclusive of all components of the urban environment?

.....
.....
.....

4. Have you achieved the human dimension alongside the national and historical dimension?

.....
.....
.....

5. Have the reconstruction operations and projects preserved the Somali identity and culture?

-
.....
.....
6. Did these projects strengthen the Somali community and increase its effectiveness?
.....
.....
.....
7. Urban reconstruction post-war process must be preserving the character of the place and its old fabric without erasing or changing any of the historical archaeological sites that have memories of the post-war society.
.....
.....
.....
8. the priority of the Somali community, especially the residents of Mogadishu, for post-war urban reconstruction is a restoration of water supply and electricity in the first years of the urban reconstruction process.?
.....
.....
.....
9. What are the lessons learned from the post-war reconstruction situation in Somalia, especially the city of Mogadishu, and what broader implications and applications can be drawn for recovery efforts?
.....
.....
.....
10. ‘The results revealed that urban reconstruction after a war is necessary and must focus on vital physical priorities (e.g., housing, utilities)’.

.....
.....
.....

11. The development and encouragement of economic activities are one of the most important areas that need and require radical solutions for the population of the city of Mogadishu post-war.

.....
.....
.....

12. ‘What is the most important urban development project for you?’

.....
.....
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APPENDIX B

For the Ministry of Public works, Reconstruction & Housing-Somalia, Banadir Regional Administration, Mogadishu Municipality, and organizations.

1. Is there a national strategy for the urban reconstruction of Somalia?
2. How can the post-war urban reconstruction strategy in Mogadishu city address people's needs and contribute to the long-term stability and sustainable development of war-affected zones?
3. Are the reconstruction projects that have been completed inclusive of all components of the urban environment?
4. Have you achieved the human dimension alongside the national and historical dimensions?
5. Have the reconstruction operations and projects preserved the Somali identity and culture?
6. Did these projects strengthen the Somali community and increase its effectiveness?
7. How can we reconstruct post-war by preserving the character of the place and its old fabric without erasing or changing any of the historical archaeological sites that have memories of the post-war society?
8. What are the priorities of the Somali community, especially the residents of Mogadishu, for post-war urban reconstruction?
9. What are the lessons learned from the post-war reconstruction situation in Somalia, especially the city of Mogadishu, and what broader implications and applications can be drawn for recovery efforts?
10. What are the most important areas that need development and encouragement for economic activities, and that require radical solutions for refugees living in the city of Mogadishu?
11. What are the goals and objectives that must be followed and achieved during the next ten and twenty years for population and urban growth in a city that witnessed one of the worst civil wars?
12. What are the development scenarios for the post-war urban reconstruction strategy developed by the Ministry of Public works, Reconstruction & Housing-Somalia, Banadir Regional Administration and Mogadishu Municipality and organizations?

13. What are the challenges for urban reconstruction in the city of Mogadishu and for obtaining a long-term strategy?
14. Is there a strategic plan for sheltering the urban poor and IDPs? And especially how do you deal with IDPs in Mogadishu?
15. Does your administration coordinate and cooperate with UN-Habitat, which is part of 'THE CITY WE NEED'?



APPENDIX C

Interview question for victims and survivors of Rwanda genocide.

These are open questions and random interviews for all groups of Rwandan society during my visit in Rwanda. In Rwanda, raising and discussing this topic is a sensitive matter and leads to imprisonment because of the effects that the ethnic genocide left in Rwanda. During interviews Everyone was promised to keep the information confidential.

To analyse the nature of society and the psychological state, the urban reconstruction post-war strategy must be comprehensive in all aspects, which aims to settle the returnees and the displaced, then meet their needs, integrate the society also for the victims of war, and unify past memories that differ according to the nature of the individual, his upbringing of the environment and his ideologies to feel everyone feels a sense of belonging to the place.

1. How did the civil war affect you and what are the negative effects and painful memories that you remember so far?
2. “After the war everything will not be the same.” If you were a generation that lived before the war, compare the past and the present?
3. If you are from the generation that was born, raised and lived your childhood during the civil war, what are the psychological effects that the civil war left you and how do you see the future, tell your story?
4. The war leaves traces, experiences and painful memories for the people and the place. What are the places (buildings, streets and public and private places) that took place massacres and the most heinous crimes that lost their lives thousands, perhaps hundreds of thousands, and make you remember it, and you hope that these places will turn into museums or an icon of memory for the lost victims Their lives during the civil war and be an example to follow for the current and future generation so that this mistake is not repeated again?
5. How do we deal with the victims of the civil war and its perpetrators who suffer from post-war mental illnesses?
6. Tell us about your story about the most important events you witnessed?

7. What miracle did Rwanda perform that made it the fastest growing country in Africa, and would you advise it to all the people who are currently going through worse than the stages that Rwanda went through at the end of the nineties of the last century?

