Exploring the Effects of Concurrent Events on Participatory Processes in Urban Upgrading Projects

The Case Study of al-Khalifa Heritage and Environment Park and Ahl al-Bayt Project

A Thesis submitted in the Partial Fulfilment for the Requirement of the Degree

of Master of Science in Integrated Urbanism and Sustainable Design

by
Bassant Hassan Muhammad Ismail

Supervised by

Prof. Dr. Mohamed Salheen

Professor of Integrated Planning

University of Ain Shams

Dr. Sarah Abdel Baky

Lecturer at the Urban Planning

Department

University of Ain Sham

(October 2023)

Exploring the Effects of Concurrent Events on Participatory Processes in Urban Upgrading Projects

The case study of -Khalifa Heritage and Environment Park and Ahl al-Bayt project

A Thesis submitted in the Partial Fulfillment
for the Requirement of the Degree of Master of Science
in Integrated Urbanism and Sustainable Design

By Bassant Hassan Muhammad Ismail

Supervised by

Prof. Dr. Mohamed Salheen   Dr. Sarah Abdel Baky
Professor of Integrated Planning   Lecturer at the Urban Planning Department
University of Ain Shams   University of Ain Shams

Examiners Committee
Title, Name & Affiliation   Signature

Prof. (external examiner)
Professor of (...)
University of (...)

Prof. (Title/Name)
Professor of (...)
University of (...)

Prof. (Title/Name)
Professor of (...)
University of (...)

Prof. (Title/Name)
Professor of (...)
University of (...)
4/10/2023

Ain Shams University
Egypt

Acknowledgment

I would like to express my heartfelt appreciation to my biggest sources of support and motivation: Mama, Baba, and Nora. Thank you for your constant encouragement and patience through this rollercoaster journey.

Yara, my sanity-saver, thanks for believing in me. Haidy, our laughter guru, thanks for being the constant source of giggles when needed and all the delicious food. my eternal cheerleaders, forever grateful for your endless help.

My family, who have consistently believed in me, and my friends, who have kept me grounded and provided much-needed laughter when the going got tough.

Heba, I'm the luckiest friend to have you. Thanks for keeping me inspired. Alaa, Ghadeer, and Omnia, your valuable opinions and encouraging words have meant the world to me.

I must also acknowledge my IUSD family, who have supported and inspired me in countless ways. I owe you all a debt of gratitude.

A special and heartfelt thank you goes out to my supervisors. I consider myself extraordinarily fortunate to have been guided and mentored through this journey by you. Dr. Salheen, for always finding time in your busy schedule to guide me and teach me the essence of being a researcher. Dr. Sarah, your constant support and guidance were exceptional, even when the lights went out during our countless Zoom meetings, you kept my inspiration burning bright. Can't thank you both enough.

Abstract

How significantly can a concurrent event impact the trajectory of a participatory project? What factors influence the participatory process considering such concurrent events? These are questions that may preoccupy planners, coordinators, and facilitators of participatory projects involving diverse stakeholders with varying perspectives and levels of influence. The context within which a participatory project unfolds plays a pivotal role in shaping its evolution. This research investigates the specific case of the al-Khalifa Heritage and Environment Park project, delving into how the implementation of its participatory process was influenced by the multifaceted Ahl al-Beyt national project. The latter project encompasses various aspects, including its renovation and restoration background, its fast-track nature, and its broader developmental narrative.

The central aim of this study is to gain a comprehensive understanding of how a significant concurrent event influences the development of an ongoing participatory process. To accomplish this objective, a diverse range of research methods was employed. The investigation was initiated by reviewing existing literature to ascertain potential impacts. Additionally, the study sought to grasp the contextual dynamics of both projects through a combination of 18 unstructured interviews, 5 site visits, and an extensive literature review. Subsequently, a series of 8 semi-structured interviews were conducted with key stakeholders who played active roles during the concurrent event. This approach facilitated exploring the event's specific effects on the participatory process.

The findings shed light on the integration of the participatory project into the overarching narrative of the larger concurrent project and its fast-track nature, which directly facilitated opportunities for collaboration. Furthermore, the concurrent event's renovation background indirectly contributed to its advantages. Interestingly, the concurrent project inadvertently prompted a shift in community motivations, resulting in heightened participation in the participatory process. Additionally, changes in narratives and alterations in stakeholders' roles triggered unforeseen consequences, potentially reshaping the future stages of the participatory project.

Disclaimer

This dissertation is submitted to Ain Shams University (ASU) for the degree of Integrated Urbanism and Sustainable Design (IUSD), in accordance to IUSD-ASU regulations.

The work included in this thesis was carried out by the author during the period from April - September 2023.

The author confirms that the work submitted is his/her own and that appropriate credit has been given where reference has been made to the work of others. Any disputes regarding the copy right of the content is the sole responsibility of the author.

Ain Shams University holds the right to publicly distribute this thesis in the current university standard format. The author holds the right to publish the content in any other format.

4/10/2023

Bassant Hassan Muhammad Ismail

Signature

Table of Contents

Table of Figures

Chapter 1: Research Introduction

1.1 Introduction

Multiple participatory projects have taken place in Egypt in recent years, initiated by various entities. These projects have had distinct aims, stakeholders, forms of support, and strategies, and have encountered unique opportunities and challenges within their local contexts (Shehayeb and Abdelhalim, 2012).

In this regard, this research centers on a very recent participatory project situated in Historic Cairo. The primary objective is to investigate the specific impact of one concurrent event on the ongoing participatory process of an urban upgrading project. The focal point of this study is Athar Lina's al-Khalifa Heritage and Environment Park.

To provide further context, this study is particularly interested in exploring how the participatory process of al-Khalifa Park has been affected by Ahl al-Bayt restoration and renovation project, which occurred concurrently. Furthermore, it seeks to examine how the government-led top-down project has influenced the collaborative bottom-up approach of the participatory process's course and outcomes.

1.2 Research Background and Problem

In 2017, the Al-Khalifa Heritage and Environment Park was established as an urban upgrading project carried out within a participatory framework. This initiative was launched by Athar Lina, a participatory organization dedicated to blending conservation and community development in Historic Cairo. The inception of Al-Khalifa Park was driven by the ongoing efforts of other related initiatives and neighborhood-focused projects. It evolved from a prior research endeavor focused on groundwater, which had been undertaken through collaborative efforts involving a range of public and private entities.

The park's purpose was to expand and redefine the scope of the original research project by incorporating a multifunctional environmental component aimed at revitalizing a government-owned strip of vacant land -al-Khalifa Ridge-, which has a strategic location among several significant monuments. Consequently, the primary objective of this park was to improve the overall quality of life in the surrounding street area and provide essential services to the Al-Khalifa community while addressing the groundwater threat. The project advanced through several phases, engaging various national and international stakeholders, including a prominent stakeholder, Cairo governorate. These phases encompass stages ranging from design and implementation to maintenance and the formulation of future strategies.

However, by the end of 2019, during the park's implementation phase, a politically supported major project was announced —Ahl al-Bayt shrines renovation and restoration national project, covering 11 historically significant districts in Historic Cairo. Among these districts, al-Khalifa district, which was already engaged in the NGO-led collaborative project —Al-Khalifa Heritage and Environment Park – along with other initiatives. Interestingly, this major project was conceived, initiated, and executed through a fast-track approach by the Cairo governorate, a key stakeholder common to both projects.

Nonetheless, in 2021, the executive council of Cairo governorate officially endorsed the ongoing participatory efforts within 'Ahl al-Bayt historic itinerary project' area. The council's intention was to provide support to organizations contributing to Ahl al-Bayt historic pathway project and promote coordination among these entities (Egypt Independent, 2021; State information service, 2022). Consequently, it was expected that al-Khalifa Heritage and Environment Park project would align with these plans.

The concurrent occurrence of the government-led project led to new dynamics in the context and had implications for the ongoing participatory process. However, the effects of this concurrent event have not been explored, creating a knowledge gap regarding the intersection of two different chains of events as illustrated in Figure 1 and its impacts on an ongoing collaborative participatory process within a complex stakeholder and multifaceted context.

The course of the concurrent event

The course of the participatory process

The focus of the study
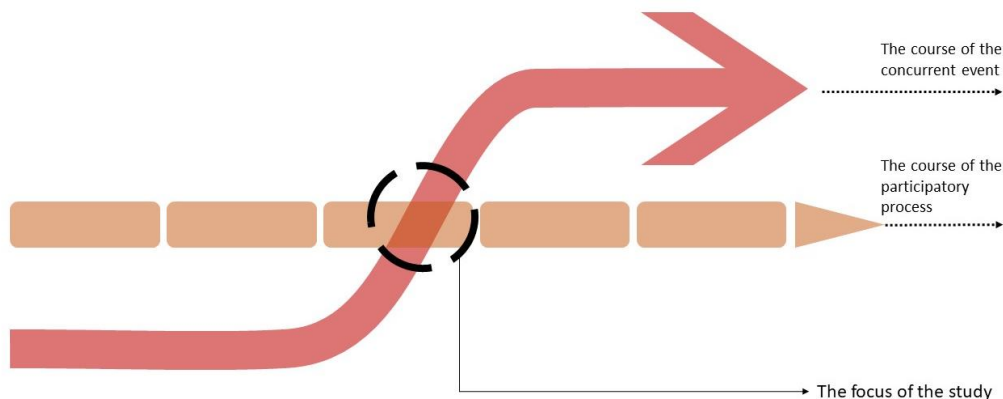
Figure 1 Conceptual illustration of the focus of the research and the knowledge gap, Source: Author

1.3 Research focus and questions

This research focuses on the time of the implementation and construction phase of the park when Ahl al-Beyt shrines renovation and restoration project was taking place within the same context. Accordingly, this research aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the impacts of the concurrent event as conveyed in the emergence of Ahl al-Beyt project on the participatory process of al-Khalifa Park. Hence, the questions of the research are as follows:

1.3.1 Main research question

- How did the concurrent event impact the park's participatory process?

1.3.2 Secondary research questions

1. How did the roles and perceptions of common stakeholders in both projects change?
2. What shifts occurred in the relationships among the stakeholders involved in the participatory process?
3. What impact did the concurrent event have on the progress and scheduled timeframe of the park?

1.4 Research objectives

To answer these questions, it was necessary to set the following objectives:

1.4.1 Main research objective

- Exploring the effects of the concurrent event on the park's participatory process.

1.4.2 Secondary research objectives

1. Examining the evolving roles perceptions of common stakeholders between the two projects.
2. Investigating how relationships among the stakeholders involved in the park's participatory process were affected.
3. Exploring the effects on the process's sequence and timeline.

1.5 Research Methodology

1.5.1 Research approach

To achieve these objectives, this exploratory-led study adopted a qualitative research approach. Qualitative research was chosen because it allowed for the exploration and understanding of the perspectives that participants attribute to a social event, which is the primary focus of this study (Creswell, 2009).

The study's process will involve the procedures to answer the research questions, data collection in the participants' setting, inductive data analysis that relates particulars of the collected data to general themes from previous pieces of literature, and interpretations of the meaning of the data (Creswell, 2009).

1.5.2 Research design

This study comprised two phases. The first phase involved data collection using quantitative methods to address sub-question 1, with the aim of providing a general understanding of the effects experienced by common stakeholders due to the concurrent event. This initial phase laid the groundwork for further exploration and served as the basis for subsequent fieldwork in phase 2.

The second phase employed other qualitative method to describe and clarify the findings from phase one while addressing research sub-questions 2 and 3. It examined the dynamics that emerged among the present stakeholders as a result of the concurrent event, assessed how the event impacted their roles, perceptions, and relationships, and investigated its influence on the progress of the participatory project. The combined findings from both phases contribute to a comprehensive answer to the main research question.

1.5.3 Research methods

This research relied on a mix of qualitative research tools, tailored to its exploratory nature for investigating the effects on an ongoing participatory process involving various stakeholders as illustrated in Figure 2. Due to the ongoing status of one project and the recent opening of another, the scarcity of primary scientific data posed a challenge. To address this, in the first phase, existing literature about the park was reviewed, and qualitative public documents, such as newspaper articles and media coverage concerning the concurrent event, were studied.

Following that, eighteen unstructured interviews were conducted with actors in the participatory process. Since the research was exploratory in nature, this open approach to collecting data and discovering new or shifting viewpoints was used initially. These interviews provided a broad overview of the park's participation stages and helped identify the period of overlap between the two projects, as well as the roles of the involved stakeholders in both endeavors.

Additionally, a comprehensive review of all articles was undertaken to explore perspectives on the major project and the participatory process. To deepen observations, five site visits were conducted within the park and its context, including two during celebratory events.

Subsequently, in phase two, eight semi-structured interviews were conducted with the common stakeholders. Purposive sampling was employed, with each individual interviewee chosen for their role as a "stakeholder" in the case study. This method was specifically used for its flexibility in gaining an in-depth understanding of the respondents' perspectives on specific impacts and discovering contradictions that could enhance the understanding of different perspectives, what had occurred, how it happened, and why. This combination of tools aimed to elucidate stakeholder roles across both projects, collectively serving the overarching research objectives.

1.5.4 Bounding the research
1.5.4.1 Setting
The setting for this research's case study is the context of Athar Lina's al-Khalifa Heritage and Environment Park in al-Achraf Street area. This study will be conducted with the actors who were involved in the participatory process of the park at the time of the concurrent event.
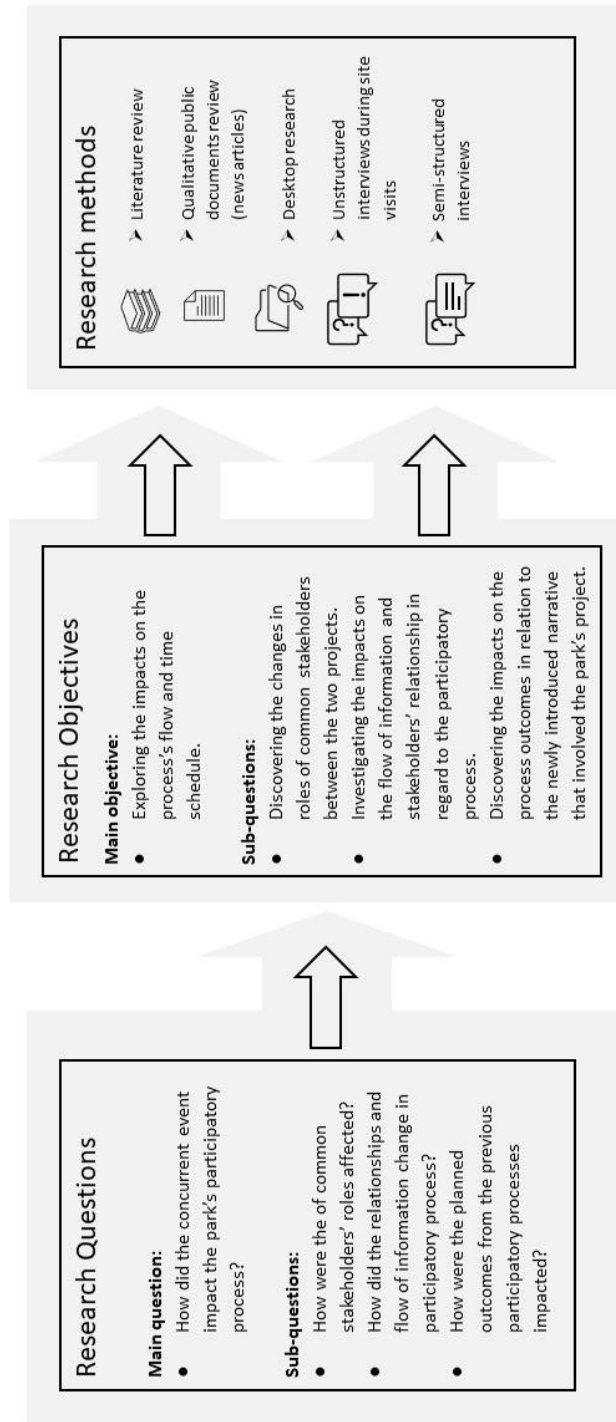
Figure 2 Research Elements and Research Methods Selection, Source: Author

1.5.4.2 Actors

The key informants in this study are the common stakeholders between the Ahl al-Bayt and a-Khalifa Heritage and Environment Park projects and the stakeholders who were present at the time of the concurrent event. However, if other stakeholders were found to be involved as well, they would also be subjects of this exploratory research.

1.5.4.3 Event

The focus of this study will be on the effects of the concurrent event on the participatory process, as well as its impact on the stakeholders from their respective points of view. The study will concentrate on examining their experiences and perspectives related to this event, as expressed by the stakeholders themselves. This encompasses the assimilation of the concurrent event, its information, and the process of making sense of the critical events and issues that arose in relation to it.

1.5.4.4 Data collection strategies

Data collection for this study took place from May through August 2023. This period involved eight 20 to 30-minute semi-structured interviews with the informants. In addition, due to difficulty in reaching one of the informants for a semi-structured interview, a structured email exchange was conducted with one informant. Furthermore, there were five site visits to the context of the participatory process, during which a total of 18 unstructured interviews were conducted. These interviews continued until reaching the point of knowledge saturation.

1.5.4.5 Verification

To ensure research validity, the following strategies were employed:
Data Triangulation: Data was collected from multiple sources, including interviews, observations, and qualitative public documents analysis. This approach allowed for cross-verification of information from various angles, enhancing the credibility and reliability of the findings (Creswell, 2009).

1.5.5 Research inductive logic

Focusing on participation and participatory planning, this study explored the definition of a participatory process within its specific context and examined its key aspects. Additionally, due to the complex nature of the concurrent event, characterized by its top-down fast-track project approach, restoration and renovation goals, and the introduction of a new narrative serving as a thematic umbrella encompassing various projects, it was necessary to conduct research on these areas.

The study adopted a multidisciplinary approach, investigating the suggested impacts outlined in the literature for each of these topics individually. The narrative review in this study commenced with an overview of the case study's focus and context, followed by a review of relevant literature pertaining to these aspects. Subsequently, the study delved into the literature review on participation and the potential impacts associated with the concurrent event. It then circled back to the case study's context, narrating and discussing the results, and shedding light on how the concurrent event had actually influenced the process in relation to prior works of literature, offering a holistic understanding of the effects as shown in Figure 3 (Creswell, 2009).

Figure 3 The Inductive logic of the research, Source: Author

1.6 Thesis outline

The research is structured into three complementary parts, each consisting of a set of chapters designed to lead to the ultimate conclusion, as illustrated in Figure 4.

Firstly, Part I (Prologue) serves as an introduction to the research and its contextual background. In this section, the research elements are defined, and a comprehensive exploration of the case study is undertaken. Furthermore, it includes an in-depth presentation of the context, highlighting the various roles and perspectives of different stakeholders.

Secondly, Part II (Theories) provides the theoretical foundation for this research, divided into two chapters. These chapters encompass the literature review related to the subjects of participatory planning and the potential effects of the concurrent event, drawing from existing literature.

Lastly, Part III (Investigation) is divided into two chapters. This section presents the findings of the fieldwork, engages in discussions and analyses of these findings in light of the reviewed literature, and ultimately arrives at the research's conclusion and recommendations.
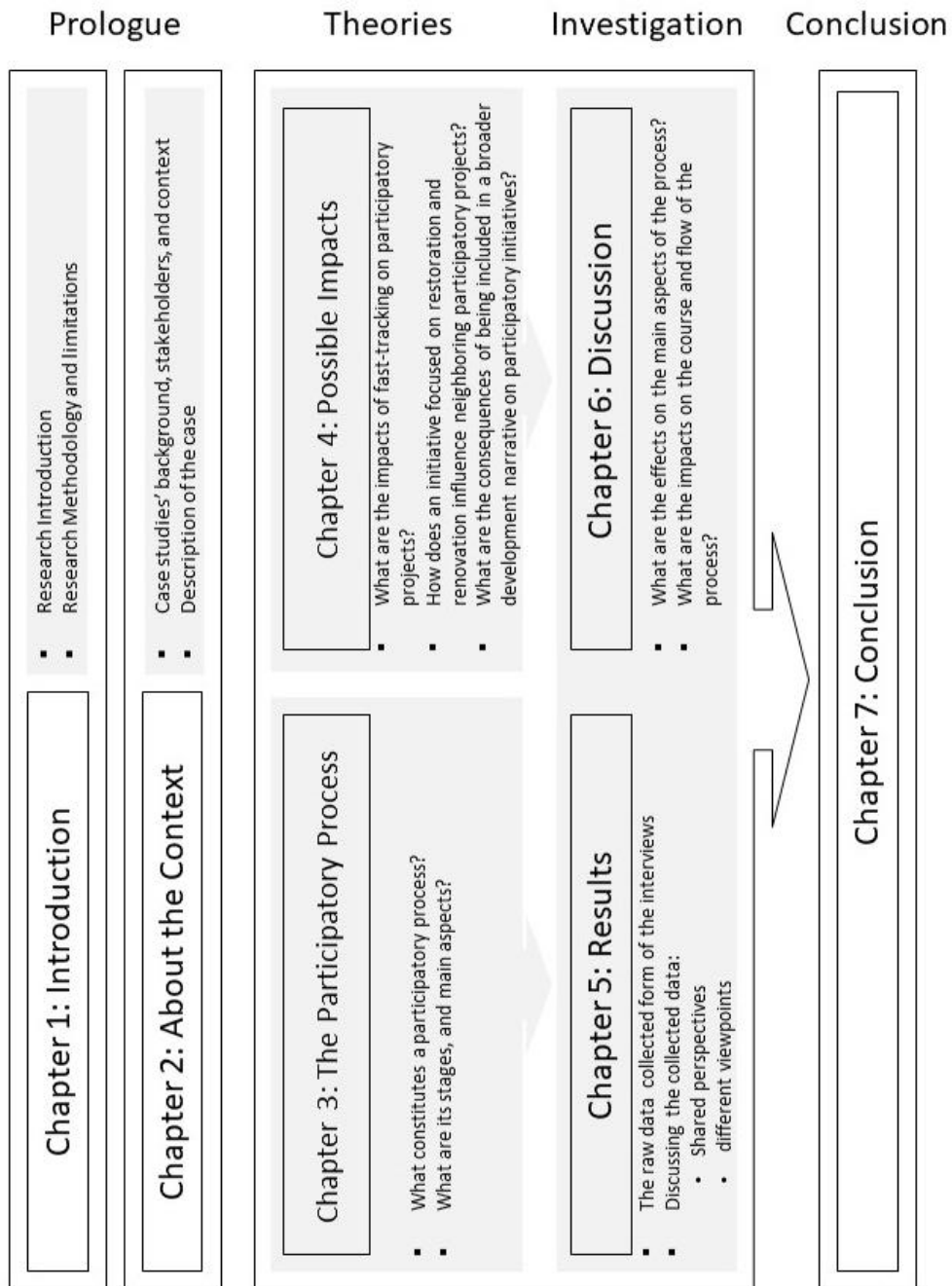
Figure 4 Thesis outline, Source: Author

Chapter 2: About the context

Al-Khalifa Park is located in the heart of historic Cairo, specifically in al-Khalifa district. This park is constructed on the largest state-owned stip of empty land in this district. It comes as an experimental solution for this historic area's groundwater issue (Athar Lina, 2017; al-Ibrashyet al., 2022)) and a holistic plan to develop al-Khalifa district and raise its quality of life within a participatory framework, which this research will focus on. Hence, the public participation scene in the research's context will be briefly reviewed. Following that, to get to the exact stage of the participatory process, which this research is concerned with, the earlier phases will be presented as well as to provide a view of the momentum this project was built on and the actors that were involved along the way.

2.1 Participation in Egypt

Initially, participation was introduced to Egypt by global bodies such as the United Nations (UN) as a remedy and a simplistic solution for complex issues. However, its application remained confined to select donor-driven development initiatives. Consequently, funding agencies began forging alliances with civil society organizations, particularly non-governmental organizations (NGOs). As a result, participation has become a vital element in nearly all development projects undertaken by the NGOs (Shehayeb and Abdelhalim, 2012).

As for the government's role at the local level, it has assumed a wide range of roles in participatory projects, spanning from minor roles to providing support, committing resources, and facilitating processes more recently. As for the NGOs, they exhibit significant capacity in cultivating and executing participation, with the extent of their involvement depending on their scale and affiliation with the local community. Therefore, it is quite common for funding agencies to assist NGO development projects in the Egyptian context (Shehayeb and Abdelhalim, 2012). In line with the focus of this research, the emphasis is on an NGO-led participatory process that is supported by governmental bodies as well.

2.2 About al-Khalifa

Before delving into the case study's background, it is necessary to provide a brief context about it. The case study is situated in the Al-Khalīfa neighborhood, which is located within Historic Cairo. This area holds UNESCO World Heritage status as 'Islamic Cairo' due to its historical, archaeological, and architectural significance. This context requires that development efforts are closely intertwined with preservation initiatives, overseen by the UNESCO World Heritage Committee. The significance of this heritage extends beyond the local community, as it is experienced internationally, with the United Nations tasked with its safeguarding.

Al-Khalifa has always stood out due to its heritage spanning different eras – Fatimid, Mamluk, and Ayyubid. Recently, Al-Khalīfa has been the focus of various programs aimed at preserving its cultural heritage. These programs have involved a wide range of entities, from NGOs to governmental bodies, including the Supreme Council of Antiquities, Ministry of Culture, and Ministry of Tourism (Tadamun, 2019). One of the most impactful initiatives based in Al-Khalifa is the Athar Lina initiative [Heritage is Ours], that is based in al-Khalifa district and run by the built environment collective Megawra (Megawra-BEC). As the name suggests, this initiative calls for restoring ownership of antiquities and monuments to the community while promoting cultural and social development (Tadamun, 2019). The initiative's efforts culminated in the establishment of the Al-Khalifa Heritage and Environment Park, an endeavor aligned with their vision of increasing green spaces and promoting social and economic development in various sectors through a participatory framework (Athar Lina, 2017; Tadamun, 2019).

Crucially for this research, Athar Lina employed diverse participation methods for the park's design, adapting them according to project phases. In the first phase, needs assessment and accessibility studies involved field surveys and participatory workshops, targeting specific groups such as women and children (Athar Lina, 2019; al-Ibrashyet al., 2022).

Al-Khalifa Heritage and Environmental Park:
As mentioned, al-Khalifa Heritage and Environment Park project is multifaceted, as it a result of chain of events, meaningly, it capitalizes on the progress of several interconnected initiatives within the same context. It has been implemented on a piece of state-owned vacant land strategically located at the southern entrance of al-Achraf Street. This site offers a vantage point overlooking multiple monuments as illustrated in Figure 7 (Athar Lina, 2017).

Figure 5 Visible groundwater seepage issues beneath two historic monuments, al-'Ashraf Khalīl Shrine (the dome on the right) and FāṭimaKhātūn shrine, Source: (Tadamun, 2019; al-Ibrashy, Ibrahim and Samir, 2022).

Figure 6 Al-Khalifa ridge before the park development,

Source: (Athar Lina, 2017)

Despite the fact that this open space and its surroundings previously posed environmental, safety, and security concerns as seen in Figure 5 and Figure 6, it has been transformed into a much-needed space friendly to women and children. Furthermore, it now serves an environmental purpose and stands as an exemplary model of collaboration between government and civil society (al-Ibrashyet al., 2022).

In the following sections, the stages of the park's development will be briefly outlined, highlighting the stakeholders involved at each stage, leading up to the point where it intersects with the concurrent event.

2.2.1.1 Park Ideation

The initial idea for the park originated from a design development workshop conducted in 2017. This collaborative project involved academia and Megawra-BEC and aimed to address the issue of water seepage beneath two historic monuments spanning a 3,000-square-meter ridge, as illustrated in Figure 6. Through field observations and the workshop, the root cause of the water seepage was identified, and integrated solutions were proposed. These solutions involved connecting the heritage site's water management with the adjacent open space for treatment and reuse (al-Ibrashyet al., 2022).

In accordance with the park's vision and its participatory goals, assessments of needs and accessibility were executed. These assessments were conducted by means of field surveys and interactive workshops that engaged youth, women, and children in determining the types of services the park should provide to the community. The findings emphasized a desire for green public spaces and the potential to draw in local tourism and income-generating endeavors. Additionally, it was evident that prompt measures were necessary to address water seepage at the heritage sites to guarantee the safety and well-being of the public (Athar Lina, 2017; al-Ibrashyet al., 2022).

Figure 7 Location of al-Khalifa Park in relation to the adjacent heritage sites at the southern entrance of al-Achraf Street, Sources: Author based on references

Figure 8 Al-Kkhalifa Ridge before the park development,

Source: (Athar Lina, 2017)
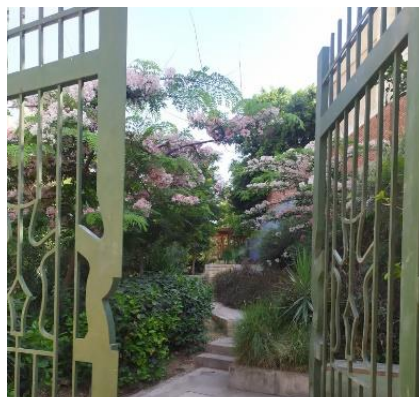
Figure 9 Al-Kkhalifa Ridge after the park development,

Source: Author

To address these demands and needs, the park concept was formulated as an intervention. The chosen location on the ridge presented a unique opportunity due to its state ownership and tourism potential, given its proximity to various heritage sites as shown in Figure 7, including the Ahl al-Bayt shrines.

Furthermore, it could effectively address water seepage concerns, create employment opportunities, and serve as a model for government-civil society collaboration within an integrated participatory framework. Consequently, design proposals were presented to the community, and the final design was developed after taking into account the community's feedback on management and security aspects.

2.2.1.2 Park Infrastructure:

Between 2018 and 2020, construction drawings were meticulously prepared and subsequently submitted for approval, marking the initiation of Phase 1 of the park project. In partnership with the Cairo Governorate, this phase encompassed activities such as grading, the construction of retaining walls, and the design of the water system for the neighboring heritage site (al-Ibrashyet al., 2022).

It is worth highlighting that the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities took charge of developing the water system, making it ready for implementation with their financial backing (al-Ibrashyet al., 2022). However, notably, that water system is not implemented yet; instead, reliance was placed on existing systems.

2.2.1.3 Park Construction

In 2019, in partnership with the Netherlands Embassy, progress was made as the southern section of the park was developed. This development included the creation of green spaces, seating areas, and designated waste collection points. Additionally, the U.S. Forest Service provided the technical support for the garden section for communal farming. During this construction phase, the evolving landscape of heritage management, influenced by state policies that favored ambitious projects, played a significant role in shaping the project's direction. Consequently, close monitoring and control were exercised over access to public spaces and the engagement of stakeholders in the process (Al-Ibrashy, 2021). Most importantly for this research, during this stage of the park development, the concurrent event occurred.

2.2.1.4 Current Situation

Although the park is not officially open to the public, the southern section – the focus of the research- features a playground, an open-air theater, and additional waste collection points. It is accessible to Al-Khalifa residents and hosts cultural events and programs involving women and children. As for the northern section, it awaits implementation for the addition of park components, including planters and public toilets. This section is planned to offer various amenities, including shops, restaurants, cafes, a dedicated women's sports area, and a kindergarten.

2.3 The focus of the Research

This research focuses on the park's construction and greening phase, intersecting with Ahl al-Beyt government-led renovation and restoration project as they share the same context as illustrated in Figure 11 and actors in

common. Specifically, the study covers the duration of Ahl al-Beyt project until the park's soft opening in March 2023. Most importantly, this research delves into the impacts of such a concurrent event on the park's participatory process and the interplay between government projects and community involvement in comparison with the prior dynamics in the previous stages, as illustrated in Figure 10.
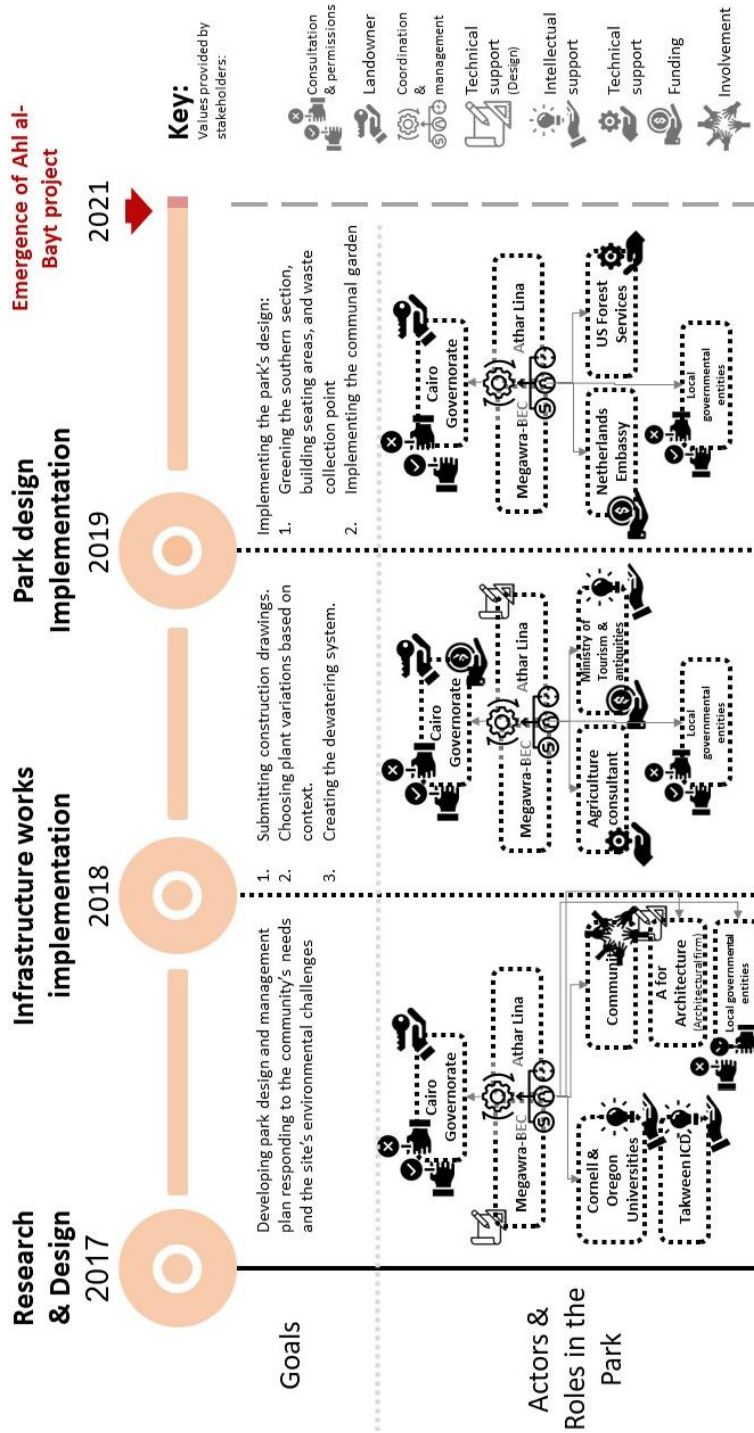
Figure 10 Illustration of stakeholders and actors dynamics across the park's development phases before the emergence of the concurrent event, Source: (al-Ibrashy et al., 2022)

Figure 11 The geographical overlay of the Ahl al-Beyt Restoration and Renovation Project with the al-Khalifa Heritage and Environmental Park.

Sources: Author based on references

2.4 The concurrent event

2.4.1 Introduction

Over the past decade, Egypt has witnessed a surge in the trend of rapid construction projects. These projects are characterized by their speed, scale, and top-down approach. A common example is the expansion of streets and the construction of bridges (UNDP, 2021) A notable manifestation of this trend is the development of Egypt's new administrative capital, a monumental undertaking that mirrors the adoption of the fast-track project model. Often orchestrated by governmental bodies, these projects achieve completion within remarkably short timeframes, especially when compared to projects of similar scale in other contexts(Sivagnana Larsen and Bgvishnuram, 2010).

Recently, this trend has extended to Historic Cairo as well, with street expansion and bridge construction projects, many of which traverse historic neighborhoods(Al-Ibrashy, 2021). As announced, the underlying rationale for these initiatives is a sincere recognition of the urgent need to bring attention to the long-neglected Historic Cairo and preserve its heritage sites and one other goal is to boost the religious tourism in Egypt(CEDEJ, 2023). Amidst a variety of development endeavors encompassing extensive infrastructure projects and new developments, this research hones in on a specific facet of a fast-track national project: the restoration and renovation of the itinerary of Ahl al-Bayt, referring to the family members of the Prophet Muhammad. Specifically, it examines the impacts of a specific project—the renovation and restoration of Ahl al-Bayt shrines—on an NGO-led initiative, namely al-Khalifa Heritage and Environmental Park.

2.4.2 Ahl al-Bayt Itinerary

The Ahl al-Beyt project, which focused on urban renovation and restoration, was initially announced in the media in 2019 by the Deputy Governor of Cairo for the southern area, pending approval. Subsequently, it was revealed that the project would involve collaboration with multiple ministries, including the

Ministries of Antiquities and Tourism, Housing, Culture, and Awkaf. The project received approval for initiation in 2021(Egypt Independent, 2021; Youm7, 2021) and was completed by the end of 2022. Spanning over 2 kilometers, it extended from Al-Sayyida Zainab Mosque in the north to Al-Sayyida Nafisa Shrine in the south, encompassing historic and Islamic architecture, monuments, and heritage sites across 11 neighborhoods as illustrated in Figure 13 as well as their leading roads, squares, entrances, and surrounding facilities, as illustrated in the initial proposal in Figure 14 (Egypt Independent, 2021; State information service, 2022).

Figure 13 Board illustrating Ahl al-Bayt itinerary landmarks after restoration, Source: Author
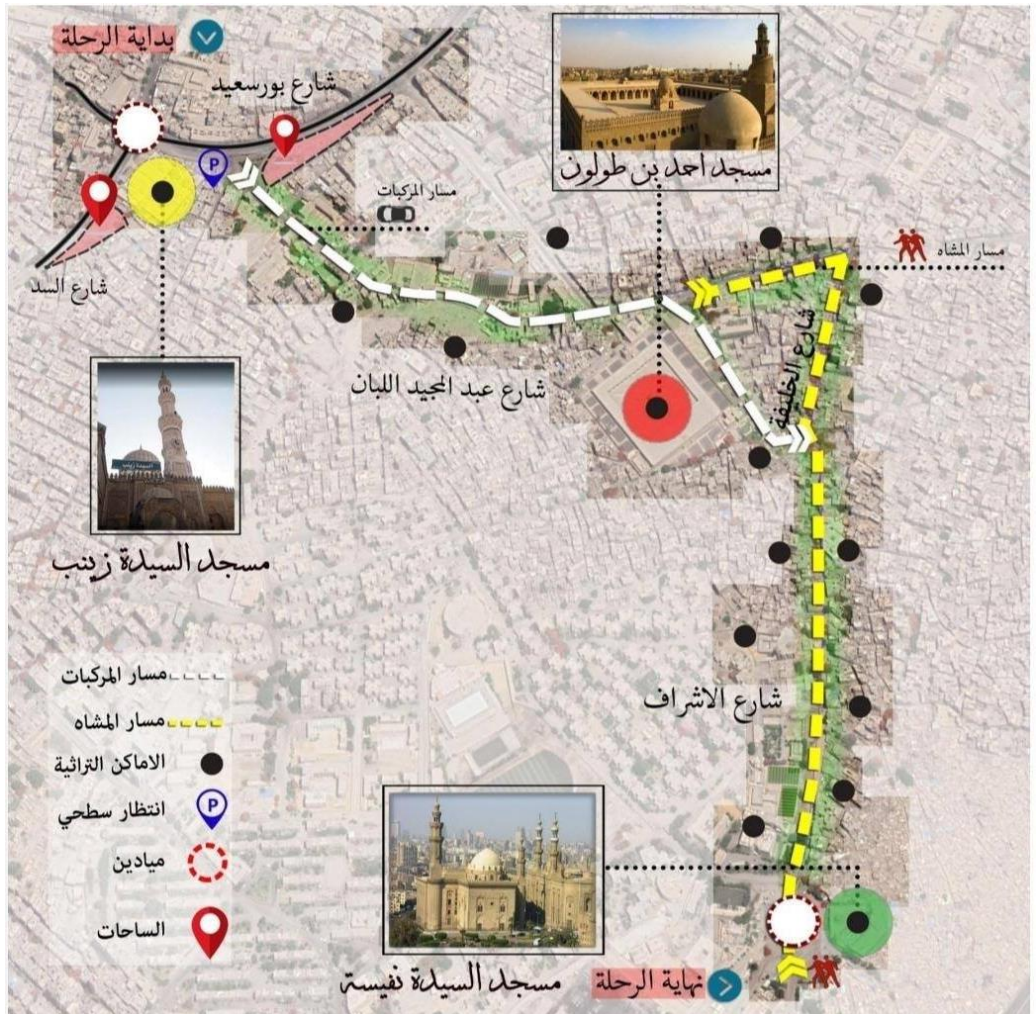
Figure 14 The allocation of Ahl al-Beyt Itinerary, Source: (Youm7, 2021)

To delve further, this research specifically focuses on the period of renovation and restoration works along al-Achraf Street, which is part of the 2 km-long Ahl al-Bayt itinerary renovation and restoration project. The significance of this street to the research doesn't solely arise from its historic sites and their historical importance but also from the participatory project at the street's southern entrance—the al-Khalifa Park. Following this, it was announced to be part of the restoration and renovation project among other projects in the itinerary's area, thereby serving as the primary case study for this research.

It is crucial to acknowledge that the Ahl al-Bayt project has distinct attributes compared to other fast-track projects:

- Context and Scale: This urban restoration and renovation project span 11 neighborhoods within Historic Cairo, each rich in heritage and Islamic monuments. It passes by al-Achraf Street, a significant location within the Ahl al-Bayt project, and intersects with the participatory efforts of the park, which is the focus of this research. This sets Ahl al-Beyt apart from other national projects, as it focuses on renovation and restoration rather than modern developments.

- Timeframe: Remarkably, this project was executed within a tight timeframe, with the first phase, the renovation of al-Achraf Street alone, taking nearly six months.

- Stakeholders: This project was initiated by the Cairo Governorate, and accordingly, the project's set of stakeholders aligns with the complexity of this context. Given the ongoing discourse on Historic Cairo's preservation and management, multiple entities have become engaged. Furthermore, and crucially for this study, the governorate was a fundamental stakeholder in this area, as in other projects, including the al-Khalifa Heritage and Environment Park.

- Opportunities: Within these project discussions, a multitude of stakeholders have participated, presenting both new challenges and potential. This aligns with the research's focus on the recent participatory project - al-Khalifa Park - by the Athar Lina Initiative, working alongside major governmental bodies, and how the project's participatory process was influenced.

- Support and Media: The Ahl al-Bayt project is significantly government-backed and has garnered presidential support, resulting in extensive media coverage. This coverage encompasses both the government-led major initiative and the supplementary NGO-led projects.

In conclusion, the rise of rapid construction projects in Egypt over the past decade has led to notable changes in urban landscapes. These projects, characterized by their speed and large scale, have left an impact on their surroundings. In the context of this research, the impacts of one of the national fast-track projects, the Ahl al-Bayt project, are investigated, as it sheds light on the complex interplay between fast-track government projects and participatory processes in urban upgrading contexts, exemplified in al-Khalifa Heritage and Environment Park project.

Chapter 3: The Participatory Process theoretical background

3.1 Field of science

This study examines how an ongoing urban revitalization project, held within a participatory framework, was affected by a concurrent top-down fast-track project that was announced to include the revitalization project, among other projects, under a thematic umbrella of restoration and renovation. Consequently, this chapter addresses several topics to establish its theoretical background for the impacts assessment, including participatory design and its main components, the literature's suggested impacts of inclusion in fast-tracking, the possible impacts of restoration and renovation initiatives on its immediate context, and finally, how a process can possibly be affected when included in a wider development narrative of a relatively larger project.

Accordingly, this chapter delves into the theoretical foundation of participation in urban planning and design, addressing the definitions of participation and the participatory process and the general stages of these types of processes to highlight which stage is included in this research. Then, the components of the process and the aspects susceptible to being affected by the concurrent event will be illustrated.

3.2 Definition of participation

In the field of urban planning and design, as defined by the United Nations, participation involves engaging communities, and stakeholders in the decision-making and execution processes concerning urban development (UN-Habitat, 2018). This approach involves collaboration, inclusivity, and the necessity to incorporate the perspectives and requirements of those impacted by urban transformations closing the gaps of social exclusion(Hickey and Mohan, 2005).

Adopting a participatory approach can provide substantial benefits for the different stakeholders. By involving present and future users of development or the local community, participatory planning offers insights into how people perceive and use the space (Hickey and Mohan, 2005), shaping their urban experience and well-being. Notably, participatory planning acts as a vital platform for constructive dialogue among investors, developers, city authorities, societal organizations, residents, and other relevant stakeholders.

 When participation is effectively executed, fostering a positive relationship between government entities and citizens involves skillful communication and collaborative conflict resolution. Since this approach emphasizes user-centered planning, it not only promotes project feasibility but also ensures that (re)development effectively achieves its intended purpose of improving the quality of life for both city residents and visitors (Gehl, 2018).

3.3 Definition of the participatory process

The participatory process in urban planning involves engaging a diverse range of stakeholders, including residents, local authorities, NGOs, and experts. These individuals convene to discuss, exchange ideas, and collaborate on the planning, enhancement, or creation of urban areas. They all come together because they typically have different 'stakes' in the issue, with the primary objective of the process being to foster a sense of ownership, share a vision,

and promote sustainable development while taking into account the community's aspirations (Hamdi, 1995).

All participatory processes include a series of steps where stakeholders take part (like filling out a survey, suggesting and discussing ideas in meetings, prioritizing them, and agreeing on execution and management plans). This whole process aims at making decisions concerning a certain topic. Fundamentally, the participatory process fosters a sense of communal ownership and support of the intervention at hand, providing insights into the community's experience-based knowledge (Healey, 1997). Moreover, it upholds the principles of equity and inclusivity, affording each individual a platform to express their perspective (Fainstein, 2013).

3.4 Participatory process's stages:

As mentioned, participatory processes involve involving multiple actors in decision-making. While the specific steps and methods of engagement can vary depending on the context and the project, almost all participatory processes can be divided into four stages: research, design, implementation, and evaluation and development. Each stage entails distinct dynamics, steps, and possibly different actors as well (Aboelnaga, 2017; Alharbi and Saif Alsaif, 2021). However, this study will center its focus on the implementation stage, as it is the stage that aligns with the research's primary focus and is the stage most affected by the concurrent event as shown in Figure 15.
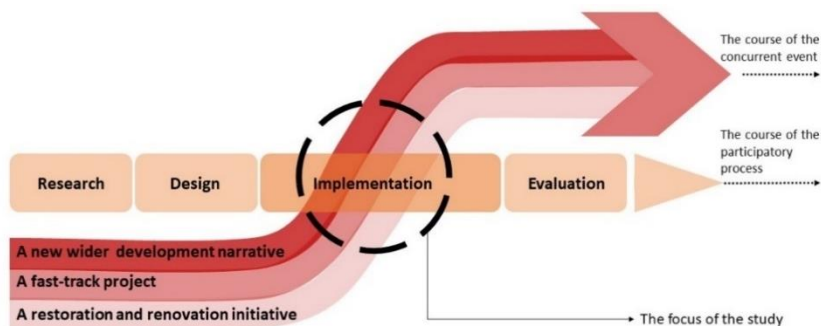
Figure 15 Focus of study, Source: Author

a)   The research stage involves gathering information related to the problem at hand and utilizing community knowledge and past experiences. Key steps in this stage include identifying stakeholders as well as building trust through community mobilization efforts like meetings and workshops. Additionally, conducting a thorough needs assessment is crucial to understand the community's current challenges and priorities. This comprehensive process lays the foundation for effective community development initiatives.

b)   Then comes the design stage, which involves fostering a positive attitude and opinion climate. Key components include facilitating discussions to create a shared vision for the urban area's future, setting specific goals, and collaboratively designing an action plan with strategies, timelines, responsibilities, and resource requirements to achieve those goals. This stage helps ensure that the community's aspirations and identified needs are effectively addressed in the development process.

c)   During the implementation stage, it is vital to foster interconnectivity to encourage collaboration among stakeholders, promoting relationships and candid self-disclosure for shared experiences. This stage might also involve community engagement in project execution, ensuring alignment with their vision. Resource mobilization in this phase is key, identifying funding sources. Capacity building is also essential, providing training to enhance skills and knowledge relevant to the project for community members and local organizations, including project management, construction, and financial management.

D)   The final stage is the evaluation stage, which serves several critical functions. Firstly, it ensures that project progress aligns with predefined indicators and standards, involving a detailed analysis of the project's outcomes to offer a clear assessment and guide future actions. This stage also encompasses aspects such as monitoring and evaluation, conflict resolution, documentation, and knowledge sharing, all aimed at ensuring the long-term sustainability of the project beyond its completion.

These stages are not necessarily linear and may overlap or recur throughout the project's lifecycle. Flexibility and adaptability are key principles in the participatory process, addressing the evolving needs and dynamics of the process's context (Cooke and Kothari, 2001; Hickey and Mohan, 2005; Calderon and Westin, 2021).

3.5 Aspects of the Participatory Process

Participatory processes come to fruition when individuals and organizations are convinced that forming partnerships will better serve their interests than operating independently (Hamdi, 1995). Therefore, the stakeholders involved in the process and their relationships significantly influence the dynamics of the interactive process within a specific context. Hence, the participatory process is a social influence-driven process, in which contextual guidelines, along with the stakeholders, mutually influence each other and subsequently impact the attainment of process outcomes and the course of the process (Kulozu and Tekeli, 2014). Given that this research is designed to explore the effects of a concurrent event on an ongoing process, the following section will specifically concentrate on the primary aspects of the process, as mentioned in the literature, to eventually assess how they were affected in the discussion chapter.

3.5.1 Stakeholders aspect

Stakeholders are a fundamental component in any participatory process. They are the individuals/groups/entities involved in the process, such as community members, planners, process designers, government officials, and experts. They operate at various levels within different routines and settings (Innes and Booher, 2004). Their construction of reality is shaped by their individual moral reasoning, motives, and relationships with others. The participatory process is set in motion by the interactions among them, during which they employ their resources. These interactions lead to social influence, resulting in changes in individuals' attitudes and behaviors.

These changes, in turn, impact the participatory process and its outcomes (Kulozu and Tekeli, 2014). The absence of diverse inputs from various groups of stakeholders can pose a significant obstacle in the participatory process (Fainstein, 2013). What distinguishes stakeholders from all other actors involved is the fact that each individual engaged has a vested interest in the outcome and, consequently, a degree of control over it. The most effective processes ensure that all parties involved share responsibilities, benefits, and risks in line with their decisions. Their collaboration is not a luxury but a necessity (Hamdi, 1995).

From this perspective, stakeholders have roles in the process that vary based on their hierarchical position, resources, and process dynamics (Innes and Booher, 2004). Moreover, guided by their capacities, stakeholders pursue and actualize their intentions within the structural constraints and opportunities presented by the institutional framework (Hamdi, 1995). This capacity, in turn, relies on their understanding and resources. As the literature states, aside from material resources, this capacity has other dimensions: knowledge resources (intellectual capital), relational resources (social capital), and the capacity for mobilization, emphasizing mobilization potential to facilitate collaborative operationalization (Healey, 1998).

Stakeholders' motives exert a profound influence, incentivizing actors to adopt specific behaviors, as motives embody the motivations and attitudes driving actors to engage in collaborative actions (Habermas, 1984). Accordingly, stakeholders have a major impact on the flow of the process. This demonstrates that stakeholders in the planning process are both affected by and affect social influence, and how they work with others can change how social influence occurs(Habermas, 1984; Healey, 2003; Kulozu and Tekeli, 2014).

3.5.2 Contextual guidelines aspect

Context is defined as the unique place or situation where the process takes place. It exerts a significant impact on the process and its outcomes, shaping

the flow of the process (Hamdi, 1995). Different places come with distinct cultures, rules, and routines, all of which influence how social influence operates within the process (Kulozu and Tekeli, 2014).

As the literature suggests, effective participation processes are typically customized to the specific circumstances of their context (Hamdi, 1995). They involve and consider the institutional layers present within local authorities, societal organizations, and certainly the community (Innes and Booher, 2004). These institutional layers often convey the socialized structures of a specific context's interconnections between its formal set of regulations and informal norms(Habermas, 1984; Calderon and Westin, 2021). The regulations encompass the legal frameworks or written guidelines that specify how cooperative planning practices and procedures should be conducted. They also dictate the rules that govern communication. On the other hand, norms represent the unwritten rules that guide and legitimize participants' behaviors during the planning process. Additionally, there are routines that reflect the ingrained ways of working for actors involved in a planning process.

Furthermore, the context encompasses the social influences that undeniably affect a participatory process, including how people think, act, and believe. Social influence occurs at the interactional level, through how people communicate and engage in the process (Habermas, 1984; Kulozu and Tekeli, 2014). It has the potential to change individuals' thoughts and actions, as well as the course of the planning process itself, including how issues are discussed and the strategies employed.

3.5.3 Strategies Aspect

In the participatory process, there are complex steps, which Habermas refers to as micro-processes of participation, each requiring an understanding of its unique context (Habermas, 1984). Within participatory processes, "strategies" refer to the plans and approaches that stakeholders use both in the overall

process and its specific micro-processes to influence and achieve their objectives. These strategies may encompass communication plans, capacity-building efforts, and consensus-building techniques. Importantly, communication and the flow of information play a pivotal role in illustrating the dynamics of action and power distribution among the actors involved in the multi-faceted interactions within participatory processes (Kulozu and Tekeli, 2014).

3.5.4 End Results Aspect

In participatory processes, the end results are multifaceted. They not only represent the achievements of physical projects but also encapsulate the value associated with adopting a participatory approach, such as efficient communication and community engagement (Gaventa, 2005). These values are crucial. According to the literature, active interaction-level participation relies on stakeholder partnerships, characterized by dynamic connections among stakeholders who share common objectives. These objectives are pursued by rationally dividing tasks based on each stakeholder's strengths and advantages. This collaborative approach fosters mutual influence while carefully maintaining a balance between synergy and individual autonomy (Hamdi, 2004). It's essential to uphold this balance, as its disruption can have consequences across various aspects of the participatory process, potentially affecting the adherence to fundamental collaborative planning principles and risking the successful achievement of participatory process outcomes(Hamdi, 1995; Gaventa, 2005; Hickey and Mohan, 2005).

In conclusion, the participatory process is a multifaceted process that includes multiple aspects and is constituted of multiple micro-processes. Key aspects of the participatory process include stakeholders, contextual guidelines, strategies, and end results, all of which interact and influence the dynamics and outcomes of participatory urban planning.

However as per the literature, what defines an effective participatory process is its adherence to its context active involvement of diverse stakeholders, adaptation to the specific context, strategic planning, and a balanced focus on both physical outcomes and the values of community engagement and communication.

This study aims to investigate how a participatory process might be influenced by the emergence of a concurrent event. In the forthcoming chapter, the potential impacts of the concurrent event at hand will be reviewed, eventually examining their effects on the participatory process in the discussion chapter.

Chapter 4: Possible impacts

This chapter examines the effects exerted on the participatory process by reviewing possible impacts identified in previous research related to similar cases. It aims to compile a list of potential impacts as suggested by the literature in three contexts: inclusion in fast-track projects, participation in restoration and renovation initiatives, and integration into a broader development narrative.

4.1 Impacts of Fast-tracking

This subsection delves into the theoretical foundation of fast track approach, along with the impacts They might produce affecting the relatively smaller projects and the their context. In urban planning, a fast-track approach is commonly adopted to expedite a development or construction project. This acceleration involves streamlining various phases of planning and construction to meet specific goals or urgent needs (Fazio, Moselhi, Théberge, *et al.*, 1988; Smith, 2012)

The need for fast-tracking projects became apparent during the 1970s due to technical complexities, increased government regulations, rising inflation, and political pressures that led to increased construction costs. As a result, there was a growing demand for new procedures to ensure faster and more cost-effective project completion.

Such projects are often initiated to address critical community issues or opportunities, such as infrastructure improvements, housing developments, or economic revitalization efforts (Fazio, Moselhi, Théberge, *et al.*, 1988; Sivagnana Larsen and Bgvishnuram, 2010).

The technical dynamics of fast-track projects involve overlapping phases to reduce construction duration. This approach goes beyond mere sequential planning and execution by overlapping the design and construction phases within individual project packages. As construction progresses in preceding packages, the next work package is awarded, with its design being completed concurrently with construction. While fast-tracking offers numerous advantages and addresses specific needs, it is a major decision that can have major implications. These implications can arise from the unique nature of fast-track projects within specific contexts or from this approach's key attributes. These implications can impact not only the fast-tracked project itself but also other projects within the same narrative. Here are some potential implications and their impacts:

Parallel Processes and Phased Approach: Fast-track projects involve running multiple phases concurrently rather than sequentially. Projects are divided into smaller phases, with each proceeding as soon as the previous one is completed. This approach expedites decision-making but may lead to far-reaching implications if mistakes occur in early phases (Fazio, Moselhi, Théberge, *et al.*, 1988; Sivagnana Larsen and Bgvishnuram, 2010).

Flexible Design: Fast-track projects allow for adaptable design and planning to accommodate changes or unforeseen issues. While this flexibility can prevent significant delays, it may also result in unexpected changes affecting other related projects (Fazio, Moselhi, Théberge, *et al.*, 1988).

Expedited Approvals: Fast-track projects often expedite permit approvals and regulatory processes to avoid bureaucratic delays. This streamlining can benefit other involved projects by facilitating their regulatory processes (Fazio, Moselhi, Théberge, *et al.*, 1988; Smith, 2012; Smith and McGillivray, 2022).

Increased Collaboration: Effective communication and collaboration among stakeholders are vital in fast-track projects to resolve issues promptly. This open communication can facilitate efficient information and resource exchange among stakeholders, impacting other projects within the same narrative (Bramwell, 1997; Smith and McGillivray, 2022).

Monitoring and Control: Fast-track projects implement rigorous monitoring and control mechanisms to track progress, quality, and budget adherence. This strict control may place additional scrutiny on related processes to ensure adherence to the tight timeline (Sivagnana Larsen and Bgvishnuram, 2010).

Within the context of this study, government-led fast-track projects typically adhere to a top-down approach. Therefore, an additional important characteristic should be taken into account. When embracing a top-down approach within the scope of this research, it implies that decisions regarding

resource management are frequently made by entities other than the community. According to the literature, this approach can restrict opportunities for involving the affected population in consultations or decision-making processes (Bramwell, 1997).

These attributes collectively enable fast-track projects to achieve shorter durations while managing associated risks and maintaining quality, all of which can have potential impacts on the project itself and its surrounding context. However, it is essential to note that this research not only examines the potential impacts of fast-track projects but also addresses the possible consequences imposed by the emergence of major projects within the same context, as highlighted in existing literature. These impacts can extend beyond the individual fast-track project and affect the broader environment in which it operates.

4.2 Impacts of restoration and renovation initiatives

Renovation and restoration of culturally rich areas offer a wide array of benefits spanning economic, social, and environmental realms. Beyond a narrow focus on restoration, heritage conservation plays a pivotal role in advancing sustainable development within impacted regions (Rypkema, 2008; Lerario, 2022). However, the primary concern of this study lies in comprehending the specific impacts on ongoing processes. It's crucial to acknowledge that the effects of any conservation effort inherently vary depending on the context. By "context," we encompass not only the spatial and institutional settings but also the individuals involved, a central focus of this research.

As the literature demonstrates, renovation and restoration can wield substantial influence on their surroundings, potentially yielding positive or negative consequences that reverberate through ongoing projects, processes, and stakeholders, including the local community. The ensuing impacts are recurrently cited in prior research:

Incubating or Replacing Local Dynamics: Since heritage embodies a complex tapestry of communal meanings, values, practices, and traditions cherished

across generations, judicious restoration efforts can serve to safeguard these elements. This contributes to the perpetuation of local lifestyles, the preservation of historic areas, and the safeguarding of the cultural identity of the local community. All this underscores the place's distinctive character without altering its original essence (UNESCO, 2011, 2019; Fauzi and Abdul Ghani, 2022). Conversely, according to the literature, excessively zealous restoration efforts can at times result in the loss of a site's authenticity when historical elements are mishandled. This, in turn, can alienate or displace the community, a pivotal stakeholder within that context (Steinberg, 1996; Cheong and Fong, 2018).

Integrating or Excluding the Community: The preservation of historically significant districts can foster community cohesion by eliciting a sense of belonging and a shared identity unique to the area (Lerario, 2022). Restoration projects may also encompass enhancements in surrounding infrastructure, such as roads, transportation, utilities, and improved security. These upgrades benefit both long-term residents and ongoing projects, thereby contributing to an elevated quality of life for the local community and fostering positive social development. Nevertheless, mismanaged heritage conservation initiatives can exacerbate social divisions. Some community members may feel marginalized from the decision-making process, potentially leading to gentrification, directly or indirectly (Steinberg, 1996; Jamal and Orbasli, 2004). Renovation and restoration can escalate property values, potentially displacing long-term residents due to rising living costs. Furthermore, various stakeholders, including government agencies, property owners, conservationists, and the local community, may hold divergent interests and priorities. This divergence can culminate in conflicts necessitating effective communication and negotiation. Balancing the preservation of historical structures with the need for modern development can lead to conflicts among stakeholders.

Developing Tourism: Given this study's focus on augmenting the area's tourism capacity and the subsequent economic benefits, we delve into the

potential impacts on tourism development and the processes and stakeholders involved. Heritage conservation offers economic prospects as historic neighborhoods evolve into assets with inherent value. They can stimulate economic growth and job opportunities, benefiting the community and associated sectors. Additionally, heritage assets indirectly enhance the surrounding area by offering amenities and services to visitors. Conversely, a potential adverse consequence of heritage conservation initiatives is disruption. Restoration and construction activities can interrupt the daily lives of residents and businesses in the area, resulting in inconvenience and economic losses. Ongoing projects may also bear the brunt, facing disruptions due to construction activities, resource allocation challenges, and coordination issues (Jamal and Orbasli, 2004).

In conclusion, the conservation, renovation, and restoration of heritage sites can yield multifaceted impacts on their surroundings. Effectively managing these impacts necessitates meticulous planning, stakeholder engagement, and a delicate equilibrium between preserving cultural heritage and meeting the evolving needs of the community. An inclusive and well-managed process can engender positive outcomes, whereas neglecting these factors can culminate in detrimental consequences for both the heritage site and its environs.

4.3 Impacts of inclusion in a larger new narrative

According to the literature, smaller projects are often integrated into larger development endeavors, merging to form a single development narrative (Smith and McGillivray, 2022). This integration recognizes the potential of these narratives as catalysts for urban project enhancements (Sadd, 2009; Müller, 2015; Smith and McGillivray, 2022). While there are studies on the social impacts of mega events, there is a gap in competitive studies involving key affected stakeholders (Sadd, 2009). However, the literature emphasizes the pivotal role of networks in shaping the impact of these events (Paiola, 2008).

Efforts to create unified narratives require close collaboration across diverse actors from the private, public, and voluntary sectors. This collaborative effort takes shape within networks of relationships deeply embedded in the local context. Networks serve a dual purpose: they facilitate interactions among local organizations with specific projects and provide opportunities for facilitation. Additionally, they play a crucial role in connecting local networks to external and even global networks that might otherwise be largely inaccessible. Another benefit of this collaborative effort is the catalyzation of ongoing developments, as cities often leverage these events to invigorate their economies, establish new infrastructure, and enhance their image (Walle and Getz, 1994; Bramwell, 1997).

When development narratives lead to the establishment of tourist markets and encourage repeated visits over time, the context can become an ideal platform for a continuous stream of events. This has led scholars to identify a process called "city festivalization" (Paiola, 2008). The introduction of new narratives, which forms the foundation of successful rebranding, plays a pivotal role in supporting ongoing projects, reviving unused ones, and economically challenged urban contexts. They often lead to place marketing strategies that produce effects such as the "showcase effect".

However, these effects may not have lasting impacts on the context unless they are part of a long-term focused redevelopment plan (Paiola, 2008).

4.3.1 Events Impacts

Events of all types have similar impacts, but their severity varies depending on the context. These impacts range from effects on the population residing in the event's location to impacts on the built environment and, most importantly, impacts on ongoing processes nearby. Furthermore, these impacts influence each other. Common accompanying occurrences include new constructions, upgrades to transportation infrastructure, and the construction of new hospitality facilities, all of which have significant impacts on the built environment. In terms of impacts on the population, there is the potential for social displacement and gentrification. Another type of impact on the population is the commercialization of public spaces, which can lead to environmental damage.

As a result, these impacts on the population and built environment have subsequent effects on ongoing processes, including the acceleration of processes and original plans due to strict deadlines or the showcasing of completed projects. Additionally, there can be technical complications and a reduction in quality due to acceleration. While these impacts influence the flow of processes, another type of impact that affects the stakeholders themselves is the uneven distribution of roles. Such redistribution can lead to negative outcomes due to stakeholders' lack of preparedness to capitalize on sudden opportunities.

In this regard, the impacts on a project from being included in such a narrative can be categorized into three different types based on the project's development stage. Therefore, the impacts fall into three distinct groups: impacts on projects in their initial phases, impacts on projects in their intermediate stages, and impacts on completed projects (Smith, 2012). In the context of this study, the focus is on the intermediate and completed phases.

4.3.2 Impacts in the Initial Stages

In the early stages of a project, major events can serve as pivotal catalysts, stimulating not only immediate development but also laying the groundwork for future growth. They can also address structural imbalances within the urban landscape, contributing to a more harmonized trajectory of development (Bramwell, 1997).

4.3.3 Impacts in the Intermediate Stages

As projects transition to intermediate stages, the potential impacts increase. Events can catalyze several outcomes, including the expansion of existing plans and the acceleration of ongoing initiatives, facilitating broader developmental perspectives. The integration of major events into well-established projects with long-term objectives creates opportunities for extending plans across larger geographical domains (Müller, 2015).

Conversely, major events can expedite the execution of original plans, often driven by strict deadlines, prompting the completion of project phases originally conceived on extended timelines (Smith, 2012). Furthermore, the acceleration of projects due to major events can lead to a redistribution of stakeholders' roles. In instances where plans are extended, collaborative engagement among stakeholders can effectively address long-term regeneration goals (Smith and McGillivray, 2022). This cooperative alignment can engage influential stakeholders willing to invest greater time and resources. However, there is a potential trade-off, as compressed timeframes and expedited planning procedures may limit opportunities for thorough stakeholder consultation.

Another indirect impact, as highlighted in the literature, pertains to technical complexities. Acceleration of the original plan can result in technical challenges, including inadequate assessment procedures due to rushed timelines and reduced quality. These underscore the importance of maintaining procedural adherence (Smith, 2012).

Another common direct impact, as identified in the literature, involves the introduction of new narratives that affect individual projects. Major events can integrate disparate projects under a cohesive thematic umbrella, facilitating streamlined communication with internal and external stakeholders. This communicative synergy contributes to heightened publicity and holds promise for revitalizing stigmatized areas. The occurrence of a major event can potentially evoke the critical mass necessary to recalibrate public perceptions, thus contributing to the narrative of urban regeneration (Bramwell, 1997; Smith and McGillivray, 2022).

4.3.4 Impacts on Completed Projects

Almost completed projects can potentially benefit from showcasing opportunities presented by major events. The exposition of completed phases during and post-event garners substantial media attention, amplifying the visibility of these accomplishments. This intensified spotlight can result in a superficial concentration of resources on visibly impactful projects, ultimately influencing new audiences and investors (Bramwell, 1997).

In conclusion, this chapter has examined potential impacts on the participatory process as examined in the conceptual framework of this study in Figure 16. It explored the implications of fast-tracking projects, restoration and renovation initiatives, and integration into larger development narratives. These impacts range from expedited decision-making in fast-track projects to the fostering of community cohesion in restoration efforts. Additionally, the role of stakeholders' networks was discussed as well as the potential collaboration and further commitment of resources in the context of larger narratives. These findings lay the foundation for the subsequent investigation chapters, where the effects on the participatory process will be analyzed and discussed in comparison to the fieldwork data.
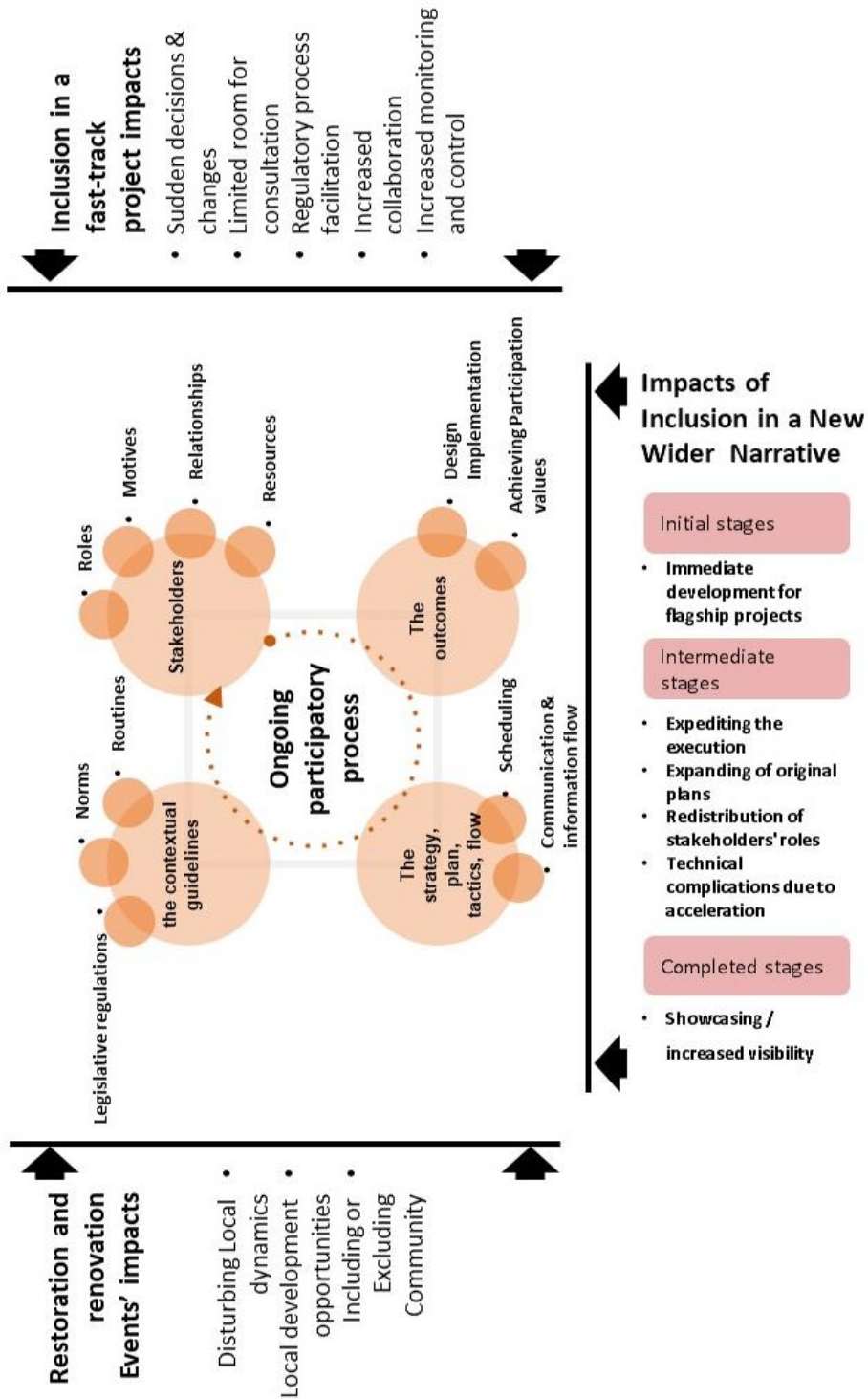
Figure 16 Conceptual framework of the research, Source: Author

Chapter 5: Results

In this chapter, the results of conducted interviews are presented, offering insights into stakeholder roles and their perceptions of the impact of the Ahl al-Beyt renovation and restoration project on the al-Khalifa Heritage and Environment Park's participatory process. The interviewees' responses illuminate how the major event influenced various aspects of the park's development, collaboration dynamics between the actors and the overall course of the participatory project. Direct quotations from the interviewees' responses are employed to substantiate and illustrate the ensuing results.

Figure 17 Illustration of the interviews conducted and unreached, Source: Author

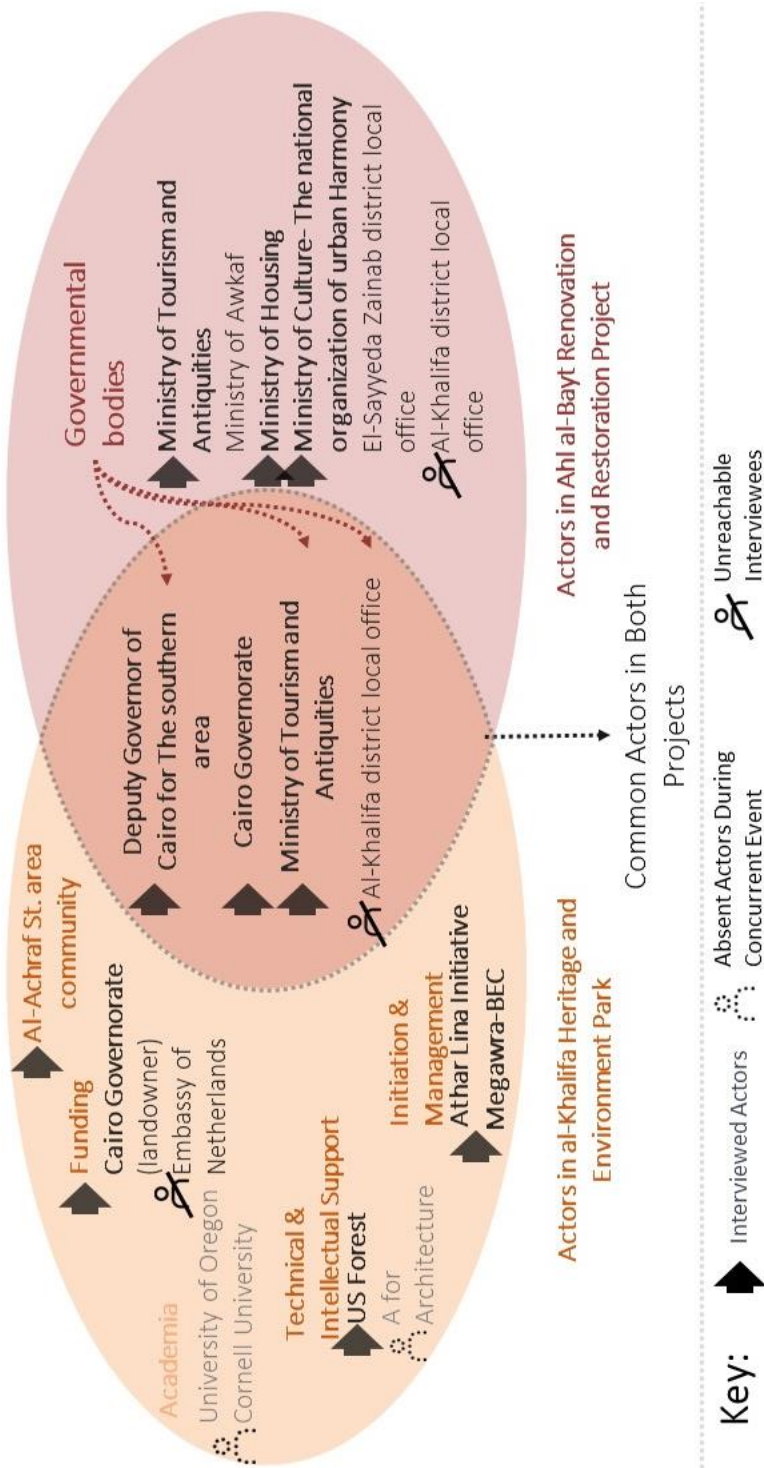As illustrated in Figure 17, the interviewees include the coordinator of Athar Lina, which is the initiative that initiated the participatory process, officials from the urban upgrading unit in the southern area of Cairo Governorate, the executive arm of Cairo Governorate, and U.S. Forest services (USFS) MENA region program manager, which served as the Technical Support provider to the participatory project during the concurrent event.

Additionally, there were other actors who may not have been present or active during the implementation phase. These include the General Administration for Heritage Conservation from Cairo Governorate that funded and collaborated in implementing the first stage of the park, the Ministry of Antiquities and its inspection unit for al-Khalifa monuments, responsible for supervising the dynamics in the historic area with its rich monuments, the Ministry of Ministry of Housing, Utilities & Urban Communities, which was announced as one of the stakeholders of the participatory project, and al-Khalifa area community. It was necessary to review their perspectives through unstructured interviews regarding the changes they experienced in that context in relation to the concurrent event and the participatory project. To include the community of the affected area -al-Achraf Street Area-perspective, on-site unstructured interviews were conducted until knowledge saturation was achieved about the changes they experienced during the concurrent event.

5.1 Actors and roles

5.1.1 Main roles

Multiple actors were identified as actors in both projects. Consequently, interviews were conducted with representing individuals, who functioned as shared stakeholders between the concurrent event and the participatory project. In the forthcoming section, their roles within the project are delineated. Beginning with the participating governmental bodies, officials from The General Administration for Heritage Conservation of Cairo Governorate Office and the Urban Upgrading Unit in the Southern Area, which is in the Deputy Governor of Cairo for the Southern Area office, emphasized

Cairo Governorate's role as the park's landowner and illustrated how the Governorate leveraged the park's cultural value and introduced new actors to the context:

"As the landowner, we financed the park's initial phase, which encompassed significant infrastructure projects aimed at stabilizing the park's soil. Subsequently, Megawra secured adequate funding to initiate and manage the subsequent phases. It is noteworthy that we were consulted before any step in the park's implementation, given our status as the landowner. We provided approval for these actions; however, we did not orchestrate the participatory process ourselves.,,, Currently, the Governor Deputy's Office has taken the initiative and is responsible for it." – Official 1, The General Administration for Heritage Conservation.

"The Governorate possesses ownership of the park and granted permission to Megawra for the development of its southern section. Consequently, we were not involved in the participatory development process led by the NGO. Nevertheless, upon the launch of the Ahl al-Beyt project, we capitalized on the park to enhance the restoration project's value. Consequently, the park gained popularity and became a featured project on tourist itineraries." – Official 2, Urban Upgrading Unit in Southern Area.

Moreover, the interview with an additional respondent, the central administration supervisor for technical affairs from the National Organization for Urban Harmony acknowledged that their roles were impacted by the concurrent event. They assumed more responsibilities, and described the organization's expanded role:

"The National Organization for Urban Harmony had both a general and a specific role within the al-Khalifa neighborhood. Our general role was to establish construction regulations for the area. However, when the Ahl al-Beyt project commenced, we, serving as the executive arm of the governorate office, took on the responsibility of overseeing the renovation and restoration processes in the neighborhood.

Although the organization itself did not directly participate in the participatory process, we facilitated the inclusion of public voices in the renovation process, ensuring that affected residents and relevant agencies could provide feedback. Consequently, the NGO responsible for the park was also involved in this process."- Central administration supervisor for technical affairs, the National Organization for Urban Harmony.

5.1.2 Limited roles

In contrast, certain actors and their roles remained unchanged despite the launch of the concurrent event. Some actors, common to both the concurrent event and the participatory process, outlined roles that remained inactive during the concurrent event. As a result, their limited participation and interventions were unaffected by the concurrent event.

One of these actors was the Ministry of Housing, Utilities & Urban Communities, as explained by an official from the Executive Authority for the renewal of the Islamic and Fatimid neighborhoods of Cairowithin the Ministry. Their involvement was specific to a particular project and did not extend to the broader Ahl al-Beyt restoration project.

"Our engagement in this area initially centered on executing the ministry's planned project, which commenced in 2015 with el-SayyedaRuqaia's mosque. Subsequently, we transferred our project's responsibilities to another stakeholder within the Ahl al-Beyt project, the Ministry of Awkaf, entrusting them with the management and maintenance of the mosque. It is important to note that this project was not originally part of the Ahl al-Beyt restoration project... Furthermore, we collaborated with the NGO and the Ministry of Antiquities to address groundwater concerns and implement the park's irrigation system. The aim was to safeguard the monuments from potential structural risks posed by groundwater. Regrettably, no actions were taken due to the substantial expenses associated with the water extraction system till now.

Consequently, we currently do not have any affiliation in this specific context or project." - Official 3, Executive Authority for the renewal of the Islamic and Fatimid neighborhoods of Cairo.

Another actor, the Monuments Inspection Unit in the al-Khalifa district from the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities, outlined their indirect role in both projects:

"Our role primarily revolves around overseeing restoration projects on registered monuments within the al-Khalifa neighborhood. Additionally, we routinely assess the condition of the monuments in the area and address instances of trespassing... Concerning the park, its plan was presented to the Permanent Committee for Islamic and Coptic Antiquities, in which we hold a role. Our involvement primarily focused on interventions related to adjacent monuments... Our role remained unchanged even after Ahl al-Bayt project unfolded, despite our lack of direct participation in it." - Official 4, Monuments Inspection Unit in al-Khalifa district.

"Following the launch of Ahl al-Beyt project, we established contacts with new actors on a regular basis, and they had temporary tasks and specific planned interventions to carry out before departing. The only permanent actors we communicate with are those actively engaged and present in al-Khalifa district. However, the governorate's deputy's office assumed a prominent role as the driving force behind this significant project." - Official 5, Monuments Inspection Unit in al-Khalifa district.

Another actor, the provider of Technical Support for the first special project, the US Forest Service (USFS), became involved coincidentally with the concurrent event:

"Technically, USFS has not been an official stakeholder of the park. Following the success of the park, we have developed an interest in working directly with Megawra-BEC and anticipate commencing our official relationship with them later this fall... Our involvement with the park began around 2019.

Our role with the park has predominantly been consultative, primarily for the garden portion. Officially, our work was carried out through Megawra-BEC." - USFS MENA Region Program Manager.

5.2 The resultant momentum from the concurrent event

According to the interviews, the emergence of the concurrent event introduced a distinct momentum into the context, subsequently impacting the participatory project as well:

"Ahl al-Beyt project commenced with Cairo Governorate, and we subsequently began working with the Office of the Deputy Governor of Cairo for the Southern section. We had to align our schedules with theirs, as some parts of the park, like the entry ramp, were implemented by them as part of the project.The constrained timeframe of the Ahl al-Beyt project necessitated genuine collaboration." – Athar Lina Coordinator.

Regarding the context of the project, interviewees highlighted a temporary shift when the concurrent event took place:

"As for the temporary alteration in street access, it was necessary to clear the streets for the significant infrastructure and restoration projects, as well as for important visits. "– Official 2, Urban Upgrading Unit in Southern Area.

"There were no lasting modifications, except for the addition of new street furniture. Regulations, in general, remained unchanged. The only regulations that saw adjustments were those related to urban elevation design... During the initial phase, consultations were conducted with all stakeholders, including the NGO and residents. During this phase, we assisted the NGO in completing the park's exterior wall."– Central administration supervisor for technical affairs, the National Organization for Urban Harmony.

However, the interviewees pointed out, this momentum did not extend beyond the implementation phase of the concurrent event:

"Collaboration did not continue (following the development works in al-Achraf Sreet area), and currently, we are working somewhat independently compared to the implementation stage when we were working collaboratively." – Athar Lina Coordinator.

"The speed of response and collaboration increased during the interventions of the Ahl al-Beyt project within this area due to the urgency to complete the project as quickly as possible. We had to manage multiple parallel phases, given the project's expedited nature compared to similarly sized projects." – Head of Planning Unit in National Organization for Urban Harmony.

Collaborations and facilitation played a pivotal role, as indicated by the interviewees, in navigating the tight schedule of the Ahl al-Beyt project:

"The constrained timeframe of the Ahl al-Beyt project necessitated genuine collaboration. Cairo Governorate played a facilitating role in ensuring the park's completion. An instance of this was urging the neighboring hospital (landowner) to address structural concerns in the shared wall between the park and them, facilitating a smoother construction process…. It was considerably easier to facilitate the electricity and sewage system works for the park through the governorate during the major event. We maintained the same network with the stakeholders. However, during the event, the way communication and collaboration occurred changed, as did the ease of that communication with government-related stakeholders…. However, other parts of the park that were not implemented due to pending regulatory approval were not affected." – Athar Lina Coordinator.

"Thanks to the political will, we achieved more progress than if we had worked independently. The governorate's facilitation significantly expedited various aspects of the project, contributing to the swift completion of the Ahl al-Beyt project." – Athar Lina Coordinator.

Nevertheless, project delays were acknowledged during the implementation stage due to the parallel infrastructure work carried out by governmental bodies:

"Delays occurred in the greening and construction process because we had to wait for certain infrastructure work on the street to be completed by governmental bodies." – Athar Lina Coordinator.

5.3 Affecting the routines

Communication and information flow underwent significant shifts during the concurrent event, leading to changes in decision-making processes:

"During the implementation of the Ahl al-Bayt project, it often felt like we were under a microscope, with frequent sudden decisions being made."– Athar Lina Coordinator.

The dynamics of collaboration also evolved rapidly due to the expedited nature of the project:

"We had to manage multiple parallel phases, given the project's expedited nature compared to similarly sized projects." – Central administration supervisor for technical affairs, the National Organization for Urban Harmony.

Furthermore, temporary changes in mobility and regulations were introduced in the area to facilitate the major infrastructure and restoration projects, as well as important visits. However, these changes did not result in permanent alterations:

"Regarding the temporary alteration in street access, it was necessary to clear the streets for the significant infrastructure and restoration projects underway, as well as for important visits."-Official 2, Urban Upgrading Unit in Southern Area.

Stakeholder engagement and community participation varied across project phases, with core groups playing a crucial role in communication with the community. Interestingly, rumours of potential home demolitions unintentionally increased community engagement, as indicated by one interviewee:

"Unfortunately, the more worried the community is, the more it is willing to contribute and cooperate more. This feeling results from the perception of an idea that needs to be fixed, and in this case, it was rumors of demolition of the residential areas within this context. The rumors of potential home demolitions resulted in the residents becoming more involved in the participatory projects." – Athar Lina Coordinator.

In alignment, some community members expressed uncertainties and challenges arising from the emergence of the concurrent event:

"There was a prevailing sense of unease due to rumors circulating about the potential for displacement at any given moment… Additionally, ongoing technical problems stemming from the recent infrastructure project have led to a significant sewage issue in the al-Achraf Street area. Consequently, conflicts frequently arise between district officials and residents." – Resident in al-Achraf Street area.

Towards the end of the concurrent event, dynamics shifted again, and the community was partially included, as indicated in the interview:

"We consulted with members of the community in the renovation process, specifically with residents and shop owners regarding the new regulations for urban elevations in this area." – Central administration supervisor for technical affairs, the National Organization for Urban Harmony Harmony.

"On the bright side, due to this event, the community felt safe again because governmental bodies were concerned with upgrading urban elevations, infrastructure, and the street itself….

Our current role is to expand our stakeholder base and continue collaborating with the surrounding community to manage and maintain the park. Any emerging issues with the community are addressed directly."
– Athar Lina Coordinator.

5.4 Affecting the upcoming stages

According to the interviews, upon the completion of the park, there were potential changes in its management due to the end of the concurrent event. The district office seemed to gain control over the park, indicating future plans for its development:

"The park has been fully completed, and its management now should fall under the responsibility of the al-Khalifa neighborhood office, as we have plans to execute new projects in the northern section of the park." - Official 2, Urban Upgrading Unit in Southern Area.

"The control and maintenance of the first phase area – al-Achraf street area – were delegated to the local district office." - Central administration supervisor for technical affairs, the National Organization for Urban Harmony.

However, there appeared to be a contradiction between two points of views regarding the future of the park, especially its northern section:

"The park has fostered a dialogue relating to the urban environmentalism movement in Egypt and the roles that international donor agencies can play to support these efforts. Ongoing events at the park hosted by Megawra-BEC have provided a great opportunity for ongoing discussion and meetings between us and other stakeholders. After seeing the park's development and how it has turned into a community hub, we were encouraged to directly commit USFS funds to support further development and expansion of the park...

We anticipate commencing our official relationship with them later this fall
" - USFS MENA Region Program Manager.

"We have plans to execute new projects in the northern section of the park, including setting up shaded cafes and restaurants. However, at present, the NGO continues to oversee the park's operations and utilizes it for cultural events." - Official 2, Urban Upgrading Unit in Southern Area.

"When this area became so visible, the governorate announced that it had a plan for that part of the park (the northern section). Consequently, requests (of the initial design of that section) to construct on that part were paused."
- Athar Lina Coordinator.

In summary, the participatory project for the park, amidst a dynamic landscape of actors and evolving roles, experienced both opportunities and challenges during the concurrent event. Key stakeholders, including Cairo Governorate, the National Organization for Urban Harmony, Athar Lina, and others, played roles in shaping the flow of the implementation stage's flow. New momentum created, collaboration surged, and progress accelerated, but communication complexities and community concerns emerged. As the event concluded, uncertainty looms over the park's northern section, with differing visions for its future.

Chapter 6: Discussion:

In this section, a comparison between the findings of the investigation and the potential outcomes suggested by the literature regarding the impacts of adopting a fast-tracking approach in urban development, the impacts of restoration and conservation projects, and the impacts of including relatively smaller ongoing projects in a wider development narrative will be presented.

6.1 Impacts of Fast-Tracking a Project on a Participatory Process

As per the literature mentioned in Chapter 4 regarding the fast-tracking of projects and its potential impacts on other projects within the same narrative, this section assesses whether these repeatedly mentioned potential impacts have occurred in this research case study. The potential impacts under consideration include sudden decisions and changes, facilitation of regulatory processes, increased collaboration, heightened monitoring and control, and limited room for consultation.

Regarding sudden decisions and changes, in accordance with the literature, fast-tracking projects can indeed result in abrupt alterations to project plans, potentially impacting stakeholder involvement and participation ((Fazio, Moselhi, Theberge, *et al.*, 1988). The interviews conducted for this study indicate that sudden decisions occurred periodically. The simultaneous implementation of parallel processes and a phased approach in the major concurrent project accelerated the park's construction phase. This expedited progress was made possible by the adaptable design aspect of fast-tracking. However, it also introduced unforeseen changes in decisions, influencing the park's progression and its overall narrative, as reported in the interviews. This observation aligns with the literature's assertion that fast-tracking can indeed cause sudden and unanticipated modifications in project plans.

Regarding regulatory process facilitation, as outlined in the literature, fast-tracking often involves government support and assistance, which can streamline regulatory processes (Fazio, Moselhi, Théberge, *et al.*, 1988). On the contrary, the data gathered from the interviews does not entirely support this assertion. The occurrence of the concurrent event did not facilitate other aspects of the southern section that had previously encountered regulatory obstacles in their implementation. Nevertheless, the interviews do confirm that government support played a role in facilitating other aspects of the project. This support was demonstrated through the commitment of relational

resources, such as the governorate stepping in as a mediator between Athar Lina's project and a neighboring project to address structural issues. This aligns with the literature's emphasis on government facilitation in fast-track projects. While the park project was progressing well, this support made it easier for the operators and implementers to take steps they might not have been able to take without the concurrent event.

As for Increased Collaboration, as per the literature, fast-track projects may necessitate heightened collaboration among stakeholders to expedite decision-making (Smith and McGillivray, 2022). The interviews reveal that collaboration existed between Athar Lina and the government during the initial phase of Ahl al-Bayt project, which took place within the same area. Nevertheless, collaboration diminished as the concurrent project advanced. This implies consistency with the literature's notion that fast-tracking can initially foster increased collaboration but may wane over time (Smith, 2012).

Additionally, in line with the literature on potential collaboration, the interviews indicate that the fast-track project fostered cooperation among the stakeholders. This facilitated an efficient exchange of both relational and mobilized resources among the primary stakeholders involved in the park project. For instance, an actor in Ahl al-Beyt project, the national organization for urban harmony, that is not an actor in the park project, was responsible for assisting in the completing of the park's exterior to harmonize it with the larger project.

Regarding Increased Monitoring and Control, as outlined in the literature, fast-track projects frequently entail heightened monitoring and control measures to ensure projects progress (Sivagnana Larsen and Bgvishnuram, 2010). However, based on the interviews, although there were changes in stakeholder roles, notably the governorate taking on decision-making responsibilities instead of solely approving decisions.

Moreover, the interviews do mention regular meetings held to ensure adherence to the time frame of the major project. Consequently, this aligns with the literature's perspective on this aspect.

As for Limited Room for Consultation, as mentioned in the literature, fast-track projects conducted within a top-down approach may indeed limit opportunities for extensive consultation due to the necessity for rapid decision-making (Bramwell, 1997). According to the interviews, the top-down approach employed in the concurrent event did not severely disrupt the participatory process flow, as mentioned in the interviews.

It was noted that regular meetings were held with the aim of ensuring the progress of the projects and adherence to the tight time frame, but these meetings did not impose decisions on the participatory project. Therefore, this represents a deviation from the literature's perspective.

6.2 Impacts of Restoration and Renovation Initiatives on the Participatory Process

As per the interview with the governorate's urban upgrading unit in the southern area, Ahl al-Bayt itinerary project was originally conceived to leverage the presence of numerous heritage buildings in al-Ashraf Street area. The coexistence of Al-Khalifa Park among other revitalization and upgrading projects added significant value to the itinerary. Consequently, these projects garnered media attention and increased visibility, benefiting Al-Khalifa Park as well.

The literature consistently highlights that restoration, renovation, and conservation initiatives can have immediate effects on the context in which they are implemented (UNESCO, 2019; Fauzi and Abdul Ghani, 2022), impacting ongoing projects and the community, which is a significant stakeholder in the participatory project studied in this research. These impacts encompass incubating local dynamics and providing additional support to them, providing local development opportunities, especially economic ones, and either integrating or disrupting the community itself.

The literature emphasizes that heritage sites encompass a complex web of communal values, practices, and traditions. Conservation efforts have the potential to significantly contribute to the preservation and even support of this local lifestyle, offering development opportunities that impact the community (UNESCO, 2011, 2019). This impact extends to improved surrounding infrastructure and an enhanced quality of life(Rypkema, 2008; Srinivas, 2020; Fauzi and Abdul Ghani, 2022). Additionally, conservation initiatives can have immediate positive economic effects through heritage tourism. The presence and marketing of heritage assets indirectly benefit the surrounding area by providing amenities and services to visitors, potentially fostering a sense of belonging within societies (Rypkema, 2008; Lerario, 2022).

In that regard, during the interviews and site visits, it was proved that there were evident differences in the spatial context of the participatory project. However, the impacts were not immediate on the process, as some literature pieces had suggested. To assess certain impacts such as the incubation of local dynamics, the local development, or the integration on interruption of the community and their impacts on the process, it may be necessary to evaluate them later. These impacts would require time to become assessable after allowing the local dynamics to evolve following the end of the concurrent event and its influence on the other projects within the same context.

However, there are also immediate negative impacts to consider. Initiatives such as conservation for revitalization can lead to feelings of exclusion or marginalization within the community, often stemming from a lack of involvement in decision-making processes. This exclusion can eventually lead to gentrification, potentially displacing long-term residents (Steinberg, 1996; Cheong and Fong, 2018). Furthermore, if the conservation initiative does not take into account the local dynamics, it can disrupt local activities, causing inconvenience and economic losses (Steinberg, 1996). Additionally, it may disturb ongoing projects within the same area, necessitating restoration and

construction activities that can disrupt the community further (Cheong and Fong, 2018).

On the other side, there were other impacts mentioned in the interviews but not covered in the literature. One major impact of the concurrent event was the effect it had on the residents of al-Khalifa street area. To provide more context, the concurrent event occurred simultaneously with demolitions in nearby areas. These demolitions led to increased anxiety levels among community members due to circulating rumors of potential demolitions of residential buildings within al-Khalifa street area. Due to the presence of the Athar Lina initiative operating within the same context on multiple projects, including the Al Khalifa Park project, and collaborating with government bodies, Athar Lina played a mediating role between the community and the central authority, represented in the governorate.

According to the interview with Athar Lina coordinator, the increased anxiety within the community prompted them to approach Athar Lina during that time, leading to an expansion of the initiative's network of participants in the Al-Ashraf Street area. In this context, the literature suggests that relying on specific core groups when organizing participatory events can lead to the concentration of information and knowledge. Therefore, it is encouraged to reach out to and engage with the widest possible participation of all community members during the participatory process (Friedmann, 1987). As a result, the concurrent event unintentionally helped the organizing entity avoid this issue, providing an unexpected benefit.

6.3 Impacts of Inclusion in a Larger New Narrative
According to the literature, it is common that relatively smaller projects could be included within other larger projects especially development projects in order to get merged to serve one single development narrative (Smith and McGillivray, 2022). In that sense, commonly the impacts on a project from being included in such a narrative can be categorized into three different types of impacts, that rely mainly on the stage of development of the included

project. Therefore, the impacts are categorized into three distinct groups: impacts on projects in their initial phases, impacts on projects in their intermediate stages, and impacts on completed projects (Smith, 2012).

In the context of this study, which focuses on al-Khalifa Park as the affected project, it is important to note that, at the time of the concurrent event, the park was already in its implementation stage. Consequently, it had both completed sections and parts that were still under construction. In the following section, we will provide a detailed examination of the impacts on the completed sections and the intermediate phases of the project.

6.3.1 Impacts on Processes in Intermediate Stages

Projects in their intermediate stages are potentially eligible to receive opportunities when included within the scope of a development project. These opportunities can encompass expediting the original plans through facilitation measures or expanding the original plans. However, negative impacts can arise due to the redistribution of stakeholder roles or technical complexities that could disrupt the project's flow and timeframe (Smith, 2012; Smith and McGillivray, 2022).

In terms of accelerating the original plans, the literature suggests that when smaller projects are included within broader development narratives, it often coincides with an acceleration of the original plans of the included project to align with the timeframe aspirations of the entire narrative (Bramwell, 1997; Smith, 2012; Smith and McGillivray, 2022). According to the interviews, the concurrent event led to a relative acceleration in the implementation of the southern section due to facilitation opportunities. However, this acceleration resulted in limited opportunities for consultation, aligning with the literature.

Furthermore, the literature mentions the possibility of expanding the original plans of a project when a new development narrative is imposed (Smith, 2012). However, it is worth noting that the interviews do not mention the expansion

of the original plans, failing to provide evidence of alignment with the literature on this aspect.

Moreover, the literature highlights that the redistribution of stakeholders' roles is a valid impact on ongoing projects, often implemented to ensure adherence to tight time frames (Bramwell, 1997; Smith, 2012). According to the interviews, changes in the role of a major stakeholder, Cairo Governorate, took place. The governorate's role expanded to align the objectives and aims of both projects, transitioning from the consulting and approving role to a deciding role. These results partial alignment with the literature.

Additionally, the literature mentions technical complexity due to acceleration as a potential impact that affects other smaller projects. According to the interviews, concurrent implementation works did not necessarily stop or obstruct each other. However, it was mentioned in the interviews that, at certain points in time, one project had to be delayed to accommodate the other project. In the case of major infrastructure works, these delays affected the implementation of some parts of the park. Hence, alignment with the literature on this aspect is partial.

6.3.2 Impacts on Completed Stages

As indicated in the literature, inclusion in a new narrative can enhance a project's visibility and showcase it to a wider audience, offering opportunities for attracting new investors and a broader audience(Smith, 2012; Smith and McGillivray, 2022). However, according to the interview with the governorate, numerous visits to the park occurred, coinciding with the ceremonial launch of the Ahl al-Beyt project.

Nevertheless, this did not have an effect on the participatory project by introducing new investors or audiences beyond the existing set of actors. According to the response from USFS, the actor responsible for providing technical assistance in the southern section, further funding commitments

were solely contingent on the success of the southern section itself. This indicates no alignment with the literature's expectations.

Conversely, another impact, not discussed in the literature, did take place. The interviews mentioned that due to increased visibility, new plans were made for the vacant northern section of the park as a future extension to complement the Ahl al-Beyt itinerary, even though existing plans for that part had already been established through a participatory process.

To conclude, from the discussed impacts on the participatory process, it becomes evident that certain aspects were influenced by the concurrent event. Primarily, the stakeholders in the process and the flow of the process itself, as well as the contextual guidelines guiding the process, were notably affected as shown in Figure 19.

The findings from the investigation suggest that the roles of specific stakeholders, particularly the Governorate and Athar Lina, underwent changes. Regarding the governorate's role, it transitioned from an approving and consulting role to a more decisive one, ensuring the adherence of all projects to the tight timeline of Ahl al-Beyt project as a unified narrative as illustrated in Figure 18.

In the case of Athar Lina's role as the project implementer, additional responsibilities for coordinating between the two projects were added as illustrated in Figure 18. As a result, relational resources were put into use and the process flow was expedited. Furthermore, the relationships between stakeholders were influenced, as cooperation during the implementation of the first phase of Ahl al-Bayt project was required.

Nevertheless, the motives of actors in the process did undergo slight changes, with the unintentionally increased involvement of the residents of al-Khalifa Street being the most noticeable shift. However, for other actors, such as

USFS, their motives remained unchanged, their sole point of contact remained almost with the implementing entity only. Furthermore, the procedural routines were altered due to the heightened collaboration between the two major stakeholders, expediting the implementation plans and modifying the usual course of the implementation process.

On the other hand, there were aspects that remained unaffected by the emergence of the concurrent event. Examples of these aspects include the regulatory guidelines that govern the process and the outcomes of the process. The regulations guiding the implementation process remained unchanged, even though there were preexisting obstacles faced in the implementation of the exterior kiosks due to the existing regulations.

Additionally, the core bottom-up decision-making approach and the originally intended outcomes from the entire process, which were established through prior participatory activities, remained unchanged. The process encountered a brief disruption during the concurrent implementation project, but after the ceremonial opening of phase 1 of Ahl al-Beyt project, the processes within the park resumed with a relatively independent course.
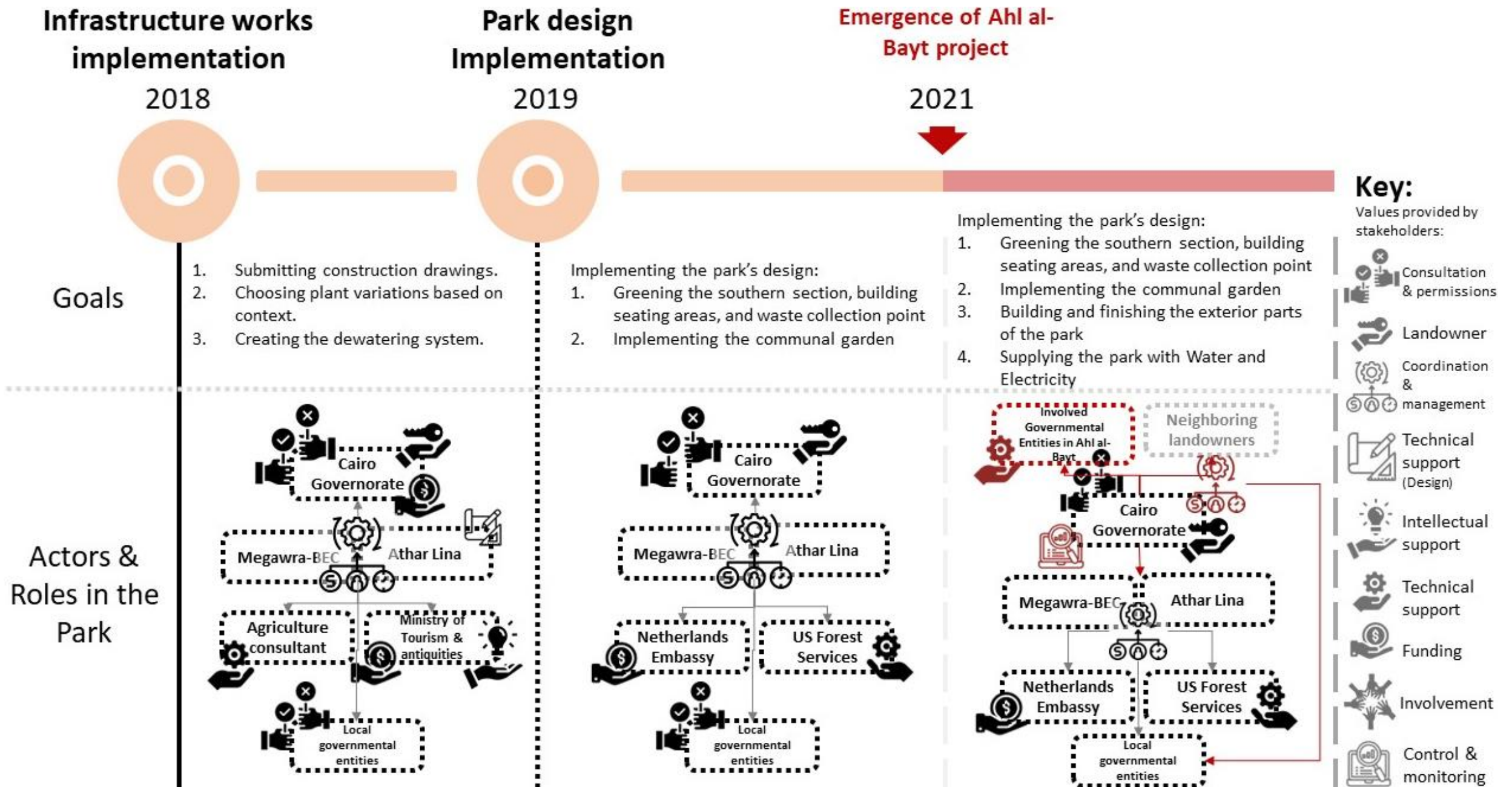
Figure 18 Illustration of the change in stakeholders and actors' dynamics after the emergence of the concurrent event, Source: Author
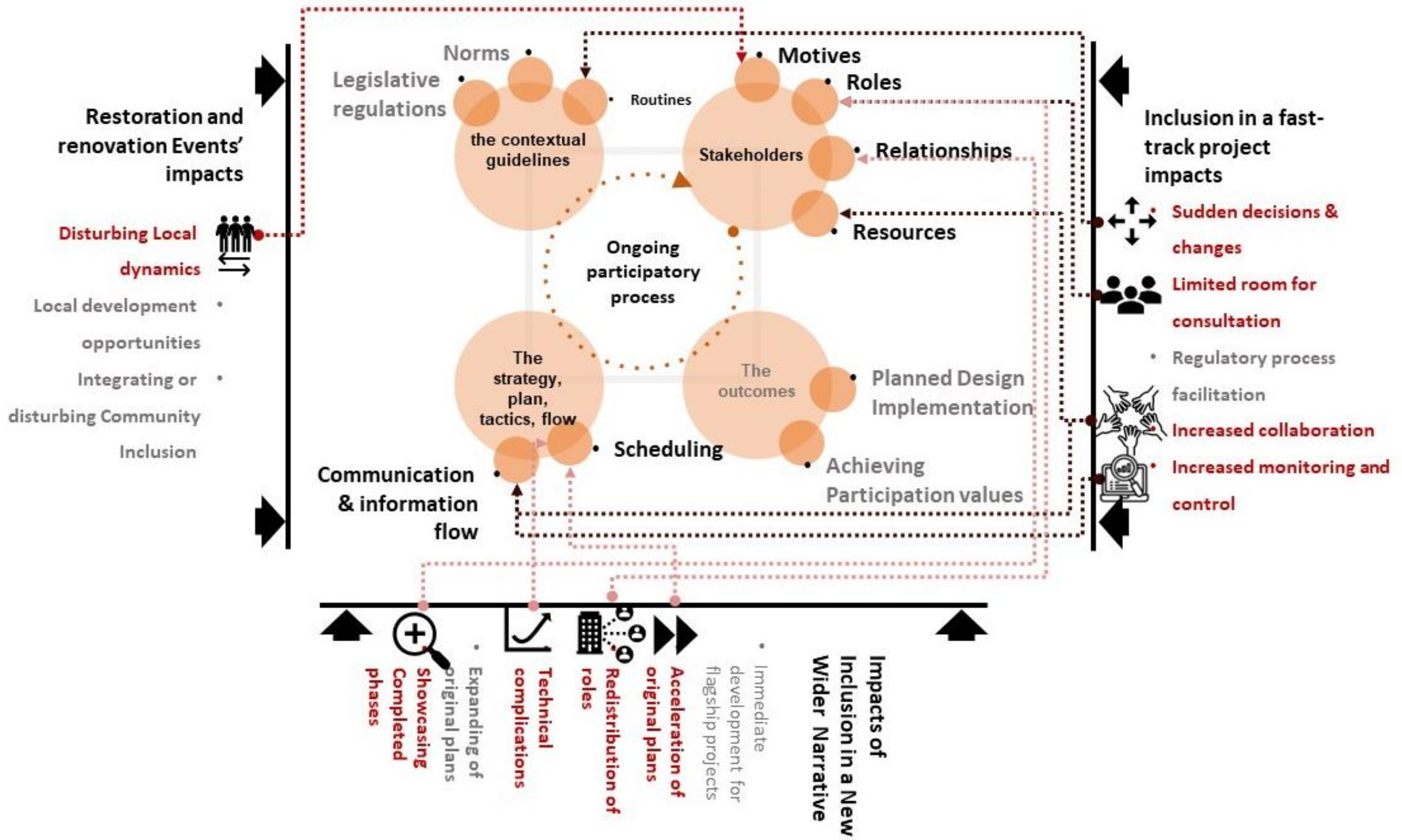
Figure 19 Conceptual illustration of the impacted aspects of the participatory process and the impacting aspects of the concurrent event

Chapter 8: Conclusion

This study aims to explore the impacts on an ongoing urban revitalization project, al-Khalifa Heritage and Environment Park, which operates within a participatory framework. These impacts are examined in light of the concurrent event, the Ahl al-Bayt restoration and renovation project, which occurred during the implementation phase of the former project within the same spatial context. The study's objective is to gain insights into how a larger concurrent event, executed through a top-down approach, may affect the participatory process's aspects, particularly when the participatory project –

an NGO-led relatively smaller project- becomes integrated into the broader narrative.

The aspects under investigation include the impact of inclusion in the fast-track approach, the impacts of the restoration and renovation initiative, and the impacts of inclusion in a new larger development narrative. On the other hand, the participatory process's aspects under investigation include the process's stakeholders, contextual guidelines, and adherence to its initial plans. Hence, the investigation was extended to explore how the process flow and time frame, the roles of stakeholders, relationships, and the flow of information within the participatory process were affected, as well as whether the initially planned outcomes of the participatory process were affected or not.

Based on the reviewed literature, the emergence of events can be a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity for relatively smaller projects, as they can be included within a larger development narrative, usually backed by political support. This was also the case in this study, as the concurrent event was a supported narrative conveyed in the form of a fast-track restoration and renovation project. According to the literature, inclusion in similar narratives can either work as a catalyst, facilitating the processes and helping the project achieve its aims, or it can negatively impact it. These impacts can range from facilitation to delays to no impact at all. These effects are studied in this research to explore potential impacts and extent, ultimately determining how the participatory process was affected.

To achieve this objective, an explanatory qualitative approach divided the empirical research into two phases. The first phase aimed to collect data to understand which stakeholders were present at the time of the concurrent event and how they were affected. Since there was a lack of primary data about the concurrent event, 20 unstructured interviews with members of the implementing entity team, residents in al Ashraf Street area -where the two projects took place-, and members of the core group involved in the participatory process's investigation were conducted during three site visits.

Phase two entailed an in-depth exploration of the process's impacts from the viewpoints of various actors and stakeholders.

This was achieved by conducting 8 unstructured interviews with 8 different individuals actively engaged in the project, aiming to delve deeply into their perspectives and insights. This phase aimed at exploring the effects on the stakeholders' roles, relationships, motives, and how that was reflected in the processes' flow and the flow of information within the process.

From the analyzed findings, the most affecting aspects of the concurrent event were the fast-tracking aspect, followed by the new narrative aspect, and lastly, the restoration and renovation initiative aspect. Based on the analyzed literature, the impacts of the fast-tracking aspect and the impacts of inclusion in a new wider development narrative were interrelated and impacted most of the aspects of the participatory process. On the other hand, the impacts due to the aspect of renovation and restoration were not as impactful, as most of the impacts suggested by the literature were not proven to exist in this case study, leaving these impacts to evolve as they were not immediate.

Based on this research's findings and limitations juxtaposed with previous studies, a set of implications and recommendations for future research are outlined:

1. Research Methodology: The qualitative methods approach proved efficient in providing a deeper understanding of the stakeholders' views, roles, and impacts on the participatory process. However, if the community itself was a part of the ongoing process when the concurrent event took place, a mixed methods approach will prove useful to provide a deeper understanding of different groups within the community - that this park project is considering as target groups - and how they were affected by the concurrent event as stakeholders.

2. Comparative Studies: While participatory processes that have undergone similar events of significant impacts are somewhat rare to

find, conducting comparative studies between two participatory projects is recommended. This study's specific, context-specific setting represents a substantial edge for it that may not exist in other different contexts.

3. Ongoing Project Impacts: Since the Ahl al-Beyt major project is still ongoing, it was not documented extensively, and media articles along with reports played a major role in gathering data. Insights from semi-structured interviews with different stakeholders indicate a change in the design to accommodate the new narrative of Ahl al-Bayt touristic itinerary development. This implies that the concurrent event may have future impacts on that part of the participatory project.

4. Long-term Impacts: As the impacts of the restoration and renovation of al-Khalifa Street area are not visible yet, future research can address how the long-term impacts of the concurrent event can affect the park and its aims of filling the gaps for essential services that the community needs.

5. Primary Data Collection: Since one of the projects in investigation is still running and the other was unofficially opened almost a year ago, the lack of primary scientific data was a major issue. Future research endeavors should aim to collect primary data directly from the stakeholders to enhance the accuracy and comprehensiveness of the analysis.

6. Challenges in Contacting Stakeholder: The difficulties in reaching out to both common and foreign stakeholders, especially given the continuous change of governmental body positions, remain a significant limitation. Therefore, future research should consider the challenge of obtaining primary data in dynamic projects and explore alternative data sources to fill this gap.

7. Paperwork's Hurdles: Furthermore, it is important to acknowledge that this topic is closely tied to the policy level. Consequently, the lengthy paperwork processes posed significant Limitation in collecting data from certain governmental bodies due to the thesis writing process's limited time. In this study after going through the paperwork procedures, the data collection requests were refused, and request to conduct interviews with the responsible officials from al-Khalifa district local office and the deputy governor of Cairo's office were also denied. As the sensitivity surrounding this topic diminishes with time, there may be opportunities for further research to assess the effects and impacts from the perspectives of various governmental bodies.

Incorporating these recommendations into future research endeavors will contribute to a more comprehensive understanding of the impacts of concurrent events on participatory projects and the dynamics of stakeholder involvement in such contexts.

In conclusion, context plays a significant role in the success or failure of participatory projects. With the existing surge in fast-track national projects, smaller projects can significantly benefit from such events, and possible impacts, depending on the event's nature and type, should be taken into consideration. Any new narratives employed by national projects must be accompanied by a profound understanding of the context and what they offer to add to each other's values and contribute to each project's aims, creating synergy between the projects.

Bibliography

Aboelnaga, S. (2017) 'Public participation in planning in the Egyptian context', *Challenges of Modern Technology*, 8(2), pp. 31–36. Available at: https://doi.org/10.5604/01.3001.0012.2629.

Alharbi, W.O. and Saif Alsaif, A. (2021) 'PARTICIPATORY DEVELOPMENT PHILOSOPHY AND THE CLASSICAL GROUNDED THEORY', *International Journal of Education, Learning and Development*, 9(7), pp. 38–55. Available at: https://doi.org/10.37745/ijeld.2013.

Al-Ibrashy, M. (2021) 'Heritage in the Street: Megawra | BEC's Athar Lina Initiative in Historic Cairo', *The Journal of Public Space*, (Vol. 6 n. 1), pp. 241–256. Available at: https://doi.org/10.32891/jps.v6i1.1462.

al-Ibrashy, M. *et al.* (2022) ' Treatment and Reuse of Water', in *Athar Lina Toolkit for Groundwater Solutions in Historic Settings:* Cairo: Megawra BEC - Athar lina.

Athar Lina (2017) 'Khalifa Heritage & Environment Park: Groundwater research project international school'. Cairo.

Athar Lina (2019) *Al Atharlina Built Environment Collective*. Available at: https://atharlina.com/ (Accessed: 28 September 2023).

Bramwell, B. (1997) *Strategic planning before and after a mega-event*, *Tourism Management*.

Calderon, C. and Westin, M. (2021) 'Understanding context and its influence on collaborative planning processes: a contribution to communicative planning theory', *International Planning Studies*, 26(1), pp. 14–27. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1080/13563475.2019.1674639.

CEDEJ (2023) *Press Review City, Mobility, Environment – August 2023*. Available at: http://cedej-eg.org/index.php/2023/09/12/press-review-city-mobility-environment-august-2023/ (Accessed: 30 September 2023).

Cheong, C. and Fong, K. (2018) 'Gentrification and Conservation: Examining the Intersection', *Change Over Time*, 8(1), pp. 2–7. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1353/cot.2018.0000.

Cooke, B. and Kothari, U. (2001) *Participation: The New Tyranny?* kothari, Uma. Zed Books.

Creswell, J.W. (2009) *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches*. 3rd edn. California: SAGE Publications.

Egypt Independent (2021) 'Sisi orders development of "Ahl al-Bayt" shrines across Egypt', *Egypt Independent Newspaper*, 25 July. Available at: https://egyptindependent.com/sisi-orders-development-of-ahl-al-bayt-shrines-across-egypt/ (Accessed: 30 September 2023).

Fainstein, S.S. (2013) 'The just city', *International Journal of Urban Sciences*, 18(1), pp. 1–18. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1080/12265934.2013.834643.

Fauzi, T.A.B.E. and Abdul Ghani, N. (2022) 'Conservation Potential and Impact of Heritage Buildings', *International Journal of Academic Research in Business and Social Sciences*, 12(10). Available at: https://doi.org/10.6007/IJARBSS/v12-i10/15288.

Fazio, P., Moselhi, O., Théberge, P., *et al.* (1988) 'Design impact of construction fast-track', *Construction Management and Economics*, 6(3), pp. 195–208. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1080/01446198800000018.

Fazio, P., Moselhi, O., Theberge, P., *et al.* (1988) 'Fast-tracking of construction projects: A case study', *Canadian journal of civil engineering*, 15(4), pp. 493–499. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1139/l88-068.

Friedmann, J. (1987) *Planning in the Public Domain: From Knowledge to Action*.

Gaventa, J. (2005) 'Towards participatory governance: assessing the transformative possibilities', in S. Hickey and G. Mohan (eds) *Participation: from tyranny to transformation?* New York: Zed Books, pp. 25–41.

Gehl, J. (2018) *PARTICIPATION HANDBOOK EXECUTIVE SUMMARY*.

Habermas, J. (1984) *The Theory of Communicatice Action: Reason and the Rationalization of Society*. Boston: Beacon Press.

Hamdi, N. (2004) *Small Change*.

Hamdi, Nabeel. (1995) *Housing without houses : participation, flexibility, enablement*. Intermediate Technology.

Healey, P. (1997) *Collaborative Planning: Shaping Places in Fragmented Societies*. London: Macmillan Education UK. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1007/978-1-349-25538-2.

Healey, P. (1998) *Building institutional capacity through collaborative approaches to urban planning^*, *Environment and Planning A*.

Healey, P. (2003) 'Collaborative Planning in perspective', *Planning Theory*, 2(2), pp. 101–123. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1177/14730952030022002.

Hickey, S. and Mohan, G. (2005) *Participation: from tyranny to transformation?* New York: Zed Books.

Innes, J.E. and Booher, D.E. (2004) 'Reframing public participation: Strategies for the 21st century', *Planning Theory and Practice*, pp. 419–436. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1080/1464935042000293170.

Jamal, T. and Orbasli, A. (2004) 'Tourists in Historic Towns: Urban Conservation and Heritage Management', *APT Bulletin*, 35(4), p. 56. Available at: https://doi.org/10.2307/4126422.

Kulozu, N. and Tekeli, I. (2014) 'Socio-Psychological Factors Affecting Participatory Planning Processes At Interactional Level', *MEGARON / Yıldız Technical University, Faculty of Architecture E-Journal*, 9(1), pp. 1–13. Available at: https://doi.org/10.5505/megaron.2014.54264.

Lerario, A. (2022) 'The Role of Built Heritage for Sustainable Development Goals: From Statement to Action', *Heritage*, 5(3), pp. 2444–2464. Available at: https://doi.org/10.3390/heritage5030127.

Müller, M. (2015) 'What makes an event a mega-event? Definitions and sizes', *Leisure Studies*, 34(6), pp. 627–642. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1080/02614367.2014.993333.

Paiola, M. (2008) 'Cultural events as potential drivers of urban regeneration: An empirical illustration', *Industry and Innovation*, 15(5), pp. 513–529. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1080/13662710802373916.

Rypkema, D. (2008) 'Heritage Conservation and the Local Economy', *Global Urban Development Magazine*.

Sadd, D. (Debbie) (2009) 'What is event-led regeneration? are we confusing terminology or will london 2012 be the first games to truly benefit the local existing population?', *Event Management*, 13(4), pp. 265–275. Available at: https://doi.org/10.3727/152599510X12621081189112.

Shehayeb, D.K. and Abdelhalim, K.M. (2012) *ISSUES OF PARTICIPATION IN EGYPT*, *Journal of Architectural and Planning Research*. Available at: http://about.jstor.org/terms.

Sivagnana Larsen, K. and Bgvishnuram, S. (2010) 'Fasr-track Construction: The Need of the Hour', in *International Conference on Advances in Materials and Techniques*. ResearchGate. Available at: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/301813548.

Smith, A. (2012) *Events and Urban Regeneration*. Routledge. Available at: https://doi.org/10.4324/9780203136997.

Smith, A. and McGillivray, D. (2022) 'The long-term implications of mega-event projects for urban public spaces', *Sport in Society*, 25(10), pp. 2107–2123. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1080/17430437.2020.1826934.

Srinivas, H. (2020) 'Heritage and Conservation Strategies: Understanding the Justifications and Implications', *Global Development Research Center* [Preprint]. Kobe, Japan: GDRC Reseaarch Output E-100.

State information service (2022) *Sisi briefed on efforts of renovating shrines of Ahl al-Bayt*. Cairo. Available at: https://sis.gov.eg/Story/165291/Sisi-briefed-on-efforts-of-renovating-shrines-of-Ahl-al-Bayt?lang=en-us (Accessed: 30 September 2023).

Steinberg, F. (1996) 'Conservation and rehabilitation of urban heritage in developing countries', *Habitat International*, 20(3), pp. 463–475. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1016/0197-3975(96)00012-4.

Tadamun (2019) *Al-Khalīfa neighbourhood*, *Tadamun Initiativve*. Available at: http://www.tadamun.co/?post_type=city&p=10323&lang=en&lang=en (Accessed: 28 September 2023).

UNDP (2021) *Egypt Human Development Report 2021*. Cairo.

UNESCO (2010) *Urban Regeneration for Historic Cairo*, *UNESCO - World Heritage Convention*. Available at: https://whc.unesco.org/en/historic-cairo-project/ (Accessed: 30 September 2023).

UNESCO (2011) *Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape*. Paris.

UNESCO (2019) *The UNESCO Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape: Report of the Second Consultation on its Implementation by Member States 2019*.

UN-Habitat (2018) *CIVIC PARTICIPATION IN URBAN PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT: SDG Indicator 11.3.2*. Nairobi.

Walle, A.H. and Getz, D. (1994) 'Festivals, Special Events, and Tourism', *Western Folklore*, 53(3), p. 253. Available at: https://doi.org/10.2307/1499812.

Youm7 (2021) ' خلال وتشغيله بالقاهرة البيت آل مزارات مسار إنشاء 4أشهر', *Youm7 daily newspaper*, September. Available at: Youm7 daily newspaper (Accessed: 30 September 2023).

Appendices and Annexes

Appendix A

Semi-structured interview questions for the interviewees from governmental entities

1 What was your initial role in the park project and its context before Ahl al-Bayr Project?

2 Did your role change after the emergence of Ahl al-Bayt Project? If yes, how did it change (in terms of role in the park's development process)?

3 Did more actors become involved in the concurrent event? and consequently, did they also get involved in the park project?

4 Were monitoring and control procedures applied to the park due to the fast-tracking of the concurrent event?

5 Did the fast-track project encourage collaboration and resources exchange between different actors in both projects?

6 Did merging the park into the wider narrative of the concurrent event lead to changes in the park's initial design and timeline?

7 Did the emergence of the concurrent event encourage the commitment of resources to included projects in general, and the park in specific?

Semi-structured interview questions for Athar Lina Interview

1 Since the recent developments on al-Achraf Street – Ahl al-Bayt project- took place during the implementation phase of Park, did that affect the initially scheduled timeline for that phase?

2 Did these recent developments impose another timeline to adhere to? Did the recent developments in the street area attract more visibility to certain features/ parts of the park?

3 Since there are common stakeholders between the park project and the concurrent project, did these stakeholders experience a change in their levels of participation or roles in the park project?

4 Since there were common stakeholders between both projects, did that facilitate the resolution of any obstacles the implementation phase had faced during the concurrent event?

5 Did the emergence of the other development project result in these stakeholders providing further support for the park?

6 Were there any problems or challenges specifically in the earlier stages of developing the park that were avoided due to the occurrence of the concurrent event?

7 Did actors change during the development of the street area? Did they increase during the occurrence of both projects at the same time?

8 Did extra control or monitoring happen during the emergence of the ongoing event?

9 From your point of view, after the media exposure the whole context of the park project had gained due to the concurrent event,

   did you notice any changes in the community and your surrounding context during the implementation phase?

Appendix B

Unstructured interview questions for the community of al-Achraf Street area, focusing on understanding the community's perspectives before, during, and after the concurrent event:

1. Were you residing or working in the street area before the recent development in the street area? If no, what do you think has caused that change in the area?

2. Did you notice any changes in daily routines or regulations during or after the time of development?

3. Were there any normal behaviors that were connected to the park that changed later due to the recent developments in the street area, either during the development process or after it was completed?

4. Have you observed any changes in the number of visitors to this area since the recent developments?

5. Do you believe that the number of shops in the area has changed during or following the recent developments?

Appendix C

Unstructured interviews data

Annex
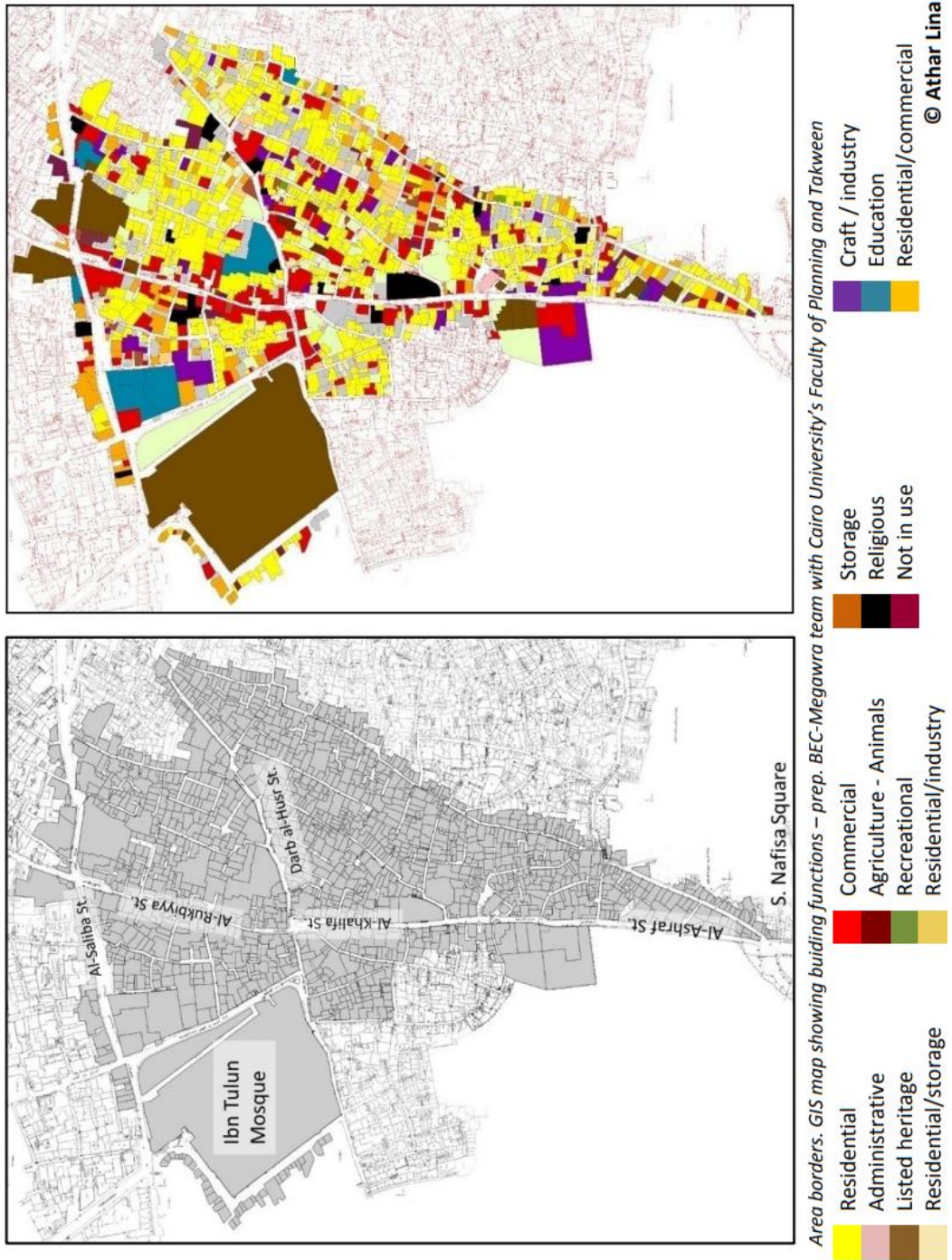

Figure 20 Historic Cairo map, Source: (UNESCO, 2010)

Figure 21 Map of building functions in al-Khalifa district, by BEC-Megawra with Cairo University's Faculty of Planning and Takween, Source: (Athar Lina, 2017)
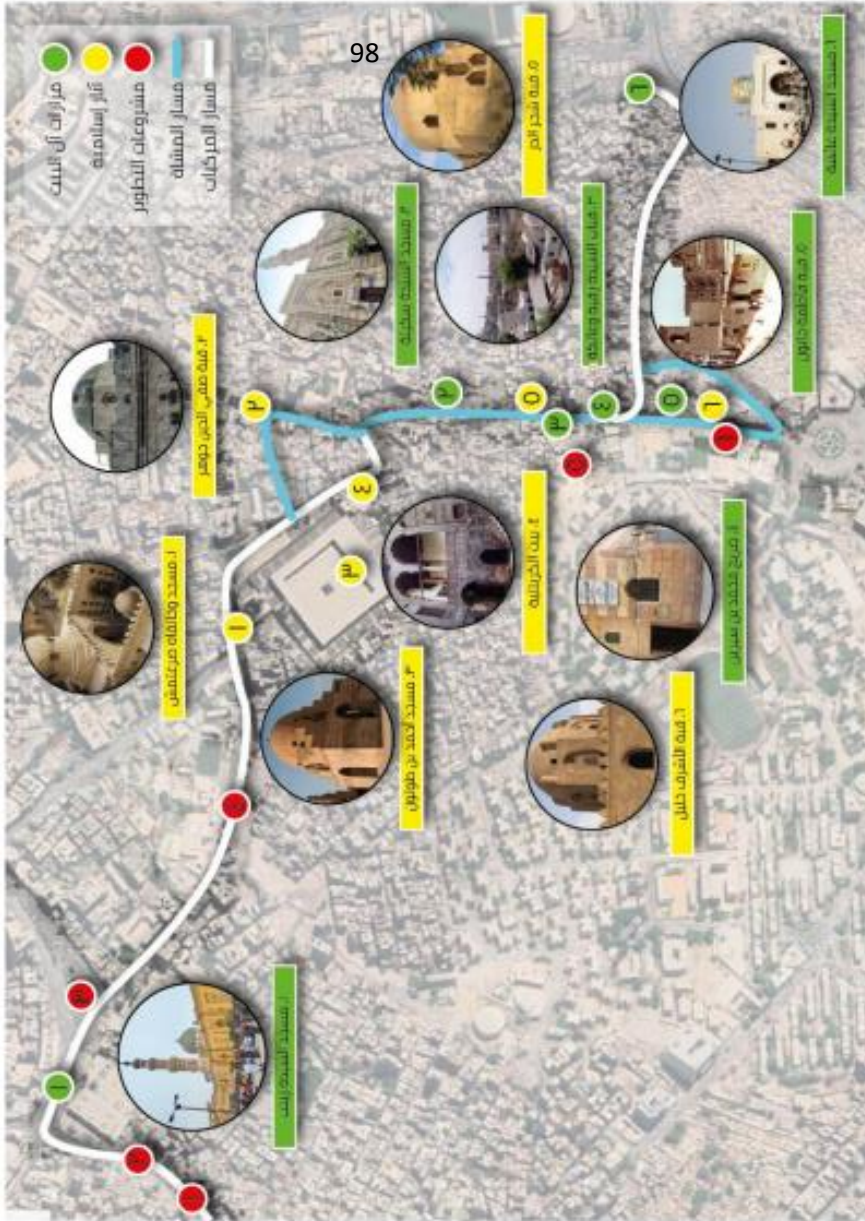
Figure 22 The initial proposal of Ah al-Bayt itinerary by Cairo governorate, Source: (Youm7, 2021)

نبذة مختصرة

الي أي مدي قد يؤثر حدث متزامن على مشروع تشاركي؟ ما هي العوامل التي قد تؤثر على العملية التشاركية في ضوء هذا الحدث المتزامن؟ هذه الأسئلة قد تشغل بال المخططين والمنسقين والميسرين في مشاريع المشاركة التي تشمل أصحاب مصالح متنوعة لهم آراء ومستويات تأثير متباينة. اذ يلعب السياق الذي ينشأ فيه المشروع التشاركي دورًا مهمًا في تشكيل تطوره، وفي هذا البحث يتم استقصاء دراسة حالة مشروع متنزه الخليفة التراثي البيئي، حيث يتم بحث كيفية تأثير مشروع آل البيت على عملية تنفيذ المتنزه. حيث يتضمن مشروع آل البيت مجموعة مختلفة من العناصر، بما في ذلك خلفيته في التجديد والترميم، وطبيعته كمشروع سريع، والسردية الأوسع التي يطرحها.

الهدف الرئيسي لهذه الدراسة هو فهم كيفية تأثير الحدث المتزامن على تطور العملية التشاركية المستمرة. ولتحقيق هذا الهدف، تم استخدام مجموعة متنوعة من أساليب البحث. بدأت الدراسة بمراجعة الأدبيات السابقة لمراجعة الآثار المحتملة. بالإضافة إلى ذلك، سعت الدراسة لفهم ديناميكيات السياق لكل من المشروعين من خلال 18 مقابلة غير مهيكلة و5 زيارات موقع ومراجعة شاملة للأدبيات. بعد ذلك، تمت إجراء سلسلة من 8 مقابلات شبه مهيكلة مع الأطراف المعنية الرئيسية الذين شاركوا في المشروع خلال الحدث المتزامن. ساعد هذا النهج في استكشاف الآثار الخاصة للحدث على العملية التشاركية.

تكشف النتائج عن ان دمج مشروع المشاركة في المشروع المتزامن الأكبر وطبيعته السريعة، أتاح فرص التعاون بين الجهات المنفذة. وبالإضافة إلى ذلك، ساهمت خلفية المشروع المتزامن في التجديد والتطوير بشكل غير مباشر في تحقيق مزية غير متوقعة، حيث حفز بشكل غير مقصود تغيير دوافع المجتمع للمشاركة. بالإضافة إلى ذلك، فقد أحدثت التغييرات في السرديات والتغييرات في أدوار أصحاب المصلحة نتائج إضافية قد تعيد تشكيل مراحل المشروع التشاركي المستقبلية.

الكلمات الرئيسية: المشاركة، تأثير مشاريع السرعة، الأحداث العارضة، مشاريع الارتقاء الحضري، القاهرة التاريخية، مصر

إقرار

هذه الرسالة مقدمة في جامعة عين شمس للحصول على درجة العمران المتكامل والتصميم المستدام . إن العمل الذي تحويه هذه الرسالة قد تم إنجازه بمعرفة الباحث سنة ٢٠٢٣

هذا ويقر الباحث أن العمل المقدم هو خلاصة بحثه الشخصي وأنه قد اتبع الأسلوب العلمي السليم في الإشارة إلى المواد المأخوذة من المراجع العلمية كل في مكانه في مختلف أجزاء الرسالة..

وهذا إقرار مني بذلك،،،

التوقيع:

الباحث: بسنت حسن محمد اسماعيل

التاريخ: ٢٠٢٣/١٠/٤

بحث تأثير الأحداث العارضة على العمليات التشاركية في مشاريع الارتقاء الحضري

دراسة حالة مشروع متنزه الخليفة التراثي البيئي ومشروع تطوير مزارات ال البيت

أعداد: بسنت حسن محمد إسماعيل

لجنة أشراف

د. سارة عبد الباقي	أ.د محمد صالحين
مدرس بقسم التخطيط العمراني	أستاذ التخطيط والتصميم المتكامل
جامعة عين شمس	جامعة عين شمس

لجنة الحكم

أ.د. .... الممتحن الخارجي   التوقيع

أستاذ............

جامعة....................

أ.د.............

أستاذ............

جامعة....................

أ.د.............

أستاذ............

تاريخ المناقشة:..............	جامعة....................
أجيزت الرسالة بتاريخ:	ختم الإجازة
موافقة مجلس الجامعة.../.../...	موافقة مجلس الكلية.../.../...

جامعة عين شـــمس

بحث تأثير الأحداث العارضة على العمليات التشاركية في مشاريع الارتقاء الحضري

دراسة حالة مشروع متنزه الخليفة التراثي البيئي ومشروع تطوير مزارات ال البيت

إعداد

بسنت حسن محمد اسماعيل

المشرفون

د. سارة عبد الباقي

أ.د. محمد صالحين

مدرس بقسم التخطيط العمراني

أستاذ التخطيط والتصميم المتكامل

جامعة عين شمس

جامعة عين شمس

٢٠٢٣