

PORTFOLIO

شركة اتحاد المهندسين للاستشارات الهندسية والتقنية
Engineers Union Company
Engineering & Technical Consultation

WWW.EUC.LY

Selected Works 2006 - 2026

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DR.ENG. ASHRAF MABROUK

Founder & Managing Partner

Civil Engineer | Project Management | Reconstruction Specialist

PROFESSIONAL PROFILE

Civil engineer and project management professional with extensive experience in construction management, post-conflict reconstruction and engineering leadership.

EDUCATION

(2025) CIMS USA

Honorary Professional Doctorate in Management.

(2002-2005) Libyan Academy

Masters of Engineering - MEng, Project Management

(1995-1997) University of Benghazi (Garyounis)

Bachelor of Engineering - BE, Civil Engineering

Top Skills

- Construction Management
- Post-conflict Reconstruction
- Project Management
- Leadership

SCAN FOR LINKEDIN PROFILE

Or

LinkedIn Link

ABOUT US

Our goal is to help our clients succeed by building lasting partnerships from concept and design through construction. We combine thoughtful design, practical problem-solving, and high-quality project management to deliver efficient, innovative solutions tailored to each client's needs. Our commitment is to meet or exceed expectations through responsive service, experienced professionals, and reliable technical expertise

SERVICES

We provide integrated engineering and technical services across all project stages, including:

- **Engineering Consultancy:**

Technical advice, planning, design, supervision, execution support, and project consultation.

- **Design and Documentation:**

Drawings, quantity schedules, specifications, cost comparisons, tender documents, and execution contracts.

- **Project Management:**

Project supervision, monitoring, cost and schedule control, quality assurance, and compliance with international standards.

- **Feasibility and Technical Studies:**

Economic studies, project evaluation, material analysis, facility assessment, and improvement recommendations.

- **Engineering Management Solutions:**

Operational planning, technical systems, modern management methods, and specialized engineering software.

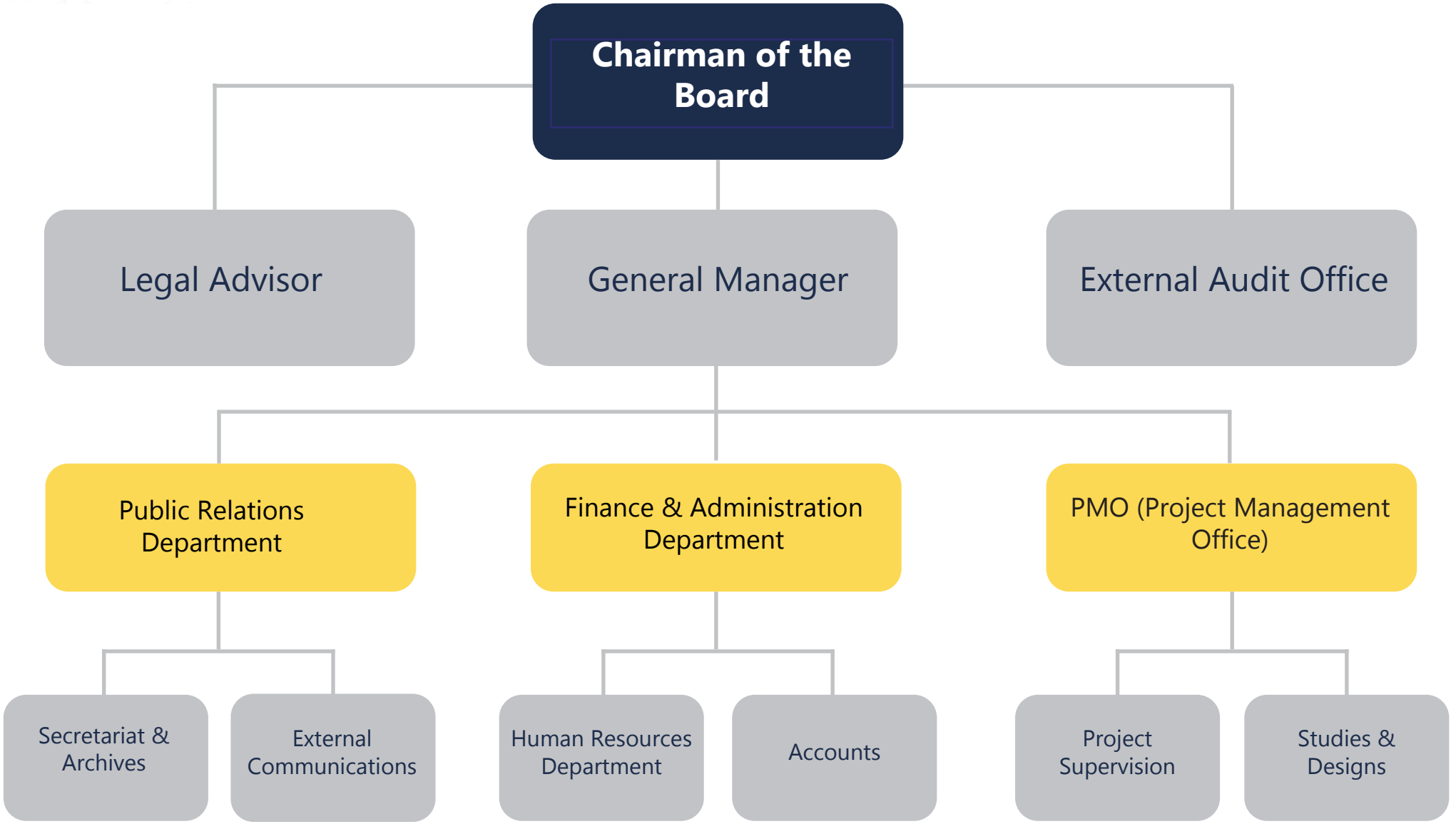
- **Training and Certification:**

Engineering and technology training programs delivered locally and internationally.

- **Equipment and Material Supply:**

Sourcing, inspection, testing, installation support, and training for engineering equipment, tools, materials, and software.

COMPANY STRUCTURE



COMPANY GOAL

Sustainable Development and Environmental Responsibility Strategy toward Libya Vision 2030

This initiative promotes environmental awareness and sustainable practices by encouraging responsible resource use, pollution reduction, and community participation. It supports the integration of environmental considerations into energy, infrastructure, and public-service planning through modern, eco-friendly technologies.

Aligned with Libya Vision 2030, the initiative also strengthens environmental governance, waste management, research, capacity building, and cooperation between government, academia, the private sector, and civil society.

EUC PARTNERS

01 Hotel Tobruk

02 Tobruk - Koufra

03 Manara Lighthouse Palace, Benghazi.

Selected Works

04 Benghazi Rehabilitation

05 Massos Project

06 Road Construction Works

07 Water Works and Sewage Network Systems

08 Surveying Works and Seminars

09 Residential Units Construction

10 Al-Keesh Buildings, Benghazi

11 APOCOR

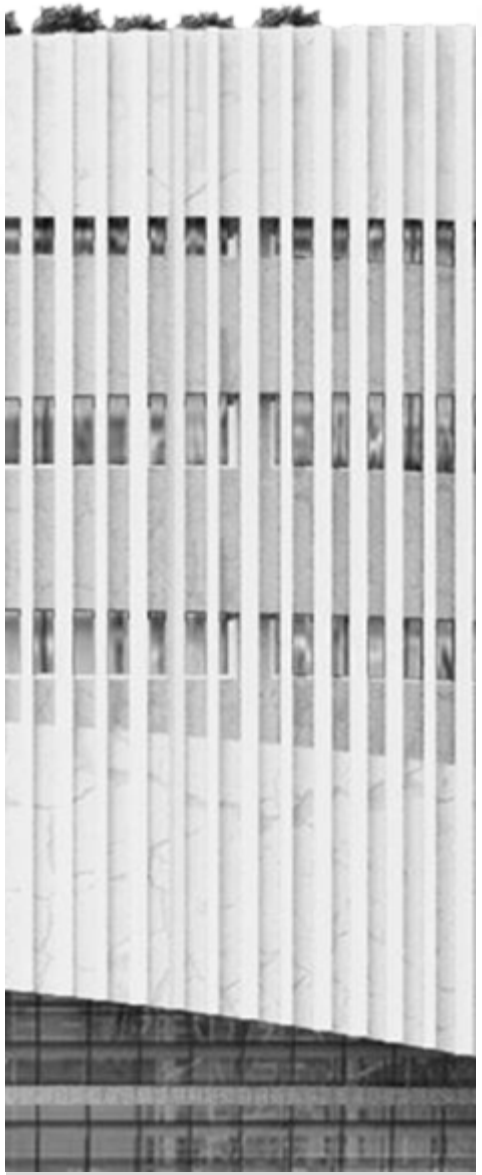
12 Media

01 | Hotel Tobruk

Hotel Tobruk – Concept Design & Hospitality Standards Study
Tobruk, Libya | 2019

This project involved the concept design and comprehensive technical study of a hotel development located in Tobruk, Libya, a strategic coastal city with historical, economic, and tourism significance. The project was approached as an integrated architectural and engineering study, combining urban analysis, environmental assessment, hospitality standards, and functional planning to propose a hotel concept capable of meeting both international expectations and local contextual requirements.

The design process began with an in-depth understanding of Tobruk' s geographical position along the Mediterranean coast, its role as a gateway to eastern Libya, and its proximity to major transportation routes and maritime activities. These factors positioned the project as a potential catalyst for tourism development and economic revitalization within the city. Special consideration was given to the site' s relationship with the surrounding urban fabric, coastal views, accessibility, and visibility, ensuring that the hotel would integrate harmoniously with its environment while maintaining a strong architectural identity.



Site Analysis & Location Study

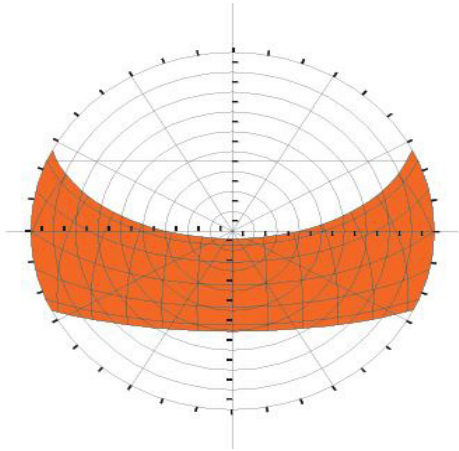
This project involved the concept design and technical study of a hotel development in Tobruk, Libya. The work considered the city’ s coastal location, climatic conditions, historical significance, and tourism potential, aiming to create a hospitality facility aligned with international hotel standards and local environmental constraints.





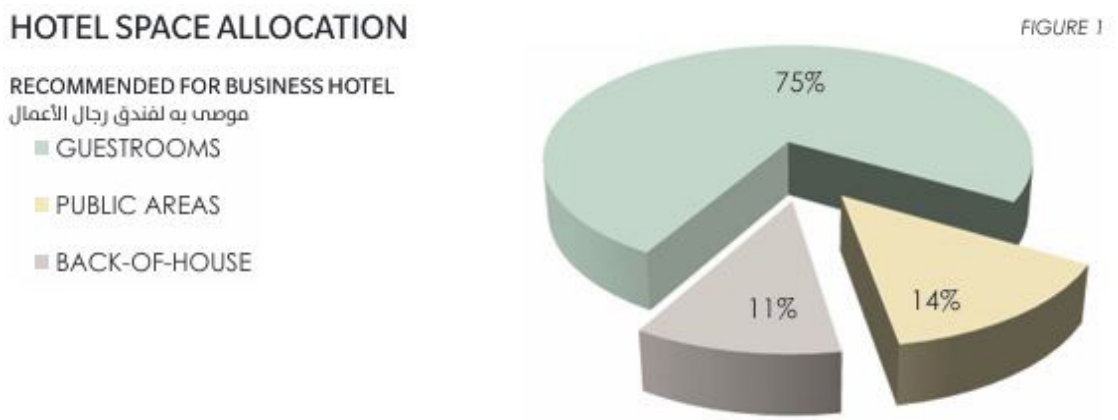
Temperatures:

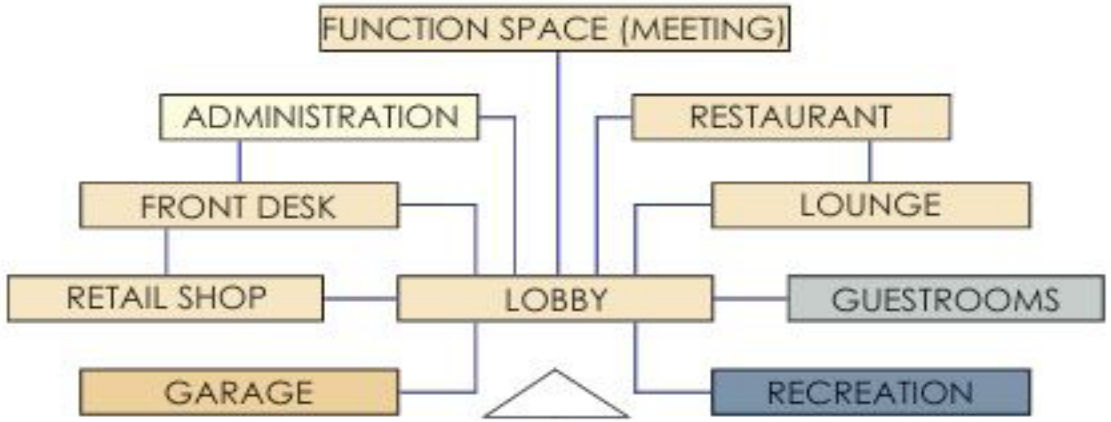
The region' s climate is desert type – the highest temperature in the world was recorded in Libya on the 13th of September 1922, in el-Azizia, close to Tripoli: a staggering 58 degrees Celsius. Although in the summer, temperatures reach 50 degrees Celsius in the shade and in the winter can reach -9 (minus nine), the average year round temperature is about 30 degrees Celsius.High mean temperatures are the characteristic of the region' s climate. Seasonal temperature variation is considerable. Lack of cloud cover means intense insolation in daytime followed by rapid radiation at night, causing high temperature ranges.



Planning and Programming

Guestroom planning is central to hotel design because guestrooms occupy most of the building and strongly influence guest satisfaction and operational efficiency. Their layout must balance design quality, site conditions, construction cost, and long-term performance. Low-rise hotels commonly use rooms on both sides of a central corridor, while high-rise hotels may use this arrangement or various tower configurations.







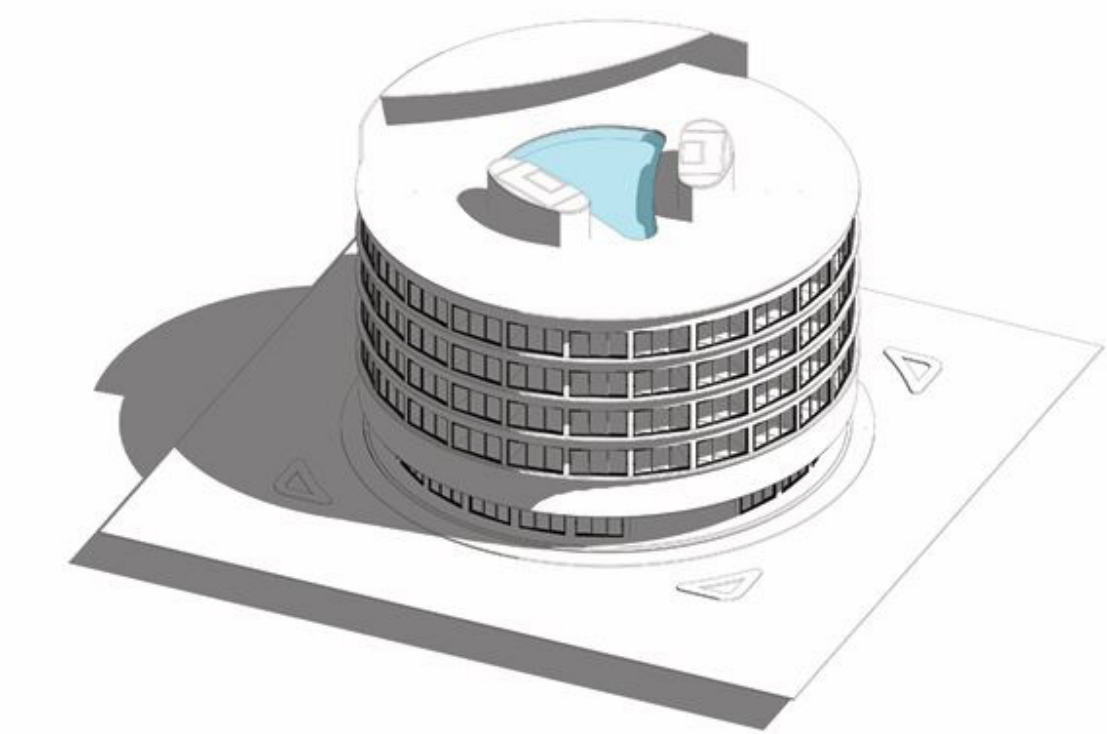
Hotel Tobruk – Design Brief

Project Brief

Hotel description, 96 rooms, six floors, underground parking, rooftop swimming pool. It aims to enhance tourism opportunities and to add outstanding hotel services within this city.

Design Approach

Environmental considerations guided building orientation and massing to improve thermal comfort and reduce heat gain. The scheme supports flexibility, phased development, and long-term sustainability, providing a balanced residential framework that promotes quality urban living.

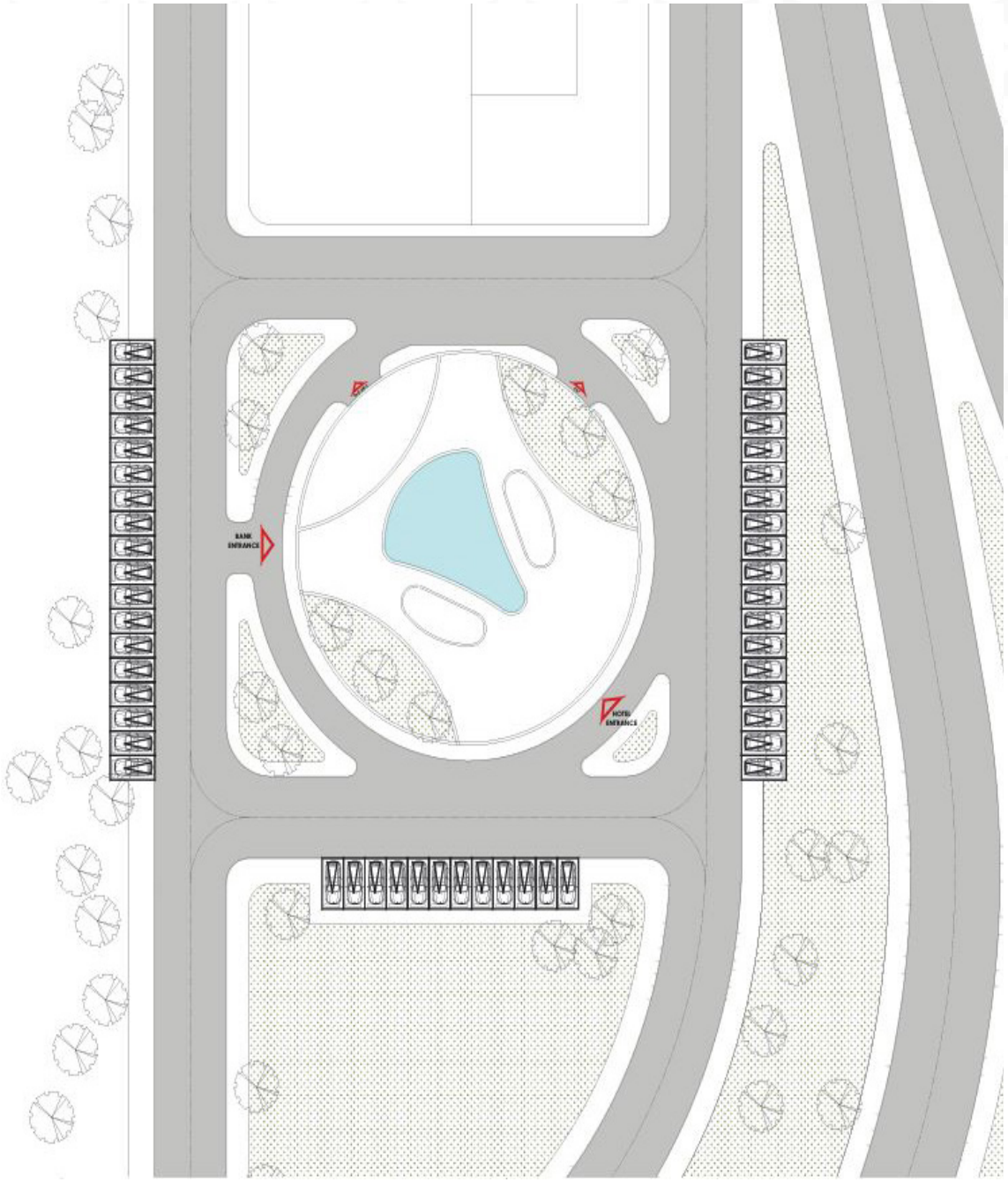


Master Layout and Floor Plans

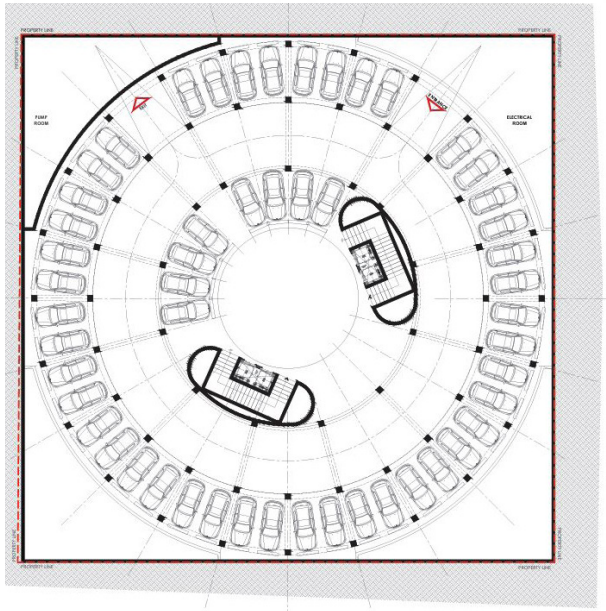
The design approach focuses on creating a distinctive and memorable hotel experience that moves away from conventional hospitality design. Each space is carefully developed with strong attention to detail, contemporary interiors, and customized furnishings. The overall design aims to improve natural light, openness, comfort, and the quality of the guest experience.

The hotel is designed to meet the needs of business travelers, independent guests, tech-savvy professionals, and visitors who combine work with leisure. It also encourages guests to connect with the local culture and surroundings. Rather than concentrating only on practical requirements, the concept gives equal importance to experience, lifestyle, authenticity, and personal comfort.

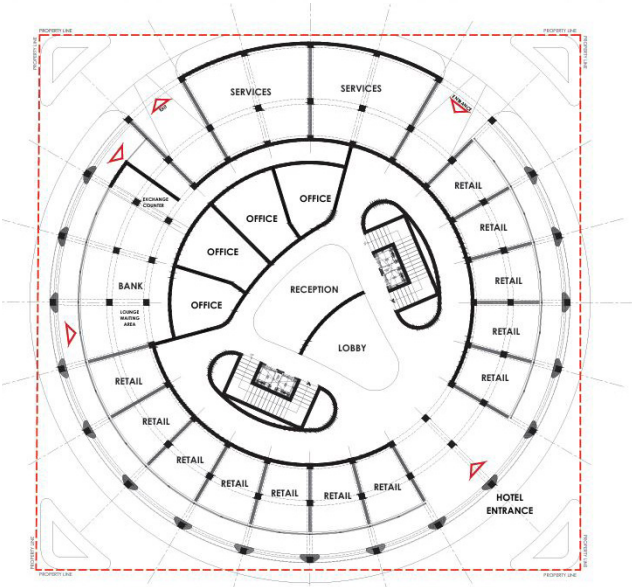
The project is positioned as an innovative lifestyle hotel for style-conscious guests seeking affordable luxury and genuine quality. It offers a refined alternative to traditional and generic hotels by introducing stronger character, identity, and design value.



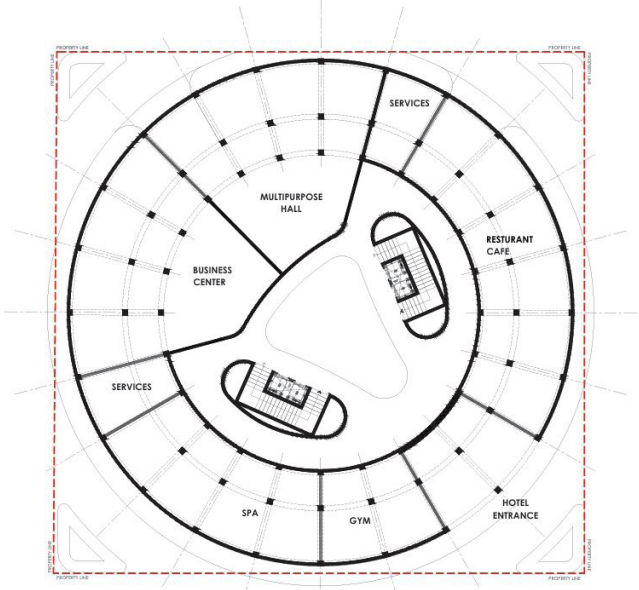
Master Layout and Floor Plans



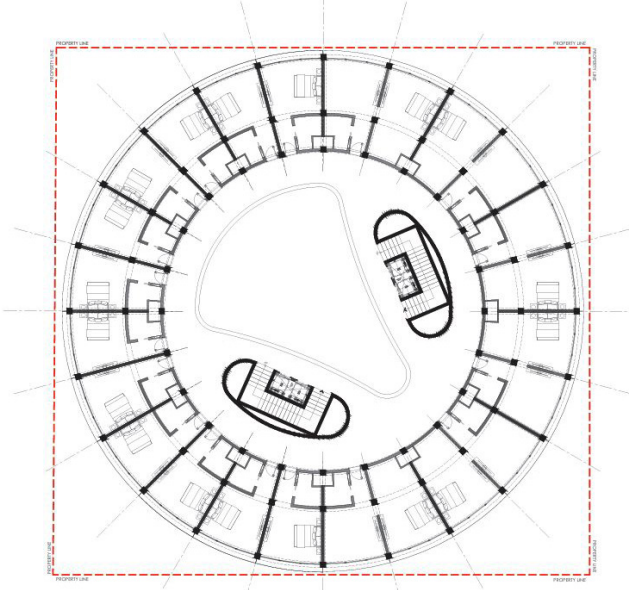
Basement



Ground Floor

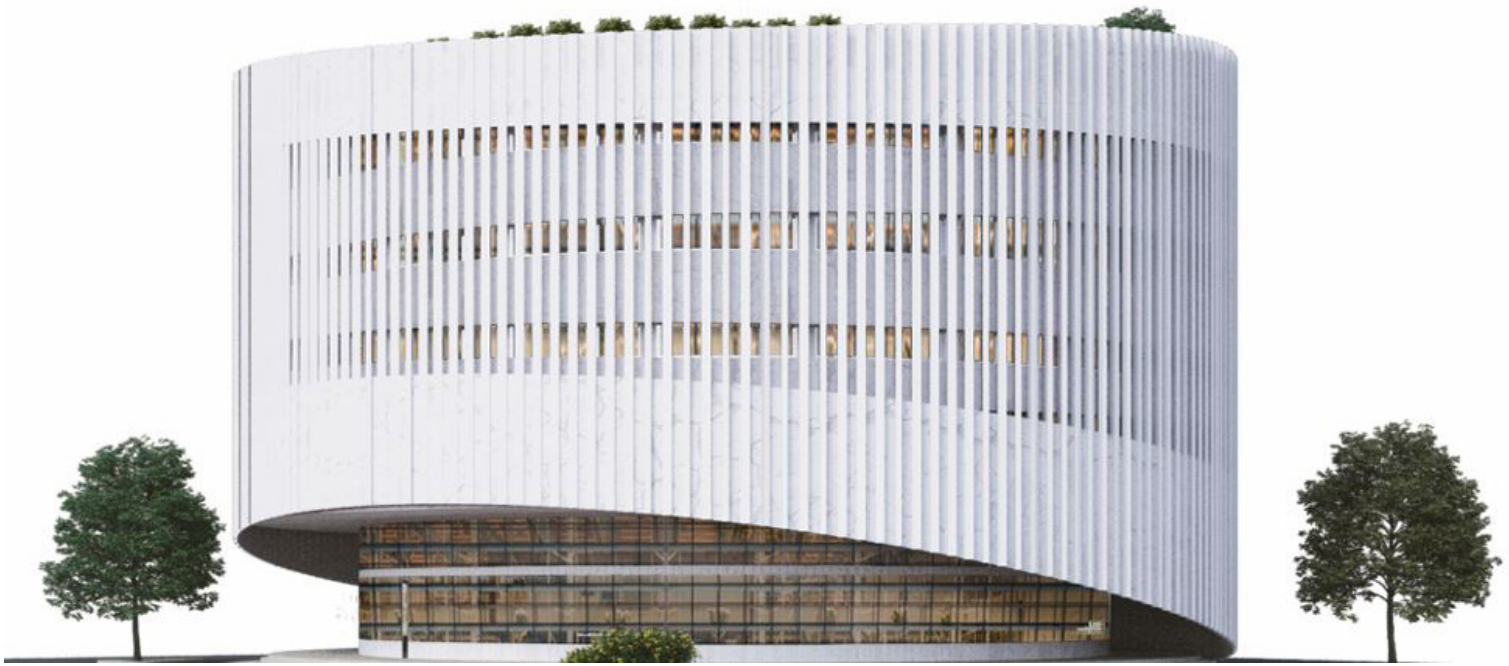


Podium Floor



Typical Floor

Elevations





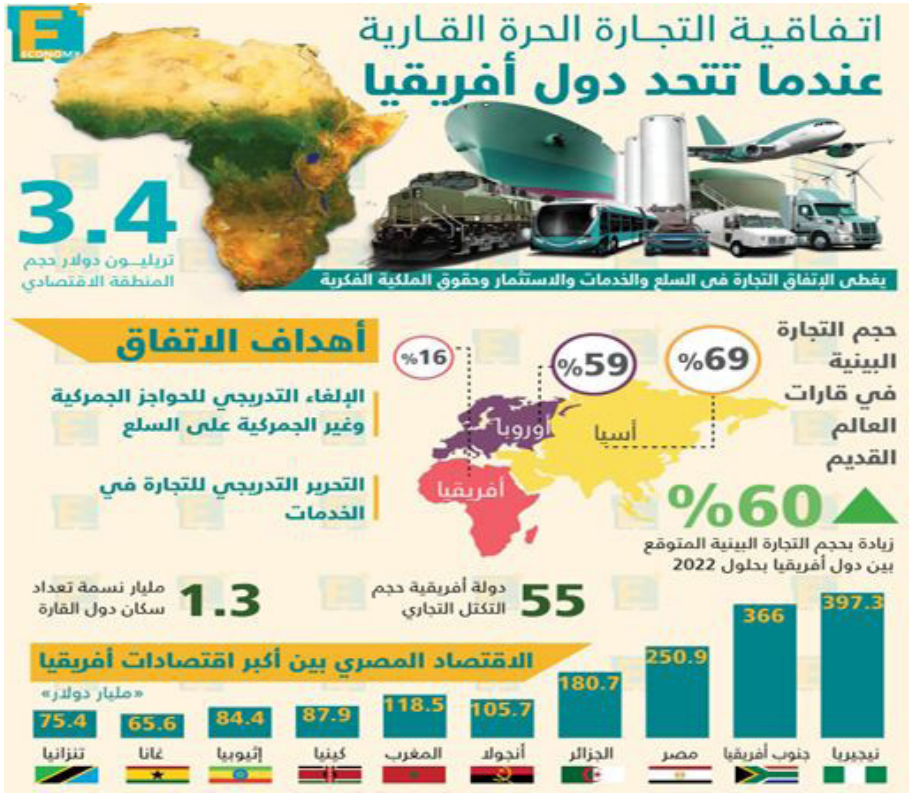


02 | Tobruk -Kourfa

First : Free Economic Zone - Tobruk

Before Development (Existing Condition)

Before intervention, the Tobruk and Koufra sites were largely undeveloped and lacked the infrastructure, logistics facilities, and planned land use needed to support trade and industry. Although strategically located between the Mediterranean and Central Africa, their transport links had not yet been transformed into productive economic assets.



First : Free Economic Zone - Tobruk

This proposal includes master planning development of a 302 ha site in Free Zone Tobruk. Master plan development will include evaluation of existing site conditions, traffic and climate components and a proposal of the future site master plan development and land-use including industrial facilities and warehouses with all necessary traffic network as well as central zone with supporting facilities like shops, accommodation, administration, bank.

Second : Free Economic Zone - Koufra

This proposal includes master planning development of a 200 ha site in Free Zone Koufra. Master plan development will include evaluation of existing site conditions, traffic and climate components and a proposal of the future site master plan development and land-use including industrial facilities and warehouses with all necessary traffic network as well as central zone with supporting facilities like shops, accommodation, administration, bank.

Development Vision & Strategic Process

The development strategy was shaped through a combined economic and spatial planning approach, recognizing the zones as catalysts for regional growth rather than isolated industrial sites.

The process involved:

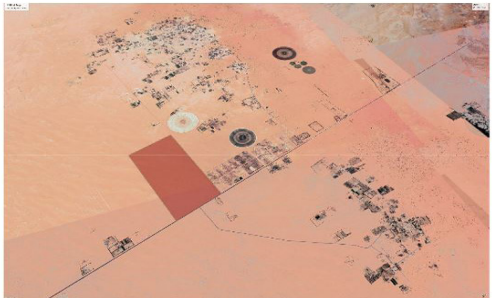
- Economic analysis of transit trade routes between Europe, Africa, and Asia, including the Tobruk–Yaoundé corridor
- Strategic site evaluation based on accessibility, climate, traffic networks, and regional connectivity
- Zoning and land-use planning to accommodate industrial facilities, warehouses, logistics hubs, and a central service core
- Integration of supporting functions such as administration, accommodation, banking, and commercial services to ensure operational efficiency
- Phased master planning, allowing flexibility, scalability, and long-term adaptability

The strategy positions Tobruk as a Mediterranean gateway and Koufra as a strategic inland logistics node, creating a complementary economic system.



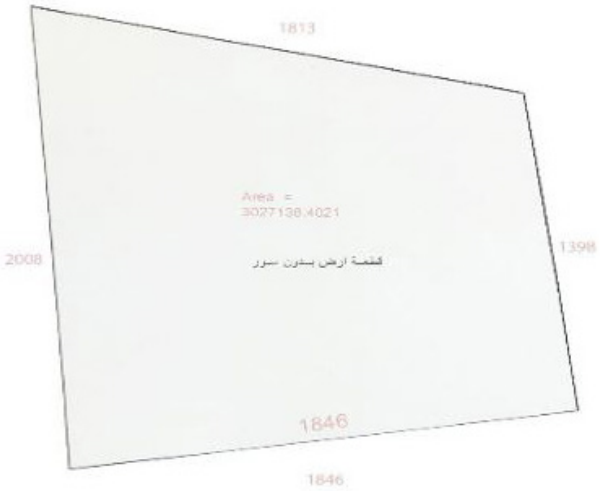
[Site coordinates] : 3529495.35 m N - 781575.83 m E

Tobruk

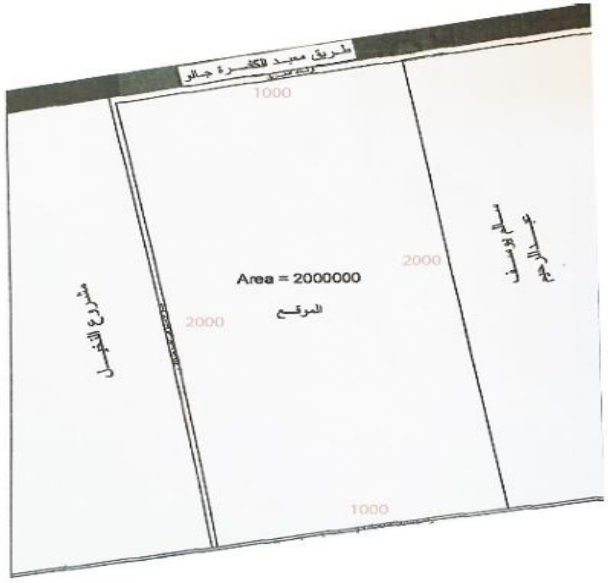


[Site coordinates] 24°18'37.17"N - 23°12'49.70"E

Koufra



Tobruk



Koufra

Development Vision & Strategic Process

After Development (Proposed Vision)

The proposed vision transforms the sites into fully integrated Free Economic Zones, structured around efficient logistics, clear functional zoning, and strong regional connectivity. The master plans introduce organized industrial clusters, modern infrastructure, and service centers that support trade flow, investment, and employment generation.

By linking land-based trade corridors with maritime access, the project establishes Libya as a key transit hub between Africa and the Mediterranean, supporting economic diversification, regional integration, and sustainable development. The outcome is a resilient, future-oriented economic framework capable of adapting to evolving trade patterns and global market demands.

03 Rehabilitation and Renovation Project of the El-Manara Palace Complex in Benghazi.

This project focuses on the post-conflict rehabilitation of the historic Al-Manara Palace Comples in Benghazi. The initiative addresses sever war damage while aiming to preserve the building's architectural identity and reintagrate it as cultural and civic landmark within the historic city core.



KEY FOCUS

- Post-Conflict Rehabilitation
- Heritage Preservation
- Damage Assessment
- Urban Identity

Historical & Cultural Significance

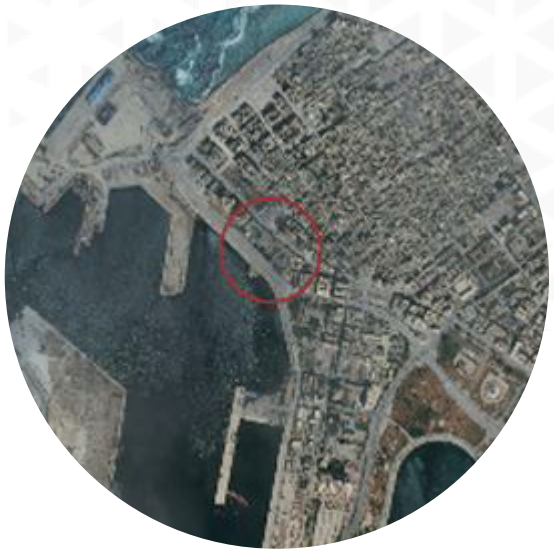
Before 2011

Al-Manara Palace was constructed in the early 20th century during the Italian period and later served key governmental and civic functions. Its location along Benghazi' s waterfront and within the historic core gives it exceptional symbolic and cultural value, making its rehabilitation a priority for collective memory and identity restoration.





Historical & Cultural Significance



Damage Assessment & Existing Condition - After 2011

The old inner city was severely affected, as the city core was turned into a battlefield between the Libyan Army and ISIS during the years 2014–2016, including Al-Manara Palace, which was impacted by the fighting.





Historical & Cultural Significance

Damage Assessment & Existing Condition - After 2011

Extensive damage assessment was carried out through field surveys and mapping techniques to document structural, façade, and environmental degradation caused by the 2014–2016 conflict. The analysis identified varying damage levels across the palace and surrounding historic fabric, forming the basis for prioritizing intervention strategies.









Urban-Scale Rehabilitation Strategy

At the urban scale, the rehabilitation strategy focuses on reorganizing the surrounding historic district, reconnecting the palace to the waterfront, and enhancing public spaces. The area was divided into strategic zones to guide phased intervention, balancing heritage preservation with urban functionality and long-term revitalization.

The proposed reconstruction works at the area level, addressing the damages resulting from the conflict, cover the entire surrounding area, as it includes a large number of historic buildings that were affected. At this level, the intervention deals with the area as a whole and is considered a planning-level approach.

This includes the reorganization, maintenance, and development of this part of the city overlooking the waterfront. Such interventions are regarded as medium- to long-term measures in response to the conflict.



The main landmarks for each zone



Site was divided into 5 main zones

Building-Level Rehabilitation Vision

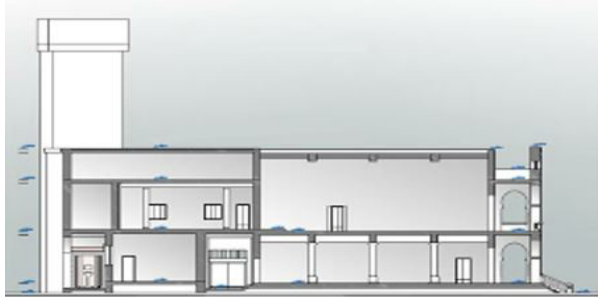
Building-level intervention prioritizes structural safety, façade restoration, and adaptive reuse. Immediate actions include debris removal, structural assessment of roofs, columns, and stairs, and façade conservation. Long-term vision proposes reactivating the palace as a cultural, administrative, or civic center that serves the community.



Architectural Drawings & Visual Output

Architectural drawings illustrate the spatial organization, vertical circulation, and façade treatment of the palace, supporting the proposed rehabilitation vision while respecting the original architectural character and proportions.



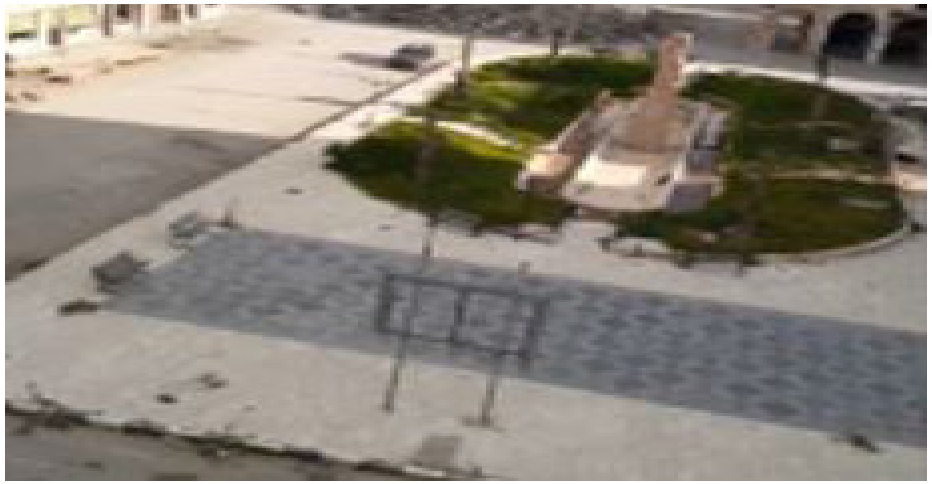




Vision Statement (Closing Section)

The project aims to restore Al-Manara Palace as a symbol of Benghazi recovery, transforming a war-damaged landmark into a resilient civic asset that supports cultural identity, social healing, and sustainable urban regeneration.









04 BENGHAZI REHABILITATION

This project presents an urban rehabilitation and valuation strategy for Benghazi City Center, addressing post-conflict damage and long-term urban recovery. The study focuses on understanding the magnitude of destruction, redefining urban identity, and proposing strategic interventions that balance heritage preservation, functionality, and future growth.

Urban Identity & City Character

Benghazi's city center is defined by a unique relationship between water, built form, and historic urban fabric. The Old City overlooks the sea and is organized perpendicularly to the maritime front, creating naturally ventilated streets. Italian-era interventions introduced arcaded ground floors and commercial activity, forming a dual architectural identity that remains central to the city's character today.



19Th Century



Early 20Th Century



Existing Situation

Benghazi Before and After

Benghazi's city center is defined by a unique relationship between water, built form, and historic urban fabric. The Old City overlooks the sea and is organized perpendicularly to the maritime front, creating naturally ventilated streets. Italian-era interventions introduced arcaded ground floors and commercial activity, forming a dual architectural identity that remains central to the city's character today.

Benghazi Downtown-2009



Benghazi Downtown-2017



Benghazi Before and After

Damage Assessment & Urban Impact

A detailed damage assessment was carried out through field surveys and GIS analysis to identify the extent and distribution of destruction across the city center. The results were used to define priority intervention areas and guide the rehabilitation strategy.



Damage Sites - Benghazi



Benghazi Before and After



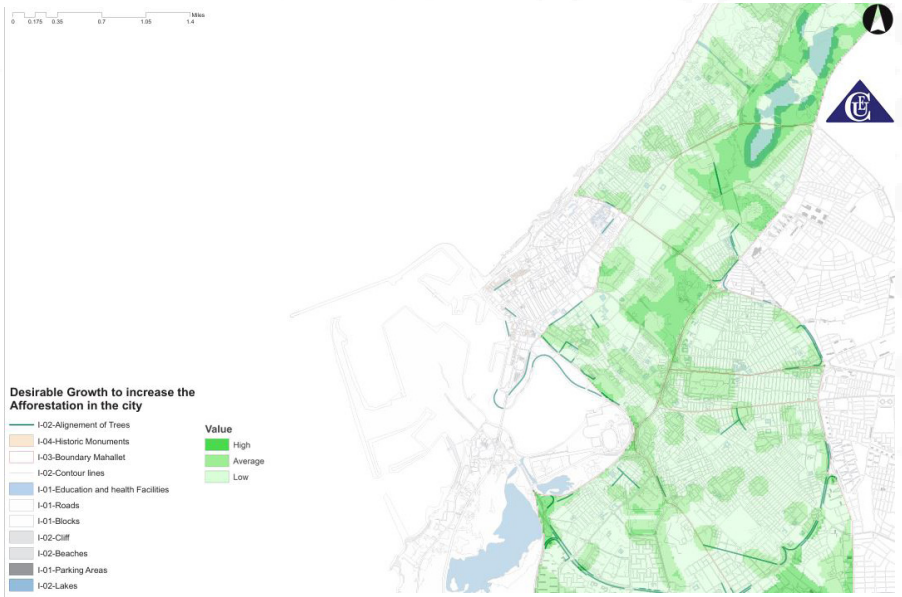
Rehabilitation Vision & Strategy

The rehabilitation strategy is built around reconnecting fragmented urban spaces, enhancing public realms, and increasing urban vegetation. The vision emphasizes safeguarding heritage assets, restoring visual continuity, and transforming damaged areas into resilient, livable urban environments that support social interaction and economic recovery.



Rehabilitation Vision & Strategy







The rehabilitation strategy was developed through a layered spatial analysis, combining existing land use, environmental value, accessibility, and urban density. Priority zones were identified where afforestation and green infrastructure could generate the highest environmental and social value.

The strategy focused on:

- Strengthening green corridors to reconnect fragmented landscapes
- Expanding vegetation coverage along key urban axes and waterfront areas.
- Integrating green spaces with public functions, such as education, health, and cultural facilities.
- Using afforestation as a tool for climate resilience, improving air quality, thermal comfort, and urban livability.

05 | Massos Project

20 Residential Units, Service Buildings & External Infrastructure – Massous Area

The Massous Residential Development Project involved the construction of 20 housing units, service buildings, external utilities, infrastructure, boundary works, and associated site facilities. The project aimed to deliver a complete residential environment supported by coordinated construction, technical supervision, and quality control throughout implementation.

Project Details

Client	Administrative Centres Development Authority
Supervision	United Engineers for Consulting & Engineering Services
Contract Value	4,312,000 LD
Contract Duration	20 months

SCOPE OF WORK

- **Site Preparation** – mobilization, layout, excavation, and foundations.
- **Structural Works** – reinforced concrete, masonry, and boundary walls.
- **Architectural Finishes** – plastering, flooring, wall finishes, doors, and windows.
- **MEP Works** – electrical, sanitary, and mechanical installations.
- **Infrastructure & Handover** – tanks, utilities, external works, testing, and final delivery.



06 | ROAD CONSTRUCTION WORKS

The Sidi Al-Sadiq Road Project involved constructing a 47.8-kilometre asphalt road to connect the Sidi Al-Sadiq settlement with the nearest existing paved road.

The scope included site clearance, excavation and earthworks, filling and compaction, construction of the granular sub-base, bituminous preparation layers, asphalt paving, road shoulders, drainage culverts, road markings, traffic signs, and final preparation for handover. The project aimed to improve accessibility and strengthen transport connections to the area through a safe and reliable road infrastructure system.



SCOPE OF WORK

Site Clearance
Clearing of vegetation, debris, and unsuitable material from the alignment.

Earthworks & Excavation
Cutting, excavation, and embankment works including filling and compaction.

Granular Sub-Base
Construction and compaction of the granular sub-base layer.

Asphalt Layers
Bituminous preparation layers and asphalt paving to required standards.

Culverts & Drainage
Installation of drainage culverts and works for surface water management.

Road Markings & Signs
Application of pavement markings, traffic signs, and safety features.

Final Handover
Final inspection, testing, and handover of the completed road.







RELIABLE ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE
Delivering durable, high-quality roads built to last and perform.

QUALITY EXECUTION
Precision in every stage, ensuring compliance with standards.

SAFE & EFFICIENT DELIVERY
Strong focus on safety, site management, and timely delivery.

IMPROVED ACCESSIBILITY
Enhancing mobility and strengthening transport connections to the region.

07 | WATER WORKS & SEWAGE NETWORK SYSTEMS

We have participated in and contributed to several infrastructure and utility developement project, with a partiular focus undergound networks and associated civil works.

These projects included trench excavation pipeline installation, rienforced-concrete channels and chambers, pipe bedding and alignment, backfilling, and site reinstatement.





Trench Excavation
Safe and efficient excavation with proper shoring and dewatering.

Pipeline Installation
Installation and alignment of water and sewer pipelines.

Concrete Structures
Construction of channels, manholes, and access chambers.

Pipe Bedding & Backfilling
Pipe bedding, compaction, and backfilling to required specifications.

Quality & Handover
Quality control, testing, and site reinstatement.







RELIABLE INFRASTRUCTURE
Building durable underground networks for essential services.

QUALITY EXECUTION
Accurate levels, alignment, and compliance with standards.

SAFE & EFFICIENT
Strong focus on safety, site management, and efficiency.

SUSTAINABLE SOLUTIONS
Delivering long-lasting systems that support communities.

08 Surveying Works and Seminars

We provide professional surveying services and technical seminars to support accurate planning, design, and execution of infrastructure and development projects. Our work includes topographic surveying, site measurements, field data collection, alignment verification, and technical documentation, delivered with precision, safety, and efficiency across various environments.

SCOPE OF WORK

Topographic Surveying
Control surveys, contour mapping, and elevation modeling.

Site Measurements
Accurate measurements for design, construction, and as-built verification.

Field Coordination
On-site coordination, alignment checks, and field data collection.

Technical Documentation
Data processing, reporting, and documentation for project deliverables.









09 Residential Units Construction

Construction of 30 Residential Units, Service Buildings, and External Infrastructure – Sidi Al-Sadiq Project

The Sidi Al-Sadiq Residential Development involved the construction of 30 housing units, together with supporting service buildings, external infrastructure, utilities, roads, landscaping, and site facilities. The project was commissioned by Libya' s Administrative Centres Development Authority, supervised by United Engineers for Consulting and Engineering Services, and implemented by Bonyat Al-Khaleej Contracting and Real Estate Investment Company.

The development covered a complete range of construction activities, including site preparation, foundations, reinforced-concrete structures, masonry, internal and external plastering, doors and windows, electrical and mechanical installations, water tanks, drainage systems, boundary works, and final finishes. The project aimed to deliver an integrated residential environment supported by the essential infrastructure and community services required for comfortable and sustainable living.






Construction of 20 Residential Units, Service Buildings, and External Infrastructure – Msus Area

The Massous Residential Development Project involved the construction of 20 housing units, together with service buildings, external utilities, infrastructure, boundary works, and associated site facilities in the Massous area. The project was commissioned by Libya' s Administrative Centres Development Authority, supervised by United Engineers for Consulting and Engineering Services, and implemented by Bonyat Al-Khaleej Contracting and Real Estate Investment Company.

The scope included site preparation, foundations, reinforced-concrete structures, masonry, internal and external plastering, electrical and mechanical installations, water and drainage tanks, doors and windows, flooring, wall finishes, insulation, and final handover works. The project aimed to provide a complete residential environment supported by the necessary infrastructure and services, while ensuring coordinated construction, technical supervision, and quality control throughout implementation.comfortable and sustainable living.







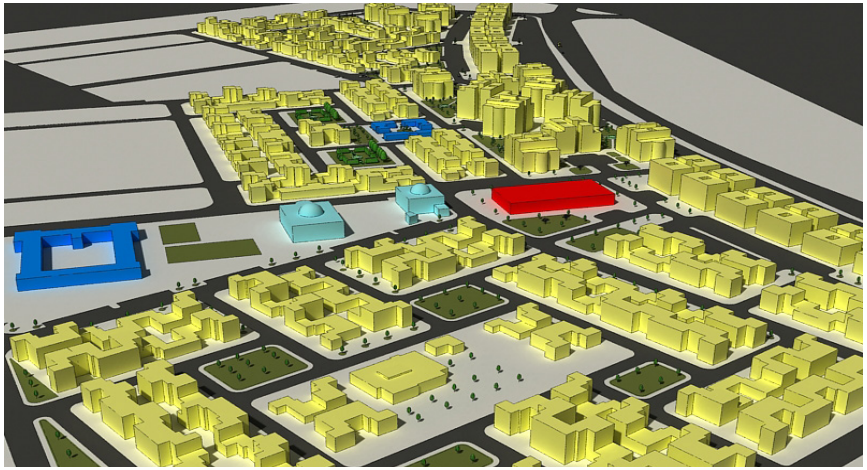






10 | Al-Keesh Buildings, Benghazi

The proposed development for the Al-Keesh Buildings in Benghazi presents a comprehensive urban renewal vision that reorganizes the area into a connected, functional, and community-oriented residential district. The master plan integrates a variety of housing typologies with landscaped open spaces, pedestrian routes, internal streets, public facilities, and supporting services.



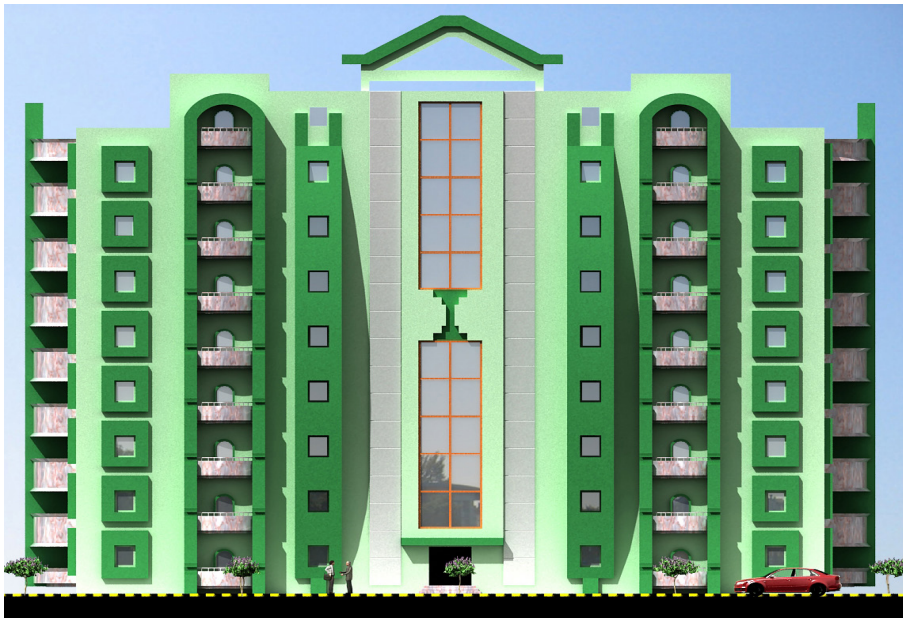




Al-Keesh Buildings Elevations









Al-Keesh Buildings Elevations









11 Alliance for Post-Conflict Reconstruction

APOCOR is an international alliance of academics and consultants specializing in post-conflict urban and heritage reconstruction. The initiative addresses large-scale destruction in cities affected by war and conflict across the Middle East and North Africa, including Libya, Iraq, Syria, and Palestine.

International Network & Expertise

International Collaboration & Multidisciplinary Team

APOCOR brings together experts in urban planning, architecture, civil engineering, remote sensing, GIS, and socio-economic studies from multiple countries. This multidisciplinary structure enables a holistic approach to rebuilding cities, addressing both physical damage and long-term social resilience.



Reconstruction Methodology

Post-Conflict Reconstruction Methodology (PCRM)

APOCOR developed a Post-Conflict Reconstruction Methodology (PCRM) based on international best practices and adapted to contemporary conflicts. The methodology provides a structured process that guides cities from damage assessment to long-term recovery, while remaining flexible to respond to different urban, cultural, and economic contexts. The project establishes a comprehensive reconstruction framework that integrates urban planning, architecture, infrastructure, and social recovery.

Key Steps Highlighted:

- Physical damage assessment using satellite imagery and GIS
- Identification of immediate safety interventions
- Selection of appropriate reconstruction strategies
- Integration of heritage preservation technologies such as augmented reality
- Economic recovery through job creation
- Social reconciliation and community healing

Case Study Application (Benghazi / Mosul/ Homs)

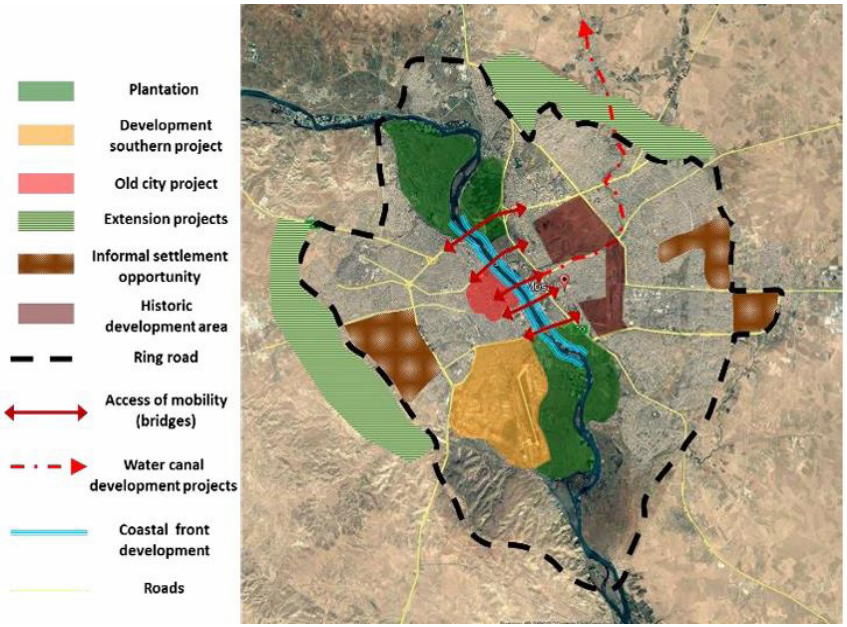
The methodology was applied to severely affected cities such as Mosul (Iraq) and Benghazi (Libya), with a focus on historic cores and waterfront zones. Interventions were structured across multiple levels, ranging from city-wide planning to building-level rehabilitation, ensuring both immediate safety and long-term urban revitalization.

Mosul - Iraq

Mosul was selected as a case study for the post-war reconstruction methodology because of the extensive destruction caused during ISIS' s occupation from 2014 to 2017 and the military operations that followed. The methodology will address the city as a whole, with particular emphasis on restoring Mosul' s heavily damaged historic areas.

The proposed interventions include:

- Linking the eastern and western riverbanks through bridge development projects (horizontal connectivity).
- Development of the coastal/waterfront façade (linear development axis).
- Rehabilitation project for Old Mosul City.
- Large-scale urban development projects.
- Controlled urban growth of the city.
- Development and upgrading of informal settlement areas.
- Strengthening and supporting community relations.



Strategy Scenarios & Decision-Making

The methodology outlines three strategic reconstruction approaches depending on damage severity: complete rebuilding, historical replication, or a hybrid strategy. This allows decision-makers to balance cultural preservation, economic feasibility, and future urban needs while responding realistically to funding and time constraints.

Main Strategic Ideas for Re-Building Mosul

1. Gates and walls

Reviving urban life along the walls through cultural projects, and creating entry points connected to movement paths toward historic buildings.

2. Historic buildings and circulation networks

Organization and enhancement of movement paths around heritage structures.

3. The market and identity

Supporting the local economy and reinforcing cultural identity.

4. Quality of life

Adopting a walkability approach by creating urban spaces (nodes) along movement corridors.

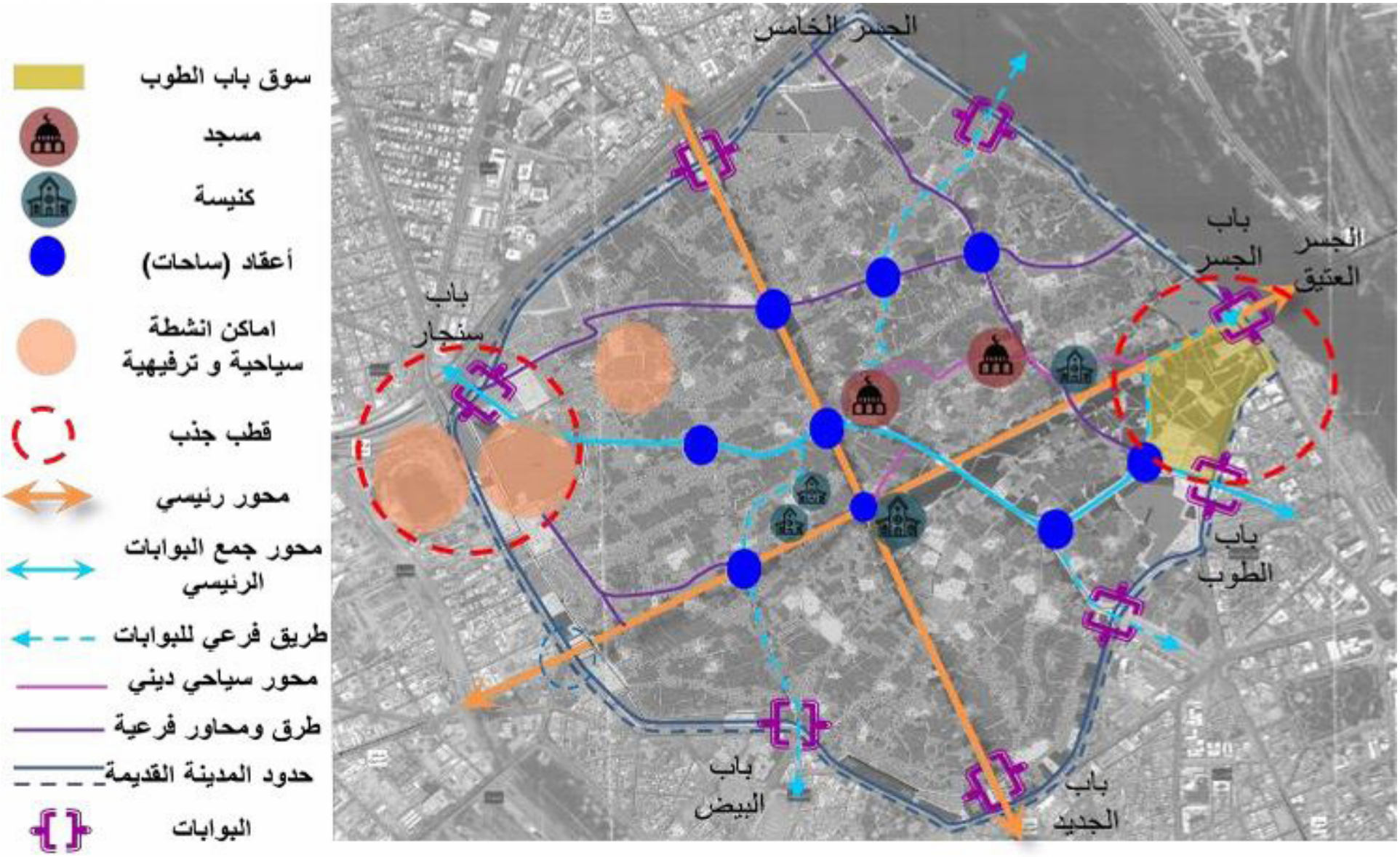
5. Visual movement within the Old City

Enhancing visual connectivity and experience while moving through the historic city.

6. Preservation of the Old City’ s urban fabric

Protecting and maintaining the historic urban tissue of the city.

Main Strategic Ideas for Re-Building Mosul



Main Strategic Ideas for Re-Building Mosul

- Coastal dynamics
- Pedestrian promenade
- Creating a unique and distinctive waterfront edge.
- Defining movement networks
- Separation and organization of vehicular roads and pedestrian paths.
- Creation of public spaces and plazas
- Including urban nodes that support the urban fabric and quality of life.
- Development of main recreational facilities
- Located along the coast to the north and south.
- Topography and elevations
- Utilizing natural terrain variations to enhance spatial experience.







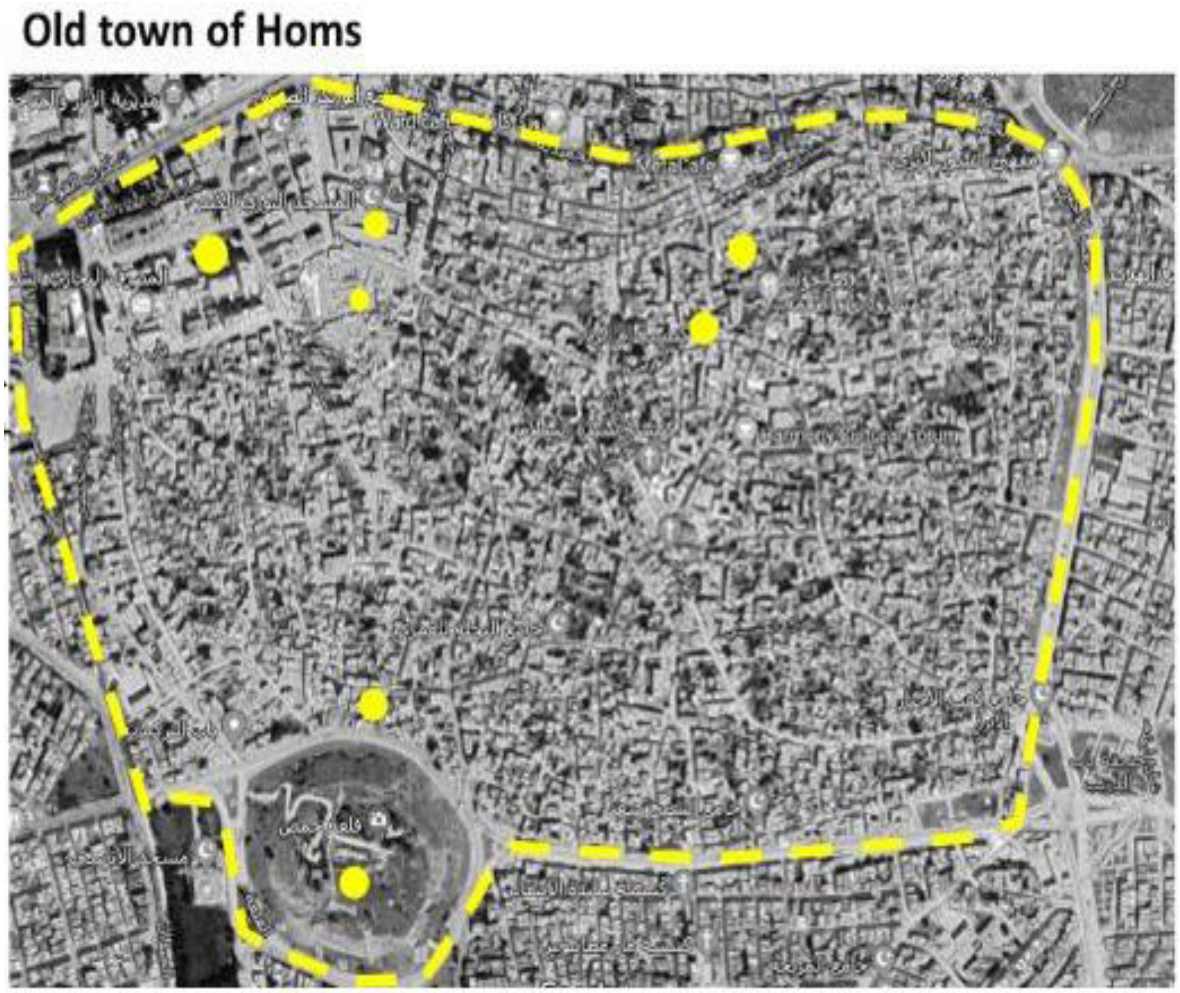
Homs - Syria

Before Intervention (Existing Condition)

The city of Homs experienced severe urban destruction as a result of prolonged armed conflict, particularly within its historic core and central neighborhoods.

Large portions of the urban fabric were damaged or destroyed, leading to fragmented neighborhoods, loss of heritage assets, disrupted infrastructure, and weakened social cohesion. Public spaces and movement networks were heavily compromised, reducing accessibility, safety, and





3 Different Startegies for Homs City

Scerario 1
Totally Damaged

Scerario 2
Partially Damaged

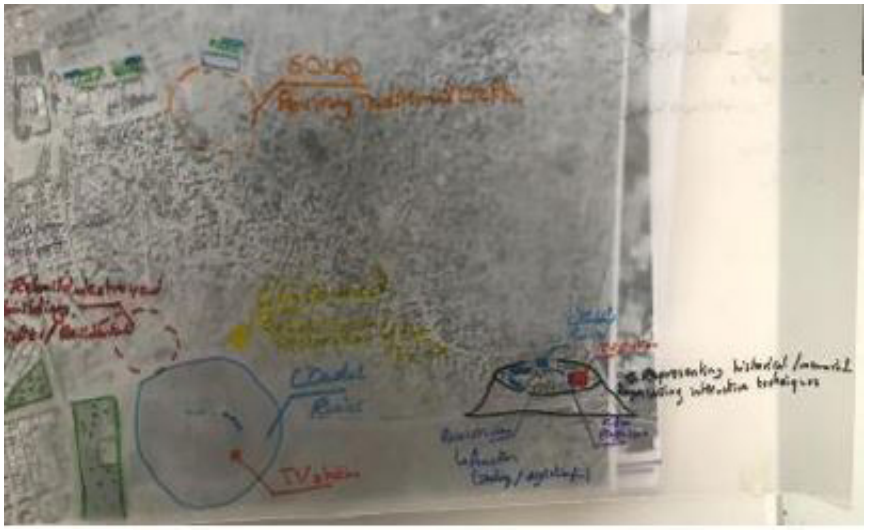
Scerario 2
No Damage

Rehabilitation Vision & Strategic Approach

The rehabilitation strategy for Homs was developed within the APOCOR post-conflict reconstruction framework, addressing the city at both urban and neighborhood scales. The approach focused on restoring spatial continuity while preserving historical identity and supporting social recovery.

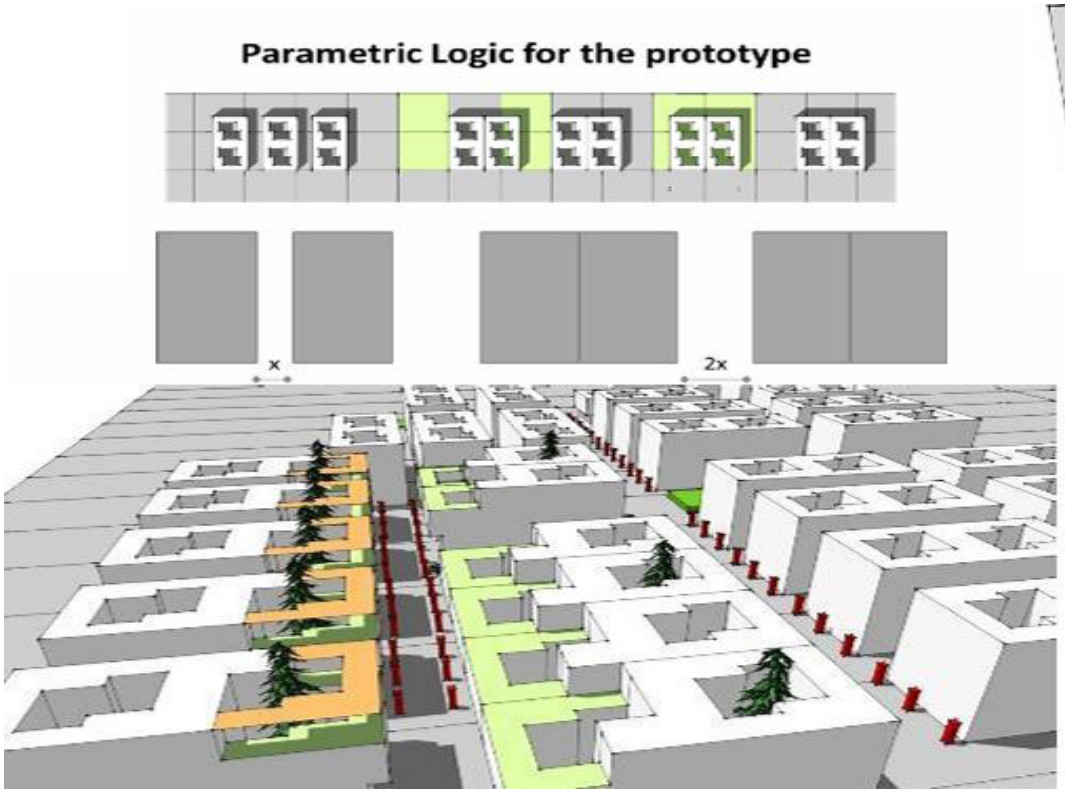
Key strategic principles included:

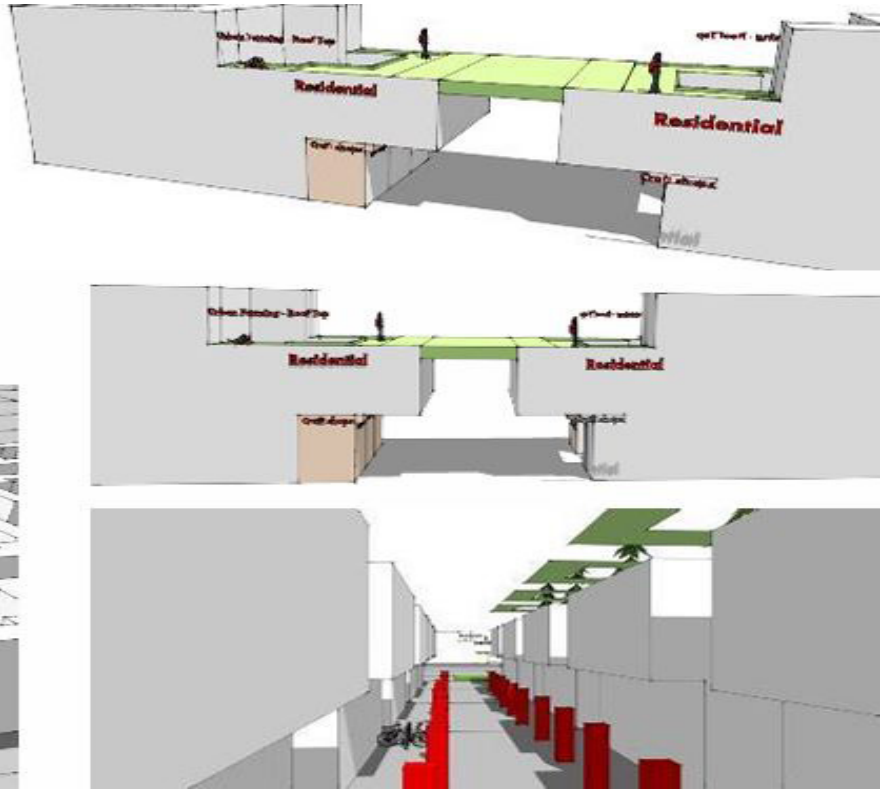
- Reconnecting fragmented urban fabric and restoring key movement corridors
- Protecting and rehabilitating historic buildings and districts
- Reactivating public spaces and community nodes to support social interaction
- Balancing reconstruction with controlled redevelopment, avoiding erasure of cultural memory
- Phased intervention, allowing flexibility according to funding, security, and urgency
- The strategy emphasized reconstruction as a social and cultural process, not only a physical one



After Intervention (Proposed Vision)

The proposed vision transforms Homs into a resilient, connected, and people-centered city by restoring movement networks, revitalizing public spaces, and reintegrating historic areas into daily life. It promotes community recovery, economic growth, sustainability, and the preservation of the city' s cultural memory.





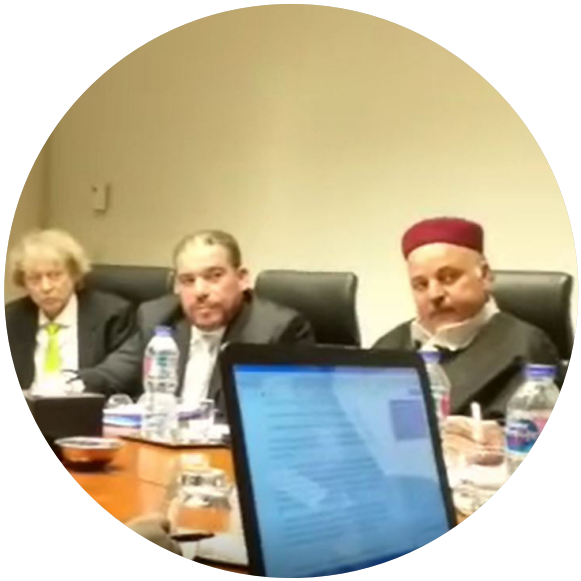
12 Media



Click on the **LINK** to check the full interview



Click on the **LINK** to check the full interview

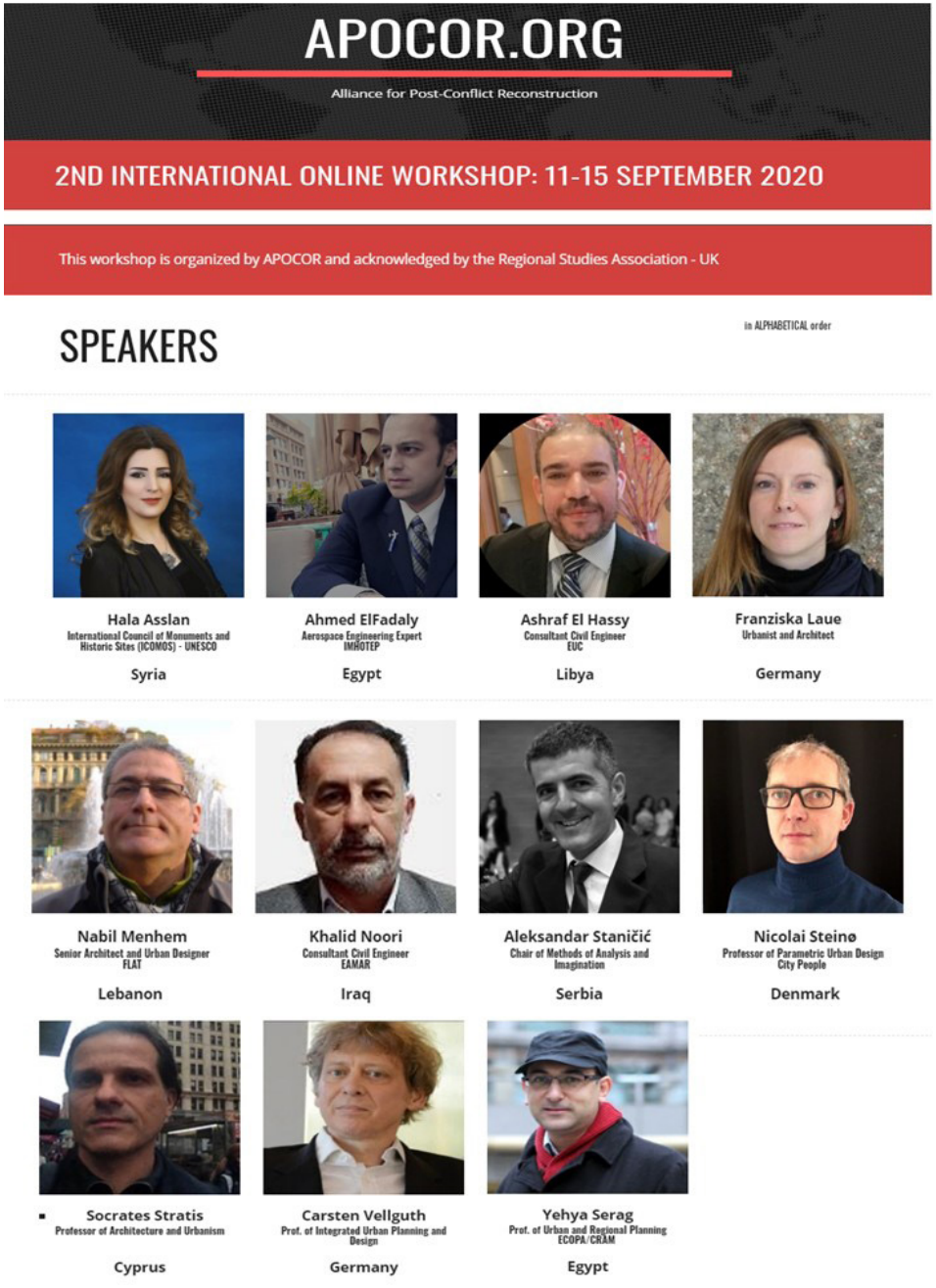


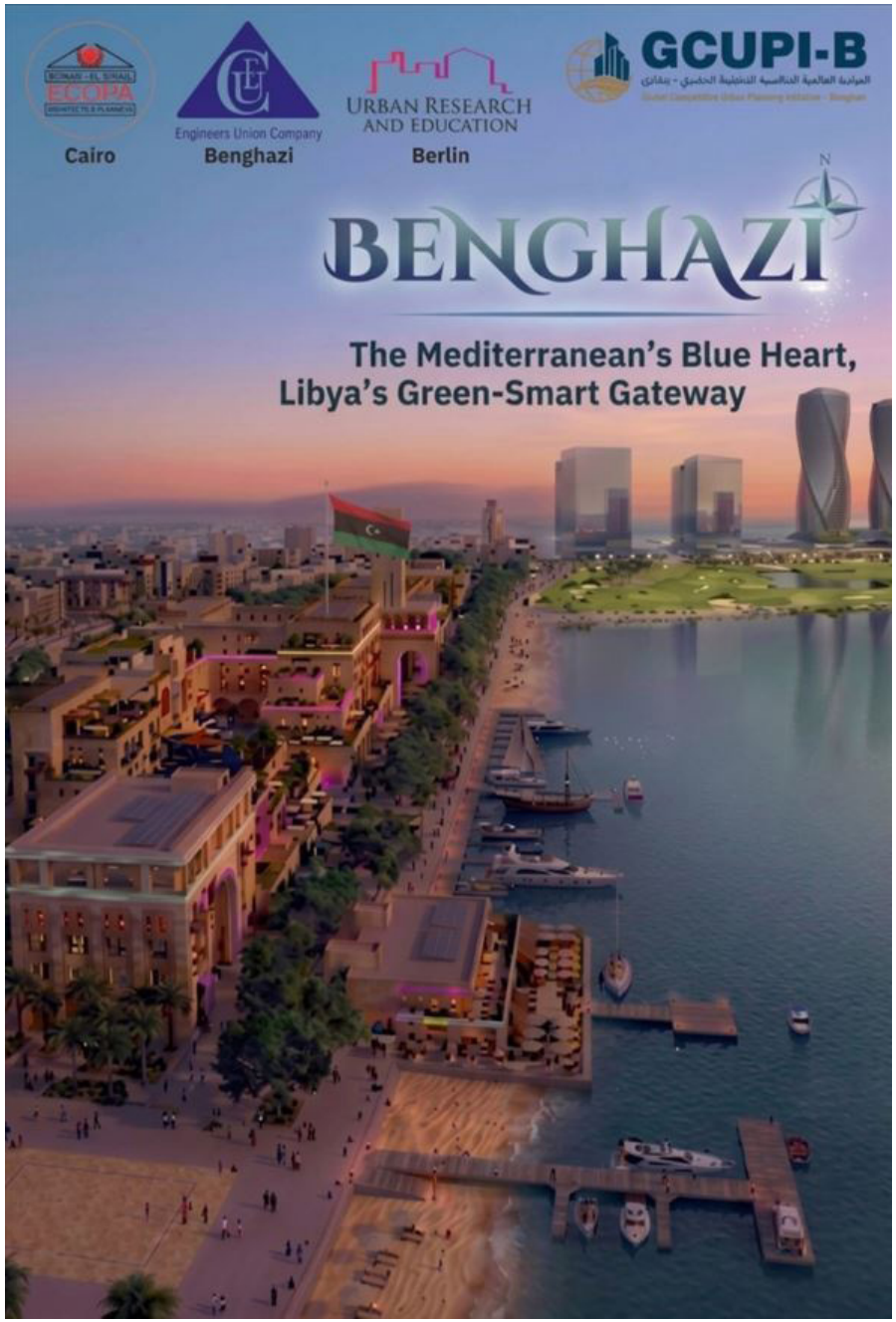
Click on the **LINK** to check the full interview

Post-Conflict Reconstruction Workshop

As part of our work with APOCOR, we participated in the 2nd Post-Conflict Reconstruction Workshop, an international programme focused on developing reconstruction strategies for conflict-affected areas in Benghazi and Beirut. The workshop brought together architects, urban planners, academics, and students to exchange knowledge and collaboratively address the physical, social, and heritage-related challenges of post-war recovery. Through presentations, discussions, and group design sessions, we contributed to the development of context-sensitive proposals aimed at supporting resilient urban reconstruction and preserving the identity of affected communities.




APOCOR.ORG
Alliance for Post-Conflict Reconstruction
2ND INTERNATIONAL ONLINE WORKSHOP: 11-15 SEPTEMBER 2020
This workshop is organized by APOCOR and acknowledged by the Regional Studies Association - UK
SPEAKERS
in ALPHABETICAL order
Hala Asslan
International Council of Monuments and Historic Sites (ICOMOS) - UNESCO
Syria
Ahmed ElFadaly
Aerospace Engineering Expert
IMHOTEP
Egypt
Ashraf El Hassy
Consultant Civil Engineer
EUC
Libya
Franziska Laue
Urbanist and Architect
Germany
Nabil Menhem
Senior Architect and Urban Designer
FLAT
Lebanon
Khalid Noori
Consultant Civil Engineer
EAMAR
Iraq
Aleksandar Staničić
Chair of Methods of Analysis and Imagination
Serbia
Nicolai Steinø
Professor of Parametric Urban Design
City People
Denmark
Socrates Stratis
Professor of Architecture and Urbanism
Cyprus
Carsten Vellguth
Prof. of Integrated Urban Planning and Design
Germany
Yehya Serag
Prof. of Urban and Regional Planning
ECOPA/CRAM
Egypt


Cairo
Engineers Union Company
Benghazi
URBAN RESEARCH AND EDUCATION
Berlin
GCUPI-B
BENGHAZI
The Mediterranean's Blue Heart,
Libya's Green-Smart Gateway

#RSAGlobal Africa

Wednesday 11th November 2020



Time Zone	Time
West Africa Time (WAT)	13:00 – 16:00
Central Africa Time (CAT)	14:00 – 17:00
East Africa Time (EAT)	15:00 – 18:00
Greenwich Mean Time (GMT)	12:00 – 15:00

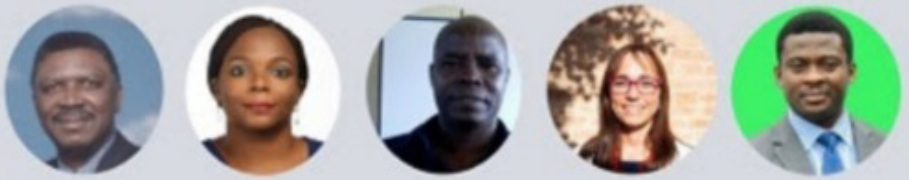
AGENDA



Panel: ***Post-Conflict Reconstruction***

Speakers: Hala Asslan (Architectural Consulting Centre of Syrian Heritage, Syria)
Nabil Menhem (flat s.a.l., Lebanon)
Ashraf El Hassy (Libya)

Chairs: Abeer Elshater (Ain Shams University, Cairo, Egypt)
Yehya Serag (Ain Shams University, Cairo, Egypt)



Panel: ***Regional Planning, Integration and Security in Nigeria***

Panellists: Tpl. Toyin Ayinde (President, Nigerian Institute of Town Planners, Nigeria)
Timothy T. Gyuse (Nasarawa State University, Nigeria)
Taibat Lawanson (Department of Urban & Regional Planning, University of Lagos, Nigeria)
Oladayo Ramon Ibrahim (Lagos State Polytechnic, Nigeria)
Valeria Lingua (University of Florence, Italy)
Edorodion Erimona (Honourable Commissioner, Ministry of Physical Planning and Urban Development Edo State)
Olumide Olusola Metilelu (Ag. Rector, Lagos State Polytechnic, Lagos, Nigeria)

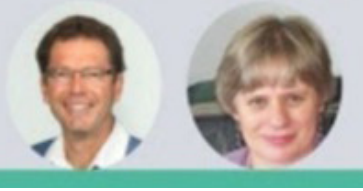
Chair: Immaculata Nwokoro (Department of Urban & Regional Planning, University of Lagos, Nigeria)



Plenary: Urbanisation, Economic Density and the Pandemic

Speaker: Ivan Turok (University of the Free State, South Africa)

Chair: Verna Nel (University of the Free State, South Africa)



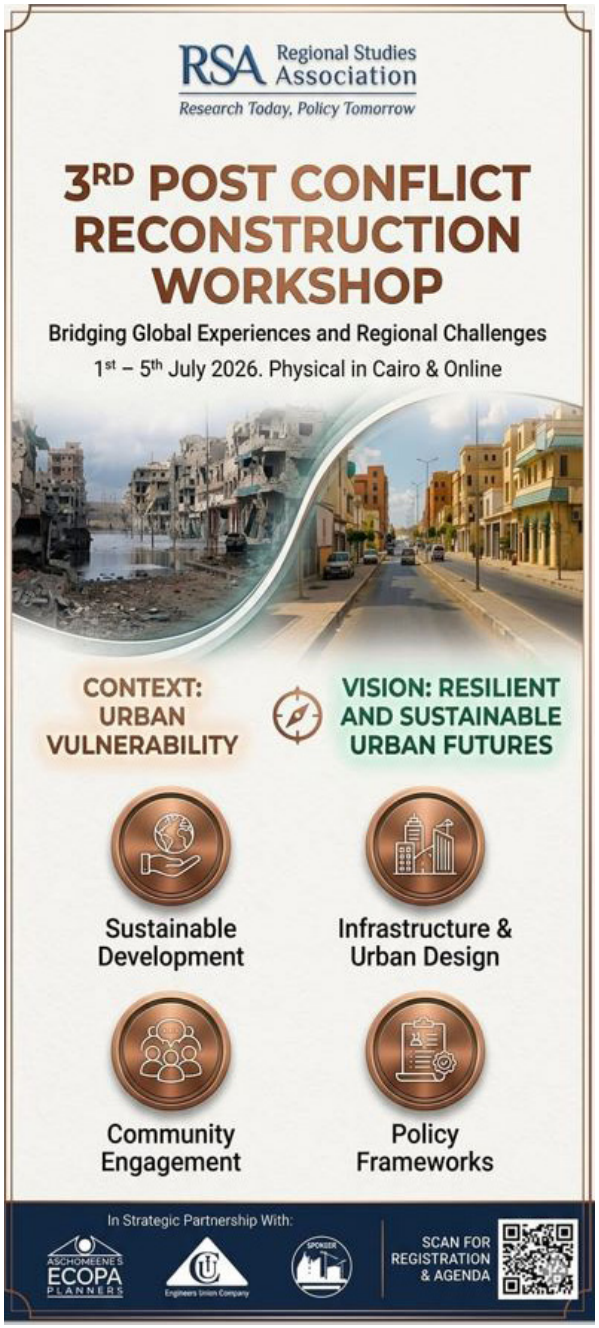
Free & open for all. More details and registration at https://bit.ly/rsaglobal

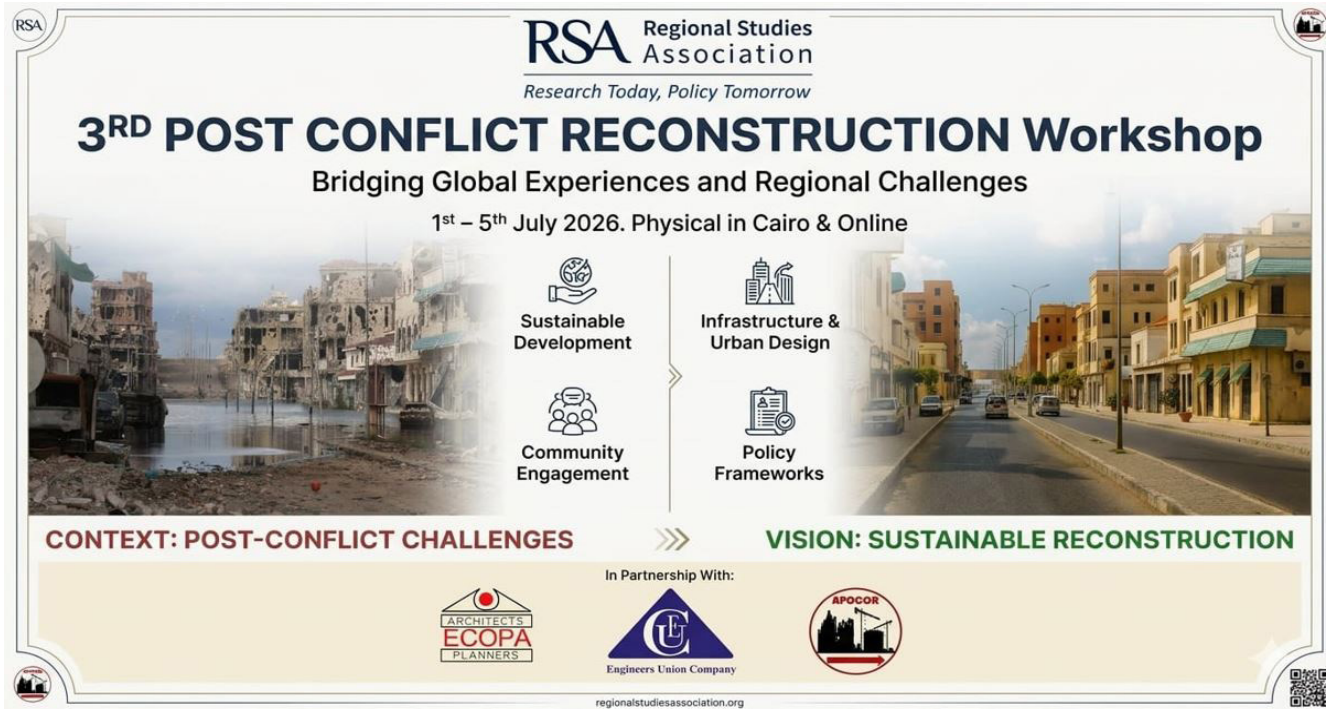
13 Last Work

13.1

3rd workshop on Postconflict Reconstruction approaches and challenges in the MENA regions.




RSA Regional Studies Association
Research Today, Policy Tomorrow
3RD POST CONFLICT RECONSTRUCTION WORKSHOP
Bridging Global Experiences and Regional Challenges
1st – 5th July 2026. Physical in Cairo & Online
CONTEXT: URBAN VULNERABILITY
VISION: RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE URBAN FUTURES
Sustainable Development
Infrastructure & Urban Design
Community Engagement
Policy Frameworks
In Strategic Partnership With:
ECOPA PLANNERS
Engineers Union Company
SCAN FOR REGISTRATION & AGENDA


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Engineers Union Company
APOCOR
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APOCOR



13.2

GCUPI-B - September 6-8 2026

