

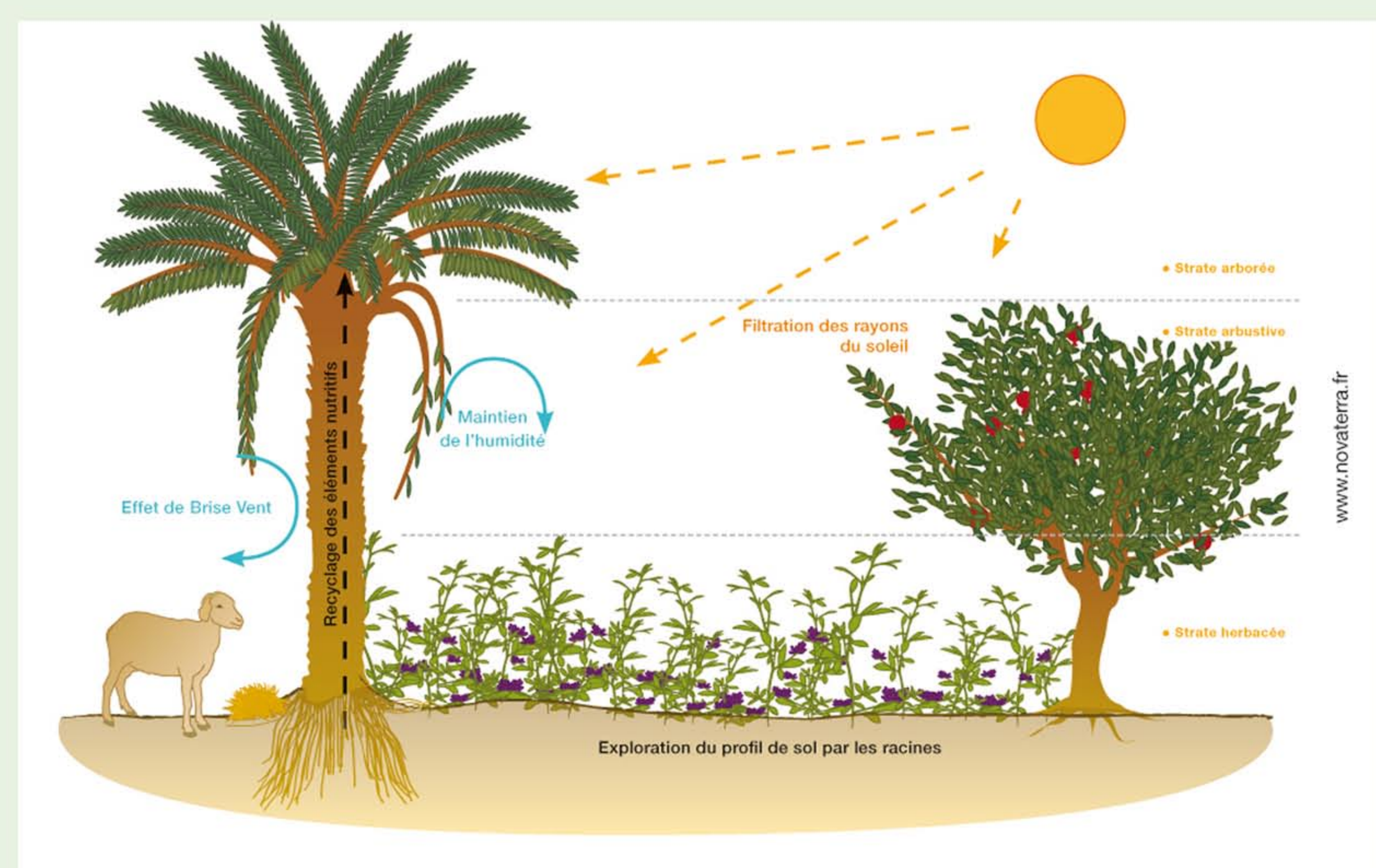


# TO SAVE THE OASIS

## WHAT AGROECOLOGY HAS TO OFFER

### OASIS ARE MANMADE AGROECOLOGIC SYSTEMS

Oasis in Maghreb have been developed by the human' societies in scarce environments. Based on the principles of sustainable development, they are organized in floors of vegetation dominated by date palms. The oasis effect thus created and the diversified crops associations support strong intensification of agriculture.



Description of oasis effect

Oasis are facing various crisis linked to water shortage, erosion, salinization, outmigration, palm tree disease, income shortage... Since 2007, CARI and the RADD O CSOs network, implement various activities based on agroecology techniques and approaches that allow water saving, soil conservation and increase of income.

### KNOWLEDGE SHARING

Oasis populations have developed traditional knowledge like water catchment systems : e.g. the Khetaras or foggaras based on the gravity drainage of groundwater, complex rules of water rights or the practice of human induced pollination in the palm tree cultivation.

RADD O grounds its works on this knowledge by rehabilitation of traditional water catchments, conservation and multiplication of local seeds biodiversity, transmission of knowhow and sharing among practitioners.



Composting based on crushed palm leaves & training session in Tata (Morocco)



Sharing experience



Drip irrigation

### SOIL FERTILITY MANAGEMENT

Diversified crops association and livestock are the main pillars of soil fertility management. Intercropping, crop succession, composting, green manure, flood waters spreading are added techniques. RADD O intends to develop renewed techniques and views by trainings and technical support for more sustainable practices.

### VALUE CHAIN

Introducing organic farming lead to labeling and certification that increase the value chain and the income of the producer.

