



Exchange program

Dalhousie University & Ibn Zohr University
(Halifax, Nova Scotia) (Agadir, Morocco)

Dalhousie and Ibn Zohr acknowledge the value of international cooperation and wish to enrich the educational experience of their Students. In order to facilitate student exchanges, the two parties agree to establish a Student Exchange Program under the following conditions:

Period of Exchange

The typical period of exchange shall be for one year, and at least one session (with no more than one term in between). Details concerning the period of exchange for each Exchange Student shall be decided by discussion between the two universities.

The academic year at Ibn Zohr has **two semesters**: the First Semester, from **early September** (approximately September 10) to the **end of January**, with January usually including the examination period; and the Second Semester, from the **beginning of February** to the **end of June**, with June usually including the examination period.

Scope of the Program, Admission, and Course of Study

The Parties agree that Students¹ selected by the Host University to participate in the Student Exchange Program must:

- Satisfy all language and admission requirements at the Host University;
- Fulfil other conditions or prerequisites as required; and
- Enrol as full-time, non-degree status Students at the undergraduate level.

Each university will be responsible for selecting Students for a period of exchange. In all cases the Host University shall have the final decision on acceptance of those candidates. The program of each Exchange Student will be determined by the Exchange Student in consultation with the course advisor at the Home University, and depends on approval from the Host University. The Host University reserves the right to restrict access to limited enrolment courses and programs.

The parties agree that the Home University shall ensure that the Students selected for the exchange have the required language proficiency to study at the Host University in the required

¹ Exchange Students will be governed by the rules and regulations of the Host University.

language of instruction. The language of instruction at Dalhousie is English (and French within the Department of French). The languages of instruction at Ibn Zohr are Arabic and French.

The Host University will undertake to provide appropriate academic advice, orientation, counselling and support during the period of exchange. Upon completion of the period of exchange at the Host University the Exchange Students shall return to the Home University. Any extension of stay for academic purposes must be approved by both universities.

Registration, Fees and Governance

The Host University will provide tuition fee waivers for Exchange Students, making any exchange of funds between the two universities unnecessary. Exchange Students who will be registered as “Visiting Student Undergraduate Studies” will register and pay tuition at their Home University, which will include fees for the use of the library, student centre, and athletic facilities. Additional charges normally paid by Students of the Host University, such as the mandatory public transport pass (UPass), will be the responsibility of the Exchange Student, as will responsibility for acquiring the necessary visa documents, and for the payment of passport or other travel fees.

Travel, Housing, Books, Furniture, Subsistence and Health Insurance

Each Exchange Student will be responsible for the cost of international travel, travel in the host country, housing, books, furniture and subsistence. Each university will make their best efforts to arrange for on-campus housing for the Exchange Students. In the event that on-campus housing is not available, the Host University will provide reasonable information and resources to the Exchange Student to assist them in finding suitable off-campus housing. Each Exchange Student is responsible for reviewing the applicable processes and deadlines related to applying for on-housing campus at the Host University.

At Ibn Zohr, there is no health insurance program for exchange students. All exchange students attending Ibn Zohr are required to purchase an insurance policy that will cover them in Morocco prior to their departure from Canada.

In the event that the Host University is located in a country for which an official travel warning has been issued by the relevant government body, Each University may, in its sole discretion, do any or all of the following:

- require that Students return from a Student Exchange Program that is in progress;
- suspend the Student Exchange Program for a time agreed to by its counterpart;
- cancel any Exchange Student nominations previously approved by the host university.

Academic Record and Accreditation

At the completion of the course of study, the Host University will report the Exchange Student's grades to the Home University. Academic credit earned will be granted by the Home University, not the Host University.

Commitment to Equal Opportunity

Both institutions subscribe to the principle of equal opportunity and do not discriminate on the basis of age, race, colour, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity and expression, physical disability or mental disability, irrational fear of contracting an illness, source of income, family or marital status, political belief, affiliation or activity, ethnic, national or aboriginal origin, creed or association with such protected groups or individuals.

Why enrol in the exchange program with Ibn Zohr

Taking part in a Study Abroad allows participating students to advance their academic studies while developing a greater understanding of themselves and the global village we live in. In addition to being an amazing life-changing adventure, studying abroad is an opportunity to:

- Discover the world through a process that opens up your mind in a different way;
- Improve your language & cultural skills while living the otherness;
- Ease yourself into internationalization by making global connections;
- Operate the enrichment within by gaining confidence & independence.

Feel the attraction of diversity

Although the exchange protocol is between the Department of French at Dalhousie and the Polydisciplinary Faculty of Taroudant, the agreement gives the participating students access to all Ibn Zohr University's campuses (Agadir, Laayoun, Ouarzazate, errachidia, etc.) which are spread over the southern part of Morocco. This region enjoys a big variety of geographical landscapes, ranging from the Atlas snowy mountains, to the endless sandy beaches along the Atlantic Ocean, to the golden dunes of the Sahara Desert. This gives you the opportunity to experience the difference while learning about another culture at the same time as being exposed to a changing scenery.

Sahara Desert



Atlas Mountains



Oceans & beaches



Green plains

About Taroudant

Taroudant is sometimes called ‘Little Marrakesh’, but that description doesn’t do the Souss Valley trading centre justice. Hidden by magnificent red-mud walls, and with the snowcapped peaks of the High Atlas beckoning beyond, Taroudant’s souqs and squares have a healthy sprinkling of Maghrebi mystique. Yet it is also a practical place, a market town where Berbers trade the produce of the rich and fertile Oued Souss plain. **(Source: Lonely Planet)**

Taroudant location & scenery:

One of the best thing about Taroudant is its location in the fertile Souss valley and at the foothills of the Anti-Atlas mountains, which are teeming with Berber culture including ancient granaries, ages old Koranic schools and lush green agricultural terraces. Taroudant doesn’t get a lot of love on the typical Moroccan tourist circuits of the Imperial cities such as Fes Marrakech or Meknes, but as a gateway to the Souss region and Anti Atlas it is a great destination for those who are interested in hiking or learning about Berber culture, a stay in this ancient town would allow you to get to know Morocco off the beaten track.



About Agadir:

Agadir is one of the major urban centres of Morocco. Three languages are spoken in the city: Tashelhit, Moroccan Arabic, and French. Agadir is the largest seaside resort in Morocco, where foreign tourists and many residents are attracted by an unusually mild year-round climate. The mild winter climate (January average midday temperature 20.5 °C/69 °F) and good beaches have made it a major "winter sun" destination for northern Europeans.



Beaches outside Agadir:

Some of the most beautiful beaches in Morocco are located to the north of Agadir. Areas also known for excellent surfing are located near Taghazout village to Cap Ghir. Many smaller and clean beaches are located along this coast. Some of them between Agadir and Essaouira are: Agadir Beach, Tamaounza (12 km), Aitswal Beach, Imouran (17 km), Taghazout (19 km), Bouyirdn (20 km), Timzguida (22 km), Aghroud (30 km), Imiouadar (27 km). (Source: Wikipedia)

Moroccan heritage: “living memory of a former empire”

Cuisine



Architecture



Fashion





Design



Beauty



Governance

Moroccan architecture:

Due to its unique location, Morocco was formed by the mixture of African tribes from the other side of the Sahara Desert, Islamic traditions from Arab neighbours, and European colonizers. All of these influences have created a culture unlike any other and nowhere is this clearer than in the country's unique architectural style.



Today, different design elements can be seen in the buildings throughout Morocco but the strongest influence in the country's architecture (both in the past and the present) is Islam. Indeed, the specific decoration guidelines of Islam have been used to direct the construction and ornamentation of buildings in Morocco for centuries. In addition to the Islamic influence, Hispano-Moorish architecture (a type of architecture characteristic of North Africa and the Iberian Peninsula) also took roots in Morocco during the Almoravid dynasty. Today, a combination of these two particular styles can be found in most buildings throughout the country.



Morocco has some of the most distinctive architecture in the world. It's an architecture that reflects the long and complex history of a country that's been a crossroads of culture for centuries.

Moroccan cuisine:

Morocco is a predominantly Islamic country, with both Arabs and Berbers calling the nation home. Each ethnic group has played a part in shaping Morocco's cuisine via traditional recipes, methods of cooking, and ingredients. There have been other influences on Morocco's gastronomy too, helping to create the dishes that the country is known for today. Andalusian Muslims and Moroccan Jews had an influence on culinary traditions in the past. Colonial powers, such as France, Spain, and Portugal, introduced new ideas too. Diverse immigrants and traders brought new ingredients and techniques to the country, and there had been influences from nearby nations in both Africa and Europe. The typical Moroccan kitchen today is naked without a good selection of spices, at least one tagine pot, a rolling pin, and an oven.²

Moroccan food is so diverse and vibrant in colour and flavour. The flavour combinations, aromatic spices and exotic ingredients make even the most basic dishes amazing. Moroccan cuisine is also very healthy, at least in general. Most dishes contain vegetables and rely on whole

² Here are some of the most traditional Moroccan dishes to sink your teeth into on a trip around this North African country. **Source:** <https://www.tripzilla.com/scrumptious-moroccan-dishes-need-try/79037>

grains, freshly prepared food, spices and sweet fruit rather than refined sugar and deep-frying. They use lamb which is leaner than red meat, and couscous which is healthier than rice.³



Although it is situated in a desert region, it has one of the most exotic and tasty cuisines in the world! Morocco is a crossroad between Africa, Europe and the Middle East which gives the

³ But the health aspect isn't the only reason one would love Moroccan food. The delicious combination of mouth-watering flavours is what makes it unique... Oh, the flavours. Influenced over thousands of years by Berber, Jewish and Arab cultures, today's Moroccan food is an exciting blend of spices and textures. The Berber influence is seen in the mobile way of cooking: grilled or slow cooking over hot coals, and breads and dips you can eat with your hands. Arabs introduced lamb, sweets and dates, while Jews brought their pickled lemons and the olives. **Source:** <https://adventurousmiriam.com/moroccan-food/>

Moroccan food a real sense of variety and richness. Nearly everything used in the Moroccan cuisine is locally grown. Street food is also spread across the country. It is within the reach of everybody who is in need to get rapid and friendly service.⁴

Moroccan fashion: history in style

Morocco is a very old country that goes back in time to thousands of years. Moroccans still wear the traditional clothing of their predecessors without variation or influence from the Western fashion. This long history in addition to the numerous events that took place in it affected directly and indirectly the clothing style of Moroccan people. Morocco consists of several societies which justify the diversity concerning clothing and dresses. Morocco is shaped by diversity which clarifies and justifies the presence of several dress styles found in it. As a visitor, it will be a great chance for you to try all these fascinating dresses and feel the historic spirit related to them. Generally, clothing for women and men in Morocco consists of long robes with hoods and traditional slippers. These magnificent dresses have been worn since the ancient times of Moroccan history, and are being still used today.



Oprah Winfrey in a Moroccan Kaftan

⁴ **Source:** <https://friendlymorocco.com/culture/moroccan-cuisine-culture/>