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MARUUM A. A.  
DESIGN

## Field Survey on the Attitudes of Residents of Mosul Regarding Reconstruction of the Old City of Mosul

For the Duration  
From **27th April, 2019** to **23rd May, 2019**



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**For the Duration:**

**From 27<sup>th</sup> April, 2019 to 23<sup>rd</sup> May, 2019**

**Prepared By:**

**Al- Mosul Centre for Culture and Sciences**

**In Cooperation with:**

**Mosul University & House of Iraqi Expertise Foundation**

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**&**

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### ***Introduction:***

The liberation of Mosul from IS left the city in general under a massive destruction of infrastructures and buildings especially the Old City of Mosul. The war with IS did not only cause destruction but it also created a huge humanitarian crisis with thousands of victims and displaced people. The Old City of Mosul was the most part of Mosul city in general to be affected directly with this war. A city that has been taken into ground completely and still can be seen until now in addition to victims' bodies who some of them still under the rubbles.

After the liberation of Mosul was successfully accomplished, Mosul and Old City of Mosul were left under a massive humanitarian crisis. This crisis made the international community to stand up and send an urgent humanitarian aid to Mosul and Old City. Also, the international community called for an urgent forums and conferences to help with the humanitarian crises in Mosul.

Unfortunately, the efforts that have been done so far by the international community aren't enough to help Residents of Old City to get back to their homes as the city is still under massive destruction.

It has been two years since the liberation; still nothing has been done by the Iraqi central government or the international community regarding the reconstruction of Old City. The subject of reconstruction of Old City is a dilemma for its own Residents as they want to get back to their homes as soon as possible. Multiple forums, conferences, seminars, and workshops have been done by different institutes and NGOs to discuss the process of reconstruction and how it should be done. The last seminar about reconstruction of Old City took place at Al- Mosul Centre for Culture and Science in 2<sup>nd</sup> Feb 2019. The seminar was hold under the title "The Old City of Mosul Between the Reconstruction and Preserving the Cultural Identity". Participants suggested and asked for a field survey to be done about this topic which gives the right to the Residents of Old City in particular and Mosul City in general to have their say about the reconstruction process.

### ***First Stage:***

Al- Mosul centre for culture and science announced a training program for volunteers whom are chosen to perform and participate in the field survey. The training was hold between 9 to 14 of march, 2019. The program included about 23 participants whom were varied between university professors, employees, students, and civil activists.

- **Day One of Training:**

Dr. Ahmed Waadallah Al-Tarrya, who is a professor at the university of Mosul/ Education Collage/ Psychology Department, trained the participants on how to create a questionnaire paper. Also, participants did a practical training for the field survey which was about the reconstruction of Old City of Mosul.

- **Day Two of Training:**

Mr. Khairy Badal Rasheed, a lecturer at the university of Mosul/ Mathematics and Science college/ department of statistics, trained the participants on how to choose the appropriate questionnaires for the survey and how to apply it within the society.

- **Day Three of Training:**

Mr. Mustafa Ahmed Foaad, master degree in political science and a field researcher at Al-Mosul Centre, trained the participants on how to create and use an electronic survey through using an application called Kopo Toolbox. He explained how to install, use, and create different versions of surveys.

Kopo Toolbox has different features like manging and analysing data in addition to exporting data to an excel spreadsheet.

- **Day Four of Training:**

Mr. Mohammed Yaseen Jasim, BSc. in Media and a field researcher with Harvard Institute in Mosul, trained the participants on how to perform a field survey interview. This part of training included the basics of a field interview, types of the field interviews, and the obstacles that field researchers might face during the interview.

After the training was done, the participants were asked to register their names to start working on the field survey.

### ***Second Stage:***

Dr. Ibrahim Adeeb Ibrahim, Executive Director of Al- Mosul Centre and a specialist in economic development, was asked to design/create a first draft of questionnaires' for the field research survey. Then, it was introduced to and discussed with a committee of university professors whom their majors were varied between Law, Archology, architecture, economy, and psychology.

Committee members are mentioned below:

- 1- Dr. Atheel A. Al-Jomard (Prof. in economics)
- 2- Mr. Muwafaq W. Mahmood (Prof. in sociology)
- 3- Dr. Ammar Saadoon Al-Mashhadani (Prof. in jurisprudence)
- 4- Dr. Ahmed Qasim Al-Jumaa (Prof. in archaeology)
- 5- Dr. Ahmed Yousif Al-Omary (Ass. Prof. in architecture)
- 6- Dr. Ahmed Waadallah Al-Tarrya (Ass. Prof. in psychology)

### ***Third Stage:***

Al- Mosul Centre invited the participants for a meeting which participates were asked to take a look over the final draft of the questionnaires of the field survey and share their opinions and what do they think about it. Also, they were asked to attend another meeting on April 22, 2019 in order to install the Kobo Toolbox application on their devices.

### ***Fourth Stage:***

In this stage, the focus was mainly on how to get the appropriate managerial and finical support for the field survey.

The finical support was achieved through the following entities:

- First:

A group of professors from the College of Law at the university of Mosul

- Second:

House of Iraqi Expertise Foundation, run by Dr. Ahmed Rushdi Al-Dargazali, offered a financial support and collaboration with Mosul Centre. This collaboration also included a managerial support between the two institutes.

Furthermore, Al- Mosul Centre informed university of Mosul about their needs for professors to supervise the field survey. Mosul university officials, represented by its president Dr. Kossay K. Al-Ahmady and the president of scientific affairs Dr. Mofeed Th. Younis, welcomed and supported the idea. As a result, some university professors joined the field survey team and were represented by:

- 1- Dr. Mahmoud Azzo Hamdo
- 2- Dr. waad Ibrahim Khaleel
- 3- Dr. Ahmed Tareq Yassin

Also, university officials offered an academic collaboration between Al- Mosul Centre and University of Mosul in the near future.

#### ***Fifth Stage:***

This stage focused on the different parts of the field survey. Each part has different number of interviews which varied from one place to another. The total number of adult people taken in the field survey was 2000 and distributed as follows:

- a) 400 interviews were done in the Old City of Mosul
- b) 500 interviews were done in different neighbourhoods of Mosul City
- c) 400 interviews were done at official and local institutes and colleges
- d) 700 interviews were done at local markets

### ***Field Survey Team:***

Two teams were chosen and divided according to their free time they had and distributed as follows:

- First Group:

- Full Time Work

This team included field researcher volunteers whom were able to work for 10 straight days and done more than 100 interviews. Names of the team are mentioned as follows:

- 1) Mohammed Yaseen Jasim
- 2) Abdullah Ghanim Salim
- 3) Hoda Salman Sulaiman
- 4) Mohammed H. Mahmood
- 5) Mohammad Ali Mahmoud
- 6) Mohammed Fares Ghanem
- 7) Muostafa Mahmood Khidier
- 8) Hisham Fadel Abbas

Participants whom were able to work for 20 straight days and done about 200 interview. The names are mentioned as follows:

- 1) Sana Atif Abdullah
- 2) Noor Khazal Elias
- 3) Nameer Faraj Darweesh

- Part Time Work

This team mainly consisted of university professors, researchers, school teachers, and NGOs' employee. Each field researcher of this group done about 45 to 50 field survey interviews. The names are mentioned as follows:

- a) University Professors

- 1) Dr. Shaalan Abdulqadir Ibraheem/ College of Political Science
- 2) Dr. Ibrahim Adeeb Ibrahim/ Faculty of Administration and Economics
- 3) Dr. Mohammed Wajid AlNeama/ College of Education for Girls
- 4) Dr. Yazen Khalooq Mohammed Sajed/ College of Political Science

- 5) Ms. Sajida Farhan Hussein/ College of Political Science
- 6) Mr. Jasim Mohammed Taha/ College of Political Science
- 7) Mr. Mohammed Hazm Hamed/ College of Political Science

b) Researchers with Post-graduate Degrees

- 1) Mustafa Ahmed Foaad/ Master degree in Political Science
- 2) Mudher Najm Abdullah/ Master degree in Political Science
- 3) Idham Fakak Ahmed/ Master degree in Political Science

c) Others

- 1) Omar Salahaldeen Ibrahim/ School Teacher
- 2) Ahmed Akram Jasim/ NGO Employee

• Second Group

This team included participants whom done less than 25 interviews. Names are mentioned as follows:

- 1) Dr. Omar Ghyath Mohammed
- 2) Mr. Layth Hamdi Abdullah
- 3) Mr. Mustfa Ayad Thamer
- 4) Rasha Amer Alhamdany
- 5) Abeer Amer Alhamdany



### ***Outputs of the Field Survey:***

- **Field Survey Interviews:**

About 2072 interview has been done and distributed as follows:

- a) 1405 interview done with males and 667 interview done with females
- b) 946 interview done on the west bank while 1126 interview done on the east bank
  - i. 388 interview was done in the Old City of Mosul
  - ii. 546 interview was done in neighbourhoods other than the Old City of Mosul
  - iii. 314 interview was done within the official governorate departments
  - iv. 104 interview was done within the educational institutions like colleges and universities
  - v. 720 interview was done at the local markets of the city of Mosul

- **Names of Interview Locations**

First: Old City of Mosul

Old City of Mosul	Place / Neighbourhood's Name		
	1-Al- Saa'ha	9-Al- Nabi Jerjees	17- Rass Al-Jadha
	2-Al- Sarajkhana	10- Bab Jideed	18-Al-Sha'aareen Market
	3-Al- Kawazeen	11- Akhzam Mosuqe	19- Amw Al-Baqal
	4-Al- Mashahda	12- Hamam Al- Manqusha	20- Al- Maydan
	5-Al-Manswryha	13- Khazraj	21- Rass Al- Koor
	6-Al- Mayasha	14- Daka Baraka	22- Al- Makawi
	7-Bab Al- Bidh	15- Al- Aws	23- Al- Jami' Al- Kabeer
	8-Al-Sheekh Fathi	16- Al- Badaan	24- Al-Akeedat

Second: Local Neighbourhoods in Mosul City

Local Neighbourhoods in Mosul City	Place / Neighbourhood Name		
	1-Al-Jwsaq	11- Al- Sikak	21- Al- Methaq
	2- Al- Ikhaa	12- Al- Sideeq	22- Al- Noor
	3-Al- Islah AlZiraay	13- Al- Amil	23- Al- Wahda
	4-Al-Baladyat	14- Al- Araby	24- Adin
	5-Al-Tameem	15- Al- Qahyarha	25- Al- Darkazlyiha
	6-Al-Jazzerha	16- Al-Kafaa't	26- Al- Sukaar
	7-Al-Hadbaa	17- Al- Muthanna	28- Al- Rashideha
	8-Al-Danadaan	18- Al- Masarf	29- Al- Zhour
	9- Al-Resalah	19- Al- Mansour	30- Nabi Younis
	10- Al-Zahraa	20- Al Muhandiseen	

Third: Government Offices

Government Offices/ Institute /Directorates /Hospitals	Name of the Office/Institute/Directorate/Hospital		
	1-Educational Supervision	16-Migration Office	31-Municipality Directorate
	2- Central Bank	17-Disabled Rehabilitation Office	32-Al-Shbkhoon Health Centre
	3-Hosue of Culture	18-Electricity Distribution office/ Ninawa	33-Ibin Al-Atheer Hospital
	4-Educational District of Mosul	19-Underage Care Office	34-Al-Zhoor Clinic
	5-Iraqi Airways	20-Roads and Bridges Office/ Ninawa	35-Al-Rasheed Bank/Al-Dawasha Branch
	6-Telecommunication Office of Ninawa	21-Electricity Office of Gas Station/ Ninawa	36-Yourget Factory/ Al-Arabi Neighbourhood
	7-Al- Sunni Endowment office for investment	22-Sewerage Office in Ninawa	37-Textile Factory
	8-Meteorological Office	23- Central Market Company	38-Al-Noor Institute for Blind People
	9-Retirment Office	24- Oil Products Distribution Office	39-Electoral Commission Office
	10-Livestock Office	25- Food Supply Office/ Ninawa	40-Human Rights Office
	11-Civil Défense Office	26-The Notary of Right Bank	41-Al-Ghad Organization
	12-Social Welfare Office/ Al-Bareed Neighbourhood	27-Public Health Laboratory	42-Ninawa Organization for Investment
	13-Social Welfare Office/ Al-Shurta Neighbourhood	28-Court Office	43-Hajj and Umrha Office
	14- Sports Medicine Office	29-Diroctorate of Education	44-Ministry of Construction works and Maintenance office/Ninawa
	15- Electricity Distribution office/ Al- Fhysaliyha	30-Directorate of Statistics/ Ninawa	

Forth: Colleges and Educational Institutions

Colleges and Educational Institutions	Names of Colleges and Educational Institutions	
	1-Presidency of Mosul University	10-College of Veterinary Medicine
	2-College of Archelogy	11-College of Engineering/ Ninawa University
	3-College of Economy and Administration	12-College of Political Science
	4-College of Basic Education	13-College of Technical Engineering
	5-College of Education for Human Sciences	14- Faculty of Islamic Science
	6-Technical College	15-College of Dentistry
	7-College of Administrative Technology	16-College of Medicine
	8-College of Agriculture	17-Center of Electronic Computers
	9-College of Pharmacy	18- Institute of Tourism and Hotels

Fifth: Local Markets

Local Markets	Name of Local Market/Neighbourhood		
	1-Bab Al-Saraay	13-Nabi Sheet	25-Garage Al-Shimal
	2-Al-Sarajkhanha	14-Al-Smoud	26-Al-Ma'aash
	3-Al-Muthanha	15-Wadi Hajar	27-Old Industrial Area
	4-Al-Zhoor	16-Al-Intisar	28-Baghdad Street
	5-Al-Arabi	17-Al-Qudus	29-Dwmeez and Plastain Neighbourhood
	6-Mosul Al-Jideedha	18-Al-Karama	30-Suumer
	7-Al-Majmuua Al-Thqafiha	19-Al-Noor	31-17 <sup>th</sup> July
	8-Al-Borsha	20-Al- Mahrooq Round	32-Al-Ghabat
	9-Al-Nabi Younis	21-Al-Bakir	
	10-Al-Tahrier	22-Al-Qadisyha Al-Thanyha	
	11-Al-Zharaa	23- Al-Jami'ha	
	12-Al-Dawassha	24-Al-Jazaair	

## **Field Survey Results**

### ***Architectural and Design Results:***

This part included 20 questions and consists of three important subjects as follows:

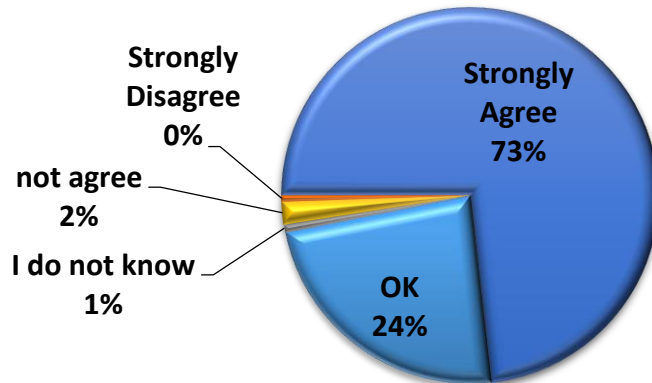
- First: Architectural planning and design
- Second: Executive entities of the reconstruction process
- Third: Modern techniques used for the reconstruction process

The results about this part are summarized as follows:

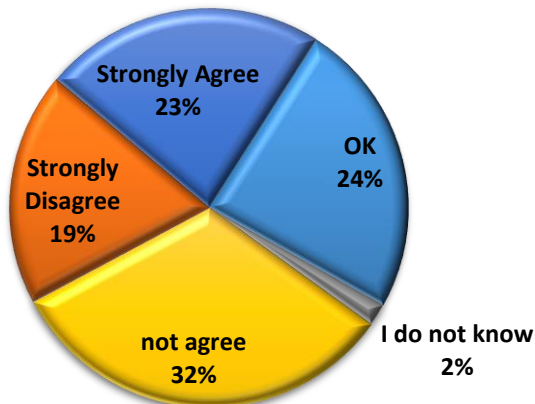
- 1- Clearly, Mwslawi people have the desire in the reconstruction of the Old City of Mosul according to modern architectural plans and designs.
- 2- The desire of construction modern residential complexes
- 3- The desire of converting some parts of the Old City into comfort/ tourist area especially the areas that overlooking the Tigris river.
- 4- The preference of foreign companies over the local Iraqi ones during the implementation of reconstruction projects.
- 5- No clear preference of foreign engineers over local Iraqi ones. Both have the same degree of acceptability.
- 6- Preference of local Iraqi labours over the foreign ones through the process of reconstruction
- 7- Preference of using modern techniques and tools

The results in details are shown in the charts below:

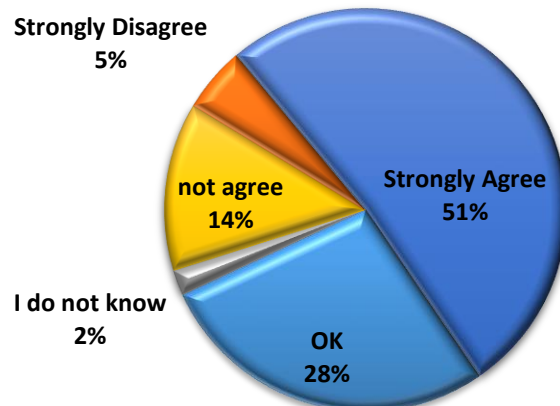
**the reconstruction of old city needs proper planning**



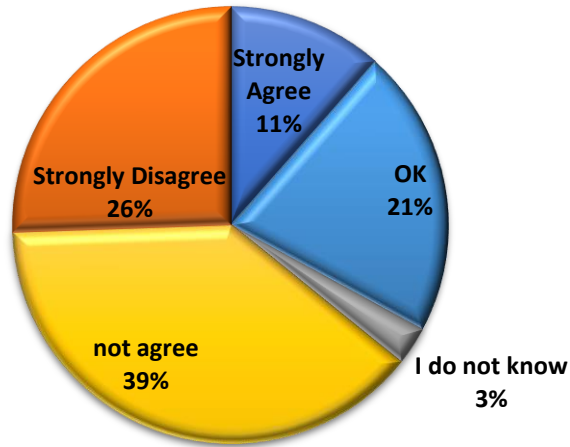
**The reconstruction of the old city according to what it was before destruction**



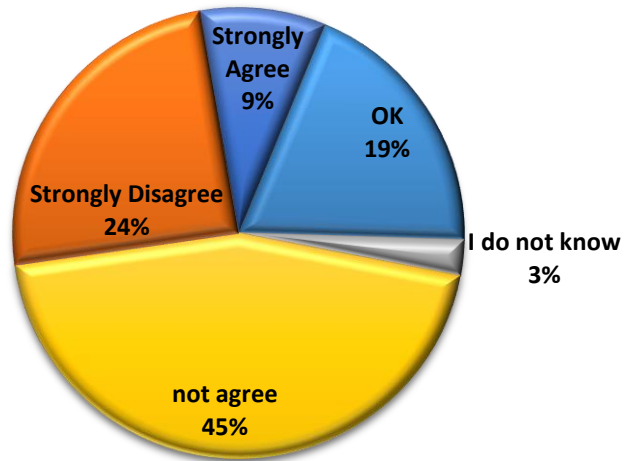
**Reconstructing the old city according to modern architectural designs.**



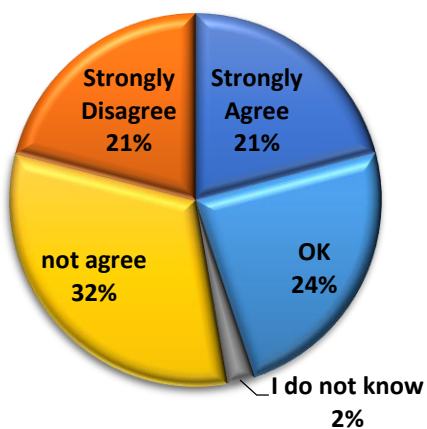
**Allowing organizations to reconstruct homes and local shops  
without resections to official plans and designs**



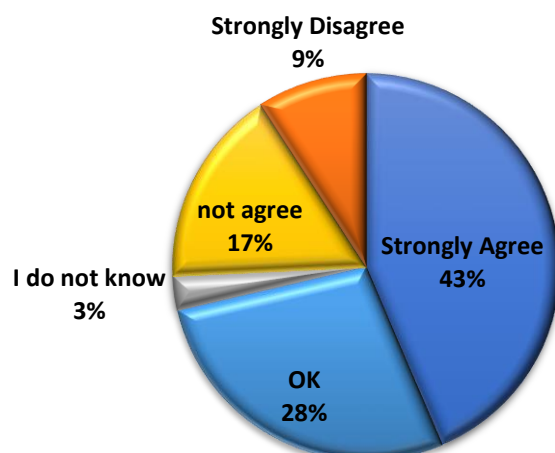
**tending towards allowing local people to reconstruct their  
homes and shops without restrictions to official plans and  
designs**



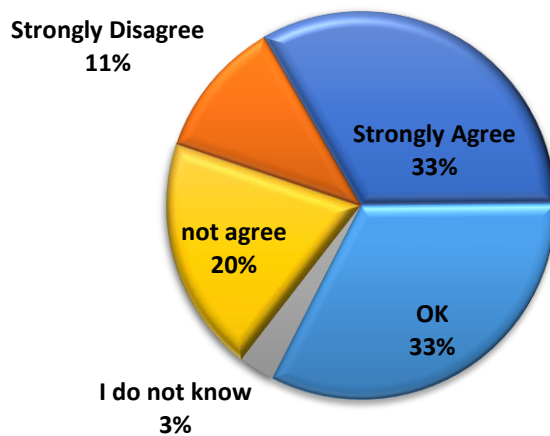
**the need of constructing new homes in the old city that have the same design as before**



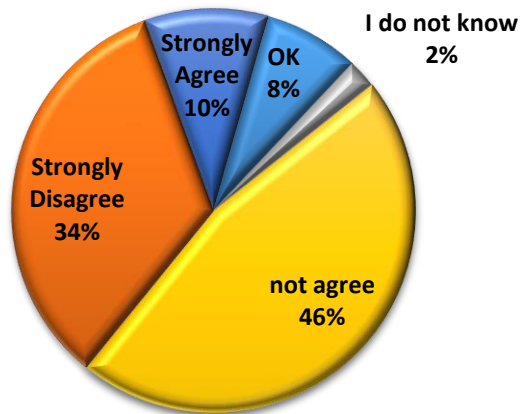
**the need of constructing new homes in the old city according to modern designs and plans**



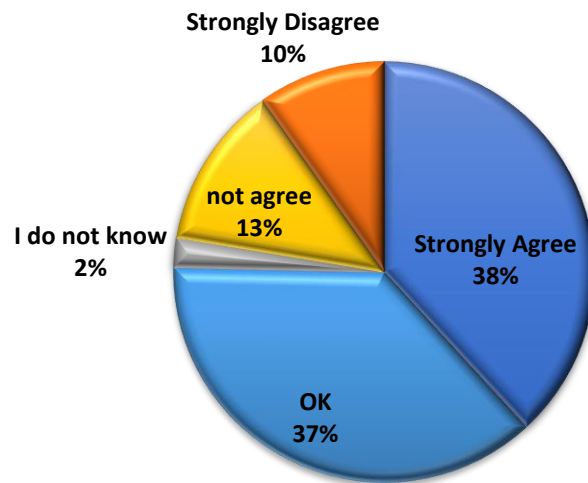
**The old city needs modern residential complexes instead of demolished houses**



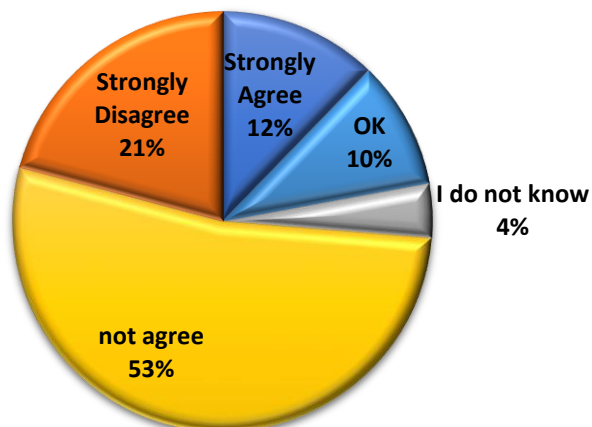
**Transforming the old city to entire tourist area to take advantage of the fact that it overlook the Tigris River**



**Convert parts of the old city into a tourist area to take advantage of the fact it overlooks the Tigris River**

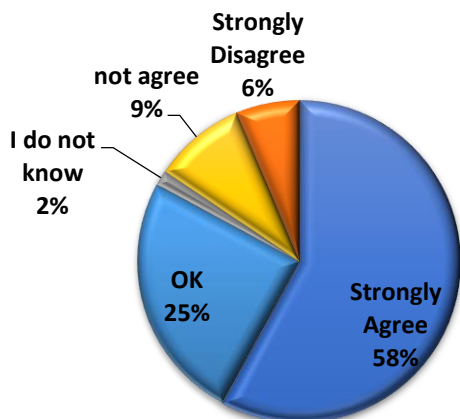


**Not to convert any part of the old city into a tourist area**

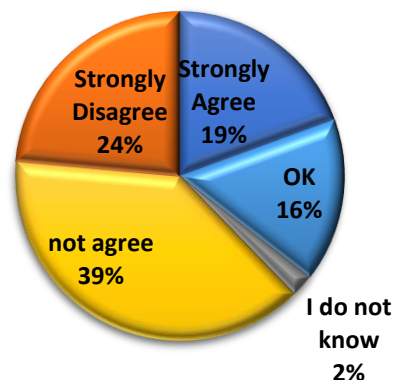




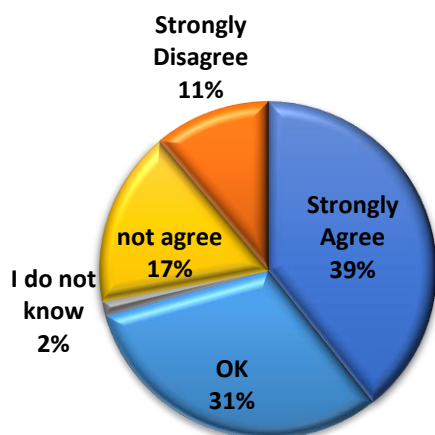
**Referral of reconstruction projects in the old city to foreign companies**



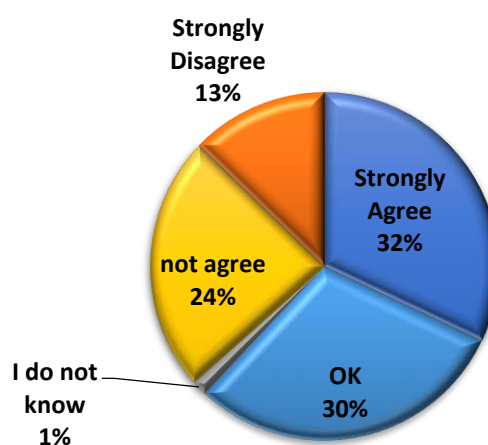
**Referral of reconstruction projects in the old city to Iraqi companies**



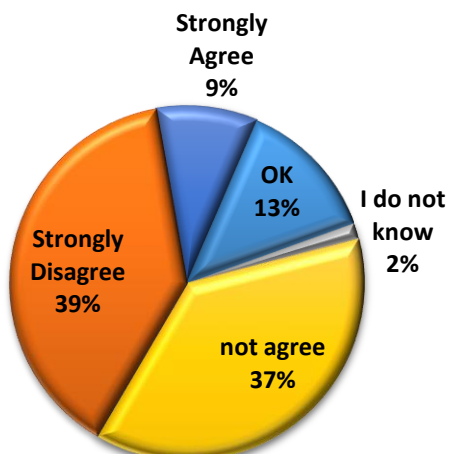
**Reliance on foreign engineers in the process of reconstruction**



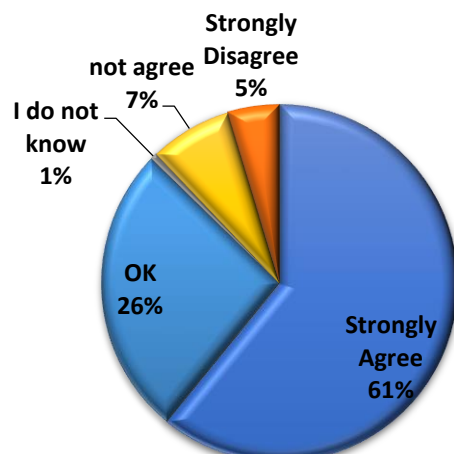
**Reliance on Iraqi engineers in the process of reconstruction**



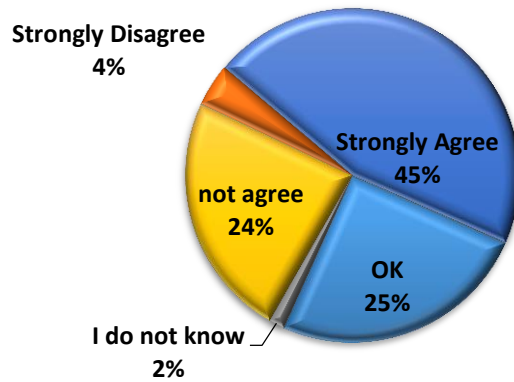
**Reliance on foreign labors in the process of reconstruction**



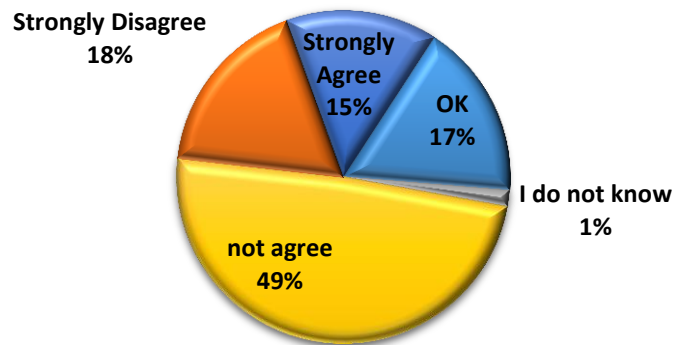
**Reliance on Iraqi labors in the process of reconstruction**



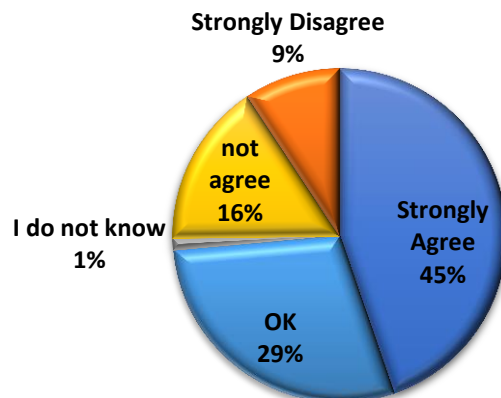
**Adaptation of modern tools and plans for the process of reconstruction**



**The adaptation of traditional building methods rely on local artisans completely**



**The adaptation of modern building methods rely on local artisans completely**



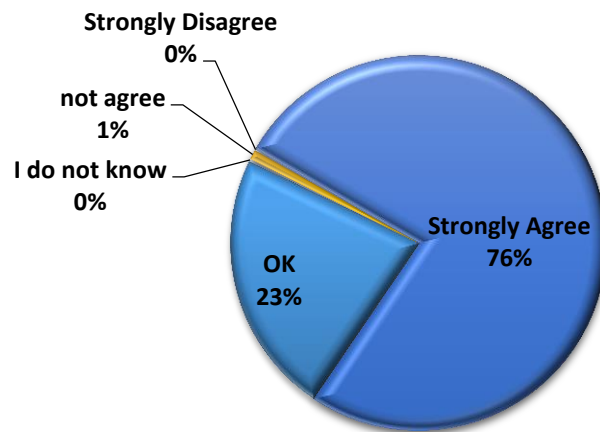
### ***Services Results:***

This part of the field survey interviews discussed the services needed within the Old City of Mosul and can be divided into the following categories:

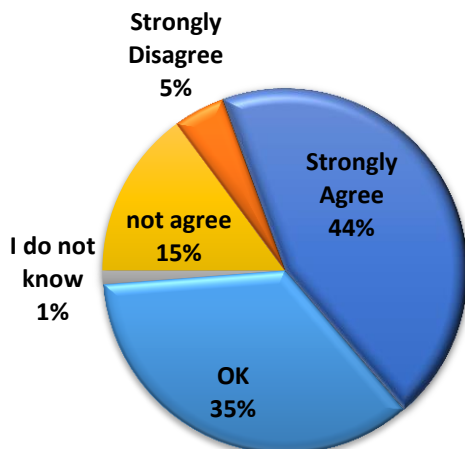
- 1- Housing services that meet the main needs for living like housing, food, clothing, in addition to some commercial facilities
- 2- Service facilities that meet the main needs for entertainment
- 3- Service facilities that meet the main needs for healthcare
- 4- Service facilities that meet the main needs for education
- 5- Special service facility for people who are in need like orphans and widows

The results of this part are shown in the charts below:

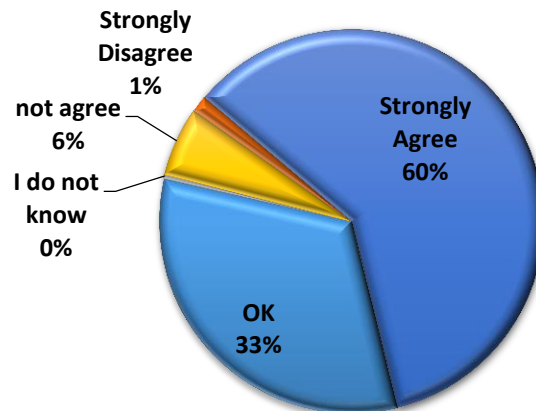
**Restoration of specialized commercial markets  
(jewelers shops, Alqtanin shops and others).**



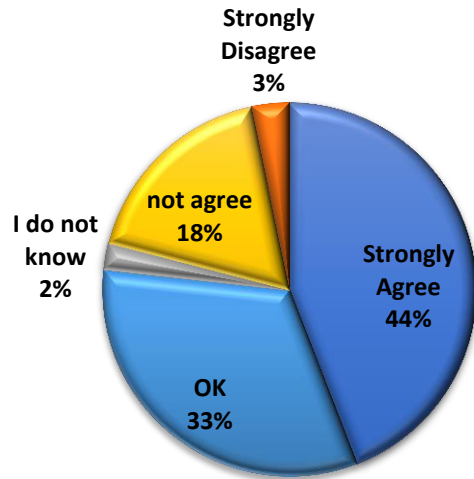
**Old City need to Shopping Malls**



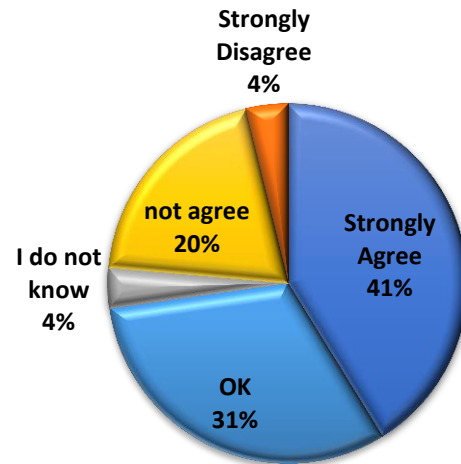
**The old city needs to stores and shops**



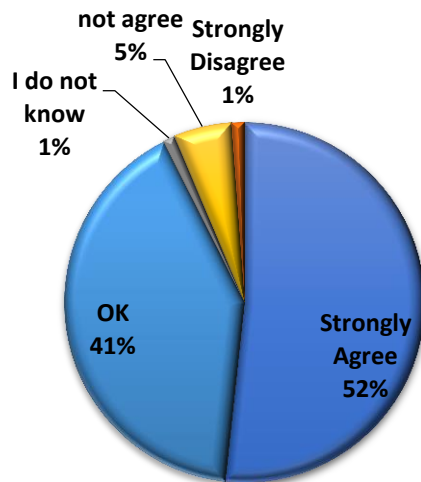
**Old City need hotels**



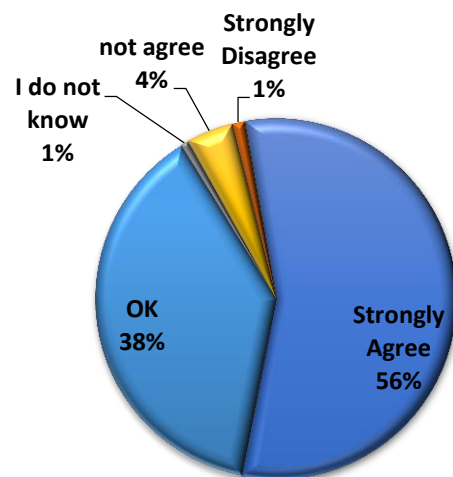
**Old City need motels**



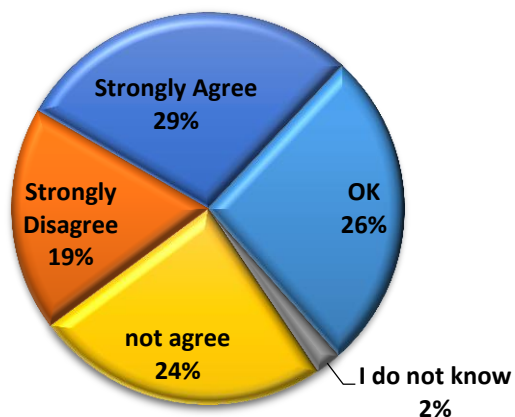
**Old City needs restaurants**



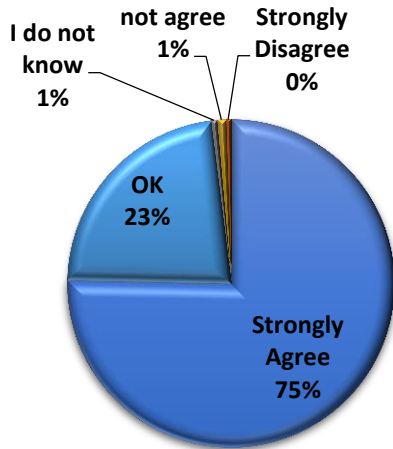
**Old City need entertainment facilities**



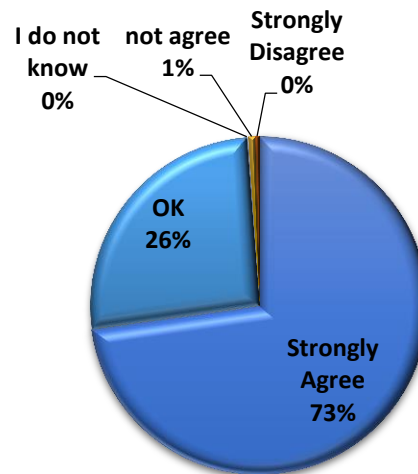
**Need to be hotels, motels, restaurants and stores according to the old style of the city.**



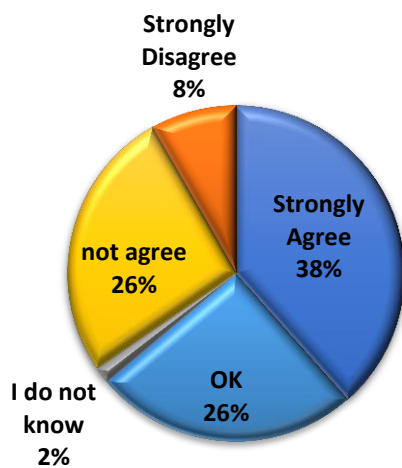
**Old City need schools**



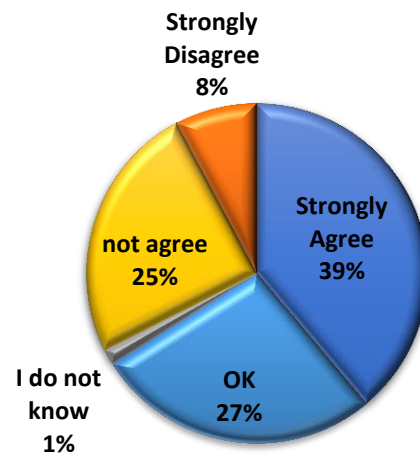
**The old city needs to kindergarten**



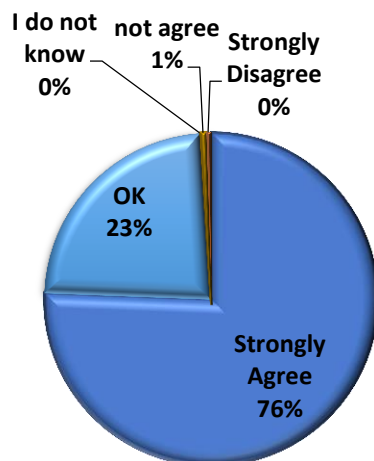
**Old City need to colleges.**



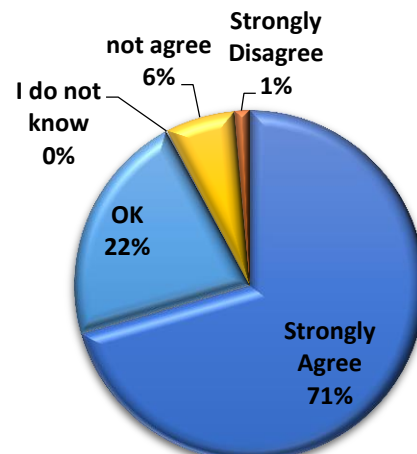
**The old city needs to institutes**



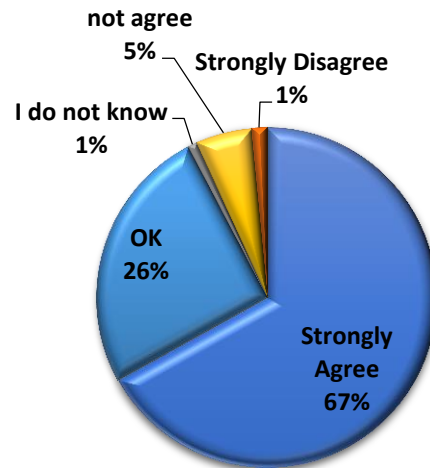
**Old city needs health centers.**



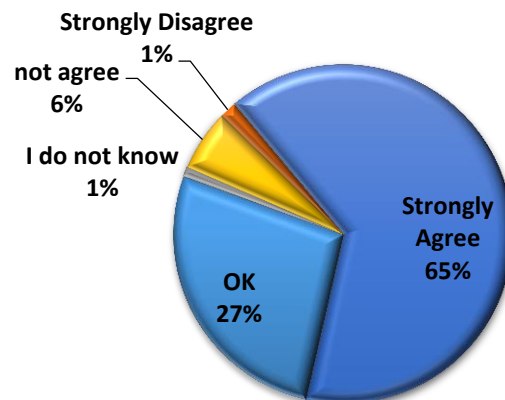
**Old City need to hospitals**



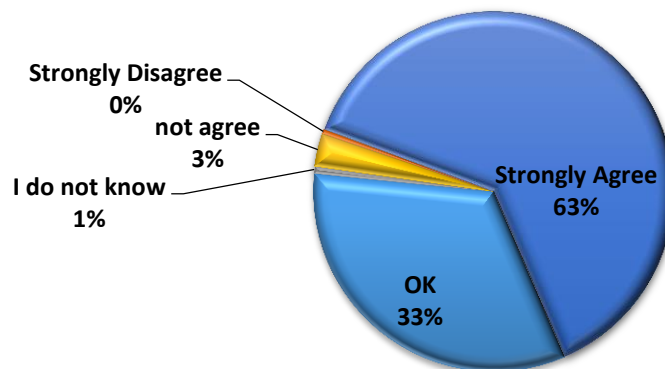
### The old city needs Orphanage Care Centers



### The old city needs to care centers for the elderly.



### Old City need public parks



### ***Economy:***

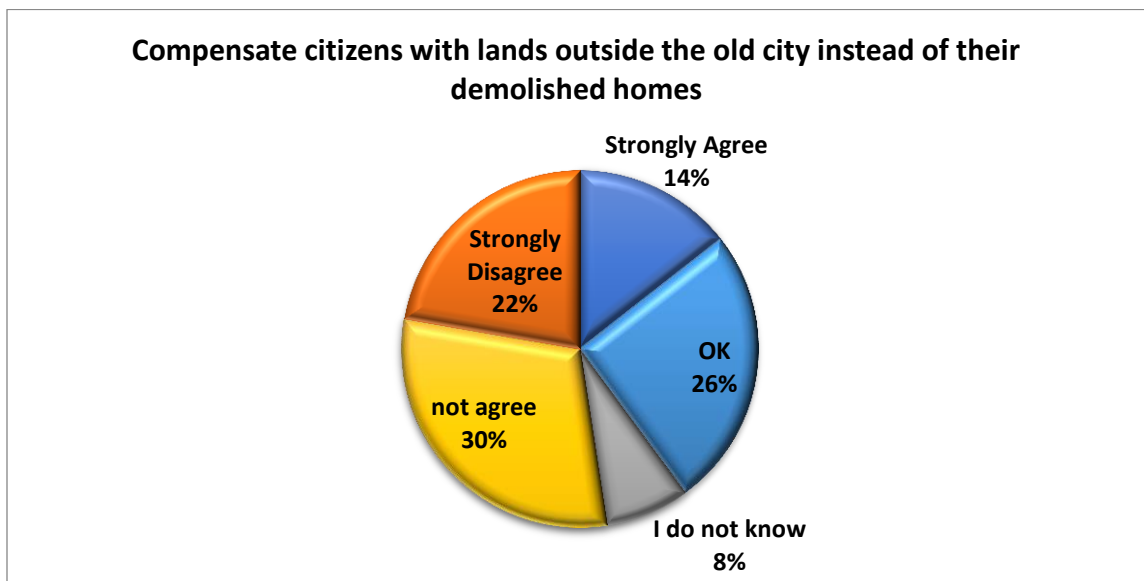
This part discussed issues related directly to the financial compensations for the Residents of the Old City of Mosul which represented by the following main points:

- 1- Compensations for those who lost their properties like houses or stores
- 2- Compensations for those who lost family members or relatives
- 3- Providing jobs for people who are in need

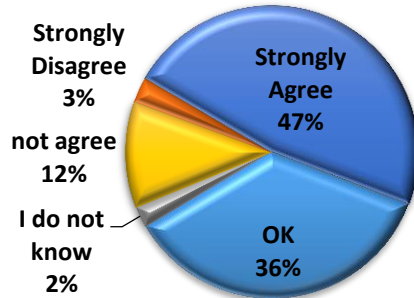
The results which were based on the above main three points are shown:

- 1- The idea of compensating Residents of Old City with lands outside the old city was completely refused. They insisted to stay at the same neighbourhoods as it was before the distraction.
- 2- Supporting every claim that encourages people to get back to Old City especially claims that include financial compensations.
- 3- The government and invested companies are responsible on supporting people in need through providing more job opportunities and guaranteeing a high level of livelihood.

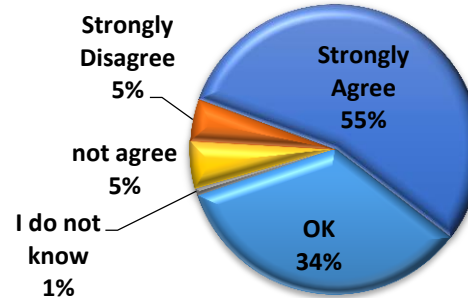
The results in details are shown in the charts below:



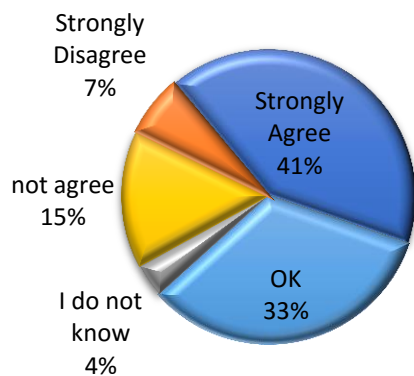
**Provide only financial compensation to the owners of the destroyed houses**



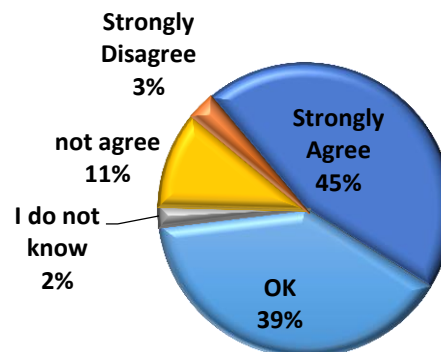
**Provide loans without interest to the owners of the destroyed houses**



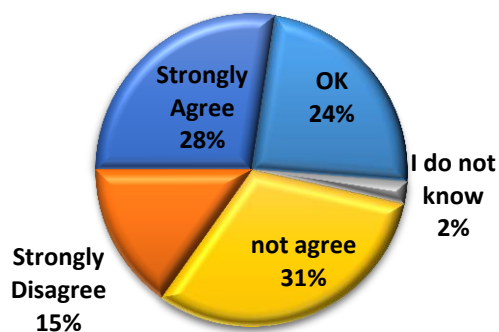
**The government should raise taxes from the investing companies and invest it in improving the livelihood of old city people**



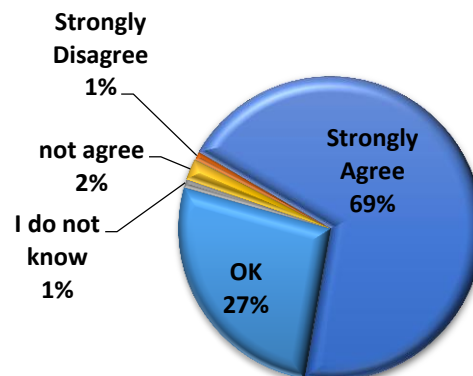
**Investment companies to allocate parts of its revenues in raising the level of livelihood of old city people**



**securing job opportunities for the unemployed in the old city is a responsibility of the invested companies**



**Securing job opportunities for the unemployed in the old city is government's responsibility.**





## ***Archology:***

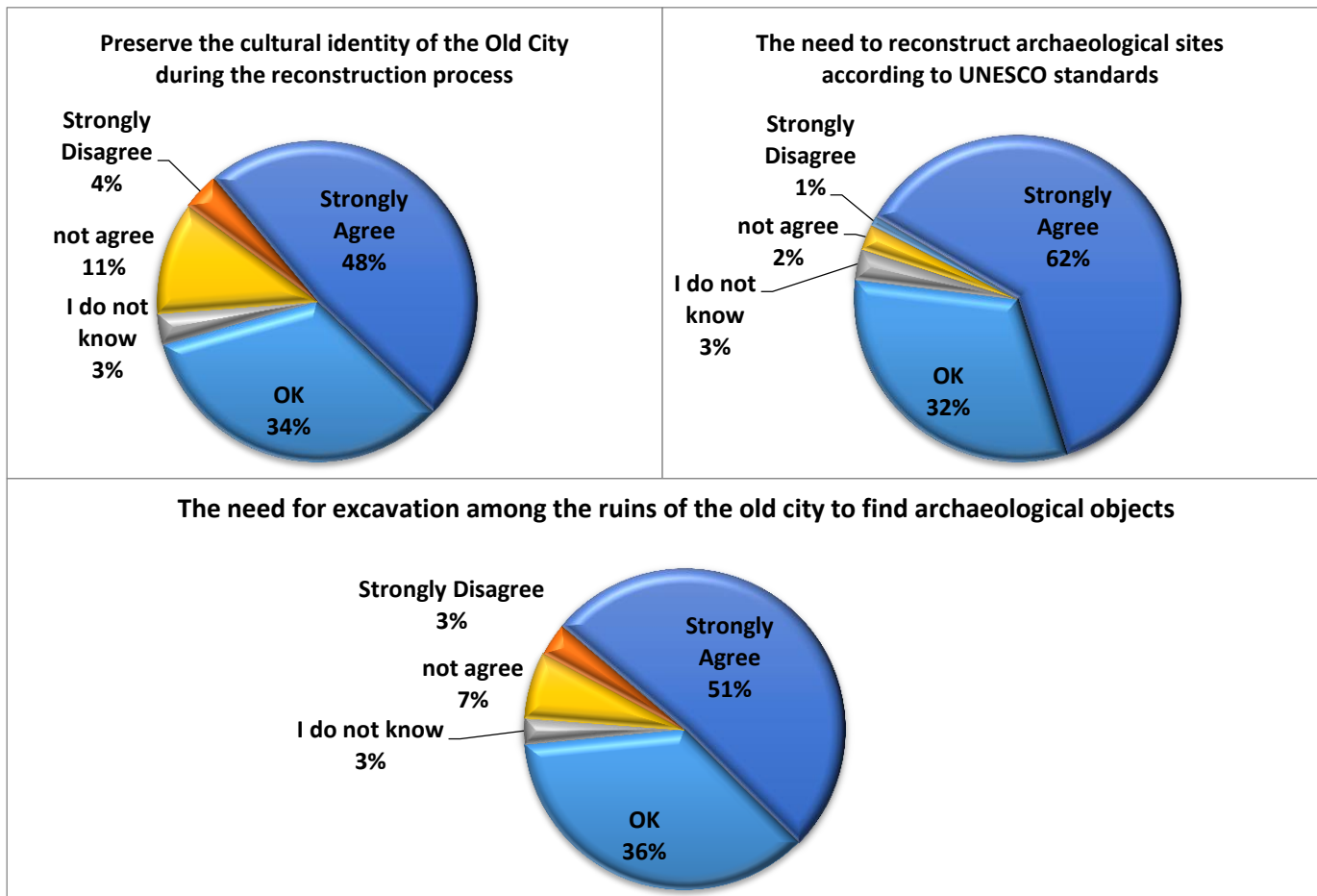
This part discussed restoring/reviving the archaeological sites of the Old City of Mosul and included the following pints:

- 1- The reconstruction of the archaeological sites
- 2- Preserving the architectural view of the Old City
- 3- Historical Mosques

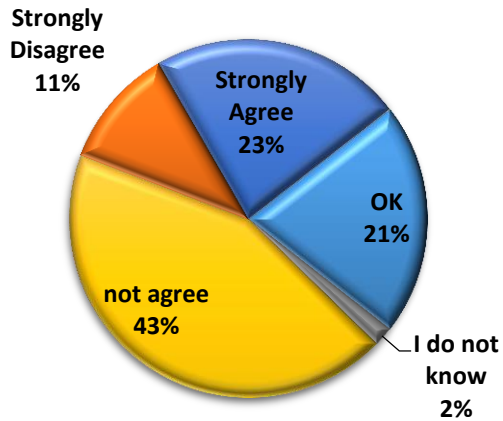
The field survey results show:

- 1- Preserving the heritage and old archaeological designs and the reconstruction should be done according to UNISCO standards.
- 2- Calling for foreign experts to work side by side with local experts in order to supervise the reconstruction process of the of the arachnological sites at the Old City of Mosul.
- 3- Reconstructing old mosques such as Al- Noori mosque and Al- Hadbba Minaret according to designs identical to the old ones.

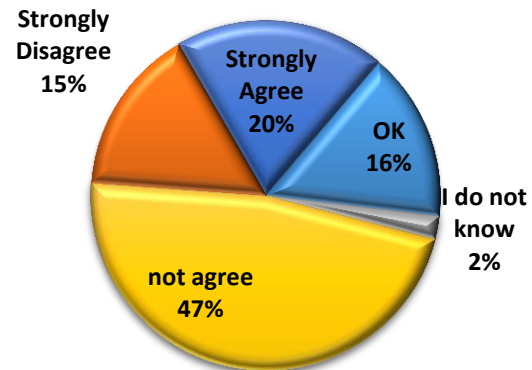
The results in details are shown in the charts below:



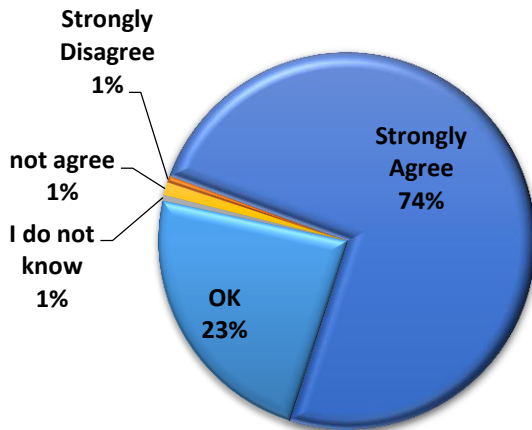
only local archaeologists and architects should supervise the reconstruction process of the old city



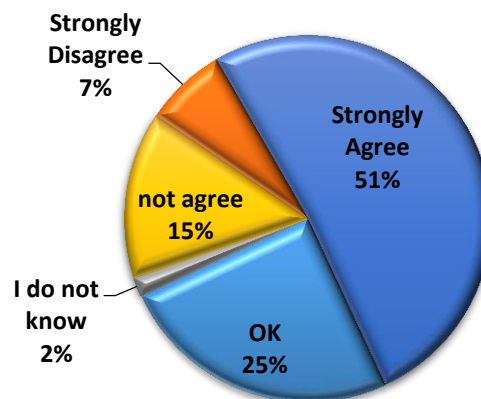
only foreign archaeologists and architects should supervise the reconstruction process of the old city



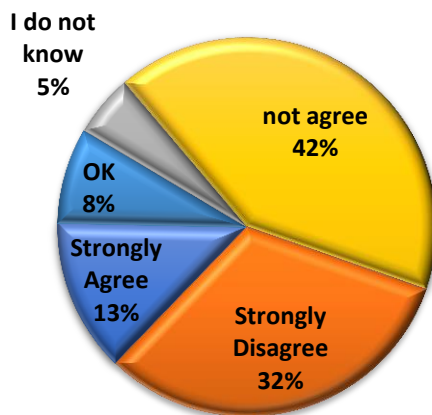
Reconstruction of mosques that have been detonated by ISIS



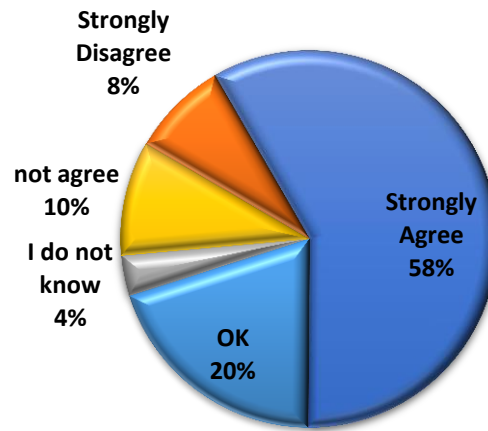
foreign and local archaeologists and architects should supervise the reconstruction process of the old city



The reconstruction of the Great Mosque of Al-Nouri and building a new minaret not related to the old one



The reconstruction of the Great Mosque of Al-Nouri and its minaret above the base of the old one



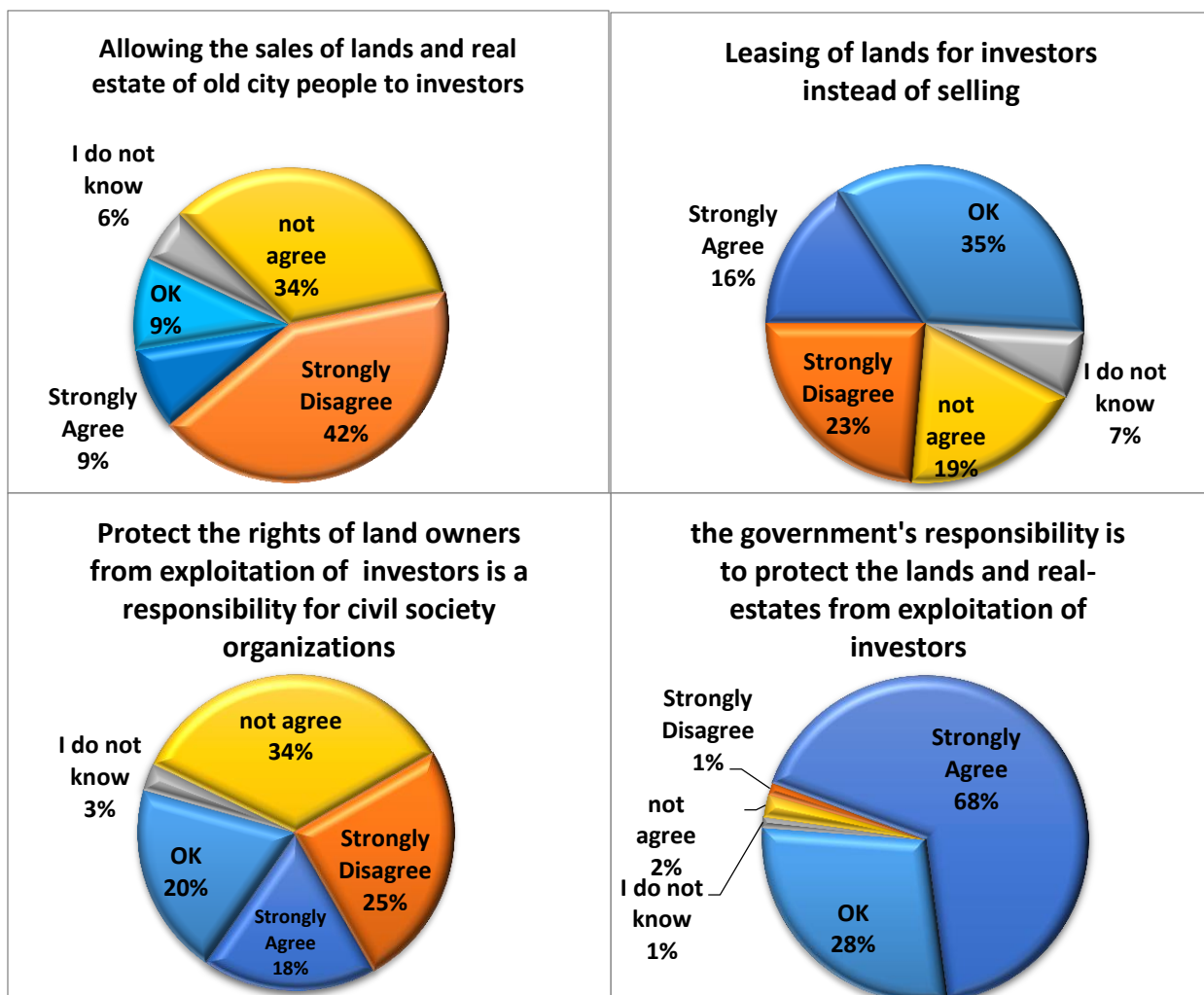
### ***Civil Rights:***

This part discussed the preservation of civil rights of the owners of lands/real-estate within the Old City. Some investors might exploit the weak financial status for the Residents of old city and offer them low prices to buy their lands and destroyed houses as they need money for living.

Field survey results show:

- 1- Real-estates and lands should be only owned by its people
- 2- The government is responsible on preserving the rights of local Residents of old city and preventing the investors from exploitation which might force people with low financial status to sell their houses.

The results in details are shown in the charts below:

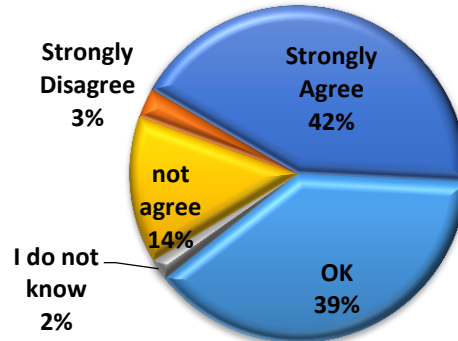


### ***Supervision:***

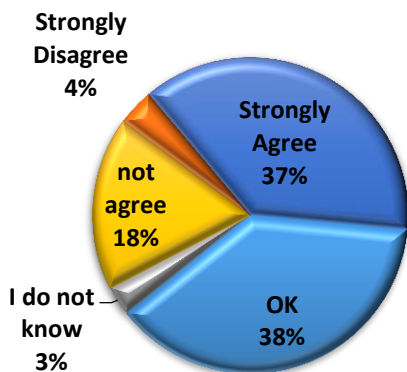
This part focused on the supervision and control of the resources being used for the reconstruction process. The field survey results show the desire and encouragement of the local Residents to participate in making reconstruction plans. The results shown in charts below:

The results in details are shown in the charts below:

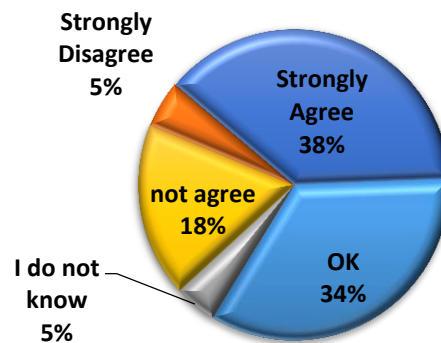
**The involvement of the people of the old city in planning for the reconstruction process**



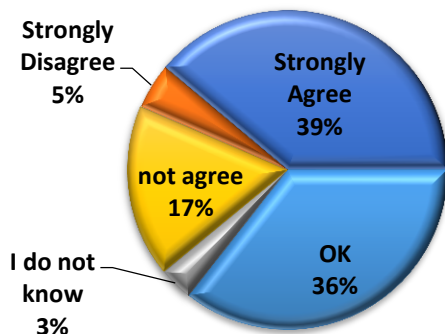
**The involvement of the people of old city in determining tenders of the reconstruction process**



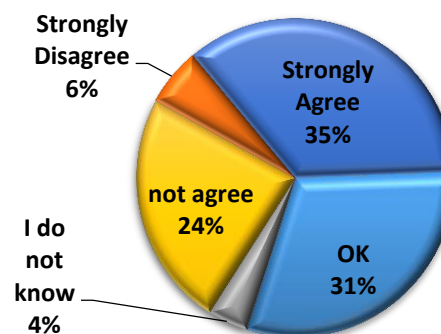
**The involvement of the people of old city in the assessment of reconstruction and investment offers by companies before approval.**



**involvement of people of old city in evaluating the steps of reconstruction and the cost of the reconstruction projects**



**The involvement of people of old city in the assessment of the budget of the planned projects before approval and implementation**



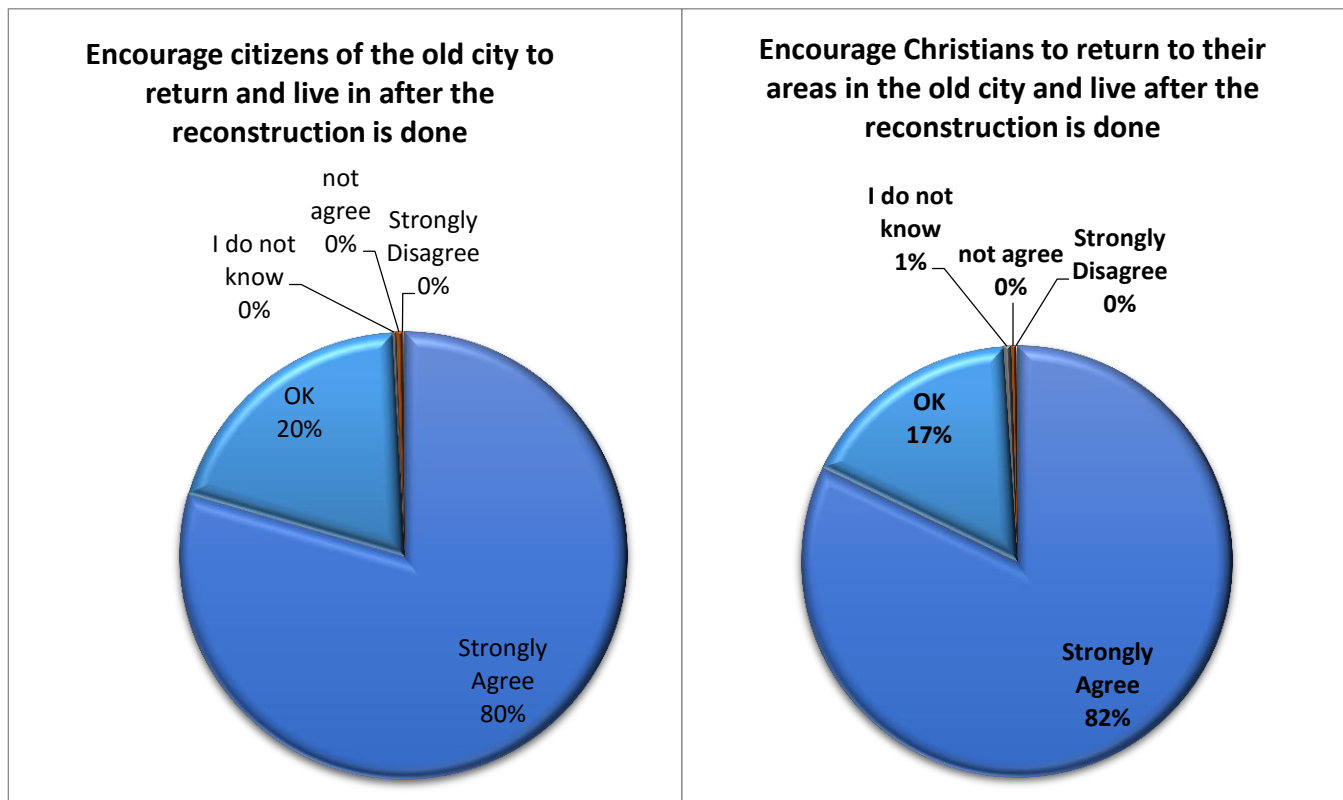
### ***Social Status:***

It was mainly focused on restoring the social fabric of the old city of Mosul as before. Also, this part supported the vulnerable and weak Residents like widows and orphans.

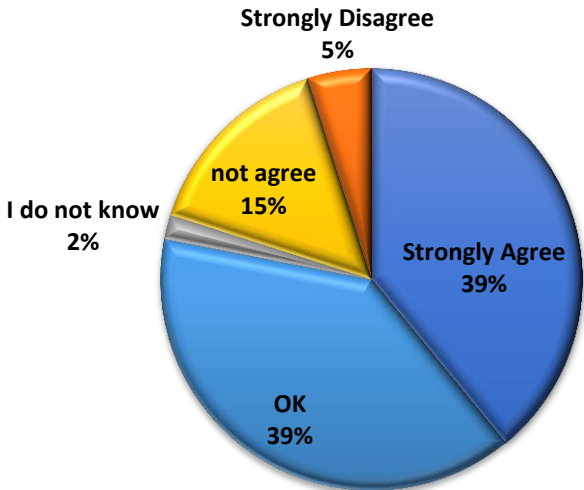
The results are shown as follows:

- 1- Encouraging people from different ethnicities and religions to go back to their homes at the old city after the reconstruction is done.
- 2- Government responsibility is to provide financial support to the vulnerable groups like widows and orphans

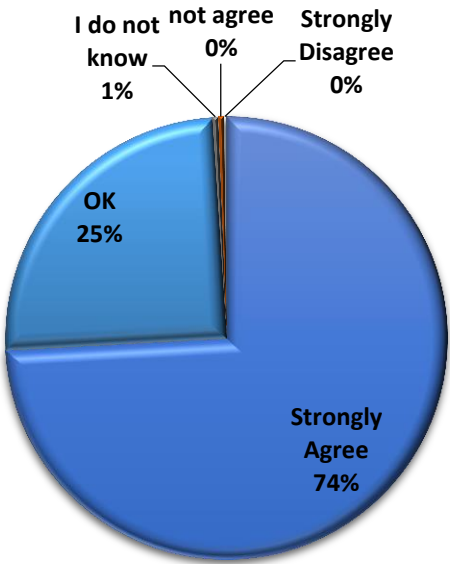
The results in details are shown in the charts below:



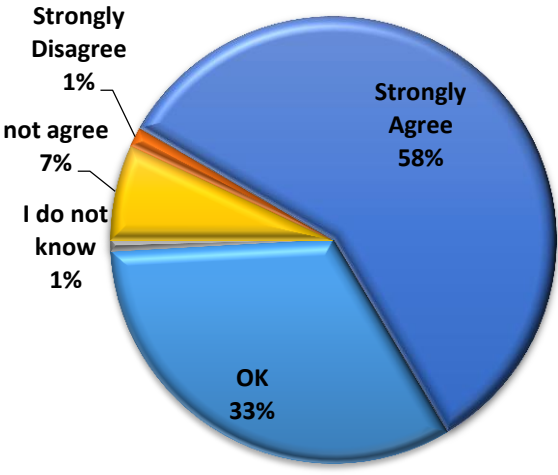
**Investing companies should participate in securing a good life for widows and orphans in the old city**



**The government's duty is to secure a decent life for the widows and orphans in the old city**



**the government should support the voluntary work done by NGOs and humanitarian organizations**

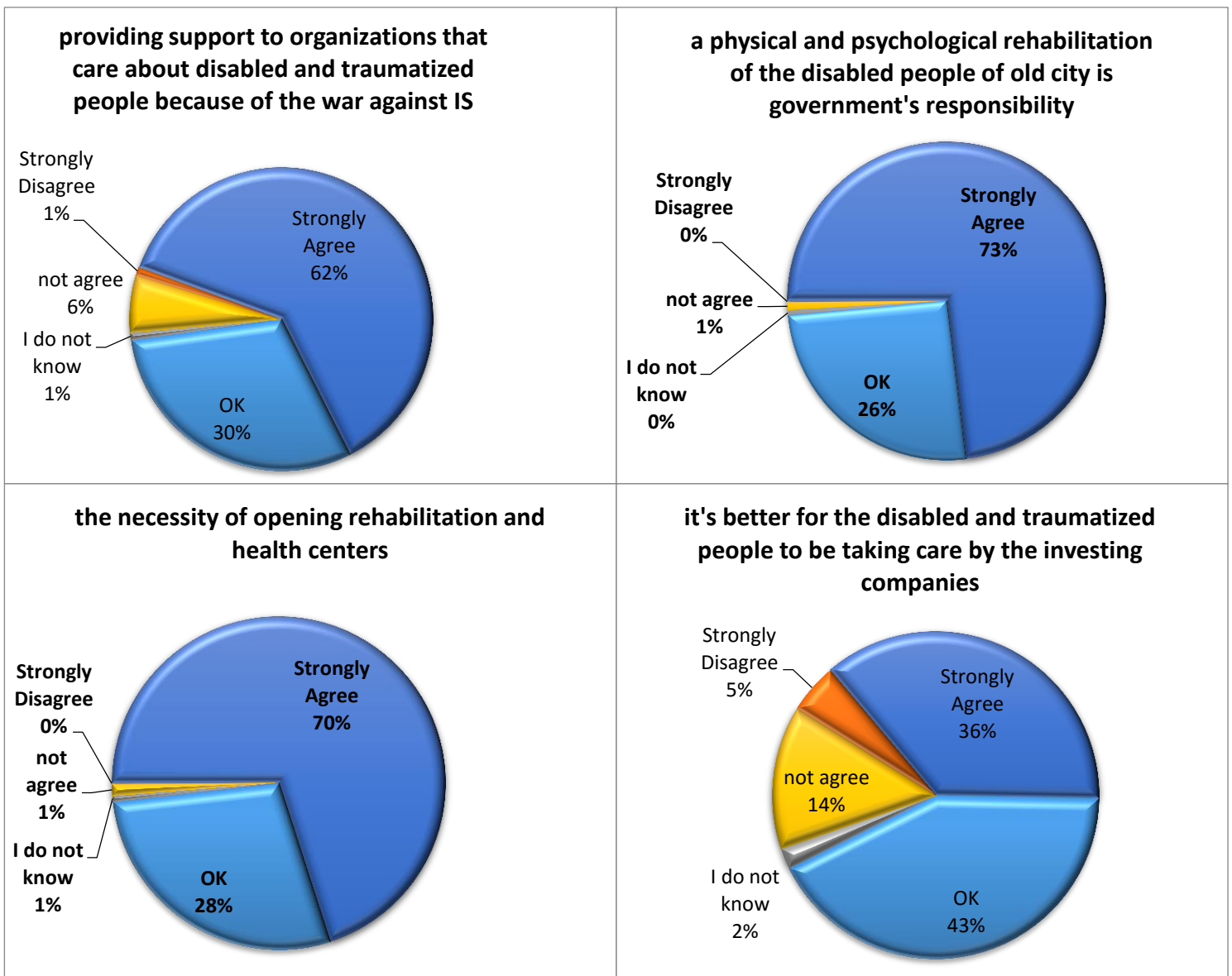


### ***Public Health and Psychological Status:***

This part focused on health status and psychological shocks that Residents of old city are suffering from as a result of was against IS.

The results show that the government is responsible for taking care and supporting people who have health and psychological issues

The results in details are shown in the charts below:



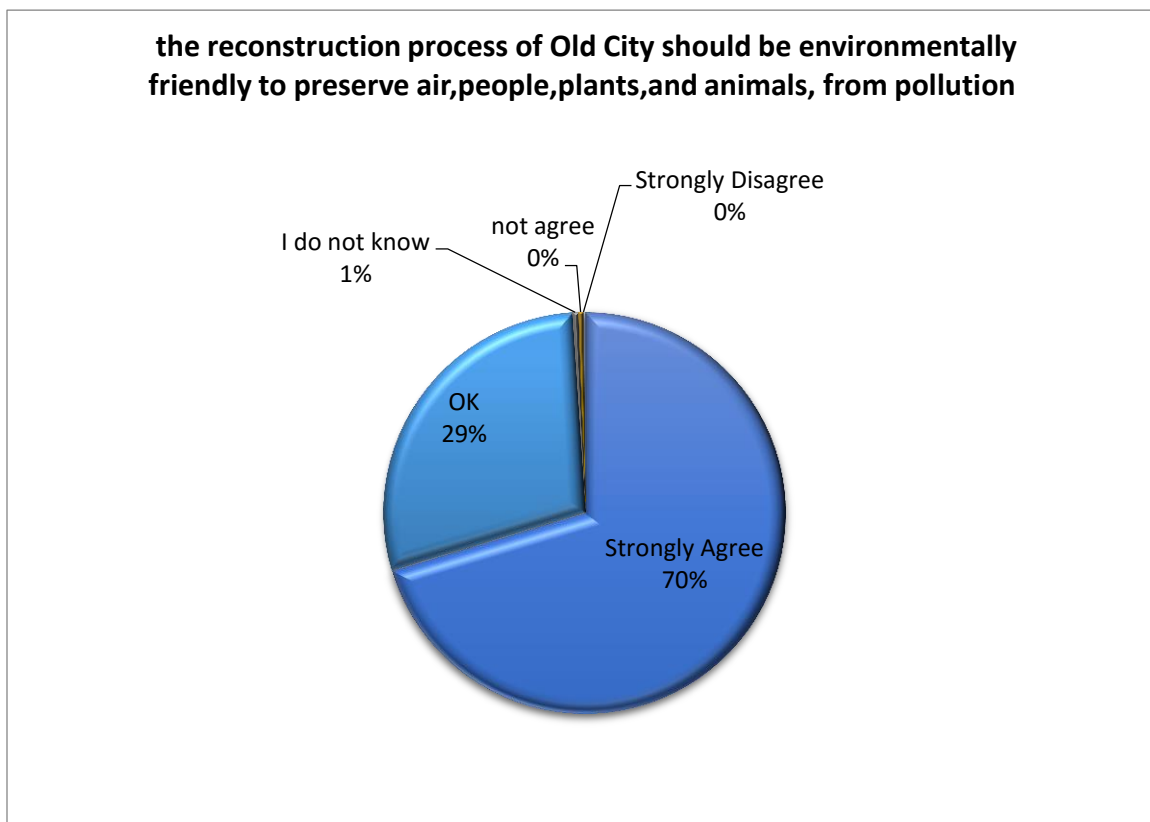
### ***Environment Status:***

The main point of this part is focused n preserving the environment from pollution during the reconstruction process and taking into account all the possibilities that might take an effect on the environment.

The results are shown:

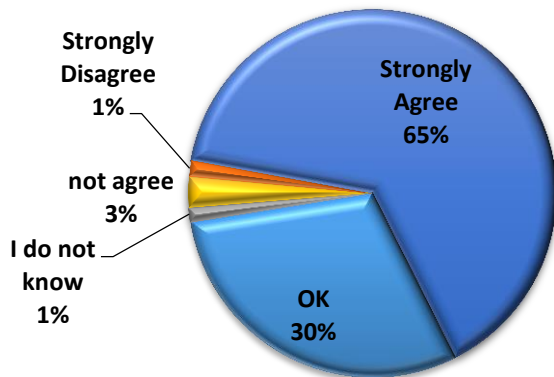
- 1- Preserving the environment from pollution during the reconstruction process
- 2- Both central and local governments, investing companies, and NGOs are all responsible to prevent any kind of pollution that might affect of the public health of the local Residents.

The results in details are shown in the charts below:

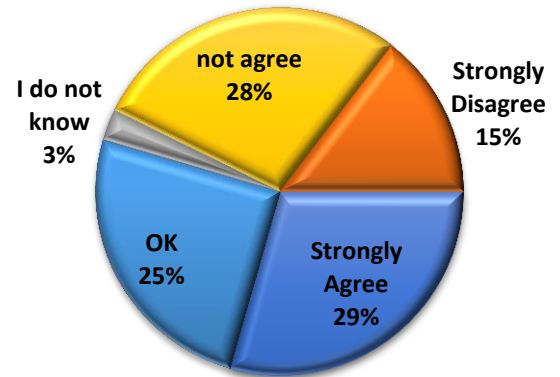




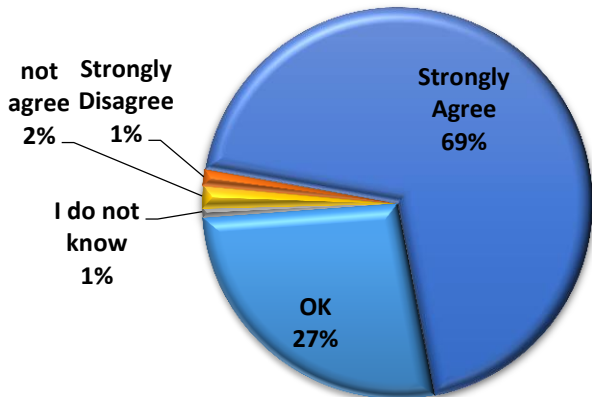
protection of livestock and plant, in the old city, is government's responsibility



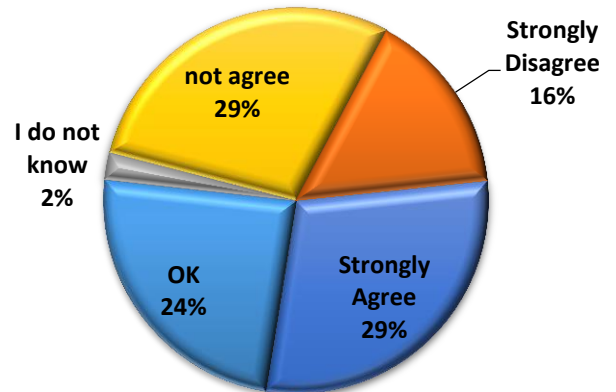
protection of livestock and plants is a responsibility of the investing companies in the old city



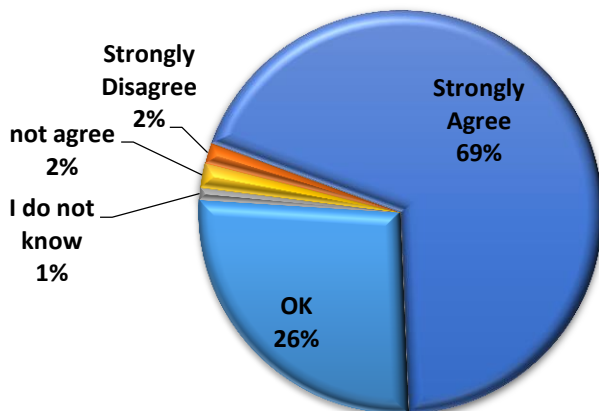
Protect the river from the liquid and solid wastes is government's responsibility



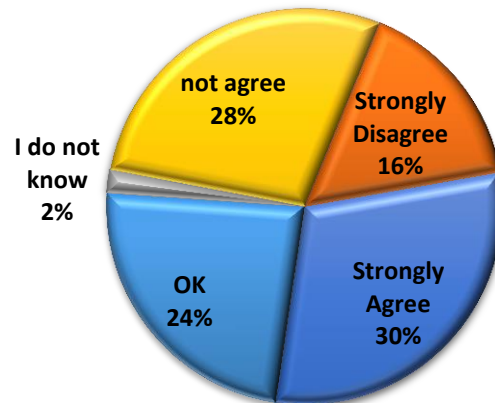
Protecting the river from the liquid and solid wastes is a responsibility of the investing companies in the old city



Air and soil protection from pollution is government's responsibility



Air and soil protection from pollution is a responsibility of the investing companies in the old city



### ***Conclusion:***

Field survey results are concluded in the following points:

- 1- Muslawi people, in general, are willing to know about the plans regarding the reconstruction process of the Old City of Mosul.
- 2- The willingness of constructing modern buildings and complexes for the Residents of the Old City.
- 3- The willingness of preserving the Old City as a residential area with investing in some parts of the city for other purposes like entertainment and tourism which will add more job opportunities.
- 4- The willingness of protecting and preserving what is left from the archaeological sites and include these sites in the reconstruction process
- 5- The willingness of preserving the identity of Old City through designing buildings that have the same shape as it was before destruction
- 6- The willingness of getting foreign experts to participate in the process of reconstruction
- 7- The willingness of protecting civil rights for people of the Old City and bringing back its social fabric.
- 8- The willingness of supporting Residents who are affected by the war against IS financially and preserving their civil rights.
- 9- The willingness of protecting the environment from pollution during the reconstruction process.

***Recommendations:***

- 1- The Field survey represents the foundation and a full view about the reconstruction process that might be done in the near future. It should be taken into account by the authorities whom are going to supervise the reconstruction process.
- 2- An overall plan of the reconstruction of Old City should be based on the results and conclusions of the field survey. This plan should be done through the Ministry of Planning in cooperation with Ministry of Municipalities for Housing and Construction and with the Provincial Council of Ninawa in addition to NGOs and the investing companies.
- 3- Forming coordination committees to deal with the investors whom are going to patriciate in the reconstruction process of the Old City. The investors may include official government institutes, NGOs, and private investing companies.