

**THE KINGDOM OF MOROCCO
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES, RURAL
DEVELOPMENT, WATER AND FORESTS**

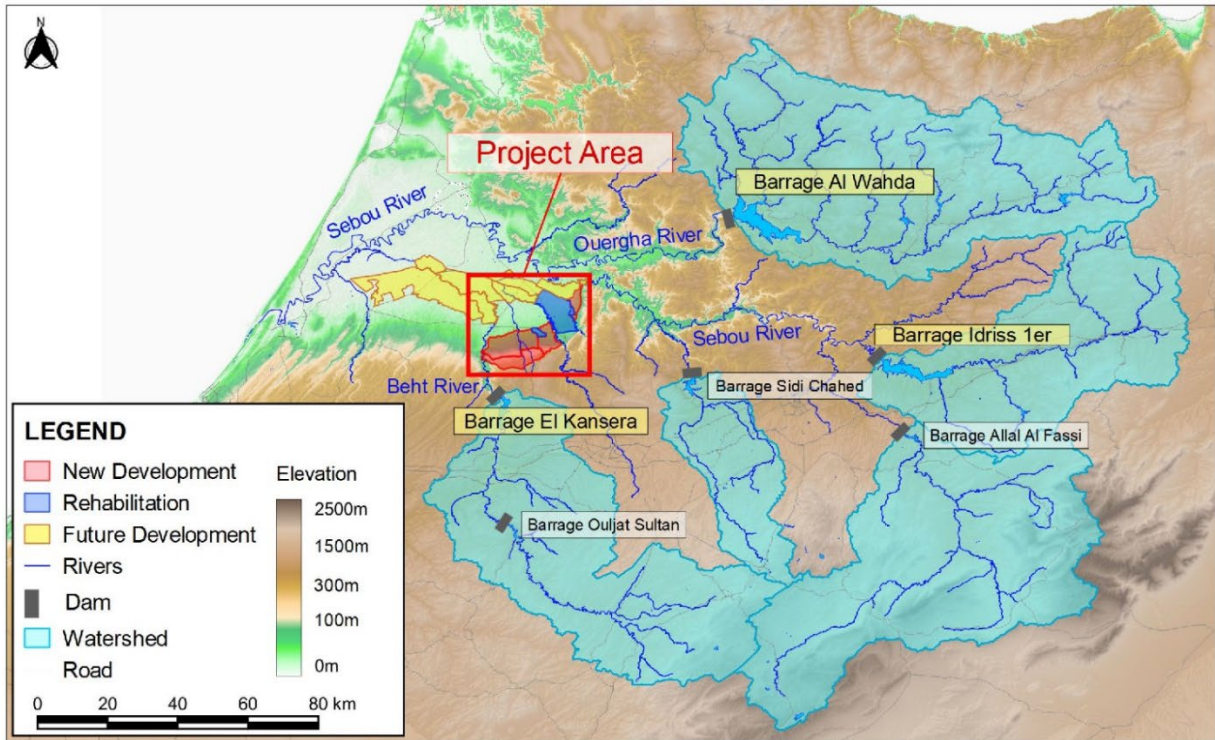
**LAND ACQUISITION PLAN (LAP):
MAIN CANAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
AND
BRANCH CANAL DEVELOPMENT
PROJECT
UNDER
GLOBAL PROJECT FOR IRRIGATION
DEVELOPMENT IN THE SOUTHEAST
ZONE OF THE GHARB PLAIN
IN
THE KINGDOM OF MOROCCO**

MARCH 2024

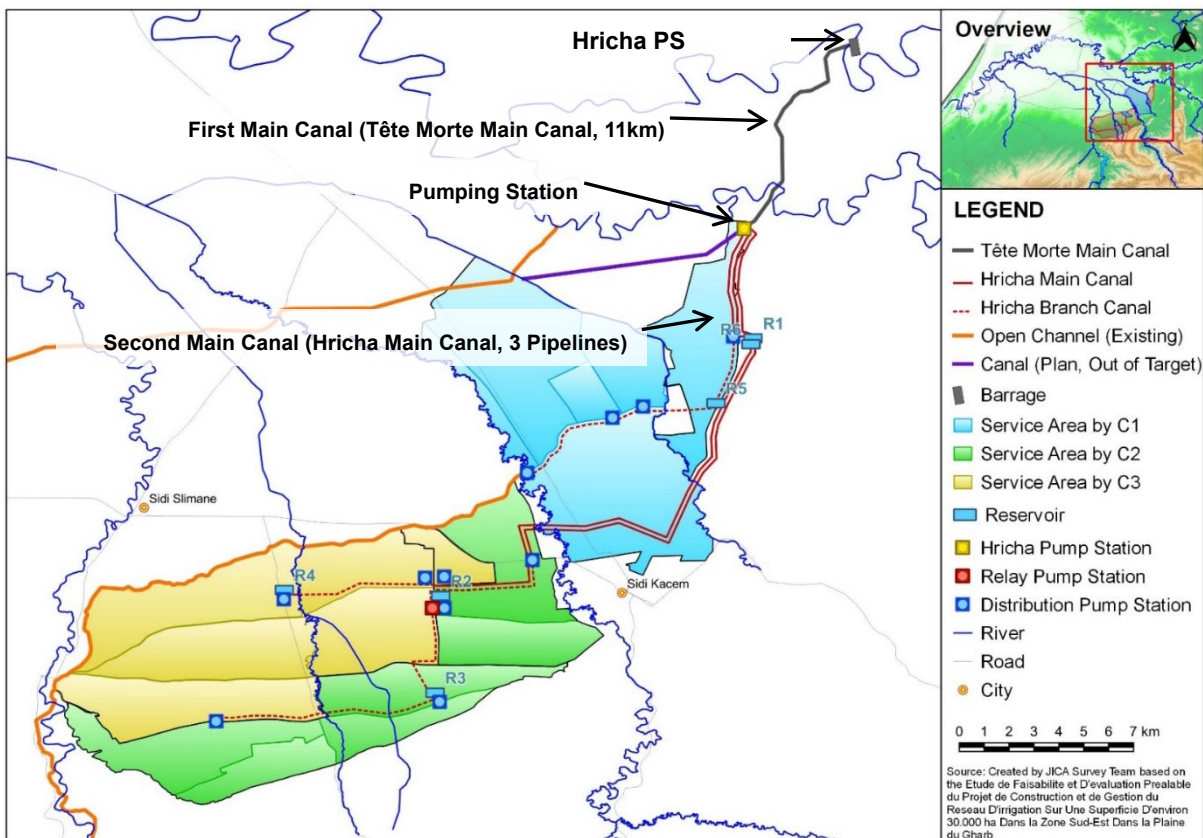
**DIRECTION OF IRRIGATION AND DEVELOPMENT
OF AGRICULTURAL SPACE (DIAEA),**

**REGIONAL OFFICE FOR AGRICULTURAL
DEVELOPMENT OF GHARB (ORMVAG)**

LOCATION MAP OF THE GLOBALPROJECT



TARGET AREA AND MAIN FACILITIES



List of Content

1	INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1	Rationale of the Project and the Preparatory Survey.....	1
1.2	Target Area of the Global Project.....	1
1.3	Objective of the Land Acquisition Plan.....	2
2	NECESSITY OF ACQUISITION OF LAND AND NON-LAND PROPERTIES.....	2
2.1	Handling of the Underground Ownership.....	5
2.2	Land Tenure System in Morocco.....	5
3	LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORKS OF ACQUISITION OF LAND AND NON-LAND PROPERTIES.....	7
3.1	Legislative Frameworks in Morocco.....	7
3.2	JICA’s Policy on Involuntary Resettlement.....	9
3.3	Gap Analysis between Moroccan Legislative Frameworks and JICA GL.....	10
3.4	Policy on Acquisition of Land and Non-land Properties for the Global Project.....	14
4	SCOPE OF ACQUISITION OF LAND AND NON-LAND PROPERTIES.....	15
4.1	Population Census Survey.....	15
4.2	Affected Land and Asset Survey.....	20
4.2.1	Land.....	20
4.2.2	Buildings and Permanent Structures.....	21
4.2.3	Trees.....	26
4.3	Socio-economic Survey.....	27
4.3.1	Sample Size.....	27
4.3.2	Family Structure.....	28
4.3.3	Properties.....	32
4.3.4	Economic Activities.....	34
4.3.5	Work Demarcation by Gender.....	35
4.4	Identification of Vulnerable Peoples.....	36
5	MEASURES OF COMPENSATION AND ASSISTANCE.....	38
5.1	Entitlement Matrix.....	38
5.2	Livelihood Restoration Program.....	41
5.3	Gender Policy for the Global Project.....	41
6	GRIEVANCE HANDLING MECHANISM.....	42
6.1	Existing System in Morocco.....	42
6.2	Grievance Handling Mechanism for the Project.....	43
7	LAP IMPLEMENTATION STRUCTURE AND SCHEDULE.....	46
7.1	LAP Implementation Structure.....	46
7.2	LAP Implementation Schedule.....	47

8	COST AND FINANCIAL SOURCE	51
8.1	Compensation for Land	51
8.2	Compensation for Permanent Structures	51
8.3	Compensation for Trees	53
8.4	Other Cost for Implementing the Acquiring Activities	54
8.5	Total Cost for Implementing the Acquiring Activities	54
9	MONITORING PLAN	55
10	PUBLIC CONSULTATION	57
10.1	Organized Stakeholder Meetings	57
10.2	Schedule of the Third Stakeholder Meetings	57
10.3	Discussion Points of Stakeholder Meetings at the DFR Stage.....	58
11	ATTACHMENTS.....	62
11.1	List of Microfinance Institutions in/around the Target Area of the Global Project.....	62
11.2	1 st Minutes of Institution Meeting in Sidi Kacem Province to share DFR (12 th December 2023)	64
11.3	2 nd Minutes of Institution Meeting in Sidi Slimane Province to share DFR (13 th December 2023)	67
11.4	3 rd Minutes of Institution Meeting in Meknes Prefecture to share DFR (14 th December 2023)	71
11.5	1 st Minutes of the 3rd Stakeholder Meeting to share DFR (18 th December 2023)	73
11.6	2 nd Minutes of the 3rd Stakeholder Meeting to share DFR (18 th December 2023)	75
11.7	3 rd Minutes of the 3rd Stakeholder Meeting to share DFR (19 th December 2023)	77
11.8	4 th Minutes of the 3rd Stakeholder Meeting to share DFR (20 th December 2023).....	79
11.9	5 th Minutes of the 3rd Stakeholder Meeting to share DFR (21 st December 2023)	81
11.10	6 th Minutes of the 3rd Stakeholder Meeting to share DFR (22 nd December 2023)	83

List of Table

Table 1.1 Administrative Province and Communes in the Target Area of the Global Project	2
Table 2.1 Projects accompanying with Acquisition of Land and Non-land Properties.....	2
Table 2.2 Project Affected Area by the Construction of the First Main Canal (Tête Morte Main Canal).....	3
Table 2.3 Affected Area of the Construction of the Second Main Canal (Hricha Main Canal) and Branch Canal (Hricha Branch Canal).....	4
Table 2.4 Land Tenure System of Morocco.....	6
Table 3.1 Key Legislative Frameworks of Acquisition of Land and Non-land Properties in Morocco.....	7
Table 3.2 Gap Analysis between Legislative Frameworks in Morocco on Acquisition of Land and Non-land Properties, and JICA GL	10
Table 3.3 Policy on Acquisition of Land and Non-land Properties for the Global Project... 	14
Table 4.1 Number of Affected Land Plots	16
Table 4.2 Number of PAHs and PAPs related to the Acquisition of Land and Non-land Properties	17
Table 4.3 Estimation of Employed Agricultural Labors in the Target Area of the Global Project	18
Table 4.4 Proposed Cropping Pattern for the Global Project.....	19
Table 4.5 Summary of PAHs and PAPs	19
Table 4.6 Affected Area	20
Table 4.7 List of Affected Structures for the Construction of the First Main Canal (Tête Morte Main Canal).....	21
Table 4.8 List of Sensitive Receptors in Vicinity of the First Main Canal (Tête Morte Main Canal).....	22
Table 4.9 Summary of Field Observation regarding the Affected Structures for the First Main Canal (Tête Morte Main Canal)	23
Table 4.10 List of Affected Structures for the Hricha Main Canal and Hricha Branch Canal Construction	25
Table 4.11 List of Sensitive Receptors in Vicinity of Hricha Main Canal and Hricha Branch Canal	25
Table 4.12 List of Sensitive Receptors in Vicinity of Hricha Main Canal and Hricha Branch Canal	26
Table 4.13 Number of Trees in Affected Area	27
Table 4.14 Number of PAHs conducted the Socio-economic Surveys.....	28
Table 4.15 Number of Family Members in PAHs.....	28
Table 4.16 Gender Balance of PAPs and HHs	29
Table 4.17 Age of PAPs and HHs	29

Table 4.18 Ethnic Group and Religion of Local People including PAPs	30
Table 4.19 PAHs with Disabled Household Members and PAPs with Special Needs.....	30
Table 4.20 Education Level of PAPs	31
Table 4.21 Number of Plots that a Single PAH has	32
Table 4.22 Preference of the PAPs for the Compensation Measures related to the Construction of the First Main Canal (Tête Morte Main Canal)	32
Table 4.23 Number of Structures owned by PAHs by Type.....	33
Table 4.24 Number of PAHs that raise Livestock.....	33
Table 4.25 Average Annual Net Income from Agriculture and Livestock per PAH	34
Table 4.26 Average Annual Net Off-farm Income per PAH	35
Table 4.27 Average Annual Net Total Income per PAH	35
Table 4.28 Demarcation of Work by Gender	36
Table 4.29 Current Price of Poverty Line using Inflation Rate	37
Table 4.30 Number of PAHs by the Average Annual Net Total Income per Household.....	37
Table 4.31 Vulnerable PAHs	38
Table 5.1 Entitlement Matrix	39
Table 5.2 Setting related to the Timing of Compensation Payments	40
Table 5.3 Detailed Contents of Livelihood Restoration Program	41
Table 5.4 Policy for the Gender Considerations	42
Table 6.1 Current Number of ORMVAG Staff at Local Level.....	45
Table 6.2 Members of GHU.....	45
Table 7.1 Summary of Roles of Organizations related to the LAP Activities	47
Table 7.2 Required Procedure for Acquisition Activities	47
Table 7.3 LAP Implementation Schedule for the First Main Canal (Tête Morte Main Canal)	49
Table 7.4 LAP Implementation Schedule for the Second Main Canal (Hricha Main Canal)	50
Table 8.1 Tentative Amount of the Compensation for the Affected Lands	51
Table 8.2 Tentative Amount of the Compensation for the Affected Permanent Structures .	51
Table 8.3 Tentative Amount of the Compensation for Affected Trees	53
Table 8.4 Total Cost for Implementing the Acquiring Activities (Approximation)	54
Table 9.1 Monitoring Format for the LAP Activities	55
Table 10.1 Concerned Institutions invited to the Meetings	57
Table 10.2 Schedule for the SHMs	58
Table 10.3 Main Issues Discussed by the Participants in the Third Stakeholder Meetings...	59

List of Figure

Figure 2.1 Affected Area of Land and Non-land Properties related to the First Main Canal (Tête Morte Main Canal).....	4
Figure 2.2 Affected Area of Land and Non-land Properties related to the Second Main Canal (Hricha Main Canal) and Branch Canal (Hricha Branch Canal).....	5
Figure 2.3 Conceptual Image of Reduction of Land jointly owned after the Land Acquisition	6
Figure 3.1 Expropriation Procedure of Morocco	9
Figure 4.1 Example of Several Residential Buildings Owned by a Single Household in the Affected Area	22
Figure 4.2 Location of Key Affected Structures to be relocated for the First Main Canal (Tête Morte Main Canal) Construction	22
Figure 4.3 Location of Key Affected Structures to be Acquired for the Construction of First Main Canal (Tête Morte Main Canal)	23
Figure 4.4 Location and Status of Residential Buildings to be Acquired for Hricha Main Canal and Hricha Branch Canal Construction	26
Figure 4.5 Moroccan Education System.....	31
Figure 6.1 Structure of the Local Authorities	43
Figure 6.2 Proposed Grievance Handling Mechanism for the Project.....	44
Figure 7.1 Implementation Structure for Acquisition Activities	46

List of Abbreviation

ADA	Agency for Agricultural Development (Agence pour le Développement Agricole)
AGR	Network Management Districts (Arrondissements de Gestion des Réseaux d'Irrigation et de Drainage)
ANCFCC	National Agency for Land Conservation, Cadaster and Cartography (Agence Nationale de la Conservation Foncière, du Cadastre et de la Cartographie)
CDA	Agricultural Development Center (Centre de Développement Agricole)
CDG	Deposit and Management Fund (Caisse de Dépôt et de Gestion)
CGR	Network Management Centers (Centres de Gestion des Réseaux)
DIAEA	Direction of Irrigation and Development of Agricultural Space (Direction de l'Irrigation et de l'Aménagement de l'Espace Agricole)
DPA	Provincial Directorate of Agriculture (Direction Provinciale de l'Agriculture)
DRA	Regional Directorate of Agriculture (Direction Régionale de l'Agriculture)
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment (Evaluation de l'Impact Environnemental)
GOM	Government of Morocco (Gouvernement du Maroc)
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency (Agence Japonaise de Coopération Internationale)
L/A	Loan Agreement (Accord de Prêt)
LAP	Land Acquisition Plan (Plan d'acquisition de terres)
MAPMDREF	Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries, Rural Development, Water and Forests (Ministère de l'Agriculture, de la Pêche maritime, du Développement rural et des Eaux et Forêts)
MEF	Minister of Economy and Finance (Ministère de l'Économie et des Finances)
ONCA	National Office of Agricultural Council (Office National du Conseil Agricole)
ORMVAG	Regional Office for Agricultural Development of Gharb (Office Régional de Mise en Valeur Agricole du Gharb)
PMU	Project Management Unit (Unité de Mise en Œuvre du Projet)
WB	World Bank (Banque Mondiale)

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Rationale of the Project and the Preparatory Survey

Morocco's climate is characterized by irregular rainfall over time (inter-annual and inter-seasonal) and space (between river basins and between geographical areas and terroirs).

Agriculture in Morocco is subject to a very restrictive rainfall regime, characterized by insufficient and poorly distributed rainfall causing water deficits that are detrimental to crop productivity and the regularity of harvests.

In this climatic context, water management through irrigation has always been a necessity in order to intensify agricultural development, guarantee food security, circumvent the strong constraint of aridity and cope with climatic hazards.

In recent years, the Kingdom of Morocco (hereinafter referred to as “Morocco”) has experienced unstable rainfall and reduced precipitation due probably to climate change, which has increased the frequency and intensity of droughts and heat waves. For example, due to the 2019/2020 drought, major cereal production in 2020 was reported to have fallen by about 50% from the 2016-2020 average.¹ Further, rising temperatures and dry weather are expected to further increase pressure on limited water resources, requiring efficient and sustainable use of water resources and thereby stabilization of agricultural production.

The development of irrigation by 2030 is in line with the national agricultural strategy Génération Green 2020-2030 and the water sector strategy 2009-2030 presented to His Majesty the King and adopted by the Government. Reflection on the long-term national development strategy in 2019, “The New Development Model (2021-2035),” emphasizes the importance of improving food security, taking into account the stabilization of agricultural production against climate change, and also more efficient use of limited water resources. In addition, National Drinking Water Supply and Irrigation Program 2020-2027 identifies “modernization of irrigation systems and increasing the value of irrigation water” as a priority measure. The program aims in particular to introduce water-saving irrigation to 60% of all irrigated farmland by 2030 (as of 2019, it is at 50%).

In this context, the Government of Morocco (GOM) has developed project for the Hydro-Agricole Development in the South East Zone of Gharb plain², which belongs to one of the most water rich watersheds in Morocco and has a great potential for irrigation, with 224,000 ha considered irrigable, but 110,000 ha remain underdeveloped³ with irrigation facilities (this project is hereinafter referred to as “the Global Project”). The Global Project which is included the National Drinking Water Supply and Irrigation Program 2020-2027 includes the modernization of obsolete irrigation facilities and the development of new irrigation areas.

The objective of the Global Project is to improve the efficiency of water resource use and increase and stabilize agricultural production by updating and newly constructing irrigation facilities in the Gharb region thereby contributing to the promotion of agricultural development adaptable to climate change in Morocco.

1.2 Target Area of the Global Project

The Target Area of the Global Project is located in the Sidi Kacem and Sidi Slimane provinces of the

¹ According to FAOSTAT, the annual average of wheat production for 2016-2021 is 5,212,268 tons, versus 2,561,898 tons in 2020. Thus, the production in 2020 is only 49% of the 6-year average.

² The Gharb plain here refers to the area in the Sebou River basin centered on the Gharb plain, which is under the jurisdiction of ORMVAG. Administratively, it is included in the Provinces of Sidi Kasem, Sidi Slimane, and Kenitra.

³ Update of Master Plans for Integrated Water Resources Management (2018)

Rabat-Sale-Kenitra⁴ region and Meknes prefecture in Morocco. The administrative districts involved are listed in the Table 1.1.

Table 1.1 Administrative Province and Communes in the Target Area of the Global Project

Facilities/ Irrigation Area		Administrative Area	
		Province/ Prefecture	Commune
Intake Facility, the First Main Canal (Tête Morte Canal)		Sidi Kacem	Khnicet, Oulad Nouel, and Bir Taleb
New Expansion Area	Zirara Zone	Sidi Kacem	Zirara
	Zrar Extension Zone	Sidi Slimane, Meknes	Azghar, Ouled Ben Hammadi, Ain Jemaa, and Oued Rommane
	Zrar Zone	Sidi Slimane	Azghar, Ouled Ben Hammadi, and Bir Taleb
	Beht Extension Zone	Sidi Kacem	Bir Taleb
Existing Area	Beht Est Zone	Sidi Kacem	Chbanate, and Zirara

Source: JICA Survey Team based on ORMVAG provided materials (2022)

1.3 Objective of the Land Acquisition Plan

The purpose of this Land Acquisition Plan (LAP) is to outline the strategy and process for acquiring the necessary land and for the implementation of the projects under the Global Project (except for the project of construction of the irrigation networks). It includes identifying the specific parcels of land needed, negotiating landowners, determining faire compensation, obtaining necessary permits and approvals, and addressing any legal or regulatory requirements. The goal is to ensure that the land acquisition process is conducted efficiently, ethically, and in accordance with relevant legal frameworks in Morocco, as well as “JICA’s Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations (April 2010) (hereinafter referred to as “JICA GL”) while minimizing adverse impacts on affected communities and the environment.

2 NECESSITY OF ACQUISITION OF LAND AND NON-LAND PROPERTIES

The Global Project consists of four projects to achieve its objective, including the construction of the main irrigation facilities, which will be irrigation conveyance canals (culvert or pipeline forms), a network of pipelines to distribute water to various irrigation blocks, and other related works. Table 2.1 shows the list of projects accompanying with acquisition of land and non-land properties. It should be noted that the construction of irrigation network is not the object of this LAP as the final alignment will be determined after the farmers’ irrigation water contracts have been finalized.

Table 2.1 Projects accompanying with Acquisition of Land and Non-land Properties

Project	Construction Works	Main Facility
Construction of the First Main Canal (Tête Morte Main Canal)	Intake Facilities	Intake Structure: opening width 4.0m x height 2.5m x 4 nos) Sedimentation pond: width 55m x length 110m x height 4.6-5.6m x 2 nos (water depth 4.0m, sedimentation depth: 1.0m)
	Tête Morte Main Canal	Canal: design flow 60.0m ³ /s, 11.4km, related facilities Reinforced concrete box culvert: width 3.5m x height 4.3-5.6 x 3 nos x 2 lines Siphon (Crossing Sebou River): φ2.8m x 6 sets x 97.5m Siphon shaft: width 17.5m x 7.2m x depth 16.5m x 4 sets Regulation pond (at the end point of Tête Morte MC): 372,000 m ³ Maintenance road: width 6.0m
Construction of the Second Main Canal (Hricha Main Canal)	Hricha Pump Station	3 stations Line-1: pump Q 8.98m ³ /s, total head 40m (C1, Beht Est and Beht Ext.) Line-2: pump Q 6.31m ³ /s, total head 50m (C2, Zirara and Zrar Ext.) Line-3: pump Q 8.34m ³ /s, total head 52m (C3, Boumaiz and Zrar)
	Hricha Main Canal (Total 58.3km)	3 pipelines Line-1 (C1): 5.5km, φ2.6m* Line-2 (C2): 23.7km, φ2.4m* Line-3 (C3): 29.1km, φ2.6m* Control and monitoring system: 1 LS

⁴ The Rabat-Sale-Kenitra region is an administrative area, one of 12 areas of the Country, and is a collection of Prefectures and Provinces.

Project	Construction Works	Main Facility
		*: Sections from the Hricha pump station and the branching points for the first distribution pump stations are to be covered by the Loan.
	Regulation Pond	2 ponds R1: at 6.2km from the starting point of Line-2, 36,500m ³ R6: at 6.2km from the starting point of Line-3, 45,100m ³
Construction of the Branch Canal (Hricha Branch Canal)	Hricha Branch Canal (Total 32.8km + 6.2km)	Line-1 (C1): 5.5km, ϕ 2.6m Transforming to pipeline: 6.2km of the Beht MC from the connecting point with Line-1 (C1): ϕ 2.4m x 4.0km, ϕ 2.2m x 2.2km Line-2 (C2): 21.2km, ϕ 2.2m x 5.9km, ϕ 2.0m x 6.0km, ϕ 1.5m x 9.3km Line-3 (C3): 6.1km, ϕ 2.2m x 6.1km
	Relay Pump Station	1 station (at 29.6km from the starting point of Line 2 (C2), 4.16m ³ /s, total head 85m)
	Regulation Pond	R2: at 23.7km from the starting point of Line 2, 23,400m ³ R3: at 29.6km from the starting point of Line 2, 57,000m ³ R4: at 35.2km from the starting point of Line 3, 1,000m ³ R5 (at 8.5km from the starting point of Line 1, 48,100m ³)
Irrigation Network*	Distribution Pump Station	16 pump stations in total Zirara: 2 stations, Zrar Ext.: 4 stations, Zrar: 5 stations, Boumaiz: 1 station, Beht Ext.: 1 station, Beht Est: 3 stations
	Irrigation Distribution Network	Pipeline network: total 497.4km Zirara: 41.1km (ϕ 0.09m-1.2m) Zrar Ext.: 76.4km (ϕ 0.09m-1.2m) Boumaiz ASAP & Ext.: 7.5km (ϕ 0.11-0.6m) Zrar: 200.4km (ϕ 0.09m-1.2m) Beht Ext.: 43.3km (ϕ 0.09m-1.3m) Beht East 128.7km (ϕ 0.09m-1.4m)

Note: * Actual scale and components will be determined after the farmers' irrigation water contracts have been finalized, and this LAP does not cover the project.

Source: JICA Survey Team

As of March 2024, the affected area of the first main canal (Tête Morte Main Canal) is shown in Table 2.2. The canal will be constructed with a box-culvert type canal, and the lands within the range of the canal will be permanently acquired based on the principle described in the Section 2.1. Thus, the total acreage to be acquired will be approximately 62 ha.

Table 2.2 Project Affected Area by the Construction of the First Main Canal (Tête Morte Main Canal)

Item	Project Affected Area
First Main Canal (Tête Morte Main Canal)	
Box culvert canal (11 km)	Permanent land acquisition: 56.4 ha
All the structures: - Siphon shaft and river slope protection - Canal terminal facility (regulating pond) - Ancillary facilities of the canal (air valve, mud removal system, etc.)	Permanent land acquisition: 0.9 ha (150m x 30m x 2 places) Permanent land acquisition: 4.6 ha (200m x 230m) Included in the area of the above permanent land acquisition for Box culvert canal
Total	Approximately 62 ha

Source: JICA Survey Team (2024)

The scope of acquisition of land and non-land properties caused by the construction of the first main canal (Tête Morte Main Canal) will be within the alignment and its vicinity shown in Figure 2.1, taking into account excavation and backfilling.

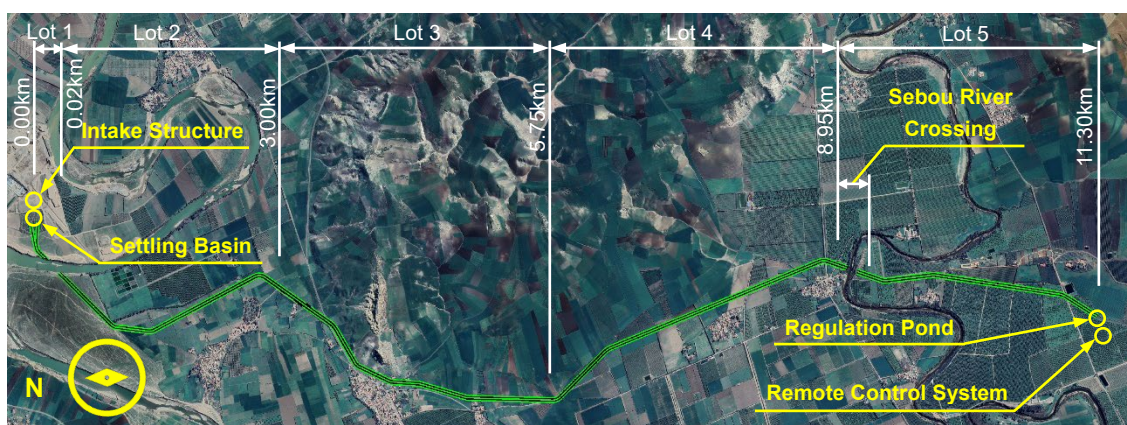


Figure 2.1 Affected Area of Land and Non-land Properties related to the First Main Canal (Tête Morte Main Canal)

Source: JICA Survey Team (2024)

In the case of the second main canal (Hricha Main Canal) and branch canal (Hricha Branch Canal), which will be composed of 3 pipelines, the affected areas are evaluated as shown in Table 2.3. Being same as the first main canal (Tête Morte Main Canal), the lands within the range of construction for the pipelines will be permanently acquired. Therefore, the total acreage to be acquired will be approximately 90 ha.

Table 2.3 Affected Area of the Construction of the Second Main Canal (Hricha Main Canal) and Branch Canal (Hricha Branch Canal)

Item	Project Affected Area
(Hricha Branch Canal)	
Second Main Canal (Hricha Main Canal)	
Pipeline Canal (58.3 km) - C1: 5.5 km - C2: 23.7 km - C3: 29.1 km	Permanent land acquisition: 55.2 ha - 3 parallel alignments (1): 0.7 ha - 3 parallel alignments (2): 15.6 ha - 3 parallel alignments (3): 7.0ha considering C2 and C3 Lines only - 2 parallel alignments (1): 31.9 ha
All the structures: - Pump station (Hricha) - Regulation pond No.1 and 6 - Ancillary facilities of the canal (air valve, mud removal system, etc.) - Pressure reducing facility	Permanent land acquisition: 6.8ha for pump station and regulation ponds*
Structures that can be seen on ground surface: - Pump station - Regulation pond No.1 and 6	Ditto
Sub-total (1)	Approximately 62 ha
Branch Canal (Hricha Branch Canal)	
Pipeline Canal (32.8 km) - C1: 5.5 km - C2: 21.2 km - C3: 6.1 km	Permanent land acquisition: 23.8 ha - 3 parallel alignments (3): 5.3 ha - Single alignment: 18.5 ha
All the structures: - Pump station (Hricha) - Regulation pond No.2, 3, 4 and 5 - Ancillary facilities of the canal (air valve, mud removal system, etc.) - Pressure reducing facility	Permanent land acquisition: 4.2ha for pump station and regulation ponds*
Structures that can be seen on ground surface: - Pump station - Regulation pond No.2, 3, 4, and 5	Ditto
Sub-total (2)	Approximately 28 ha
TOTAL	Approximately 90 ha

Note: Regarding the ancillary facilities of canals and pressure reducing facility, the affected area should be included in the affected area of canal.

Source: JICA Survey Team (2024)

The scope of acquisition of land and non-land properties caused by the construction of the second main

canal (Hricha Main Canal) and the branch canal (Hricha Branch Canal) will be within the alignment and its vicinity shown in Figure 2.2, taking into account excavation and backfilling.

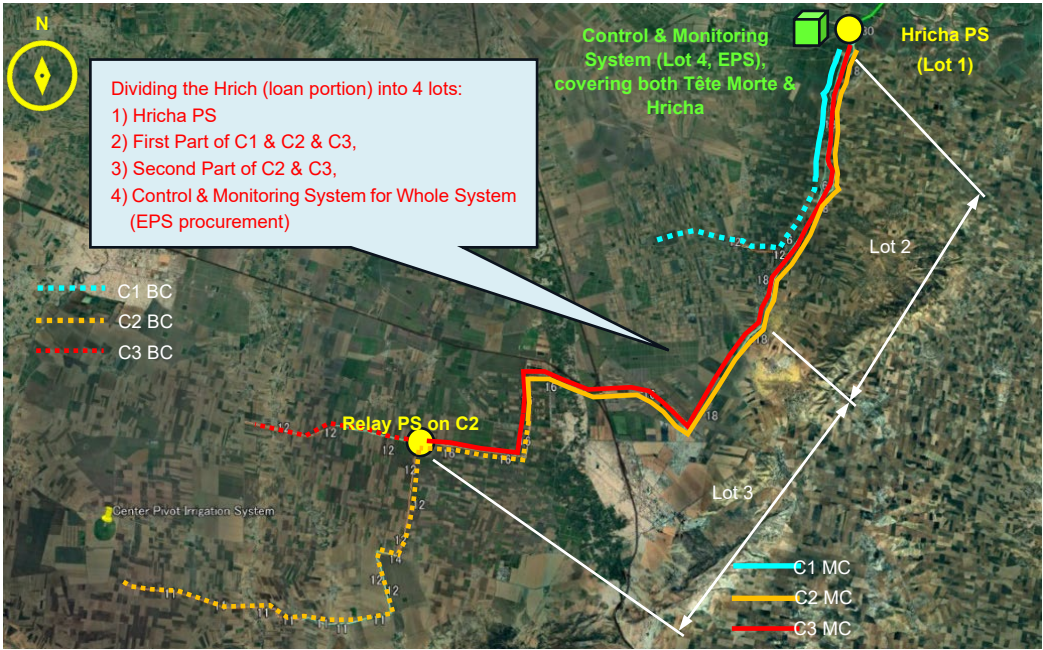


Figure 2.2 Affected Area of Land and Non-land Properties related to the Second Main Canal (Hricha Main Canal) and Branch Canal (Hricha Branch Canal)

Source: JICA Survey Team (2024)

2.1 Handling of the Underground Ownership

Under the Global Project, culvert type canal and pipeline canals will be constructed causing underground development, as well as the surface land development by the construction of regulation ponds, pump stations, etc. In Morocco, however, there is no legislative framework that clearly stipulates about the underground development and definition on the underground landownership. In this regard, the Legal Department of ORMVAG maintains that landowners who have formal rights on the surface lands can use their underground area in general as there is no clear stipulation about the vertical extent of landownership.

After the culvert and pipeline canals have been installed, those will be covered by the soils which were once excavated during the construction. Considering the future maintenance and operation of constructed facilities, however, ORMVAG has expressed its intent to acquire lands permanently. In short, land acquisition for the culvert and pipeline construction is to be made permanently rather than temporary only during the construction period.

As described in the above, while landowners are allowed to develop the underground within their lands, the compensation for land will be provided for the surface only. However, the underground development deed such as irrigation wells constructed by original landowners can be and should be considered as targets for the compensation provision if the development was done within the affected areas.

2.2 Land Tenure System in Morocco

In Morocco, there are unique tenure systems (Table 2.4). It is divided into three major categories: state lands, collective lands, and private lands. In addition, note that there are two types of private lands: *Melkiya* which is registered in the land registry by the Agence Nationale de la Conservation Foncière, du Cadastre et de la Cartographie (ANCFCC), and *Moulkiya* which ownership is recognized by a traditional notary.

The cadastral map shows the boundaries of former plot, but not of the latter. However, both are equally recognized as private property under the law. According to the ANCFCC and ORMVAG officials, there are some plots that have not been registered by the landowner because of the burden of administrative procedures and a registration fee (1.0 to 1.5 %) for land registration by the ANCFCC.

Table 2.4 Land Tenure System of Morocco

Category	Ownership
State ownership	(a) Public dominant of the Moroccan State (b) Private dominant of the Moroccan State
Collective ownership	(a) Terres collectives: land owned by the Ministry of Interior (local community or tribe) (b) Habous lands: land belonging to the Ministry of Endowments and Islamic Affairs (religious institutions) (c) Guich lands: land owned by the Ministry of Interior (military communities)
Individual ownership	(a) Lands called "Melkiya" which is registered in the land registry by the ANCFCC. Due to the registration in it, the certification effect is achieved. (b) Unregistered land known as "Moulkiya". The ownership is granted to third parties for 10 years and to family members for 40 years on the basis of conflict-free possession and continuous common recognition. It is evidenced by the issuance of a document called "Moulkiya" by traditional notaries.

Source: JICA Survey Team prepared the table based on the information of "Chambers, Global Practice Guide", Real Estate Morocco (2023)⁵

Handling the ownership of private lands

In Morocco, a plot of private land is often owned jointly by several titleholders. In addition, it is not necessarily owned only by family members of the same household. This situation can be commonly seen in the target area of the Global Project, as well. In the cadastral maps that are developed by the ANCFCC, the detailed boundaries among joint titleholders within a registered plot is not drawn, yet the percentage of landownership of each titleholder is described as the information of cadastral registration.

According to the Legal Department of ORMVAG, the amount of land compensation calculated on basis of the above percentage will be provided to all the titleholders who own the plot to be acquired by public projects. It is based on the concept that all the titleholders have the rights of landownership on a concerned plot, regardless of where they are currently using within the plot in actual.

After land acquisition has been done, the remaining part of the plot will be re-distributed in accordance with the said percentage among them (see Figure 2.3 as an example). Concerning individual properties such as residences and standing crops on the plots, it is noted that they will be compensated to the actual owners.

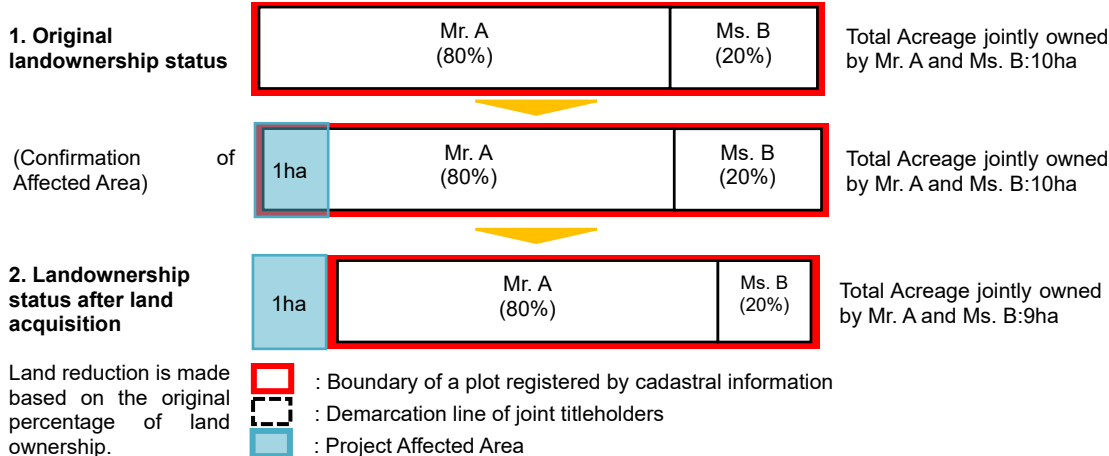


Figure 2.3 Conceptual Image of Reduction of Land jointly owned after the Land Acquisition

Source: JICA Survey Team (2024)

⁵ https://www.gide.com/sites/default/files/chambers_realestate_practice_guide_moroccochapterbygide_apr2020.pdf

Land Users in Government Lands

According to the Legal Department of ORMVAG, there are cases that several ministries such as the Ministry of Interior, and the Ministry of Endowments and Islamic Affairs allow the people to use their government lands. Regarding the cases related to the Ministry of Interior, there are lands called as “Sulalya” or “Jumua,” which are correctively used by the peoples belonging the same community or tribe and means “terres collectives (i.e., “communal lands”).” Other than those, there are lands called “Guich” that the same ministry allows the military people to use it for agricultural activities, etc. as the military is under the Ministry of Interior. In the case of the Ministry of Endowments and Islamic Affairs, they also allow the local people to use their government lands called as “Habous.”

It should be noted that these are completely different from the above patterns of private lands which are collectively owned by individuals. Namely, the “terres collectives” and “Guich” are owned by the Ministry of Interior but are allowed to be used by the ordinal local people. Likewise, “Habous” is owned by the Ministry of Endowments and Islamic Affairs, which is allowed to be used by the ordinal local people. In every case, however, the local people do not have any legal title on the land, and they cannot sell nor buy such lands. In addition, the identification of such land users can be easily made because they are registered and managed by each of the Ministries.

According to the population census and land/ asset surveys for the three canals targeted in this LAP⁶, which results are described in the following sections, the government lands such as “Habous” and “Guich” are included in the project affected area. However, no cases that people occupy government lands without any permission have been confirmed, and issues on illegal occupiers which are frequently seen in other counties are not observed in the Project site. It should be noted that those ones who are on the ministries’ lands do not have any legal title on the land; thus, they are not eligible for compensation of the land loss when the land is acquired.⁷ Yet, they can be eligible for compensation for the loss of their own properties such as residences, standing crops, etc.

3 LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORKS OF ACQUISITION OF LAND AND NON-LAND PROPERTIES

3.1 Legislative Frameworks in Morocco

Table 3.1 shows the key legislative frameworks of the acquisition of land and non-land properties in Morocco. The expropriation and temporary occupation for public purposes on private lands are also covered by the legislative frameworks.

Table 3.1 Key Legislative Frameworks of Acquisition of Land and Non-land Properties in Morocco

No.	Name of Legislative Framework	Enacted Year
1	Dahir du 7 chaabane 1332 (1er Juillet 1914) sur le domaine public	1914
2	Dahir du 27 avril 1919 (26 Redjeb 1337) organisant la tutelle administrative des collectivités indigènes et réglementant la gestion et l’aliénation des biens collectifs	1919
3	Dahir n° 1-69-170 du 25 juillet 1969 portant promulgation de la loi du 27 juillet 1969 relatifs à la défense et à la restauration des sols	1969
4	Décret n° 2-69-311 du 27 juillet 1969 portant application du dahir n° 1-69-170 sur la défense et la restauration des sols	1969
5	Dahir n°1-81-254 du (6 mai 1982) portant promulgation de la loi n° 7-81 relative à l’expropriation pour cause d’utilité publique et à l’occupation temporaire	1982
6	Décret n° 2-82-382 du 16 Avril 1983 pris pour application de la loi n° 7-81 relative à l’expropriation pour cause d’utilité publique et à l’occupation temporaire	1983

Source: JICA Survey Team (2024)

⁶ The three canals include the first main canal (Tête Morte Main Canal), second main canal (Hricha Main Canal), and the branch canal (Hricha Branch Canal).

⁷ Based on ‘Dahir n°1-81-254 du (6 mai 1982) portant promulgation de la loi n° 7-81 relative à l’expropriation pour cause d’utilité publique et à l’occupation temporaire’.

For the purpose of explaining the expropriation procedure indicated by the above legal framework, the Ministry of Public Administration Reform, together with the relevant ministries, has prepared the “Practical Guideline of Expropriation Procedure for public utility according to the Law No. 7-81 related to the public administration (2018).” The expropriation procedure flow outlined in the said guideline is shown in Figure 3.1.

According to the flow, the expropriator (executing agency) needs to announce the public utility for identifying the limit of the Project area and prepare the list of the owners and users of the land and other property subject to the expropriation (Pattern I in Figure 3.1). The process for the preparing list includes the confirmation of the registry managed by the ANCFCC, and the execution of a topographic survey in the field. Then, the publication of this information in newspapers and local authority offices, up to the process of confirming any gaps with the actual situation. If any of the advertised information is missing or incorrect, the local people have two months to make a comment. With this procedure, the list regarding owners and users will be finalized.

According to the Legal Specialist from DIAEA, however, the projects do not necessarily have to start from the first step, i.e., the announcement of the public utility, if there is an available draft list of the affected persons subject to the expropriation prepared by a survey for the project formulation, etc. (see, Pattern II in Figure 3.1). In this case, the first step is to announce the draft decree of public utility and expropriation at the same time. Then, the next steps such as administrative inquiry and announcement of the finalized decree of public utility and expropriation are followed.

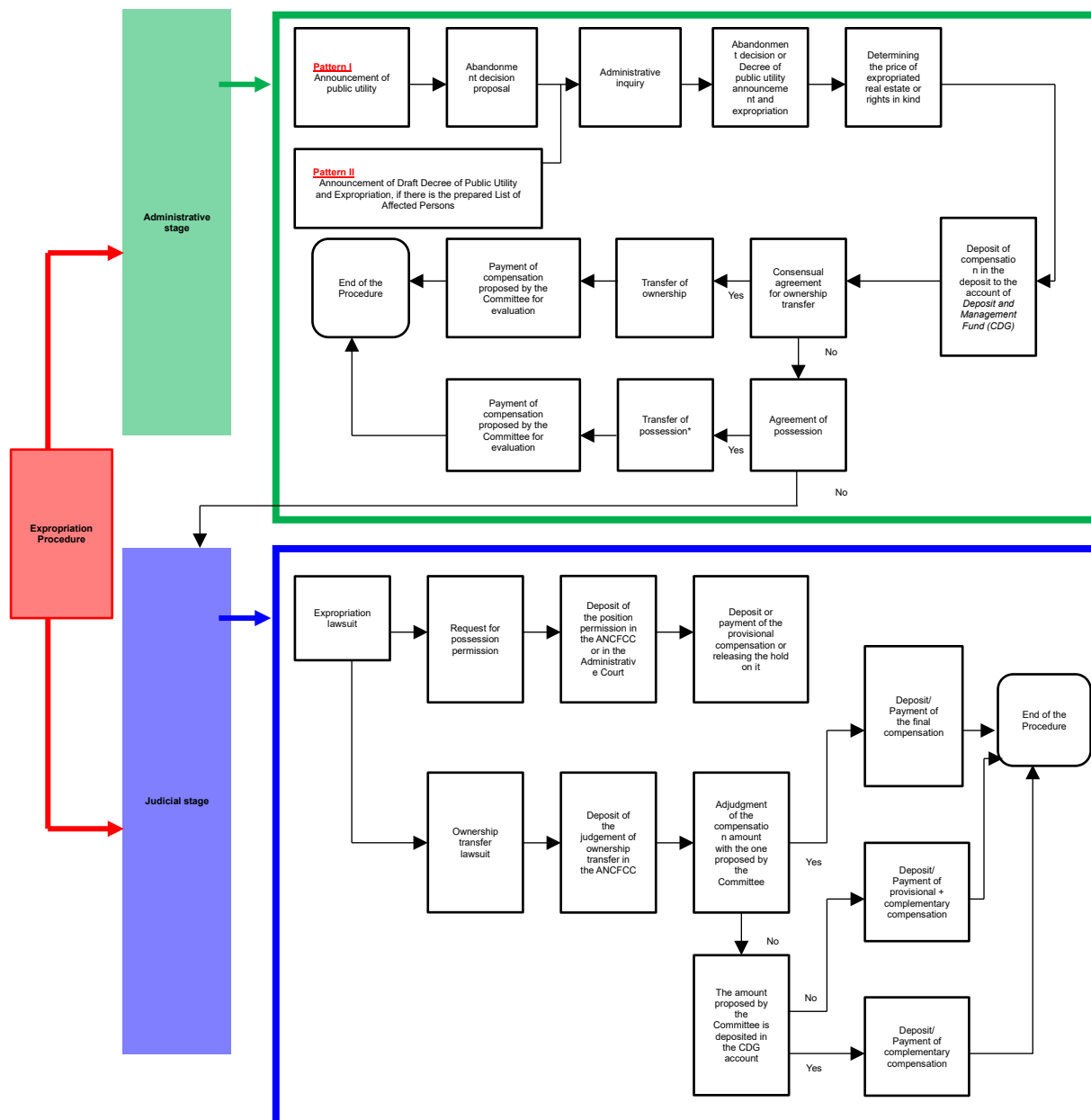


Figure 3.1 Expropriation Procedure of Morocco

Source: JICA Survey Team edited the figure described in "Practical Guideline of Expropriation Procedure for public utility according to the Law No. 7-81 related to the public administration (2018)" based on the explanation of legal specialists.

3.2 JICA's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement

For the implementation of the Project, the "JICA Guidelines for the Environmental and Social Considerations (April 2010)" as well as the national legislative frameworks described above must be followed. The key principle of JICA's involuntary resettlement is summarized below:

- I. Involuntary resettlement and loss of means of livelihood are to be avoided when feasible by exploring all viable alternatives.
- II. When, after such examination, avoidance is proved unfeasible, effective measures to minimize the impact and to compensate for losses must be agreed upon with the people who will be affected.
- III. People who must be resettled involuntarily and people whose means of livelihood will be hindered or lost must be sufficiently compensated and supported as much as possible, so that they can improve or at least restore their standard of living, income opportunities and production levels to pre-project levels.
- IV. Compensation must be based on the full replacement cost as much as possible.
- V. Compensation and other kinds of assistance must be provided prior to displacement.
- VI. For projects that entail large-scale involuntary resettlement, resettlement action plans must be prepared and

made available to the public. It is desirable that the resettlement action plan include elements laid out in the World Bank Safeguard Policy, OP 4.12, Annex A.
VII. In preparing a resettlement action plan, consultations must be held with the affected people and their communities based on sufficient information made available to them in advance. When consultations are held, explanations must be given in a form, manner, and language that are understandable to the affected people.
VIII. Appropriate participation of affected people must be promoted in planning, implementation, and monitoring of resettlement action plans.
IX. Appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms must be established for the affected people and their communities.
Above principles are complemented by World Bank OP 4.12, since it is stated in JICA Guideline that “JICA confirms that projects do not deviate significantly from the World Bank’s Safeguard Policies”. Additional key principle based on World Bank OP 4.12 is as follows.
X. Affected people are to be identified and recorded as early as possible in order to establish their eligibility through an initial baseline survey (including population census that serves as an eligibility cut-off date, asset inventory, and socio-economic survey), preferably at the project identification stage, to prevent a subsequent influx of encroachers of others who wish to take advance of such benefits.
XI. Eligibility of Benefits include the PAPs who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional land rights recognized under law), the PAPs who don't have formal legal rights to land at the time of census but have a claim to such land or assets and the PAPs who have no recognizable legal right to the land they are occupying.
XII. Preference should be given to land-based resettlement strategies for displaced persons whose livelihoods are land-based.
XIII. Provide support for the transition period (between displacement and livelihood restoration).
XIV. Particular attention must be paid to the needs of the vulnerable groups among those displaced, especially those below the poverty line, landless, elderly, women and children, ethnic minorities etc.
XV. For projects that entail land acquisition or involuntary resettlement of fewer than 200 people, abbreviated resettlement plan is to be prepared.
In addition to the above core principles on the JICA policy, it also laid emphasis on a detailed resettlement policy inclusive of all the above points; project specific resettlement plan; institutional framework for implementation; monitoring and evaluation mechanism; time schedule for implementation; and detailed Financial Plan etc.

3.3 Gap Analysis between Moroccan Legislative Frameworks and JICA GL

Table 3.2 shows the gaps between the Moroccan legislative frameworks on the acquisition of land and non-land properties and JICA GL, and the policy for the Global Project. Since it is stated in the JICA GL that “JICA confirms that projects do not deviate significantly from the WB’s Safeguard Policies” and it is complemented by Operational Manual of WB, the gap has been analyzed by considering the contents of the said manual.

Table 3.2 Gap Analysis between Legislative Frameworks in Morocco on Acquisition of Land and Non-land Properties, and JICA GL

No.	JICA GL and WB OP 4.12	Legal Frameworks in Morocco	Presence or Absence of Gap and Global Project’s Policy
1	Involuntary resettlement and loss of means of livelihood are to be avoided when feasible by exploring all viable alternatives. (JICA GL)	There is no clear stipulation about the considerations of alternative plans purposing the acquisition of land and non-land properties can be avoided, minimized, diminished, or mitigated.	GAP: For the first main canal (Tête Morte Main Canal), the detailed design was completed with minimal acquisition of residences by the evaluation of alternative plans after examination of alternative plans. As the detailed design for the second main canal (Hricha Main Canal) and the branch canal (Hricha Branch Canal) is ongoing, minor changes of the alignment of the feasibility study level will be made to avoid acquisition of residences (assuming one residence for now).
2	When population displacement is unavoidable, effective measures to minimize impact and to compensate for losses should be taken. (JICA GL)	There is no clear stipulation about the minimizing the scale of displacement. Further, Article 27 of “Dahir n°1-81-254 du (6 mai 1982) portant promulgation de la loi n° 7-81 relative à l'expropriation pour cause d'utilité publique et à l'occupation temporaire” provides about the provisional compensation prior to the	GAP: In order to minimize negative impacts, i.e., acquisition of land/ non-land properties, alternative plans shall be considered and examined. When the negative impacts cannot be avoided, the Global Project will conduct acquisition land and/or non-

No.	JICA GL and WB OP 4.12	Legal Frameworks in Morocco	Presence or Absence of Gap and Global Project's Policy
		taking possession.	land properties after the provision of full compensation amount. In addition, the livelihood restoration program will be provided at the time of need. The results of the alternatives based on the detailed design of the first main canal (Tête Morte Main Canal) and the feasibility study of the second main canal (Hricha Main Canal) and the branch canal (Hricha Branch Canal) were already explained to the local people during first stakeholder meetings.
3	People who must be resettled involuntarily and people whose means of livelihood will be hindered or lost must be sufficiently compensated and supported as much as possible, so that they can improve or at least restore their standard of living, income opportunities and production levels to pre-project levels. (JICA GL)	Article 27 of "Dahir n°1-81-254 du (6 mai 1982) portant promulgation de la loi n° 7-81 relative à l'expropriation pour cause d'utilité publique et à l'occupation temporaire" provides about the provisional compensation prior to the taking possession. On the other hand, there is no clear stipulation about the provision of other types of supports other than the compensation in cash.	GAP: If livelihood restoration program is necessary, the Global Project shall restore their standard of living, income opportunities and production levels to pre-project levels by referring to past donors' practices etc., if any.
4	Compensation must be based on the full replacement cost as much as possible. (JICA GL)	Article 7 of "Décret n° 2-82-382 du 16 Avril 1983 pris pour application de la loi n° 7-81 relative à l'expropriation pour cause d'utilité publique et à l'occupation temporaire" stipulates that lost assets such as land, building, and other movable assets are to be compensated based on the assessment by the administrative evaluation committee consisting of main competent authorities and main administrative agencies. However, the prices are only for the land or assets themselves, and the compensation amounts do not take into account the costs for the administration procedures spent by PAPs when purchased the land or property. It means it is not set at full replacement costs by legal frameworks. In addition, it is not stipulated whether the amount is depreciated at the time of the calculation of the compensation amount by the above committee.	GAP: In conformity with the JICA GL, the Global Project will provide the cash compensation based on the full replacement cost (However, the Administrative Evaluation Committee will determine the compensation amount).
5	Compensation and other kinds of assistance must be provided prior to displacement. (JICA GL)	Article 27 of "Dahir n°1-81-254 du (6 mai 1982) portant promulgation de la loi n° 7-81 relative à l'expropriation pour cause d'utilité publique et à l'occupation temporaire" provides about the the payment and deposit of the compensation.	If a person has not completed or is not in the process of the registration, there is a possibility that the construction works may begin in the six months ⁸ for the announcement of administrative inquiry by local authorities. This could be a gap. However, if the person has a supplementary document, such as a certificate of inheritance, and the person is found eligible by the judgement of the executing agency,

⁸ The case which requires the notice period of six months is limited to such that the person has not applied the registration and does not have any supplementary document for the land ownership he/she is using. It means that the compensation can be provided without waiting for the six months if the person has a supplementary document, e.g. inheritance documents. The person who has no document has not been observed in the project affected area, i.e., squatter (it was confirmed for the first main canal (Tête Morte Main Canal), the second main canal (Hricha Main Canal), and the branch canal (Hricha Branch Canal)).

No.	JICA GL and WB OP 4.12	Legal Frameworks in Morocco	Presence or Absence of Gap and Global Project's Policy
			the compensation will be provided to the person before the commencement of construction works. Thus, it can be judged that there is no "substantive" gap.
6	For projects that entail large-scale involuntary resettlement, resettlement action plans must be prepared and made available to the public. (JICA GL)	While Moroccan legislation stipulates the preparation of an act of transferability, there is no clear stipulation about the preparation and disclosure of the plan explaining the affected range, compensation policy, etc. regarding the acquisition of land and non-land properties.	GAP: In conformity with the JICA GL, this Land Acquisition Plan (LAP) was prepared, and it will be disclosed to the public.
7	In preparing a resettlement action plan, consultations must be held with the affected people and their communities based on sufficient information made available to them in advance. (JICA GL)	Article 10 of "Dahir n°1-81-254 du (6 mai 1982) portant promulgation de la loi n° 7-81 relative à l'expropriation pour cause d'utilité publique et à l'occupation temporaire" stipulates that the transferability act is published in the Official Bulletin and in one or more newspapers authorized to publish legal notices. In addition, the above act is also deposited, with a plan, at the office of the local authorities where the interested parties may examine it and present their observations during a period of two months, from the date of its publication in the Official Bulletin. Further, the above Dahir provides the stakeholder engagement and information sharing only at the time of the administrative enquiry. However, there is no clear stipulation of organizing public consultations to invite PAPs and relevant communities for land acquisition.	GAP: During the LAP preparation, a socio-economic survey and public consultations targeting PAPs were conducted, and the sufficient information was obtained. In addition, the public consultations will be continuously conducted by until the implementation of acquisition of land and non-land properties.
8	When consultations are held, explanations must be given in a form, manner, and language that are understandable to the affected people. (JICA GL)	There is no clear stipulation about the languages and forms to be used during the consultations. However, the Arabic and Amazighe are official languages in Morocco, so all official administrative publication is written by Arabic. Written Amazighe is not yet official.	In conformity with JICA GL, the explanation to the local members was given in the language (namely Arabic) and forms that are generally used during public consultations.
9	Appropriate participation of affected people must be promoted in planning, implementation, and monitoring of resettlement action plans. (JICA GL)	"Dahir n°1-81-254 du (6 mai 1982) portant promulgation de la loi n° 7-81 relative à l'expropriation pour cause d'utilité publique et à l'occupation temporaire" provides the stakeholder engagement and information sharing only at the time of the administrative enquiry. However, there is no clear stipulation about enhancing participation of affected persons and communities in the process of considering, implementing, and monitoring the countermeasures related to acquisition of land/ non-land properties and loss of livelihood restoration.	GAP: In conformity with JICA GL, the Global Project has enhanced the participation of affected people and communities in the development, implementation, and monitoring of the LAP for acquisition of the land and non-land properties and mitigation measures for the loss of livelihoods.
10	Appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms must be established for the affected people and their communities. (JICA GL)	In Articles 32 to 36 of "Dahir n°1-81-254 du (6 mai 1982) portant promulgation de la loi n° 7-81 relative à l'expropriation pour cause d'utilité publique et à l'occupation temporaire," the procedures to appeal decisions related to land acquisition are provided. Apart from these procedures, however, there is no clear provision about grievance redress mechanism that local people can easily access to consultation.	GAP: There might be a possibility that is difficult for affected persons to deliver their claims and consultations through formal procedures described in the law, and sometimes their complaints are not only for compensation, etc. For their convenience, therefore, the establishment of an individual mechanism of handling grievances for the Global Project is established

No.	JICA GL and WB OP 4.12	Legal Frameworks in Morocco	Presence or Absence of Gap and Global Project's Policy
			(see, Section 2.5), so that they can easily access to deliver their claims to the Global Project if they have.
11	Affected people are to be identified and recorded as early as possible in order to establish their eligibility through an initial baseline survey (including population census that serves as an eligibility cut-off date, asset inventory, and socioeconomic survey), preferably at the project identification stage, to prevent a subsequent influx of encroachers of others who wish to take advance of such benefits. (WB OP4.12 Para.6)	By the administrative inquiry stipulated in Article 10 of "Dahir n°1-81-254 du (6 mai 1982) portant promulgation de la loi n° 7-81 relative à l'expropriation pour cause d'utilité publique et à l'occupation temporaire," the identification of PAPs and the list preparation of affected lands and assets are conducted in the early stage of the Project. However, there is no clear stipulation about the implementation of socio-economic survey. The cut-off date can be considered as the date of the announcement of the draft decree of public utility and expropriation in accordance with the content of "Practical Guideline of Expropriation Procedure for public utility according to the Law No. 7-81 related to the public administration (2018)."	No GAP.
12	Eligibility of benefits includes the PAPs who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional land rights recognized under law), the PAPs who don't have formal legal rights to land at the time of census but have a claim to such land or assets that is recognized or recognizable under national law and the PAPs who have no recognizable legal right to the land they are occupying. (WB OP4.12 Para.15)	In accordance with Article 10, 11, etc. of "Dahir n°1-81-254 du (6 mai 1982) portant promulgation de la loi n° 7-81 relative à l'expropriation pour cause d'utilité publique et à l'occupation temporaire," eligible persons can be understood as 1) who have formal legal rights to land or non-land properties, and 2) who are in process of registration for the formal legal rights on land or non-land properties.	GAP: There is no clear provision about the persons who do not have any formal legal rights on land or non-land assets. According to the other projects including other donor irrigation projects, however, it is treated that the persons who have no recognizable legal right or claim are not eligible for compensation for the land but are eligible for livelihood assistance, and compensation for other properties such as buildings and crops. Based on this, therefore, the Global Project will take the same measurement. By legal frameworks, the procedures for proving the ownership shall be appealed for receiving compensations. Therefore, the Global Project will give assistance related to the said procedure.
13	Preference should be given to land-based resettlement strategies for displaced persons whose livelihoods are land-based. (WB OP4.12 Para.11)	There is no provision about the provision of alternative land. According to Article 22 of "Dahir n°1-81-254 du (6 mai 1982) portant promulgation de la loi n° 7-81 relative à l'expropriation pour cause d'utilité publique et à l'occupation temporaire," however, amicable agreements relating to compensation in kind are not prohibited but only for tenants.	GAP: Through the socio-economic survey and public consultations conducted in the Preparatory Survey, it was confirmed that the majority of PAPs prefer cash compensation in accordance with the national laws. In addition, the ratio of land acquisition to the total area of the plot to which the land is to be acquired (average loss rate) is about 2%, which does not have a serious impact on livelihoods. Therefore, the Global Project will provide cash compensation.
14	Provide support for the transition period (between displacement and livelihood restoration). (WB OP4.12 Para.6)	There is no clear stipulation about the transition period.	GAP: The Global Project will conduct the livelihood restoration program during the transition period, as well (see Section 5.2).
15	Particular attention must be paid to the needs of the vulnerable groups among those displaced, especially	There is no clear stipulation about the considerations on vulnerable groups.	GAP: In conformity with the JICA GL, it was confirmed whether there are vulnerable groups and needs of them

No.	JICA GL and WB OP 4.12	Legal Frameworks in Morocco	Presence or Absence of Gap and Global Project's Policy
	those below the poverty line, landless, elderly, women and children, ethnic minorities etc. (WB OP4.12 Para.8)		through socio-economic survey, public consultations, etc., then reflected such information to the design of the Global Project.
16	For projects that entail land acquisition or involuntary resettlement of fewer than 200 people, abbreviated resettlement plan is to be prepared. (WB OP4.12 Para.25)	There is no clear stipulation about the plan preparation on acquisition land and non-land properties.	GAP: This LAP was prepared in conformity with the JICA GL.

Source: JICA Survey Team (2024)

3.4 Policy on Acquisition of Land and Non-land Properties for the Global Project

The policy on acquisition of land and non-land properties for the Global Project, as shown in Table 3.3, were considered in accordance with JICA's policy on "involuntary resettlement" as described above and the provisions of Moroccan national laws. For the gaps indicated in Table 3.2, the following mutually agreeable and practical approach will be designed based on Moroccan practice and the said JICA's policy.

Table 3.3 Policy on Acquisition of Land and Non-land Properties for the Global Project

Global Project Policy	
1.	The Government of <i>Morocco</i> (GOM) will use the following Acquisition Policy (the Global Project Policy) for the " <i>Main Canal Development Project and Branch Canal Development Project under the Project for the Hydro-Agricole Development in the South East Zone of Gharb Plain in the Kingdom of Morocco</i> " specifically because existing national laws and regulations have not been designed to address acquisition of the land and non-land properties according to international practice, including JICA's policy. The Global Project Policy is aimed at filling-in any gaps in what local laws and regulations cannot provide in order to help ensure that PAPs are able to rehabilitate themselves at last their pre-project based on the type and degree of their losses. Where there are gaps between Moroccan legal framework for acquisition of land and non-land properties and "JICA's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement," practicable mutually agreeable approaches will be designated consistent with GOM practices and JICA's Policy as follows.
2.	Acquisition of land and non-land properties will be avoided where feasible, or minimized, reduced, mitigated by identifying possible alternative project designs that have the least adverse impact on the communities in the target area of the Global Project.
3.	Where acquisition of residents are unavoidable, all PAPs (including communities) losing assets, livelihoods, or resources will be fully compensated and assisted so that they can improve, or at least restore, their former economic and social conditions.
4.	Compensation and livelihood restoration program will be provided to any PAPs, that is, any person or household or business which on account of the Global Project implementation would have his., her, or their: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standard of living adversely affected; • Right, title or interest in any house, interest in, or right to use, any land (including premises, agricultural and grazing land, commercial properties, tenancy, or right in annual or perennial crops and trees or any other fixed or moveable assets, acquired or possessed, temporarily or permanently; or • Income earning opportunities, business, occupation, work or place of residence or habitat adversely affected temporarily or permanently.
5.	All affected people will be eligible for compensation and/or livelihood restoration program, irrespective of tenure status, social or economic standing and any such factors that may discriminate against achievement of the objectives outlined above. Lack of legal rights to the assets lost or adversely affected tenure status and social or economic status will not bar the PAPs from entitlement to such compensation and livelihood restoration program or resettlement objectives. All PAPs residing, working, doing business, and/or cultivating land within the affected areas as of the announcement date of the draft decree of "the public utility and expropriation," are entitled to compensation for their lost assets (land and/or non-land assets), at replacement cost, if available and restoration of incomes and business, and will be provided with livelihood restoration program sufficient to assist them to improve or at least maintain their pre-project living standards, income-earning capacity and production levels.
6.	People temporarily affected are to be considered PAPs and Land Acquisition Plan address the issue of temporary acquisition.
7.	The Land Acquisition Plan will be designed in accordance with the "JICA's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement."
8.	The Land Acquisition Plan will be prepared in English and French, summarized in Arabic, and disclosed for the reference of PAPs as well as other interested groups.
9.	Payment for land and/or non-land assets will be based on the principle of replacement cost.
10.	Livelihood restoration program will be provided not only for immediate loss, but also for a transition period needed to restore livelihood and standards of living of PAPs. Such support could take the form of short-term jobs, subsistence support, etc.

Global Project Policy
11. The Land Acquisition Plan must consider the needs of those most vulnerable to the adverse impacts of acquisition activities (including the poor, those without legal title to land, ethnic minorities, women, children, elderly and disabled) and ensure they are considered in acquisition planning and mitigation measures identified. Assistance should be provided to help them improve their socio-economic status.
12. PAPs will be involved in the process of developing and implementing acquisition plan.
13. PAPs and their communities will be consulted about the Global Project, the rights available to them, and proposed mitigation measures for adverse impacts, and to the extent possible be involved in the decisions that are made concerning their acquisition.
14. Adequate budgetary support will be fully committed and made available to cover the costs of land acquisition (including compensation and livelihood restoration measures) within the agreed implementation period. The funds for all acquisition activities will come from the GOM.
15. Acquisition does not occur before provision of compensation and of other assistance. Acquisition of land and non-land properties, and payment of compensation, and start of the livelihood rehabilitation activities of PAPs, will be completed prior to any construction activities, except when a court of law orders so in expropriation cases. (Livelihood restoration measures must also be in place but not necessarily completed prior to construction activities, as these may be ongoing activities.)
16. Organization and administrative arrangements for the effective preparation and implementation of the Land Acquisition Plan will be identified and in place prior to the commencement of the process; this will include the provision of adequate human resources for supervision, consultation, and monitoring of land acquisition and livelihood restoration activities.
17. Appropriate reporting (including auditing and redress functions), monitoring and evaluation mechanisms, will be identified and set in place as part of the acquisition management system.
<u>Cut-off-date of Eligibility</u> The cut-off-date of eligibility refers to the date prior to which the occupation or use of the project area makes residents/users of the same eligible to be categorized as PAPs and be eligible to entitlements. The establishment of the eligibility cut-off date is intended to prevent the influx of ineligible non-residents who might take advantage of entitlements. In the Global Project, the cut-off dates for titleholders will be the announcement date of “the draft decree of public utility and expropriation” under the “Dahir n°1-81-254 du (6 mai 1982) portant promulgation de la loi n° 7-81 relative à l'expropriation pour cause d'utilité publique et à l'occupation temporaire.” The dates will be disclosed to each affected communities by the relevant local authorities will disclose to their populations.
<u>Principle of Replacement Cost</u> All compensation for land and non-land properties owned by households who meet the cut-off-date will be based on the principle of replacement cost. Replacement cost is the amount calculated before acquisition which is needed to replace an affected asset without depreciation and without deduction for taxes and/or costs of transaction as follows: [Land] a. Agricultural land: The prices determined by the Administrative Evaluation Committee based on the current market prices, including the cost for registration and transfer of ownership. b. Residential land: The prices determined by the Administrative Evaluation Committee based on the current market prices of land of the same size and use, within similar or improved infrastructure and public services, located in the vicinity of the affected land including the cost of registration and transfer of ownership. [Other assets] c. For surface properties such as permanent structures, and trees/ crops*, the compensation prices will be determined by the Administrative Evaluation Committee in conformity with the national legal frameworks based on the current market value.

Note: Whether the crop is perennial or annual, and whether it is a commodity crop will also be considered.

Source: JICA Survey Team (2023)

4 SCOPE OF ACQUISITION OF LAND AND NON-LAND PROPERTIES

4.1 Population Census Survey

By the JICA GL, the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) are defined as below:

- 1) Those who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional land rights recognized under the laws in the Country),
- 2) Those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time census begins but have a right to claim to such land or assets under the laws of the Country;
- 3) Those who have no recognizable legal rights, or no legal rights to claim to the land they are occupying (such as lessees, commercial enterprises, workers, employees, informal squatters, illegal occupants, owners of other building, etc.), and
- 4) Those who will lose main means of livelihood by the impacts on lands or structures owned.

In this regard, ORMVAG has conducted a survey for the identification of PAPs who could be the target for the acquisition of land and/or non-land properties due to the implementation of the first main canal (Tête Morte Main Canal) and prepared the list. The survey has been conducted as the flow stipulated in the Dahir No. 1-81-254 and the details are mentioned in Section 3.1. The list will be disclosed to the public by official bullet or newspapers, and then the period for appealing objection from the peoples concerned are secured for a period of two months. If objections are lodged, the list will be updated and finalized after the reconfirmation by executing agency, etc., and then the compensation scope will be determined eventually.

In the case of the second main canal (Hricha Main Canal) and the branch canal (Hricha Branch Canal), since the detailed design will be started at the end of this preparatory survey (the first half of 2024), the population census survey for the LAP preparation was conducted based on the alignment of the feasibility study conducted by the ORMVAG prior to the detailed design. Therefore, it should be noted that the following results of the population census survey will be updated based on the detailed design and public utility that will be carried out later by the ORMVAG.

As described in the above, the Global Project considers the cut-off date as the date of announcement of “the draft decree of public utility and expropriation” in accordance with the Moroccan custom. In the case of the first main canal (Tête Morte Main Canal), this was 28th February 2024. On the other hand, the date for the second main canal (Hricha Main Canal) and the branch canal (Hricha Branch Canal) have not yet been determined as of March 2024 because the detailed design is ongoing. Therefore, it will be announced later.

Since the Moroccan law clearly stipulates that “the calculation of compensation does not take into account any construction, planting, or improvement carried out without the consent of the expropriator after the date of the declaration of the public utility,” it is unlikely that the new residents will flow into the affected area of the Global Project after the cut-off date. However, ORMVAG will seek the cooperation from the relevant ministries and local authorities to prevent this.

According to the draft list related to the targets for acquisition of land and non-land properties (hereinafter referred to as “PAPs List”) concerning the first main canal (Tête Morte Main Canal) and the PAPs List prepared by JICA Survey Team for the second main canal (Hricha Main Canal) and the branch canal (Hricha Branch Canal) as of 2023, the number of plots of land already registered for land ownership in accordance with the legislative procedures is 132 in total in seven communes (see Table 4.1). In addition, there are 209 “unregistered” plots that are in the process of registering lands or have been using the lands but have not been applied for the registration.

Table 4.1 Number of Affected Land Plots

Project	Province/ Prefecture	Commune	Number of Plots		
			Registered	Unregistered	Total
First Main Canal (Tête Morte Main Canal)	Sidi Kacem	Birtaleb	12 (-)	- (-)	12 (-)
		Khenichet	24 (6)	48 (1)	72 (7)
		Ouled Noual	2 (-)	1 (-)	3 (-)
	Sub-total (1)		38 (6)	49 (1)	87 (7)
Second Main Canal (Hricha Main Canal)	Sidi Kacem	Birtaleb	5 (-)	59 (-)	64 (-)
		Chbanete	7 (2)	3 (-)	10 (2)
		Zirara	34 (7)	2 (-)	36 (7)
	Sub-total (2)		46 (9)	64 (-)	110 (9)
Branch Canal (Hricha Branch)	Sidi Kacem	Birtaleb	-	35	35

Project	Province/ Prefecture	Commune	Number of Plots		
			Registered	Unregistered	Total
Canal)	Sidi Slimane	Azghar	(-)	(1)	(1)
		Ouled Ben Hammadi	18	1	19
			(-)	(1)	(1)
	Meknes	Ain Jemaa	29	52	81
			(-)	(-)	(-)
	Sub-total (3)			48	96
TOTAL			132	209	341
			(15)	(3)	(18)

Note: The numbers in () in the table indicate government land.

Source: ORMVAG (2023) for the first main canal (Tête Morte Main Canal), and JICA Survey Team (2023) for the other two canals.

Table 4.2 shows the number of Project Affected Households (PAHs) and Project Affected Persons (PAPs) resulting from the acquisition of land and non-land properties by the construction of the three canals. It is estimated that 2,310 households and 9,703 persons will be directly affected by the acquisition of land and non-land properties. Throughout the population census surveys for the three canals and a series of stakeholder meetings, the issues such as illegal occupation have not been observed so far. Therefore, the number of “illegal” affected households and persons is zero.

Table 4.2 Number of PAHs and PAPs related to the Acquisition of Land and Non-land Properties

Project	Type of Impact	Province/ Prefecture	Commune	Number of PAHs			Number of PAPs*		
				Legal	Illegal	Total	Legal	Illegal	Total
First Main Canal (Tête Main Morte Canal)	PAHs/ PAPs who will be acquired their residents	Sidi Kacem	Khenichet	7	-	7	29	-	29
			Birtaleb	128	-	128	538	-	538
	PAHs/ PAPs who will be acquired other properties in their lands	Sidi Kacem	Khenichet	746	-	746	3,134	-	3,134
			Ouled Noual	163	-	163	685	-	685
	PAHs/ PAPs who will be acquired other properties in government lands	Sidi Kacem	Khenichet	2	-	2	8	-	8
Sub-total (1)				1,046	-	1,046	4,394	-	4,394
Second Main Canal (Hricha Main Canal)	PAHs/ PAPs who will be acquired their residents	Sidi Kacem	Birtaleb	1	-	1	4	-	4
			Birtaleb	427	-	427	1,793	-	1,793
	PAHs/ PAPs who will be acquired other properties in their lands	Sidi Kacem	Chbanete	6	-	6	25	-	25
			Zirara	159	-	159	668	-	668
	PAHs/ PAPs who will be acquired other properties in government lands	Sidi Kacem	Chbanete	2	-	2	8	-	8
Zirara			3	-	3	13	-	13	
Sub-total (2)				598	-	598	2,511	-	2,511
Branch Canal (Hricha Branch Canal)	PAHs/ PAPs who will be acquired other properties in their lands	Sidi Kacem	Birtaleb	72	-	72	304	-	304
		Sidi Slimane	Azghar	130	-	130	546	-	546
			Ouled Ben Hammadi	416	-	416	1,747	-	1,747
		Meknes	Ain Jemaa	40	-	40	168	-	168

Project	Type of Impact	Province/ Prefecture	Commune	Number of PAHs			Number of PAPs*		
				Legal	Illegal	Total	Legal	Illegal	Total
	PAHs/ PAPs who will be acquired other properties in government lands	Sidi Slimane	Ouled Ben Hammadi	7	-	7	29	-	29
		Meknes	Ain Jemaa	1	-	1	4	-	4
		Sub-total (3)			666	-	666	2,798	-
TOTAL				2,310	-	2,310	9,703	-	9,703

Note: Based on the results of the socio-economic survey discussed below, the average number of household members in PAHs is 4.2 persons /household, so the number of affected persons were calculated by multiplying this number by the number of affected households.

Source: ORMVAG (2023) for the first main canal (Tête Morte Main Canal), and JICA Survey Team (2023) for the other two canals.

In the affected area by the construction of the three canals, there are no facilities which purposes are business activities (restaurants, grocery stores, etc.) except for farmlands or animal sheds, no population those who will be economically affected is included in the above table. On the other hand, there are employed agricultural workers as a day worker on farmlands within the affected area, but not as if they were employed by contract with the landowner on specific farmlands. For example, at certain periods such as crop preparation and harvest, those who want to work in agriculture on daily basis gather in a corner of the local community, and a mediator comes and randomly assigns them a work plot and the task of the daily work, dispatches them, and pays them a wage.

Estimating the number of agricultural workers based on the farmers' survey conducted during the feasibility study (2018) conducted by ORMVAG, the number of agriculture workers in the target area of the Global Project is 4,615 persons or 0.17 persons/ ha (4,615 persons/ 27,951 ha) (see Table 4.3). As described in the below Table 4.6, the acreage of farmlands to be acquired is approximately 151 ha under the Global Project (in both private and government land). Therefore, the number of agricultural workers who are employed in the farmlands to be acquired is estimated to be approximately 26 persons (0.17 persons/ ha x 151 ha) under the Global Project.

Table 4.3 Estimation of Employed Agricultural Labors in the Target Area of the Global Project

Name of Irrigation Area	Percentage of Employed Agricultural Workers Identified in the Feasibility Study (%) (a)	Population (b)	Number of Employed Agricultural Workers (c) = (a) x (b)	[Reference] Beneficiary Area (ha)* / Land to be Acquired (ha)**
Beht Extension Zone	4.1	4,351	178	1,841*
Beht East Zone	20.0	10,103	2,021	8,198*
Boumaize Asap & Extension Zone	20.0	216	43	402*
Zirara Zone	17.2	3,530	607	3,107*
Zrar Zone	13.3	11,428	1,520	9,472*
Zrara Extension Zone	9.4	2,620	246	4,931*
Total			4,615	27,951*
Estimated Number of Agricultural Labors in Affected Area by the Global Project			26	151**

Note: ** Assuming 4,615 agricultural workers are employed in the target area of the Global Project (27,951 ha), the number of employed workers per hectare is 0.17 (4,615 persons / 27,951 ha). Multiplying this by the land acquisition areas, it is estimated that 26 persons are employed in the target area of the Global Project.

Source: ORMVAG (2018)

Table 4.4 shows the proposed cropping pattern plan for the Global Project. Since the Global Project is based on Case-3, and the annual cropped area will increase by 13,342 ha from the current situation, it is assumed that employment opportunities for agricultural workers will increase in the area as a whole, even if some agricultural land will be lost due to land acquisition (151 ha) by the Global Project.

According to the results of the socio-economic survey conducted, the ratio of the land acquisition area to the total acquired area of the plot through the Global Project belongs (average loss rate) is about 2%. In other words, since most of the plot area will remain after the land acquisition, it can be concluded that employment of agricultural workers will be secured. In light of the above, it is not anticipated that any agricultural workers will suffer economic losses as a result of the implementation of the Global Project.

Table 4.4 Proposed Cropping Pattern for the Global Project

Item		Without Global Project	With Global Project			
			Case-1	Case-2	Case-3	Case-4 (FS)
Area Planted (ha)	Cereals	13,396 (48%)	13,396 (48%)	7,212 (26%)	7,212 (26%)	4,517 (16%)
	Legumes	5,756 (20%)	5,756 (20%)	5,086 (18%)	5,086 (18%)	1,662 (6%)
	Fodder Crops	1,355 (5%)	1,355 (5%)	4,236 (15%)	7,208 (26%)	7,134 (26%)
	Industrial Crops	1,621 (6%)	1,621 (6%)	3,695 (13%)	3,695 (13%)	9,904 (35%)
	Vegetables	1,807 (6%)	1,807 (7%)	6,113 (22%)	9,662 (35%)	3,210 (11%)
	Perennial Crops	3,451 (12%)	3,451 (12%)	7,866 (28%)	7,866 (28%)	7,782 (28%)
	Total	27,386 (98%)	27,386 (98%)	34,208 (122%)	40,728 (146%)	34,208 (122%)
B: Utilized Agricultural Area (ha)		27,951				
C: Crop Intensification Rate (A+B, %)		(98%)	(98%)	(122%)	(146%)	(122%)

Source: JICA Survey Team (2022-2023)

Based on the above, the affected households and affected persons who will be acquired land and non-land properties as a result of the Global Project are summarized in Table 4.5.

Table 4.5 Summary of PAHs and PAPs

Type of Impact	Number of PAHs and PAPs	
First Main Canal (Tête Morte Main Canal)		
Total PAHs/ PAPs	1,046 PAHs/ 4,394 PAPs	
PAHs/ PAPs who will be acquired residents	7 PAHs/ 29 PAPs	Legal occupant: 7 PAHs/ 29 PAPs Illegal occupant: 0 PAHs/ 0 PAPs
PAHs/ PAPs who will be acquired other properties	1,039 PAHs/ 6,365 PAPs	Legal occupant: 1,039 PAHs/ 6,365 PAPs Illegal occupant: 0 PAHs/ 0 PAPs
Business owners who will be acquired their business buildings	0 persons	-
Business owners who will be acquired their other properties	0 persons	-
Second Main Canal (Hricha Main Canal)		
Total PAHs/ PAPs	598 PAHs/ 2,511 PAPs	
PAHs/ PAPs who will be acquired residents	1 PAHs/ 4 PAPs	Legal occupant: 1 PAHs/ 4 PAPs Illegal occupant: 0 PAHs/ 0 PAPs
PAHs/ PAPs who will be acquired other properties	597 PAHs/ 2,507 PAPs	Legal occupant: 597 PAHs/ 2,511 PAPs Illegal occupant:
Business owners who will be acquired their business buildings	0 persons	-
Business owners who will be acquired their other properties	0 persons	-
Branch Canal (Hricha Branch Canal)		
Total PAHs/ PAPs	666 PAHs/ 2,798 PAPs	
PAHs/ PAPs who will be acquired residents	0 PAHs/ 0 PAPs	Legal occupant: 0 PAHs/ 0 PAPs Illegal occupant: 0 PAHs/ 0 PAPs
PAHs/ PAPs who will be acquired other properties	666 PAHs/ 2,798 PAPs	Legal occupant: 666 PAHs/ 2,798 PAPs Illegal occupant: 0 PAHs/ 0 PAPs
Business owners who will be acquired their business buildings	0 persons	-
Business owners who will be acquired their other properties	0 persons	-
TOTAL		
Total PAHs	2,310 households/ 9,703 persons	
		Legal occupant: 2,310 household / 9,703 person Illegal occupant: 0 household/ 0 person
Number of households where	8 households/ 33 persons	
		Legal occupant: 8 household/ 33 person

Type of Impact	Number of PAHs and PAPs	
the acquisition of residential building and land will occur		Illegal occupant: 0 household/ 0 person
Number of households where the acquisition of land but not residential building will occur	2,302 households/ 9,670 persons	Legal occupant: 2,302 households/ 9,670 persons
		Illegal occupant: 0 household/ 0 person
Business owners who are required the relocation	0 persons	-
Business owners who do not need to relocate but need to acquire land, etc.	0 persons	-

Source: JICA Survey Team (2023)

4.2 Affected Land and Asset Survey

4.2.1 Land

Referring to the PAPs Lists, the JICA Survey Team compiled the information on the land to be affected by the construction of the three canals as shown in Table 4.6. The total affected area for the Global Project will be approximately 152 ha (out which 135 ha is for private land and 15 ha is for government land).

Table 4.6 Affected Area

Project	Province/ Prefecture	Commune	Type of Land	Area (ha)	
First Main Canal (Tête Morte Main Canal)	Sidi Kacem	Birtaleb	Private Land (Farmland)	11.85	
		Khenichet	Private Land (Farmland)	28.76	
			Government Land (Farmland)	11.35	
			Private Land (Residential Land)	0.78	
		Ouled Noual	Private Land (Farmland)	9.21	
	Sub-total (1)			Private Land (Farmland)	49.82
				Government Land (Farmland)	11.35
				Private Land (Residential Land)	0.78
				Sub-total (1)	61.95
Second Main Canal (Hricha Main Canal)	Sidi Kacem	Birtaleb	Private Land (Farmland)	42.19	
			Private Land (Residential Land)	0.09	
		Chbanate	Private Land (Farmland)	7.84	
			Government Land (Farmland)	0.88	
		Zirara	Private Land (Farmland)	9.43	
				Government Land (Farmland)	1.58
	Sub-total (2)			Private Land (Farmland)	59.4
				Government Land (Farmland)	2.46
				Private Land (Residential Land)	0.09
			Sub-total (2)	62.01	
Branch Canal (Hricha Branch Canal)	Sidi Kacem	Birtaleb	Government Land (Farmland)	0.17	
	Sidi Slimane	Asghar	Private Land (Farmland)	3.59	
			Ouled Ben Hammadi	Private Land (Farmland)	15.54
		Government Land (Farmland)	0.27		
	Meknes	Ain Jemaa	Private Land (Farmland)	7.94	
			Government Land (Farmland)	0.77	
	Sub-total (3)			Private Land (Farmland)	27.08
				Government Land (Farmland)	1.20
				Private Land (Residential Land)	-
			Sub-total (3)	28.28	
TOTAL			Private Land (Farmland)	136.35	
			Government Land (Farmland)	15.02	
			Private Land (Residential Land)	0.87	
			Grand Total	152.24	

Source: ORMVAG (2023) for the first main canal (Tête Morte Main Canal), and JICA Survey Team (2023) for the other two canals.

4.2.2 Buildings and Permanent Structures

(1) First Main Canal (Tête Morte Main Canal)

Table 4.7 lists the structures that should be acquired due to the construction of the first main canal (Tête Morte Main Canal). The PAPs List includes such facilities as residential buildings, irrigation facilities, traditional wells, etc. There are 11 residential buildings, but it does not mean that 11 buildings with 11 households have to be acquired. As shown in Figure 4.1, sometimes one household may have some residential buildings.

The field observation identified that seven households are the land acquisition target of residential buildings for the construction of the first main canal (Tête Morte Main Canal). Regarding traditional wells, it is reported that there are rare cases where neighbors, with the owner's permission, utilize them for irrigation purposes. However, these wells are basically exclusive to their owners. In other words, the Global Project does not significantly impact the community as a whole, as the wells area not generally affected by it.

Table 4.7 List of Affected Structures for the Construction of the First Main Canal (Tête Morte Main Canal)

Province/ Prefecture	Commune	Cadastral Registration Number	Type of Infrastructure	Area	Remark*
First Main Canal (Tête Morte Main Canal)					
Sidi Kacem	Birtaleb	T39719/R	Drip irrigation equipment	37,662m ²	-
		T20953/R	Drip irrigation equipment	18,500m ²	-
		T12524/13	Building related to irrigation pond	63m ²	D-1
			Building related to irrigation pond	44m ²	
			Irrigation pond	88*71*6 m ³	
			Drip irrigation equipment	24941m ²	
	Khenichet	T26548/R(P1)	Traditional well	15m depth	-
			Storage facility	20m ²	-
		T26546/R(P2)	Traditional well	16m depth	-
			Residential building	362m ²	A-1
		Non-Registered	Residential building	96m ²	A-2
			Residential building	75m ²	
			Residential building	77m ²	
		Non-Registered	Residential building	86m ²	A-3
			Residential building	303m ²	
		Non-Registered	Storage facility	23m ²	-
			Non-Registered	Residential building	81m ²
		Residential building		133m ²	
		Animal shed		170m ²	
		R26851/R (P1)	Residential building	151m ²	B-1
			Traditional well	18m (depth)	
	T34601/R	Residential building	64m ²	C-1	
	T31792/30(P1)	Residential building	241m ²	C-2	
		Wall	15m*2.5m		
	Ouled Noual	T3769/R	Drip irrigation equipment	18941m ²	-
		T23177/R	Drip irrigation equipment	5685m ²	-

Note: The identification numbers described in the column "Remark" correspond with the numbers mentioned in Table 4.9.

Source: PAPs List, ORMVAG (2023)



Figure 4.1 Example of Several Residential Buildings Owned by a Single Household in the Affected Area

Source: JICA Survey Team

As shown in Table 4.7, no schools, hospitals, mosques, or other public facilities were observed within the affected area, but the status of sensitive receptors in the vicinity is shown in Table 4.8. However, they are all located outside the Right of Way (ROW) where land and non-land acquisition will occur. It should be noted that the first main canal (Tête Morte Main Canal) will be culverted, so that access will not be obstructed.

Table 4.8 List of Sensitive Receptors in Vicinity of the First Main Canal (Tête Morte Main Canal)

No.	Sensitive Receptor	Location	Linear Distance From Centerline of ROW*	Inside/ Outside of ROW
1	Elementary school	34°26'48.07"N 5°38'20.25"W	77m (55m)	Outside
2	Graves	34°26'41.09"N 5°38'20.49"W	74m (53m)	Outside

Note: The numbers in () in the table indicate the linear distance between the edge of the ROW and the sensitive receptor.
Source: JICA Survey Team counted based on the information of Google Earth (2023).

Referring to the structures listed in Table 4.6, the following is a description of the key structures including residential buildings and an irrigation pond, that were identified during the field observations conducted in May to June 2023 (see Figure 4.2).

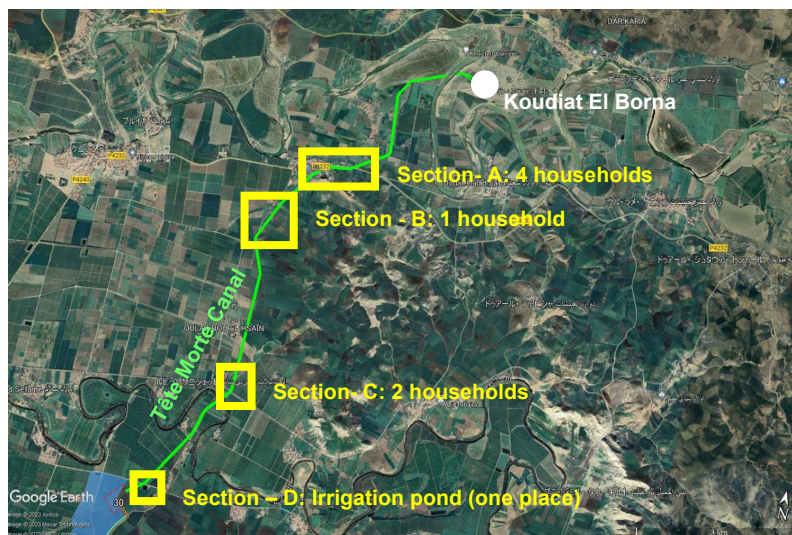


Figure 4.2 Location of Key Affected Structures to be relocated for the First Main Canal (Tête Morte Main Canal) Construction

Source: JICA Survey Team (2023), Base map by Google Earth

Figure 4.3 shows the enlarged satellite images of Figure 4.2. In Section-A which is located near the overcrowded area of Khenichet Commune, there are four households to be acquired. In the Section-B, and C, there are only one and two households to be acquired respectively. As for the irrigation pond to

be affected, it is in the Section-D.

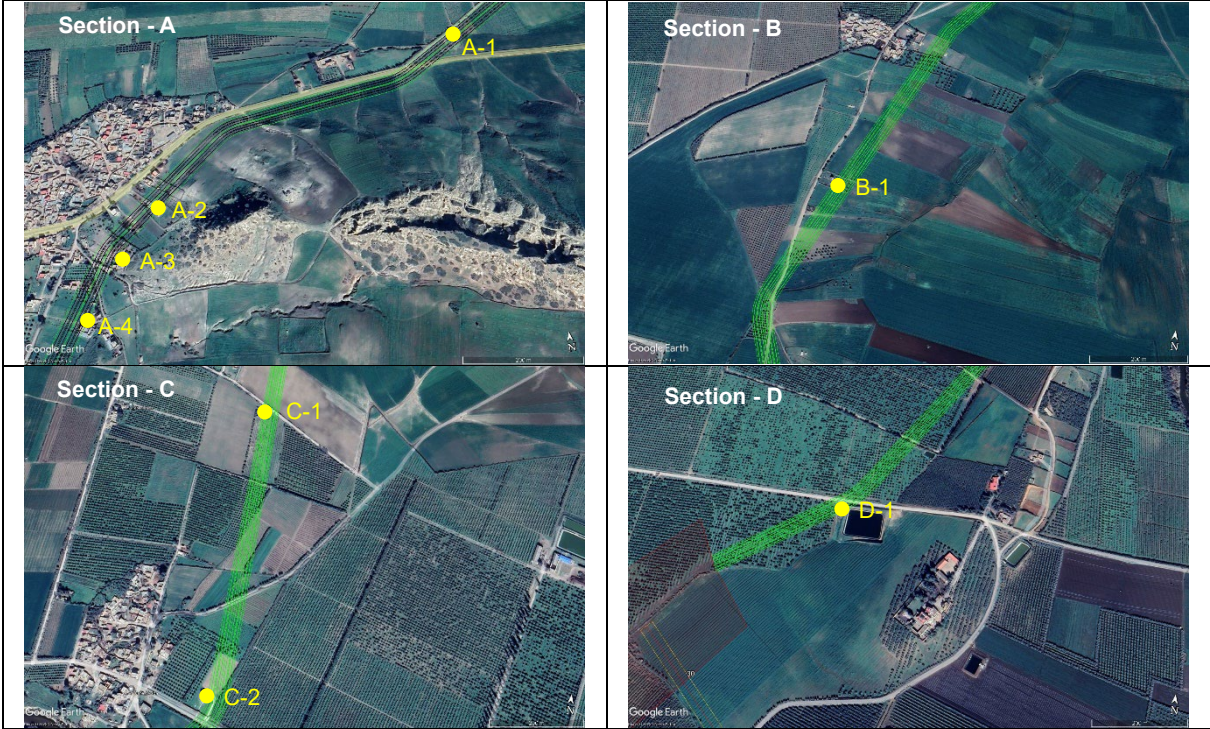


Figure 4.3 Location of Key Affected Structures to be Acquired for the Construction of First Main Canal (Tête Morte Main Canal)

Source: JICA Survey Team (2023)

Except for C-1 and D-1 whose owners live in abroad or outside of the target area of the Global Project, interviews with field observations were conducted (see Table 4.9). For all the households interviewed, the relocation of structures could be implemented with an appropriate cash compensation, thus significant negative impacts could hardly be foreseen, e.g., complete loss of their lands and buildings to live.

Table 4.9 Summary of Field Observation regarding the Affected Structures for the First Main Canal (Tête Morte Main Canal)

No.	Item	Content of Interview
A-1	Construction Year of the Structure to be affected	In 2020 Note: The owner of the affected structure bought the land from the inheritor of the landowner and constructed the structure as the “second house.” Once the land and structure were sold from the current owner to others, but the purchase agreement was cancelled upon hearing that relocation would be required during the land and asset survey for the Project.
	Family Structure	6 persons
	Need on the Compensation Measures	Cash compensation is preferred.
	Status of the Structure to be affected and PAH	The concerned PAH live in the other commune and owns other residential building. Therefore, they will not lose any places to live even after the Project. In addition, they replied to accept the relocation where the appropriate compensation is provided.
A-2	Construction Year of the Structure to be affected	Around 2015
	Family Structure	7 persons
	Need on the Compensation Measures	Cash compensation is preferred.
	Status of the Structure to be affected and PAH	They replied that the structure can be reconstructed in other location on the same plot on the same plot. However, there are cemeteries behind the structure, and the new structure must be placed more than 30m away from them. Therefore, the shape of the new structure should be U-shaped or L-shaped, for example.

No.	Item	Content of Interview
A-3	Construction Year of the Structure to be affected	More than 25 years ago
	Family Structure	10 persons
	Need on the Compensation Measures	Cash compensation is preferred.
	Status of the Structure to be affected and PAH	They replied that the structure can be reconstructed in other location on the same plot. However, they think that the current structure location is most favorable.
A-4	Construction Year of the Structure to be affected	In 2007
	Family Structure	10 persons
	Need on the Compensation Measures	Cash compensation is preferred.
	Status of the Structure to be affected and PAH	They replied to accept the relocation to the neighboring plot (front and behind the structure) owned by the father of the head of the household.
B-1	Construction Year of the Structure to be affected	Around 10 to 12 years ago
	Family Structure	The owner (husband) has already passed away, and his wife and four children are now the heirs. Out of them, his wife and one child live in another house together with their farm worker (1 person). In addition, three other heirs live abroad or outside of the Project site.
	Need on the Compensation Measures	Cash compensation is preferred.
	Status of the Structure to be affected and PAH	Since no one lives in the structure to be relocated, they replied to accept the relocation where the appropriate compensation is provided.
C-1	Construction Year of the Structure to be affected	The details are unknown because the owner lives abroad.
	Family Structure	Ditto
	Need on the Compensation Measures	Ditto
	Status of the Structure to be affected and PAH	Although the canal alignment passes through only a small portion of the structure concerned, the alignment change would be necessary to avoid this impact. However, it is considered possible to move it to another location on the same plot.
C-2	Construction Year of the Structure to be affected	More than 20 years ago
	Family Structure	2 persons
	Need on the Compensation Measures	Cash compensation is preferred.
	Status of the Structure to be affected and PAH	Although the canal alignment passes through only a small portion where the wall and the driveway from the gate to the house are located.. However, it is considered possible to move them to another location on the same plot.
D-1	Construction Year of the Structure to be affected	The owner is the national parliament member who lives outside of the Project site. The details are unknown.
	Family Structure	Ditto
	Need on the Compensation Measures	Ditto
	Status of the Structure to be affected and PAH	It is considered possible to relocate the ancillary facilities (buildings) of the irrigation pond to another location on the same plot.

Source: JICA Survey Team (2023)

(2) Second Main Canal (Hricha Main Canal) and Branch Canal (Hricha Branch Canal)

Table 4.10 lists the structures affected by the construction of the second main canal (Hricha Main Canal) and the branch canal (Hricha Branch Canal). The PAPs List includes such facilities as residential buildings, irrigation facilities, drilled wells, etc. Although a residential building is included in the planned area of the regulation pond (R1), it is feasible to exclude the building from the area by making minor alignment changes during the detailed design phase, which is ongoing based on the result of field observation.

There are no traditional wells in the affected area of the second main canal (Hricha Main Canal) and the branch canal (Hricha Branch Canal) as seen in the area of the first main canal (Tête Morte Main Canal). However, there are three drilled wells. They are basically only used by their owners. Therefore, the

Project does not significantly impact the community as a whole, as these wells are not affected by it.

Table 4.10 List of Affected Structures for the Hricha Main Canal and Hricha Branch Canal Construction

Province/ Prefecture	Commune	Cadastral Registration Number	Type of Infrastructure	Area	Remark*
Second Main Canal (Hricha Main Canal)					
Sidi Kacem	Birtaleb	T29383/R	Drilled well	45m depth	
		T37766/30	Drip irrigation equipment	1,230m ²	
			Residential building	134m ²	
			T50781/R	Drip irrigation equipment	1,890m ²
			Drip irrigation equipment	6,260m ²	
	Chabnate	T8895/20	Drilled well	60m depth	
	Zlrara	R171/30	Fence	32m	
		T28520/30P1	Drip irrigation equipment	11,760m ²	
		T52842/R	Drip irrigation equipment	4,620m ²	
			Drip irrigation equipment	2,920m ²	
			Drip irrigation equipment	5,140m ²	
		T52844/R	Drip irrigation equipment	1,860m ²	
		T52846/R	Drip irrigation equipment	1,860m ²	
		T52853/R	Drip irrigation equipment	1,860m ²	
		T52854/R	Drip irrigation equipment	1,860m ²	
		T52855/R	Drip irrigation equipment	1,870m ²	
		T9179/30	Drip irrigation equipment	1,590m ²	
		T9180/30	Drip irrigation equipment	1,590m ²	
		T9181/30	Drip irrigation equipment	1,590m ²	
		T9182/30	Drip irrigation equipment	1,590m ²	
T9183/30		Drip irrigation equipment	1,590m ²		
T9184/30	Drip irrigation equipment	1,590m ²			
T9185/30	Drip irrigation equipment	1,590m ²			
T9186/30	Drip irrigation equipment	1,590m ²			
T9187/30	Drip irrigation equipment	1,590m ²			
Branch Canal (Hricha Branch Canal)					
Sidi Slimane	Ouled Ben Hammadi	Non-Registered	Drilled well	45m depth	
		Non-Registered	Drip irrigation equipment	1,620m ²	
		Non-Registered	Drip irrigation equipment	1,400m ²	
		Non-Registered	Drip irrigation equipment	1,910m ²	
		Non-Registered	Drip irrigation equipment	840m ²	
		Non-Registered	Drip irrigation equipment	250m ²	

Source: JICA Survey Team (2023)

As shown in Table 4.10, no schools, hospitals, mosques, or other public facilities were observed within the affected area, but the status of sensitive receptors in the vicinity is shown in Table 4.11. However, they are all located outside the ROW where land and non-land acquisition will occur. It should be noted that the second main canal (Hricha Main Canal) and the branch canal (Hricha Branch Canal) will be culverted, so that access will not be obstructed.

Table 4.11 List of Sensitive Receptors in Vicinity of Hricha Main Canal and Hricha Branch Canal

No.	Sensitive Receptor	Location	Linear Distance From Centerline of ROW*	Inside/ Outside of ROW
1	Clinic	34°20'6.48"N 5°39'50.68"W	46m (41m)	Outside
2	Birtaleb Commune office	34°20'4.75"N 5°39'51.62"W	45m (44m)	Outside
3	Secondary school	34°19'52.78"N 5°39'45.78"W	20m (20m)	Outside

Note: The numbers in () in the table indicate the linear distance between the edge of the ROW and the sensitive receptor.

Source: JICA Survey Team counted based on the information of Google Earth (2023).

The residential building currently targeted for acquisition is located approximately 90 m from the secondary school and 250 m from the Commune office shown in Table 4.11. However, the residential

building is surrounded by farmland and is not a densely populated residential area (Figure 4.4).

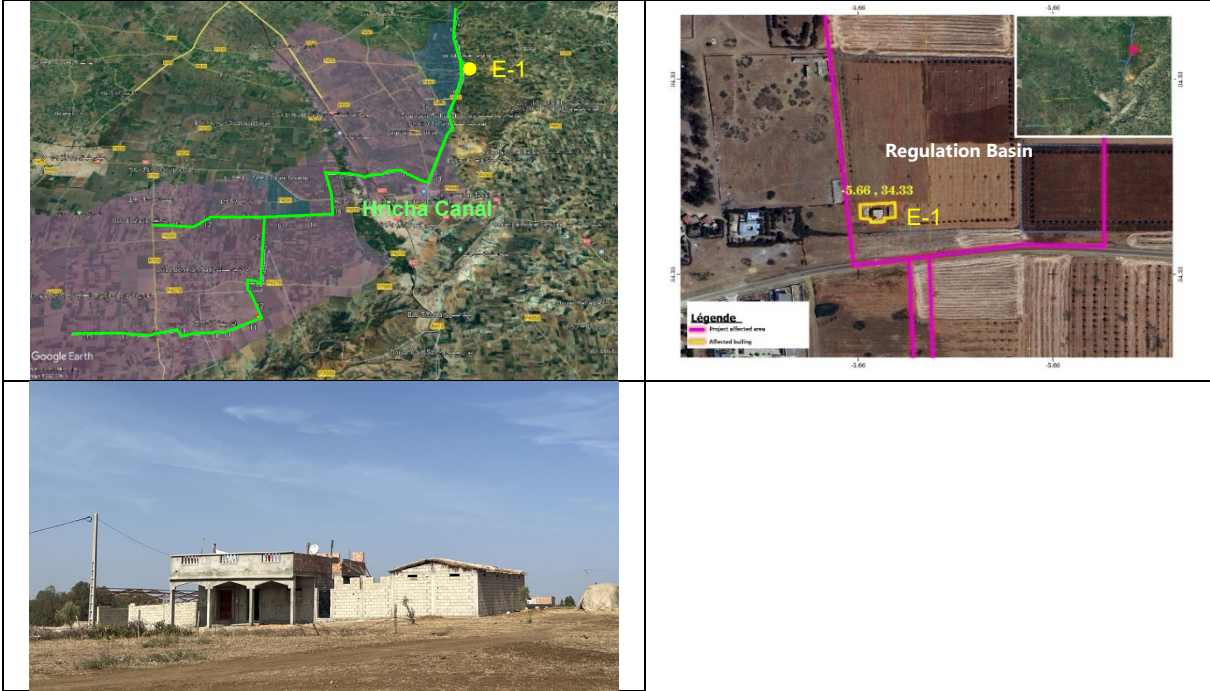


Figure 4.4 Location and Status of Residential Buildings to be Acquired for Hricha Main Canal and Hricha Branch Canal Construction

Source: JICA Survey Team (2023)

According to the interview with the owner of the residential building, the household owns only this building and will lose its residence if the acquisition is carried out as currently planned (Table 4.12). During the detailed design of the Hricha Main Canal, an alternative alignment should be considered that avoids the impacts on the residential building. DIAEA and ORMVAG have agreed on this point (Progress Report Discussion in October 2023), and it is expected that the acquisition of residential building related to the construction of the second main canal (Hricha Main Canal) and the branch canal (Hricha Branch Canal) will not be necessary.

Table 4.12 List of Sensitive Receptors in Vicinity of Hricha Main Canal and Hricha Branch Canal

No.	Item	Content of Interview
E-1	Construction Year of the Structure to be affected	2023
	Family Structure	11 persons
	Need on the Compensation Measures	Although we prefer the cash compensation, we hope that our residential building will not be acquired.
	Status of the Structure to be affected and PAH	This household owns the affected residential building only.

Source: JICA Survey Team (2023)

4.2.3 Trees

Table 4.13 shows the number and kind of privately owned trees to be affected by the construction of the three canals. These trees will have to be cut and removed out of the construction site as the construction works proceed, thus they will be compensated. As the target area of the Global Project is well known as citrus and other fruits production area, there are in fact a substantial number of trees to be affected, e.g., about 7, 062 orange trees in the Birtaleb commune, about 266 olive trees in Khenichet commune, etc., total of which comes to 15,531 trees.

Table 4.13 Number of Trees in Affected Area

Project	Province	Commune	Type of Trees	Number of Trees
First Main Canal (Tête Morte Main Canal)	Sidi Kacem	Birtaleb	Lemon	322
			Orange	1,302
			Other citrus	293
		Khenichet	Fig	3
			Olive	266
			Orange	50
			Other citrus	194
Sub-total (1)				2,430
Second Main Canal (Hricha Main Canal)	Sidi Kacem	Birtaleb	Almond	15
			Cypress	2
			Lemon	6,740
			Fig	913
			Pomegranate	2
			Olive	1,993
			Grape	316
		Chbanate	Cypress	6
			Fig	1
			Pomegranate	250
			Olive	70
		Zirara	Orange	10
			Lemon	2
			Quince	6
			Eucalyptus	6
			Fig	17
			Raspberry	1
	Pomegranate	675		
	Olive	705		
	Orange	1,099		
	Sub-total (2)			
Branch Canal (Hricha Branch Canal)	Sidi Kacem	Birtaleb	Pomegranate	18
			Olive	211
	Sidi Slimane	Ouled Ben Hammadi	Cypress	10
			Fig	2
			Olive	29
	Meknes	Ain Jemaa	Olive	2
Sub-total (3)				313
TOTAL				15,531

Source: JICA Survey Team conducted field survey for the first main canal (Tête Morte Main Canal) and updated ORMVAG PAPs List (2023). The data of the other two canals is based on the PAPs List (2023) that was prepared by the JICA Survey Team.

In addition to the trees above-mentioned, every crop including seasonal, perennial, and permanent ones are eligible for the cash compensation in accordance with the national laws if they are affected at the time of construction. During this preparation stage for the acquisition of land and non-land properties, however, the extent of the impacts can hardly be confirmed as the crop cultivation depends on and may change from season to season or year to year. Therefore, only trees have been surveyed as summarized in above table.

4.3 Socio-economic Survey

4.3.1 Sample Size

From March to August 2023, the socio-economic surveys were conducted for the PAPs by the construction of the three canals (Table 4.14). As described in Section 4.1, the number of PAHs related to the construction of the first main canal (Tête Morte Main Canal) is 1,046 and the number of PAHs related to the construction of the second main canal (Hricha Main Canal) and the branch canal (Hricha Branch Canal) is 1,264. In total, therefore, 2,310 PAHs will be affected. The socio-economic surveys used questionnaires to interview 266 households (about 20%) of the former and 922 households (about 73%) of the latter, covering a total of 1,148 households (about 50%) for the target area of the Global

Project.

Table 4.14 Number of PAHs conducted the Socio-economic Surveys

Project	Province/ Prefecture	Commune	Number of PAHs	Number of PAPs
First Main Canal (Tête Morte Main Canal)	Sidi Kacem	Ouled Noual	26	138
		Khenichet	158	880
		Birtaleb*	42	177
			(40)	(166)
	Sub-total (1)		226	1,195
		(224)	(1,184)	
Hricha Main Canal, and Hricha Branch Canal	Sidi Kacem	Bibtiouka**	3	9
		Biltaleb	365	1,513
		Chabanate	2	10
		Zirara	118	447
	Sidi Slimane	Azghar	95	365
		Ouled Ben Hammadi	309	1,257
	Meknes	Ain Jemaa	309	120
Sub-total (2)		922	3,721	
Total (Sub-total (1) + Sub-total (2))			1,148 (1,146)	4,916 (4,905)

Note: * The numbers shown in () are the valid respondents as two households in Birtaleb commune declined to respond.

** As shown in Table 2.3.1, Bibtiouka Commune is not included in the list of lands affected by the Project, but PAHs residing in the commune own and use land in Chabanete, which is included in this table because the socio-economic survey was conducted.

Source: JICA Survey Team (2023)

4.3.2 Family Structure

(1) Family size

As shown in Table 4.15, the PAHs are composed of 1 to 16 persons in a single household. In total, there are 147 households with one member and 36 households with 10 or more members; the average household composition in PAHs is estimated to be about 4.2 persons/household (4,905 persons/ 1,146 households).

Table 4.15 Number of Family Members in PAHs

No. of Family Member	First Main Canal (Tête Morte Main Canal)		Second Main Canal (Hricha Main Canal), and the Hricha Branch Canal		TOTAL	
	Number of PAHs	Percentage (%)	Number of PAHs	Percentage (%)	Number of PAHs	Percentage (%)
1	8	3.57	139	15.08	147	12.83
2	20	8.93	111	12.04	131	11.43
3	21	9.38	125	13.56	146	12.74
4	36	16.07	172	18.66	208	18.15
5	47	20.98	183	19.85	230	20.07
6	38	16.96	98	10.63	136	11.87
7	16	7.14	37	4.01	53	4.62
8	15	6.70	27	2.93	42	3.66
9	10	4.46	7	0.76	17	1.48
10	7	3.13	12	1.30	19	1.66
11	2	0.89	4	0.43	6	0.52
12	1	0.45	3	0.33	4	0.35
13	1	0.45	2	0.22	3	0.26
14	2	0.89	1	0.11	3	0.26
15	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	-	-	1	0.11	1	0.09
Total	224	100	922	100	1,146	100

Source: JICA Survey Team (2023)

(2) Gender balance

The gender balance of the PAPs and Household Heads (HHs) is shown in Table 4.16. In total, the number of PAPs is 50% male and 50% female. On the other hand, the overwhelming majority of HHs are male, 941 (about 82%), and only 205 (about 18%) are female.

Table 4.16 Gender Balance of PAPs and HHs

Project	Province/ Prefecture	Commune	Number of PAPs			Number of HHs		
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
First Main Canal (Tête Morte Main Canal)	Sidi Kacem	Ouled Noual	71	67	138	25	1	26
		Khenichet	437	443	880	142	16	158
		Birtaleb	83	83	166	34	6	40
	Sub-total (1) (%)		591 (50)	593 (50)	1,184 (100)	201 (90)	23 (10)	224 (100)
Second Main Canal (Hricha Main Canal), and Hricha Branch Canal	Sidi Kacem	Bibtiouka	7	2	9	3	-	3
		Birtaleb	771	742	1,513	308	57	365
		Chabanate	5	5	10	2	-	2
		Zirara	231	216	447	85	33	118
	Sidi Slimane	Azghar	181	184	365	70	25	95
		Ouled Ben Hammadi	650	607	1,257	242	67	309
	Meknes	Ain Jemaa	64	56	120	30	-	30
Sub-total (2) (%)		1,909 (51)	1,812 (49)	3,721 (100)	740 (80)	182 (20)	922 (100)	
Total (Sub-total (1) + Sub-total (2)) (%)			2,500 (50)	2,405 (50)	4,905 (100)	941 (82)	205 (18)	1,146 (100)

Source: JICA Survey Team (2023)

(3) Age

Table 4.17 shows the age structure of PAPs and HHs. Out of 4,905 PAPs, 22% belong to the age group below 15 years and 9% belong to the age group above 65 years. Thus, 68% of the PAPs belong to the 15 - 65 age group. Regarding the head of HHs, most of them are in the 15 - 65 age group with 872 HHs (68%), while others are above 65 years old.

Table 4.17 Age of PAPs and HHs

Project	Age	PAPs		HHs	
		Number	Percentage (%)	Number	Percentage (%)
First Main Canal (Tête Morte Main Canal)	Below 15	237	20.02	-	-
	15 to 65	832	70.27	152	67.86
	Over 65	115	9.71	72	32.14
	Sub-total (1)	1,184	100	224	100
Second Main Canal (Hricha Main Canal), and Hricha Branch Canal	Below 15	866	23.27	-	-
	15 to 65	2,527	67.92	720	78.09
	Over 65	328	8.81	202	21.91
	Sub-total (2)	3,721	100	922	100
Total	Below 15	1,103	22.49	-	-
	15 to 65	3,359	68.48	872	76.09
	Over 65	443	9.03	274	23.91
	Total (Sub-total (1) + Sub-total (2))	4,905	100	1,146	100

Source: JICA Survey Team (2023)

(4) Ethnic group and religion

Given a suggestion from the government officers and local leaders, the questions related to ethnic group and religion of PAPs have been excluded. In fact, even official statistics reports prepared by the government and local authorities do not have such information based on a principle of the Moroccan constitution, which states that every citizen, regardless of ethnicity and/or religion, should receive equal treatment. Under such circumstance, interviews to the local leaders were conducted to grasp general information concerning ethnicity and religion for the local people, including the PAPs. Table 4.18 summarizes the results of such interviews.

Table 4.18 Ethnic Group and Religion of Local People including PAPs

Project	Province/ Prefecture	Commune	Information about the Local People	
			Ethnicity	Religion
First Main Canal (Tête Morte Main Canal)	Sidi Kacem	Ouled Nouel	100% of local people is Arabian. There is no ethnic minority group who lives in our area.	100% of local people is Muslim. There is no religion minority group who lives in our area.
		Khnichet	100% of local people is Arabian. There is no ethnic minority group who lives in our area.	<i>4 titleholders follow the Jewish religion, currently living in Tel-Aviv, Israel. Except for these peoples, 100% of local people is Muslim. There is no religion minority group who lives in our area.</i>
		Birtaleb	<i>There is a titleholder who has French citizenship and is currently living in France. Except for this person, 100% of local people is Arabian, and there is no ethnic minority group who lives in our area.</i>	<i>Regarding the person who is currently living in France, there is no information. Other than the person, however, all the local people are Muslim, and there is no religion minority group who lives in our area.</i>
Second Main Canal (Hricha Main Canal), and Hricha Branch Canal	Sidi Kacem	Birtaleb	100% of local people is Arabian. There is no ethnic minority group who lives in our area.	100% of local people is Muslim. There is no religion minority group who lives in our area.
		Chabanate	100% of local people is Arabian. There is no ethnic minority group who lives in our area.	100% of local people is Muslim. There is no religion minority group who lives in our area.
		Zirara	100% of local people is Arabian. There is no ethnic minority group who lives in our area.	100% of local people is Muslim. There is no religion minority group who lives in our area.
	Sidi Slimane	Azghar	100% of local people is Arabian. There is no ethnic minority group who lives in our area.	100% of local people is Muslim. There is no religion minority group who lives in our area.
		Ouled Ben Hammadi	100% of local people is Arabian. There is no ethnic minority group who lives in our area.	100% of local people is Muslim. There is no religion minority group who lives in our area.
	Meknes	Ain Jemaa	100% of local people is Arabian. There is no ethnic minority group who lives in our area.	100% of local people is Muslim. There is no religion minority group who lives in our area.

Source: Interviews from local leaders.

(5) People with Special Needs

Table 4.19 shows the number of PAHs with special needs household members and the numbers of PAPs and HHs with special needs. Seeing the trend of the entire target area of the Global Project, the number of PAHs that have no members with special needs is 1,080 (about 94%). However, this is followed by the PAHs with a household member with special needs at 66 PAHs (1,146 PAHs – 1,080 PAHs). Some PAHs have a number of household members with physical or mental special needs, although it accounts for only about 6%. The data for each PAPs shows that there are 4,830 PAPs without special needs, representing 98% of the total 4,905 PAPs. On the other hand, the total number of PAPs with physical or mental special needs is less than 2%. As for HHs, 98 % or 1,126 out of 1,146 have no special needs.

Table 4.19 PAHs with Disabled Household Members and PAPs with Special Needs

Project	Item	PAHs		PAPs		HHs	
		Number	Percentage (%)	Number	Percentage (%)	Number	Percentage (%)
First Main Canal (Tête Morte Main Canal)	None	203	90.63	1,162	98.14	218	97.32
	Physical Disability	8	3.57	8	0.68	4	1.78
	Mental Disability	13	5.80	14	1.18	2	0.01
	Sub-total (1)	224	100	1,184	100	224	100

Project	Item	PAHs		PAPs		HHs	
		Number	Percentage (%)	Number	Percentage (%)	Number	Percentage (%)
Second Main Canal (Hricha Main Canal), and Hricha Branch Canal	None	877	94.70	3,668	98.57	908	98.48
	Physical Disability	41	4.42	44	1.18	14	1.52
	Mental Disability	8	0.88	9	0.25	-	-
	Sub-total (2)	926*	100	3,721	100	922	100
Total	None	1,080	93.91	4,830	98.47	1,126	98.26
	Physical Disability	49	4.26	52	1.06	18	1.57
	Mental Disability	21	1.83	23	0.47	2	0.17
	Total (Sub-total (1) + Sub-total (2))	1,150	100	4,905	100	1,146	100

Note: * There are households that have several disabled household members in one household, the total amount is more than 922 PAHs.

Source: JICA Survey Team (2023)

(6) Education level

The Moroccan education system is as shown in Figure 4.5 (UNESCO).⁹ In this context, the population under below 6 years old is classified as pre-school children. In addition, the Moroccan education system is free and compulsory for all the children aged from 6 to 15 years old.¹⁰

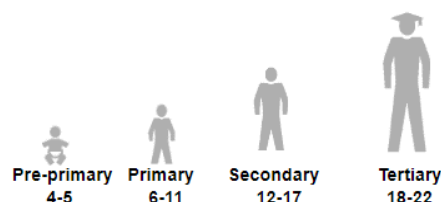


Figure 4.5 Moroccan Education System

Source: Morocco, Browse by Country

The number of PAPs surveyed over the age of 6 is 2,351 for males and 2,226 for females, totaling 4,577 (see Table 4.20). The highest frequency among male PAPs was 834 at the secondary education level. Conversely, 804 of the 2,226 female PAPs were non-educated. Notably, the number of non-educated male PAPs stands at 398, representing approximately 26% of both male and female PAPs. Among HHs, both male and female are the most likely to be non-educated level, which is similar to the trend for all PAPs, but the proposition is slightly higher for HHs than for PAPs, possibly influenced by their older age group.

Table 4.20 Education Level of PAPs

Project	Education Level	PAPs				HHs			
		Male	Female	Total	Percentage (%)	Male	Female	Total	Percentage (%)
First Main Canal (Tête Morte Main Canal)	None	121	215	336	30.22	91	17	108	48.43
	Primary	159	142	301	27.07	46	3	49	21.97
	Secondary	130	91	221	19.87	24	2	26	11.66
	High school	83	59	142	12.77	23	1	24	10.76
	University	65	47	112	10.07	16	-	16	7.17
	Sub-total (1)	558	554	1,112	100	200	23	223	100
Second Main Canal (Hricha Main Canal), and Hricha Branch Canal	None	277	589	866	24.99	191	103	294	31.89
	Primary	628	507	1,135	32.76	246	40	286	31.02
	Secondary	704	444	1,148	33.13	230	31	261	28.30
	High school	176	126	302	8.72	70	8	78	8.46
	University	8	6	14	0.40	3	-	3	0.33
	Sub-total (2)	1,793	1,672	3,465	100	740	182	922	100
Total	None	398	804	1,202	26.26	282	120	402	35.1
	Primary	787	649	1,436	31.38	292	43	335	29.26
	Secondary	834	535	1,369	29.91	254	33	287	25.07
	High school	259	185	444	9.7	93	9	102	8.91

⁹ Morocco, Browse by Country (UNESCO): <https://uis.unesco.org/en/country/ma>

¹⁰ Ministry of Foreign Affairs: https://marocainsdumonde.gov.ma/ewhatisi/2020/07/Do-you-want-to-study-in-Morocco-or-enrol-your-child-in-a-Moroccan-school_.pdf

Project	Education Level	PAPs				HHs			
		Male	Female	Total	Percentage (%)	Male	Female	Total	Percentage (%)
	University	73	53	126	2.75	19	0	19	1.66
	Total (Sub-total (1) + Sub-total (2))	2,351	2,226	4,577	100	940	205	1,145	100

Source: JICA Survey Team (2023)

4.3.3 Properties

(1) Number of Plots

Table 4.21 shows the number of plots that a single PAH has regardless of its land title. In total, the largest group is the PAHs with 2 plots, and there are no landless PAHs. In terms of the maximum number of plots, there are 4 PAHs with 15 plots.

Table 4.21 Number of Plots that a Single PAH has

No. of Plots	First Main Canal (Tête Morte Main Canal)		Second Main Canal (Hricha Main Canal), and the Hricha Branch Canal		TOTAL	
	No. of PAHs	Percentage (%)	No. of PAHs	Percentage (%)	No. of PAHs	Percentage (%)
1	16	7.14	224	24.30	240	20.94
2	62	27.67	512	55.53	574	50.09
3	43	19.20	146	15.84	189	16.49
4	41	18.30	24	2.60	65	5.67
5	22	9.82	1	0.11	23	2.01
6	11	4.91	4	0.43	15	1.31
7	5	2.23	9	0.98	14	1.22
8	9	4.02	1	0.11	10	0.87
9	1	0.45	-	-	1	0.09
10	7	3.13	1	0.11	8	0.7
11	1	0.45	-	-	1	0.09
12	2	0.89	-	-	2	0.17
13	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	4	1.79	-	-	4	0.35
Total	224	100	922	100	1,146	100

Source: JICA Survey Team (2023)

In the socio-economic survey, the preference of the PAPs for the compensation measures was asked (see Table 4.22). Regarding this question, the PAHs were allowed to select multiple options with the maximum three. More than 77% (173 PAHs) preferred “cash compensation” as the first option, followed by “alternative lands” at 18% (41 PAHs). As for the second option, the largest share is “alternative lands” at 24% (54 PAHs). Then, it is followed by “cash compensation” at 23% (52 PAHs).

Table 4.22 Preference of the PAPs for the Compensation Measures related to the Construction of the First Main Canal (Tête Morte Main Canal)

Option	No. of PAHs			Percentage (%)		
	1st	2nd	3rd	1st	2nd	3rd
As donation/ contribution for the Project	7	8	3	3.13	3.57	1.34
Cash compensation	173	52	10	77.22	23.21	4.46
Alternative lands	41	54	6	18.30	24.11	2.68
Short-term employment as a labor for construction works for the Project	1	6	4	0.45	2.68	1.79
Provision of living assistance	1	4	1	0.45	1.79	0.45
Provision of micro-finance	0	2	7	0	0.89	3.13
Provision of vocational training	0	1	1	0	0.45	0.45
Arrangement for new job opportunity	0	4	4	0	1.79	1.79
No response	1	93	188	0.45	41.51	83.91
Total	224	224	224	100	100	100

Source: JICA Survey Team (2023)

(2) Building and permanent structure

In terms of the number of structures owned by PAH by type, residential buildings are the most common type in the project area, with 1,146 PAHs having a total of 1,188 buildings (68% of all the structures) (Table 4.23). This was followed by 179 animal sheds (10%). Of the eight households subject to acquisition of their residential buildings, six households were conducted socio-economic survey¹¹, and one household was confirmed to have one residential building each inside and outside the affected area. One household has two residential buildings within the affected area, and the other four households have only one residential building within the affected area.

Table 4.23 Number of Structures owned by PAHs by Type

Project	Type of Structure	No. of Structure	Percentage (%)
First Main Canal (Tête Morte Main Canal)	Residential building	246	60.60
	Animal shed	83	20.44
	Storage facility	26	6.4
	Drip irrigation equipment	21	5.17
	Irrigation pond	17	4.19
	Traditional well	7	1.72
	Garage	3	0.74
	Business building	2	0.49
	Honey production equipment	1	0.25
	Sub-total (1)	406	100
Second Main Canal (Hricha Main Canal), and Hricha Branch Canal	Residential building	942	70.51
	Drilled well	152	11.38
	Animal shed	96	7.19
	Traditional well	94	7.04
	Storage facility	36	2.69
	Irrigation pond	15	1.12
	Old barn (currently not in use)	1	0.07
	Sub-total (2)	1,336	100
Total	Residential building	1,188	68.18
	Animal shed	179	10.28
	Drilled well	152	8.73
	Traditional well	101	5.80
	Storage facility	62	3.56
	Irrigation pond	32	1.84
	Drip irrigation equipment	21	1.21
	Garage	3	0.17
	Business building	2	0.11
	Honey production equipment	1	0.06
	Old barn (currently not in use)	1	0.06
	Total (Sub-total (1) + Sub-total (2))	1,742	100

Source: JICA Survey Team (2023)

(3) Livestock

In the target area of the Global Project, cattle, chickens, goats, and other types of livestock are raised for milking, egg production, or meat. As there are cases that one household has three types of livestock at maximum, the survey reviewed the husbandry status of all livestock owned (1st to 3rd of Table 4.24). The most common type of livestock is cattle, with a total of 151 PAHs. This is followed by 66 PAHs raising sheep.

Table 4.24 Number of PAHs that raise Livestock

Project	Type of Livestock	Number of PAHs				Purpose
		1st	2nd	3rd	Total	
First Main Canal (Tête Morte Main Canal)	None	122	196	221	539	-
	Cattle	83	3	-	86	Milking and meat
	Sheep	10	19	2	31	Meat
	Bee	6	1	1	8	Beekeeping
	Goat	1	4	-	5	Milking and meat
	Chicken	1	1	-	2	Egg and meat

¹¹ Since two owners live abroad or outside of the Project area, they could not be interviewed.

Project	Type of Livestock	Number of PAHs				Purpose
		1st	2nd	3rd	Total	
	Mule	1	-	-	1	Work
	Sub-total (1)	224	224	224	672	
Second Main Canal (Hricha Main Canal), and Hricha Branch Canal	None	873	872	907	2,652	-
	Cattle	34	27	4	65	Milking and meat
	Sheep	14	17	4	35	Meat and wool
	Chicken	1	5	7	13	Egg and meat
	Goat	-	1	-	1	Meat
	Sub-total (2)	922	922	922	2,766	
Total	None	995	1,068	1,128	3,191	-
	Cattle	117	30	4	151	Milking and meat
	Sheep	24	36	6	66	Meat and wool
	Chicken	2	6	7	15	Egg and meat
	Bee	6	1	1	8	Beekeeping
	Goat	1	5	0	6	Milking and meat
	Mule	1	0	0	1	Work
	Total (Sub-total (1) + Sub-total (2))	1,146	1,146	1,146	3,438	

Source: JICA Survey Team (2023)

In the case of the PAHs subject to the acquisition of their residential buildings, three out of six households surveyed raise livestock. The first household maintains 7 cattle for personal meat consumption and 20 goats for both self-consumption and commercial purposes related to milk production. Additionally, the second household owns two mules for business purposes, while the third household keeps 60 chickens primarily for self-consumption.

In general, wells play an important role as a source of drinking water for livestock. However, it was confirmed that the wells of the three households mentioned above will not be affected, although their houses will be. In addition, the seven households that will have to acquire residential buildings for the construction of the first main canal (Tête Morte Main Canal) will be able to rebuild their buildings on the same plot of the land in question as their current buildings. This will allow them to continue raising their livestock even after the Project implementation. In the case of one household, which is subject to the acquisition of residential building for the construction of the second main canal (Hricha Main Canal), the impact of the Project is not expected as the acquisition can be sufficiently avoided in the detailed design to be carried out later.

4.3.4 Economic Activities

(1) Agricultural and livestock income

Table 4.25 shows the average annual net income for a typical PAH from agriculture and livestock.¹² As a result, the average annual net income from agriculture for the entire Project is 35,496 MAD/PAH, which accounts for about 78% of the total income from both agriculture and livestock. In addition, the average annual net income from livestock come to 10,101 MAD/PAH, which accounts for about 22%. There is no PAHs that they got the income from fishery. Therefore, the total annual net income from agriculture and livestock arrives at 45,597 MAD/PAH (677,517 JPY/PAH¹³).

Table 4.25 Average Annual Net Income from Agriculture and Livestock per PAH

Project	Item	Amount (MAD)	Percentage (%)	Remark
First Main Canal (Tête Morte Main Canal)	Agriculture (Production)	34,370	65.29	Valid Respondent: 204 PAHs (including 10 PAHs that responded no agricultural income)
	Livestock	18,275	34.71	Valid Respondent: 224 PAHs (including 91 PAHs that responded no livestock income)
	Fishery	-	-	
	Sub-total (1)	52,645	100	

¹² Net income = Gross income – Cost.

¹³ JICA's exchange rate as of December 2023: 1 MAD = 14.8588 Japanese Yen.

Project	Item	Amount (MAD)	Percentage (%)	Remark
Second Main Canal (Hricha Main Canal), and Hricha Branch Canal	Agriculture (Production)	36,622	95.00	Valid Respondent: 922 PAHs (including 162 PAHs that responded no agricultural income)
	Livestock	1,927	5.00	Valid Respondent: 922 PAHs (including 843 PAHs that responded no livestock income)
	Fishery	-	-	
	Sub-total (2)	38,549	100	
Total (Average)	Agriculture (Production)	35,496	77.85	Valid Respondent: 1,126 PAHs (including 172 PAHs that responded no agricultural income)
	Livestock	10,101	22.15	Valid Respondent: 1,146 PAHs (including 934 PAHs that responded no livestock income)
	Fishery	-	-	
	Total	45,597	100	

Source: JICA Survey Team (2023)

(2) Off-farm income

Out of the 1,126 PAHs, 306 PAHs have some income sources other than farming and livestock rearing such as remuneration of employer, salary of employee in the private sector, salary of employee in public sector, wage for agricultural labor, rent income, pension, etc. The average annual net off-farm income per household is 45,807 MAD (680,637 JPY) as shown in Table 4.26.

Table 4.26 Average Annual Net Off-farm Income per PAH

Project	Amount (MAD)	Remark
First Main Canal (Tête Morte Main Canal)	45,476	Valid Respondent: 204 PAHs (including 60 PAHs that responded no off-farm income)
Second Main Canal (Hricha Main Canal), and Hricha Branch Canal	46,138	Valid Respondent: 922 PAHs (including 760 PAHs that responded no off-farm income)
Total (Average)	45,807	Valid Respondent: 1,126 PAHs (including 820 PAHs that responded no off-farm income)

Source: JICA Survey Team (2023)

(3) Total income

From the result of agricultural and livestock income and off-farm income described in the above, the average annual total net income for the entire Project is calculated to be 91,404 MAD (1,358,154 JPY) as summarized in Table 4.27. In addition, agricultural and livestock income and off-farm income each account for 50% of total income, equivalent levels.

Table 4.27 Average Annual Net Total Income per PAH

Project	Item	Amount (MAD)	Percentage (%)
First Main Canal (Tête Morte Main Canal)	Average Annual Net Income from Agriculture and Livestock (a)	52,645	53.65
	Average Annual Net Off-farm Income (b)	45,476	46.35
	Average Annual Net Total Income (a)+(b)	98,121	100
Second Main Canal (Hricha Main Canal), and Hricha Branch Canal	Average Annual Net Income from Agriculture and Livestock (a)	38,549	45.52
	Average Annual Net Off-farm Income (b)	46,138	54.48
	Average Annual Net Total Income (a)+(b)	84,687	100
Total (Average)	Average Annual Net Income from Agriculture and Livestock (a)	45,597	49.89
	Average Annual Net Off-farm Income (b)	45,807	50.11
	Average Annual Net Total Income (a)+(b)	91,404	100

Source: JICA Survey Team (2023)

4.3.5 Work Demarcation by Gender

During the socio-economic survey, the work demarcation by gender was confirmed as summarized in Table 4.28. The majority of females are in charge of all house-works. As a matter of fact, there are males who are in charge of sort of heavy works in the household. It can easily be found those matters on the

land ownership and agricultural machinery fall on the males by far. In terms of agricultural activities, of course, females are in charge of some activities, but in fact males are in charge of the most.

Table 4.28 Demarcation of Work by Gender

Work Item		Number of PAHs				
		Male	Female	Both	Not Necessary/ NA	Total
Housework	1) Cooking	92	957	93	4	1,146
	2) Interior/outside cleaning	80	867	190	9	1,146
	3) Laundry	166	838	130	12	1,146
	4) Shopping cooking ingredient, commodities, etc.	324	541	274	7	1,146
	5) Drawing water for drinking, cooking, etc.	152	465	200	329	1,146
	6) Buying materials for firing such as coal	237	251	167	491	1,146
	7) Caregiving of family members such as infants, children, and elderly person	219	596	261	70	1,146
	8) Other housework activities	206	658	215	67	1,146
Land ownership	1) Registration of the ownership in farmland	854	143	122	27	1,146
	2) Decision-making of buying/selling/leasing/renting farmland	898	105	101	42	1,146
	3) Making priority in inheritance of farmland	534	97	448	67	1,146
Agricultural machinery	1) Ownership of agricultural machinery	582	45	52	467	1,146
	2) Decision-making of buying/lending agricultural machinery	636	52	68	390	1,146
Farming activities	1) Decision-making of crops to be cultivated in the coming season	930	84	76	56	1,146
	2) Decision-making of investment for the use of agricultural inputs	936	84	67	59	1,146
	3) Decision-making of selling prices	940	84	63	59	1,146
	4) Preparing land	949	75	55	67	1,146
	5) Planting, transplanting, broadcasting	915	72	59	100	1,146
	6) Weeding	895	67	65	119	1,146
	7) Watering	851	59	52	184	1,146
	8) Operation and maintenance of irrigation facilities including cleaning canals, etc.	774	54	52	266	1,146
	9) Harvesting	919	66	60	101	1,146
	10) Post-harvesting, processing	792	150	85	119	1,146
	11) Transporting products to selling place	923	66	55	102	1,146
	12) Selling products	924	68	55	99	1,146
Finance	1) Decision-making in applying for financial services including loans, micro-credit, etc.	646	71	48	381	1,146
	2) Name of account, obligor, etc.	738	85	46	277	1,146
	3) Management of household budget	784	110	165	87	1,146

Source: JICA Survey Team (2023)

4.4 Identification of Vulnerable Peoples

In Morocco, the publication of official statistical data is the responsibility of the Haut Commissariat au Plan (HCP). According to their information¹⁴, the “vulnerability” is defined as follows:

“Vulnerability refers to the proportion of the population that is above the relative poverty line but is likely to be below that line if various kinds of hazards affect their economic and social situation. On this basis and in accordance with the WB’s approach, any household whose total expenditure is between the relative poverty line and 1.5 times this threshold is said to be vulnerable.”

On the other hand, JICA GL and other international practices, the general criteria for “vulnerable group”, not limited to projects in Morocco, include: 1) female-headed households; 2) elderly-headed households; 3) child-headed households; 4) households whose head with special needs; 5) ethnic and religious

¹⁴ HCP’s website: https://www.hcp.ma/methodologie-pauvrete-vulnerabilite_r497.html#:~:text=Indice%20de%20s%C3%A9v%C3%A9rit%C3%A9%20de%20a

minority households; 6) households below the poverty line, and 7) landless households.

After discussions with DIAEA on this point, it was confirmed that although the HCP definition focuses only on the poverty line, poverty line considers the socio-economic situation of the household, including women and elderly heads of households, and thus there is no need to consider the 1) and 2) above as separate criteria. However, households below the poverty line and headed by women or elderly should be treated as a vulnerable group. It was also confirmed that the results of the socio-economic survey on the Global Project did not identify any households as described in the above 3), 5), and 7) that there is no need to include such households in the criteria, since. Based on these circumstances, it was decided to use the following criteria for the Global Project.

- ✓ Households below the poverty line, and/or
- ✓ Households headed by person with special needs.

With regard to the poverty line of Morocco, the WB provides the information that the poverty line is 4,667 MAD (69,346 JPY) for urban areas and 4,312 MAD (64,071 JPY) for rural areas as of 2014.¹⁵ As the target area of the Global Project is located in rural, the latter could be applied. Based on this amount, adjusted for inflation as provided by the WB, the amount as of 2022 could be 4,988 MAD (74,116 JPY) as in the following Table 4.29.

Table 4.29 Current Price of Poverty Line using Inflation Rate

Item	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Inflation Rate (%) *	0.44231	1.557907	1.635311	0.754663	1.803917	0.303386	0.705969	1.401959	6.657042
Poverty Line (MAD) **	4,312	4,379	4,451	4,485	4,566	4,580	4,612	4,677	4,988

Source: * Inflation, consumer prices (annual %), Morocco, WB

** The price as of 2014 is from "Poverty in Morocco: Challenges and Opportunities (WB)". The prices after 2015 have been calculated by the JICA Survey Team.

Table 4.30 shows the number of PAHs by the average annual net total income per household, calculated based on the results of the socio-economic survey. Based on the poverty line per household in 2022 (4,988 MAD), the number of PAHs whose the annual net income¹⁶ is below the poverty line is only about 4%¹⁷.

Table 4.30 Number of PAHs by the Average Annual Net Total Income per Household

Project	Average Annual Net Income per Household	Number of PAHs	Percentage (%)
First Main Canal (Tête Morte Main Canal)	Below 4,988 MAD	18	8.82
	Over 4,988 MAD	186	90.69
	Sub-total (1)	204	100
Second Main Canal (Hricha Main Canal), and Hricha Branch Canal	Below 4,988 MAD	22	2.39
	Over 4,988 MAD	900	97.61
	Sub-total (2)	922	100
Total	Below 4,988 MAD	40	3.55
	Over 4,988 MAD	1,086	96.45
	Total	1,126	100

Source: ORMVAG (2023) for the first main canal (Tête Morte Main Canal), and JICA Survey Team (2023) for the other two canals.

¹⁵ Poverty in Morocco: Challenges and Opportunities (WB):

<https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/559921523249877468/pdf/125040-WP-ENGLISH-PUBLIC-Poverty-in-Morocco-Summary-poverty-note.pdf>

¹⁶ Although comparisons should normally be made based on average annual expenditures, a simplified method was used in this case, assuming that "a net income above the poverty line would allow for higher expenditures than it."

¹⁷ As of 2014, the poverty rate as a whole country (for both urban and rural areas) was 4.2%. On the other hand, farmers in the Gharb region have relatively large farmlands, and the poverty rate is assumed to be lower than in other rural areas, so the poverty rate (4%) estimated in this survey is considered reasonable.

Table 4.31 shows the vulnerable PAHs identified by the socio-economic survey. According to the result, the number of households below the poverty line is 41 PAHs¹⁸; and the number of households headed by the person with special needs is 20 PAHs. It should be noted that there are PAHs that fall under multiple criteria, the final number of households identified as vulnerable group based on the above principle is 58, which is approximately 5% of the 1,146 households. In addition, based on the percentage of identified vulnerable PAHs out of the total sampled PAHs, the total number of vulnerable households is eventually estimated to be 117 PAHs for the three canals.

Table 4.31 Vulnerable PAHs

Project	Criteria of Vulnerability	Number of Identified PAHs	Percentage (%)	Remark
First Main Canal (Tête Morte Main Canal)	Households below the poverty line	19	8.48	
	Households headed by person with disability	6	2.68	
	Identified Households*	24	10.71	
	Valid Sampled Respondent	224	100	
	Total Vulnerable Households related to the Construction of the First Main Canal	112	10.71	Number of total PAHs for the First Main Canal (1,046 PAHs) x Percentage of Identified Vulnerable Households (10.71%)
Second Main Canal (Hricha Main Canal), and Hricha Branch Canal	Households below the poverty line	22	2.38	
	Households headed by person with disability	14	1.51	
	Number of Vulnerable Households*	34	3.68	
	Valid Respondent	922	100	
	Total Vulnerable Households related to the Construction of the Second Main Canal	47	3.68	Number of total PAHs for the Second Main Canal (1,264 PAHs) x Percentage of Identified Vulnerable Households (3.68%)
Total	Households below the poverty line	41	3.58	
	Households headed by person with disability	20	1.75	
	Number of Vulnerable Households*	58	5.06	
	Valid Respondent	1,146	100	
	Total	117	5.06	Number of total PAHs for the three canals (2,310 PAHs) x Percentage of Identified Vulnerable Households (5.06%)

Note: It should be noted that some PAHs fall under more than one criterion and are not summed.

Source: JICA Survey Team (2023)

5 MEASURES OF COMPENSATION AND ASSISTANCE

5.1 Entitlement Matrix

The entitlement matrix showing specific measures of compensation and support related to the Global Project is shown in Table 5.1. As discussed in Section 3.3, there are slight gaps between the principles of compensation between the Moroccan legal framework and JICA GL, so the more stringent ones, i.e., the JICA GL will be followed.

¹⁸ According to Table 4.30, the number of PAHs below the poverty line is 18. However, this is a fraction of 204 PAHs, so the number of households per 224 PAHs is converted to 19 PAHs for reconciliation with other items.

Table 5.1 Entitlement Matrix

Type of Impact	Entitled Persons	Entitlement (Compensation Package)	Implementation Issues/ Guidelines
1.1 Acquisition of private lands	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Landowner who has registered by the ANCFCC; 2) Land users who are applying for the cadastral registration by the ANCFCC; 3) Land users who do not meet the above 1) to 2), but who are with the supplementary document and accepted by the ORMVAG; or, 4) Land users who do not meet the above 1) to 3), but who claims his/her right and no one objects it for 6 months. 	<p>Cash compensation for the affected land based on the full-replacement cost. The amount to be determined by the Administrative Evaluation Committee should include the following:</p> <p>[Farmlands]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Current market value of the affected farmland including the cost for registration and transfer of ownership <p>[Residential lands]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Current market value of land of the same size and use, with similar or improved infrastructure and public services, located in the vicinity of the affected land including the cost of registration and transfer of ownership 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Finalizing the list of the affected land and entitled persons by ORMVAG in cooperation with relevant local authorities, etc. b. Assessment of cash compensation by <i>the Administrative Estimation Committee</i>. c. Explanation of payment procedure for the entitled persons and obtaining consensus from the persons by ORMVAG. d. Payment of cash compensation in accordance with legal procedures of Morocco.
1.2 Acquisition of lands other than private	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Ministries such as Ministry of Hobous, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Transportation and Logistics, and Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Rural Development, Water and Forests; or 2) Individuals who made the lease contract of the land with the above ministries for the agricultural purpose. <p><i>Note: the individuals do not have legal right for the landownership but have the right to use it based on the lease contract with ministries.</i></p>	<p>[For the relevant ministries]</p> <p>Cash compensation or in-kind compensation in accordance with the framework agreements or authorizations between Ministries.</p> <p>[For individuals]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Minimum three-month advance notification prior to harvesting trees/ crops - Assistance in finding alternatives within the framework of available offers (e.g., farmland or other more profitable activities in agriculture value chain) - Compensation for crops and equipment in the land 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Finalizing the list of the affected land and entitled persons (including ministries) by ORMVAG in cooperation with relevant local authorities, etc. b. Discussion between ORMVAG and the relevant ministries to make the framework agreements. In addition, assessment of cash compensation to crops and equipment of the entitled persons by <i>the Administrative Evaluation Committee</i>. c. Explanation of support procedure for the entitled individuals and obtaining consensus from the individuals by ORMVAG in cooperation with the relevant ministries. d. Payment of cash compensation to the relevant ministries and provision of other assistance to the entitled individuals in accordance with legal procedures of Morocco in cooperation with the relevant ministries.
2.1 Acquisition of permanent structure, such as residential house, irrigation pond, and well ¹⁹	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Landowner who has registered by the ANCFCC; 2) Land users who are with contract with landowner; or, 3) Land users who do not meet the above 1) to 2), but who are with certification for proving the land user issued by local representatives. 	<p>Cash compensation for the affected permanent structures based on the full-replacement cost. The amount to be determined by the Administrative Evaluation Committee should include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cash compensation for the structures based on market value without the depreciation (without discount based on the age used) including the cost of registration and transfer of ownership 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Finalizing the list of the affected permanent structure and entitled persons by ORMVAG in cooperation with relevant local authorities, etc. b. Assessment of cash compensation by <i>the Administrative Evaluation Committee</i>. c. Explanation of payment procedure for the entitled persons and obtaining consensus from the persons by ORMVAG. d. Payment of cash compensation in accordance with legal procedure of Morocco.
2.2	1) Landowner who has	· Minimum three-month	a. Advance notification by ORMVAG

¹⁹ As a result of socio-economic survey and stakeholder meetings conducted to date, no squatters have been observed in the Project area, and no compensation or livelihood restoration program are required in this regard.

Type of Impact	Entitled Persons	Entitlement (Compensation Package)	Implementation Issues/ Guidelines
Acquisition of tree/crop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> registered by the ANCFCC; 2) Land users who are with contract with landowner; or, 3) Land users who do not meet the above 1) to 2), but who are with certification for proving the land user issued by local authority. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> advance notification prior to harvesting trees/ crops · Cash compensation for the affected trees/ crops based on the full-replacement cost. The amount to be determined by the Administrative Evaluation Committee should include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If the land acquisition is needed prior to the harvest, cash compensation at full cost of sale. - If annual crops, cash compensation based on the market value. - If trees/perennial crops, the market value of the trees/crops of the same age/type trees/crops as affected ones. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. Finalizing the list of affected tree/crop and entitled persons by the ORMVAG. c. Assessment of cash compensation by the <i>Administrative Evaluation Committee</i>. d. Explanation of payment procedure for the entitled persons and obtaining consensus from the persons by ORMVAG. e. Payment of cash compensation in accordance with legal procedures of Morocco.
3.1 Temporary land occupation for construction works (leased land)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Landowner who has registered by the ANCFCC; 2) Land users who are applying for the registration by the ANCFCC; or, 3) Land users who do not meet the above 1) to 2), but who are with the supplementary document and accepted by the ORMVAG. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Rental charge for the land based on the contract between the contractor and the titleholder. · Cash compensation for the surface assets such as tree/crop and permanent structure, if any. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Identification of the landowners/ land users by Contractor with support from ORMVAG. b. Negotiation with the landowners/ land users by Contractor. c. Provision of rental charge and cash compensation to the landowners/ land users by Contractor.
4.1 Socio-economic impacts	<p>PAPs whose livelihood will be affected by the Project and vulnerable groups such as</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Household below the "poverty line", and/or 2) Household headed by person with special needs. 	Detailed contents are as shown in the following Section 5.2.	Detailed contents are as shown in the following Section 5.2.

Source: JICA Survey Team (2023)

In Morocco, there are three patterns for the timing of compensation payments (Table 5.2). In each pattern, if the eligible person receives the compensation amount later than a certain number of days, interest will be added to the amount of compensation deposited in the account as a late fee. On the other hand, in Morocco, the government (i.e., the Ministry of Economy and Finance) has an auditor who examines national projects for additional costs due to delays in the project implementation schedule, and most projects receive compensation without delay for a certain number of days.

Table 5.2 Setting related to the Timing of Compensation Payments

Pattern	Summary of Setting
1. Landowner who has registered by the ANCFCC, or those currently in the process of registration	The compensation amount will be deposited into the Deposit and Management Fund (CDG) account as soon as possible after the amount is determined by the Administrative Evaluation Committee. The PAPs must receive the deposited compensation within 30 days, but if delays in administrative procedures, etc. prevent them from receiving it within 30 days, interest will be added to the deposited amount.
2. Land users who do not meet the above 1.	As in Pattern 1 above, the compensation amount will be deposited into the CDG account as soon as the amount is determined by the Administrative Evaluation Committee. However, additional documents must be obtained from ANCFCC and submitted to the CDG and the executing agency. The PAPs concerned must receive the amount within two months of completion of these procedures. If the PAPs cannot receive the amount

Pattern	Summary of Setting
	withing two months, due to delays in administrative procedures, interest will be added to the deposited amount.
3. Court cases	As in Pattern 1 above, the compensation amount will be deposited to the CDG account as soon as possible after the amount is determined by the Administrative Evaluation Committee. However, it is necessary to first wait for a judicial decision to be made on whether the claimer is eligible for compensation. After being recognized as entitled person, the procedure is set up in the same manner as in Pattern 1 or Pattern 2 above.

Source: JICA Survey Team (2023)

5.2 Livelihood Restoration Program

As described in Table 5.1, the livelihood restoration program will be provided to the PAPs whose livelihoods will be affected by the Project and to identified vulnerable groups. The detailed contents of the program are shown in Table 5.3.

Table 5.3 Detailed Contents of Livelihood Restoration Program

No.	Package	Method	Responsible Organization	Implementer
1	Provision of priority on job opportunities as casual labors for the construction related to the Project through contractors. (Especially, priority will be given to household below “poverty line” and other family members of household headed by person with disability.)	To be reflected on the bidding document.	ORMVAG	Contractor
2	Introduction of information on microfinance institutions (as of now, six institutions listed in Section 11.1 are anticipated.)	Explained to the eligible persons during the Public Consultant at Implantation Stage (to be held at Bidding Stage and Mobilization Stage of Contractors)	ORMVAG	ORMVAG
3	Provision of subsidy for installing drip irrigation equipment in farmland.	To be reflected on ORMVAG’s operation plan of “ <i>State subsidies for hydro-agricultural development of agricultural lands</i> ”.	ORMVAG	ORMVAG
4	Strengthening agricultural training to PAPs through Consulting Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be included in TOR of the Consulting service. Training will be adjusted to allow vulnerable people (especially for disabled people) to be given special consideration. 	ORMVAG	Consulting service

Source: JICA Survey Team (2023)

In general, the subsidy matters have been handled as followed. Firstly, the “Guichet Unique” in ORMVAG serves as the contact point in charge of all the procedures with farmers. It receives the application documents from farmers who want to apply for subsidy, and technical service department in ORMVAG checks its validity. Then, ORMVAG grants pre-approval if the application is approved. The farmers proceed to purchase the necessary equipment then submits the documents of the receipts to Guichet Unique again. If no issues arise, ORMVAG signs the approval document, and this information will be shared with the Direction of Finance under the MAPMDREF. Using the shared document, the said direction distributes the subsidy amount, then the farmers eventually will receive the subsidy through the bank “Credit Agricole.” Given that process, therefore, ORMVAG itself can prioritize the PAPs of the Global Project to provide the subsidy without any special coordination with other organizations.

5.3 Gender Policy for the Global Project

In addition to the above measures for compensation and livelihood restoration program, the gender policy for the Global Project is considered based on the practices from other projects and the situation identified in the target area of the Global Project (Table 5.4).

Table 5.4 Policy for the Gender Considerations

Activity on Gender Considerations	Specific Contents	Implementation Agency	Responsible Agency	Cost
[Pre-construction Stage]				
Considerations for females and young people in the community surrounding the Project area	Provision of the appropriate compensation and livelihood restoration program to the females and young people who will be affected by acquisition of land and non-land properties.	ORMVAG	ORMVAG	Included in the Project Cost
	Information sharing about the job opportunity in the construction for the Project (employment period, conditions, etc.)	Contractor	ORMVAG	Included in the Project Cost
[Construction Stage]				
Considerations for female and youth construction workers	Equal employment opportunities for both men and women should be promoted, and wage disparities should be rectified if any, except when disparities are based on differences in labor content.	Contractor	ORMVAG	Included in the Project Cost
	Installation of females-only restrooms in proportion to the number of female workers.	Contractor	ORMVAG	Included in the Project Cost
Considerations for females and young people in the community surrounding the Project Area	Provision of initial education on HIV/AIDS and other issues to the workers	Contractor	ORMVAG	Included in the Project Cost
[Implementation Stage]				
Promoting females' participation in Water Users' Association Activities	Inviting males as well as females in the General Assembly on the establishment of the WUA and collecting their opinions. (However, if it is determined in consultation with local leaders that separate general assemblies for males and females are desirable in considering local conditions, this will be followed.)	ORMVAG	ORMVAG	Government Budget
	Clear stating the promotion of females' participation in WUA activities in the WUA regulation.	ORMVAG	ORMVAG	Government Budget
	Inviting female WUA members to WUA activities such as general assemblies, other meetings, trainings, etc.	ORMVAG	ORMVAG	Government Budget
Capacity Building for female and young people	Conducting theoretical and practical training about good practices of agriculture in general, etc.	ORMVAG	ORMVAG	Government Budget
Promoting activities of the existing Females' Cooperatives	Provision of explanation to the existing females' associations in the Project area regarding the details of support provided by relevant government agencies and procedures for receiving such supports (e.g., possible support for equipment procurement, etc.)	ORMVAG	ORMVAG	Government Budget

Source: JICA Survey Team (2023)

6 GRIEVANCE HANDLING MECHANISM

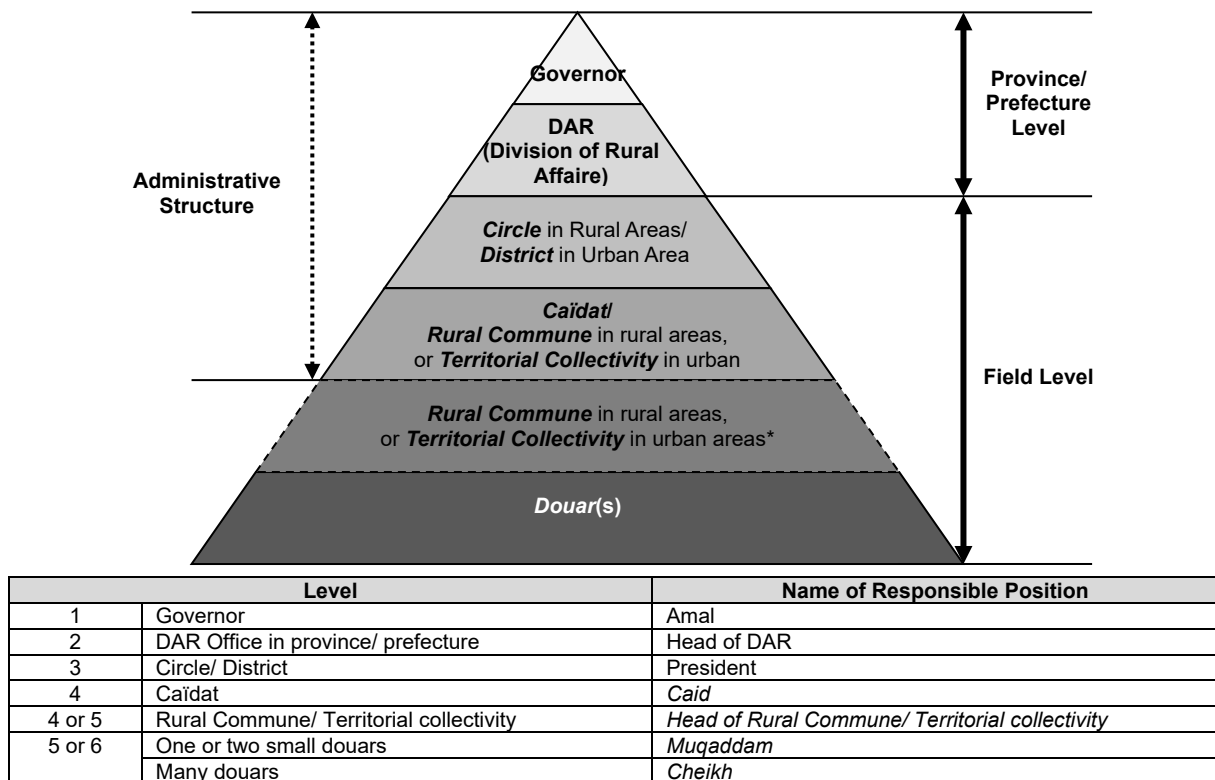
6.1 Existing System in Morocco

The Moroccan Constitution (2011) recognizes citizens' rights to appeal against public projects, etc. It also requires public projects to "listen to users' opinions" and "follow up on users' opinions, suggestions, and complaints." In 2018, Decree No. 2-17-265 was enacted to enforce this right and provides procedures for receiving comments and suggestions from users of public projects and handling their complaints. It also provides information on how to file a complaint through the National Complaint Center website (www.chikaya.ma). Since the above was not for a specific project, there is concern that it may take some time before appropriate action is taken by appropriate organizations. In addition to this, national law establishes procedures for bringing grievances about compensation from stakeholders to the courts (refer to Section 3.1). However, there might be other grievances than compensation from the

local stakeholders.

The existing organizations and other entities responsible for resolving disputes in Morocco include the local authorities (Figure 6.1). The smallest unit in which the administrative offices are located is the *Caidat* level, and the Caid is the head of the office. Below or at the same level of *Caidat*, there is the rural commune or territorial collectively, and the head of the commune level is elected by the local people. In addition, there are also those who live in the community and are close to the local people, such as the *Muqaddam* and/ or *Cheikh*, who are in charge of organizing at the Douar (village) level. While Douars are not administrative units, *Muqaddam* and/or *Cheick* are appointed by the Ministry of Interior.

In general, when the local people have some matters to discuss within their local community, they would first consult with *Muqaddam* and/or *Cheikh*. Then, these issues would be shared through the administrative process, such as reporting to Rural Commune or Territorial Collectivity, *Caidat* and/or the Division of Rural Affaires (DAR) at the provincial/ prefectural level, if a grievance cannot be resolved within the local community. However, since these are not set up for a specific project, there is concern that implementation of appropriate action requires some time, and in particular, grievances regarding compensation, etc., cannot be resolved without coordination and consultation with the executing agency.



Note: The smallest administrative unit is the *Caidat*. Below or at the same level of it, there is the Rural Commune for rural areas, and/or the Territorial Collectivity for urban areas, then there is the *Douar* level.

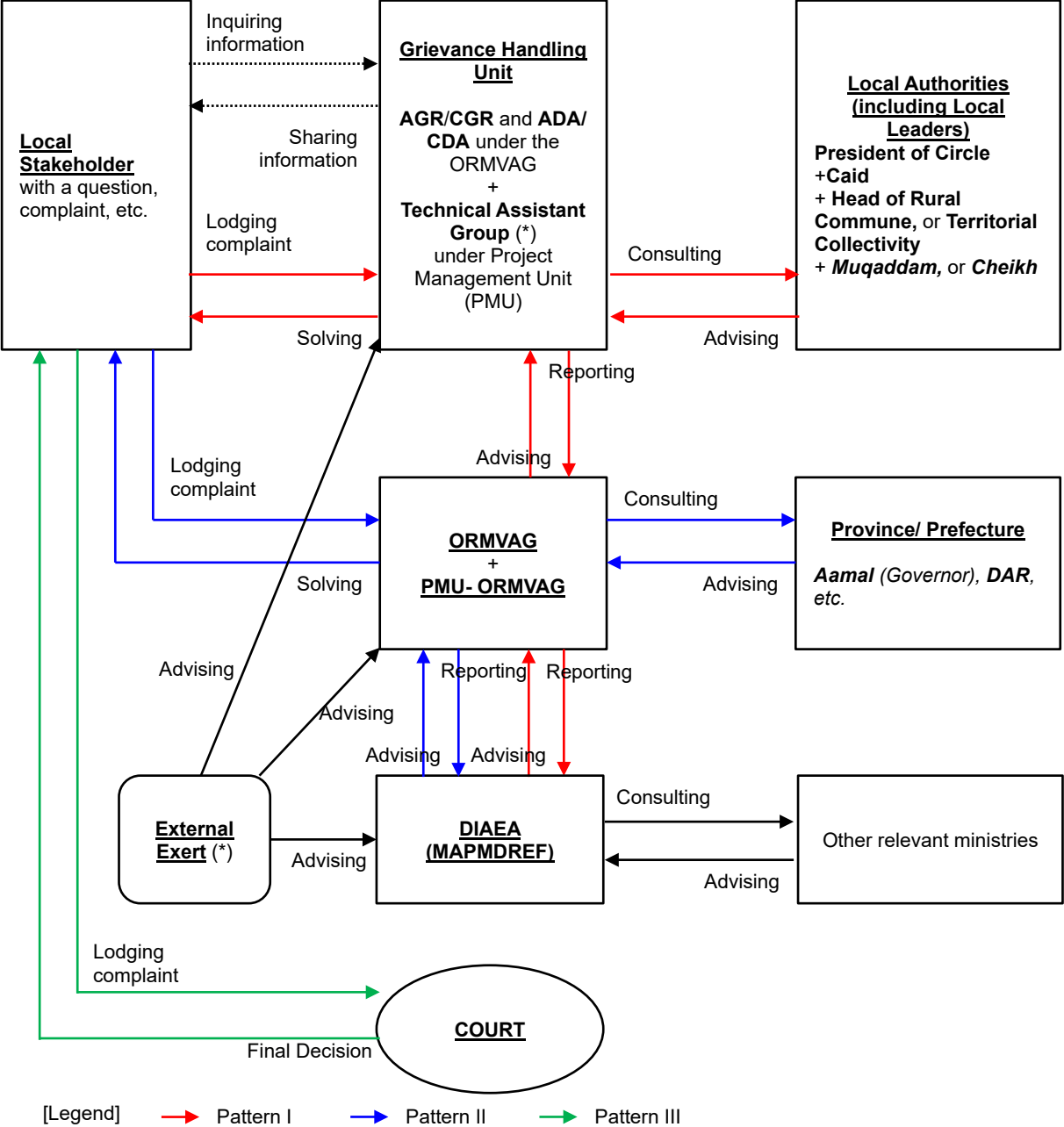
Figure 6.1 Structure of the Local Authorities

Source: JICA Survey Team (2023)

6.2 Grievance Handling Mechanism for the Project

In consideration of the above, and to facilitate access by local stakeholders, the Global Project proposes the following three patterns of grievance handling mechanisms: Pattern-I consists of an approach to the Grievance Handling Unit (GHU), Pattern-II consists of an approach to the ORMVAG, and Pattern-III consists of a direct access to the courts (Figure 6.2). It should be noted that the executing agency is

responsible for all the cases responding to and resolving grievances from local stakeholders in principle. This mechanism was explained to local people at the third stakeholder meeting held in December 2023 (see Sections 10.2 and 10.3) and will be explained again at the following public consultations.



Note: The Technical Assistant Group will be hired as a member of the GHU under PMU. Apart from this, the External Specialist would be hired to provide advice to all the levels of the mechanism so that the issues raised by the PAPs are properly resolved.

Figure 6.2 Proposed Grievance Handling Mechanism for the Project

Source: JICA Survey Team (2023)

The Pattern-I illustrates ORMVAG’s handling of grievances at the field level. As a premise, ORMVAG has Network Management Districts (AGR) and Network Management Centers (CGRs) under its Department of Management of Irrigation and Drainage Networks, and Agricultural Development District (ADA) and Agricultural Development Centers (CDA) under its Department of Agricultural Development. Both AGR/CGR and ADA/ CDA are responsible for field activities; thus, they are the staff of the existing agency with whom local people are most likely to have contact. According to the

ORMVAG, the existing officers are as shown in Table 6.1. Since the number of staff is limited, both AGR/ CGR and ADA/ CDA have supplemented each works at the field level. However, ORMVAG has a plan to increase the number for the implementation of the Global Project.

Table 6.1 Current Number of ORMVAG Staff at Local Level

Department	Position	Number of Staff	Remark
Department of Management of Irrigation and Drainage Networks	Network Management Districts (AGR)	1	
	Network Management Centers (CGR)	4	Sidi Kacem Province: Sidi Kacem, and Sidi Abdelaziz Sidi Slimane Province: Sidi Slimane, Hjaoua
Department of Agricultural Development	Agricultural Development District (ADA)	1	
	Agricultural Development Centers (CDA)	5	Sidi Kacem Province: Khnichet, Birtaleb- Tekna-Chabanet, and Zirara- Bab Tiouka Sidi Slimane Province: Hjaoua, and Sidi Slimane

Source: JICA Survey Team (2023)

Considering the above circumstance, all grievances related to the Global Project are initially collected by AGR/CGR and/or ADA/CDA staff members. Additionally, the Project will have a Technical Assistant group inside the PMU- Field, which will form a GHU together with the above staff to handle grievances.

Table 6.2 Members of GHU

Organization	Title	Number of Persons	Remark
ORMVAG	AGR staff	1	GHU Coordinator
	CGR staff	4	
	ADA staff	1	
	CGR staff	5	
Technical Assistant Team to be hired under PMU	Social and Gender Specialist	2	1 person/ prefecture*
	Communication Specialist	2	1 person/ prefecture*
	Agriculture Specialist	2	1 person/ prefecture*
	Agriculture technician	4	2 person/ prefecture*
	Topographic team	Lump-sum	

Note: * The affected area also includes the Meknes Province, but due to the small size of the area, the person in charge of the Sidi Slimane Province will serve concurrently.

Source: JICA Survey Team (2023)

If the issue is difficult to resolve at the field level, it shall be reported to the ORMVAG and PMU-ORMVAG at the next level, or to DIAEA (MAPMDREF) at the next higher level. Although the number of days requires to resolve the issue may vary depending on the nature of the grievance, the deadline for a response at any stage shall be one week from the receipt of the grievance report, respectively. In other words, if a grievance is reported that cannot be resolved immediately, the grievance applicant shall be provided with the steps to resolve the grievance and the estimated required days, within the one-week response deadline.

Depending on the nature of the grievance, it may be necessary to obtain cooperation from local authorities. Therefore, referring to the existing structure shown in Figure 6.1, organizations that are particularly close to the people, i.e., from the local leaders at the Douar level to the Circle level, shall be included in the support structure for handling grievances as cooperating organizations to the executing agency.

The Pattern-II is the one where the local stakeholders can bring their claims directly to the ORMVAG. Considering the physical and/or psychological distance between the local people and the ORMVAG, there may be a lower possibility that this case of Pattern II would take place. Yet, this claim route should be arranged for those who want to do so. As well as the Pattern-I, if the issue cannot be resolved at the ORMVAG level, it should be reported to the higher level, DIAEA (MAPMDRED). In addition, the DAR of the Province/ Prefecture office and its head, the Governor, should be included in the support structure as a cooperating organization.

The Pattern-III is a route where local stakeholders prefer to submit their grievances directly to the courts. If the grievance cannot be resolved at the level of the executing agency under Patterns I or II, the court would be a major part of the mechanism for resolving the issues raised on behalf of the executing agency. In other words, the court is the final arbiter of grievance resolution. Then, both the grievant and the executing agency must follow the court’s decision.

The Project will establish a group of Technical Assistants within the PMU- Field, but in addition, depending on the issues raised by the local people, external specialists such as legal specialists will be engaged as needed. The external specialists will provide advice at all levels to ensure that the issues are properly addressed.

7 LAP IMPLEMENTATION STRUCTURE AND SCHEDULE

7.1 LAP Implementation Structure

All the activities related to acquisition of land and non-land properties are to be conducted under the responsibility of the executing agency, ORMVAG (Figure 7.1). In the Project, the Project Management Unit (PMU)-ORMVAG will be assigned in the ORMVAG. In addition, technical assistant group will be hired and provide support to the AGR/ CGR and ADA/CDA as members of PMU-Field. Their respective roles are described in Table 2.6.1. In addition, the ORMVAG will also need to play a coordinating role with local authorities and other relevant agencies that are not included in the implementation structure, as described above for the grievance handling mechanism, which will require the involvement of these agencies in some cases.

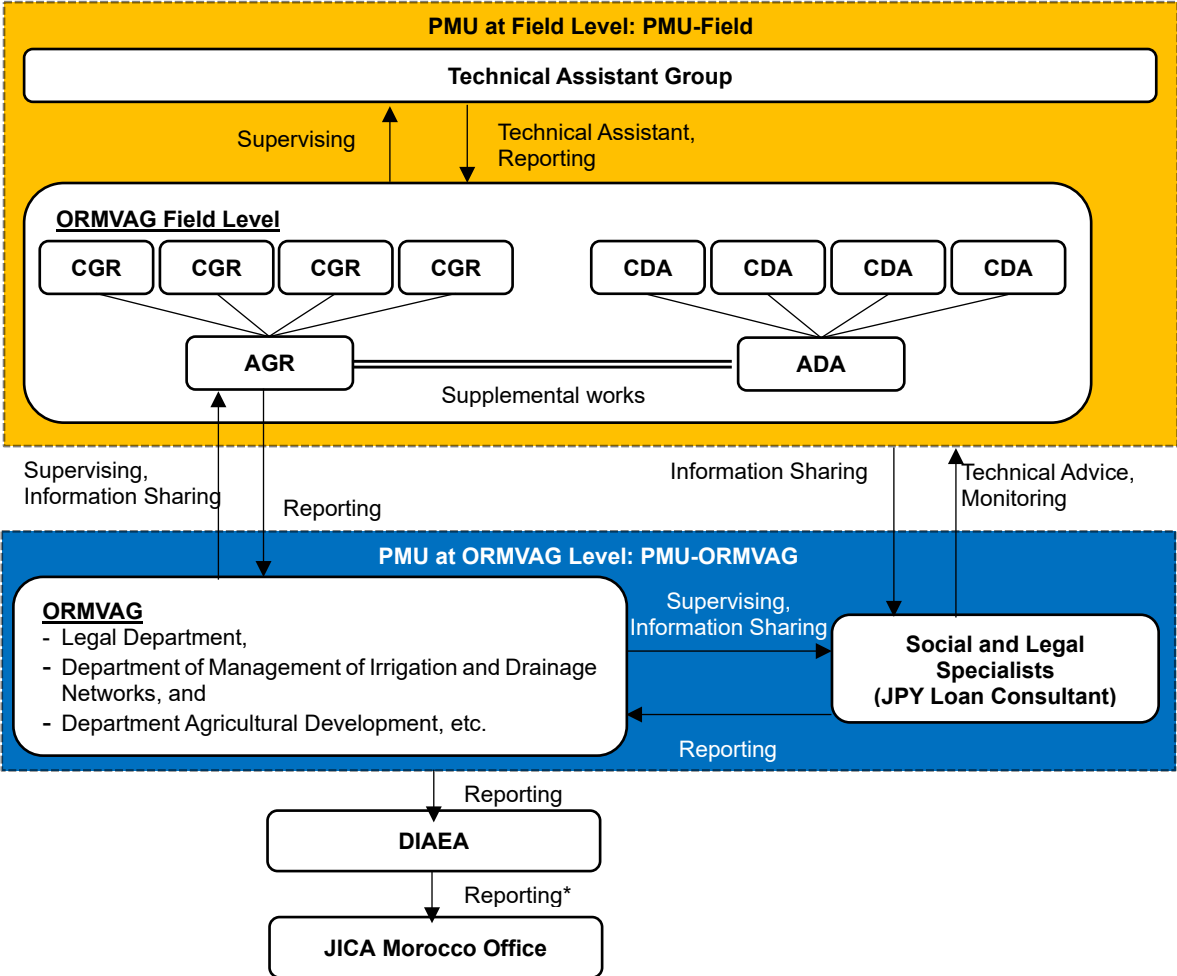


Figure 7.1 Implementation Structure for Acquisition Activities

Note: * DIAEA is only required to report to the JICA Morocco Office regarding projects funded by JICA.

Source: JICA Survey Team (2023)

Table 7.1 Summary of Roles of Organizations related to the LAP Activities

Organization	Summary of Roles
Project Implementer side	
Supervising Agency: DIAEA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Supervising all the LAP activities - Periodic reporting to JICA Morocco Office - Organizing the meetings with relevant ministries, etc. at the central level
Executing Agency: ORMVAG (Legal Department, Department of Management of Irrigation and Drainage Networks, and Department Agricultural Development, etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Supervising the activities done by PMU-Field, and Social and Legal specialist - Final decision on and handling of grievances - Provision of compensation and livelihood restoration program (Executing agency applies the budget for Ministry of Economy and Finance and the said Ministry will transfer the money to CDG account - Sharing Information and feedback related to the final decision making, etc. - Organizing the meetings with relevant local authorities, etc. - Establishment of grievance handling mechanism - Periodical reporting to DIAEA
AGR/CGR and ADA/CDA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Negotiating with PAPs about the compensation and obtaining consensus - Various arrangements for organizing public consultations at the local level - Corresponding with the grievance handling (including reporting) - Periodical reporting to the ORMVAG regarding LAP activities
Social and legal specialists	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitoring field activities related to LAP activities and periodic reporting to ORMVAG - Provision of technical support to the PMU-Field - Reporting the progress of field activities done by PMU-Field
Technical Assistant Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identification of PAPs and vulnerable people (finalization) - Considering the discussion points in the public consultations and various arrangements at the field level - Explaining the Project information to the local people during the public consultations - Presenting and promoting understanding of PAPs for compensation amount - Assistance in opening accounts for compensation, training for PAPs on proper use of compensation
Local side	
Local authorities, Province/ Prefecture Office	As necessary, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Providing advice on and handling grievances - Support for ORMVAG activities (e.g., calling on local people at public consultations, etc.)

Source: JICA Survey Team (2023)

7.2 LAP Implementation Schedule

As of March 2024, the start of construction works is planned in January 2025 for the first main canal (Tête Morte Main Canal) and January 2026 for the second main canal (Hricha Main Canal). By the times, the activities related to the acquisition of land and non-land properties should be done in each affected area. Table 7.2 shows the required procedure related to the LAP activities, and Table 7.3 and Table 7.4 show the implementation schedule of the acquisition activities. It should be noted that the detailed implementation schedule for the branch canal (Hricha Branch Canal) will be determined after the detailed design; therefore, it is not included in this section. However, the same procedure described in Table 7.2 will be applied to the branch canal as well as the above main canals.

Table 7.2 Required Procedure for Acquisition Activities

Procedure	Content
Preparation and publication of the draft decree in the official gazette and national journals*	The draft PAPs lists are to be prepared in a series of the detailed design*. After the preparation, "the draft decree of the public utility and expropriation" will be publicized in the official gazette and national journals.
Administrative Inquiry	The information of PAPs lists will also be kept on file with the local authorities and interested parties will have two months from the date of publication to review and comment on it.
Registration of the draft decree at the ANCFCC	For the land to be acquired, properties that are supposed to be registered in the name of the relevant ministry or individual will be changed to the Project name. This includes updating the land registry and title deeds, and all costs will be borne by the executing agency.
Correction of observations	Where the comments on the PAPs list are delivered, it should be corrected as necessary. Then, the identification of PAPs will be finalized.
Preparation, approval and signature	The finalized PAPs list will be confirmed and MAPMDREF will approve on it as

Procedure	Content
of the final decree by MAPMDREF	the final one.
Signature by Ministry of the Interior and the head of the Government	Negotiation with government organizations and local authorities, and documentation for obtaining the necessary permits.
Publication of the final decree in the official gazette	The finalized PAPs lists will be published as the final decree by MAPMDREF.
Formulating the Administrative Evaluation Committee	To formulate the Administrative Evaluation Committee that decides the compensation amount for each PAP.
Deposit of compensation at CDG account	After the Administrative Evaluation Committee determines the amount of compensation, it will be deposited at the CDG account.
Meetings with parties concerned about the acquisition of land and non-land properties	Sharing information (e.g., schedule) on the acquisition of land and non-land properties by the Project with affected persons, government-related organizations, and local authorities.
(Judicial Process)**	If there is a subject who is not satisfied with the compensation amount proposed, or if other disputes arise, this process, i.e., 4 legal proceedings to resolve the dispute, is required.
Taking possession of properties	After compensation to PAPs is completed, the Project can take possession of the property. This includes fencing off the parcel, preparing the work area, etc.
Provision of Livelihood Restoration Program	The Global Project will provide four types of livelihood restoration program.
LAP Monitoring	Monitoring the progress of LAP activities in the Project and evaluate performance against initial targets. This includes collecting data on the social impacts of the Project, monitoring regulatory compliance, etc.
Civil works	After all of the above procedures are completed, the actual civil works will begin.

Note: * While detailed design for the first main canal (Tête Morte Main Canal) was done in 2023, the one for the second main canal (Hricha Main Canal) and the branch canal (Hricha Branch Canal) is ongoing, as of March 2024.

** The procedure in parentheses () is the one that is required if necessary.

Source: JICA Survey Team (2023)

Table 7.4 LAP Implementation Schedule for the Second Main Canal (Hricha Main Canal)

Year/ Month	2024												2025												2026												2027												2028												2029												2030																																																																							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12																																																												
Activity																																																																																																																																																
Project BN/ LA Affiliation (Between CSU & GOM)																																																																																																																																																
Support by Technical Reservations (TRM)																																																																																																																																																
Hricha Main Canal																																																																																																																																																
Detailed Design for Hricha Main Canal																																																																																																																																																
Preparation and publication of the draft decree in the official gazette and national journals																																																																																																																																																
Public inquiry (Publication of the draft PAPA List)																																																																																																																																																
Registration of the draft decree at the ANCF																																																																																																																																																
Conduct of operations																																																																																																																																																
Preparation, approval and signature of the final decree by MAP/NDPEF																																																																																																																																																
Signature by Ministry of the Interior																																																																																																																																																
Signature by the head of the Government																																																																																																																																																
Publication of the final decree in the Official Gazette																																																																																																																																																
Formulating the Administrative Evaluation Committee for determining the compensation amount																																																																																																																																																
Deposit of compensation at CDS account																																																																																																																																																
Meeting about the expiration among PAPA, Executing Agency and local authorities, and sharing information on parcels to be acquired																																																																																																																																																
Being possession of properties																																																																																																																																																
Preparation of Unleashed Rehabilitation Program																																																																																																																																																
LAP Monitoring																																																																																																																																																
Commissioned of Hricha Canal Main Canal																																																																																																																																																

Source: ICA Survey Team (2024)

8 COST AND FINANCIAL SOURCE

The budget for LAP activities related to for the Global Project will be funded from the government budget. As mentioned above, the final amount required for the implementation of the acquisition activities cannot be determined at this stage, as the compensation amounts in the Morocco cases will be decided by the Administrative Evaluation Committee. Under such circumstances, the tentative estimation results based on the unit compensation rates of the previous projects are shown as follows.

8.1 Compensation for Land

The affected areas of the three canals consist of agricultural and residential land (Table 4.6). Based on the compensation unit price established for the construction project of the Koudiat El Borna Barrage and the recent transaction prices obtained from local leaders in the affected areas, the unit price for agricultural land and for residential land were applied (Table 8.1). As a result, the tentative amount of compensation for the affected land is estimated at 46,089,900 MAD (684,840,606 JPY).

Table 8.1 Tentative Amount of the Compensation for the Affected Lands

Project	Type of Land	Acreage (ha)	Unit Price (MAD/ha)*	Amount (MAD)
First Main Canal (Tête Morte Main Canal)	Agricultural land	61.17	XXX,XXX	XX,XXX,XXX
	Residential land	0.78	X,XXX,XXX	X,XXX,XXX
	Sub-total (1)			XX,XXX,XXX
Second Main Canal (Hricha Main Canal)	Agricultural land	61.92	XXX,XXX	XX,XXX,XXX
	Residential land	0.09	X,XXX,XXX	XXX,XXX
	Sub-total (2)			XX,XXX,XXX
Branch Canal (Hricha Branch Canal)	Agricultural land	28.28	XXX,XXX	X,XXX,XXX
	Residential land	-	X,XXX,XXX	-
	Sub-total (3)			X,XXX,XXX
TOTAL				46,089,900

Note: * The unit prices refer to the compensation unit prices established for the Koudiat El Borna construction project. However, the compensation unit price for residential lands was not established for the said project; therefore, the price reflects the recent transaction prices obtained from local leaders.

Source: JICA Survey Team (2023)

8.2 Compensation for Permanent Structures

Referring to the compensation unit prices established for the construction project of the Koudiat El Borna Barrage, the tentative amount of the compensation for the permanent structures is estimated as shown in Table 8.2. Since the unit price of the drip irrigation equipment was not established for the said project, the unit price per area for a standard drip tube arrangement is taken after confirming the recent unit prices obtained from drip irrigation equipment dealers. As a result, the amount is at 4,105,159 MAD (60,997,737 JPY).

Table 8.2 Tentative Amount of the Compensation for the Affected Permanent Structures

Project	Province/ Prefecture	Commune	Type of Structure	Size	Unit Price*	Amount (MAD)
First Main Canal (Tête Morte Main Canal)	Sidi Kacem	Birtaleb	Drip irrigation equipment	37,662m ²	X MAD/m ²	XXX,XXX
			Drip irrigation equipment	18,500m ²	X MAD/m ²	XX,XXX
			Building related to irrigation pond	63m ²	X,XXX MAD/m ²	XX,XXX
		Khenichet	Building related to irrigation pond	44m ²	X,XXX MAD/m ²	XX,XXX
			Irrigation pond	37,488m ³	XX MAD/m ³	XXX,XXX
			Drip irrigation	24,941m ²	X MAD/m ²	XX,XXX

Project	Province/ Prefecture	Commune	Type of Structure	Size	Unit Price*	Amount (MAD)		
			equipment					
			Traditional well	15m	XXX MAD/m	X,XXX		
			Storage facility	20m ²	X,XXX MAD/m ²	XX,XXX		
			Traditional well	16m	XXX MAD/m	X,XXX		
			Residential building	362m ²	X,XXX MAD/m ²	XXX,XXX		
			Residential building	96m ²	X,XXX MAD/m ²	XXX,XXX		
			Residential building	75m ²	X,XXX MAD/m ²	XX,XXX		
			Residential building	77m ²	X,XXX MAD/m ²	XXX,XXX		
			Residential building	86m ²	X,XXX MAD/m ²	XXX,XXX		
			Residential building	303m ²	X,XXX MAD/m ²	XXX,XXX		
			Storage facility	23m ²	X,XXX MAD/m ²	XX,XXX		
			Residential building	81m ²	X,XXX MAD/m ²	XXX,XXX		
			Residential building	133m ²	X,XXX MAD/m ²	XXX,XXX		
			Animal shed	170m ²	X,XXX MAD/m ²	XXX,XXX		
			Residential building	151m ²	X,XXX MAD/m ²	XXX,XXX		
			Traditional well	18m	XXX MAD/m	XX,XXX		
			Residential building	64m ²	X,XXX MAD/m ²	XX,XXX		
			Residential building	241m ²	X,XXX MAD/m ²	XXX,XXX		
			Wall	15m	XX MAD/m	XXX		
				Ouled Noual	Drip irrigation equipment	18,941m ²	X MAD/m ²	XX,XXX
					Drip irrigation equipment	5,685m ²	X MAD/m ²	XX,XXX
Sub-total (1)						X,XXX,XXX		
Second Main Canal (Hricha Main Canal)	Sidi Kacem	Birtaleb	Drilled well	45m	XXX MAD/m	XX,XXX		
			Drip irrigation equipment	1,230m ²	X MAD/m ²	X,XXX		
			Residential building	134m ²	X,XXX MAD/m ²	XXX,XXX		
			Drip irrigation equipment	1,890m ²	X MAD/m ²	X,XXX		
			Drip irrigation equipment	6,260m ²	X MAD/m ²	XX,XXX		
				Chabnate Kenichet	Drilled well	60m	XXX MAD/m	X,XXX
					Fence	32m	XX MAD/m	XXX
					Drip irrigation equipment	11,760m ²	X MAD/m ²	XX,XXX
					Drip irrigation equipment	4,620m ²	X MAD/m ²	XX,XXX
					Drip irrigation equipment	2,920m ²	X MAD/m ²	X,XXX
					Drip irrigation equipment	5,140m ²	X MAD/m ²	XX,XXX
					Drip irrigation equipment	1,860m ²	X MAD/m ²	X,XXX
					Drip irrigation equipment	1,860m ²	X MAD/m ²	X,XXX
					Drip irrigation equipment	1,860m ²	X MAD/m ²	X,XXX
					Drip irrigation equipment	1,860m ²	X MAD/m ²	X,XXX

Project	Province/ Prefecture	Commune	Type of Structure	Size	Unit Price*	Amount (MAD)	
			Drip irrigation equipment	1,870m ²	X MAD/m ²	X,XXX	
			Drip irrigation equipment	1,590m ²	X MAD/m ²	X,XXX	
			Drip irrigation equipment	1,590m ²	X MAD/m ²	X,XXX	
			Drip irrigation equipment	1,590m ²	X MAD/m ²	X,XXX	
			Drip irrigation equipment	1,590m ²	X MAD/m ²	X,XXX	
			Drip irrigation equipment	1,590m ²	X MAD/m ²	X,XXX	
			Drip irrigation equipment	1,590m ²	X MAD/m ²	X,XXX	
			Drip irrigation equipment	1,590m ²	X MAD/m ²	X,XXX	
			Drip irrigation equipment	1,590m ²	X MAD/m ²	X,XXX	
			Drip irrigation equipment	1,590m ²	X MAD/m ²	X,XXX	
			Sub-total (2)			XXX,XXX	
Branch (Hricha Canal)	Canal Branch	Sidi Slimane	Ouled Ben Hammadi	Drilled well	45m	XXX MAD/m	XX,XXX
				Drip irrigation equipment	1,620m ²	X MAD/m ²	X,XXX
				Drip irrigation equipment	1,400m ²	X MAD/m ²	X,XXX
				Drip irrigation equipment	1,910m ²	X MAD/m ²	X,XXX
				Drip irrigation equipment	840m ²	X MAD/m ²	X,XXX
				Drip irrigation equipment	250m ²	X MAD/m ²	XXX
			Sub-total (3)			XX,XXX	
TOTAL						4,105,159	

Note: * The unit prices refer to the compensation unit prices established for the construction project of the Koudiat El Borna Barrage. However, there is no compensation unit price for drip irrigation equipment in the said project; therefore, the unit prices at standard square footage were established based on the recent drip facility costs.

Source: JICA Survey Team (2023)

8.3 Compensation for Trees

Referring to the compensation unit prices established for the construction project of the Koudiat El Borna Barrage, the tentative amount of the compensation for the affected trees is estimated as shown in Table 8.3. As a result, the amount is estimated at 13,382,100 MAD (198,841,947 JPY).

Table 8.3 Tentative Amount of the Compensation for Affected Trees

Project	Province/ Prefecture	Commune	Type of Tree	Number	Unit Price (MAD/no.)	Amount (MAD)
First Main Canal (Tête Morte Main Canal)	Sidi Kacem	Birtaleb	Lemon	322	XXX	XXX,XXX
			Orange	1,302	X,XXX	X,XXX,XXX
			Other citrus	293	X,XXX	XXX,XXX
		Khenichet	Fig	3	XXX	X,XXX
			Olive	266	XXX	XXX,XXX
			Orange	50	X,XXX	XX,XXX
			Other citrus	194	X,XXX	XXX,XXX
Sub-total (1)						X,XXX,XXX
Second Main Canal (Hricha Main Canal)	Sidi Kacem	Birtaleb	Almond	15	X,XXX	XX,XXX
			Cypress	2	XXX	X,XXX
			Lemon	6,740	XXX	X,XXX,XXX
			Fig	913	XXX	XXX,XXX
			Pomegranate	2	XXX	X,XXX
			Olive	1,993	XXX	X,XXX,XXX
			Grape	316	XXX	XX,XXX

Project	Province/ Prefecture	Commune	Type of Tree	Number	Unit Price (MAD/no.)	Amount (MAD)
		Chbanate	Cypress	6	XXX	X,XXX
			Fig	1	XXX	XXX
			Pomegranate	250	XXX	XXX,XXX
			Olive	70	XXX	XX,XXX
			Orange	10	X,XXX	XX,XXX
		Zirara	Lemon	2	XXX	X,XXX
			Quince	6	XXX	X,XXX
			Eucalyptus	6	XXX	X,XXX
			Fig	17	XXX	XX,XXX
			Raspberry	1	XXX	XXX
			Pomegranate	675	XXX	XXX,XXX
			Olive	705	XXX	XXX,XXX
			Orange	1,099	X,XXX	X,XXX,XXX
			Sub-total (2)			
Branch Canal (Hricha Branch Canal)	Sidi Kacem	Birtaleb	Pomegranate	18	XXX	XX,XXX
			Olive	211	XXX	XXX,XXX
	Sidi Slimane	Ouled Ben Hammadi	Cypress	10	XXX	X,XXX
			Fig	2	XXX	X,XXX
			Olive	29	XXX	XX,XXX
	Meknes	Ain Jemaa	Olive	2	XXX	X,XXX
Sub-total (3)						XXX,XXX
TOTAL						13,338,100

Note: * The unit prices refer to the compensation unit prices established for the construction project of the Koudiat El Borna Barrage. However, the compensation unit prices for cypress and raspberry were not established for the said project; therefore, the prices reflect the unit compensation prices of other projects.

Source : JICA Survey Team (2023)

8.4 Other Cost for Implementing the Acquiring Activities

In order to support the LAP activities by executing agency, technical assistant team will be hired to formulate the Project Management Unit. This cost is already included into the Project cost. In this section, therefore, the estimation is not included.

8.5 Total Cost for Implementing the Acquiring Activities

Summing up the costs estimated in Sections 2.7.1 to 2.7.4, the amount is 69,934,875 MAD (1,039,148,321 JPY) (Table 8.4). It should be noted that the contingency amount is accounted for 10% of the total compensation amounts.²⁰

Table 8.4 Total Cost for Implementing the Acquiring Activities (Approximation)

Item	Amount (MAD)	Remark
First Main Canal (Tête Morte Canal)		
1. Compensation for lands	XX,XXX,XXX	
2. Compensation for permanent structures	X,XXX,XXX	
3. Compensation for trees	X,XXX,XXX	
4. Other overhead cost*	X,XXX,XXX	10% of the above 1 to 3 as contingency
Sub-total (1)	XX,XXX,XXX	Total of above 1 to 4
Second Canal (Hricha Main Canal)		
1. Compensation for lands	XX,XXX,XXX	
2. Compensation for permanent structures	XXX,XXX	
3. Compensation for trees	XX,XXX,XXX	
4. Other overhead cost*	X,XXX,XXX	10% of the above 1 to 3 as contingency
Sub-total (1)	XX,XXX,XXX	Total of above 1 to 4
Branch Canal (Hricha Branch Canal)		

²⁰ Regarding compensation for lands, according to the ANCFCC which manages cadastral information, the actual registration fees are 1.0 to 1.5%. In the case of Koudiat El Borna construction project, however, the established unit price for the Koudiat El Borna construction project included a “registration fee” of 4% added to the above compensation unit price for agricultural land. Given that the fee is set higher (at 4%) than the actual registration fee (at 1.0 to 1.5%), it could be considered that it effectively considers other costs besides the fee.

Item	Amount (MAD)	Remark
1. Compensation for lands	X,XXX,XXX	
2. Compensation for permanent structures	XX,XXX	
3. Compensation for trees	XXX,XXX	
4. Other overhead cost*	XXX,XXX	10% of the above 1 to 3 as contingency
Sub-total (2)	X,XXX,XXX	Total of above 1 to 4
TOTAL		
1. Compensation for lands	46,089,900	
2. Compensation for permanent structures	4,105,159	
3. Compensation for trees	13,382,100	
4. Other overhead cost*	6,357,716	10% of the above 1 to 3 as contingency
TOTAL	69,934,875	Total of above 1 to 4

Note: * The contingency amount is accounted for 10% of the total compensation amounts.

Source : JICA Survey Team (2023)

9 MONITORING PLAN

All field monitoring activities will be conducted by the implementing agency, ORMVAG, under the supervision of DIAEA and with the support from the loan consultant team to be procured, etc. Monitoring indicators should include 1) information dissemination and community consultation, 2) grievance redress procedures, 3) progress in the provision of compensation and livelihood restoration measures as required, and 4) progress of acquisition of land and non-land properties.

According to the DIAEA, in projects implemented in Morocco, including other donor cases such as the WB, monitoring is usually done through internal monitoring by the executing agency. For this reason, the Project will follow this approach and use internal monitoring system instead of an external monitoring system.

The information collected will be recorded as a part of the Project Status Report (PSR) submitted to JICA. The monitoring formats for the LAP activities are shown in Table 9.1.

Table 9.1 Monitoring Format for the LAP Activities

Responsible organization: ORMVAG/DIAEA

[Pre-construction period]

1) Public consultation meetings

Record of all the meetings

No.	Date	Venue	Number of Participants			Main Purpose of Meeting
			Male	Female	Total	
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						

Attendant list by each meeting

No.	Mr./ Ms.	Full Name	Position	Organization
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				

Record of discussion points by each meeting

No.	Name of the Speaker	Summarized Content	Name of the Respondent	Summarized Content
1				
2				
3				
4				

No.	Name of the Speaker	Summarized Content	Name of the Respondent	Summarized Content
5				

2) Announcement about detailed construction schedule and timing of relocation

Date	Means of Announcement (tick ✓)	Local Commune/ Cadiat	Circle	Province
	<input type="checkbox"/> Documentation <input type="checkbox"/> Public consultation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify:)			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Documentation <input type="checkbox"/> Public consultation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify:)			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Documentation <input type="checkbox"/> Public consultation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify:)			

3) Progress of acquisition of land and non-land properties

Land Acquisition Activities	Planned Total	Unit	Progress in Quantity			Progress in %		Expected Date of Completion
			During the Quarter	Till the Last Quarter	Up to the Quarter	Till the Last Quarter	Up to the Quarter	
Approval of LAP	-	-	Date of Approval:					
Finalization of PAPs List		PAPs						
Identification of Vulnerable Groups		PAPs						
Announcement about detailed construction schedule and timing of acquisition of land and non-land properties to PAPs		PAHs						
Provision of Compensation								
Progress of Acquisition of Non-land properties								
Lot 1		PAHs						
Lot 2		PAHs						
Lot 3		PAHs						
Lot 4		PAHs						
Lot 5		PAHs						
Progress of Land acquisition								
Lot 1		PAHs						
Lot 2		PAHs						
Lot 3		PAHs						
Lot 4		PAHs						
Lot 5		PAHs						

4) Status of grievance handling

No.	Content of Received Comment from the public	Proposed/decided solution	Expected Date (month) to be solved	Status of Treatment (under the discussion/ under the proceeding with the determined solution/ already solved)
1				
2				

No.	Content of Received Comment from the public	Proposed/decided solution	Expected Date (month) to be solved	Status of Treatment (under the discussion/ under the proceeding with the determined solution/ already solved)
3				
4				
5				

[Construction and operation periods]

1) Progress of providing livelihood restoration measures

No.	Content of Livelihood Restoration Measures (Type 1 to 4)	Number of PAPs to be Provided	
		Plan	Result
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			

2) Status of grievance handling

No.	Content of Received Comment from the public	Proposed/decided solution	Expected Date (month) to be solved	Status of Treatment (under the discussion/ under the proceeding with the determined solution/ already completed)
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				

Source : JICA Survey Team (2023)

10 PUBLIC CONSULTATION

10.1 Organized Stakeholder Meetings

The first and second series of stakeholder meetings were organized as shown in Table 10.1. The detailed content of the discussion points is described in Chapter 1, Part II, and in the Appendix of this report. In addition, the third series of stakeholder meetings will be organized to share the results of the survey for acquiring activities.

Table 10.1 Concerned Institutions invited to the Meetings

Stakeholder Meeting	Stage	Period of the Event	Main Discussion Points
First	Scoping	11 th April 2023 to 12 th May 2023 (16 meetings in total)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explanation of the Project outline Results of analyzing alternative plans Survey schedule
Second	DFR	8 th September 2023 to 26 th September 2023 (6 meetings in total)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Results of EIA survey Feedback to comments and questions made during the first stakeholder meetings

Source : JICA Survey Team (2023)

10.2 Schedule of the Third Stakeholder Meetings

The purposes of the third stakeholder meetings are to explain and discuss the results of socio-economic surveys, draft concrete compensation measures, grievance handling mechanism, the Project schedule, etc. to the PAPs who are subject to acquisition of land and/or non-land properties.

According to the Division of Rural Affairs (DAR) under the provincial/ prefectural offices, the same procedure should be followed in the first stakeholder meetings because the information should be shared with the relevant institutions at the said level prior to the stakeholder meetings for local people.

Specifically, the institutional meetings at the provincial/ prefectural level will be organized before the meetings with local people.

In organizing the meetings with the local people, the JICA Survey Team consulted with the executing agency, DAR, etc. about the publicity strategy for the meetings. It was advised that the most effective and efficient approach would mirror the method employed for usual local meetings, that is, having local leaders directly engage with residents in the area. Consequently, the executing agency sought the collaboration of the local leaders in the same manner, requesting their assistance in extensively disseminating awareness for the residences on the PAPs lists for the construction of the three canals.

Regarding the dates, etc. of the third stakeholder meetings, Table 10.2 shows the status of the meetings.

Table 10.2 Schedule for the SHMs

Date of Meeting	Name of Meeting	Related Project	Number of Participants (Except for the Project Side)			Target Area (Venue of the Meeting)	Form of the Meeting	Discussion Point
			Male	Female	Total			
12 th December 2023 (Tue)	Institution Meeting	First Main Canal (Tête Morte Canal), Second Main Canal (Hricha Main Canal), and Hricha Branch Canal	22	-	22	Sidi Kacem Province	Face-to-Face meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Results of Socio-economic Survey, Draft compensation measures including livelihood restoration Program Grievance Handling Mechanism Project schedule Feedback on comments and questions made during the 1st and 2nd Stakeholder Meetings
13 th December 2023 (Wed)	Institution Meeting	Second Main Canal (Hricha Main Canal), and Hricha Branch Canal	10	-	10	Sidi Slimane Province	Ditto	Ditto
14 th December 2023 (Thu)	Institution Meeting	Ditto	6	1	7	Meknes Prefecture	Ditto	Ditto
18 th December 2023 (Mon)	1 st Local Stakeholder Meeting	Ditto	37	14	51	Ouled Ben Hammadi Caidat, Sidi Slimane	Ditto	Ditto
18 th December 2023 (Mon)	2 nd Local Stakeholder Meeting	Ditto	10	-	10	Ain Jemaa Caidat ²¹ , Meknes	Ditto	Ditto
19 th December 2023 (Tue)	3 rd Local Stakeholder Meeting	Ditto	27	2	29	Azghar Caidat, Sidi Slimane	Ditto	Ditto
20 th December 2023 (Wed)	4 th Local Stakeholder Meeting	Ditto	27	2	29	Zirara Caidat, Sidi Kacem	Ditto	Ditto
21 st December 2023 (Thu)	5 th Local Stakeholder Meeting	First Main Canal (Tête Morte Main Canal)	40	1	41	Khenichet Caidat, Sidi Kacem	Ditto	Ditto
22 nd December 2023 (Fri)	6 th Local Stakeholder Meeting	First Main Canal (Tête Morte), Second Main Canal (Hricha Main Canal), and Hricha Branch Canal	26	-	26	Birtaleb Caidat, Sidi Kacem	Ditto	Ditto

Source : JICA Survey Team (2023)

10.3 Discussion Points of Stakeholder Meetings at the DFR Stage

After the explanation, it was confirmed on whether the affected peoples agreed or disagreed with the Project and the concept of the proposed compensation measures. As a result, all the participants in all

²¹ The lands in the areas include one large owner-occupied plot and eight unregistered plots.

the six meetings responded in the affirmative. In addition, as a general trend, questions from participants were less likely to relate to compensation measures, compensation amounts, or livelihood support (including the needs of residents). However, farmers along the first main canal (Tête Morte Main Canal) requested for their farmland to be included in the irrigation scheme. Moreover, concerns have been raised regarding the compensation process for individuals lacking land ownership deeds, and questions have been raised about the logistics of accessing irrigation water and the payment structure in situations where there are multiple sources or users sharing the same land.

The main issues discussed by the participants in all six meetings are shown in Table 10.3. The details of discussions are presented in Sections 11.5 to 11.10.

Table 10.3 Main Issues Discussed by the Participants in the Third Stakeholder Meetings

Stakeholder Meeting	Question/ Comment from the Local Residents	Response from the Project side
First: Ouled Ben Hammadi Caidat, Sidi Slimane (18th Dec 2023)	Farmer: For inheritors in the same land, will they all benefit from the irrigation water?	If there is any conflicts or problems among the people using one plot, it is advised to solve the issue so that everyone gets irrigation water.
	Farmer: Will be any factories or any other activities that will help the farmers in parallel with the Project installed?	In the Gharb Region, Agropole Project ²² has been implemented to help farmers in selling their products.
	Farmer: Some farmers use the lands of government roads for farming. The Right of Way of the road was about 16 meters in width, but it is only 5 meters or less right now. We need to address this matter and to get back the road from farmers.	This matter should be solved among the farmers. They need to give the road back, and it doesn't have any relation with the Project.
	Farmer: What is the width of the alignment of the Project?	The detailed study will give us all the technical details about the alignment and the Project. Said study's bidding will start between the end of this year and the beginning of next year.
Second: Ain Jemaa Caidat, Meknes (18th Dec 2023)	Farmer: Will the large plots have a single water meter or multiple ones?	The answer will be available after the detailed study to determine the number of meters needed for each agricultural plot. Thus, we cannot answer for now.
	Farmer: Will the pressure after the irrigation hydrant be sufficient to reach the existing basin inside my plot?	The answer will be available after the detailed study to determine the necessary pressure for each agricultural plot, especially the pressure required to supply the existing basin.
	Farmer: To benefit from the Project, do we need to apply?	Participation in the Project is voluntary, and each farmer who wants to participate into need to fill out a subscription form to benefit from the Project's water
	Farmer: Regarding the Project schedule, will completion of the construction or the initiation of the Project's water use be informed in year of 2027?	It is important to note that the presented schedule is provisional. As for now, it is planned that the completion of the works is scheduled for the year 2027, and irrigation water supply is planned in 2027.
	Farmer: Can all the farmers use the water simultaneously during peak months?	In general, the Project is designed to meet the needs of peak months. However, streamlined management among groups of farmers is necessary to save resources and maximize the benefits of the Project.
	Farmer: Regarding farmers who lease the land, is it necessary to have certificates to benefit from the compensation?	The Administrative Evaluation Committee will take care of all these aspects, but a certificate confirming ownership or lease of a plot is necessary to qualify for compensation.
Third:	Agricultural Chamber ²³ : All farmers are	1)Your request for the canal alignment to

²² It is one of the Project of MAPMDREF that strengthens value chains of agricultural products and promote agro-processing. As of 2023, it has been conducted in 7 regions in the country including the Gharb Region.

²³ Agricultural chamber is elected by the farmers in each region. They are independent from the governmental organization,

Stakeholder Meeting	Question/ Comment from the Local Residents	Response from the Project side
Azghar Caidat, Sidi Slimane (19th Dec 2023)	<p>very positive and optimistic about the project, despite suffering significantly from the repercussions of the drought. To recap what was discussed during the last institutional meeting, we have three crucial concerns:</p> <p>1)The majority of agricultural lands in Azghar are cooperatives (lands in Azghar are of a cooperative nature, meaning that they are under agrarian reform)²⁴, and there are existing main roads between the lands. We request that the canal alignment be planned in a way that pass alongside these roads and avoid the lands.</p> <p>2)Some farmers are utilizing lands without registration documents, and we are afraid they may encounter problems. Therefore, we have initiated discussions with the cadaster to address this issue.</p> <p>3)Regarding the Grievance Handling Mechanism, I emphasize the establishment of a Grievance Handling Unit, consisting of representatives from Local authority, ORMVAG, and ANCFCC, to address grievance in advance before construction work starts.</p>	<p>pass alongside existing roads and avoid the lands is taken into consideration.</p> <p>2)The responsible entities for real estate matters, such as ANCFCC (National agency of Land Conservation, Cadaster and Cartography) are fully prepared to engage in the process of resolving real estate issues, especially those related to cooperative lands.</p> <p>3)Information of the grievance handling mechanism should be accessible for everyone, and the responsible entities will be involved from the beginning, so that they can assist with the process.</p>
	<p>Farmer: How will the irrigation water and water tariff be managed among several inheritors?</p>	<p>We propose that the inheritors agree on who will manage the irrigation water, and then they can divide the water tariff according to the surface of each part of the land for each one.</p>
	<p>Farmer :</p> <p>1)In the case of inheritors who own land without any ownership certificates, how will this be addressed?</p> <p>2)What are the limits for these 30,000 hectares (the target area)?</p>	<p>1)It's better for all the heirs to start resolving all their problems.</p> <p>2)The detailed study will give us all details about the limits of the 30000ha.</p>
	<p>Farmer: You mentioned that each farmer will have their own valve inside their plot by the Project, but they will take care of implementing the drip irrigation equipment by themselves. As small-scale farmers, we may not have the funding to equip our lands. Could you please provide further clarification on this point?</p>	<p>For small-scale farms, government subsidies can reach 100% for installing drip irrigation equipment.</p>
	<p>Farmer: After the land acquisition, will we have the ability to use our lands, especially above the canal?</p>	<p>The lands above the canal will belong to ORMVAG, and farmers will not be able to use them.</p>
	<p>Farmer: Will paved roads be constructed to facilitate the transportation of our harvests by the Project?</p>	<p>To clarify, the paved roads are not part of the Project. There are other government projects related to roads. You have representatives, such as elected members, which doesn't prevent you from inquiring about parallel activities concerning this matter.</p> <p>The construction of any canal takes into consideration the construction of an adjacent road for possible maintenance operations (in general).</p>
Fourth:	Farmer: You have talked about vulnerable	It is for considering the support in the Project

and give advice related to the agricultural matters to the farmers. However, it is a public organization with financial autonomy and is under the government supervision. In addition, they bridge both farmers and governmental organizations to have activities and projects.

²⁴ Morocco has a history of distributing 7 to 10 ha of farmland each to farmers between 1966 and 1980 (Agrarian Reform), which had been nationalized after the return of the former sovereign state, in order to promote a more equitable land distribution and cooperation between farmers after independence from the former sovereign state. Such land is called Cooperative Land and falls under one of the Terres collectives among the common ownership (Collective ownership) listed in Table 2.1.4. Recently, these farmers have died without obtaining certifications of land ownership, causing problems over land inheritance among successors (often sons and daughters of the previous owner).

Stakeholder Meeting	Question/ Comment from the Local Residents	Response from the Project side
Zirara Caidat, Sidi Kacem (20th Dec 2023)	people and their information, what is the purpose of this?	for the vulnerable persons.
	Farmer: Is the Project schedule presented only for Zirara, or for all the alignment?	The Project schedule is for all the Hricha canal.
	Farmer-1: Will the construction start in the beginning or the end of 2024? Farmer-2: Can you tell us exactly and directly when the construction will start here?	What matters for you is the following dates: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Start of land acquisition for Hricha canal in the first quarter of 2024. • End of land acquisition of Hricha canal and start of construction in 2025 and then, • Start of irrigation progressively in 2027. Please note that these are provisional dates for now.
	Farmer: For several inheritors in one plot, will only one person manage the entire plot?	We propose that all the inheritors agree on who will manage and pay the irrigation water fee, or they can divide the water cost according to the surface of each part of the land for each person of them.
	Farmer: People who already have irrigation from El Kansera (Dam), how do they benefit from the Project?	They will get irrigation water from the Project stably.
	Farmer: For compensation, do I get compensation for my trees, as well?	The compensation includes the trees, and the type, size and age of the trees will be taken into consideration by the Administrative Evaluation Committee.
Fifth: Khenichet Caidat, Sidi Kacem (21st Dec 2023)	Farmer: Our primary concern is to benefit from irrigation water. We understand that the Moroccan law stipulates that the compensation is by cash, and we are not opposed to it. In addition, we are not against the Project. However, we feel that it is unfair to receive no access to irrigation water although the pipelines are passing through our lands.	The Project is beneficial in many aspects because in addition to the compensation for the land loss, there will be other parallel activities that will certainly contribute to the raise of your standard of living.
	Farmer: Is it possible to divert the alignment to avoid impacting the houses?	Unfortunately, the alignment of the Tete Morte Canal has already fixed and cannot be changed.
	Farmer-1: Only few landowners are directly affected by the Project and are concerned with expropriation, but others will receive neither compensation nor irrigation water. Farmer-2: Most of our lands rely solely on rain, and even groundwater is becoming saline due to drought. However, we see that pipelines (culverts) are going through our lands without getting any benefit from this.	In the future, the 1,500 ha of the affected area will benefit from irrigation water ²⁵ .
	Farmer: The Project is acquiring our lands at a low value. Regardless of the compensation amount, it cannot compensate for the loss of land, and the fact that we will be deprived of irrigation. The compensation will be spent quickly, but if we can irrigate our lands, we will have more long-term benefits.	The amount of the compensation would be based on the current market value of land of the same size and use. Moreover, the Project includes the livelihood improvement of local people by the Project implementation, and the long-term benefit such as the livelihood support through the provision of job opportunities for the construction workers related to the Project. In case you are not convinced with the amount of the compensation, you have the right to appeal to the Court.
	Farmer: We want to emphasize that we strongly need to get irrigation water from the Project. Even with the planned irrigation of 1,500 hectares, a larger part will remain without access to irrigation. We perceive this as unfair. Our request is to benefit from irrigation water.	We take your opinion into consideration and will inform the concerned parties

²⁵ The 1,500ha irrigation along the first main canal (Tête Morte Main Canal) is not included in the Global Project. However, the ORMVAG will have the irrigation development for 42,000 ha as for the expanded area after the Project, and it is possible that the 1,500 ha will be included in it in the future.

Stakeholder Meeting	Question/ Comment from the Local Residents	Response from the Project side
Sixth: Birtaleb Caidat, Sidi Kacem (22nd Dec 2023)	Farmer: During land acquisition, can we receive compensation for our affected lands?	Of course, you will receive compensation for your affected lands, equipment, trees, etc.
	Farmer: Is the Hricha Canal alignment final? I want to know if my house is affected.	For the Hricha Canal, the detailed study will start soon, and then we will know the exact alignment of the canal. Also, the alignment avoiding your house will be taken into consideration.
	Farmer: After land acquisition and compensation, do we have the right to use the remaining portion of our land?	Of course, you can use the remaining portion of your land; land acquisition concerns only the part for which you will receive compensation.
	Farmer: In our community, there is a community urban plan which includes the construction of new school. In addition, there is possibility that the canal alignment may pass through it. Doesn't the Project respect the plan?	The detailed study of the second main canal (Hricha Main Canal) and the branch canal (Hricha Branch Canal) will take all these considerations into account and attempt to address all the existing problems. ORMVAG cannot go against the development plan of the community; we will make sure to avoid this during the detailed study.
	Farmer: In my case, I just bought land, which is under ethnic collectivity. The land was registered in the name of the ethnic community, instead of my name, without any document. Do I still get compensation?	The Administrative Evaluation Committee will take into consideration all types of documents that can serve as proof of land ownership and land use, and it will go through other cases where people don't have any documents etc. It is inconformity with the law 7-81, as I explained.
	Farmer: Is the left (western) part of the road beneficiating from the project?	The left (western) part of the road is not part of the beneficiary area of the Project, only the right side, so far.
Farmer: Can the left side be beneficiary by the second phase of the Project for the other 42,000 hectares ²⁶ ?	The other 42,000 hectares are still not defined for the moment, but it will normally be in the western side of Sidi Kacem Province.	

Source : JICA Survey Team (2023)

11 ATTACHMENTS

11.1 List of Microfinance Institutions in/around the Target Area of the Global Project

Item	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Al Amana	FBPMC (Attawfiq)	FONDEP (Al Baraka)	ARDI	Al Karama	ARRAWAJ
Purpose for the Microfinance	Specific conditions are provided for organized journeymen, taxi drivers and for breeding, fattening, and buying for dairy cows' breeding.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Professional micro-credit income-generating activity/ Micro-enterprise Micro-credit for small businesses Rural micro-credit Micro-credit for cooperatives Housing micro-credit 	Micro-entrepreneurs, including young entrepreneurs and women, with low-income, holding an income-generating activity, but not eligible to the conventional financing system due to unavailable collaterals and/ or a formal business structure.	Loans are granted in the agricultural, small business, craft, and service sectors. They are dedicated to the development of existing projects or the creation of new ones. They are also used to finance the acquisition of small equipment or to provide working capital.	Financial products: Housing Product; Solidarity Loan; Corporate Product; Rural Product, Cooperatives, Fran-Eco product	Micro-entrepreneurs, including young entrepreneurs and women, with low-income, holding an income-generating activity, but not eligible to the conventional financing system due to unavailable collaterals and / or a formal business structure.
Eligibility for Microfinance	1) Those who have a valid national identification card	NA	NA	NA	1) Those who have a valid national identification	NA

²⁶ It is not the beneficiary area of the Project, but a future irrigation expansion area.

Item	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Al Amana	FBPMC (Attawfiq)	FONDEP (Al Baraka)	ARDI	Al Karama	ARRAWAJ
	<p>2) Those who have a fixed address</p> <p>3) Those who is the owner and sole manager of the business; business run by partners are not accepted</p> <p>4) Those who be committed to investing the entire loan in the business/ operation and not entrusting it to a third party</p> <p>5) Those who have minimum guarantees required.</p>				<p>card</p> <p>2) Those who have a fixed address</p> <p>3) Be the owner and sole manager of the business; businesses run by partners are not accepted</p> <p>4) Be committed to investing your entire loan in the business/operation and not entrusting it to a third party</p> <p>5) Be of good character and transparent</p> <p>6) Have the minimum guarantees required</p>	
Interest Rate	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Guarantee	<p>1) Individual Loan Agreement</p> <p>2) Acknowledgment of debt</p> <p>3) Property pledge agreement: for the SP guarantee</p> <p>4) Contract of pledge of goodwill</p> <p>5) Debt rules at Al Amana Microfinance</p>	NA	<p>1) Personal guarantee: Officer or employee who is jointly and severally liable with the debtor for repayment of the debt</p> <p>2) Material Guarantee: property hypothec</p> <p>3) Financial guarantee</p>	NA	<p>1) Individual loan contract,</p> <p>2) Acknowledgment of debt,</p> <p>3) Property pledge contract,</p> <p>4) Business pledge contract</p>	NA
Minimum Amount	1,000 MAD	3,000 MAD	3,000 MAD	NA	3,000 MAD	Type A: 5,000 MAD, Type B: 30,000 MAD
Maximum Amount*	4,000 MAD	50,000 MAD	Type A: 30,000 MAD, Type B: 50,000 MAD	NA	50,000 MAD	Type A: 30,000 MAD Type B: 50,000 MAD
Individual Loan	Period: 6 months to 4 years Repayment period: Bimonthly or monthly	By payment of installments monthly or bimonthly according to the terms agreed with the agency.	Type A: 6 to 36 months Type B: 6 to 48 months	NA	4 to 60 months	Type A: 6 to 35 months Type B: 6 to 48 months
Joint Loan	Ditto	NA	The amounts granted vary from 3,000 to 20,000 MAD, and are reimbursed by monthly over a period ranging from 3 to 36 months.	NA	Amounts range from 3,000 to 24,000 MAD, with repayment periods of 6 to 24 months for new clients, and 6 to 36 months for renewals.	3 to 36 months
Website	https://www.alam	https://www.gro	https://fr.scribd	https://www.cre	https://alkarama	https://www.fonda

Item	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Al Amana	FBPMC (Attawfiq)	FONDEP (Al Baraka)	ARDI	Al Karama	ARRAWAJ
	ana.org.ma/en	upebcp.com/en/Pages/attawfiq-micro-finance.aspx	com/document/467844073/RA-PPORT-2020	ditagricole.ma/fr/fondation-ardi#	-mc.org.ma/	tion-arrawaj.ma/default/home/

11.2 1st Minutes of Institution Meeting in Sidi Kacem Province to share DFR (12th December 2023)

1. Date & Time

15:00 to 16:15, 12th December 2023

2. Venue

Conference Room, Sidi Kacem Province Office

3. Language

Presentation material and discussion in Arabic

4. Participants

- (1) Total participants were 31 persons in total (see, “Attachment: Participant List”).
- (2) 9 persons from the Project side including executing agency, the JICA Survey Team, etc.
- (3) 22 persons from the citizen side (male: 22)

5. Discussion Contents

5.1 Opening remarks by General Secretary of Sidi Kacem Province Office

We are happy to have all concerned institutions and people from JICA to talk about the Project that will help our region’s agriculture.

5.2 Presentation about the Project

- Results Population Census, Land/Asset, and Socio-economic surveys,
- Draft compensation measures,
- Grievance Handling Mechanism,
- Project Schedule, and
- Feedback from the Project.

5.3 Comments/ Questions from the participants

Table. Contents Discussed

No.	Comment/ Question	Answer
1	<p><u>Delegate (State properties delegation, Sidi Kacem):</u></p> <p>1- Will the land be acquired based on the procedure specified in the Moroccan law of expropriation? Or will it be done on an agreement?</p> <p>2- Do you refer to any topographic drawing (maps) to determine the boundaries of the properties, especially those belonging to the state?</p> <p>3- We would appreciate receiving the detailed list of</p>	<p><u>ADI:</u></p> <p>We will share the official documents when the study is completed. The start of the expropriation process will be at the first quarter of 2024 based on the Moroccan law of expropriation.</p> <p>No answer to question No.2</p>

No.	Comment/ Question	Answer
	properties included in the Project.	
2	<p>President (Chrarda Circle, Sidi Kacem):</p> <p>1- The project's main objective is to optimize water management for irrigation and drinking purposes in Sidi Kacem. It aims to relieve pressure on groundwater, the main source of drinking water, and address limitations in the Idriss I Dam, which currently hinder effective irrigation. Therefore, the Project will ensure the supply of both irrigation and drinking water to the region.</p> <p>2- In the presentation, the term 'affected' was used. I believe there is no one negatively impacted by the project because everyone will benefit, regardless of their social status, whether they are a large investor, a farmer from the middle class, or households classified as vulnerable groups.</p> <p>3- I comment on this working approach, whether in stakeholder meetings and in the stakeholder engagement plan. I also appreciate the collaborative approach and coordination between the Division of Rural Affairs (DAR) and local authorities to facilitate the workflow.</p>	None
3	<p>Head of Housing and Urban Policy Department</p> <p>The Urban Agency (<i>L'Agence Urbaine</i>), which operates under the supervision of Ministry of Interior, will need the drawing for canals within Sidi Kacem, especially for each commune separately. It would be preferable if it is in Auto CAD format, as it is among our responsibilities to contribute to urban development and engage in licensing processes. For this reason, we do not want to conflict with legal regulations.</p>	<p>ADI:</p> <p>We will share the drawing with the urban agency after discussing it with concerned entities.</p>
4	<p>ONEE:</p> <p>We have a request regarding the power balance for pumping stations. According to the proposed plan, the project includes 11 pumping stations that require a significant amount of power. Therefore, we need comprehensive power projections by 2027.</p>	None
5	<p>Participant:</p> <p>1- Will the land be acquired through the provisions of expropriation, or through settlement and agreement?</p> <p>2- Have you initiated the expropriation process or not? Considering that the process typically takes from six months to a year, it should be taken into consideration.</p> <p>3- In the presentation, the word 'Arab' should be changed to "Moroccan."</p>	<p>ADI:</p> <p>The start of the expropriation process will be at the first trimester of 2024. The Land Acquisition will begin with Tete Morte first. We are aware that the expropriation procedures are lengthy, which is why we have given it sufficient time before the start of construction</p>
6	<p>President (Zirara Commune):</p> <p>Zirara Commune was covered by the Socio-Economic survey (for RAP). However, the presentation did not address whether Zirara will benefit from the project or not. As far as we know, Zirara is part of the project, but the presentation was limited to the second main canal (Hricha Main Canal) and Hricha Branch Canal in Bir Taleb.</p>	<p>ADI:</p> <p>Zirara will benefit from irrigation because the pipeline passes through Zirara commune to Sidi Slimane.</p>

No.	Comment/ Question	Answer
7	<p><u>Caid²⁷ (Bir Taleb Caidat):</u> 1- The design of the main canal extending from the lands of Ben Zeroual and Bir Taleb Caidat lies on the right side of the main road, while the beneficiary population resides on the left side of the road. Additionally, not the same ownership extends from both sides of the road. It means that one group will benefit from irrigation water, while another group will be subject to expropriation, with compensation according to legal procedures. Therefore, during the first stakeholder meetings, there were reticence from the population not benefiting from irrigation water, and they requested an expansion of the beneficiary area or a change in the canal's pipeline to the left side of the road.</p> <p>2- It is necessary to consider the change in legal statuses of Solaliyat lands (Collective lands owned and managed by tribes and villages), transforming from collective land status to Melk (private property) status, especially since these lands have been included in the Melkization project*.</p>	<p><u>ADI:</u> There is no pipeline on only one side; there are two pipelines on the left and one pipeline on the right.</p>
8	<p><u>Head (DAR Sidi Kacem):</u> Regarding Bir Taleb center, one community development plan is under the study, where the consultant for the detailed design for the second main canal (Hricha Main Canal) and Hricha Branch Canal should be in coordination with the urban agency to preserve the equipment and constructions. Therefore, it would be better for them to encircle the center so that the canal does not pass through it. We do not know if this suggestion has been taken into consideration or not?</p>	<p><u>ADI:</u> The preliminary study already took into consideration the alignment at Bir Taleb. However, there is an ongoing detailed study regarding this matter.</p>
9	<p><u>General Secretary of Sidi Kacem Province Office:</u> 1- What is the purpose of these socio-economic surveys? It's good that we'll have information on the people affected by the project, but what's the point of making the difference between a household head with special needs and a normal household head? According to my understanding, there will only be an administrative support for vulnerable groups, but will there be a plus for this category?</p> <p>2- Also, will there be the economic impacts on the population concerned? What is the purpose of these surveys for these vulnerable groups?</p> <p>3- These surveys could create expectations within the community.</p>	<p><u>ADI:</u> The vulnerable group will benefit from support in the process of receiving their compensation, and they will have privileges to take advantage of job opportunities during the construction phase.</p> <p><u>JICA Survey Team:</u> The Japanese partner (JICA) is aware of necessity to implement parallel activities of the Project, such as support for farmers or Water Users Associations etc. As of now, however, no information is available. This matter will be more visible and clearer within the framework of the agreement between the governments of Japan and Morocco.</p> <p><u>ADI:</u> The socio-economic survey provides us with a clear understanding of the current situation of agriculture, incomes, etc. After the completion of the Project, and approximately five years later, we will return to the same area to assess the changes that the population has experienced within the framework of the hydro agricultural development project.</p> <p>The construction period is about 6 years, and ADI suggests implementing parallel social activities in the 6 years to support vulnerable groups will be the focus of these activities.</p>

* Melkisation project involves the transformation of property from joint ownership of collective lands within irrigation perimeters into individual properties for the rightful owners. This project is implemented in two regions of Morocco, including the Gharb region, covering approximately 51,000 hectares of collective lands in the provinces of Kénitra, Sidi Slimane, and Sidi Kacem. Around 25,000 rightful owners are involved in this operation. The Melkisation project was initiated in 2019, and its completion was scheduled for March 2023. As of now, farmers are in the final phase of obtaining their property certificates from the The "Agence Nationale de la Conservation Foncière, du Cadastre et de la Cartographie-ANCFCC" (National Agency for Land Conservation, Cadastre, and Mapping)

²⁷ Caid: a leader of some villages.

5.4 Closing remarks by General Secretary of Sidi Kacem Province Office

Is it agreed by all the participants that the Project which is a part of the national program is bringing good benefits to the area, I request to provide full participation and to combine all the necessary efforts in order to ensure the success of the project and facilitate all obstacles that may hinder its completion because up to 2030 is a very long period for farmers to wait for irrigation water. In addition, the authorities should engage with the population to facilitate the progress of the project and explain its importance.

(END)

Attachment: Participant List

Date: 12th December 2023

Time: 15:00 to 16:15

Venue: Conference room, Sidi Kacem Province Office

No.	Mr./Ms.	Full Name	Position	Organization
1	Mr.	*****	General Secretary of Governor	Sidi Kacem Province
2	Mr.	*****	Division of Rural Affairs	Sidi Kacem Province
3	Mr.	*****	DUE (Division of Urbanism & Environment)	Sidi Kacem Province
4	Mr.	*****	Project Manager, focal person for SH meetings	ORMVAG
5	Mr.	*****	Engineer	ORMVAG
6	Mr.	*****	AGR Belkssiri	ORMVAG
7	Mr.	*****	Head of Circle	Ouergha Circle
8	Mr.	*****	Head of Circle	Chrarda Circle
9	Mr.	*****	President of Khenichet commune	Khenichet Commune
10	Mr.	*****	Caid of Khnichet	Khenichet Caidat
11	Mr.	*****	Caid of Tekna Birtaleb	Tekna Bir Taleb Caidat
12	Mr.	*****	President of ZIRARA Commune	ZIRARA Commune
13	Mr.	*****	ONCA Had Kort	ONCA
14	Mr.	*****	Head of service ONSSA	ONSSA
15	Mr.	*****	NA	NA
16	Mr.	*****	ONCF	ONCF
17	Mr.	*****	Chargé d'antenne	Urban Agency
18	Mr.	*****	Provincial Director	ONEE/ Water branch
19	Mr.	*****	Topograph	ONEE/ Water branch
20	Mr.	*****	Ingénieur d'exploitation	ONEE Sidi/Kacem
21	Mr.	*****	Director	Equipment /water
22	Mr.	*****	Head of Housing and Urban Policy	DHPHV
23	Mr.	*****	Delegate	Domaine
24	Mr.	*****	Communication Specialist	ADI
25	Mr.	*****	Engineer	ADI
26	Mr.	*****	Engineer	ADI
27	Ms.	*****	Social Specialist	JICA Survey Team
28	Mr.	*****	Survey Assistant	JICA Survey Team
29	Ms.	*****	Survey Assistant	JICA Survey Team
30	Ms.	*****	Survey Assistant	JICA Survey Team
31	Mr.	*****	Survey Assistant	JICA Survey Team

11.3 2nd Minutes of Institution Meeting in Sidi Slimane Province to share DFR (13th December 2023)

1. Date & Time

11:30 to 12:45, 13th December 2023

2. Venue

Conference Room, Sidi Slimane Province Office

3. Language

Presentation material and discussion in Arabic

4. Participants

- (1) Total participants were 18 persons in total (see, “Attachment: Participant List”).
- (2) 8 persons from the Project side including executing agency, the JICA Survey Team, etc.
- (3) 10 persons from the citizen side (male: 10)

5. Discussion Contents

5.1 Opening remarks by the General Secretary of Sidi Slimane Province Office

We are happy to have all concerned institutions and the representatives of JICA Survey Team to talk about the Project that will help our region’s agriculture.

We all know that JICA has supported many projects in Morocco especially in the agriculture sector. Therefore, we want to express our gratitude to the Japanese Government and people.

So, we will make sure everything is well prepared for the project to go in the best conditions.

5.2 Presentation about the Project

- Results Population Census, Land/Asset, and Socio-economic surveys,
- Draft compensation measures,
- Grievance Handling Mechanism,
- Project Schedule, and
- Feedback from the Project.

5.3 Comments/ Questions from the participants

Table. Contents Discussed

No.	Comment/ Question	Answer
1	<p><u>Head of DAR</u></p> <p>1-I want to request that the Consultant in charge of the Survey (ADI consultant) to share with us all the necessary software data documents to know the exact alignment of the canals and the updated PAPs, and the exact lands for expropriation.</p> <p>2-It is necessary to hold an urgent technical meeting including the officers from the Cadastral, the Land Conservation office under ANCFCC, and ORMVAG for consultation on the Project issues before the actual launch of the Project.</p> <p>3-Concerning the Grievance Handling Mechanism, it would be better that an office for handling all the complaints from the people, includes some staff of the executing agency, so that the complaints could be received and classified according to their categories such as files for expropriation, for socially “vulnerable” cases, etc.</p>	<p><u>JICA Survey Team</u></p> <p>Any social support activities related to Project are under discussion and WUA may be one component to assist in future. So, the people will certainly benefit from the Project. We do not concentrate only on construction and civil works, but we will take the social side as well.</p>

No.	Comment/ Question	Answer
	4- Question; Are there any extra generating revenue activities in parallel with the project?	
2	<p><u>Head of Circle of Sidi Slimane:</u> The Project is very great important for local authority, and we are always ready to explain to local population all the necessary information.</p>	None
3	<p><u>Member of the Agricultural chamber:</u> Thank you, JICA for financing the Project. The Project is very useful for the population because water is very important. At the former stakeholder meeting, the people have asked about water tariff, and they hope that it will be as they are expecting. We assure that we are ready to assist you in the preparation of any new meeting with local population. Some farmers are using lands with no registration documents, and we are afraid they may face problems; so, we need to hold meetings with the consultant in charge of the Survey of the Project and the Land Conservation Office under ANCFCC to discuss this matter. For the Grievance Handling Mechanism, it is necessary to include the local authority because they are the most relevant to handle such matters.</p>	None
4	<p><u>General Conservator (Head of the Conservation Office):</u> We hope the Project will be very successful; as the Project needs expropriation, we are ready to assist in all legal and technical matters linked with land registration. We have not yet received the final list for the PAPs and lands to be expropriated so we wish to receive them as soon as possible to have a clear idea about the situation.</p>	None
5	<p><u>Representative of Cadastral Office:</u> I have some technical remarks to mention. The communes affected by the irrigation canal alignment are in the land consolidation area "secteur de remembrement" *, The topographer in charge of the Survey must consult the consolidation sectors "secteur de remembrement", to avoid any time constraints. Information concerning these consolidation sectors on the main canal is available at the Land Conservation Office under ANCFCC, land registry and ORMVAG offices. As for the second main canal (Hricha Main Canal) and Hricha Branch Canal, "Zrar Sector 6" is a sector to be reviewed because some lands are not correctly registered. Most people do not have the cadastral registration documents. So, we must convene with the relevant entities to solve the issues. Some points in the alignment may be changed to avoid impacting some lands. The project will certainly be successful when we avoid touching or impacting the lands. An additional meeting with the consultant responsible for the alignment is essential and needs to be scheduled promptly because according to the proposed schedule, the timeline is very near.</p>	<p><u>ADI</u> Your comments and suggestions are efficient, we have noted them and will take them into consideration. We will give our feedback very soon.</p>
6	<p><u>Head of ADA (Sidi Slimane)</u> This Gharb Region is the major agriculture products' supplier in Morocco, and it will prove the big importance of the Project, and our challenge is to make it successful. The time to receive complaints from the local population is after the final alignment in Hricha is defined, my suggestion of the grievance handling mechanism is to use the offices of ORMVAG antennas, representatives of agricultural chambers in the related communes, local authorities and other concerned services such as cadastral and Land Conservation offices.</p>	None
7	<p><u>Head of AGR Beht:</u> Concerning the irrigation water tariff, since there is</p>	None

No.	Comment/ Question	Answer
	<p>already an existing irrigation area, the balance plan should be taken in consideration to avoid creating any conflicts, and the existing "agriculture register"*** should be considered.</p> <p>Moreover, the most positive point in the Project is that it will alleviate the pressure over El Kansara dam as the Beht irrigation area is very condensed.</p>	

* Land consolidation is planned to readjust and rearrange fragmented land parcels and their ownership. It is usually applied to form larger and more rational land holdings. Land consolidation can be used to improve rural infrastructure and to implement developmental and environmental policies (improving environmental sustainability and agriculture). There are people who have multiple small plots here and there, and they are not in the process of being regrouped so that each owner has all his small plots in the same place.

** The register consists of a census of farmers and agricultural holdings at the national level, with their geographical location. It is based on the General Agricultural Census. The agricultural register is a detailed database on the agricultural sector and its stakeholders. Its objectives are to protect and secure agricultural land, to promote the profession of farmer and thus position itself as an accelerator for the modernization of national agriculture.

5.4 Closing remarks by the head of DAR of Sidi Slimane Province Office

It is agreed by all the participants that the project is bringing good benefits for the area.

There will be other meetings at the local level next week (on the 18th & 19th), and more discussion with local people about the Project will continue.

We ensure our commitment to make the Project successful.

(END)

Attachment: Participant List

Date: 13th December 2023

Time: 11:20 AM to 12:45 PM

Venue: Conference room, Sidi Slimane Province Office

No.	Mr./Ms.	Full Name	Position	Organization
1	Mr.	*****	General Secretary	Sidi Slimane Province
2	Mr.	*****	Head of circle	Circle of Sidi Slimane
3	Mr.	*****	Head of Division of Rural Affairs	DAR of Sidi Slimane
4	Mr.	*****	Officer Division of Rural Affairs	DAR of Sidi Slimane
5	Mr.	*****	Head of Land Conservation Service	ANCFCC
6	Mr.	*****	Cadastral Service Sidi Slimane	ANCFCC
7	Mr.	*****	ADA in Sidi Slimane	ORMVAG
8	Mr.	*****	AGR Beht/ Sidi Slimane	ORMVAG
9	Mr.	*****	Project Manager, focal person for SH meetings	ORMVAG
10	Mr.	*****	Representative	Chamber of agriculture of Rabat-Sale-Kenitra Region
11	Mr.	*****	Representative of the directorate of equipment and water	Directorate of equipment and water
12	Mr.	*****	Communication Specialist	ADI
13	Mr.	*****	Engineer	ADI
14	Ms.	*****	Social Specialist	JICA Survey Team
15	Mr.	*****	Survey Assistant	JICA Survey Team
16	Ms.	*****	Survey Assistant	JICA Survey Team
17	Ms.	*****	Survey Assistant	JICA Survey Team
18	Mr.	*****	Survey Assistant	JICA Survey Team

11.4 3rd Minutes of Institution Meeting in Meknes Prefecture to share DFR (14th December 2023)

1. Date & Time

15:30 to 16:45, 14th December 2023

2. Venue

Conference Room, Meknes Province Office

3. Language

Presentation material and discussion in Arabic

4. Participants

- (1) Total participants were 17 persons in total (see, “Attachment: Participant List”).
- (2) 10 persons from the Project side including executing agency, the JICA Survey Team, etc.
- (3) 7 persons from Meknes province side (male: 6, and 1 female):

5. Discussion Contents

5.1 Opening remarks by Mr. Governor of Meknes Prefecture

This is a significant project initiated by His Majesty the King, and we are fully committed to ensuring its success. Nevertheless, the designated beneficiary area within the Meknes province appears disproportionately small in comparison to the total area. We are keen to understand the criteria employed in selecting the beneficiary area and, if feasible, to explore the possibility of expanding the project's coverage within the Meknes province.

5.2 Presentation about the Project

- Results Population Census, Land/Asset, and Socio-economic surveys,
- Draft compensation measures,
- Grievance Handling Mechanism,
- Project Schedule, and
- Feedback from the Project.

5.3 Comments/ Questions from the participants

Table. Contents Discussed

No.	Comment/ Question	Answer
1	Mr. Governor: We would like to know the criteria you considered when determining the beneficiary area within Meknes province. The allocation of 1,700 hectares for the Project seems too small in comparison to the total area, and this may lead to issues with other farmers in proximity to this allocated space.	ORMVAG: The delimitation of the beneficiary area is based on the morphology of the lands and presence of hills near the actual 1,700 hectares. It is also limited to the targeted beneficiary area within the first tranche of the project, which is 30,000 hectares. ADI: During the socio-economic survey, we found that the farmers who will benefit from these 1,700 hectares, even if they have their lands in Meknes prefecture and live in Sidi Slimane Province.
2	General Secretary: Considering that only a small part of Meknes Province will benefit from this significant project, I suggest setting up a grievance mechanism to address any concerns from farmers who will not be part of the Project and to provide all the necessary information. At	ADI: Of course, the grievance handling mechanism is intended for farmers who will benefit as well as those who will not benefit from the project. The mechanism takes into consideration the accessibility of information for everyone. Additionally, we will involve local authorities from the beginning so they can assist

No.	Comment/ Question	Answer
	the same time, we inquire about the possibility of extending the 1,700 hectares to neighboring farmlands.	with the mechanism.
3	Caid Ain Jmaa: Since the beneficial area of 1,700 hectares is too small, we request to increase the beneficial area and to include the adjacent farmland as well.	None
4	Provincial directorate of agriculture Meknes: 1- In the 1,700 hectares, we would like to know the percentage of rainfed area and the irrigated area with drip or sprinkler systems. 2- How did you identify the vulnerable groups?	ADI: Noted. JICA Survey Team: To identify the vulnerable groups, we compared the poverty threshold provided by the World Bank with the total income, the groups for whom income is below the poverty line are considered vulnerable.
5	DAR (Meknes Province): According to the average income, the monthly income of farmers at 7,000 DH* seems a little bit high. How did you assess the average income?	JICA Survey Team: The average income is estimated based on the results of the socioeconomic survey, which was done by the JICA Survey Team.
6	Vice delegate of land state: The acquisition of State's land follows the same process as other lands, with reference to the Moroccan expropriation procedure.	None
7	Representative Nidara** of Habous***, Meknes We have no objection regarding the land acquisition; we just request to inform the central level and to provide a map with the affected lands that belong to our administration. We are ready to cooperate.	None

*The amount was mentioned during the presentation: the total annual income is 84,687 per year according to the Socio-Economic survey, so approximately 7,000 DH per month.

**The Ndaras are exclusively responsible for the management of habous property, and their mission is to oversee the management and development of habous property in accordance with the Ministry's guidelines. They are also responsible for monitoring litigation relating to this property, proposing projects and action plans to enhance its value, and carrying out any operations or projects entrusted to them by the Ministry.

*** The habous is an institution of Muslim law whereby the owner of the property makes it inalienable.

5.4 Closing remarks by General Secretary of Meknes Prefecture

In conclusion, we reaffirm our commitment to ensuring the success of the Project. We propose involving the provincial direction of agriculture in Meknes, given their expertise, to assist in the project's implementation. Additionally, we recommend engaging the local authorities in the grievance mechanism to facilitate communication with farmers and all affected individuals. Lastly, echoing the Governor's suggestion, we request consideration for expanding the project's coverage within the Meknes province beyond the current designated beneficiary area.

(END)

Attachment: Participant List

Date: 14th December 2023

Time: 15:30 to 16:45

Venue: Conference room, Meknes Prefecture Office

No.	Mr./Ms.	Full Name	Position	Organization
1	Mr.	*****	Governor	Meknes Province
2	Mr.	*****	General Secretary of Governor	Meknes Province
3	Mr.	*****	Caid Ain Jmaa	Meknes province
4	Mr.	*****	Vice delegate of state's lands (Domaine)	Meknes Province
5	Mr.	*****	Representative Nidara of Habous	Nidara of Habous Meknes
6	Ms.	*****	Head of Rural Affairs Division'	DAR of Meknes Province

No.	Mr./Ms.	Full Name	Position	Organization
7	Mr.	*****	Provincial director of Agriculture	DPA Meknes
8	Ms.	*****	Head of hydro agricultural development Department	ORMVAG
9	Ms.	*****	In charge of studies in the hydro agricultural development department	ORMVAG
10	Mr.	*****	Engineer	ORMVAG
11	Mr.	*****	Engineer	ADI
12	Mr.	*****	Communication Specialist	ADI
13	Ms.	*****	Social Specialist	JICA Survey Team
14	Ms.	*****	Team Assistant	JICA Survey Team
15	Ms.	*****	Team Assistant	JICA Survey Team
16	Mr.	*****	Team Assistant	JICA Survey Team
17	Mr.	*****	Team Assistant	JICA Survey Team

11.5 1st Minutes of the 3rd Stakeholder Meeting to share DFR (18th December 2023)

1. Date & Time

10:45 to 12:00, 18th December 2023

2. Venue

Ouled Ben Hammadi Caida in Sidi Slimane Province

3. Language

Presentation material and discussion in Arabic

4. Participants

- (1) Total participants were 58 persons in total (see, “Attachment: Participant List”).
- (2) 7 persons from the Project side including executing agency, the JICA Survey Team, etc.
- (3) 51 persons from the citizen side (male: 37, and female: 14)

5. Discussion contents

5.1 Presentation about the Project

- Results Population Census, Land/Asset, and Socio-economic surveys,
- Draft compensation measures,
- Grievance Handling Mechanism,
- Project Schedule, and
- Feedback from the Project.

5.2 Questions From the Project Side

- Do you agree/ disagree the Project in general: Agree = 100%
- Do you agree/ disagree the proposed compensation measures: Agree = 100%

5.3 Comments/ Questions

Table. Contents Discussed

No.	Comment/ Question	Answer
1	Farmers: For inheritors in the same land, will they all benefit	ADI: If there is any conflicts or problems among the people using one

No.	Comment/ Question	Answer
	from the irrigation water?	plot, it is advised to solve the issue so that everyone gets irrigation water.
2	Farmer: Will be any factories or any other activities that will help the farmers in parallel with the Project installed?	ADI: There will be some support measures with the project, and there is also an Agropole project in the Gharb region (called as "Gharb A") that will help the farmers in selling their production. * It is one of the Project of MAPMDREF that strengthens value chains of agricultural products and promote agro-processing. As of 2023, it has been conducted in 7 regions in the country including Gharb region.
3	Farmers: Some farmers use the lands of government roads for farming. The right of way of the road was about 16 meters in width, but it is only 5 meters or less right now. We need to address this matter and to get back the road from farmers.	ADI: This matter should be solved among the farmers. They need to give the road back, and it doesn't have any relation with the Project.
4	Farmer: What is the width of the alignment of the Project?	ADI: The detailed study will give us all the technical details about the alignment and the Project. Said study's bidding will start between the end of this year and the beginning of next year.

5.4 Closing Word by Caid of Oulad Ben Hammadi Caidat

(END)

Attachment: Participant List

Date: 18th December 2023

Time: 10:45 to 12:00

Venue: Conference room, Ouled Ben Hammadi Caidat, Sidi Slimane Province

No.	Mr./Ms.	Full Name	Position	Organization
1	Mr.	*****	Caid	Caidat Oulad Ben Hammadi
2	Ms.	*****	Farmer	Douar Ouled Ben Hammadi
3	Ms.	*****	Farmer	Dar Belaamri Cooperative
4	Ms.	*****	Farmer	Douar Oulad Lfkih
5	Ms.	*****	Farmer	Oulad Lfkih
6	Ms.	*****	Farmer	Douar Oulad Lfkih
7	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Douar Oulad Ben Hammadi
8	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Douar Oulad Ben Hammadi
9	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Zouinia cooperative
10	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Douar Oulad ben hammadi
11	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Douar Sidi Aissa Rramdi
12	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Doua Oulad Belaid
13	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Douar Rzazga
14	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Douar Oulad Lfkih
15	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Douar Jaaouna
16	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Douar Oulad Lfkih
17	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Douar Oulad Lfkih
18	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Douar Rzazga
19	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Douar Alhamma
20	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Douar Alhamma
21	Ms.	*****	Farmer	Douar Oulad Lfkih
22	Ms.	*****	Farmer	Douar Oulad Lfkih
23	Ms.	*****	Farmer	Douar Oulad Lfkih
24	Ms.	*****	Farmer	Douar Oulad Lfkih
25	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Douar Oulad Moussa Benhssin
26	Mr.	*****	Representative of local Authority	Oulad Ben Hammadi
27	Mr.	*****	Representative of local authority	Oulad Ben Hammadi

No.	Mr./Ms.	Full Name	Position	Organization
28	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Zouinia cooperative
29	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Douar Rzazza
30	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Douar Boumaiz Ljbirat
31	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Douar Slitat
32	Mr.	*****	Representative of local authority	Douar Oulad Belaid
33	Mr.	*****	Representative of local Authority	Douar Lajaaouna
34	Mr.	*****	Representative of local authority	Zouinia cooperative
35	Mr.	*****	Representative of local authority	Douar Oulad Belfkih
36	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Zouinia cooperative
37	Mr.	*****	President of Salhia cooperative	Salhia cooperative
38	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Zouinia cooperative
39	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Douar Rzazza
40	Ms.	*****	Farmer	Douar Oulad Lfkih
41	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Douar Oulad Belaid
42	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Douar Slitat
43	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Doual Oulad Lfkih
44	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Douar Salhia
45	Ms.	*****	Farmer	Douar Oulad Ben Hammadi
46	Ms.	*****	Farmer	Douar Rzazza
47	Ms.	*****	Farmer	Douar Oulad Lfkih
48	Ms.	*****	Farmer	Douar Oulad Lfkih
49	Ms.	*****	Farmer	Douar Oulad Lfkih
50	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Douar Oulad Lfkih
51	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Douar Oulad Lfkih
52	Mr.	*****	Engineer	ORMVAG
53	Mr.	*****	Communication Specialist	ADI
54	Mr.	*****	Engineer	ADI
55	Ms.	*****	Survey Assistant	JICA Survey Team
56	Ms.	*****	Survey Assistant	JICA Survey Team
57	Mr.	*****	Survey Assistant	JICA Survey Team
58	Mr.	*****	Survey Assistant	JICA Survey Team

11.6 2nd Minutes of the 3rd Stakeholder Meeting to share DFR (18th December 2023)

1. Date & Time

13:30 to 15:10, 18th December 2023

2. Venue

Ain Jemaa Caidat in Meknes Prefecture

3. Language

Presentation material and discussion in Arabic

4. Participants

- (1) Total participants were 17 persons in total (see, “Attachment: Participant List”).
- (2) 7 persons from the Project side including executing agency, the JICA Survey Team, etc.
- (3) 10 persons from the citizen side (male: 10, and female: 0)

5. Discussion contents

5.1 Presentation about the Project

- Results Population Census, Land/Asset, and Socio-economic surveys,
- Draft compensation measures,
- Grievance Handling Mechanism,

- Project Schedule, and
- Feedback from the Project.

5.2 Questions From the Project Side

- Do you agree/ disagree the Project in general: Agree = 100%
- Do you agree/ disagree the proposed compensation measures: Agree = 100%

5.3 Comments/ Questions

Table. Contents Discussed

No.	Comment/ Question	Answer
1	Farmer: Will the large plots have a single water meter or multiple ones?	ADI: The answer will be available after the detailed study to determine the number of meters needed for each agricultural plot. Thus, we cannot answer for now.
2	Farmer: Will the pressure after the irrigation hydrant be sufficient to reach the existing basin inside my plot?	ADI: The answer will be available after the detailed study to determine the necessary pressure for each agricultural plot, especially the pressure required to supply the existing basin.
3	Farmer: To benefit from the Project, do we need to apply?	JICA Survey Team: Participation in the Project is voluntary, and each farmer who wants to participate into need to fill out a subscription form to benefit from the Project's water
4	Farmer: Regarding the Project schedule, will completion of the construction or the initiation of the Project's water use be informed in year of 2027?	JICA Survey Team: It is important to note that the presented schedule is provisional. As for now, it is planned that the completion of the works is scheduled for the year 2027, and irrigation water supply is planned in 2027.
5	Farmer: Can all the farmers use the water simultaneously during peak months?	ADI: In general, the Project is designed to meet the needs of peak months. However, streamlined management among groups of farmers is necessary to save resources and maximize the benefits of the Project.
6	Farmer: Regarding farmers who lease the land, is it necessary to have certificates to benefit from the compensation?	ADI: The Commission will take care of all these aspects, but a certificate confirming ownership or lease of a plot is necessary to qualify for compensation

5.4 Closing remarks

(END)

Attachment: Participant List

Date: 18th December 2023

Time: 13:30 AM to 15:10 PM

Venue: Meeting room, Ain Jemaa Caidat

No.	Mr./Ms.	Full Name	Position	Organization
1	Mr.	*****	Caid of Ain Jmaa	Ain Jemaa Caidat
2	Mr.	*****	Farmer	GRAB (Domaine)
3	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Ste Outita Lactis
4	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Ste Agri Hold
5	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Ain Jmaa
6	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Habous land
7	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Douar Lajaawna
8	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Douar Sidi Aissa
9	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Ain Jmaa
10	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Ain Jmaa
11	Mr.	*****	Engineer	ORMVAG
12	Mr.	*****	Survey Assistant	JICA Survey Team

No.	Mr./Ms.	Full Name	Position	Organization
13	Mr.	*****	Survey Assistant	JICA Survey Team
14	Ms.	*****	Survey Assistant	JICA Survey Team
15	Ms.	*****	Survey Assistant	JICA Survey Team
16	Mr.	*****	Communication Specialist	ADI
17	Mr.	*****	Engineer	ADI

11.7 3rd Minutes of the 3rd Stakeholder Meeting to share DFR (19th December 2023)

1. Date & Time

11:15 to 12:45, 19th December 2023

2. Venue

Azghar Caidat. Sidi Slimane Province

3. Language

Presentation material and discussion in Arabic

4. Participants

- (1) Total participants were 36 persons in total (see, “Attachment: Participant List”)
- (2) 7 persons from the Project side including executing agency, the JICA Survey Team, etc.
- (3) 29 persons from the citizen side (male: 27, and female: 2)

5. Discussion contents

5.1 Opening remarks by Caid of Azghar Caidat

In the context of the hydro-agricultural development project in Gharb Region, today's meeting is focused on the updates related to the Project. Therefore, I would like to request the attendees to participate in asking question, especially concerning the presentation, and as it's well known, the project will pass through lands, so if anyone has any concerns or question, this is the appropriate occasion to obtain answers.

5.2 Presentation about the Project

- Results Population Census, Land/Asset, and Socio-economic surveys,
- Draft compensation measures,
- Grievance Handling Mechanism,
- Project Schedule, and
- Feedback from the Project.

5.3 Questions from the Project Side

- Do you agree/ disagree the Project in general: Agree = 100%
- Do you agree/ disagree the proposed compensation measures: Agree = 100%

5.4 Comments/ Questions

Table. Contents Discussed

No.	Comment/ Question	Answer
1	<p><u>Member of the Agricultural chamber:</u> All farmers are very positive and optimistic about the project, despite suffering significantly from the repercussions of the drought. To recap what was discussed during the last institutional meeting, we have three crucial concerns:</p> <p>1-The majority of agricultural lands in Azghar are cooperatives (lands in Azghar are of a cooperative nature, meaning that they are under agrarian reform), and there are existing main roads between the lands. We request that the canal alignment be planned in a way that pass alongside these roads and avoid the lands.</p> <p>2-Some farmers are utilizing lands without registration documents, and we are afraid they may encounter problems. Therefore, we have initiated discussions with the cadaster to address this issue.</p> <p>3-Regarding the Grievance Handling Mechanism, I emphasize the establishment of a Grievance Handling Unit, consisting of representatives from Local authority, ORMVAG, and ANCFCC, to address grievance in advance before construction work starts.</p>	<p><u>ADI:</u></p> <p>1-Your request for the canal alignment to pass alongside existing roads and avoid the lands is taken into consideration.</p> <p>2- The responsible entities for real estate matters, such as ANCFCC (National agency of Land Conservation, Cadaster and Cartography) are fully prepared to engage in the process of resolving real estate issues, especially those related to cooperative lands.</p> <p>3- Information of the grievance handling mechanism should be accessible for everyone, and the responsible entities will be involved from the beginning, so that they can assist with the process.</p>
2	<p><u>Farmer:</u> How will the irrigation water and water tariff be managed among several inheritors?</p>	<p><u>ADI:</u> We propose that the inheritors agree on who will manage the irrigation water, and then they can divide the water tariff according to the surface of each part of the land for each one.</p>
3	<p><u>Farmer:</u> 1- In the case of inheritors who own land without any ownership certificates, how will this be addressed? 2- What are the limits for these 30,000 hectares (the target area)?</p>	<p><u>ADI:</u> 1-It's better for all the heirs to start resolving all their problems. 2-The detailed study will give us all details about the limits of the 30000ha.</p>
4	<p><u>Farmer:</u> You mentioned that each farmer will have their own valve inside their plot by the Project, but they will take care of implementing the drip irrigation equipment by themselves. As small-scale farmers, we may not have the funding to equip our lands. Could you please provide further clarification on this point?</p>	<p><u>ADI:</u> For small-scale farms, government subsidies can reach 100% for installing drip irrigation equipment.</p>
5	<p><u>Farmer:</u> After the land acquisition, will we have the ability to use our lands, especially above the canal?</p>	<p><u>Caid:</u> The lands above the canal will belong to ORMVAG, and farmers will not be able to use them.</p>
6	<p><u>Farmer:</u> Will paved roads be constructed to facilitate the transportation of our harvests by the Project?</p>	<p><u>ADI:</u> To clarify, the paved roads are not part of the Project. There are other government projects related to roads. You have representatives, such as elected members, which doesn't prevent you from inquiring about parallel activities concerning this matter. <u>Representative of AGR Beh:</u> The construction of any canal takes into consideration the construction of an adjacent road for possible maintenance operations (in general).</p>

Attachment: Participant List

Date: 19th December 2023

Time: 11:20 AM to 12:45 PM

Venue: Conference room, Azghar commune

No.	Mr./Ms.	Full Name	Position	Organization
1	Mr.	*****	Caid	Azghar Caidat
2	Mr.	*****	Cheikh	Azghar Caidat

No.	Mr./Ms.	Full Name	Position	Organization
3	Mr.	*****	Cheikh	Azghar Caidat
4	Mr.	*****	Representative of agricultural chamber/farmer	Agricultural Chamber
5	Mr.	*****	Representative of AGR Beht	ORMVAG
6	Mr.	*****	Communication Specialist	ADI
7	Mr.	*****	Engineer	ADI
8	Ms.	*****	Survey assistant	JICA Survey Team
9	Ms.	*****	Survey assistant	JICA Survey Team
10	Mr.	*****	Survey Assistant	JICA Survey Team
11	Mr.	*****	Survey Assistant	JICA Survey Team
12	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Difae2
13	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Cooperative Elaarf
14	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Cooperative Elaarf
15	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Cooperative Elaarf
16	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Cooperative El Ghazia
17	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Cooperative El Ghazia
18	Ms.	*****	Farmer	Cooperative El Ghazia
19	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Cooperative El Ghazia
20	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Cooperative Elaarf
21	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Difae
22	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Copperative Elaarf
23	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Difae
24	Ms.	*****	Farmer	Boumaiz
25	Ms.	*****	Farmer	Boumaiz
26	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Difaa 2
27	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Difaa 2
28	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Difaa 2
29	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Coopertive El Ghazia
30	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Douar Lahouarta
31	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Douar Lahouarta
32	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Douar Lahouarta
33	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Difaa 2
34	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Difaa 1
35	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Difaa 2
36	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Cooperative Elaarf

11.8 4th Minutes of the 3rd Stakeholder Meeting to share DFR (20th December 2023)

1. Date & Time

11:15 to 12:45, 20th December 2023

2. Venue

Conference room, Zirara Commune office

3. Language

Presentation material and discussion in Arabic

4. Participants

- (1) Total participants were 36 persons in total (see, “Attachment: Participant List”).
- (2) 7 persons from the Project side including executing agency, the JICA Survey Team, etc.
- (3) 29 persons from the citizen side (male: 27, and female: 2)

5. Discussion contents

5.1 Presentation about the Project

- Results Population Census, Land/Asset, and Socio-economic surveys,

- Draft compensation measures,
- Grievance Handling Mechanism,
- Project Schedule, and
- Feedback from the Project.

5.2 Questions From the Project Side

- Do you agree/ disagree the Project in general: Agree = 100%
- Do you agree/ disagree the proposed compensation measures: Agree = 100%

5.3 Comments/ Questions

Table. Contents Discussed

No.	Comment/ Question	Answer
1	Farmer: You have talked about vulnerable people and their information, what is the purpose of this?	ADI: It is for considering the support in the Project for the vulnerable persons.
2	Farmer: Is the Project schedule presented only for Zirara, or for all the alignment?	ADI: The Project schedule is for all the second main canal (Hricha Main Canal).
3	Farmer-1: Will the construction start in the beginning or the end of 2024? Farmer -2: Can you tell us exactly and directly when the construction will start here?	JICA Survey Team: What matters for you is the following dates: - Start of land acquisition for the second main canal (Hricha Main Canal) in the first quarter of 2024. - End of land acquisition of the second main canal (Hricha Main Canal) and start of construction in 2025 and then, - Start of irrigation progressively in 2027. Please note that these are provisional dates for now.
4	Farmer: For several inheritors in one plot, will only one person manage the entire plot?	ADI: We propose that all the inheritors agree on who will manage and pay the irrigation water fee, or they can divide the water cost according to the surface of each part of the land for each person of them.
5	Farmer and Commune staff: People who already have irrigation from El Kansera (Dam), how do they benefit from the Project?	ADI: They will get irrigation water from the Project stably.
6	Farmer: For compensation, do I get compensation for my trees, as well?	ADI: As I explained, the compensation includes the trees, and the type, size and age of the trees will be taken into consideration by the Commission.

(END)

Attachment: Participant List

Date: 20th December 2023

Time: 11:15 AM to 12:45 PM

Venue: Meeting room, Zirara Commune Office

No.	Mr./Ms.	Full Name	Position	Organization
1	Mr.	*****	Caid	Zirara
2	Ms.	*****	Project Manager, focal person for SH meetings	ORMVAG
3	Mr.	*****	Communication Specialist	ADI
4	Mr.	*****	Engineer	ADI
5	Mr.	*****	Survey Assistant	JICA Survey Team
6	Ms.	*****	Survey Assistant	JICA Survey Team
7	Ms.	*****	Survey Assistant	JICA Survey Team
8	Mr.	*****	Survey Assistant	JICA Survey Team
9	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Douar Slatna
10	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Cooperative Nahda
11	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Cooperative Nassr
12	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Cooperative Nassr

No.	Mr./Ms.	Full Name	Position	Organization
13	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Cooperative Nahda
14	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Cooperative Nahda
15	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Cooperative Idrissia
16	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Cooperative Idrissia
17	Ms.	*****	Farmer	Cooperative Hassania
18	Ms.	*****	Farmer	Cooperative Nahda
19	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Douar Slatna
20	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Douar Slatna
21	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Cooperative Nassr
22	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Douar Grinat
23	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Cooperative Isslahiya
24	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Cooperative Elhassaniya
25	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Cooperative Nahda
26	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Cooperative Nassr
27	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Douar Grinat
28	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Douar Slatna
29	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Douar Grinat Loued
30	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Douar Ait Oussa Louad
31	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Douar Grinat Loued
32	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Douar Ait Oussa Louad
33	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Cooperative Isslahiya
34	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Cooperative Manssoura
35	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Cooperative Ijtihad
36	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Cooperative Elfalah

11.9 5th Minutes of the 3rd Stakeholder Meeting to share DFR (21st December 2023)

1. Date & Time

Time: 11:15 to 13:30, 21st December 2023

2. Venue

Dar Attaleb (domitory), Khenichet commune, Sidi Slimane Province

3. Language

Presentation material and discussion in Arabic

4. Participants

- (1) Total participants were 48 persons in total (see, “Attachment: Participant List”).
- (2) 7 persons from the Project side including executing agency, the JICA Survey Team, etc.
- (3) 48 persons from the citizen side (male: 40, and female: 1)

5. Discussion contents

5.1 Presentation about the Project

- Results Population Census, Land/Asset, and Socio-economic surveys,
- Draft compensation measures,
- Grievance Handling Mechanism,
- Project Schedule, and
- Feedback from the Project.

5.2 Questions from the Project Side

- Do you agree/ disagree the Project in general: Agree = 100%
- Do you agree/ disagree the proposed compensation measures: Agree = 100%

5.3 Comments/Questions

Table. Contents Discussed

No.	Comment/ Question	Answer
1	Farmer: Our primary concern is to benefit from irrigation water. We understand that the Moroccan law stipulates that the compensation is by cash, and we are not opposed to it. In addition, we are not against the Project. However, we feel that it is unfair to receive no access to irrigation water although the pipelines are passing through our lands.	ADI: The Project is beneficial in many aspects because in addition to the compensation for the land loss, there will be other parallel activities that will certainly contribute to the raise of your standard of living.
2	Farmer: Is it possible to divert the alignment to avoid impacting the houses?	ADI: Unfortunately, the alignment of the Tete Morte Canal has already fixed and cannot be changed.
3	Farmers collectively: Only few landowners are directly affected by the Project and are concerned with expropriation, but others will receive neither compensation nor irrigation water. Another farmer: Most of our lands rely solely on rain, and even groundwater is becoming saline due to drought. However, we see that pipelines (culverts) are going through our lands without getting any benefit from this.	ORMVAG: In the future, the 1,500 ha of the affected area will benefit from irrigation water*. *The 1,500 ha irrigation along the first main canal (Tête Morte Main Canal) is not included in the Project. However, the ORMVAG will have the irrigation development for 42,000 ha as for the expanded area after the Project, and it is possible that the 1,500 ha will be included in it in the future.
4	Farmer: The Project is acquiring our lands at a low value. Regardless of the compensation amount, it cannot compensate for the loss of land, and the fact that we will be deprived of irrigation. The compensation will be spent quickly, but if we can irrigate our lands, we will have more long-term benefits.	ADI: The amount of the compensation would be based on the current market value of land of the same size and use. Moreover, the Project includes the livelihood improvement of local people by the Project implementation, and the long-term benefit such as the livelihood support through the provision of job opportunities for the construction workers related to the Project. In case you are not convinced with the amount of the compensation, you have the right to appeal to the Court.
5	Farmers collectively: We want to emphasize that we strongly need to get irrigation water from the Project. Even with the planned irrigation of 1,500 hectares, a larger part will remain without access to irrigation. We perceive this as unfair. Our request is to benefit from irrigation water.	ADI: We take your opinion into consideration and will inform the concerned parties

(END)

Attachment: Participant List

Date: 21st December 2023

Time: 11:20 AM to 12:45 PM

Venue: Dar Attaleb, Khenichet commune, Sidi Kacem Province

No.	Mr./Ms.	Full Name	Position	Organization
1	Mr.	*****	Communication Specialist	ADI
2	Mr.	*****	Engineer	ADI
3	Mr.	*****	Engineer	ORMVAG
4	Mr.	*****	Survey assistant	JICA Survey Team
5	Mr.	*****	Survey Assistant	JICA Survey Team
6	Ms.	*****	Survey Assistant	JICA Survey Team
7	Ms.	*****	Survey Assistant	JICA Survey Team
8	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Douar Rbilat
9	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Douar Oulad Ben Lhoussine
10	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Douar Rbilat
11	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Douar Laabichet
12	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Douar Aqbidat Lhajra
13	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Douar Aabidal Lmharir

No.	Mr./Ms.	Full Name	Position	Organization
14	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Douar Aabidat Lhajra
15	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Douar Aabidat Lamharir
16	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Douar Aabidat Lamharir
17	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Douar Aabidat Lhajra
18	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Douar Aabidat Lhajra
19	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Douar Aabidat Lhajra
20	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Douar Aabidat Lhajra
21	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Douar Aabidat Ouargha
22	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Douar Aabidat Ouargh
23	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Douar Oulad Khriss
24	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Douar Oulad Khriss
25	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Douar Oulad Khriss
26	Ms.	*****	Farmer	Douar Oulad Khriss
27	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Douar Oulad Khriss
28	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Douar Oulad Khriss
29	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Douar Aabidat Lhajra
30	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Douar Aabidat Lhajra
31	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Douar Aabidat Lhajra
32	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Douar Aabidat Lhajra
33	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Douar Lamharir
34	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Douar Rbilat
35	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Douar Aabidat Lhajra
36	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Douar Aabidat Lamharir
37	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Douar Aabidat Lhajra
38	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Douar Aabidat Lamharir
39	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Douar Rbilat
40	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Douar Aabidat Lamharir
41	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Douar Aabidat Lamharir
42	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Douar Aabidat Lamharir
43	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Douar Rbilat
44	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Douar Rbilat
45	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Douar Oulad khriss
46	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Douar Rbilat
47	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Douar Aabidat Lamharir
48	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Douar Oulad Khriss

11.10 6th Minutes of the 3rd Stakeholder Meeting to share DFR (22nd December 2023)

1. Date & Time

11:00 to 12:30, 22nd December 2023

2. Venue

Conference room, Bir Taleb Commune, Sidi Kacem Province

3. Language

Presentation material and discussion in Arabic

4. Participants

- (1) Total participants were 34 persons in total (see, “Attachment: Participant List”).
- (2) 8 persons from the Project side including executing agency, the JICA Survey Team, etc.
- (3) 26persons from the citizen side (male: 26, and female: 0)

5. Discussion contents

5.1 Presentation about the Project

- Results Population Census, Land/Asset, and Socio-economic surveys,

- Draft compensation measures,
- Grievance Handling Mechanism,
- Project Schedule, and
- Feedback from the Project.

5.2 Questions From the Project Side

- Do you agree/ disagree the Project in general: Agree = 100%
- Do you agree/ disagree the proposed compensation measures: Agree = 100%

5.3 Comments/ Questions

Table. Contents Discussed

No.	Comment/ Question	Answer
1	<u>Farmer:</u> During land acquisition, can we receive compensation for our affected lands?	<u>ADI:</u> Of course, you will receive compensation for your affected lands, equipment, trees, etc.
2	<u>Farmer:</u> Is the alignment of the second main canal (Hricha Main Canal) and Hricha Branch Canal final? I want to know if my house is affected.	<u>ADI:</u> For the second main canal (Hricha Main Canal) and Hricha Branch Canal, the detailed study will start soon, and then we will know the exact alignment of the canal. Also, the alignment avoiding your house will be taken into consideration.
3	<u>Farmer:</u> After land acquisition and compensation, do we have the right to use the remaining portion of our land?	<u>ADI:</u> Of course, you can use the remaining portion of your land; land acquisition concerns only the part for which you will receive compensation
4	<u>Farmer:</u> In our community, there is a community urban plan which includes the construction of new school. In addition, there is possibility that the canal alignment may pass through it. Doesn't the Project respect the plan?	<u>ADI:</u> The detailed study of the second main canal (Hricha Main Canal) and Hricha Branch Canal will take all these considerations into account and attempt to address all the existing problems. <u>ORMVAG-ADA:</u> ORMVAG cannot go against the development plan of the community; we will make sure to avoid this during the detailed study.
5	<u>Farmer:</u> In my case, I just bought land, which is under ethnic collectivity. The land was registered in the name of the ethnic community, instead of my name, without any document. Do I still get compensation?	<u>ADI:</u> The Commission will take into consideration all types of documents that can serve as proof of land ownership and land use, and it will go through other cases where people don't have any documents etc. It is inconformity with the law 7-81, as I explained.
6	<u>Farmer:</u> Is the left (western) part of the road benefiting from the project?	<u>ORMVAG:</u> The left (western) part of the road is not part of the beneficiary area of the Project, only the right side, so far.
7	<u>Farmer:</u> Can the left side be beneficiary by the second phase of the Project for the other 42,000 hectares?	<u>ADI:</u> The other 42,000 hectares are still not defined for the moment, but it will normally be in the western side of Sidi Kacem Province.

(END)

Attachment: Participant List

Date: 22nd December 2023

Time: 11:00 AM to 12:30 PM

Venue: Conference room, Bir Taleb Commune, Sidi Kacem Province

No.	Mr./Ms.	Full Name	Position	Organization
1	Mr.	*****	Vice Caid	Bir Taleb Caidat
2	Mr.	*****	1 st Vice president of Bir Taleb Commune	Bir Taleb Commune

No.	Mr./Ms.	Full Name	Position	Organization
3	Mr.	*****	2 nd Vice President of Bir Taleb Commune	Bir Taleb Commune
4	Mr.	*****	Representative of ADA Sidi Kacem	ORMVAG
5	Mr.	*****	Communication Specialist	ADI
6	Mr.	*****	Engineer	ADI
7	Mr.	*****	Engineer	ORMVAG
8	Mr.	*****	Survey assistant	JICA Survey Team
9	Ms.	*****	Survey Assistant	JICA Survey Team
10	Ms.	*****	Survey Assistant	JICA Survey Team
11	Mr.	*****	Survey Assistant	JICA Survey Team
12	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Bir Taleb
13	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Bir Taleb
14	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Bir Taleb
15	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Bir Taleb
16	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Bir Taleb
17	Mr.	*****	Technician at Bir Taleb Commune	Bir Taleb Commune
18	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Bir Taleb
19	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Bir Taleb
20	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Bir Taleb
21	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Bir Taleb
22	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Bir Taleb
23	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Bir Taleb
24	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Bir Taleb
25	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Bir Taleb
26	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Bir Taleb
27	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Bir Taleb
28	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Bir Taleb
29	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Bir Taleb
30	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Bir Taleb
31	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Bir Taleb
32	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Bir Taleb
33	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Bir Taleb
34	Mr.	*****	Farmer	Bir Taleb