



## **Towards The Valorisation Of The Cultural And Natural Heritage Of The Draa Tafilalet Region Of Morocco**

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The Drâa-Tafilalet region is an oasis-dominated area (oases occupy 88% of the area of the region). According to the 2014 General Population and Housing Census, it accounts for 4.83% of the national population. Its economy is mainly based on the tertiary sector which creates more than 61% of the wealth while the primary sector participates only because of 20% and the secondary sector, with 19%.

This region includes five provinces, Ouarzazate, Tinghir, Zagora, Errachidia and Midelt.

These provinces are known by its date palms Henné, oases, mouessem, gorges, the region, has many tourist sites and varied and varied picturesque landscapes, added to that the hospitality of its inhabitants, the richness and the diversity of its folklore and the architectural authenticity of its Ksour and Kasbahs and especially in terms of intangible cultural heritage as the earthen architecture of the Draa Valley.

The Saharan space, located in the south of the Drâa-Tafilalet region offers ecotourism, with its many oases offering shade and lodgings, it is an original and very popular typical product that is part of ecological tourism. This region has many tourist attractions as varied as: Merzouga fairy dunes, green palm grove valleys along the wadi Drâa, Ziz, Ghis, Guir, the various oases including the large oasis of Tafilalet, which represents an ecological richness uneven. It also contains many and varied historical sites, such as the remains of Sijilmasa, the My Ali Cherif Mausoleum, the kasbahs and ksours, the city Rissani, historical city, located about 100 km from Errachidia, the ksar of Rissani and the old houses that represent a wealth and cultural curiosity for the visitor.

The region also has a mountainous area of ecological importance, rich in both natural and cultural, offering the opportunity to practice several sports related to the activity of mountain tourism. It is also of particular importance as the main starting point for camel trekking, hiking and other tourist events. M'Hamid El Ghizlane and Jbel Saghro form the indispensable complement of the tourist base.

In this work we will try to highlight all the aspects of the cultural, natural and geological heritage to finally propose an approach of valuation and preservation of this wealth.