



DISORDER STRATEGY ACCORDING TO THE ENTRANCES OF THE NEW DEMOCRACY IN NAJAF ARCHITECTURE AFTER 2003

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ABSTRACT

The events leave a lot of repercussions on city's architecture as a representation of the stations of ideological change reflected in what is happening to society in economic, political, scientific and social changes. After 2003 events in An-Najaf Al-Ashraf city had a great impact on its architecture resulted by the effect of continuous transformations during the past period in all the levels, as well as the progress, technological development and sudden openness to the west world. Therefore, the lack of contemporary knowledge of the strategies role that used for reconstruction in the emergence of architectural production during the past two decades in its current form, the research problem came as follows (the lack of knowledge of the strategy of disorder within the entrances to new democracy and the loss of local capabilities to observe its impact on architecture in the city of Najaf after 2003). The purpose of this study (investigating the effect of the strategy of chaos associated with the events following 2003 on architectural output in An Najaf city, and proposing a method of achieving local identity continuity in the city and its communication with residents). The conclusions of the study were appropriate for proposing a strategy for the reconstruction of the city and the continuation of its construction through the use of the field survey method. This was accomplished by distributing a questionnaire to a sample of architects in the city of Najaf, as they are familiar with the movement of architecture in the city. The concept of the study of disorganization strategy had a definitive conceptualization of its impact on the architecture of the holy city of Najaf, along with a proposal of the blue-green infrastructure strategy as a suitable strategy for the reconstruction of the city.

KEYWORDS: Strategy, Disorder, Strategy of Disorder, Blue-Green Infrastructure Strategy.

1. INTRODUCTION

When a country or society is faced with any type of crisis, whether political, economic or natural, such as disasters, they must create a future strategic vision that has an intellectual dimension or a channel with strategic dimensions that communicates and receives images and ideas that are in line with the desired goal. The phenomenon of architecture, which is the physical manifestation of the concept, is dependent on the concept's nature and method of thought. The designer is responsible for the reflection of image of that nature and method .

As a result, the utilization of an appropriate strategy during the decision-making process regarding the reconstruction of a city following a specific event will manifest as a specific thought that is latent and will determine the intellectual direction of the architectural movement that is contemporaneous with the time period and whose visual representations have an effect on the recipient of that architecture. The disturbance left behind by crises continues to reverberate for many years, and is so severe that it exhausts the society and the individual. As a result, the procedures for coordinating and organizing this chaos must have a strategy that is appropriate to the situation and that preserves the societal architectural identity because of its significant impact on society .

As the architectural output may be nearing the extinction of local forms that are alternative to it, this will have an effect on the local architectural identity. The association between the type of strategy employed in decision making and the solutions proposed to problems resulting from post-war instability and chaos has an effect on the local architectural identity. This association has not been clearly documented. This association is driven by the designer's role in society and the resulting stages of change, assimilation, or resistance to the crisis, carrying messages to the world and the recipient to the extent he is affected by that crisis, according to the strategy used to achieve his goals. As a result, the investigation's purpose is to disclose the effect of the disorganization strategy employed by the events following 2003 on the architectural output in Najaf, and to propose a solution that maintains the local identity in the city and communicates it to its residents.

2. COGNITIVE ANALYSIS OF STRATEGY

The concept of study of strategy is cognitively analyzed by taking a scientific and objective approach to it, which was employed in previous studies in various fields to have a clear understanding of the strategy and its role in achieving order or not in general or architecture specifically.

2.1. Strategy

It is the art of employing methods to accomplish goals, (Spyridon, 2017). The word strategy is derived from the Greek word (stratēgos), which is a two-word word; the first syllable is (stratus), which means army, and the second syllable is (ago), which means leadership or movement. Strategy is also considered to be a road map for institutions; it defines the organization's vision, mission, and goals, and as a result attempts to augment and counter the strengths of the organization and diminish the strengths of competitors (Prachi, 2015). A collection of ideas and principles that concern a particular field of knowledge and humanity as a whole, and that aim to achieve goals and then develop methods of evaluation to assess the degree to which their efforts have been successful and to determine whether or not the goals that they set were achieved (Al-Hashemi and al-Dulaimi, 2008). Regarding the strategic concepts, they are the primary guidelines for the utilization of the required force in order to implement the required strategy. Additionally, they dictate the manner in which those who implement the strategy are organized, equipped, and trained. These ideas may be defensive (aggressive) with credibility, or have an adaptive role in general restructuring, modernization, and gradual integration, or be an alternative that has a permanent capacity to respond effectively and appropriately to threats (Albino and Glenney, 2016).

Architecturally, it is considered to be the foundation upon which the entire design is built, technology and design are employed to bring architectural concepts to reality, it is the plan for developing architectural applications. The architectural strategy is made up of the primary components: awareness, implementation, renewal, content, model, and application (Schneider, 2015). The development of the strategic ability includes a development in the ability to make decisions, and this is related to the ability to develop alternatives to put forward different scenarios). Likely to be in error (Moran, 2012).

2.2. Post war reconstruction strategies

Reconstruction has time parameters that are related to the type of crisis and the extent of the damage caused, as well as the nature of the city that is destroyed and the community's acceptance of the destruction, there are multiple factors that necessitate the reconstruction process to involve a collection of interrelated and integrated operations that are defined by policies and a legal, legislative and humanitarian system that represents an entire system. Thoughtful, this matter is characterized by the definition of the strategy through which implementation takes place and which can be altered depending on the study of a group of causes including the size of the destruction and damage, the building and construction

techniques in the targeted areas, the executive, economic and social capacity of the community, as well as the amount of effort and time necessary for the reconstruction process, (Majeed, 2021). Reconstruction strategies direct the energy resulting from the conflict towards productive avenues and generate a positive alteration that would rebuild the urban and social fabric to a more beneficial state than it was before the destructive conflict. It can augment and address some of the deficiencies the region previously experienced. This is accomplished through an integrated architectural, engineering, social and environmental perspective (Helsloot and Ruitenberg 2004).

Strategies for the reconstruction of cities following the conflict were categorized into:

1. The Central Strategy: This is a strategy for the reconstruction of the historic center, the protection of the genetic codes of the center, and re-planning based on the memory of the place that must be passed on to subsequent generations and ensuring the long-term viability of the city (Al-Hanbali, 2005).
2. The Whiteboard Strategy: This is the strategy of starting from scratch, as the reconstruction of the area or city is initiated from scratch, according to the extent of the destruction therein or according to the official decision. It is sometimes called the bulldozer policy in which everything is demolished and rebuilt (Samir, 2017).
3. Vaccination and Pollination Strategy: in which work is done to create a new architecture in the traditional surroundings based on plans and documents, taking into account the preservation of the basic features of the city, and emphasizing the identity and history of the population and the depth of their roots in their land (Al-Ahmar and Nano, 2017).
4. The Blue-Green Infrastructure Strategy: It attempts to provide sustainable infrastructure, by altering and altering the existing reality, as well as addressing previously existing issues, these include issues in buildings or the urban environment as a whole based on new policies and standards, such as altering the land use or area, including it is commensurate with the new conditions and provides a greater degree of safety to society, while solving environmental and health issues, in addition to reducing the consumption of energy and maintaining a stable lifestyle, (Al-Ahmar and Nano, 2017); (Majeed, 2021).

Table 1. A summary showing the impact of urban reconstruction strategies on the architectural identity. Source (researcher).

Reconstruction Strategy		Indicators	Impact on local identity
Central		Development according to the memory of the place by highlighting the city's personality, identity and character.	Enhance
Whiteboard		The repopulated area becomes a turning point or separation from the periphery.	Loss
Vaccination and Pollination	rehabilitate	Preserving the formal or artistic value of historical cities.	Enhance
	regeneration	Generating the missing parts in a homogeneous and harmonious manner with the existing parts.	
Blue-Green Infrastructure		Depending on the policies and standards used and the goal that the designer seeks to achieve.	Enhance
			Loss

From what was mentioned above, it can be concluded that post-war urban reconstruction strategies have a significant and influential role in the architectural identity of the city and its context. Preserving the inherited urban architecture and reconstructing it over and over again in accordance with the historical urban character of the city which is an essential component that contributes to the crystallization of the historical attributes and authenticity of the city which is in a harmony with the humanity and behavior of society. To which the society was accustomed in its city before the war and destruction, which creates a kind of continuous connection between the individuals and their environment, causing the accumulation of the inherited beauty of the city and its society.

2.3. The strategy of disorder within the entrances to the new democracy and its impact on architecture

Some architects in their productions tend to try to generalize their ideas in society without realizing the impact of that on society's thought, as they have in their minds a certain ideal or a specific culture that they express with their vision that may create a contradiction between their perception and the perception of their society of the same product as theirs (Jackson, 1996). Therefore, the distorted results of their material education processes are not limited to the total structural (social) level of society's identity and civilization, but also threaten the partial level, that is, the individual's personality within society, by separating from it and distancing it from the good and natural human traits as a result of conflicting orientations (Al-Thawadi, 2004). When a state of societal turmoil occurs as a result of the absence of political or administrative authority, public opinion turns into a forum for pluralism and stylistic and intellectual metaphors affected by political, economic, social and cultural transformations to cause

differences in the moral and design interpretation of a specific style that is symbolized by an image that expresses its contemporary period and that meets the requirements of that period causing a state of complexity to the reality of architecture and products devoid of order (Badia, 1998).

The disorder in architecture leads to the production of a pulse of confusing formal roles more than being interesting, thus creating a new classic of its own, so the chaotic existential reality is sometimes expressed through chaotic shapes, as an attempt to create sufficient amazement that contributes to breaking the grip of the old regime with a reconsideration of all previous concepts, assisting in achieving all this is the absence of the regime in that period, (Al-Youssef, 2008).

3. PRACTICAL STUDY

It is demanded to reach the level of strategic affect, which used to re-habitat the city of Najaf after 2003, using several of different projects which are designed by miscellaneous architects. In addition to their opinions questionnaire and their points of view which are connected to the nature of the subject, therefore a specific number of architects will be subjected to fill out a questionnaire. Those architects have a sufficient knowledge about architecture since 2003 till now because they were hand in hand with events and changes happened to architecture output throughout the suggested period in the city of holy Najaf.

3.1. A brief about An-Najaf city

Each city has a specific architectural feature which reflects the well-being of its habitants and the innovation of its architecture. The holy city of Najaf, as other cities, has the feature of architecture within the era of its habitation. The, the development started synchronic way which is accused by the thoughts of the people who lived there and brought with them their pervious architectural forms and patterns. Most of the architectural work have done on the holy shrine of Imam Ali bin Abi Talib (Piece be on him), for his highness (Al-Mamouri, 2018). The architecture of Najaf has faced three phases: The first phase was about the state consolidation of Boehi since 338 AH till the 9th century Hijri where the first city wall has been built surrounding all the city, later the second wall has been established. The second phase, between the 9th and mid of 13th century Hijri, the urbanization of the city became old and rundown due to the war between Persian and Turkish army. In the mid of the 13th century AH, the 3rd phase started with a large change in culture and architecture which recall to search and study the future prospects of this holy city (Mesopotamia, 2005). It is been noticed now there are a lot of urban

development abilities of the city of Najaf with several architectural styles and contemporaneously shape patterns which are still spread throughout its streets especially the new ones. In addition to the global opening which is represented by establishing strategic construction such as Najaf airport, general introductory for 2012, the re-habitation lasts to what is after it (Karbul, 2016), see Fig. 1.



Fig. 1. Some projects in the city of Najaf were built after 2003.

4. MEASUREMENT METHOD AND DATA COLLECTION

The measurement method is the field survey measurement by distributing a questionnaire to a sample of architects in Najaf city, numbering (45) architects from the private, public and academic sectors.

4.1. Selected sample

The measurement and determination of the level of vulnerability and special orientation of the designer is affected by the selected sample. The nature of the subject necessitates the individual's prior personal experience as a foundation for evaluating the subject's production and degree of vulnerability or influence.

As a result, the intentional sampling method was employed on a group of architects in the holy city of Najaf with expertise and experience who had knowledge and familiarity with the reconstruction process following the 2003 war, this process has continued to this day, or they had the capacity to read the architectural output and the progression of development since 2003, they were able to complete the questionnaire form. To make the proposed measurement and sample consistent with the research's intended goal of obtaining a comprehensive view of the

effect of various and irregular reconstruction methods on the architectural output after the 2003 war in the city of Najaf.

4.2. Questionnaire form

The questionnaire form was prepared to contain a number of questions according to the restricted questionnaire image and the answers specified within the measurement are filled in by the individuals subject to the questionnaire. (45 architects were surveyed). After the questionnaire ending period, the process of analyzing the recorded data began, with extracting the percentage to describe the mathematical quantities of the variables of the questionnaire questions, after that the analyzed results depend on the following things, (Al-Abed, (2013):

- Results that are greater than or equal to 90% represent the vast majority.
- Results that range from 89% to 70% will be considered majority.
- From 69% to 51%, these results represent some of the sample.
- Less than 50% of the response is considered negative (lack), and 50% represents half the sample.

After the questionnaire's analysis was complete, the vocabulary that received the most support from elected officials was identified as the vocabulary achieved through the impact of the disorganization strategy on the production of architecture in Najaf Al-Ashraf following the 2003 war, the responses were analyzed in order to obtain the research results. **(The questionnaire form can be found in the research appendix1).**

5. THE QUESTIONNAIRE RESULTS

Through the analysis of the prior findings, it became apparent that the strategy of chaos played a significant role in the reconstruction of the city of Najaf following the war that occurred in 2003. This suggests that the general pattern of the post-war reconstruction process is to disorganize entrances to the new democracy without any pre-conceived restrictions or determinants, this approach resulted in the absence of political authority or administrative oversight, so that the reliance is limited to the designer culture and his decisions, which were shown by the majority of the results that they were not a suitable decision-making strategy for the contemporary situation.

It became apparent that the strategy guiding the reconstruction process was satisfied with the white board approach to reconstruction from scratch and the removal of what exists without referencing the historical impact of the reconstruction of the honorable city of Najaf, which has

a heritage and archaeological history that is extensive. After that, the majority of experts agrees that the blue-green infrastructure strategy is more beneficial and should be prioritized over the Historic Cities Authority. It should also preserve its identity. There was agreement and convergence on the definition of the orientation of architects in the reconstruction process as an orientation similar to modernization and renewal of cultural ties and economic intellectual influence; they would have if they were present during the reconstruction. However, the absence of the unfulfilled authority, its laws, and legislation, as well as the lack of necessary requirements, all of this led to the end of the reconstruction operations at stations that lacked the necessary requirements to complete the actual reconstruction.

6. CONCLUSION

1. Constructing a thought-out intellectual and mental path that achieves ambitious goals that benefit society during crises or events, the path helps them exit with the fewest losses. It must have a strategic perspective that combines images and structures that are compatible with the desired goal and produces solutions or creates structures that facilitate the right decisions. These adapt to changes in society's life.
2. The adoption of a suitable strategy that takes into account the community's history and identity when determining the necessities of life and establishing the vision that decision-makers adopt in the event of war will result in an idea that is based on the strategy chosen and an architectural product that has the characteristics of the strategy and its relationship to the local architectural identity, this will in turn affect the image of the product and its perpetual identity. And thus leave in him the psychological impressions that he carries.
3. The architectural design resulting from reconstruction strategies is what determines the community's response to the conflict and its psychological impact, either by removing points of connection to historical traditions or by honoring and preserving historical identity as the first point of their plan and vision. It can also serve as a transitional medium between the two methods, depending on the architect's relationship to society and its historical connections.
4. The negative effect of architecture in the holy city of Najaf on the community is attributed to the use of novel materials that differ from the traditional materials that are appropriate to the local and random conditions, and the difference in approved and selective contexts is attributed to the choice of styles that are not commensurate with the local architectural identity of the historic city.

5. The strategy of disorganization within the entrances to the new democracy and without any restrictions or limitations, which is an approach that is free of restrictions and limitations, this is an orientation towards a new system. This is the most commonly used strategy in directing the reconstruction process in the holy city of Najaf following the 2003 war, some architects attempted to generalize their ideas in society without realizing the effect this had on their influence. This resulted in intellectual pluralism and different styles, which confused the body of the general architectural production and absorbed its new mobile context; this led to a chaotic reality that misrepresented the facts and aesthetics of the architecture's identity in Najaf.
6. The authority of the legislative specialists and the reconstruction specialists lacked involvement in the process of determining the most appropriate strategy for addressing the situation of the city following the conflict. As a result, decisions were made in an ill-conceived or appropriate manner, as there was no organization of community spaces or rules that define the contexts for achieving local identity, and the decisions lacked flexibility in their approach. Absorbing and confronting the changes brought about by the transformations in the life of society after the war.
7. The strategy of white boards is to remove what is present and start over without referencing the historical site's content is the approach that is employed in the reconstruction of the holy city of Najaf, which has historical significance. A heterogeneous product was released that ignored the city's history and identity, instead contradicting its heritage values and traditions.
8. The study concluded that the blue-green infrastructure strategy, which employs concepts of sustainability in the post-war reconstruction policy, is the most effective strategy for the restoration of Najaf's holy status because it focuses on preserving the identity while improving the situation and the impact of the war, thus re-running the wheel of Life and its continuation by strengthening society by strengthening its identity in order to deal with the effects of war and their psychological impact by ensuring the protection of identity, history, memory and place.

7. RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Raising the architect's awareness of his local architecture elements and their importance through the media, developing educational curricula, and directing him towards ways to preserve and enhance them when exposed to wars and crises focusing on the need not to be affected by foreign cultures that cut the bonds of history and heritage.

2. Recruiting an engineering staff that includes a group of local engineers and specialists, this will in turn lead to the addition of numerous local and international consultants and experts, whose responsibilities will be to determine the reconstruction decisions and choose the most appropriate strategy for the current situation based on a specific road map for the progression of the reconstruction process. This will ensure that the process is not chaotic making necessary alterations to policies and laws pertaining to the reconstruction of historic cities, and advocating legislation that corresponds with the context of the city and its need for regular assessment of the reconstruction process and relocation within the urban landscape of the city.
3. Making necessary alterations to policies and laws regarding the reconstruction of historic cities, and enacting legislation that corresponds with the context of the city and its need for regular assessment of the reconstruction process and relocation within the urban landscape.
4. Directing the reconstruction processes toward physical and urban sustainability, and emphasizing that they include all aspects of urban and non-urban life, continuous evaluation of the process is necessary in order to identify the positive and negative aspects of the process, and to improve it instead of avoiding it.

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Appendix 1

The researcher is preparing her study, tagged with the strategy of disorder within the entrances to new democracy. The study aims to reveal the impact of the repercussions of this strategy on the production of Iraqi architecture in the holy city of Najaf after the 2003 war, and to define the post-war reconstruction strategy that enhances the local architectural identity. Because of the importance of your opinion, the researcher requests your cooperation in answering the questionnaire, which consists of a set of questions. The answer is to select the appropriate option for your point of view.

1. The economic intellectual concepts were the most influential on the architectural production in Al-Najaf Al-Ashraf after the 2003 war.

I totally agree.	I agree	Neutral	I do not agree	Strongly Disagree

2. The economic intellectual concepts were represented by the high prices of materials and the emergence of new technology affecting Najaf production after the 2003 war.

I totally agree.	I agree	Neutral	I do not agree	Strongly Disagree

3. Political intellectual concepts such as the issuance of legislation, laws and policies of reaction to the war are the most influential concepts on the Najaf architectural production after the 2003 war.

I totally agree.	I agree	Neutral	I do not agree	Strongly Disagree

4. Intellectual concepts appeared after the 2003 war in the Najaf arena at a level affected by extraneous concepts from foreign cultures that caused alienation, loss of local identity, randomness and ambiguity.

I totally agree.	I agree	Neutral	I do not agree	Strongly Disagree

5. The intellectual concepts after the 2003 war had a negative impact on the architectural production in the Najaf square.

I totally agree.	I agree	Neutral	I do not agree	Strongly Disagree

6. The reflections of the influence of intellectual concepts on the architectural output of Najaf appear through the intellectual orientation in the mind of the designer.

I totally agree.	I agree	Neutral	I do not agree	Strongly Disagree

7. Cognitive approaches to the impact of intellectual concepts did not appear in the Najaf arena after the 2003 war, as the architects' orientations lacked philosophical thought or connections to the needs of society and its participation in decision-making.

I totally agree.	I agree	Neutral	I do not agree	Strongly Disagree

8. The political approaches associated with the impact of intellectual concepts on the Najaf urban scene after the 2003 war did not have a clear appearance, as there was no focus on rules regulating human movement or developing economic, cultural and societal reforms for the Najaf society.

I totally agree.	I agree	Neutral	I do not agree	Strongly Disagree

9. The strategy of disorder within the entrances to the new democracy and according to an approach free of restrictions and limitations, which is an orientation towards a new system, is the strategy that guides the reconstruction process in the honorable Najaf after the 2003 war.

I totally agree.	I agree	Neutral	I do not agree	Strongly Disagree

10. The whiteboard strategy prevailed by rebuilding from scratch, not returning to the historical monument, and using modern materials in the response and reform phase during the stages of the reconstruction process of Najaf after the 2003 war.

I totally agree.	I agree	Neutral	I do not agree	Strongly Disagree

11. The blue-green infrastructure strategy, which is linked to the concepts of sustainability and the preservation of local identity, is the ideal strategy for the reconstruction of Iraqi cities after war and crises.

I totally agree.	I agree	Neutral	I do not agree	Strongly Disagree

12. Architects in Najaf, after the 2003 war, moved towards modernization and renewal with new architecture that is not linked to the identity of society.

I totally agree.	I agree	Neutral	I do not agree	Strongly Disagree

13. The process of rebuilding Najaf after the 2003 war did not have a specific requirement to achieve it.

I totally agree.	I agree	Neutral	I do not agree	Strongly Disagree

14. The process of rebuilding Najaf after the 2003 war was seeking to support the economic bases in the city.

I totally agree.	I agree	Neutral	I do not agree	Strongly Disagree