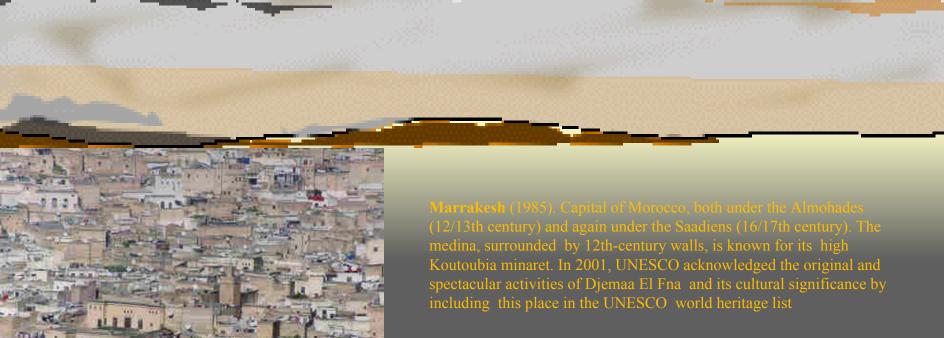
ICOMOS - MOROCCO

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

Khalid EL HARROUNI

Professor of Civil and Environmental Engineering, Head of LabHAUT

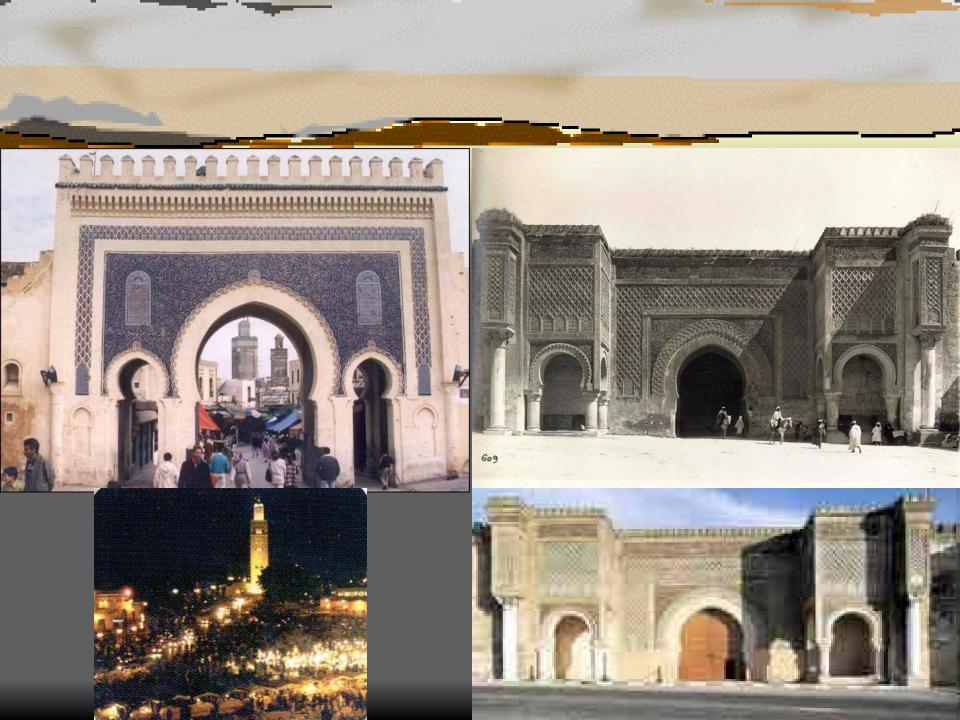
(Laboratoire Habitat, Architecture et Urbanisation des Territoires), Ecole Nationale d'Architecture, BP 6372, Rabat Instituts, Moroeco



Medina of Fez (1981). Founded in the 9th century, Fez first reached its height in the 14th century under the Marinides and again In the 17th century.

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.

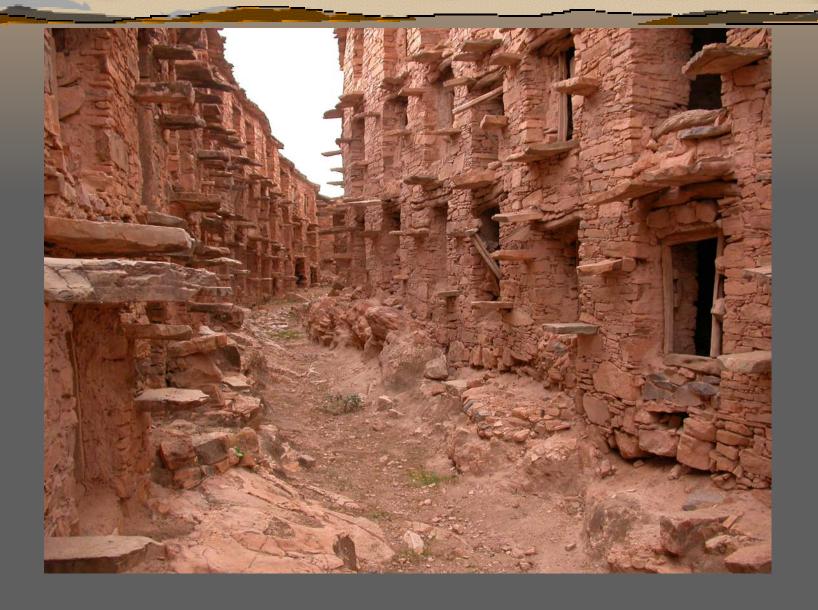




Ksar Ait Ben Hadou

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.

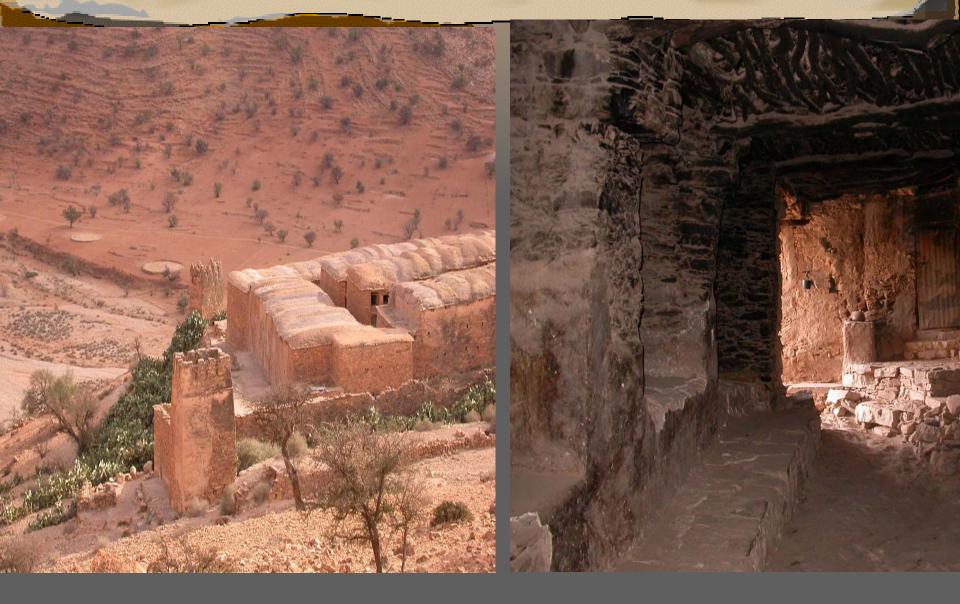




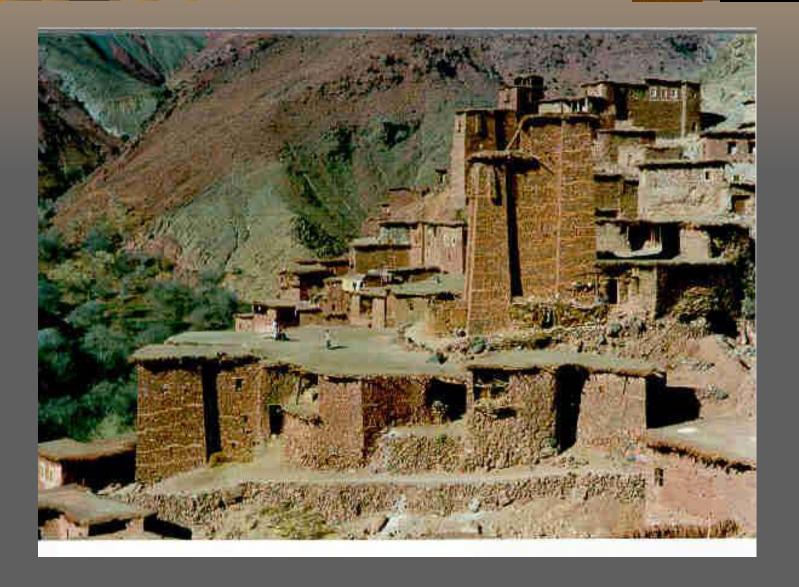
Agadir Inoumar



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.



The Kasbah, Chefchaouen



The Kasbah, Alhambra, Grenade

