



In partnership with the Faculty of Letters and Humanities-Rabat
The National Forum of Young Geographers in collaboration with the
Laboratory: Societies, Territories, History and Patrimony
& The African Forum for Development and Geographic and Strategic
Research organize :

The 8th National Conference of Young Geographers

THE SPATIAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DIMENSIONS OF PANDEMICS AND ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS, & THE PILLARS FOR DEVELOPING AN INTEGRATED NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR CRISIS MANAGEMENT



In memory of the late
geographer, Professor
M'hamed Boudouah



Under the direction of:

Prof. Jamal Eddine El Hani "Dean of the Faculty of Letters and Humanities of Rabat"

Coordination:

Moussa EL MALKI, Hanane HAMMOUDA, Abdenmour SADIK, Abdesselam EL ACHHAB,
Hind FATTAH, Abdelghani QADEM, Abdelouahab SADIK, Ahmed EL HAMAL

11-12 May 2023-Faculty of Letters and Humanities-Rabat

Framing paper:

The beginning of the third decade of the third millennium has been marked by the spatial expansion of covid19 pandemic due to its diverse spatial, environmental, and socioeconomic dimensions.

The most affected countries have experienced an increase in confirmed cases, human and economic losses, complex political and geostrategic impacts, and entangled social, health, and educational implications.

Corona virus was a shock to the globalization system, which is based on free and fluid movement of people and goods; which generates global overlapping and interdependence.

However, the crisis has not only forced the return to procedures of restriction, including movement of people and trade, but also, has forced the closure of borders and the relative and temporary withdrawal of countries on themselves

The different governments have struggled to cope with the fallouts of the pandemic, calling on the services of their armies in the management of the first phase and mobilizing part of civil society.

At the same time, waves of nationalist movements emerged, attempts to achieve medical self-sufficiency (hospitals, breathing apparatus, bibs, sterilizers, vaccines.), food (securing strategic reserves in food and consumption), economic (currency fluidity, support for businesses, securing industrial production.) and finally technologies (computer and digital security and the fight against fake news, toxic information and electronic crimes).

Thus, these strategic transformations have contributed to the intensification of competition and controversy that has sometimes reached enormous proportions and records, monopolized by devices and health frameworks and food materials,

to the point that the stability of the oldest economic and political entities (eg. in Italy, Spain and the European Union) has been endangered.

However, these upheavals have given a golden opportunity to the "Chinese giants" to lead the efforts of the whole world, through the policy of "aid" and health missions to the most affected countries.

It has become clear that the economic, social, scientific, cultural and political fallouts have led all the countries of the world to review and question all the concepts, terms, laws, theories, priorities, conventions and international relations that marked the world before the covid.

The spread of the covid 19 virus and its mutants and the blurring that accompanied its inception showed the decline of universal spiritual and human value systems through individualism.

Moreover, this pandemic has highlighted the gap between the future of humanity, the degree of rebirth of human values, the consolidation of family and social systems and the respect of universal laws in the sustainability of the exploitation of natural resources of the blue planet.

Within the framework of the ecological risks that threaten the African continent, the North African countries are suffering from the adverse effects of climate change, given the years of drought, the scarcity of rainfall and the irregularity of their space-time distribution, which exposes this region to an unprecedented water crisis and calls for a new water and agricultural policy.

We could add to these challenges, other risks such as forest fires, the degradation of plant cover, rangeland and diseases that affect herds and plants in addition to floods.

The rapid response of the Moroccan state to the effects of the pandemic represents an approach that deserves to be questioned. Many actors and

administrations at different levels have reacted quickly by adopting a territorial approach and by taking national and sub-national measures to face the crisis. These include interventions by local authorities, national security, the Royal Armed Forces, and health and education officials who are responsible for implementing and monitoring preventive measures.

On the other hand, the rural environment was able to satisfy the supply of the cities and meet the needs in good conditions. At the social level, a special fund was created to help families in a fragile situation, and support businesses to fight against the unforeseen crisis. The suspension of activity in the informal sector has worsened the situation of households that have lost their sources of income. A situation that has revealed a diversity of solidarity initiatives between families.

If the occurrence of epidemics caused by other viruses now seems inevitable, it seems wise to learn from this unprecedented health crisis as to how we will respond to such crises in the future. It is also essential to consolidate initiatives in the health field (strengthening of infrastructure, qualification of human resources, development of scientific research) and in the educational field (equipment of establishments, digitalization...).

Faced with the increase in environmental risks and unforeseen crises, the scientific community is called upon to develop an integrated national prevention strategy. This initiative will also allow to anticipate future disasters and face them.

The 4th issue of the Moroccan Journal of Geographic Research aims to publish original scientific articles. These contributions will be the subject of oral communications at the 8th symposium of young geographers (11-12 May 2023), as part of a national multidisciplinary symposium. This event brings together all the actors (scientific researchers, economists, institutions and civil society).

Subtopics:

- Pandemics and environmental risks; strategic management and planning approaches to geographic resources and systems: water resources, oases, coastlines, mountains and forests...
- The national economic system and the achievement of economic sovereignty in the context of crises and unforeseen and unusual events.
- The impact of pandemics and crises on international relations and economic unions, and the reformulation of the global system.
- Social approach and crisis management: human values, family cohesion and socio-economic evolution of Moroccan society and the problem of social vulnerability.
- International experiences in crisis management: the response of the security, health, education and media systems.
- Roles of digitization, artificial intelligence and geographic information systems in crisis management.
- Role and effectiveness of civil society, and the contribution of Moroccans community living abroad in facing crises.

Deadlines to remember

02 January 2023	First information circular
05 March 2023	Deadline for receipt of texts
09 April 2023	Notification to authors of accepted intent texts
11-12 may 2023	Holding of the conference
28 may 2023	Notification to authors of texts selected for publication
End 2023	Publication of the 4th issue

NB. Mode of participation (optional): face-to-face / distance learning for foreigners

Paper proposals should be sent by e-mail to the following address

cnmgestioncrises@gmail.com
rnrgeo2019@gmail.com

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First and last name	
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E-mail	
Phone number	
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Number of participations in previous Young Geographers' Meetings	
Professional status	

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Evaluation form for articles adopted by the Moroccan Journal of Geographic Research¹

N°	Criteria	Indices	Evaluation scale			
			Not mastered	Partially Mastered	Almost mastered	Totally mastered
			No clue	Less than half of the indices	More than half of the indices	All indices
			Score=0	Score=1	Score=2	Score=3
1	The general problematic	-Concepts -Objectives -Problematic questions				
2	Methodology	-Sources of data collection -Sources data collection related to field research -Tool for operation				
3	Results	Detailed presentation of the results obtained: Description & Explanation				
4	Discussion	-Summary of the answer to the problematic question -Justification for accepting or rejecting certain Results -Probable perspectives.				

¹ Sheet developed by Professor Mohamed El Assaad (PES) - Faculty of Letters and Humanities Ben M'sik, University HASSAN II, and revised by professors: Moussa Karzazi, Mohamed Ait Hamza and El Mokhtar El Akhal.

5	Relevance	Is the general problematic true or false?				
6	Honesty	Is the methodology congruant with the problematic studied?				
7	Honesty	Are the general problematic and the methodology conclusive to the results?				
8	Summary	Does the summary reflect the scientific characteristics of the subject?				
9	Keywords	The key words stand for article contents?				
10	Title of the article	Does the title reflect the content?				
11	Outline of the article	Is the plan appropriate to the problematic?				
12	Item size	The size of the article respect the rules of writing of articles ?				

13	Bibliography	Does the bibliography meet the standards of writing?				
14	Style editorial	Is the Style Editorial good?				
Total						

Evaluation	
<p>The evaluator is asked to check the appropriate box</p> <p>Number of points: Based on the criteria in the grid above, put a cross in front of the number of points obtained:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less than 14 points : Weak article • 14 - 28 points : Medium article • 28 - 42 points: Good article <p>Evaluation outcome: Put a cross in front of the appropriate result:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Article accepted • Article accepted with minor corrections • Article accepted with structural corrections <p>Additional comments and suggestions from the evaluator</p>	
<p>Developed by professor Mohamed El Assaad and revised by professors: Moussa Karzazi, Mohamed Ait Hamza and the defunct El Mokhtar El Akhal.</p> <p>This sheet has been adopted by the Moroccan Journal of Geographic Research (Presented and discussed at the 1^{er} National Colloquium of Young Geographers organized in Rabat on 7, 8 and 9 May 2015 under the coordination of Moussa El Malki and Brahim Ouadi.</p>	

◆◆ Standards and rules for writing articles² ◆◆

Scientific writing must be done with respect to two fundamental aspects:

form and content:

I- Content:

1- Text elements: include four characteristics:

- **Introduction:** It reflects the general problem (theoratic framework, objectives and problematic question) with a detailed presentation of the research area.
- **Methodology:** It includes the sources of data collection outside the field (administrative services...) and the sources related to the field (type and size of the sample, sampling methods and presentation of the variables of the questionnaire) while indicating the tools and techniques of conducting the research (cartographic and statistical programs).
- **Results:** Detailed presentation of research results: Description & Explanation
- **Discussion:** It allows to justify the acceptance or rejection of certain results, while addressing the probable perspectives.

2- Distribution of pages by the characteristics previously mentioned (Exp, An article of 10 pages)

Scientific characteristics	of pages	10 page article
Introduction (Issues & Methodology)	15%	1,5
Results	80%	7,5 - 8
Discussion	5%	0,5
Total	100%	10

3 - The number of pages of written text should be greater than the number of pages of media (tables, maps and images) :

% of pages devoted to written text	% of pages devoted to media
60	40

² This document was prepared by Professor Mohamed El Assaad, with the approval of professors: Moussa Karzazi, Mohamed Ait Hamza and El Mokhtar El Akhal, 2015.

The text must be written according to the following rules:

- Type of writing : Times New Roman
 - Each page should contain between 25 and 30 lines;
 - Each line must contain between 13 and 15 words;
 - Writing size: 14 ;
 - Line spacing 1.15.
- 3- The text should be written separately, leaving a space between paragraphs, in which the titles of tables, maps and images are mentioned.
- 4- Media should be separated from the written text, but indicated in the text, especially in the space between paragraphs.

II- Abstracts: Each contribution is accompanied by two abstracts (Arabic and French)

1. Abstract size: Between 10 and 15 lines - Size 10, Line spacing: 1.15
2. Content summary: Reflects the content of the contribution, the problematic, the objectives, the methodology and the results.
3. Keywords: Each summary includes between 5 and 7 keywords.

III- Shape:

1. Article size: Any article exceeding 15 pages will not be published (between 3500 and 4000 words).
2. Pages are calculated based on the written text (size 14). Each page should contain 25 to 27 lines and each line should contain 13 to 15 words.
3. Line spacing: 1.15
4. Page size A4 (Paper: Width 17 cm./Height 24 cm). Margin: top and bottom 1,5 and right and left 2.
5. Page numbering: at the bottom of the page (center)
6. Titles :
 - Title of the article : 16 Noir
 - Main Titles: 14 Black (add a space before and after)
 - Secondary titles: 12 Black (add a space before and after)
7. Footnotes: They are placed at the bottom of the page and are numbered from 1 to the last note. They are mentioned in brackets in the text (1),
8. The references are indicated in the text according to the system Name- Year: (Last name of the author, year of publication, page).
9. The bibliography is presented according to the Name-Year system
(Ait Hamza, 2011, 60)/(14 ،2005 ،الأجل)

• **Presentation of a book (1 author only)**

- بلفقيه م.، 2002، الجغرافيا القول عنها والقول فيها، المقومات الاستمولوجية، الرباط، دار النشر المعرفة، 150-160
- Amara T., 1972, Safi, Mohammedia, Fedala Printing Company, 113-114

• **Presentation of a book (2 or more authors)**

- معنى السنوسي م. & الاسعد م.، 2011، قضايا الجهوية المتقدمة بالمغرب، الدار البيضاء. دار النشر المغربية ، 103-106,111
- Triki H. & Ouazzani T., 1993, La colline des potiers, Histoire d'une ville et de sa poterie, Casablanca, Ed Lak International, 68, 69, 84, 96, 112, 133, 206.

• **Presentation of an article (Journal)**

- Noin, D., 1965, « Types d'habitat dans les campagnes du Maroc », In revue R.G.M, Série 7, 101 – 108.
- Hakim, B., 1978, « Coupe hydrochimique à travers la montagne libanaise », In revue RGM, n°2, 117-131.
- Filipe, G., 2000, « Safi dans le miroir de la mémoire », In Revue Cahiers d'études maghrébines N° 13/14, 137-141.

• **Presentation of an article (collective work)**

- الرفاص محمد.، 2008 ، "التنمية البشرية والتفاوتات الجهوية بالمغرب" ' ورد في، محمد الأسعد (تنسيق) 'نحو استراتيجية لتخطيط التنمية المجالية في العالم العربي بأبعادها المحلية و القومية و العالمية 'الجزء 1 التنمية المحلية منشورات الجمعية الوطنية للجغرافيين المغربية الرباط، ص27-19
- Abouassalam, S., 2004, « Tourisme, territoire et développement : valorisation ou exploitation des patrimoines dans les pays du sud ? », In Arib F. (ed.), Communication interculturelle, patrimoine et tourisme, Marrakech, Publication of the Research Center on Maghrebi Cultures, Faculty of Letters and Humanities, Cadi Ayyad University and the Agence Universitaire de la Francophonie, 91-99.

• **Presentation of unpublished research (License - Master - DESA -Doctorate)**

- موسى المالكي، 2014: التنمية التشاركية للمناطق الجبلية "تتمين المنتوجات المحلية بحوض غيغاية بالأطلس الكبير الغربي"، أطروحة دكتوراه، كلية الآداب والعلوم الإنسانية، جامعة محمد الخامس بالرباط، (غير منشور).، عدد الصفحات...

• **Web sites (Day, Month and Year)**

- خليل شرف الدين خليل.، 2014، الاحصاء الوصفي، مكتبة شبكة الابحاث والدراسات الالكترونية، [موقع الكتروني].. www.rr400.net (تاريخ المطالعة).
- Brunet M., Giacomotti J. & Pecker A., 2014, Encyclopédie universalis [En ligne], <http://www.universalis.fr>

• **Presentation of a report**

- اللجنة الإستشارية حول الجهوية المتقدمة، 2011، منشورات المجلة المغربية للإدارة المحلية والتنمية، سلسلة نصوص ووثائق. عدد 241. الرباط
- المديرية العامة للجماعات المحلية، مديرية الممتلكات، 2012، البرمجة العمرانية والمعمارية للمرافق العمومية الجماعية ذات الاستعمال الإداري والاجتماعي والثقافي والرياضي منشورات مركز التواصل والنشر، 4. الرباط

10- Supports: (Add a space before and after the figures)

- Each figure used must contain a number, title, year of publication and reference;
- Tables: Their titles are placed at the top of the table with their numbering.
- Figure titles (maps, graphs and images) are placed at the top of the figure.

11-The quality of the article proposed for publication, in its form and content:

- Each author must respect the rules for writing an original scientific article that respects the scientific conditions detailed above.
- Before sending the article to the Scientific Committee and the Reading Committee, the author should review the article and correct it in form and content, taking into consideration the linguistic aspect, conjugation, grammar, stop signs and the fineness of the writing style (pay attention to repetition, (Beware of repetition, boring redundancy and ambiguity of ideas) and focusing on the flow of ideas and paragraphs (avoiding scattered sentences in the form of lines, and the style of administrative and technical reports).
- *We advise doctoral students to sign their articles with their thesis supervisors, to discuss them with them, and to ask for their advice on the revision of the article in form and content.*

This will ensure the publication of a quality work. It will also facilitate the task of the reading committee, and thus ensure the publication of the article.