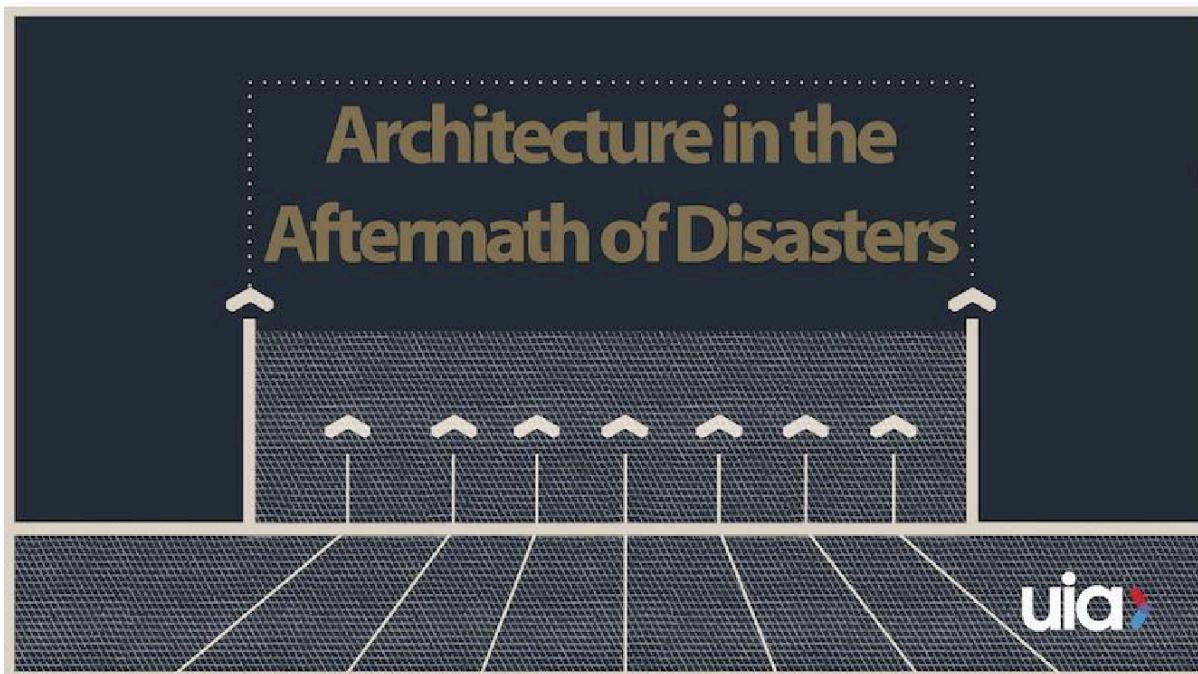




International Union of Architects

Architecture in the Aftermath of Disasters

Towards Sustainable and Community-Based Reconstruction in Post-Earthquake Morocco



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The competition organiser reserves the right to address similar questions together.

12 January 2026

ELIGIBILITY AND REGISTRATION :

- *Hello, please, I would like to know if architecture students can participate in this competition ‘Architecture in the Aftermath of Disasters’.*
- *Is the competition for architects only, or can we have a team with architects and architecture students (5th year)?*
- *I am a second-year architecture student and I have completed my AutoCAD and SketchUp training. Can I participate as a student? Is team participation mandatory, or is individual participation also allowed?*
- *I am a Master Student from RWTH Aachen University in Germany. Am I allowed to participate although I am still a student.*
- *Is this competition eligible for architecture students too, or specifically for professionals of the field ?*

The competition is open to young architects, either as individuals or teams. All participants must be under the age of 40 (born after 11th March 1986.). Students aren't eligible. The team leader(s) of the proposal must have the right to use the title of architect in their country of origin or residence and has/have to be also author(s) of the project. Not all team members have to be licensed professionals and exclusive architects. If the team leader(s) is(are) pursuing Masters or Doctoral Studies, they may still be eligible, if the above two conditions are met (age and professional licence). Details about eligibility can be found in the Competition Brief, under Part A – Regulations, Section 1- Eligibility.

- *We are a team of 2 so and we will equally contribute to the project. Could we register both of as leaders?*

The role of one of the Team Leaders refers to the member of the team responsible for registration and it may not be changed at a later stage. However, more than one member of the team may hold the role of author or co-author and team-leader with equal shares of contribution, as it is visible on the registration page.

- *Are third-year Interior Architecture and Architecture students eligible to join?*
- *I am a final year architecture student. Can I enter the competition alone?*
- *I hold an architecture degree and am eligible for registration with the Chamber of Architects in my home country. However, I am not currently registered, which is required to officially use the title “architect.” Could you please confirm whether I am eligible for the competition?*
- *Could you please confirm whether holding an accredited academic degree in architecture, without current registration in a professional order, is sufficient to be eligible as a team leader under the “young architects” category?*

- ***Given that this is a conceptual idea competition, can interior architects participate in the competition as team leaders or authors, either individually or as part of a team?***

The competition is open to young architects, either as individuals or teams. All participants must be under the age of 40 (born after 11th March 1986.). Students aren't eligible. The team leader(s) of the proposal must have the right to use the title of architect in their country of origin or residence and has/have to be also author(s) of the project. Not all team members have to be licensed professionals and exclusively architects. Details about eligibility can be found in the Competition Brief, under Part A – Regulations, Section 1 - Eligibility.

- ***I am a recent graduate of the Department of City and Regional Planning in the Faculty of Architecture. My graduation project focused on post-disaster redevelopment, titled 'Re-developing Kahramanmaraş,' a city that experienced a devastating earthquake in 2023. I would like to participate in this competition. Is there any restriction due to my department background, and am I eligible to apply?***

The competition is open to young architects, either as individuals or teams. All participants must be under the age of 40 (born after 11th March 1986.). Team members from other disciplines, including Interior City and Regional Planning, can register as collaborators or consultants. The team leader(s) of the proposal must have the right to use the title of architect in their country of origin or residence and has/have to be also author(s) of the project. Not all team members have to be licensed professionals and exclusively architects. Details about eligibility can be found in the Competition Brief, under Part A – Regulations, Section 1- Eligibility.

- ***Is this competition open for high school students? I am currently a junior in high school who is interested in pursuing architecture in the future and am very intrigued by this competition.***

The competition is open to young architects, either as individuals or teams. All participants must be under the age of 40 (born after 11th March 1986.). Students aren't eligible. Details about eligibility can be found in the Competition Brief, under Part A – Regulations, Section 1- Eligibility.

- ***I would like to ask about the process for adding new members to my team, in case I wish to include additional people.***
- ***Hello, I would like to ask about the process for adding new members to my team. In case I wish to include additional people, could you please advise on how this can be done?***

Team members can be added or modified after the registration. The registering team leader cannot be changed. Modification can only be done at the time of submission of entries, but the information provided separately from the submission of entries. Details about eligibility can be found in the Competition Brief, under Part A – Regulations, Section 6 - Registration.

DELIVERABLES :

General clarification: submissions for the competition consists of two (2) digital A1-sized posters, in portrait orientation. All files should be in PDF format with a resolution of 300 dpi (max 30MB each). Each panel must be submitted as a separate PDF file, compressed together in a ZIP folder, with a maximum total size of 60MB.

- *The competition brief states that the project should be presented on two A1 vertical panels. However, under the project upload button, it says in red text that the project must be submitted on three A2 horizontal panels, written exactly as follows:*

1 zip file, 30 MB max / containing:

Panel 1: 1x A2 (horizontal): Characterizing Found Sites

Panel 2: 1x A2 (horizontal): Short-term Proposed Transformation

Panel 3: 1x A2 (horizontal): Long-term Course of Becoming Which one is correct?

The submission consists of one ZIP file containing two (2) A1-sized posters (maximum 30MB each) in portrait orientation, as stated in the competition brief. The mistaken indication at the project upload page should not be considered.

- *Should the 500-word limit apply to each panel individually, or is it the total word count for all panels combined?*

The maximum 500 words are considered between the two panels.

- *The ZIP file must be 30 MB, and each individual panel inside it must not exceed 200 MB. Did I understand this correctly?*

Each panel should not exceed 30MB, for a total of 60MB.

- *The instructions mention two A1 posters in PDF format (each not exceeding 30 MB), and that the ZIP file must not exceed 200 MB. Does this imply that the ZIP file should also include additional materials besides the two posters (e.g., flyers or supplementary documents)?*

The ZIP file should only contain the two (2) panels, maximum 30MB each, for a total of 60MB.

- *We wanted to get more information since it was not mentioned in the link you sent. It only says to send as a zip file. But if the work itself should be in pdf format or an AutoCAD file, should we zip it?*

The ZIP file should only contain documents in PDF format.

- *Myself and a group of recent graduates were interested in participating in the «Architecture in the Aftermath of Disasters» competition. We were a bit curious about the final deliverable requirements and were hoping you could clarify. Per the brief, we understand there is a degree of flexibility regarding our design scale and approach. When it comes to final submissions, however, will we be submitting a board, written*

report, presentation, or alternate format? Are there any graphic or verbal guidelines to that end—or is it completely up to us?

The submission consists of one ZIP file containing two (2) A1-sized posters (maximum 30MB each), in portrait orientation. All documents should be in PDF format, as stated in the competition brief.

DOCUMENTATION :

- *Will information about the existing territory for the project be provided — the exact location of the site, its size, boundaries, information on existing buildings and relief?*

The documentation provided – ‘General Presentation of the site’ and ‘Site plan of the site’ – contain all the information, such as the location, size and organisation of the site. You can find these documents on the competition website [Architecture in the Aftermath of Disasters](#). The answers to questions 22 to 33 provide further information about the area.

- *We are a team from China. Since we are unable to travel to Mexico for on-site research and surveying, and we have not found the site model in the competition materials provided, we would like to inquire if it would be possible to provide a scanned model in the later stages, so that we can gain a better understanding of the site.*

The model of the area will not be provided. However, the ‘Site plan of the site’ file, in DWG format, contains numerous elevation measurements, which are useful for understanding the orographic characteristics of the site.

- *Could you please provide a map or a simple sketch showing the location of Aourouss river and indicating the main springs, small river stems, and seguias that serve the village?*

The PPT presentation – ‘General Presentation of the site’ file – identifies the Aourouss river, main springs, and traditional seguias that serve the village. These elements should be interpreted as an interconnected water system rather than isolated features and can be diagrammatically represented by participants as part of their analytical work.

- *Can you please give more information on typologies, construction methods, used materials (also how and where from they get this materials) and drawings (plans, facades, sections and etc.) about buildings located on given site?*

The document ‘General Presentation of the site’ contains comprehensive information regarding the typological, constructional and architectural features. You can download it from the competition website – [Architecture in the Aftermath of Disasters](#).

However, the answers to questions 22 to 33 provide further information about the area.

- *Can you please provide some real photographs on the site showing the effects of earthquake?*

The PPT presentation – ‘General Presentation of the site’ file – includes representative visual material. Participants may complement this with analytical interpretations rather than relying solely on photographic documentation.

SITE FEATURES:

The construction techniques used in the village of Izlloulen, although modified and customised by the local community, are part of a common culture and methodology throughout the Atlas region. Participants are encouraged to investigate, learn about and understand traditions through other means as well, without limiting themselves to what is provided by the commission or contained in the attached document. Anyone who is interested and able to do so is also encouraged to visit the project area.

- *What type of objects does the reconstruction cover — townhouse, residential complex, individual residential houses or other types of structures?*

The competition does not prescribe a single building type or object of intervention. As outlined in the Competition Brief (Part B – Programme, Sections 3 Competition Purpose and 5 Design Scales), proposals may address architectural, community, or territorial scales, based on a critical analysis of the site. Interventions may therefore include individual residential houses, clusters of housing, and/or essential communal and productive structures (such as schools, mosques, shared facilities, agricultural or landscape-based infrastructure). The focus is not on designing new suburban developments, but on context-sensitive strategies that respond to the existing vernacular fabric of the village and aim to enhance social, cultural, and seismic resilience in a systemic manner.

- *Which buildings were destroyed in the earthquake, and what were their functions?*

The earthquake caused partial or total collapse of several residential houses, particularly older earthen and stone dwellings. In addition, damage affected small communal structures such as the local mosque, the granary, irrigation channels (seguias), and shared gathering spaces. These buildings are central to daily life, social cohesion, and economic activity.

- *Does the village contain religious buildings, and what are their roles within the community?*

Yes. The village includes a small mosque, with prayer spaces that function not only as religious structures but also as social anchors. They host daily prayers, religious gatherings, and moments of collective solidarity, especially during religious Islamic holidays (Ramadan, Eid el Fitr, Eid al Adha) and crises such as the post-earthquake period.

- *What does a typical day look like for residents of the village?*

For example:

Women: domestic chores, childcare, agricultural work, or community activities

Men: farming, herding, trade, or other occupations

Children: schooling, playing, assisting with family tasks

Daily life is structured around agriculture, pastoralism, 5 prayers per day, and strong family ties. Women are involved in domestic work, childcare, agricultural tasks, and craft activities. Men engage in farming, herding, construction, and seasonal labor. Children attend the local primary school, assist their families, and play within shared village spaces.

- ***Are there any cultural, seasonal, or religious routines that structure daily life?***

Yes. Agricultural cycles, religious Islamic calendars, communal labor practices, and seasonal climatic conditions strongly structure daily and annual rhythms. These routines are spatially embedded in housing layouts, storage areas, irrigation systems, and communal spaces.

- ***Is the 1 km road from the paved road linking Ait Oumdis and El Houz Valley the same as the public pathway shown on the provided map?***

Yes. The 1 km access road connects the village to the paved road linking Ait Oumdis and the El Haouz Valley. It corresponds to the primary public access shown on the map, although its condition varies due to topography and climate.

- ***Are there any existing buildings in good condition—such as the school or residential houses—that must be preserved in the proposed design?***

The Competition Brief does not identify specific buildings that must be preserved, nor does it provide an inventory of structures to be retained. However, as stated in Part B – Programme, Sections 2 (The Main Topic) and 4 (About the Competition Site), participants are expected to base their proposals on a careful analysis of the existing conditions of the village, including surviving buildings and structures. Buildings that remain in good or repairable condition—such as the school or certain residential houses—may therefore be considered and integrated into the proposal, where relevant, as elements of continuity, collective memory, and social life. Proposals should not treat the site as an empty plot, but rather respond to what remains, combining strategies of preservation, retrofitting, and reconstruction in line with the objectives of regeneration, healing, and resilience outlined in the brief.

- ***Regarding the open construction site shown on the map, what activities are currently taking place there? Are we allowed to include this area within our design proposal, or must we limit our intervention strictly to the blue shaded area indicated on the map?***

The Competition Brief does not specify the current activities taking place on the open construction site shown on the map. Participants are therefore not expected to base their proposals on assumed or verified ongoing uses. As indicated in Part B – Programme, Sections 4 (About the Competition Site) and 5 (Design Scales), the blue shaded area should be understood as the primary focus for detailed architectural interventions. However, participants are not

strictly limited to this area. Surrounding zones, including the open construction site, may be included in the proposal, if this is conceptually justified and contributes coherently to a broader village, landscape, or infrastructural strategy. Any extension beyond the blue shaded area should remain clearly related to the overall objectives of regeneration, connectivity, and resilience defined in the Competition Brief.

- ***The map highlights certain areas as rammed earth construction and concrete construction. Could you clarify their current condition and intended use? Have these structures been affected or deteriorated by the earthquake, or do they hold any special importance that should be considered in our design?***

According to the site documentation provided to participants, the areas identified as rammed earth and concrete construction reflect different building phases, materials, and construction practices present in the village. The General Presentation of the Site explains that Izlloulen's vernacular fabric is predominantly composed of stone and rammed earth (tabia) structures, which are closely linked to local building traditions, climate adaptation, and cultural practices. These traditional constructions have been significantly affected by the 2023 earthquake: several buildings suffered partial or total collapse, while others remain standing but show cracks, material degradation, or weakened structural connections that compromise safety and habitability. The same documentation also notes that, in some cases, later interventions or additions using incompatible materials—such as concrete blocks or cement-based elements—have exacerbated structural vulnerability rather than improving seismic performance. Rammed earth areas should be treated as critical heritage zones to be rehabilitated or reconstructed using improved, seismically safe traditional techniques, whereas, concrete areas do not hold the same cultural "special importance" as the vernacular fabric and, in some cases, have proven detrimental to safety. The aerial map highlights these material distinctions but does not assign a fixed intended use or prescribe specific actions for either category. Participants are therefore expected to critically assess both rammed earth and concrete structures as part of their site analysis, considering their current condition, seismic behaviour, material compatibility, and cultural significance. Design proposals may address these areas through strategies of preservation, retrofitting, transformation, or reconstruction, where relevant, provided that such choices are clearly justified and aligned with the broader objectives of resilience, regeneration, and respect for local context set out in the Competition Brief and accompanying site documents.

- ***How earthquake influenced the houses?***

The earthquake exposed structural vulnerabilities in unreinforced earthen and stone buildings, leading to collapses, cracking, and loss of habitability. In some cases, incompatible retrofits worsened damage rather than improved resilience.

- ***What is the situation like in the village in terms of communal and communication infrastructure?***

Infrastructure is limited and fragile. Roads, water systems, and communal facilities are basic and vulnerable to natural hazards. However, strong social networks and communal practices partially compensate for infrastructural shortcomings.

- ***Is this area reserve site or not?***

The area is not designated as a protected reserve in a restrictive sense. It is a living rural settlement with cultural and environmental value, requiring sensitive, respectful, and adaptive design approaches.

- ***Regarding post-disaster residential planning, what is the villagers' willingness to either reconstruct residences within the original village boundaries or relocate to centralized resettlement areas/alternative living spaces? Are there any existing survey data on villagers' preferences available for reference?***

The earthquake produced temporary displacement, with families relocating to makeshift shelters or staying with relatives in neighboring hamlets. The local people prefer reconstruction within original boundaries.

- ***What are the traditional and current mainstream crop types in the village? What irrigation methods are employed (e.g., rainwater harvesting, spring diversion, drip irrigation, flood irrigation)? Additionally, what is the current status of damage and recovery for the village's irrigation infrastructure?***

Crops (traditional/current mainstream).

The presentation of the village describes a diversified, largely subsistence system with:

- Cereals: barley, wheat
- Legumes & staples: legumes, potatoes, seasonal vegetables
- Fruit trees: apple, walnut, almond
- Livestock/pastoralism: goats and sheep (plus broader pastoral practices)

Irrigation methods:

- Traditional irrigation networks (“seguias”) supplied by seasonal springs and small river systems, collectively managed by the community.
- The pictures in the presentation also visually/briefly references a borehole fitted with solar energy and a natural source, indicating at least some water supply infrastructure beyond purely gravity-fed channels.

Damage and recovery status of irrigation infrastructure:

- Damage: The presentation explicitly notes earthquake damage affecting irrigation channels (in addition to buildings and communal spaces).
- We do not have an official update on how much of the irrigation network is restored, the condition of seguias today, or the operational status of the borehole/source after the earthquake. But, from visits we can say that more than 50% of the irrigation system has been damaged and that local people proceeded to its restoration using local know-how, with the aid of local associations and NGOs. But, we noted scarcity affecting material procurement and skilled labor, plus limited technical guidance for seismically safe construction adapted to vernacular forms.

- ***What is the current state of economic recovery in Izlloulen Village? For self-sustaining industries such as agriculture and handicrafts, what percentage of pre-earthquake***

production capacity has been restored? What are the primary factors hindering the recovery of the village's economy and self-sufficiency?

The given presentation points to a combined set of structural constraints:

1. Geographic isolation and access constraints (remote mountain roads; limited access to services and materials).
2. Physical damage to housing and productive/community infrastructure, including irrigation channels and communal buildings, plus habitability/safety issues in standing structures.
3. Resource constraints: scarce finance, difficulty procuring materials, lack of skilled labor.
4. Technical/governance friction: limited technical guidance for seismic safety; tension between vernacular continuity and external “cement/modular” approaches that may not align with local ecology/culture.
5. Demographic fragility/out-migration risk, accelerated by post-disaster disruption.
6. Chronic stressors already affecting livelihoods (climate variability, rural depopulation, erosion of traditional knowledge systems).

- ***At the same time, clarification of the functional program of the project area is also required. Specifically, we kindly request confirmation as to whether: The area is intended for residential use only; Or whether, in addition to housing, the development of public service and community facilities, such as commercial and service units, educational facilities, healthcare facilities, a police unit, a mosque, and other public-function buildings, is also envisaged.***

We encourage proposals that go beyond housing, calling for a comprehensive approach where interventions may include “housing, communal facilities, or landscape interventions” as catalysts for broader development.

EVALUATION:

The study of local culture and building traditions is fundamental to understanding the project site. In light of this knowledge, the jury will look with interest at proposals that offer possible building alternatives for inhabiting the site. Creativity and new, innovative perspectives are expected.

- ***The brief encourages interventions at multiple scales (territorial, community, architectural). For the specific site of Izlloulen, will the jury give more weight to a proposal focused on a detailed and immediately implementable architectural solution (e.g., a housing prototype or a school), or to a broader, systemic strategy (e.g., a territorial resilience plan or an infrastructure network) that might have a wider impact but less technical detail?***
- ***Considering the urgency of the post-earthquake situation, how will proposals focusing on emergency or transitional shelter solutions be evaluated compared to longer-term***

projects like the reconstruction of the school or public facilities? Is urgency the primary evaluation criterion?

- *The brief mentions 'sustainable' solutions (socially, economically, technically). In the rural, mountainous context of Izlloulen, which aspect of sustainability will the jury consider most critical? Is it environmental sustainability (local materials, energy), economic sustainability (creating activities, using local know-how), or social sustainability (cohesion, participation)?*
- *The plan reveals a complex topography with a significant elevation change (approx. 21m) and the presence of 'talus' (embankments). Beyond simple foundations, how will the jury evaluate the project's approach to this topography? Should it be considered a constraint to be minimized (through earthworks) or an asset to be integrated as a central element of the architectural and landscape design?*

Providing solutions that respect and integrate with the site's nature, and offering designs that help overcome problems arising from the complexities of the terrain, are valuable elements in the evaluation (see also answers 47-48).

- *Hello What are your criteria for designing this project? Please explain in detail. Thank you.*

Evaluation criteria refer to:

- Presentation of the territorial and social contexts and defining the contribution of the proposed design strategy and methodology
- Innovative design solution/creativity in relation to the specific local context
- Sustainable Solutions (socially, economically and technically)
- Social Engagement/ cultural interactions
- Improvement in the lives of affected citizens
- Feasibility of the proposal
- Originality of the proposed strategy, tactic or design

The jury may refine these criteria as needed during the evaluation process. The order of reference does not mean criteria hierarchy.

Details about eligibility can be found in the Competition Brief, under Part A – Regulations, Section 11- Evaluation.

PROJECT FEATURES:

- *What is the exact level of architectural intervention expected from us within the framework of the competition — concept, sketch, detailed design, etc.?*

You are expected to propose a **comprehensive strategy** that operates on multiple levels, rather than just a single building design. The brief specifically asks for interventions across three scales:

- **Territorial Scale:** Connectivity with nearby cities and villages.
- **Community Scale:** Social infrastructure and shared facilities.
- **Architectural Scale:** Interventions in housing, public space, or local landmarks.
- ***Should the embankments remain as they currently are, or is there potential to redesign or improve them?***

The embankments and agricultural terraces form an integral part of Izzloulen's landscape, environmental management system, and cultural heritage. As described in the General Presentation of the Site, these terraced structures are the result of long-term adaptation to steep topography and play a crucial role in agriculture, water management, soil stabilization, and erosion control. They should therefore not be treated as neutral or empty ground, nor as elements to be replaced by entirely new landscape concepts.

At the same time, the Competition Brief and accompanying site documents do not require that the embankments remain unchanged in their current condition. Participants may propose strategies to maintain, stabilize, and improve them, particularly in relation to safety, accessibility, irrigation efficiency, and seismic resilience. Interventions should be landscape-sensitive and respect the existing logic of terracing, minimizing large-scale earthworks and avoiding approaches that disregard their historical, environmental, and productive role.

Design proposals are thus encouraged to consider the embankments as spatial assets that can be carefully reinforced, adapted, or enhanced, where relevant, as part of an integrated strategy for resilience, regeneration, and continuity of local practices.

- ***The provided topographic plan delineates plots (P1, P2) and mentions landowners' names. Should our proposal be considered an ideal concept for the community, or is it expected to be a solution that actively integrates these land constraints and proposes a citizen participation strategy for its implementation?***

Do not treat the site as a blank. Treat the landowners and plot lines as real constraints that your "visionary proposal" must address through a social strategy. A proposal that demonstrates *how* it brings neighbors together to rebuild (participatory implementation) will likely be stronger than one that simply imposes an "ideal" shape onto the landscape.

- ***question 2: I would like to inquire about the CAD file provided within the competition attachments. There is a defined frame labeled "Project", and I would like to kindly clarify whether this frame represents the required boundary for the proposal and if it is the only area within which new buildings and interventions are allowed.***

Treat the "Project" frame as the core area for detailed design, but do not limit your conceptual strategy to this boundary. Your proposal will be stronger if it demonstrates how the core architectural interventions connect with and support the broader landscape and territory outside that frame.

- ***The plan presents two distinct plots, P1 and P2. Are they intended for specific and separate functions (e.g., P1 for public buildings and P2 for housing), or are***

participants free to propose a cross-programmatic distribution between these two plots, or even to consider them as a single, unified project site?

Feel free to distribute the program (housing, school, granary, etc.) across P1 and P2 in whatever way best serves your concept.

- *Does the planning of community public space have a clearly defined functional orientation (e.g., assembly, traditional bazaar, cultural events)? Is it necessary to perpetuate the historic “mosque – bazaar – drinking-fountain” core spatial pattern of the old city?*

Your design must provide spaces for the functions that triad represented: spiritual gathering (Mosque), economic exchange (Market/Crafts), and essential resource access (Water/Fountains). The goal is to create a "locus of social cohesion" that bridges tradition with the new needs of a recovering community

- *What details should be observed when adapting the scheme to local living habits—for instance, meeting needs for indoor-outdoor spatial separation, privacy protection, and traditional lifestyles (courtyard planting, handicraft work, etc.)?*

The local building methods and traditional culture of the region's inhabitants, along with their contemporary needs, must be taken into account as determinants of the proposed design elements.

- *Does the competition explicitly require compliance with seismic codes for buildings? Are the specific seismic grade and key technical indicators (foundation types, structural-frame requirements, etc.) further specified?*

The competition does not explicitly require compliance with specific administrative seismic codes nor does it provide technical indicators like seismic grades or foundation types. Instead, as an ideas competition, you are expected to propose your own technical strategies that ensure resilience for vernacular architecture (stone/adobe) based on the site's specific vulnerabilities.

- *Are there recommended or mandatory limits for gross floor area and building height?*

There is no specified mandatory numeric limits for gross floor area or building height. However, you are expected to respect the vernacular scale of Izlloulen

- *Beyond buildings, landscape and structures, can street-block design itself be presented as the main focus of the project?*

Yes, the design of the settlement morphology (the organization of clusters, pathways, and the "void" between buildings) can be the main focus of your project, provided it is framed correctly within the context of a rural mountain village.

- *According to the brief, can it be confirmed that reinforced concrete is not recommended or is prohibited as a building material?*

The competition is looking for innovations in local materials (e.g., reinforced earth, improved dry stone, or hybrid timber-stone systems) rather than the importation of standard urban concrete solutions.

- *I want to do a project about agriculture. Please suggest the titles for me.*

Design proposals may vary in scope—from a single building to a complex system of urban and territorial relationships. They may include, as suggested in the question, proposals, or strategies for landscape resilience and agricultural renewal. Flexibility is encouraged, with participants invited to define their own approach, scale, and focus based on a critical reading of the local context. Details about the competition thematic agenda can be found in the Competition Brief, under Part B – Programme, and, especially Section 3- Competition Purpose.

- *We kindly ask for official confirmation as to whether the area outlined in yellow and identified as the “General Izioulen Site” is included within the scope of the architectural project.*
- *We just wanted to know if we should fix the red area you mentioned or does it belong to the general old village ? The general yellow area ?*
- *Please let us know if we should work only on the red line area or on the general yellow line area?*
- *In the aerial map file there is red area called open construction area. Is that the only area we can built on?*

As indicated at the Competition Brief, under Part B – Programme, and especially Section 4 – About the Competition Site, the case study for this Ideas Competition is the village of Izlloulen. The area marked by the yellow line on the Aerial Map-Photo file, defines -grossimo modo- the area defined as Izloulen community. In that sense, the proposals may extend all along this wider yellow line area. However, the exact spatial reference and limits of each proposal/ submission is up to the ideas and the methodologies to be proposed by each participant/ team. It's more an issue of the strategies proposed than the exact administrative limits of the community.