



FAO-GEF Project Implementation Report

2023 – Revised Template

Period covered: 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023

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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:	<i>Five pilot intervention sites including 24 municipalities (each site has several municipalities): Annex 2</i>

Project Dates

GEF CEO Endorsement Date:	28-Nov-16
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, 2024

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 delivery (as of June 30, 2023 (USD):	7,237,952 USD
Total GEF grant actual expenditures (excluding commitments) as of June 30, 2023 (USD)⁴:	6,008,430 USD
Total estimated co-financing materialized as of June 30, 2023⁵	71 037 670 USD

M&E Milestones

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 The amount should show the values included in the financial statements generated by IMIS.

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.

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 2024
Tracking tools/Core indicators updated before MTR or TE stage (provide as Annex)	Updated

Overall ratings

Overall rating of progress towards achieving objectives/ outcomes (cumulative):	<i>Satisfactory</i>
Overall implementation progress rating:	<i>Satisfactory</i>
Overall risk rating:	<i>Low</i>

ESS risk classification

Current ESS Risk classification:	Low
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Status

Implementation Status <i>(1st PIR, 2nd PIR, etc. Final PIR):</i>	6 th PIR
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Project Contacts

Contact	Name, Title, Division/Institution	E-mail
Project Manager / Coordinator	Mr Med Abdelmajid EL IDRISI AMMARI	Mohamed.ElidrissiAmmari@fao.org
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Lead Technical Officer	Mr Mohamed AMRANI (SNE/Tunis)	Mohamed.Amrani@fao.org
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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.

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

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

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 2023	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 development strategies and plans strategies and development plans.	(i) Number of public and private institutions that adhere to a 'Sustainable Oases Declaration'	(i) 0		(i) at least the 18 partner institutions of ANDZOA	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) site-specific development plans (PIGD) as well as 31 Communal action plans (CAP), supported by ANDZOA and the Ministry of Sustainable Development 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. - 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) evaluations (one per site) of national, regional and communal investment portfolios and their inclusion of environment, land, water and biodiversity considerations, were prepared and	S
		(ii) Agro-biodiversity, Sustainable Land and Water Management (SLWM) and climate-smart approaches are mainstreamed into the future regional development plans of the Draa-Tafilalet Region, assisting the advanced	(ii) PAR 2016 - 2020 is being implemented in an inclusive manner	(ii) Regional Agriculture Development Plan (PAR) 2021 – 2026 of the Draa-Tafilalet Region.			

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)**.

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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 2023	Progress rating ¹¹
		regionalization process				<p>validated (one per each site) through participation of stakeholders and partners. The development status of the 5 selected sites was assessed 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 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 (PIGD) 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. <p>Similarly, the project has supported 31 territorial municipalities within the sites of its intervention to develop their five-year Communal action plans (CAP). Thus 31 CAPs were developed.</p> <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 schooling, health, services and</p>	

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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 2023	Progress rating ¹¹
						<p>rights ii) access to water iii) access to decent jobs (agriculture, tourism, voluntary service and rural development).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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. Complementary computer equipment to set up this platform has been acquired and distributed to the partners concerned. - Establishment and engagement of Consultation and Orientation Committees (CCOs) in 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, which experienced a certain reduction during the years marked by the COVID-19 pandemic, had resumed in 2022 and the project was present at the various fairs/events organized (apple, dates, rose, water, agriculture). - Capacity development plan has been elaborated in a collaborative manner with all concerned 	

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 2023	Progress rating ¹¹
						<p>stakeholders. It is being approved. This is a document that is updated regularly. Its implementation was resumed, in 2022, after COVID-19 restrictions were lifted.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organization of a multi-party and multi-institutional consultation for 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. - 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>							
	<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>The data and information generated on solid palm waste are used by ORMVAT to develop a feasibility study on the reuse of palms for animal feed supplements and compost.</p> <p>The feasibility study on Waste water Management for the 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 Tiallaline. 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 the nexus between ecology and tourism is being considered by stakeholders in M’Hamid El Ghizlane for future development of the sector.</p> <p>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</p>	<p>S</p>

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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 2023	Progress rating ¹¹
						<p>considered by water authorities for future development and water management projects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ qualitatively and quantitatively assess and analyze agro-biodiversity 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. ✓ 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 basins. 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). - A study on water mobilization and groundwater recharge (preservation of khattara systems) has been finalized. It provided a model for the 	

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 2023	Progress rating ¹¹
						<p>revitalization of khettara systems in oasis agroecosystems.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o 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. o Study to reduce the environmental impact of the wastewater (margines) 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. 	

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 2023	Progress rating ¹¹
	<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)# of sustainable and integrated oasis agro-ecosystem management and investment plans</p> <p>(ii)% of women representatives participating in the planning process</p>	<p>(i)0</p> <p>(ii)0%</p>	<p>(i) 4 Investment and management plans</p> <p>(ii)30%</p>	<p>Each site has an investment plan</p>	<p>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 to contain 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 Communal action plans (CAP) of the 24 territorial municipalities constituting the project sites. To do this, four consultants have been hired to support the territorial municipalities in the development of their municipal action plans (CAP). Thus CAPs have been prepared for the benefit of 31 municipalities in the project area.</p>	<p>S</p>
<p>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</p>							
	<p>Outcome 3.1: Pilot Oasis agro-ecosystems are restored, safeguarded and sustainably managed through an integrated landscape approach.</p>	<p>(i)# of ha under effective agricultural, rangeland and pastoral management</p> <p>(ii)# of ha directly contributing to biodiversity</p>	<p>(i)TBC (once pilot sites selected)</p> <p>(ii)TBC</p>		<p>(i)60 000 ha</p> <p>(ii)15 000 ha</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>HS</p>

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 2023	Progress rating ¹¹
						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Acquisition of material for solid waste collection for Siroua for the benefit of a population of 1,560 inhabitants, 52% of whom are women. - Development of a vegetable water collection basin in Rich to preserve the water table. - Development of enclosures to fight against the silting of land in the municipality of Aarab Sebbah Gheris. - Contribution to the execution of the liquid sanitation network (network, STEP and reuse) in Siroua and Mhamid. - Contribution to the establishment of a composting and biochar production unit in Aarab Sebbah Gheris. - 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. 	
	<p>Outcome 3.2: Livelihoods and income of oasis smallholders are more resilient, diversified and strengthened.</p>	<p>(i)% increase of average annual household income disaggregated by sex (sample oasis households in project area) from crop and livestock production</p>	<p>(i) Minimum annual household income is 14400 - 15600 MAD (disaggregated data not available)</p>		<p>(i) 20% increase for women headed households and 20% increase for men headed households</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 integration within the value chains, and integration of gender equality. - 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 	<p>S</p>

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 2023	Progress rating ¹¹
						<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 potential of digitalization. Study aimed at identifying the axes to improve their conditions and meet their aspirations. - Technical study for the establishment of an almond recovery unit in the municipalities of Toundoute and Iminoulaouene. Another unit was installed in Siroua-Iznaguen by ORMVAO. - Acquisition of a storage unit for dates at negative temperatures for the benefit of the GIE de Jorf. - Contribution to the establishment of a composting unit for date palm waste in Jorf. - Start of actions with the ANOC for the preservation and promotion of local sheep and goat breeds as well as the establishment of an artificial insemination center dedicated to these breeds. - Study of tourist circuits and proposals for development operations in the province of Midelt as well as the impact of tourism in Mhamid Al Ghizlane. <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							
	<p>Outcome 4.1: Project progress and results are monitored and evaluated throughout</p>	<p>A suite of indicators for project monitoring established, together with a monitoring plan</p>				<p>Review and finalization of a monitoring framework based on project logical framework.</p>	S

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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 2023	Progress rating ¹¹
	project implementation.						
	Outcome 4.2: Project results and information disseminated.	A communication plan developed				A communication strategy has been developed and implementation through the development of documents and participation in events organized at national, regional and local levels.	S

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

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

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”; Studies conducted for the realization of the Communal Action Plans (CAP) of the 24 communes that are part of the project intervention sites in addition to 7 other communes; The Draa-Tafilalet Regional Council supports the implementation of the results of the studies carried out within the framework of the project. 	
<p>Output 1.1.1. Policy dialogues and knowledge</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of workshops (national and regional) organized with stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training of elected officials, members of civil society in the 	<p>Awareness-raising sessions on the planning and revitalization of oasis agro-ecosystems were given to elected officials, including equity commissions at the level</p>	

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																												
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of institutions that participated in the dialogues 	<p>planning approach and the integration of the concept of revitalization;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of the PIGDs at the level of the CAPs; Assistance and support to ANDZOA for the establishment of a system for strengthening multi-party dialogue, implementation and monitoring of a comprehensive plan for the development of oasis areas; Risk study: definition of needs and ToRs in consultation with partners and taking steps to launch the consultation; Participation in international, regional and national events to disseminate the project and promote the sustainable development of oases. 	<p>of each municipality, as part of the development of municipal action plans (31 municipalities).</p> <p>The planning sessions benefited 660 people, including 166 women from the sites and project partners.</p> <p>The Sustainable Management Investment Plans (PIGD) have been rolled out at the level of the Communal Action Plans (CAP) for the benefit of 31 municipalities, 27 of which were drawn up by four consulting firms hired by the OASIL project:</p> <p>31 CAPs drawn up at the level of the communes distributed by provinces:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1062 743 1686 1013"> <thead> <tr> <th>Provinces</th> <th># Municipalities</th> <th>Area km²</th> <th>Nbre habitants</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Errachidia</td> <td>4*</td> <td>2 187</td> <td>38 533</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Midelt</td> <td>13</td> <td>6 982</td> <td>175 900</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ouarzazate</td> <td>7</td> <td>5 785</td> <td>82 269</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tinghir</td> <td>4</td> <td>3 092</td> <td>73 913</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Zagora</td> <td>3</td> <td>7 868</td> <td>31 959</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>31</td> <td>25 914</td> <td>402 574</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>* PACs made by their own means</p> <p>Following the participatory workshop on June 7, 2022, the ToRs for the risk management study were finalized and a call for price tenders was launched for the recruitment of a design office.</p> <p>To communicate about the project and its results, and after lifting the restrictions due to Covid-19, the project actively participated in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apple Fair in Midelt (October 2022); International Dates Fair in Morocco (October 2022); COP27 Sharm Sheikh / Egypt (November 2022); 	Provinces	# Municipalities	Area km ²	Nbre habitants	Errachidia	4*	2 187	38 533	Midelt	13	6 982	175 900	Ouarzazate	7	5 785	82 269	Tinghir	4	3 092	73 913	Zagora	3	7 868	31 959	Total	31	25 914	402 574	<p>Assistance to ANDZOA for setting up a monitoring system has been postponed at the request of this institution pending the finalization of its 2022-2030 strategy, which is currently being developed.</p>
Provinces	# Municipalities	Area km ²	Nbre habitants																													
Errachidia	4*	2 187	38 533																													
Midelt	13	6 982	175 900																													
Ouarzazate	7	5 785	82 269																													
Tinghir	4	3 092	73 913																													
Zagora	3	7 868	31 959																													
Total	31	25 914	402 574																													

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
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional water fair in Tinghir (February 2023); • Meknes International Agricultural Show (April 2023); • International Rose Perfume Show in Kelaat Mgouna (May 2023) • International Congress of Oasis Ouarzazate (May 2023). <p>Participation in Sharm Cheikh had notably supported the promotion of the “Sustainable Oasis Initiative”.</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 developed to inform decision-making at national and regional levels</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 information exchange platform. 	<p>Complementary equipment for the platform has been acquired and distributed to the partners concerned.</p> <p>A call for tenders has been launched for the appointment of a design office to support and supervise ANDZOA and the parties concerned in the operationalization of this platform.</p>	<p>Training and awareness workshop postponed until the operationalization of the platform is achieved</p>
<p>Output 1.1.3. Capacity needs assessment and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of awareness and training sessions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Validation of the human resources development plan 	<p>Human resources development plan readjusted according to needs.</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>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 study and exchange trips organized 	<p>drawn up and proposals for implementation arrangements.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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>The agents of the various target establishments were involved in the training provided by the consultants who dealt with the planning and sustainable management of natural resources, including water accounting.</p> <p>The Technical Institute (Errachidia), whose vocation is training in oasis agriculture, is committed to integrating the concepts of sustainability as well as new technologies including digitalization into the curriculum.</p> <p>At the level of higher agricultural training, negotiations with the National School of Agriculture in Meknes led to the implementation of a continuing education module on the revitalization of oasis agroecosystems, with the support of the OASIL project in a first time.</p> <p>Participation of a delegation of two ANDZOA officials at COP27 to promote the Sustainable Oasis Initiative on a larger scale.</p>	
<p>Output 1.1.4. A declaration (<i>Charte des</i></p>	<p>"Sustainable oases charter " validated</p>	<p>Organization of consultation workshops for the preparation of the</p>	<p>After the workshop of June 07, 2022, the ToRs were finalized and arrangements were made for the</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
<i>oasis durables</i>) is developed in a multi-stakeholder process to inform sector policies and development strategies and plans		"Sustainable Oasis Charter" and appointment of a Consultant for the development of the regulatory text of this charter.	recruitment of a consultant to support the preparation of the charter.	
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	Number of monitoring and information systems, including spatial information, is operational: The information system is maintained and updated.	<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 	
Output 2.1.1 Participatory water accounting and auditing is conducted at regional level	Number of hydraulic basins covered by water accounting and auditing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organization of workshops to share the approach as well as the validation of the results of the audit and water accounting; • Inventory of the receiving sites of small dams, hill lakes and 	Finalization of the water accounting and audit study for the five hydraulic basins of the Draa-Tafilalet Region (Guir, Ziz, Gheris, Maider and Draa), deliverables submitted. Organization of a restitution workshop in the presence of all the parties concerned in the region (administration, elected officials and civil society) at the time of the presentation of the development strategy for oasis areas	The feasibility study of the Oued Hnich hill lake has been updated by the project. The municipality has not yet mobilized

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>works supplying groundwater;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribution to the construction of the Oued Hnich hill lake; • Feasibility study and contribution to the liquid sanitation of residential centers at site level; • Modernization of climatological and hydraulic measurement stations. 	<p>by 2030: validation of the study and recommendations for proposed action plans.</p> <p>Beginning by the ABH of work to build a hillside dam to recharge the water tables supplying the khetaras of Jorf (market launched by the ABH of Guir-Ziz-Gheris).</p> <p>Feasibility study of the liquid sanitation of two residential centers (Ahouria and Tagounite) in progress.</p> <p>A climatological and hydraulic measuring station on the Draa is under construction.</p>	<p>the funds for its realization.</p>
<p>Output 2.1.2. Land degradation assessment is conducted at the regional level</p>	<p>Assessment of land degradation in the region</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of vulnerable sites and development of risk maps including climate risks. • Study of the silting phenomenon. 	<p>The risk management study undertaken also provides for the identification of vulnerable sites.</p> <p>Study for the development of a strategy to combat sand encroachment being finalized (the three deliverables submitted).</p>	
<p>Output 2.1.3. Genetic Diversity Assessment and Monitoring is conducted in selected oasis typologies</p>	<p>Number of sites covered by genetic diversity monitoring.</p>	<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 	<p>Studies of plant and animal biodiversity previously carried out. Biodiversity product market study postponed for later.</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
		genetic diversity of oasis systems.		
Output 2.1.4. Oasis information systems are reinforced and improved using spatial analysis (GIS systems) at the regional level	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	Ongoing (See output 1.1.2) ANDZOA has already carried out preparation work for a GIS integrating data on the distribution of the bayoud disease.	
Output 2.1.5. Oasis typology and mapping based on bio-physical and socio-economic factors (ecosystemic and livelihood approaches) are elaborated.	Oasis typology validated	Integration of data into basic planning documents with a strengthening of the ecosystem approach and intermunicipal cooperation.	Typology produced during the first year of project implementation. In addition to the Sustainable Management Investment Plans (PIGD) of the project sites already produced, the basic data were taken into consideration in the development of the municipal action plans (PACs) (see Output 1.1.1).	
Output 2.1.6. Practices and technologies in oasis agro - ecosystems including traditional ones, are collected and assessed,	Number of good practice guides for the sustainability of agroecosystems validated	<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 	In addition to the achievements of past years, negotiations are underway with an educational and research institution to finalize an LOA aimed at completing this product (complete the collection of information, their evaluation, their publication and their integration into a continuing education module on the revitalization of oasis agroecosystems).	

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
complementing other initiatives				
Output 2.1.7. The sustainability of each oasis type is assessed in a participatory manner	Number of workshops organized on the sustainability of oasis agroecosystems	Organization of workshops at various levels (national, regional and local) for this assessment and to promote a vision of sustainable management of oasis agroecosystems.	The participatory assessment of the situation of the Oasis Biosphere Reserve in southern Morocco corresponding to the area of action of the OASIL project (Draa-Tafilalet Region) is taken as a way of integrating and generalizing the concept of revitalizing oasis agroecosystems throughout the area.	
Outcome 2.2 Oasis agro-ecosystem investment and management plans are developed in a participatory manner using an integrated landscape approach	(i) number of sustainable and integrated management plans for oasis agro-ecosystems and investment plans (ii) % of women representatives participating in the planning process	Implementation of Investment and Sustainable Management Plans (PIGD) at municipal level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each of the five project sites has a developed and validated PIGD. • Communal Action Plans (CAP) were developed in a participatory manner. 	
Output 2.2.1. Sustainable and integrated management and investment plans, including inclusive governance mechanism, in selected pilot oasis are	Number of investment plans and sustainable management	<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 	The process of preparing the CAPs, in addition to its character of participatory planning, was another opportunity to integrate the sustainable management of natural resources at the level of each of the 31 municipalities in the region, which is made up of a total of 125 municipalities.	

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 in a participatory manner.		for sustainable agroecosystems.																																				
<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; • Contracting to promote agroecology in the sites; • Contracting to safeguard and promote 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</p>	Number of exchange travel training sessions	At the level of each site, organize awareness-raising and training sessions on planning integrating sustainable management of natural resources.	<p>Information and awareness sessions were held targeting elected officials, representatives of civil society and supervisors on the planning and integration of the sustainable management of natural resources (water, soil, biodiversity, agricultural production) in the CAPs :</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1066 982 1654 1226"> <thead> <tr> <th>Provinces</th> <th># of municipalities</th> <th>Total No. Beneficiaries</th> <th>Total female</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Errachidia</td> <td>4</td> <td>80</td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Midelt</td> <td>13</td> <td>300</td> <td>71</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ouarzazate</td> <td>7</td> <td>140</td> <td>40</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tinghir</td> <td>4</td> <td>80</td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Zagora</td> <td>3</td> <td>60</td> <td>15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>31</td> <td>660</td> <td>166</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Similarly, awareness and training sessions have been provided for the benefit of farmers in terms of agroecological production:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1066 1334 1638 1421"> <thead> <tr> <th>Commune</th> <th>Number of farmers sensitized</th> <th>Number of farmers trained</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Provinces	# of municipalities	Total No. Beneficiaries	Total female	Errachidia	4	80	20	Midelt	13	300	71	Ouarzazate	7	140	40	Tinghir	4	80	20	Zagora	3	60	15	Total	31	660	166	Commune	Number of farmers sensitized	Number of farmers trained				
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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 oasis agro-ecosystems			M'hd El ghizlane	33	27																						
			Khouzama	20	20																						
			M'semrir	32	29																						
			A. Sebbah Gheris	24	30																						
			Guers Tiallaline	24	27																						
			Total	133	133																						
<p>Output 3.1.2</p> <p>Selected good agricultural practices are implemented in pilot oasis agro-ecosystems as identified in the plans</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of good practices implemented Number of demonstration sites set up 	<p>Implementation of an action-research program aimed at promoting agroecology at the project intervention sites.</p>	<p>An agreement was established with an association managing the National Center for Agroecology at the National School of Agriculture in Meknes, which made it possible to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify five pilot demonstration oases at the level of the five project intervention sites; Establish a program to promote agroecology at the level of each pilot oasis, based on good practices for the sustainable management of natural resources. <table border="1" data-bbox="1066 862 1629 1325"> <thead> <tr> <th>Commune</th> <th>Useful agri. area (ha)</th> <th>Number of beneficiaries</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Aarab Sebbah Gheris</td> <td>1 450</td> <td>7 252</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Guers Tiallaline</td> <td>2 210</td> <td>12 927</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Khouzama</td> <td>830</td> <td>7 488</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Msemrir</td> <td>600</td> <td>8 866</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mhamid Al Ghizlane</td> <td>670</td> <td>10 100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOTAL</td> <td>5 760</td> <td>46 633</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Commune	Useful agri. area (ha)	Number of beneficiaries	Aarab Sebbah Gheris	1 450	7 252	Guers Tiallaline	2 210	12 927	Khouzama	830	7 488	Msemrir	600	8 866	Mhamid Al Ghizlane	670	10 100	TOTAL	5 760	46 633	
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<p>Output 3.1.3.</p> <p>Selected traditional and</p>	<p>Number of rehabilitated khetaras</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation of khetaras and structures to fight 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation work of 2 khetaras (Ouinigui in Melaab and Souihla in Jorf); 																								

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
innovative low-emission technologies are restored and/or introduced in pilot oasis agro-ecosystems, as identified in the plans		<p>against flooding and silting and preservation and regeneration of agro-pastoral areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of a program to introduce low GHG emission innovations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction works of 4 anti-snow shelters for the transhumant transhumant received (Communities: Ait Sedrate, Toundoute, Siroua and Iznaguen).; Final acceptance of solar energy acquisitions and equipment for 9 pumping stations for irrigation; Rehabilitation works of the drinking water distribution network in the municipality of Ketaoua. 	
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"> Construction works of walls to protect agricultural and residential land and thresholds to limit thrust in 3 localities (Gourrama, Msemrir and Iminoulaouene). Development works and construction of 7 seguias for irrigation in the municipalities of Sidi Ayyad (2), Gourrama, Fezna, Ighil Nmgoun, Siroua and ketaoua. Works carried out to fix sand and fight against silting in the municipality of Aarab Sebbah Gheris (nannabou, Krayer and Bouiya). 	
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, banking of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification of sites for the creation of seed bank nurseries and the establishment of community nurseries; Negotiation initiated with INRA for 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
		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"> • Technical feasibility study carried out for the establishment and equipment of an almond tree valorization unit; • Fence, drilling and technical room delivered for the establishment of a date palm waste recovery unit (Jorf); • Date storage fridges at negative temperature (Jorf) received; • Partnership established with ORMVAO and ANOC for the safeguarding and enhancement of the Draa goat and the Siroua and Dman sheep breeds 	
Output 3.2.2. The diversification of rural	Innovative actions supported for the diversification of livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of agrotourism. 	Setting up a classroom at the technical center for the protection and development of the Saharan yellow bee in Rich	

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
livelihoods is supported		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of agro-biodiversity products in agro-tourism. 		
Outcome 4.1: Project progress and results are monitored and evaluated throughout project implementation				
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	Number of communication tools developed	Production of communication media (project brochure, etc.)	Summary report of activities and presentation of the results achieved.	

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
products developed				
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	Consultation and study documents 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.	Presentation of the project and its results at the following events: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apple Fair in Midelt in October 2022; • Scientific day of the International Dates Fair in Morocco in October 2022; • Workshop to present the development strategy for oasis areas in December 2022 (Accounting and water audit); • COP27 Sharm Sheikh / Egypt (November 2022) Case of the Sustainable Oasis Initiative; • Regional water fair in Tinghir (February 2023); • Meknes International Agricultural Show (April 2023): joint sessions with ICRADA; • International Rose Perfume Fair in Kelaat Mgouna (May 2023); • International Congress of Oasis and date palm in Ouarzazate (May 2023). 	

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 restrictions due to Covid-19 (March 2020 - June 2022), the project was able to make progress in achieving the expected results:

- Policy dialogue on the sustainable management of oasis agro-ecosystems has been strengthened, in particular through: (i) the implementation of the PIGDs at the level of the Communal Action Plans (CAP) at the level of 31 territorial communes, 24 of which constitute the project intervention sites (the others were carried out at the request of the provincial authorities), (iii) the start-up of the establishment of a platform for the collection and exchange of information on the development of oases, (iv) the adherence of all parties concerned to the sustainability of oases through the appropriation of 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 studies covering: (i) water, in particular, the accounting and auditing of water in the Draa-Tafilalet region, the study of groundwater recharge supplying the khattaras 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, the establishment of a technical center for the preservation and development of local sheep and goat breeds as well as the promotion of agroecology.

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	Support for political dialogue has been strengthened with the development of municipal action plans (PACs). Thus, the spirit of revitalization of oasis agroecosystems has been appropriated by the local territorial planning unit, namely the territorial municipality. The knowledge improvement component was marked by the finalization of basic studies relating, in particular, to natural resources (water, soil and biodiversity) as well as the preparation of certain feasibility studies on the sustainable management of such resources, particularly on the mobilization of water and liquid sanitation. The demonstration actions, while meeting the needs of the target populations, covered the areas recommended in the Sustainable Management Investment Plans (PIGD). The promotion of the project and the dissemination of its results have improved significantly with the lifting of restrictions due to Covid-19 and the participation in the various national and regional events.
Budget Holder	HS	S	The HS on development objectives rating is justified first, by the feedback received from direct and indirect partners and second scaling up and out of numerous outputs such as PACs, groundwater recharge. A lot of efforts are made in implementation to compensate late launching of the project and great efforts in planning for the next 18 months including the extension called upon by MTR and implementation committee.
GEF Operational Focal Point¹⁸			

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

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

Lead Technical Officer	HS	S	<p>The results of the project have been very positive and highly relevant both for the local communities and government agencies. A number of project results significantly contribute to probability of sustainability and lasting impact, including the PACs which are part of municipalities' planning processes.</p> <p>From a technical viewpoint, the requested extension of project implementation period is an opportunity to consolidate project outputs and results.</p>
FAO-GEF Funding Liaison Officer	HS	S	<p>The project has managed to gather multiple partners and actors at all relevant levels around a common agenda, which is the sustainable development of oasis agro-ecosystems. This includes government agencies that are not historically collaborating on shared agendas, an important in of itself. Results are being delivered on many different fronts, which make it a complex project to manage. However, delivery has picked up since Covid-19, and weaknesses identified are being addressed. This includes a heightened focus on women participation, access to NR and benefits, and engagement in decision-making. The (large amount of) investments in critical baseline work, like the various studies and assessments, do support informed decision-making at the national, regional and local levels, and also secure greater engagement and participation; key ingredients of sustainability of results, and important elements to facilitate scaling. Also the increasing amount of co-finance mobilised by project partners, indicates a conducive environment for replication and in-scaling.</p> <p>Expected results will be achieved and likely exceeded.</p>

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 ¹⁹ . 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

¹⁹ **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 ²⁰	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.
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

²⁰ 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 20	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
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
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):

FY2022 rating	FY2023 rating	Comments/reason for the rating for FY2023 and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous reporting period
L-M	L	The risks are appropriately managed and minimised.

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. This variation was carried out at the level of the CAPs. The data from the project are also taken into consideration in the development of the development strategy for oasis areas by 2030.
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 (Accomplished).
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) Action performed.
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. A communication effort is always 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. (LOA with ANOC implemented).
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.	The establishment of a technical center dedicated to this purpose will be the subject of a feasibility study. Such a center was selected as part of the LOA implemented with ANOC.
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.....	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.
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....	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 (LOA with ANOC implemented).
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....	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.
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.	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.
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.	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.
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	Le Guir will be included in the study of environmental risks. This study covers the entire territory of the region.
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....	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), as well as territorial planning.
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	See note above. With the lifting of restrictions due to Covid-19, these actions are being reinforced. Project partners are constantly involved in all training.
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...	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>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>
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<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.</p> <p>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 Guidelines²¹. 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 (*)	Extension of the duration of the project until December 31, 2023 (instead of December 31, 2021)	March 2021 and the Steering Committee was informed of this at its meeting on July 14, 2021.	Recommended by the Project Steering Committee (02/07/2020) and endorsed by relevant FAO bodies and GEF.
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			

(*) The Project Steering Committee recommended the extension of the project implementation period until December 31, 2024 (meeting of May 16, 2023)

²¹ 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	Provides support for the project within the framework of the PMU	

	supervising and monitoring the outputs of components 1 and 3.	(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 following municipalities:	Officially are considered as the interlocutors with whom the state signs program contracts for sustainable development	Partners in the field who can be associated with the implementation of activities, in particular those of conservation and development of	

Ouisselssate; Guers tiallaline; Arb Sabah	and integration of the production chains.	agrobiodiversity and sustainable management of natural resources through LOAs	
Others[1]			
Thousands of Small Farm Households live in the pilot sites.	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).	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.	

[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;
- ✓ Protection of soils and management of the risks of their degradation, in particular silting;
- ✓ 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 khetarras, 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 has resumed its activities of participation in all communication events after the lifting of restrictions due to Covid-19.

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, the fight against silting 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 ²²	Name of Co-financer	Type of Co-financing	Amount Confirmed at CEO endorsement / approval	Actual Amount Materialized at 30 June 2023	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
National Government	Dep. Agriculture ADA , ANDZOA	In-kind contribution	39 570 000	65 832 370		65 832 370
	INRA	In-kind contribution	1 000 000	4 990 300		4 990 300
		TOTAL	41 270 000	71 037 670		71 037 670

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)
- o En 2022 : 84 887 910 USD (part du Département de l'agriculture et d'ANDZOA on a total investment of 266 058 700 USD)

²² 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 2022 (BREAKDOWN BY SECTOR IN MOROCCAN DIRHAMS)

Secteurs	ERRACHIDIA		MIDELT		OUARZAZATE		TINGHIR		ZAGORA		TOTAL Ministères	TOTAL ANDZOA	TOTAL GLOBAL
	Ministères	ANDZOA	Ministères	ANDZOA	Ministères	ANDZOA	Ministères	ANDZOA	Ministères	ANDZOA			
Environnement		6 660 000,00		3 600 000,00						4 799 781,00		15 059 781,00	15 059 781,00
Eau Potable					159 270 000,00			2 650 000,00	9 510 000,00		168 780 000,00	2 650 000,00	171 430 000,00
Électrification			85 600 000,00								85 600 000,00		85 600 000,00
Routes et Pistes	42 000 000,00			3 800 000,00	317 510 000,00				345 610 000,00		705 120 000,00	3 800 000,00	708 920 000,00
Culture et sport		4 585 000,00		150 000,00	54 400 000,00		1 350 000,00		66 870 000,00		122 620 000,00	4 735 000,00	127 355 000,00
Santé	12 000 000,00	890 000,00	10 590 000,00		14 300 000,00			3 100 000,00	45 640 000,00	51 000 000,00	82 530 000,00	54 990 000,00	137 520 000,00
Éducation	32 640 000,00	7 760 000,00	36 000 000,00		45 860 000,00		69 370 000,00		78 800 000,00	15 000 000,00	262 670 000,00	22 760 000,00	285 430 000,00
Agriculture	260 650 000,00	7 810 500,50	95 000 000,00	3 000 000,00	77 570 000,00	3 200 000,00	96 950 000,00		92 760 000,00		622 930 000,00	14 010 500,50	636 940 500,50
Emploi		1 815 000,00								1 174 611,00		2 989 611,00	2 989 611,00
Tourisme	35 000 000,00	3 075 000,00	30 000 000,00			2 000 000,00					65 000 000,00	5 075 000,00	70 075 000,00
Artisanat		1 265 000,00										1 265 000,00	1 265 000,00
Eau, sols et biodiversité	35 720 000,00		26 000 000,00		9 500 000,00		2 040 000,00		46 840 000,00		120 100 000,00		120 100 000,00
Mise à niveau territoriale		3 752 500,00										3 752 500,00	3 752 500,00
Activités économiques		420 000,00										420 000,00	420 000,00
Renforcement de capacités		835 000,00										835 000,00	835 000,00
Social		230 000,00										230 000,00	230 000,00
TOTAL	418 010 000,00	39 098 000,50	283 190 000,00	10 550 000,00	678 410 000,00	5 200 000,00	169 710 000,00	5 750 000,00	686 030 000,00	71 974 392,00	2 235 350 000,00	132 572 392,50	2 367 922 392,50

SUMMARY TABLE OF INVESTMENTS AT OASIL PROJECT SITES (FINANCIAL YEARS 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, "2021 et 2022") (*)

SITE	COMMUNE	MONTANT CUMULATIF (DH)	TOTAL EN USD (1 USD = 8.9 Dh)
	SIDI AYAD	33 046 040	17 280 121 USD
	MZIZAL	18 671 029	
	GUERS TIALLINE	4 134 593	

RICH ZIZ- GUIR	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	

(*) Les détails des investissements au niveau des sites pour les années 2021 et 2022 n'ont pas été communiqués. Ces montants indiqués sont ceux réalisés avant 2021.

ANNEX 2 : COORDONNEES DU PROJET : GEO LOCATION INFORMATION

<i>Localité du site principal</i>	<i>X</i>	<i>Y</i>	<i>Latitude</i>	<i>Longitude</i>	<i>Geo Name ID</i>	<i>Location & Activity Description</i>
Site Province Errachidia						
<i>Jorf</i>	594 300	498 700	31.49046944	4.40240392		
<i>Aarab. Sebah Ghéris</i>	602 000	491 000	31.46248014	4.21660841		
<i>Fezna</i>	591 500	102 500	31.52384780	4.45418602		
<i>Mellaab</i>	551 000	106 500	31.54981803	4.84019678		
Site Province Midelt						
<i>Er-rich</i>	584 500	185 000	32.26047429	4.49568682		
<i>Gourrama</i>	624 500	195 500	32.33963621	4.07367356		
<i>Guers Tiallaline</i>	594 000	184 000	32.27072320	4.47418230		
<i>Guir</i>	634 300	190 000	32.29840912	3.98671183		
<i>Mzizel</i>	570 000	180 500	32.22359660	4.68185480		
<i>Sidi Ayad</i>	579 000	191 000	32.30594726	4.54376891		
Site Provinces Tinghir						
<i>Ait Sedrate Jbel Ouloui/Tinghir</i>	456 500	113 500	31.60377555	5.86426123		
<i>Ighil Noumgoun</i>	421 500	490 500	31.49992510	6.24029580		
<i>Tilmi</i>	465 000	133 500	31.81555430	5.76683480		
<i>Msemrir</i>	459 500	123 200	31.70417200	5.81165220		
Site Province d'Ouarzazate						
<i>Iminoulaoune</i>	394 088	479 305	31.31134331	6.50991424		
<i>Toundoute</i>	386 973	475 263	31.27443920	6.58100800		
<i>Taznakht</i>	326 777	398 846	30.57315140	7.20327540		
<i>Iznaguen</i>	307 915	386 781	30.46902023	7.39990028		
<i>Khouzama</i>	295 213	424 496	30.80347710	7.52574010		
<i>Ouisselssate</i>	321 500	394 000	30.52890480	7.26274610		
<i>Siroua</i>	319 500	420 000	30.75716898	7.29861619		
Site Province de Zagora						
<i>Mhamid El Ghizlane</i>	468 500	314 000	29.82506450	5.71752290		
<i>Tagounite</i>	482 000	331 300	29.98035480	5.58010730		
<i>Ketaoua</i>	489 604	332 150	30.05071043	5.48655466		