Reducing vulnerability of the cultural heritage by re-discovering and re-evaluating local seismic cultures.

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**Meknes** (1996). Founded in the 11th century by Almoravid rulers as a military town, Meknes became a capital under Sultan Moulay Ismail (1672-1727), the founder of the Alaouite dynasty.

**Marrakesh** (1985). Capital of Morocco, both under the Almohades (12/13th century) and again under the Saadiens (16/17th century). The medina, surrounded by 12th-century walls, is known for its high Koutoubia minaret. In 2001, UNESCO acknowledged the original and spectacular activities of Djemaa El Fna and its cultural significance by including this place in the UNESCO world heritage list.
Ksar Ait Ben Hadou

Ksar Ait-Ben-Haddou was added to Unesco's World Heritage List in 1987. The Ksar, a group of earthen buildings is a traditional pre-Saharan habitat in Ouarzazate province, a striking example of the architecture of southern Morocco.
Agadir Inoumar
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Haut Atlas
• Chefchaouen medina

The construction of the Chefchaouen town, situated in the mountain of Rif (active seismic region), was instigated in 1415 JC in the context of local resistance to the Iberian conquest. In more of its military role, Chefchaouen constituted through its history a religious and spiritual pole which exerted a mobilizing regional influence against the Iberian danger. Built in an Andalusian – Maghrebian architectural style, the medina included: a citadel (the Kasbah) and a large mosque characterized by its octagonal minaret.