



FAO-GEF Project Implementation Report

2022 – Revised Template

Period covered: 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

Table of contents

1. BASIC PROJECT DATA	2
2. PROGRESS TOWARDS ACHIEVING PROJECT OBJECTIVE(S) (DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE)	5
3. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS (IP).....	22
4. SUMMARY ON PROGRESS AND RATINGS	34
5. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS (ESS)	37
6. RISKS	39
7. FOLLOW-UP ON MID-TERM REVIEW OR SUPERVISION MISSION (ONLY FOR PROJECTS THAT HAVE CONDUCTED AN MTR)	42
8. MINOR PROJECT AMENDMENTS	44
9. STAKEHOLDERS’ ENGAGEMENT.....	45
10. GENDER MAINSTREAMING	48
11. KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	49
12. INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES INVOLVEMENT	53
13. CO-FINANCING TABLE	54

1. Basic Project Data

General Information

Region:	RNE																																																																																												
Country (ies):	Morocco																																																																																												
Project Title:	Revitalising Oasis Agro-ecosystems through a Sustainable, Integrated and Landscape Approach in the Draâ-Tafilalet Region (OASIL)																																																																																												
FAO Project Symbol:	GCP/MOR/046/GFF																																																																																												
GEF ID:	9537																																																																																												
GEF Focal Area(s):	Morocco																																																																																												
Project Executing Partners:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Rural Development, Water and Forests (ADA, ANDZOA); - National Institute For Agricultural Research (INRA); - Ministry of Energy, Mines, Water and Sustainable Development. 																																																																																												
Project Duration (years):	5 years																																																																																												
Project coordinates:	<p><i>Five pilot intervention sites including 24 municipalities (each site has several municipalities)</i></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;"><i>Location Name Required field</i></th> <th style="text-align: center;"><i>Latitude Required field</i></th> <th style="text-align: center;"><i>Longitude Required field (negative)</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="3">Site Province Errachidia</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jorf</td> <td style="text-align: center;">31.49046944</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4.40240392</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Aarab. Sebah Ghéris</td> <td style="text-align: center;">31.46248014</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4.21660841</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fezna</td> <td style="text-align: center;">31.52384780</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4.45418602</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mellaab</td> <td style="text-align: center;">31.54981803</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4.84019678</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">Site Province Midelt</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Er-rich</td> <td style="text-align: center;">32.26047429</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4.49568682</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gourrama</td> <td style="text-align: center;">32.33963621</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4.07367356</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Guers Tiallaline</td> <td style="text-align: center;">32.27072320</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4.47418230</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Guir</td> <td style="text-align: center;">32.29840912</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3.98671183</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mzizel</td> <td style="text-align: center;">32.22359660</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4.68185480</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sidi Ayad</td> <td style="text-align: center;">32.30594726</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4.54376891</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">Site Province Tinghir</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ait Sedrate Jbel Ouloui</td> <td style="text-align: center;">31.60377555</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5.86426123</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ighil Noumgoun</td> <td style="text-align: center;">31.49992510</td> <td style="text-align: center;">6.24029580</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tilmi</td> <td style="text-align: center;">31.81555430</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5.76683480</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Msemrir</td> <td style="text-align: center;">31.70417200</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5.81165220</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">Site Province Ouarzazate</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Iminoulaoune</td> <td style="text-align: center;">31.31134331</td> <td style="text-align: center;">6.50991424</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Toudoute</td> <td style="text-align: center;">31.27443920</td> <td style="text-align: center;">6.58100800</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Taznakht</td> <td style="text-align: center;">30.57315140</td> <td style="text-align: center;">7.20327540</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Iznaguen</td> <td style="text-align: center;">30.46902023</td> <td style="text-align: center;">7.39990028</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Khouzama</td> <td style="text-align: center;">30.80347710</td> <td style="text-align: center;">7.52574010</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ouisselssate</td> <td style="text-align: center;">30.52890480</td> <td style="text-align: center;">7.26274610</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Siroua</td> <td style="text-align: center;">30.75716898</td> <td style="text-align: center;">7.29861619</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">Site Province Zagora</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mhamid El Ghizlane</td> <td style="text-align: center;">29.82506450</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5.71752290</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tagounite</td> <td style="text-align: center;">29.98035480</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5.58010730</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ketaoua</td> <td style="text-align: center;">30.05071043</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5.48655466</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			<i>Location Name Required field</i>	<i>Latitude Required field</i>	<i>Longitude Required field (negative)</i>	Site Province Errachidia			Jorf	31.49046944	4.40240392	Aarab. Sebah Ghéris	31.46248014	4.21660841	Fezna	31.52384780	4.45418602	Mellaab	31.54981803	4.84019678	Site Province Midelt			Er-rich	32.26047429	4.49568682	Gourrama	32.33963621	4.07367356	Guers Tiallaline	32.27072320	4.47418230	Guir	32.29840912	3.98671183	Mzizel	32.22359660	4.68185480	Sidi Ayad	32.30594726	4.54376891	Site Province Tinghir			Ait Sedrate Jbel Ouloui	31.60377555	5.86426123	Ighil Noumgoun	31.49992510	6.24029580	Tilmi	31.81555430	5.76683480	Msemrir	31.70417200	5.81165220	Site Province Ouarzazate			Iminoulaoune	31.31134331	6.50991424	Toudoute	31.27443920	6.58100800	Taznakht	30.57315140	7.20327540	Iznaguen	30.46902023	7.39990028	Khouzama	30.80347710	7.52574010	Ouisselssate	30.52890480	7.26274610	Siroua	30.75716898	7.29861619	Site Province Zagora			Mhamid El Ghizlane	29.82506450	5.71752290	Tagounite	29.98035480	5.58010730	Ketaoua	30.05071043	5.48655466
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Project Dates

GEF CEO Endorsement Date:	December 1, 2016
Project Implementation Start Date/EOD :	July 27, 2017
Project Implementation End Date/NTE¹:	December 31, 2021
Revised project implementation end date (if approved) ²	December 31, 2023

Funding

GEF Grant Amount (USD):	8 631 050 USD
Total Co-financing amount as included in GEF CEO Endorsement Request / ProDoc³:	41 270 000 USD (MAPM/ADA/ANDZOA: 39 570 000 USD; INRA: 1 000 000 USD; et FAO: 700 000 USD)
Total GEF grant disbursement as of June 30, 2022 (USD)⁴:	5,772,730 USD
Total estimated co-financing materialized as of June 30, 2022⁵	66 512 042 USD

M&E Milestones

Date of Most Recent Project Steering Committee (PSC) Meeting:	July 14, 2021
Expected Mid-term Review date⁶:	Last quarter of 2021
Actual Mid-term review date (when it is done):	November-December 2021
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date⁷:	Last quarter of 2023
Tracking tools/Core indicators updated before MTR or TE stage (provide as Annex)	Updated

Overall ratings

¹ As per FPMIS

² If NTE extension has been requested and approved by the FAO-GEF CU.

³ This is the total amount of co-financing as included in the CEO document/Project Document.

⁴ For DEX projects, the GEF Coordination Unit will confirm the final amount with the Finance Division in HQ. For OPIM projects, the disbursement amount should be provided by Execution Partners.

⁵ Please refer to the section 12 of this report where updated co-financing estimates are requested and indicate the total co-financing amount materialized.

⁶ The Mid-Term Review (MTR) should take place after the 2nd PIR, around half-point between EOD and NTE. The MTR report in English should be submitted to the GEF Secretariat within 4 years of the CEO Endorsement date.

⁷ The Terminal Evaluation date should be discussed with OED 6 months before the project's NTE date.

Overall rating of progress towards achieving objectives/ outcomes (cumulative):	S
Overall implementation progress rating:	S
Overall risk rating:	M

ESS risk classification

Current ESS Risk classification:	L
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Status

Implementation Status <i>(1st PIR, 2nd PIR, etc. Final PIR):</i>	5 th PIR
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Project Contacts

Contact	Name, Title, Division/Institution	E-mail
Project Manager / Coordinator	Mr Med Abdelmajid EL IDRISSE AMMARI	Mohamed.ElidrissiAmmari@fao.org
Budget Holder	Mr jean SENAHOON	Jean.Senahoun@fao.org
Lead Technical Officer	Mr Mohamed AMRANI (SNE/Tunis)	Mohamed.Amrani@fao.org
GEF Funding Liaison Officer	Mme Veyret-Picot, Maude (OBC)	Maude.VeyretPicot@fao.org

2. Progress towards Achieving Project Objective(s) (Development Objective)

(All inputs in this section should be cumulative from project start, not annual)

Please indicate the project's main progress towards achieving its objective(s) and the cumulative level of achievement of each outcome since the start of project implementation.

Project or Development Objective	Outcomes	Outcome indicators ⁸	Baseline	Mid-term Target ⁹	End-of-project Target	Cumulative progress ¹⁰ since project start Level at 30 June 2022	Progress rating ¹¹
Component 1: POLICY DIALOGUE: Support policy dialogue at the national and regional levels on the sustainable management of oasis agro-ecosystems							
Revitalize oasis agro-ecosystems in the Drâa-Tafilalet region to be productive, attractive, and healthy and to sustain and make more resilient the livelihoods of the local communities.	Outcome 1: Actionable knowledge on oasis challenges and opportunities is used by the government and other national and regional stakeholders to promote the sustainable management of oasis agro-ecosystems through	(i) Number of public and private institutions that adhere to a 'Sustainable Oases Declaration' (ii) Agro-biodiversity, Sustainable Land and Water Management (SLWM) and climate-smart approaches are	(i) 0 (ii) PAR 2016 - 2020 is being implemented in an inclusive manner		(i) at least the 18 partner institutions of ANDZOA (ii) Regional Agriculture Development Plan (PAR) 2021 – 2026 of the Draa-Tafilalet Region.	Dialogues on "Sustainable Oasis Initiative SOI" with 18 institutions have led to a better anchoring of the approach (SOI) in the institutions' businesses and considerations. Also, the dialogues have led to the formulation of five (5) Specific Development Plans supported by ANDZOA and Department of Environment as well as by all other partners. - Document "Sustainable Oasis Initiative" disseminated and presented to relevant institutions (including the 18 target partner institutions of ANDZOA) at various events.	S

⁸ This is taken from the approved results framework of the project.

⁹ Some indicators may not identify mid-term targets at the design stage (refer to approved results framework) therefore this column should only be filled when relevant.

¹⁰ Please report on results obtained in terms of Global Environmental Benefits and Socio-economic Co-benefits as well.

¹¹ Use GEF Secretariat required six-point scale system: **Highly Satisfactory (HS)**, **Satisfactory (S)**, **Moderately Satisfactory (MS)**, **Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)**, **Unsatisfactory (U)**, and **Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)**.

Please indicate the project's main progress towards achieving its objective(s) and the cumulative level of achievement of each outcome since the start of project implementation.

Project or Development Objective	Outcomes	Outcome indicators ⁸	Baseline	Mid-term Target ⁹	End-of-project Target	Cumulative progress ¹⁰ since project start Level at 30 June 2022	Progress rating ¹¹
	strategies and development plans.	mainstreamed into the future regional development plans of the Draâ-Tafilalet Region, assisting the advanced regionalization process				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A multi-party consultation was held for the creation of a national foundation dedicated to the Sustainable Oasis Initiative: Foundation statutes prepared and validated on 13 Dec. 21. - The Regional Agricultural Plan 2022-30 (PAR) was prepared and validated. It declines the axes of the national agricultural strategy "Generation Green" in the Draa-Tafilalet region. - Five (5) throughout evaluations (one per site) of national, regional and communal current investment portfolios on their inclusion of environment, land, water and biodiversity considerations were prepared and validated (one each site) through participations of stakeholders and partners. This is through assessment of the development status of the 5 selected sites with a specific focus on water, soil and biodiversity conservation and integrated management carried out. In addition, the different planning documents (at municipal, provincial and regional levels) and planning processes have been carefully analyzed. It showed that planning 	

Please indicate the project's main progress towards achieving its objective(s) and the cumulative level of achievement of each outcome since the start of project implementation.

Project or Development Objective	Outcomes	Outcome indicators ⁸	Baseline	Mid-term Target ⁹	End-of-project Target	Cumulative progress ¹⁰ since project start Level at 30 June 2022	Progress rating ¹¹
						<p>documents do not take into account biodiversity and soil management or if they do, it is very minimal; in addition, they include many activities for which funding has not been secured; finally, they are not fully aligned with government sectoral investments.. These investment plans have been discussed and reviewed with the Consultation and Orientation Committees (CCO), the institutional stakeholders and the tripartite partnership (FAO – ANDZOA and Department of Environment). The finalized studies made it possible to develop, for each site, an investment plan that revolves around three areas of intervention:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Preserve the biodiversity of the local oasis agroecosystems (vegetation of cultivated areas and rangelands, livestock and wildlife) ; ✓ Promote collective and rational management of natural resources and support rural employment; ✓ Improve the system of governance and capacity building of actors. 	

Please indicate the project's main progress towards achieving its objective(s) and the cumulative level of achievement of each outcome since the start of project implementation.

Project or Development Objective	Outcomes	Outcome indicators ⁸	Baseline	Mid-term Target ⁹	End-of-project Target	Cumulative progress ¹⁰ since project start Level at 30 June 2022	Progress rating ¹¹
						<p>In addition, a thorough study on the situation of women in the five sites was carried out. It provided thoughtful information, recommendations and courses of action to be incorporated into investment plans relating to i) Access to school, health, services and rights ii) Access to water iii) Access to work by sector (agriculture, tourism, voluntary service and rural development).</p> <p>- The feasibility study of a multi-stakeholder information exchange platform for oasis agroecosystems (Oasis-Data) was conducted and finalized in collaboration with all the stakeholders concerned. The deliverables covered three aspects: i) an assessment of the state of play, ii) a framework memorandum of understanding on the collection and exchange of information between all the parties concerned, iii) terms of reference for the implementation of the Oasis-Data platform, iv) ToRs were launched for the implementation of the platform as well as for the acquisition of the necessary additional equipment.</p>	

Please indicate the project's main progress towards achieving its objective(s) and the cumulative level of achievement of each outcome since the start of project implementation.

Project or Development Objective	Outcomes	Outcome indicators ⁸	Baseline	Mid-term Target ⁹	End-of-project Target	Cumulative progress ¹⁰ since project start Level at 30 June 2022	Progress rating ¹¹
						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishment and engagement of Consultation and Orientation Committees (CCOs) at the project sites. Meetings with CCOs were held on project intervention logic, scope and objectives, particularly in terms of sustainable management of natural resources (soil, water and biodiversity). CCOs have also been sensitized to integrated planning approaches. They have been active in the identification of people's urgent needs and have also discussed and reviewed the preliminary investment plans - Participation in various national events to promote the project. This participation has seen some reduction in this past fiscal year due to the circumstances of the COVID-19 pandemic. - Capacity development plan has been elaborated in a collaborative manner with all concerned stakeholders. It is being approved. It will be a live document and updated regularly. Its implementation is suspended due to restrictions imposed by COVID-19. - Organization of a multi-party and multi-institutional consultation for 	

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Project or Development Objective	Outcomes	Outcome indicators ⁸	Baseline	Mid-term Target ⁹	End-of-project Target	Cumulative progress ¹⁰ since project start Level at 30 June 2022	Progress rating ¹¹
						<p>the development of ToRs for a participatory assessment of the risks of environmental degradation (water, land, biodiversity, pollution, climate risks, etc.) and the development of the vulnerability map and the implementation of a monitoring and risk management system.</p> <p>- Organization of a multi-party consultation for the development of a "Sustainable Oases Charter"</p>	
Component 2: PLANNING AND MONITORING – Improvement of Natural Resource Management and Sustainable Production Intensification planning and monitoring systems at regional and local levels							
	<p>Outcome 2.1: Knowledge and information on the state and sustainable management of natural resources (water, land, biodiversity) in oasis agro-ecosystems are improved in the Drâa-Tafilalet region.</p>	<p>Number of monitoring and information systems, including spatial information, is operational</p>	<p>Partial mapping of land degradation in Ouarzazate</p> <p>Oasis database developed by INRA</p> <p>Information system of <i>Agence de Bassin</i></p>	<p>One information system including oasis typology, water withdrawals, land degradation, biodiversity, technologies and practices in the Draa-Tafilalet Region operational</p>	<p>The information system is maintained and updated</p>	<p>Data and information generated on palm trees solid waste are being used by ORMVAT to develop a feasibility on reuse of palms for feed supplements and compost.</p> <p>The feasibility study on Waste water Management for city of Gourrama has provided important data and knowledge to better manage oasis related urban areas. The same work was done for the Commune of Guers Tiallaine. Two other studies have been launched for other localities to develop a “model for ksours and Kasbahs”.</p> <p>The generated information and knowledge on nexus ecology and</p>	S

Please indicate the project's main progress towards achieving its objective(s) and the cumulative level of achievement of each outcome since the start of project implementation.

Project or Development Objective	Outcomes	Outcome indicators ⁸	Baseline	Mid-term Target ⁹	End-of-project Target	Cumulative progress ¹⁰ since project start Level at 30 June 2022	Progress rating ¹¹
						<p>tourism is being considered by stakeholders in M'Hamid El Ghizlane for future development of the sector. Provincial authorities have used generated information and data regarding the impact of tourism on ecosystems in Merzouga to draft guidelines that limit negative impacts.</p> <p>Water is a key in lives and livelihood of Fezna population. Data and knowledge generated are being considered by water authorities for future development and water management projects.</p> <p>- The typologies of fauna and flora of the Draa-Tafilalet have been elaborated at the level of the project sites. Indeed, data and information on plants, crops and fauna in oasis ecosystems have been developed through studies covering plant and animal biodiversity at the site level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ qualitatively and quantitatively assess and analyze agrobiodiversity as well as its distribution. The consultants have been trained for the use of DATAR. The work carried out covers cultivated areas, livestock and rangelands. 	

Please indicate the project's main progress towards achieving its objective(s) and the cumulative level of achievement of each outcome since the start of project implementation.

Project or Development Objective	Outcomes	Outcome indicators ⁸	Baseline	Mid-term Target ⁹	End-of-project Target	Cumulative progress ¹⁰ since project start Level at 30 June 2022	Progress rating ¹¹
						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Identify, describe and evaluate traditional practices and know-how to maintain and preserve biodiversity (animals and plants); ✓ Develop descriptive catalogs of local varieties and set up a system of multiplication of local seeds as well as sheets for local animal breeds; ✓ Identify, characterize and evaluate wild fauna and make proposals for its preservation and enhancement. - Water accounting and auditing in Draa-Tafilalet bassins. The assessment of watersheds in Draa-Tafilalet region were carried out (five basins of Guir, Ziz, Gheris Maider and Draa). The results of these studies provide not only elements to consolidate the action plans, but also a planning and monitoring tool for the region. - Feasibility studies (hydrological, geological and preliminary design) of two small dams for the sustainable mobilization of rainwater in two oasis sites: mountain site (Tinghir Province) and plain site (Zagora Province). 	

Please indicate the project's main progress towards achieving its objective(s) and the cumulative level of achievement of each outcome since the start of project implementation.

Project or Development Objective	Outcomes	Outcome indicators ⁸	Baseline	Mid-term Target ⁹	End-of-project Target	Cumulative progress ¹⁰ since project start Level at 30 June 2022	Progress rating ¹¹
						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A study on water mobilization and groundwater recharge (preservation of khattara systems) has been finalized. It provided a model for the revitalization of khattara systems in oasis agroecosystems. - Installation of four piezometers to monitor water table levels in the mountains (Ziz basin in Guers Tiallaine) and in the plain (Gheris basin in Fezna), as well as at Mhamid and upstream of the Draa. - Acquisition and installation of four meteorological and hydraulic stations for measuring and monitoring watercourses (Ziz, Gheris and Draa). - A land degradation assessment study is being conducted at the intervention sites adopting the methods, tools and techniques of the LADA approach. - Assessment of soil erosion in two vulnerable sites and identification of solutions to reduce the impact of runoff and protect agricultural land. (Ouarzazate and Tinghir). - Water pollution factors have been identified and proposed solutions have been assessed: 	

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						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Study underway for the implementation of a wastewater network and its treatment plant in two sites (mountain and lowland) with a possible reuse of treated wastewater for agriculture purpose. ○ Study to reduce the environmental impact of the wastewater (marginnes) discharged by the olive crushing units upstream of the dams. - Environmental impact study of tourist activities and proposal of solutions to solve the problems encountered in two sand dune sites. - Identification of the various oasis types of the region based on a set of biophysical, agro-ecological, socio-economic and environmental criteria. - Databases have been developed (by INRA and ANDZOA) covering the spatial distribution of date palm bayoud disease, soil fertility and local date palm varieties. 	

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Project or Development Objective	Outcomes	Outcome indicators ⁸	Baseline	Mid-term Target ⁹	End-of-project Target	Cumulative progress ¹⁰ since project start Level at 30 June 2022	Progress rating ¹¹
	Outcome 2.2: Oasis agro-ecosystem investment and management plans are developed in a participatory manner using an integrated landscape approach.	(i)# of sustainable and integrated oasis agro-ecosystem management and investment plans (ii)% of women representatives participating in the planning process	(i)0 (ii)0%	(i) 4 Investment and management plans (ii)30%	Each site has an investment plan	Five (5) Investment Plans were prepared and validated by stakeholders and partners. The Plans are based on integrated agro-ecosystem approach. Each site has an investment and sustainable management plan (PIGD) which was drawn up in a participatory manner and which was presented to the main stakeholders involved in the planning and implementation of development programs. The feedback sessions were organized by videoconference due to the restrictions due to the pandemic. Given the political context of the country (election of municipal, provincial and regional councils in autumn 2021, awareness work continued to integrate these PIGDs into municipal action plans, provincial development plans and the regional development plan. Therefore, investments are being made to integrate these PIGD concepts into the municipal action plans (CAP) of the 24 territorial municipalities constituting the project sites.	S
Component 3: DEMONSTRATION: Sustainable and integrated oasis agro-ecosystem management and investment plans are implemented in pilot oasis ecosystems in at least 2 sub-drainage basins							

Please indicate the project's main progress towards achieving its objective(s) and the cumulative level of achievement of each outcome since the start of project implementation.

Project or Development Objective	Outcomes	Outcome indicators ⁸	Baseline	Mid-term Target ⁹	End-of-project Target	Cumulative progress ¹⁰ since project start Level at 30 June 2022	Progress rating ¹¹
	Outcome 3.1: Pilot Oasis agro-ecosystems are restored, safeguarded and sustainably managed through an integrated landscape approach.	(i)# of ha under effective agricultural, rangeland and pastoral management (ii)# of ha directly contributing to biodiversity conservation and sustainable use (iii)Crop variety/livestock breed evenness of traditional varieties of crops and animal breeds of global significance (DATAR) (iv)Change in water use efficiency	(i)TBC (once pilot sites selected) (ii)TBC (iii)TBC (iv)less than 40%		(i)60 000 ha (ii)15 000 ha (iii)TBC (iv)60%	In December 2018 and in July 2020, the Steering Committee of the project stressed the importance of demonstrating concrete actions on the ground as of the beginning of the project in order to build the trust of communities. Starting the project with studies only would jeopardize the active involvement of communities in the sustainable and integrated management of the oasis ecosystem. As a result, the 2019 programme of work had included a series of urgent actions, identified by the CCOs and approved by the local project committee to contribute to this demonstration component. Such an option was confirmed by the Steering Committee in July 2021. These demonstration actions include: - Soil protection against water erosion by construction of stone walls in mountain sites (6 municipalities in the mountains): <i>The stone walls are built for the collection of runoff water and the reduction of flow speed protecting an area of 450 ha for 2570 beneficiaries, 53% of whom are women;</i>	HS

Please indicate the project's main progress towards achieving its objective(s) and the cumulative level of achievement of each outcome since the start of project implementation.

Project or Development Objective	Outcomes	Outcome indicators ⁸	Baseline	Mid-term Target ⁹	End-of-project Target	Cumulative progress ¹⁰ since project start Level at 30 June 2022	Progress rating ¹¹
						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rehabilitation of 9 khettaras covering an area of 1080 ha for the benefit of 4400 beneficiaries, 48% of whom are women. - Development/Rehabilitation of water distribution canals in cultivated fields (Sidi Ayad, Imi Noulaoune, Msemrir, Ait Sedrate Jbel): <i>irrigating 468 ha for the benefit of 5,829 people including 59% women.</i> <p>The rehabilitation and development of the seguias (channels for conveying irrigation water) have enabled better mobilization of water and elimination of the causes of its loss.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protection of pastoral routes by establishing: (i) solar water points (Iznaguen, Ouisselsat and Tilmi) covering an overall area of 600 km², and (ii) snow shelters for cattle (Tilmi, Imin Noulaouen, Ighil N'mgoune and Khouzama, Ait Sedrate, Toundoute, Siroua and Iznaguen). These actions cover a total area of 64,000 ha for the benefit of 18,820 beneficiaries, 54% of whom are women. - Supply of drinking water based on solar energy (Mzizel, Ait Moussa et Gaffay Lajbir): <i>the number of</i> 	

Please indicate the project's main progress towards achieving its objective(s) and the cumulative level of achievement of each outcome since the start of project implementation.

Project or Development Objective	Outcomes	Outcome indicators ⁸	Baseline	Mid-term Target ⁹	End-of-project Target	Cumulative progress ¹⁰ since project start Level at 30 June 2022	Progress rating ¹¹
						<p>beneficiaries is 1900 people, 53% of whom are women.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Introduction of solar energy for water pumping systems for agricultural use (Mhamid, Guir, Mellab, Msemrir, Ouisselssate): Irrigation of 1280 ha for the benefit of 6400 beneficiaries, 55% of whom are women. - Acquisition of material for solid waste collection for Siroua for the benefit of a population of 1,560 inhabitants, 52% of whom are women. - Establishment of Consultation and Orientation Committees and elaboration of a charter detailing the role, responsibility and modus operandi of these CCOs. Sensitization workshops with the CCOs around this new charter. 	
	Outcome 3.2: Livelihoods and income of oasis smallholders are more resilient, diversified and strengthened.	(i)% increase of average annual household income disaggregated by sex (sample oasis households in project area)	(i) Minimum annual household income is 14400 - 15600 MAD (disaggregated data not available)		(i) 20% increase for women headed households and 20% increase for men	- A study was carried out in support of a development programme for producer organisations in oases agro-ecosystems (these include cooperatives, GIEs and Associations), including their scope, ways to strengthen them, improve their competences, their	S

Please indicate the project's main progress towards achieving its objective(s) and the cumulative level of achievement of each outcome since the start of project implementation.

Project or Development Objective	Outcomes	Outcome indicators ⁸	Baseline	Mid-term Target ⁹	End-of-project Target	Cumulative progress ¹⁰ since project start Level at 30 June 2022	Progress rating ¹¹
		from crop and livestock production			headed households	<p>integration within the value chains, and integration of gender equality.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A preliminary assessment of livestock biodiversity in the 5 sites has been carried out. As a result the preservation of the endemic Saharan bee (<i>Apis mellifera sahariensis</i> sub-specie) threatened by desertification, climate change and agricultural intensification was identified as a first priority because of its potential contribution to the development of a sustainable economic activity in the region in addition to contributing to biodiversity conservation. - The establishment of a technical center dedicated to preservation of the highly threatened sub-species through artificial multiplication of the Saharan bee and training of bee keepers in sustainable bee hive keeping and high quality honey production methods has been launched. Investigation of the situation of camelids in the Mhamid Al Ghizlane area. - Launch of a research study on the situation of 1000 oasis women at the five project sites (in collaboration with UN-WOMEN) with a specific focus on the 	

Please indicate the project's main progress towards achieving its objective(s) and the cumulative level of achievement of each outcome since the start of project implementation.

Project or Development Objective	Outcomes	Outcome indicators ⁸	Baseline	Mid-term Target ⁹	End-of-project Target	Cumulative progress ¹⁰ since project start Level at 30 June 2022	Progress rating ¹¹
						<p>potential of digitalization: . Study aimed at identifying the axes to improve their conditions and meet their aspirations.</p> <p>It should be noted that some of the demonstration actions included in the previous section aim to ensure the availability of water for farmers and their livestock, thus improving farmers' incomes and fixation.</p>	
Component 4: Project monitoring and evaluation and knowledge management							
	Outcome 4.1: Project progress and results are monitored and evaluated throughout project implementation.	A suite of indicators for project monitoring established, together with a monitoring plan				Review and finalization of a monitoring framework based on project logical framework.	S
	Outcome 4.2: Project results and information disseminated.	A communication plan developed				A communication strategy has been developed. being implemented.	S

Action Plan to address MS, MU, U and HU ratings

Outcome	Action(s) to be taken	By whom?	By when?

3. Implementation Progress (IP)

(Please indicate progress achieved during this FY as per the Implementation Plan/Annual Workplan)

Outcomes and Outputs ¹²	Indicators (as per the Logical Framework)	Annual Target (as per the annual Work Plan)	Main achievements ¹³ (please avoid repeating results reported in previous year PIR)	Describe any variance ¹⁴ in delivering outputs
<p>Outcome 1.1 Actionable knowledge on oasis challenges and opportunities is used by the government and other national and regional stakeholders to promote the sustainable management of oasis agro-ecosystems through strategies and development plans</p>	<p>(i) Number of public and private institutions that adhere to a “Sustainable Oases Declaration”: ((i) at least the 18 partner institutions of ANDZOA).</p> <p>(ii) Agro-biodiversity, Sustainable Land and Water Management (SLWM) and climate-smart approaches are mainstreamed into the future regional development plans of the Draâ-Tafilalet Region, assisting the advanced regionalization process ((ii) Regional Agriculture Development Plan (PAR) 2021 – 2026 of the Draa-Tafilalet Region).</p>	<p>(i) Awareness-raising and inclusive consultation for general support for the “Sustainable Oasis Initiative”</p> <p>(ii) Outreach to newly elected councils to mainstream sustainable resource management</p>	<p>Goal achieved See Output 1.1.1 below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> December 13 workshop dedicated to joining the “Sustainable Oasis Initiative”; Launch of calls for tenders for the realization of the Municipal Action Plans (CAP) of the 24 municipalities that are part of the project intervention sites; The Draa-Tafilalet Regional Council supports the implementation of the results of the studies carried out within the framework of the project. 	

¹² Outputs as described in the project Logframe or in any approved project revision.

¹³ Please use the same unit of measurement of the project indicators as per the approved Implementation Plan or Annual Workplan. Please be concise (max one or two short sentence with main achievements)

¹⁴ Variance refers to the difference between the expected and actual progress at the time of reporting.

Outcomes and Outputs ¹²	Indicators (as per the Logical Framework)	Annual Target (as per the annual Work Plan)	Main achievements ¹³ (please avoid repeating results reported in previous year PIR)	Describe any variance ¹⁴ in delivering outputs
<p>Output 1.1.1. Policy dialogues and knowledge exchange events involving different stakeholders from multiple sectors are held at regional and national levels on critical factors and innovative approaches to ensure the sustainability of oasis agro-ecosystems</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of workshops (national and regional) organized with stakeholders • Number of institutions that participated in the dialogues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of elected officials, members of civil society in the planning approach and the integration of the concept of revitalization; • Implementation of the PIGDs at the level of the CAPs; • Organization of workshops dedicated to the Sustainable Oasis Initiative and the sustainable development of oases. • Organization of a consultation for the participatory assessment of the risks of environmental degradation. 	<p>Training and awareness sessions on strategic planning and revitalization of oasis agroecosystems were provided for the benefit of the parties concerned at the level of the five project sites, based on the results of the consultations on biodiversity and soil degradation.</p> <p>The planning sessions benefited 157 people, including 31 women from the sites and project partners.</p> <p>The project for the implementation of sustainable management investment plans at the level of municipal action plans (CAP) has been launched. Four Consulting offices were selected, following a call for tenders, for the participatory development of the CAPs of the 24 municipalities concerned.</p> <p>A workshop was organized on December 13, 2021. It brought together 160 people from all the parties concerned by the Sustainable Oasis Initiative, namely elected representatives, civil society, administrations and public establishments, establishments of education and research and of the beneficiaries of the services of such ecosystems. The statutes of a foundation dedicated to this initiative were presented, discussed and finalized.</p> <p>A workshop held on June 7, 2022, with multi-stakeholder and multi-institutional participation (60 attendees), dealt with the guidelines for the conduct of an in-depth risk management study and the development of a charter (law) known as the "Sustainable Oasis Charter".</p>	
<p>Output 1.1.2. A multi-stakeholder platform on oasis agro-ecosystems to exchange relevant information, data and best practices for integrated and sustainable management of oasis agro-ecosystems is</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operational multi-stakeholder platform • Number of institutions having adhered to the establishment of the platform 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment and operationalization of the multi-party platform for oasis agroecosystems at ANDZOA level: acquisition of equipment and mobilization of human resources. • Food training and awareness workshop and enhancement of the 	<p>The ToRs for the operationalization of the platform have been finalized.</p> <p>Computer equipment and its technical specifications have also been determined.</p> <p>Implementation procedures underway.</p>	<p>Training and awareness workshop postponed until the operationalization of the platform is achieved</p>

Outcomes and Outputs ¹²	Indicators (as per the Logical Framework)	Annual Target (as per the annual Work Plan)	Main achievements ¹³ (please avoid repeating results reported in previous year PIR)	Describe any variance ¹⁴ in delivering outputs
developed to inform decision-making at national and regional levels		information exchange platform.		
<p>Output 1.1.3. Capacity needs assessment and training programme developed and implemented for increased capacity of the National Extension Agency (ONCA), ORMVAT, ORMVAO, ANDZOA, INRA, ADR agents to incorporate agro-biodiversity, Sustainable Land and Water Management and climate change mitigation approaches as well as improved climate-resilient agro-sylvo-pastoral practices in plans and policies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of awareness and training sessions • Number of study and exchange trips organized 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of a plan for the development of human resources and the improvement of skills in the area of integrated and sustainable management of agroecosystems • Implementation of the training plan for the benefit of agents in charge of the development of oasis agroecosystems • Integration of training modules on sustainable management and revitalization of oases at the level of training establishments. • Organization of study trips abroad. 	<p>Training needs identified.</p> <p>Agents from the various target establishments were involved in the training provided by the consultants who have dealt with strategic planning, biodiversity and land degradation.</p> <p>Negotiations took place with two agricultural higher education institutions (Rabat and Meknes) and a technical institute (Errachidia) to set up a training module in the sustainable management and revitalization of oasis agroecosystems.</p> <p>An LOA being prepared with a higher agricultural education institution.</p> <p>Participation of a delegation of four regional and national officials in the International Date Palm Congress, held in March 2022, in Abu Dhabi, and signing of a collaboration agreement on the Sustainable Oasis Initiative between ANDZOA and Khalifa Awards.</p>	<p>Training sessions were not limited by Covid-19 restrictions</p>
<p>Output 1.1.4. A declaration (<i>Charte des oasis durables</i>) is developed in a multi-stakeholder process to inform sector policies and development strategies and plans</p>	<p>"Sustainable oases charter " validated</p>	<p>Organization of consultation workshops for the preparation of the "Sustainable Oasis Charter" and appointment of a Consultant for the development of the regulatory text of this charter.</p>	<p>Adherence to the "Sustainable Oasis Initiative", which is a declaration made on the occasion of COP22, is appropriated by the various actors of the oases.</p> <p>The charter is a text that can go to the level of a law. To do this, ToRs have been developed for the recruitment of a consultant for the concerted and participatory preparation of this charter.</p> <p>Organization of a workshop (07 June 2022) having discussed and proposed a roadmap for the development of this charter.</p>	

Outcomes and Outputs ¹²	Indicators (as per the Logical Framework)	Annual Target (as per the annual Work Plan)	Main achievements ¹³ (please avoid repeating results reported in previous year PIR)	Describe any variance ¹⁴ in delivering outputs
<p>Outcome 2.1 Knowledge and information on the state and sustainable management of natural resources (water, land, biodiversity) in oasis agro-ecosystems are improved in the Drâa-Tafilalet region</p>	<p>Number of monitoring and information systems, including spatial information, is operational: The information system is maintained and updated.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducting basic studies on improving knowledge of water, soil and biodiversity. • Support for the establishment of sectoral databases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliverables submitted and validated for studies on the plant agro-biodiversity of cultivated areas, the biodiversity of farmed animals, the biodiversity of pasture areas, wildlife and the state of the soil. • Studies on the water issue are almost complete (deliverables are being finalized). • Targeted actions carried out to support databases on oases, monitoring of water resources and the strategy to combat silting 	
<p>Output 2.1.1 Participatory water accounting and auditing is conducted at regional level</p>	<p>Number of hydraulic basins covered by water accounting and auditing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct of the accounting study and water audit at the regional level • Feasibility study of works supplying aquifers. • Study of the problem of liquid sanitation at the level of ksours and kasbahs. • Feasibility study and contribution to the liquid sanitation of residential centers at site level. • Modernization of climatological and hydraulic measurement stations. 	<p>Study of accounting and water audit being completed for the five hydraulic basins of the Draa-Tafilalet Region. The field work carried out and the reports to be delivered are being finalized.</p> <p>Deliverables submitted from the feasibility study for the recharge of the aquifers supplying the khetaras at the level of the site constituted by the municipalities of Aarab Sebah Gheris, Jorf, Fezna and Mellaab.</p> <p>Feasibility study of the liquid sanitation of two residential centers (Achouria and Tagounite) at the site level has been launched.</p> <p>Four climatological and hydraulic measurement stations set up.</p> <p>Four piezometers set up to monitor groundwater levels (Gheris, Ziz and Draa basins)</p>	<p>A study of the problem of liquid sanitation in ksours and kasbahs is being launched by the Department of the Interior.</p> <p>Organization of five workshops to present the results of the accounting study and the reported water audit. They will be held at the level of each of the basins after the submission of the final reports.</p>
<p>Output 2.1.2. Land degradation assessment is</p>	<p>Assessment of land degradation in the region</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organization of workshops for awareness raising and appropriation of LADA technical 	<p>Study of the land degradation situation at each of the project sites carried out and deliverables provided.</p>	

Outcomes and Outputs ¹²	Indicators (as per the Logical Framework)	Annual Target (as per the annual Work Plan)	Main achievements ¹³ (please avoid repeating results reported in previous year PIR)	Describe any variance ¹⁴ in delivering outputs
conducted at the regional level		<p>methods and tools for land protection.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study of the silting phenomenon. 	<p>Training and awareness workshops on the LADA approach organized at each site: 140 beneficiaries (farmers and supervisors) including 26 women.</p> <p>Study for the development of a strategy to combat sand encroachment launched.</p>	
<p>Output 2.1.3. Genetic Diversity Assessment and Monitoring is conducted in selected oasis typologies</p>	Number of sites covered by genetic diversity monitoring.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluate and analyze qualitatively and quantitatively agro-biodiversity and its distribution (DATAR). • Organize workshops to present the results of work based on DATAR. • Identify and promote market niches for products of specific genetic diversity of oasis systems. 	<p>Studies of plant and animal biodiversity as well as wildlife have been carried out in the cultivated areas and rangelands of the project intervention sites.</p> <p>Training and awareness sessions were held at each of the five project sites to inform the target populations about the problems faced by biodiversity and the means of preserving it. These sessions (ten in total) benefited 283 participants (farmers and supervisors), including 92 women.</p>	Biodiversity product market study reported.
<p>Output 2.1.4. Oasis information systems are reinforced and improved using spatial analysis (GIS systems) at the regional level</p>	GIS developed and operational in harmony with the multi-stakeholder platform	Implementation and operationalization of a GIS of oasis areas in the Draa-Tafilalet region hosted at ANDZOA in harmony with the multi-party platform	See output 1.1.2	
<p>Output 2.1.5. Oasis typology and mapping based on bio-physical and socio-economic factors (ecosystemic and livelihood approaches) are elaborated.</p>	Oasis typology validated	Integration of data into basic planning documents with a strengthening of the ecosystem approach and intermunicipal cooperation.	<p>Work done during the preparation of the Sustainable Management Investment Plans (PIGD) of the project sites (see Output 1.1.1).</p> <p>Guidance will also be taken during the preparation of PACs.</p>	

Outcomes and Outputs ¹²	Indicators (as per the Logical Framework)	Annual Target (as per the annual Work Plan)	Main achievements ¹³ (please avoid repeating results reported in previous year PIR)	Describe any variance ¹⁴ in delivering outputs
<p>Output 2.1.6. Practices and technologies in oasis agro - ecosystems including traditional ones, are collected and assessed, complementing other initiatives</p>	<p>Number of good practice guides for the sustainability of agroecosystems validated</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Realization of an inventory of good practices meeting the requirements of the sustainability of oasis agroecosystems • Elaboration of a descriptive compendium of traditional techniques 	<p>Inventory carried out during studies on natural resources (water, soil and biodiversity):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Collection of traditional management practices and know-how and study of creation and implementation of seed banks, demonstration gardens and community nurseries;</i> • <i>Integrated and participatory support program for the preservation and enhancement of PAMs;</i> • <i>Catalog of local varieties and seed multiplication system;</i> • <i>Sheets for the TECA platform of the FAO: Matfiya and Cultures in terraces in the mountains;</i> • <i>Descriptive atlas of the distinctive characteristics of local animal breeds and populations specific to the OASIL project sites</i> • <i>Collection of management practices and traditional know-how used by local populations to maintain, enhance and develop animal biodiversity;</i> • <i>Integrated and participatory scheme and recommendations for the conservation and improvement of animal genetic resources;</i> • <i>Collection of traditional management practices and know-how used by local populations to maintain, enhance and develop pastoral species;</i> • <i>Project sheets for the promotion by women and young people of pastoral species, including aromatic and medicinal plants on the project sites;</i> • <i>Atlas of the flora of pastoral areas in the Draa-Tafilalet region;</i> • <i>Integrated and participatory scheme for the conservation of pastoral plant ecotypes;</i> • <i>Programs of good soil management practices and interventions in the Draa-Tafilalet region;</i> • <i>Arid Zone Land Care Guide.</i> <p>A compendium of good practices in oases has been drafted and is being finalized.</p> <p>An agreement (LOA) with a teaching and research institution is being finalized to complete this product (complete the collection of information, their evaluation, their editing and their integration into a continuing education module on the revitalization of oasis agroecosystems).</p>	

Outcomes and Outputs ¹²	Indicators (as per the Logical Framework)	Annual Target (as per the annual Work Plan)	Main achievements ¹³ (please avoid repeating results reported in previous year PIR)	Describe any variance ¹⁴ in delivering outputs
<p>Output 2.1.7. The sustainability of each oasis type is assessed in a participatory manner</p>	<p>Number of workshops organized on the sustainability of oasis agroecosystems</p>	<p>Organization of workshops at various levels (national, regional and local) for this assessment and to promote a vision of sustainable management of oasis agroecosystems.</p>	<p>Although the conditions of the Covid-19 pandemic had limited the organization of workshops and group work, the project took the opportunities of field studies to bring together groups with a limited number of participants (not exceeding thirty). at national, regional and local levels. The project is developing a vision for integrating the concept of revitalizing oasis agroecosystems at the level of the Oasis Biosphere Reserve in southern Morocco, whose area corresponds to the Draa-Tafilalet Region.</p>	
<p>Outcome 2.2 Oasis agro-ecosystem investment and management plans are developed in a participatory manner using an integrated landscape approach</p>	<p>(i) number of sustainable and integrated management plans for oasis agro-ecosystems and investment plans (ii) % of women representatives participating in the planning process</p>	<p>Investment and sustainable management plans (PIGD) at each of the five project sites</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each of the five project sites has a developed and validated PIGD. • Women are represented in the Consultation and Orientation Committees (CCO) in varying percentages depending on the sites (on average 20%). They are represented at municipal council level. They thus participate in the planning process. 	
<p>Output 2.2.1. Sustainable and integrated management and investment plans, including inclusive governance mechanism, in selected pilot oasis are developed in a participatory manner.</p>	<p>Number of investment plans and sustainable management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of a model plan for the sustainable management and revitalization of oases in the region, emphasis on the approach). • Organization of an information and training workshop on the planning process for sustainable agroecosystems. 	<p>The PIGDs were prepared in a participatory manner. The PIGDs presented with the preparation approach as well as the governance mechanism at the regional level and at the level of each project intervention site. Four days of information and training provided on the approach to planning and sustainable management of resources (Errachidia, Ouarzazate and Rabat). 157 people, including 31 women from the sites and project partners, benefited from these days. The process of preparing the Municipal action plans, in addition to its character of participatory planning, is another opportunity to integrate the sustainable management of natural resources at the level of each</p>	

Outcomes and Outputs ¹²	Indicators (as per the Logical Framework)	Annual Target (as per the annual Work Plan)	Main achievements ¹³ (please avoid repeating results reported in previous year PIR)	Describe any variance ¹⁴ in delivering outputs																								
			of the 24 municipalities constituting the project intervention sites.																									
<p>Outcome 3.1 Pilot Oasis agro-ecosystems are restored, safeguarded and sustainably managed through an integrated landscape approach</p>	<p>(i) Area managed under good agricultural and pastoral practices (sustainable land and water management) (ii) Number of local animal varieties and breeds preserved</p>	Adaptation of the results of studies on natural resources into actions for the sustainable management of oasis agroecosystems at the level of the project sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organization of training and awareness sessions at site level, • Negotiation and preparation of LOA on the promotion of agroecology on the sites, • Negotiation and preparation of LOA on safeguarding and promoting local sheep and goat breeds, • Conducting demonstration actions targeted at water mobilization and soil preservation 																									
<p>Output 3.1.1 Training, technical assistance and knowledge exchange for capacity development of local oasis agro and agro-pastoral communities in order to enable sustainable management and sustainable production intensification of oasis agro-ecosystems</p>	Number of exchange travel training sessions	At the level of each site, organize training sessions for the benefit of farmers and pastoralists in the integrated management of natural resources (water, soil and biodiversity) for the preservation of the landscape, sustainable intensification of production and sustainable improvement livelihoods of local people.	<p>A total of 15 training and awareness sessions were conducted at the five project intervention sites (i.e. three sessions per site) by the consultants who dealt with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agro-biodiversity in cultivated areas; • The biodiversity of livestock; • Biodiversity at rangeland level; • Soil degradation. <p>These sessions benefited transhumant farmers (men and women), their groups (cooperatives, associations) as well as their supervisors (in particular ORMVA, ONCA and ONSSA):</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1108 1089 1677 1354"> <thead> <tr> <th>Theme</th> <th>Men</th> <th>Women</th> <th>TOTAL</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Biodiversity preservation of rangelands</td> <td>105</td> <td>18</td> <td>123</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Preservation of local animal breeds</td> <td>76</td> <td>63</td> <td>139</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Preservation of plant agro-biodiversity</td> <td>114</td> <td>29</td> <td>143</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Soil protection and sustainable management</td> <td>114</td> <td>26</td> <td>140</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOTAL</td> <td>409</td> <td>136</td> <td>545</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Theme	Men	Women	TOTAL	Biodiversity preservation of rangelands	105	18	123	Preservation of local animal breeds	76	63	139	Preservation of plant agro-biodiversity	114	29	143	Soil protection and sustainable management	114	26	140	TOTAL	409	136	545	Beneficiaries were limited in number due to restrictions due to the Covid-19 pandemic. They will be supplemented and expanded later.
Theme	Men	Women	TOTAL																									
Biodiversity preservation of rangelands	105	18	123																									
Preservation of local animal breeds	76	63	139																									
Preservation of plant agro-biodiversity	114	29	143																									
Soil protection and sustainable management	114	26	140																									
TOTAL	409	136	545																									
<p>Output 3.1.2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of good practices implemented 	Implementation of an action program in terms of	Negotiations were conducted with an association managing the National Center for Agroecology to establish																									

Outcomes and Outputs ¹²	Indicators (as per the Logical Framework)	Annual Target (as per the annual Work Plan)	Main achievements ¹³ (please avoid repeating results reported in previous year PIR)	Describe any variance ¹⁴ in delivering outputs
Selected good agricultural practices are implemented in pilot oasis agro-ecosystems as identified in the plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of demonstration sites set up 	action research, extension and training on good practices aimed at improving capacities and integrating local institutions	a program to promote agroecology at the project sites, while basing itself on good practices for the sustainable management of natural resources. To do this, an agreement (LOA) has been drawn up.	
Output 3.1.3. Selected traditional and innovative low-emission technologies are restored and/or introduced in pilot oasis agro-ecosystems, as identified in the plans	Number of rehabilitated khetaras	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation of khetaras and structures to fight against flooding and silting and preservation and regeneration of agro-pastoral areas. Implementation of a program to introduce low GHG emission innovations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation works of 11 khetaras, 9 of which have been completed. Creation of 3 water points for the watering of the livestock at the level of the range lands Construction work for 8 anti-snow shelters for transhumants, 4 of which have already been delivered. Acquisition and equipment of solar energy for 9 pumping stations for irrigation. Support for the supply of drinking water for the well-being of local populations in 3 localities. 	
Output 3.1.4. Selected land degradation protection measures are implemented in pilot oasis agro-ecosystems, as identified in the plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of protection infrastructure put in place Number of sites protected against silting 	Construction of dykes, development of damaged water infrastructure, installation of water conservation and soil fertility improvement works, pollution and silting control.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Works to build protective walls for agricultural and residential land and thresholds to limit thrust in 17 localities, 10 of which have already been completed. Development and construction of 11 seguias for irrigation, 4 of which have been completed. Development of a basin collecting vegetable waters in Rich; Launch of an AO for the fixing of sands and the fight against silting in the municipality of Aarab Sebbah Gheris. 	
Output 3.1.5. Agro-biodiversity is conserved in situ and used in a sustainable way	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of rehabilitated agdals Number of plots set up for the conservation of local species and varieties 	In situ on-farm conservation of agricultural biodiversity, multiplication and dissemination of local and potential endemic species, traditional crop varieties, participatory improvement and selection of local species and varieties,	266 farmers and transhumants from the five sites (including 47 women) were: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> made aware of the in situ conservation of local varieties; trained in the selection of the local genetic heritage, the multiplication of its seeds and their conservation; made aware of the creation of seed bank nurseries and the establishment of community nurseries 	Negotiations with INRA are underway to have a partnership aimed at the in situ conservation of agro-biodiversity.

Outcomes and Outputs ¹²	Indicators (as per the Logical Framework)	Annual Target (as per the annual Work Plan)	Main achievements ¹³ (please avoid repeating results reported in previous year PIR)	Describe any variance ¹⁴ in delivering outputs
		banking of genes of all species and local varieties.		
Output 3.1.6. Inclusive governance mechanism are established in oasis pilot sites	Number of training sessions		Mechanisms put in place since previous years.	
Outcome 3.2: Livelihoods and income of oasis smallholders are more resilient, diversified and strengthened	(i) % increase of average annual household income disaggregated by sex (sample oasis households in project area) from crop and livestock production: (20% increase for women headed households and 20% increase for men headed households).	Identification of opportunities and niches for improving revenues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Negotiation with the beneficiaries and their supervisors which resulted in stopping the actions having an impact on the income of the local populations; • Sectors to be strengthened and ways of diversifying activities have also been determined. 	
Output 3.2.1. Sustainable value chain development of a selection of agro-pastoral products from oasis agro-ecosystems is supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of local products supported by the project • Number of Professional Organizations (OP) set up and supported 	Identification and development of added value actions based on the promotion of local agro-biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ToRs prepared for setting up and equipping an almond tree valorization unit; • Contribution to the establishment of a date palm waste recovery unit (Jorf); • Installation of date storage unit at negative temperature (Jorf); • Negotiations carried out for setting up a partnership with ORMVAO and ANOC for the safeguarding and promotion of the Draa goat and the Siroua and Dman sheep breeds. • Continuation of the program to safeguard and develop the Saharan yellow bee. 	The grievances of the target populations do not always concern the promotion of agro-biodiversity products.
Output 3.2.2. The diversification of rural livelihoods is supported	Innovative actions supported for the diversification of livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of agrotourism. • Promotion of agro-biodiversity products in agro-tourism. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study of tourist circuits in the province of Midelt carried out; • Study of the environmental impact of tourist activities at the Mhamid Al Ghizlane site carried out; • Feasibility study of the valorization of the proposed acacia 	
Outcome 4.1: Project progress and results are monitored and evaluated throughout project implementation				

Outcomes and Outputs ¹²	Indicators (as per the Logical Framework)	Annual Target (as per the annual Work Plan)	Main achievements ¹³ (please avoid repeating results reported in previous year PIR)	Describe any variance ¹⁴ in delivering outputs
Output 4.1.1. Monitoring and evaluation indicators developed and collected during project implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Validated logical framework revision file Project tracking file 	Determination of indicators and evaluation methodology and monitoring-evaluation survey		
Output 4.1.2. Project Progress reports prepared	Number of reports produced	Preparation and distribution of half-yearly and annual reports	Reports produced: two half-yearly reports (PPR) and one annual report (PIR).	
Output 4.1.3. Mid-term and final evaluations conducted	Number of evaluations (intermediate and final)	Mid-term evaluation of the project	Mid-term evaluation of the project carried out.	
Outcome 4.2 : Project results and information disseminated				
Output 4.2.1. Project website developed	Website set up	Creation of a website dedicated to the Project	Implemented project website (FAO website): https://www.fao.org/maroc/programmes-et-projets/oasil/en/	
Output 4.2.2. Project communication products developed	Number of communication tools developed	Production of communication media (project brochure, etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brochure presenting the project produced Collection of good practices in developed oases; Activity report being finalized. 	
Output 4.2.3. Technical project reports prepared and disseminated	Number of reports released	Preparation and dissemination of technical reports, studies and reports of project achievements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultation and study documents prepared Mid-term evaluation report prepared 	
Output 4.2.4. Project results and activities disseminated in national and international events	Project activity progress workshops	Development of dedicated spaces at the level of national and international events and organization of workshops for reflection or communication on the project, distribution of documents and brochures on the project.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organization of two workshops (Errachidia and Ouarzazate) for the presentation of the PIGDs. Organization of a national workshop (December 13, 2021) for the presentation of studies carried out on natural resources (water, soil and biodiversity) as part of the operationalization of the Sustainable Oasis Initiative Participation in provincial meetings for the presentation of studies: in Errachidia (recharge of groundwater, 	workshops were limited by Covid-19 restrictions.

Outcomes and Outputs¹²	Indicators (as per the Logical Framework)	Annual Target (as per the annual Work Plan)	Main achievements¹³ (please avoid repeating results reported in previous year PIR)	Describe any variance¹⁴ in delivering outputs
			Midelt (tourist circuits) and Zagora (Environmental impact of tourism activities).	

4. Summary on Progress and Ratings

Please provide a summary paragraph on progress, challenges and outcome of project implementation consistent with the information reported in sections 2 and 3 of the PIR.

Despite the particular circumstances due to Covid-19 which imposed restrictions, particularly with regard to group meetings and training sessions, the project was able to make progress in carrying out the planned activities and achieving the expected results. :

- Policy dialogue on the sustainable management of oasis agro-ecosystems has been strengthened, in particular through: (i) the development and dissemination of Investment and Sustainable Management Plans (PIGD) for each of the five project intervention sites, (ii) the start of the declination of the PIGD at the level of the Municipal Action Plans (PAC), (iii) the initiation of a platform for the collection and exchange of information on the development of the oases, (iv) the adherence of all parties concerned to the sustainability of oases to the point of forming a national multi-party group carrying the Sustainable Oasis Initiative, (v) participation in the launch of the assessment of the risks of environmental degradation and (vi) and the start of a multi-party consultation for the development of a “Sustainable Oasis Charter” text.
- The improvement of knowledge on the management of natural resources, sustainable production and sustainable oasis systems, has been concretized through the conduct of studies covering: (i) water through, in particular, the accounting and auditing of water in the Draa-Tafilalet region, the study of groundwater recharge supplying the khetaras in a site, the study of the construction of small dams for the mobilization of surface water, the installation of piezometers for the monitoring of groundwater, the installation of meteorological and water measurement stations at the level of wadis, the study of the impact of plant water in oil mills upstream of the main dams in the region, (ii) agro-biodiversity based on the DATAR approach with its different components in cultivated areas, farmed animals, rangelands and wildlife, (iii) soils with the application of the approach's tools LADA, and (iv) study of the situation of women in the oases and their possibilities of access to digital technology. In addition, it is worth recalling the PIGDs drawn up.
- The demonstration actions, based on the urgent needs of the beneficiaries and the PIGDs, focused on the restoration and development of water sources and water intakes, small hydraulic installations, the construction of works to fight against erosion, snow shelters and the creation of water points at the service of transhumant people and the establishment of the Technical Center for the protection and development of oasis yellow bees.

Development Objective (DO) Ratings, Implementation Progress (IP) Ratings and Overall Assessment

Please note that the overall DO and IP ratings should be substantiated by evidence and progress reported in the Section 2 and Section 3 of the PIR. For DO, the ratings and comments should reflect the overall progress of project results.

	FY2022 Development Objective rating¹⁵	FY2022 Implementation Progress rating¹⁶	Comments/reasons¹⁷ justifying the ratings for FY2022 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period
Project Manager / Coordinator	S	S	<p>During this year, the project continued its maturation phase by moving towards the achievement of its objectives in terms of strengthening political dialogue, improving knowledge on the sustainable management of natural resources and agroecosystems and implementation of demonstration actions stemming from the directives of the sustainable management investment plans (PIGD). The results dissemination component has also made good progress through workshops held at the local, regional and national levels.</p> <p>The actions carried out have made it possible to have fundamentally important documentation on natural resources and their management (water, soil and biodiversity).</p> <p>There is strong support from the newly elected municipal councils to apply the site PIGDs to municipal action plans. Also, it should be expected that the concept of revitalization of oasis agroecosystems will be appropriated by the various levels of planning (local, province and region).</p>
Budget Holder	S	S	The project has made considerable progress with significant impact on the ground. This has been confirmed in a recent field visit to the Draa-Tafilalet region where very positive feedback was received from local populations and authorities.

¹⁵ **Development Objectives Rating** – A rating of the extent to which a project is expected to achieve or exceed its major objectives.

For more information on ratings and definitions, please refer to Annex 1.

¹⁶ **Implementation Progress Rating** – A rating of the extent to which the implementation of a project's components and activities is in compliance with the projects approved implementation plan. For more information on ratings and definitions, please refer to Annex 1.

¹⁷ Please ensure that the ratings are based on evidence

GEF Operational Focal Point¹⁸			Comments and ratings from OFP were not received within the set deadline for PIR final submission
Lead Technical Officer¹⁹	S	S	<p>Development objectives are well achieved. It is important to note that most of the feasibility studies and Action Plans elaborated under this GEF project regarding areas of water, land and bio-agroecology are being carried over by local, regional and national institutions for implementations such as “waste water management”, “touristic schemes”, “groundwater recharge” and biodiversity center.</p> <p>The implementation is being accelerated and most activities are anchored at different local, regional and national administrations or at communal and association levels.</p>
FAO-GEF Funding Liaison Officer	S	S	<p>During the past fiscal year, the project has progressed greatly, advancing with a number of critical activities that had not yet been delivered, including the gender assessments and action plan, and biophysical (agro-biodiversity, water and land degradation) assessments. Furthermore, the project team has made the necessary adjustments to secure sustainability of project results. For instance, it’s worked with a new generation of elected governors in the project area in order to embed the investment plans into local management plans, therefore truly embedding oases concerns into local planning and management. Many of the investments made address the priorities identified by communities, and a number of activities (e.g. bee-keeping) are truly innovative and transformational. It is hoped further investments will be made in the training centre for it to grow into a centre of excellence at the national and regional level.</p> <p>Communication on lessons and results could be improved, and different means of communication (video, podcast, posters, ...) should be explored for different audiences.</p> <p>The MTR highlighted a number of weaknesses and made recommendations, which are being addressed by the project team in due course.</p>

¹⁸ In case the GEF OFP didn’t provide his/her comments, please explain the reason.

¹⁹ The LTO will consult the HQ technical officer and all other supporting technical Units.

5. Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

Under the responsibility of the LTO (PMU to draft)

Please describe the progress made complying with the approved ESM plan. Note that only projects with **moderate** or **high** Environmental and Social Risk, approved from June 2015 should have submitted an ESM plan/table at CEO endorsement. This does not apply to **low** risk projects. Add new ESS risks if any risks have emerged during this FY.

Social & Environmental Risk Impacts identified at CEO Endorsement	Expected mitigation measures	Actions taken during this FY	Remaining measures to be taken	Responsibility
ESS 1: Natural Resource Management				
ESS 2: Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Natural Habitats				
ESS 3: Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture				
ESS 4: Animal - Livestock and Aquatic - Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture				
ESS 5: Pest and Pesticide Management				
ESS 6: Involuntary Resettlement and Displacement				
ESS 7: Decent Work				
ESS 8: Gender Equality				
ESS 9: Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage				
New ESS risks that have emerged during this FY				

In case the project did not include an ESM Plan at CEO endorsement stage, please indicate if the initial Environmental and Social (ESS) Risk classification is still valid; if not, what is the new classification and explain.

Initial ESS Risk classification (At project submission)	Current ESS risk classification Please indicate if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid ²⁰ . If not, what is the new classification and explain.
L	L

<i>Please report if any grievance was received as per FAO and GEF ESS policies. If yes, please indicate how it is being/has been addressed.</i>
NA

²⁰ **Important:** please note that if the Environmental and Social Risk classification has changed, the ESM Unit should be contacted and an updated Social and Environmental Management Plan addressing new risks should be prepared.

6. Risks

The following table summarizes risks identified in the Project Document and reflects also any new risks identified in the course of project implementation (including COVID-19 related risks). The last column should be used to provide additional details concerning manifestation of the risk in the project, as relevant.

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²¹	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
1	Covid 19 pandemic risk: Restriction in implementation in capacity building activities dedicated to farmers/communities	M	N	The project complied with the provisions imposed by health protection measures, in particular by limiting the number of participants in training and information sessions.	Health protection measures have become rules to be respected when implementing actions.	A situation generally under control.

²¹ Risk ratings means a rating of accesses the overall risk of factors internal or external to the project which may affect implementation or prospects for achieving project objectives. Risk of projects should be rated on the following scale: Low, Moderate, Substantial or High. For more information on ratings and definitions please refer to Annex 1.

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²¹	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
2	Institutional risk: Decrease in project ownership and support from governmental agencies	L	Y	The government agencies (MOE, MAPM, ADA, ANDOZA, INRA, ORMVA) will be fully involved in the project preparation and are expected to be fully involved in project implementation through the project management unit and the project steering committee. FAO will provide technical assistance. The project design takes into consideration the need of achieving results in the short-term to show the importance of project objectives, results, and activities to local and national governmental agencies.	Holding of a multi-stakeholder committee of the PMU which is regularly involved and avoids the risks	The risk is under control
3	Operational risk: Limited capacity of local/national institutions for implementing project activities	M	Y	The limited capacity of the national, local and oases dependent communities will be addressed through targeted training and capacity-building activities. Training activities of local personnel will also be part of all aspects of the work and the relevant institutions will be encouraged to expand the staff base if it is weak in particular areas.	Holding of a multi-stakeholder committee of the PMU which is regularly involved and avoids the risks	The risk is under control

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²¹	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
4	Institutional risk: Low involvement and participation of local institutions in planning and monitoring mechanisms.	M	Y	The Project will encourage local participation, empowerment and ownership by supporting multi-stakeholder processes for the development of sustainable agro-ecosystem management plans and for the coordination of project activities.	Holding of a multi-stakeholder committee of the PMU which is regularly involved and avoids the risks	The risk is under control
5	Social risk: Lack of participation of beneficiaries	L	Y	Awareness-raising workshops on the negative impacts of climate change, land degradation and loss of biodiversity in oasis systems will be conducted directly involving local institutions and communities. The project will promote a suite of participatory and gender sensitive approaches that intends to place communities at the driving seat of planning and monitoring processes.	Holding of a multi-stakeholder committee of the PMU which is regularly involved and avoids the risks.(Choice of demonstration actions made through the CCOs to meet the priority needs of the local community)	The risk is under control

Project overall risk rating (Low, Moderate, Substantial or High):

FY2021 rating	FY2022 rating	Comments/reason for the rating for FY2022 and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous reporting period
L-M	M	Apart from the restrictions imposed by the measures due to Covid-19, the risks are generally under control.

7. Follow-up on Mid-term review or supervision mission (only for projects that have conducted an MTR)

If the project had an MTR or a supervision mission, please report on how the recommendations were implemented during this fiscal year as indicated in the Management Response or in the supervision mission report.

MTR or supervision mission recommendations	Measures implemented <u>during this Fiscal Year</u>
R1: It is recommended, before initiating project activities, to systematize the completion of project start-up studies by specialized expertise in the field for realistic planning of activities and the appropriate choice of partners.	A general recommendation without specific contribution for the project. Each project acts in its context and according to its particularities. In the case of OASIL, the work plan followed the appropriate steps with the participation of the partners and according to the logic of the ProDoc.
R2: It is recommended to move up a gear for the promulgation of the law relating to oases, binding on all stakeholders in the regions concerned and especially to provide a legal basis for the development and implementation of the PIGD.	The ProDoc does not ask for the promulgation of a law that goes beyond the scope of the project. On the other hand, what is stipulated is the preparation of a "Sustainable Oasis Charter" provided for in the project's action plan. This project started with the participation of all the stakeholders. Similarly, political dialogue will be concretized through the integration of the concept of revitalization of oases at the level of regional, provincial and municipal plans.
R3: Update the content of the PIGDs in concert with the institutions concerned and the new municipal, provincial, or even regional elected officials by referring to studies recently carried out in the region, in particular by the project.	The project work plan provided for this application at the level of the provincial and regional municipal plans. The construction is in progress.
R4: It is recommended that the PIGDs be disseminated to those concerned and to CSOs so that they now constitute one of the guidelines to be followed in planning for water, soil and biodiversity.	The project goes beyond providing them with documentation but to support the municipalities in the development of their Municipal Action Plans (CAP). The construction site is in the process of starting.
R5: To organize training sessions for the benefit of newly elected municipal officials in terms of strategic planning and the project cycle, and to support them to include in the CAPs, which will be established shortly, the actions of the PIGD.	Training planned in the work plan. It will be implemented in parallel with the actions for the development of Communal Action Plans (CAP)
R6: It is recommended, from now on, to work for the achievement of the objectives of the OASIL project and this by strictly complying with the approach described in the Prodoc.	It is well retained that all the demonstration actions must emanate from the PIGD by considering the needs expressed by the beneficiaries and for which they adhere for a question of sustainability. The question of water is always a priority at the level of these agroecosystems and determines their entire sustainability (biodiversity, sustainable production, social stability, well-being of local populations).
R7: It is recommended to translate and distribute a French version of the ProDoc and GEF guidelines at least to the territorial municipalities and regional partner institutions...	The objectives, components, results, products and activities of the project have been widely disseminated, in French and Arabic, to all project partners. An additional effort of communication will be deployed.
R8: It is recommended to focus project activities on the PIGDs to achieve the assigned objectives...	Based on the studies carried out and the PIGDs, the project will continue to work to inculcate the sustainable management of natural resources (water, soil and biodiversity) in a vision of revitalizing oasis agroecosystems.
R9: It is recommended to abandon mainly the idea of the income-generating activity relating to the production of goat cheese...	The project will continue its activities aimed at preserving local breeds of sheep (Dman and Siroua) and goats (Goat of Draa) in a partnership framework with ANOC, an interprofessional organization, which must carry out such activities by involving women and young people. .

<p>R10: The Draa goat is recognized for its adaptive capacities to produce and survive in arid climatic conditions.... Safeguarding and development actions for this breed To this end, it is essential before the launch of this program to carry out a technical, economic and financial feasibility study and the development of a business plan to ensure the sustainability and center autonomy at the close of OASIL.</p>	<p>The establishment of a technical center dedicated to this purpose will be the subject of a feasibility study. Action foreseen in the work plan.</p>
<p>R11: It is recommended to rebalance the action of safeguarding the yellow bee at Rich to ensure the necessary durability and the rational exploitation of the equipment installed.....</p>	<p>The setting up of this beekeeping technical center was done in a partnership framework integrating the regional agricultural services and the Interprofessional Beekeeping Federation which ensures its management and continuity. The intervention of the OASIL project aimed at safeguarding and developing a local breed of bee (yellow oasis breed) which is threatened with extinction. By remaining within its objectives, the OASIL project encourages this action to preserve biodiversity.</p>
<p>R 12: For the Siroua breed: it is recommended that the project carry out actions to safeguard and develop this sheep breed local to the project....</p>	<p>The work carried out and planned by the project on animal biodiversity (local livestock breed) aims to safeguard and develop local breeds, including Siroua. It will continue in this direction by involving the competent professional organization (ANOC).</p>
<p>R13: The project has equipped a certain water point with photovoltaics, which at first glance appears beneficial for re-vegetation, livestock and in some cases the supply of drinking water... Need to assess the risks of depletion of the tablecloth....</p>	<p>The project takes this risk into consideration and has entrusted the management of these water points to local groups. It intends to continue raising awareness of the sustainable management of these points with the help of the services of the Department of Agriculture.</p>
<p>R14: It is recommended to refocus all project efforts in a single hydraulic sub-basin with three bioclimatic levels representative of the Drâa-Tafilalet region: the mountain, the foothills and the other in the Saharan oasis zone.</p>	<p>It is a recommendation which is not realistic which does not take into consideration the study of the typology of the oases which made it possible to identify and stop, in a participative way with all the stakeholders, the sites of intervention of the project.</p>
<p>R15: The evaluation mission considers that the Guir hydraulic sub-basin is a priority for concentrating efforts over the next two years in order to achieve a tangible and visible result which could constitute a model to be generalized in all the oases.</p>	<p>The project aims to revitalize oasis agroecosystems and not to deal with newly created modern date palm farms. What is proposed deserves a debate in another context and not within the framework of this project.</p>
<p>R16: In addition, this sub-basin of the Ghir is also experiencing a multi-risk evolution in the traditional oases and the extension zones. This is why it is recommended to carry out the environmental risk assessment study</p>	<p>Le Guir will be included in the study of environmental risks. This study covers the entire territory of the region.</p>
<p>R17: It is recommended to urgently draw up a training plan according to the rules in this area, and to carry out a few priority modules as part of the relaunch of policy dialogue....</p>	<p>The training plan has been developed and will be readjusted and implemented. His execution faced restrictions due to the pandemic. Trainings have already taken place regarding biodiversity (DATAR) and land management at the end of 2021 (LADA).</p>
<p>R18: It is recommended to meet the demand for capacity building from institutional partners, mainly the ABH, the environment department and the ORMVA services for the understanding of the studies carried out</p>	<p>See note above. With the lifting of restrictions due to Covid-19, these actions are being reinforced.</p>
<p>R19: To this end, it is recommended to expand the study monitoring team and above all to call on external specialists for the final reception of the reports, depending on the areas covered by each service...</p>	<p>The ToRs are prepared in a participatory manner with the partners and the national project executing agency. It is the same for the follow-up and the reception of the deliverables. The principle of participation will always be respected.</p>
<p>R20: To overcome the problem of IGA supported or to be created by the project, it may be wise to move towards the search for new management formulas more suited to the beneficiaries of these projects.....</p>	<p>This is an orientation that the project will take into consideration for any income-generating action for better ownership, market integration and sustainability.</p>

<p>Has the project developed an Exit Strategy? If yes, please describe</p>	<p>The OASIL project has not yet developed a proper exit strategy but intends to do so during its last year of implementation. However, the integration of the spirit of revitalization of oasis agroecosystems through the integration of the sustainable management of natural resources at the level of municipal action plans, provincial development plans and the regional development plan, constitutes a strategy output reflecting its appropriation by the various authorities managing the development of the oases.</p>
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8. Minor project amendments

Minor amendments are changes to the project design or implementation that do not have significant impact on the project objectives or scope, or an increase of the GEF project financing up to 5% as described in Annex 9 of the GEF Project and Program Cycle Policy Guidelines²². Please describe any minor changes that the project has made under the relevant category or categories. And, provide supporting documents as an annex to this report if available.

Category of change	Provide a description of the change	Indicate the timing of the change	Approved by
Results framework			
Components and cost			
Institutional and implementation arrangements			
Financial management			
Implementation schedule			
Executing Entity			
Executing Entity Category			
Minor project objective change			
Safeguards			
Risk analysis			
Increase of GEF project financing up to 5%			
Co-financing			
Location of project activity			
Other			

²² Source: <https://www.thegef.org/council-meeting-documents/guidelines-project-and-program-cycle-policy-2020-update>

9. Stakeholders' Engagement

Please report on progress and results and challenges on stakeholder engagement (based on the description of the Stakeholder engagement plan) included at CEO Endorsement/Approval during this reporting period.

Stakeholder name	Role in project execution	Progress and results on Stakeholders' Engagement	Challenges on stakeholder engagement
Government Institutions			
Department in charge of the environment and sustainable development	This department acts as the operational focal point of the GEF and is responsible for coordinating all GEF activities in Morocco. He chairs the Steering Committee. Its regional directorate is part of the PMU.	The presidency fulfills its role fully. The regional environment department ensures very close monitoring of the project within the framework of a tripartite committee set up (FAO, ANDZOA and DRE).	
National Agency for the Development of Oasis and Argan Zones (ANDZOA)	It is the national project executing agency in the field. She chairs the PMU and provides the interface with the various public bodies in the country.	Role fully assured. She is part of the tripartite committee set up for the close monitoring of project activities.	
National Institute of Agronomic Research (INRA)	INRA is the lead government counterpart and project implementing partner with technical responsibility for the project.	INRA Provides advice in the areas that fall within its competence in terms of research and development. It is a member of the Steering Committee (SC) and of the PMU.	
Agricultural Development Agency (ADA)	ADA is part of the SC and will be mainly responsible for the technical assistance, supervision and monitoring of component 3 on activities related to agricultural transformation and evaluation of agricultural products.	This agency is part of the Steering Committee. Does not have a regional branch. The roles relating to component 3 are rather ensured by ANDZOA, DRE, ORMVA and ABH.	
Regional Directorate of Agriculture (DRA) and Regional Agricultural Development Offices (ORMVAs)	The two ORMVA and DRA in the region are partners in the field and participate in the SC and the PMU. They provide technical support in the implementation of the selected actions.	These regional services of the Department of Agriculture provide technical support to the project through their contributions to the planning of activities, the development of ToRs and the monitoring of the implementation of activities.	

National Food Safety Office (ONSSA)	Part of the CS, provides technical assistance in supervising and monitoring the outputs of components 1 and 3.	Provides support for the project within the framework of the PMU (Region) of which it is a part and during the technical meetings organized.	
National Office of Agricultural Advice (ONCA)	Is part of the SC and provides technical assistance, supervision and monitoring of all project activities related to capacity building.	Also part of the PMU and participates in all technical meetings and various training and information sessions organized by the project.	
Hydraulic Basin Agencies (ABH): Ziz-Guir-Gheris and Draa-Oued Noun	Are partners on the ground who give their opinion on all actions relating to water.	Are part of the PMU and are invited to the SC. They provide technical support to the project for all water-related activities.	
Non-Government organizations (NGOs)			
Non-Governmental organizations working directly with local communities	Local NGOs that are part of the local committees set up and the Consultation and Orientation Committees set up by OASIL have a key role in the implementation and monitoring of activities at the pilot site.	They actively participate in the planning of activities at the local level and at the site level as well as in the monitoring of the achievements of the actions carried out there.	
22 traditional customary rights associations are located across the five project sites.	Local planning and community mobilization. They control the maintenance of the irrigation system and the repartition of the water rights. They are custodians of valuable cultural practices and traditional knowledge systems.	Will be part of the CCO. They actively participate in activities relating in particular to water management.	
Private sector entities			
4 Economic Interest Groups (GIE) located in the following municipalities: "Takdf" in Ouisselssate (carpet production); "Toumour Ouahat Ouhmidi Elkobra" in Ouisselssate (production of dates); "Dahab ziz" in Guers Tiallaline (Olive oil production); "Diffat Ziz" in Arb Sabah (production of dates).	Constituted by two or more legal entities for a determined or undetermined period of time. The uniqueness of GIEs is that they bring about cooperation between public and private agents. Their objective is to facilitate or develop the economic activity of its members without profiting except on an ancillary basis.	Representatives of GIEs will be part of the CCO.	
22 cooperatives including 21 women's cooperative in the	Officially are considered as the interlocutors with whom the state signs program contracts	Partners in the field who can be associated with the implementation of activities, in	

<p>following municipalities: Ouisselssate; Guers tiallaline; Arb Sabah</p>	<p>for sustainable development and integration of the production chains.</p>	<p>particular those of conservation and development of agrobiodiversity and sustainable management of natural resources through LOAs</p>	
<p>Others[1]</p>			
<p>Thousands of Small Farm Households live in the pilot sites.</p>	<p>Main beneficiaries and key partners. Most of them are farmer-herders and belong to several ethnic groups subdivided in several clans. They are generally dependant on integrated crop-livestock systems. Across the Oasis systems, Women’s role in breeding and farming is significant. Women are of key importance as they are the ones who are generally responsible for the small herds: collecting fodder, taking care of the animals. And they are the ones taking care of the small truck farming and fruit harvests (i.e gathering dates). Women are also active in handicraft activities (mats made of palm, sewing).</p>	<p>Direct beneficiaries of the project. Representatives of producers organizations will be part of the PSC and will have an active role in decision-making processes within the RPMCs. Women cooperatives will be targeted and representatives from women cooperatives will be part of the RPMC.</p>	

[1] They can include, among others, community-based organizations (CBOs), Indigenous Peoples organizations, women’s groups, private sector companies, farmers, universities, research institutions, and all major groups as identified, for example, in Agenda 21 of the 1992 Rio Earth Summit and many times again since then.

10. Gender Mainstreaming

Information on Progress on Gender-responsive measures as documented at CEO Endorsement/Approval in the gender action plan or equivalent (when applicable) during this reporting period.		
Category	Yes/No	Briefly describe progress and results achieved during this reporting period
Gender analysis or an equivalent socio-economic assessment made at formulation or during execution stages.	Y	The question of women is a constant in the work plans of the project. All planned actions take this into account.
Any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women's empowerment?	Y	An in-depth study of the situation of women was carried out and the recommendations formulated were integrated into the work plans.
Indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality (as identified at project design stage):	Y	Access to decision-making bodies, natural resources and opportunities to improve living conditions.
a) closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources	Y	The participation of women in all activities dealing with natural resources (land, water and biodiversity), including their planning and use.
b) improving women's participation and decision making	Y	Women are part of the Consultation and Orientation Committees. They are also part of the equity entity provided for in the Municipalities Act (113-2014)
c) generating socio-economic benefits or services for women	Y	Consideration of women's grievances in the choice of demonstration actions. They benefit in the same way as men.
M&E system with gender-disaggregated data?	Y	During the monitoring of project activities, the participation of women is quantified. The attendance lists give the participants.
Staff with gender expertise	Y	The project had at the beginning a person specialized in gender. He subsequently called for consultations to deal with the issue of women.
Any other good practices on gender		All the ToRs drawn up for the management of natural resources as well as for training and awareness-raising take women into consideration.
<p>Since its inception, the project has taken the gender issue into consideration and addressed it in particular through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At each of the project sites, women have been integrated into the Consultation and Orientation Committees (CCO) and associated with all the actions carried out (studies, awareness and training sessions, consultation workshops). • A revision of the monitoring and evaluation framework has been carried out with a view to introducing sex-disaggregated data wherever possible; • Strong collaboration with UN Women is established to promote the role of rural women in the regional and national economy; • An in-depth diagnosis of the daily life of 1,000 women in the 5 selected sites is carried out in collaboration with the University of Meknes and UN Women. This study also analyzed the expectations of women and identified courses of action that will allow women in the oases to participate fully in the rural development of their region and improve their employability. • Particular emphasis on the potential of new information and communication technologies (NTIC) in the development of the status of women in the oases. The aforementioned study also identified the obstacles that hinder women's access to NICTs and offered recommendations aimed at improving the situation of women through the use of digital technology. 		

11. Knowledge Management Activities

Knowledge activities / products (when applicable), as outlined in Knowledge Management Approach approved at CEO Endorsement / Approval during this reporting period.

Does the project have a knowledge management strategy? If not, how does the project collect and document good practices? Please list relevant good practices that can be learned and shared from the project thus far.

In terms of knowledge management strategy, the project has generated scientific and technical knowledge that is collected and made available to potential users. It works with the National Executing Agency, namely ANDZOA, which has set up a database of documentation dealing with oases. In the brochure it publishes monthly on the oases of the country, a section is reserved for the project and its activities.

With regard to good practices, the project capitalizes on the results of three projects that have just been closed, namely: GCP / MOR / 044 / GFF; GCP/SNE/002/GFF and GCP/MOR/050/SWI. The first took documentation on the sustainable management of agro-biodiversity, soil and water, and the second left sheets of good practices in the oases of North Africa.

The OASIL project is completing this heritage through site-specific consultations and various themes related to the sustainable management of oasis agroecosystems. The activities carried out were able to lead to achievements that can be the subject of good environmental and natural resource management practices, namely:

- ✓ Typology of oases in the Draa-Tafilalet region which has become a reference for addressing the diversity of oases;
- ✓ Liquid sanitation of oasis localities through cases (Gourrama and Guers Tiallaine);
- ✓ Collection of household waste with the participation of youth associations (municipality of Siroua);
- ✓ Diagnosis and planning approach for the sustainable development of oasis agroecosystems through the OASIL project sites;
- ✓ Governance of an integrated plan and landscape development of oasis agroecosystems and implementation of a monitoring and evaluation system (case of the OASIL project sites);
- ✓ Water harvesting, erosion control and protection of agricultural land on mountainous project sites;
- ✓ Collection and control of rainwater through small dams on plain and mountain sites in the Draa-Tafilalet region (case of Laaguiba Lbeida and Imidar Irrigued);
- ✓ Monitoring of the sustainable management of water resources (accounting and auditing of water in hydraulic basins, monitoring of water tables by piezometer, meteorological and hydraulic measurement stations at the level of wadis);
- ✓ Mobilization and sustainable management of water through the rehabilitation of khetaras and the development of seguias;
- ✓ Recharge of the aquifers supplying the khetaras;
- ✓ Support for the revitalization of oases by setting up collective solar-based irrigation stations;
- ✓ Protection of the upstream of the dams against pollution due in particular to the vegetable waters from the olive crushing units;
- ✓ Creation of solar-powered water points for the benefit of rangeland users and transhumant farmers to safeguard local sheep and goat breeds;
- ✓ Identification, characterization and enhancement of the various local varieties grown in the oases;
- ✓ Identification, characterization and enhancement of the various local animal breeds bred in the oases;
- ✓ Census, description and means of valorization of pastoral species of oasis agroecosystems;
- ✓ Census of wildlife species, description of their situation and means of their preservation.

Does the project have a communication strategy? Please provide a brief overview of the communications successes and challenges this year.

The project has a communication strategy that allows it to stay in constant contact with all the partners and users of its results. He was able to disseminate the few practices relating to the rehabilitation of khetaras, the development of

collective wells using solar energy, the creation of water points for transhumant people and the construction of walls to protect agricultural soils. These techniques are also used in the fight against the effects of drought and the impact of climate change.

In addition, the project is present at all communication and promotion events organized at regional level and in the country and which are related to the oases. With Covid-19, all these events have been cancelled. The project also adapted to such a restrictive situation and held information-sharing workshops via remote meeting techniques (such as the case, for example, of the Steering Committee meeting). The project is also preparing for the post-Covid-19 era.

Please share a human-interest story from your project, focusing on how the project has helped to improve people's livelihoods while contributing to achieving the expected Global Environmental Benefits. Please indicate any Socio-economic Co-benefits that were generated by the project. Include at least one beneficiary quote and perspective, and please also include related photos and photo credits.

It should be noted that there are several themes that could constitute, in the future, human interest stories to be shared. This is particularly the case for water infrastructure activities, e.g. the rehabilitation of khetarras systems and the recharge of the aquifers which feed them, the preservation and development of local breeds such as the Saharan yellow bee and the local breeds of sheep, goats and cattle, the preservation of cultivated local plant varieties and more. At the project's progress stage, we can recall the case of the preservation and development of the Saharan yellow bee (see frame below: *ENCADRÉ: The case of the Saharan yellow bee (Apis mellifera sahariensis)*)

Please provide links to related website, social media account:

website : <https://www.fao.org/maroc/programmes-et-projets/oasil/en/>

Please provide a list of publications, leaflets, video materials, newsletters, or other communications assets published on the web.

The documents resulting from the studies carried out in the region by the OASIL project are available:

- ✓ The typology of oases in the Draa-Tafilalet region;
- ✓ Diagnostic studies of the plans drawn up at the regional, provincial and municipal levels and the evaluation of their impacts on the sustainable development of the oasis agroecosystems of the five sites of the OASIL project;
- ✓ Study on water accounting and auditing in the South Atlas hydraulic basins of the Draa-Tafilalet region;
- ✓ Feasibility study of water collection, erosion control and agricultural land protection works at two sites 2 and 3 of the OASIL project in the Draa-Tafilalet region;
- ✓ Study of the recharge of the khetarra aquifers at the level of the lower Gheris oases;
- ✓ Studies of plant and animal biodiversity in the sites of the OASIL project in the Draa-Tafilalet region (cultivated areas and rangelands);
- ✓ Study for the establishment of the "Oasis-Data" information exchange platform to meet the needs necessary for the management and implementation of the sustainable development strategy for oasis areas;
- ✓ Analytical study of the situation of oasis women in the Draa-Tafilalet region;
- ✓ Feasibility study of two small dams: languira lbida in the rural commune of Tagounite (province of Zagora) and Imider Errigued in the rural commune of Ighil Mgoun (province of Tinghir) in the Draa-Tafilalet region
- ✓ Execution study and design of tourist areas and spaces in the province of Midelt;
- ✓ Feasibility study for liquid sanitation in the centers of Gourrama and Guers Tiallaline, province of Midelt;
- ✓ Environmental impact study of activities, particularly tourism, in the localities of Mhamid El Ghizlane and proposal of solutions to solve the environmental problems encountered;
- ✓ Study on the state of land degradation at each of the five project sites;
- ✓ Study of the impact of discharges from oil mills on the environment in the wadis.

Please indicate the Communication and/or knowledge management focal point's Name and contact details

In order to better disseminate information on the project and its achievements, a communication strategy and a website are set up in a concerted manner between the project communication officer and the communication officer at the FAO office in Rabat.

For any contact:

- Communication Officer of the FAO Office in Rabat: Lina.Touri@fao.org
- Communication officer for the OASIL project: Abdelghani.Alioui@fao.org

ENCADRÉ: The case of the Saharan yellow bee (*Apis mellifera sahariensis*)**Preservation and development of animal agro-biodiversity in oases: the case of the Saharan yellow bee (*Apis mellifera sahariensis*)**

The oases of the Draa-Tafilalet region are the cradle of plant and animal agro-biodiversity made up of ecotypes and local varieties for plant species and breeds for animal species. This diverse genetic heritage has been selected over time by farmers and has its own peculiarities of adaptation to difficult local conditions and which make it a production material with agronomic performance allowing sites to have a certain sustainable differentiation.

The preservation and development of this material is then one of the priority actions of the OASIL project. Such an option can only be accomplished if there is an interest from farmers who own and / or use such equipment, hence the urgent need to work in a framework of consultation and participation. In this regard, the project organized a first mission to public and professional stakeholders. Its resulted in work orientations involving breeders and state and professional decision-making and supervisory bodies, namely the Department of Agriculture with its central and regional services (DDFP and ORMVAs), the National Agency for Development of Oasis Zones and the Argan Tree (ANDZOA), the National Association of Sheep and Goats (ANOC) for small ruminants and the Moroccan Interprofessional Federation of Beekeeping (FIMAP) for the Yellow Saharan bee.

Precisely with regard to the beekeeping herds of the regions of South-East and South of Morocco, including the intervention area of the OASIL project, it was characterized by the presence of this yellow race called "Saharan" (*Apis mellifera sahariensis*) which is rustic, non-aggressive and well adapted to local climatic and breeding conditions, and making the best use of the honey resources in these areas.

However, this herd has experienced a very significant decline due to the successive droughts that have raged in the region, the negative effects of the locust control carried out at the end of the 80s of the last century and the impacts of beekeeping transhumance leading to other breeds. in this area. Thus, this breed, which constitutes a component of local biodiversity and which produces quality honey with a national reputation, is threatened with extinction.

Hence the need to set up a targeted program to select the Saharan yellow bee breed, to repopulate hives and to conduct training and awareness sessions for beekeepers (men and women, young people and old alike). young) on the interest of preserving this breed and techniques for its preservation and development.

This program complements and supports actions taken by the competent services of the Department of Agriculture in the region (ORMVAs) in partnership with professionals from the beekeeping sector in the area, in this case FIMAP made up of cooperatives of beekeepers, of which the most important is the Cooperative Apicole Chifae in Errachidia (COPAC) which is the only one approved for the multiplication and dissemination of selected queens of this breed.

Thus, it is implemented within this partnership framework (FAO, ORMVA and FIMAP) and aims to set up a technical center in Rich dedicated to the safeguard, preservation and development of this breed through support for its selection, the production of queens by artificial insemination techniques, the promotion of the multiplication of queens by organized partner beekeepers, the dissemination of queens and the reconstitution of bee stocks by breed, training and information for beekeepers.

It should be emphasized that COPAC, supported by FAO and ORMVA, acts in its capacity as a member of FIMAP and under its control, uses its knowledge and know-how in this field and employs all the means at its disposal, including in particular the genetic material in its possession and the premises of the Rich center made available to it by ORMVA to accelerate the renewal of the Saharan yellow bee herd with organized and individual beekeepers. She is the first to introduce artificial insemination in beekeeping and the only one to practice it in Morocco. As a successful cooperative model, it also promotes its own way of encouraging beekeepers to better organize and self-manage.

The activities and products of this program conducted in partnership are then as follows:

1. Start of the technical beekeeping center of Rich, production and distribution of queens

This involves putting the Rich Beekeeping Technical Center into operation and carrying out artificial insemination operations for the multiplication and production of queens as well as applied research and adaptation actions aimed at safeguarding and developing the Saharan yellow bee.

On that point, a program for the production and distribution of queens by this center has been established by mutual agreement.

In a spirit of participation and consultation, the choice of beneficiaries of the distribution operations of queen bees is made by a multi-party commission bringing together representatives of the Department of Agriculture, Department of the Environment, ANDZOA, the FIMAP, and FAO. This commission also chooses the beekeepers and beekeepers constituting the nursery units (UP) of queen production.

2. Organization of training and information sessions for beekeepers

COPAC, in consultation with FAO and other partners, is developing and implementing a training and information program for the benefit of beekeepers, including those acting as nurseries. These efforts benefit a network of beekeepers in order to have a mastery of technical management of hives, development and promotion of the Saharan yellow bee, products and by-products of the hive, as well as the creation and management of cooperatives and microenterprises.

3. A network of professional beekeepers preserving the Saharan yellow bee

The led program aims to set up a network made up of at least fifteen (15) nursery units (UP) for the multiplication and dissemination of the Saharan yellow bee, including at least five submitting their approval file to produce selected queens of the Saharan yellow bee. In this way, they will come to strengthen and complete the work of COPAC and then accelerate the rhythm of rehabilitation of this breed.

This product also includes the encouragement of the formation of other cooperatives and microenterprises with a core reason for the preservation and development of the Saharan yellow bee. This encouragement, covering the entire OASIL project area, could even extend to other areas of the country through training and awareness sessions on the preservation and development of this breed as well as on the constitution and management of self-employment cooperatives and microenterprises, especially young people and women.

The established program is in itself an innovation because it is, at the end, a model of collaboration, consultation, partnership and effective participation, which could be duplicated everywhere in oasis zones for the preservation and the enhancement of this breed of bees, or even other breeds or other species.

Aiming at the safeguard, preservation and development of the Saharan yellow bee, it fits well into the objectives of the OASIL project in terms of preservation and enhancement of local agro-biodiversity, contribution to the protection of biodiversity through pollination, improved income of smallholders, youth employment and promotion of self-employment. Likewise, the beekeeping sector is taken as a means of creating wealth and improving the income of rural women.

The Specialized Technical Center targeted from the strengthening of the unit initiated by COPAC in Rich, constitutes an equipped device and a basic foundation for:

- 1) the production of queens for distribution aimed at rebuilding yellow bee populations;
- 2) the development and promotion of artificial insemination in bees;
- 3) the contribution to the characterization and monitoring of this breed at the level of the zone and the constitution of a nucleus of observatory of its evolution;
- 4) awareness of safeguarding of the breed and training of beekeepers and beekeepers ensuring the sustainability of this action;
- 5) the association of the imperatives of the preservation of biodiversity with the economic interests of beekeepers.

To conclude, it should be emphasized that the interest of this model lies in the fact that it could be duplicated for other species such as local sheep and goat breeds, the project leader of which could be the National Sheep Association and goats (ANOC).

12. Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Involvement

Are Indigenous Peoples and local communities involved in the project (as per the approved Project Document)? If yes, please briefly explain.

If applicable, please describe the process and current status of on-going/completed, legitimate consultations to obtain Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) with the indigenous communities.

Do indigenous peoples and or local communities have an active participation in the project activities? If yes, briefly describe how.

Local populations actively participate in project activities and are the direct beneficiaries of its products.

The Draa Tafilalet region is made up of many Arab and Berber tribes that are part of Moroccan society. The participation of the target populations is ensured through the Consultation and Orientation Committees (CCO) set up with an operating charter. These CCOs are made up of elected officials, representatives of civil society as well as representatives of the public institutions concerned and project partners.

13. Co-Financing Table

Sources of Co-financing ²³	Name of Co-financer	Type of Co-financing	Amount Confirmed at CEO endorsement / approval	Actual Amount Materialized at 30 June 2022	Actual Amount Materialized at Midterm or closure (confirmed by the review/evaluation team)	Expected total disbursement by the end of the project
FAO	FAO	In-kind	700 000	215 000	215 000	700 000
Gouvernement national	Dep. Agriculture ADA , ANDZOA	In-kind contribution	39 570 000	61 521 742	97 330 022	61 521 742
	INRA	In-kind contribution	1 000 000	4 990 300	---	4 990 300
		TOTAL	41 270 000	66 512 042 (*)	97 554 022 (**)	67,212,042

(*) Investments at the five project sites ; (**) Investments throughout the Draa-Tafilalet Region.

Please explain any significant changes in project co-financing since Project Document signature, or differences between the anticipated and actual rates of disbursement:

The Moroccan Government's contribution includes the investments made in the Draa-Tafilalet region on a cumulative basis:

- o In 2017: USD17,600,000
- o In 2018: 21,600,000 USD (ORMVA Tafilalet: 15,300,000 USD; ORMVA Ouarzazate: 3,600,000 USD; and ANDZOA: 2,700,000 USD).
- o In 2019: 56,781,000 USD (part of the Ministry of Agriculture and ANDZOA on a total investment of 341,880,882 USD).
- o In 2020: USD 76,968,764 (share of the Department of Agriculture and ANDZOA on a total investment of USD 376,818,618)
- o In 2021: 59,678,500 USD (part of the Department of Agriculture and ANDZOA on a total investment of 200,600,043 USD)

²³ Sources of Co-financing may include: Bilateral Aid Agency(ies), Foundation, GEF Agency, Local Government, National Government, Civil Society Organization, Other Multi-lateral Agency(ies), Private Sector, Beneficiaries, Other.

Annex 1. – GEF Performance Ratings Definitions

Development Objectives Rating. A rating of the extent to which a project is expected to achieve or exceed its major objectives.	
Highly Satisfactory (HS)	Project is expected to achieve or exceed all its major global environmental objectives, and yield substantial global environmental benefits, without major shortcomings. The project can be presented as “good practice”
Satisfactory (S)	Project is expected to achieve most of its major global environmental objectives, and yield satisfactory global environmental benefits, with only minor shortcomings
Moderately Satisfactory (MS)	Project is expected to achieve most of its major relevant objectives but with either significant shortcomings or modest overall relevance. Project is expected not to achieve some of its major global environmental objectives or yield some of the expected global environment benefits
Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)	Project is expected to achieve of its major global environmental objectives with major shortcomings or is expected to achieve only some of its major global environmental objectives)
Unsatisfactory (U)	Project is expected not to achieve most of its major global environment objectives or to yield any satisfactory global environmental benefits)
Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)	The project has failed to achieve, and is not expected to achieve, any of its major global environment objectives with no worthwhile benefits.)

Implementation Progress Rating. A rating of the extent to which the implementation of a project’s components and activities is in compliance with the project’s approved implementation plan.	
Highly Satisfactory (HS)	Implementation of all components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised implementation plan for the project. The project can be resented as “good practice
Satisfactory (S)	Implementation of most components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan except for only a few that are subject to remedial action
Moderately Satisfactory (MS)	Implementation of some components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with some components requiring remedial action
Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)	Implementation of some components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with most components requiring remedial action.
Unsatisfactory (U)	Implementation of most components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan
Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)	Implementation of none of the components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan.

Risk rating. It should assess the overall risk of factors internal or external to the project which may affect implementation or prospects for achieving project objectives. Risk of projects should be rated on the following scale:	
High Risk (H)	There is a probability of greater than 75% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face high risks.
Substantial Risk (S)	There is a probability of between 51% and 75% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face substantial risks
Moderate Risk (M)	There is a probability of between 26% and 50% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only moderate risk.
Low Risk (L)	There is a probability of up to 25% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only low risks.

TABLE OF INVESTMENTS MADE IN THE DRAA-TAFILALET REGION IN 2021 (BREAKDOWN BY SECTOR IN MOROCCAN DIRHAMS)

Secteurs	ERRACHIDIA		MIDELT		OUARZAZATE		TINGHIR		ZAGORA		TOTAL ANDZOA	TOTAL GLOBAL
	Ministères	ANDZOA	Ministères	ANDZOA	Ministères	ANDZOA	Ministères	ANDZOA	Ministères	ANDZOA		
Environnement		6 600 000,00				2 400 000,00				15 680 000,00	24 680 000,00	24 680 000,00
Eau Potable					75 344 000,00		10 659 132,00	1 000 000,00	37 730 000,00	7 200 000,00	8 200 000,00	131 933 132,00
Électrification			85 600 000,00		29 440 470,00		34 534 370,00		5 040 000,00	470 000,00	470 000,00	155 084 840,00
Routes et Pistes		2 200 000,00	325 500 000,00	8 800 000,00	120 655 397,05				36 030 000,00		11 000 000,00	493 185 397,05
Culture et sport			25 000 000,00	1 200 000,00	82 750 000,00		24 500 574,00		16 340 000,00		1 200 000,00	149 790 574,00
Santé		7 665 000,00		10 590 000,00	19 703 940,70		108 870 300,00		45 820 000,00		18 255 000,00	192 649 240,70
Éducation			105 761 000,00		49 369 412,12		62 672 349,00		50 490 000,00			268 292 761,12
Agriculture			68 600 000,00		156 800 000,00	9 100 000,00	101 650 000,00		172 930 000,00		9 100 000,00	509 080 000,00
Emploi		1 500 000,00									1 500 000,00	1 500 000,00
Recherche et développement		4 200 000,00									4 200 000,00	4 200 000,00
Tourisme												
Artisanat					2 075 250,00		833 250,00					2 908 500,00
Eau, sols et biodiversité			28 000 000,00		17 416 000,00		9 789 990,00		8 390 000,00			63 595 990,00
Energie et Mines												
Mise à niveau territoriale								9 100 000,00			9 100 000,00	9 100 000,00
Services												
TOTAL		22 165 000,00	638 461 000,00	20 590 000,00	553 554 469,87	11 500 000,00	353 509 965,00	10 100 000,00	372 770 000,00	23 350 000,00	87 705 000,00	2 006 000 434,87

SUMMARY TABLE OF INVESTMENTS AT OASIL PROJECT SITES (FINANCIAL YEARS 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020 and "2021")

SITE	COMMUNE	MONTANT CUMULATIF (DH)	TOTAL EN USD (1 USD = 8.9 Dh)
RICH ZIZ- GUIR	SIDI AYAD	33 046 040	17 280 121 USD
	MZIZAL	18 671 029	
	GUERS TIALLINE	4 134 593	
	GUIR	609 402	
	RICH	56 793 500	
	GOURRAMA	40 538 531	
	TOTAL GLOBAL DU SITE	153 793 095	

GHERIS-JORF	AARAB SEBBAH GHERIS	13 406 714	8 572 135 USD
	FEZNA	31 99 288	
	JORF	21 540 000	
	MELLAAB	38 146 002	
	TOTAL GLOBAL DU SITE	76 292 004	
DADES	TILMI	15 240 504	20 291 005 USD
	MSEMRIR	12 550 000	
	AIT SEDRATE	3 100 000	
	IGHIL NMGOUNE	56 802 025	
	TOUNDOUTE	52 023 301	
	IMINOUALAOUENE	40 874 119	
	TOTAL GLOBAL DU SITE	180 589 949	
GRAND TAZNAKHT	SIROUA	7 441 262	5 459 383 USD
	KHOUZAMA	6 584 112	
	OUISSALSATE	11 093 021	
	IZNAGUEN	11 686 414	
	TAZNAKHT	11 783 707	
	TOTAL GLOBAL DU SITE	48 588 516	
BAS DRAA	MHAMID AL GHIZLANE	4 257 614	9 922 098 USD
	KTAOUA	25 823 074	
	TAGOUNITE	58 225 989	
	TOTAL GLOBAL DU SITE	88 306 677	