



**INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON WATER MANAGEMENT IN FEDERAL
AND FEDERAL-TYPE COUNTRIES
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European Watershed Policies and their possible application in Africa Morocco's example

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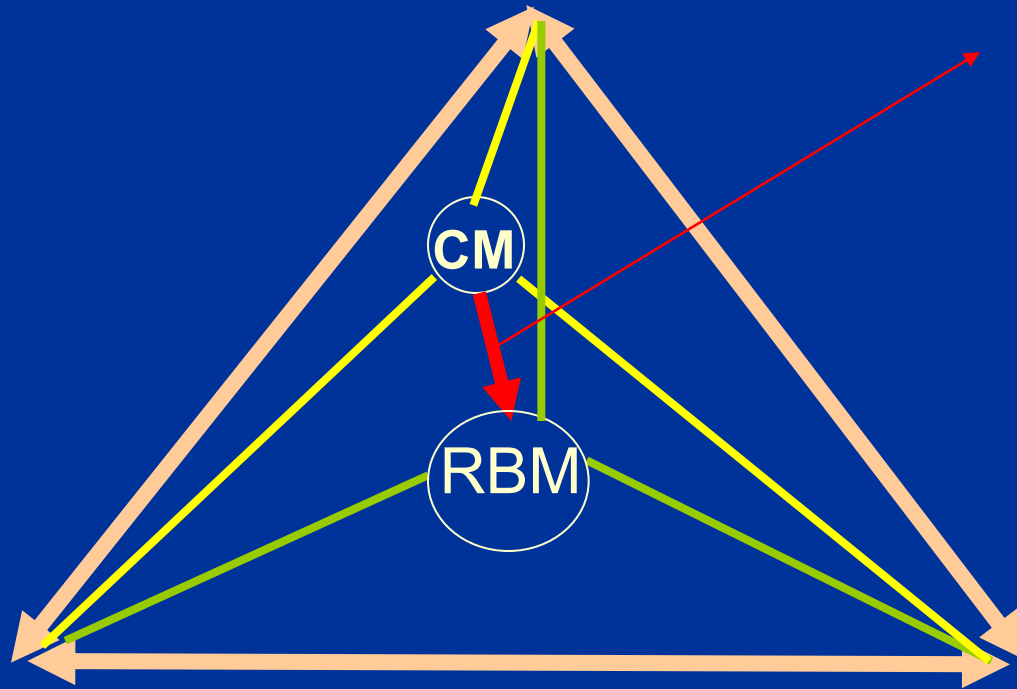


Outline

1. Analytical Framework
 - i. Policy –Institutions –Process {PIP}
 - ii. Contextual Factors and Initial Conditions
2. Water Issues in Morocco
3. {PIP} approach of Morocco's Water sector reforms
4. Conclusion

Contextual Factors & Initial Conditions {PIP}

Policy (mix)



Institutions
Water Law
Organizations

Process
Integration/Coordination
Decentralization
Participation

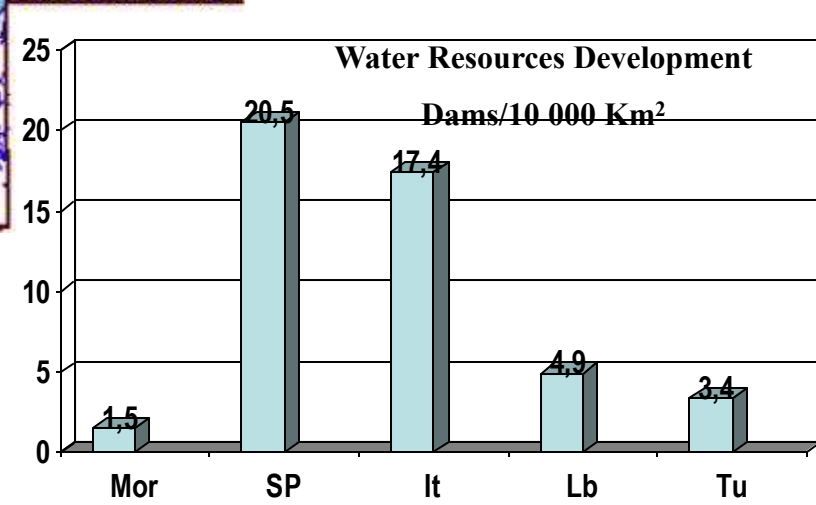
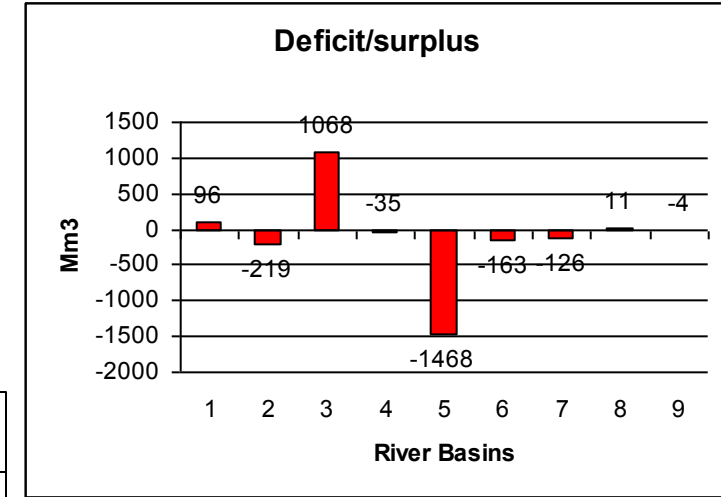
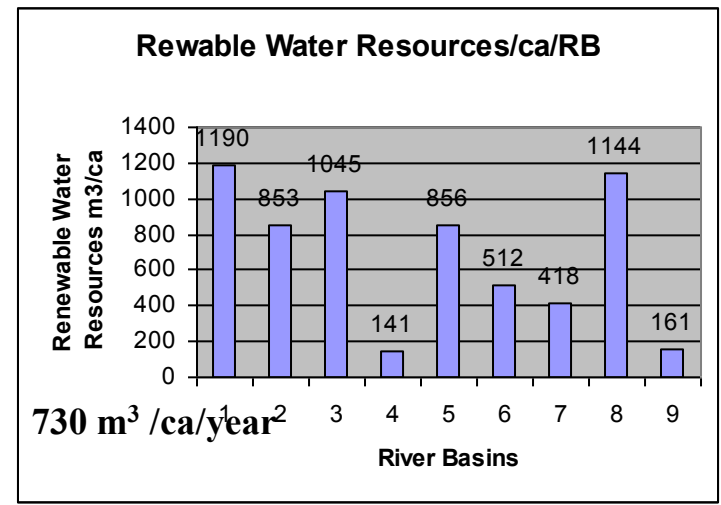
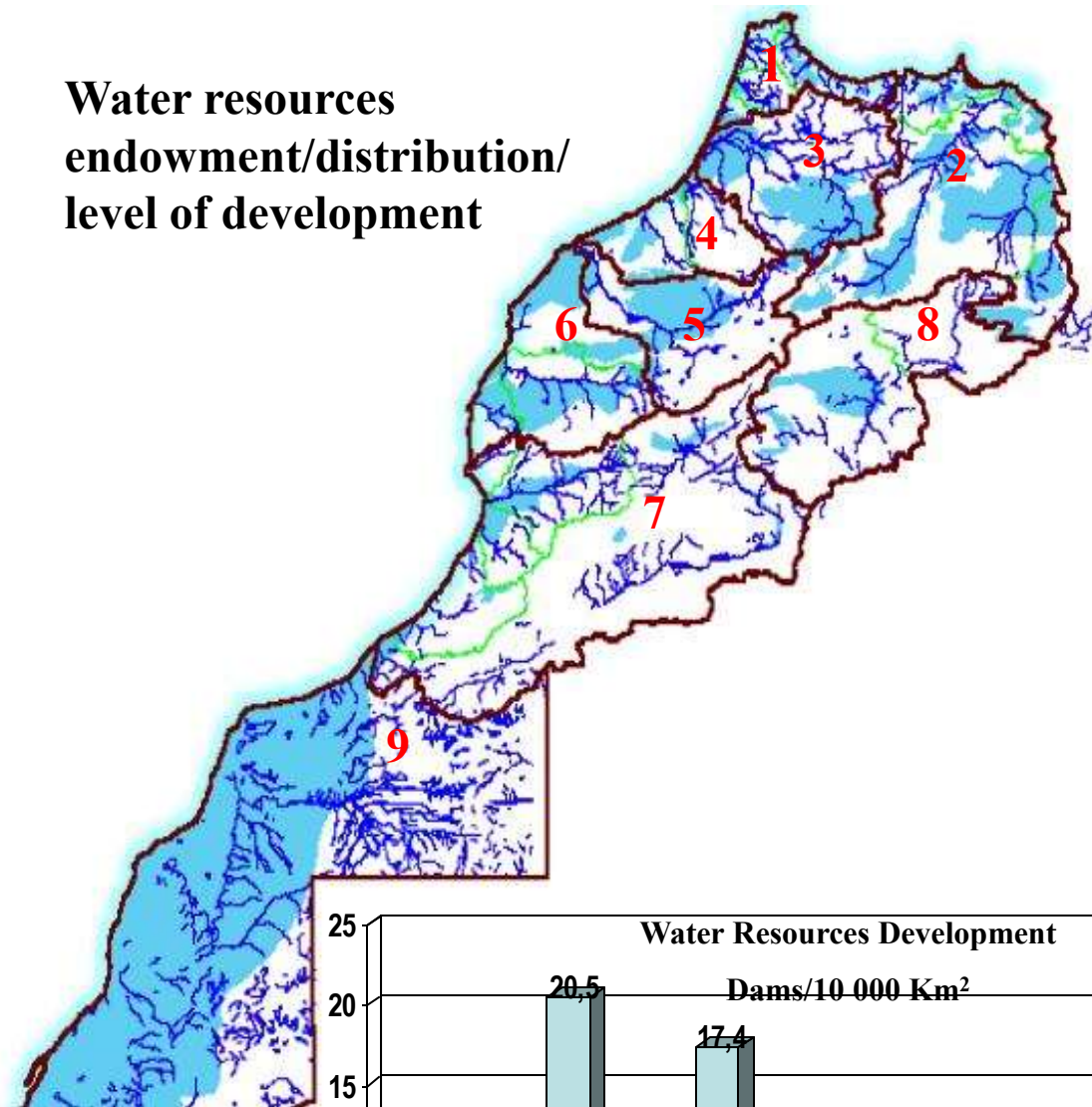
- Water resources endowment/distribution/level of development
- Level of economic development Nation/RB
- Political factors (Democracy National/local levels, Decentralization, Governance)
- Social/cultural factors (local experience with self governance and service provision)
- etc

Morocco is a highly water stressed country with erratic rainfall and frequent droughts. The country is now in an economic, demographic and political transitions.

Morocco is reaching the end of the water development era. Water resources management is therefore shifting to the more difficult task of ensuring economically, socially and environmentally efficient water allocation within the existing water resources constraints.

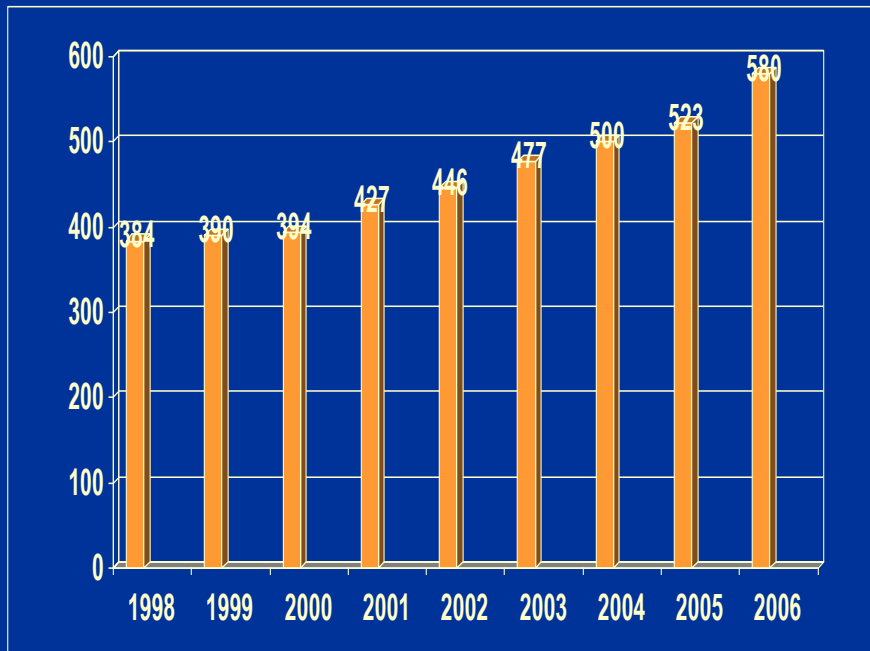


Water resources endowment/distribution/level of development



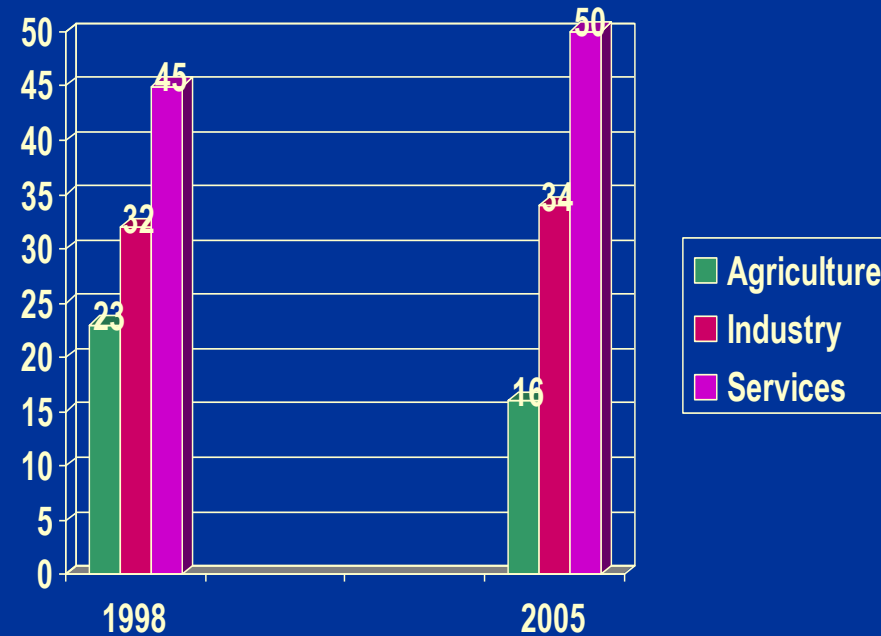
Morocco's Economic Transition

Morocco's GDP (BDH)

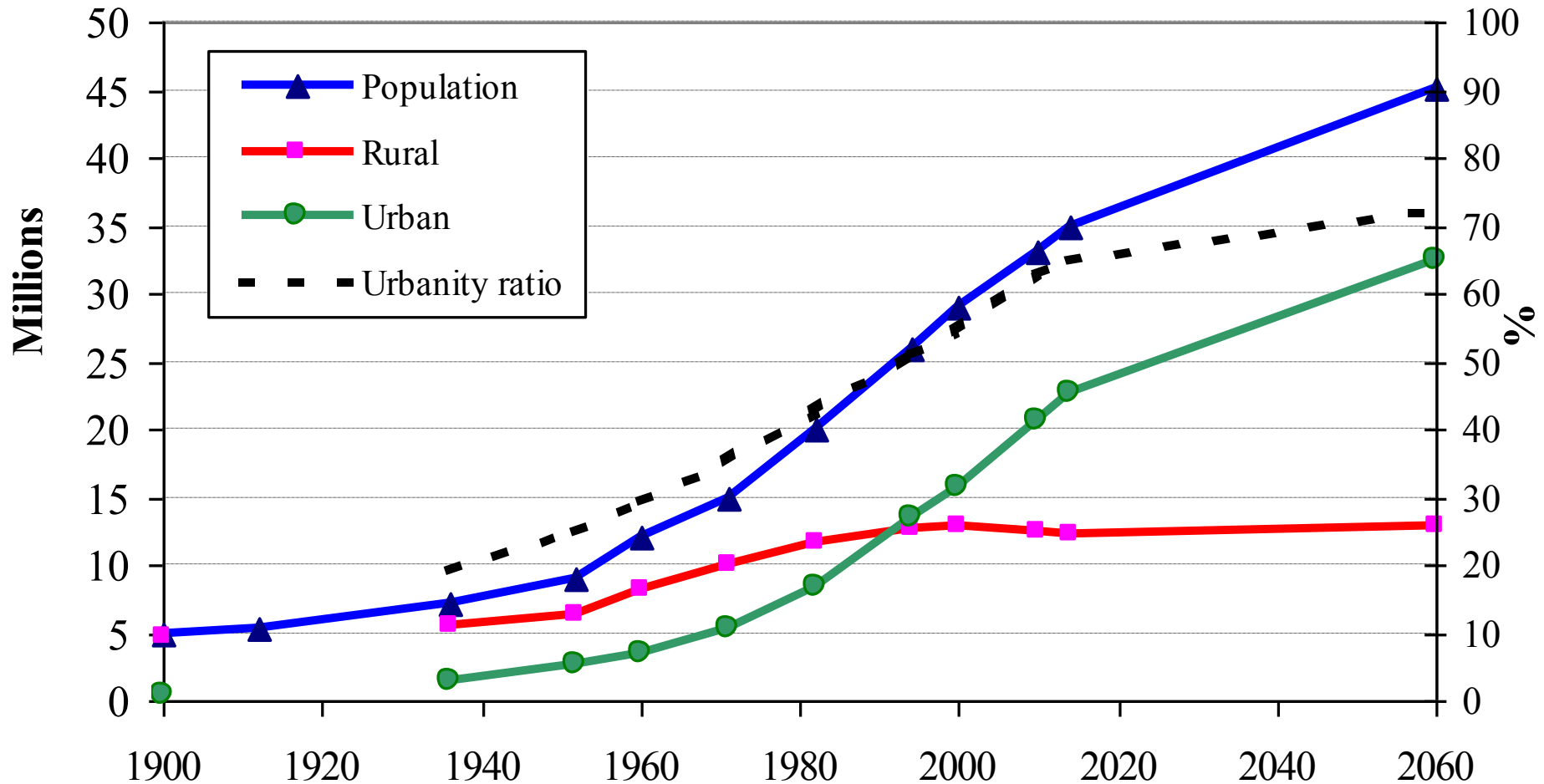


Structure of the Economy

Share in GDP (%)

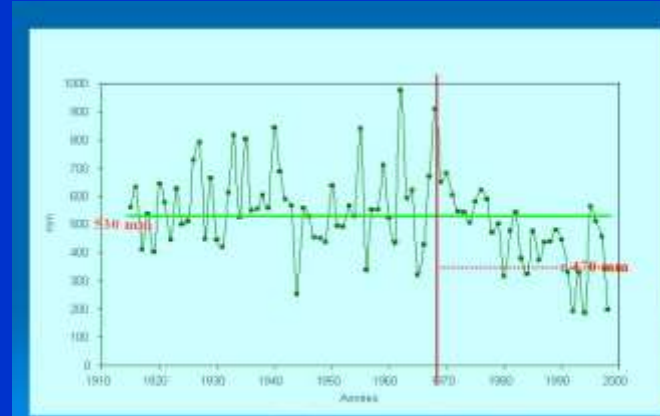


Morocco's Demographic Transition

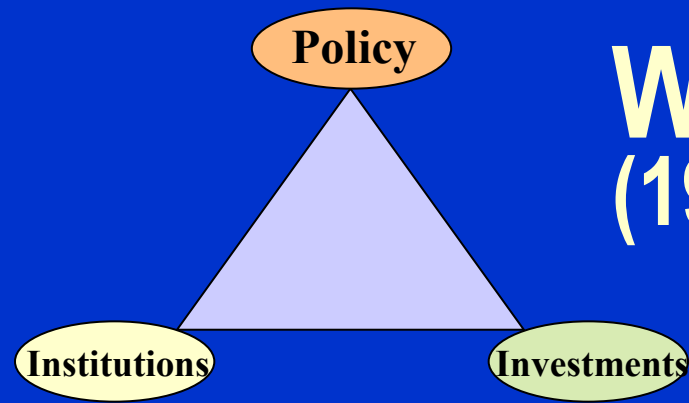


Issues and constraints

- Decline in available water resources (20% - 30% since 1970)
- Rapid degradation of water quality
- Persisting gaps in WSS service coverage
- Inadequate maintenance of existing infrastructure and silting of reservoirs
- Low water use efficiency in irrigation



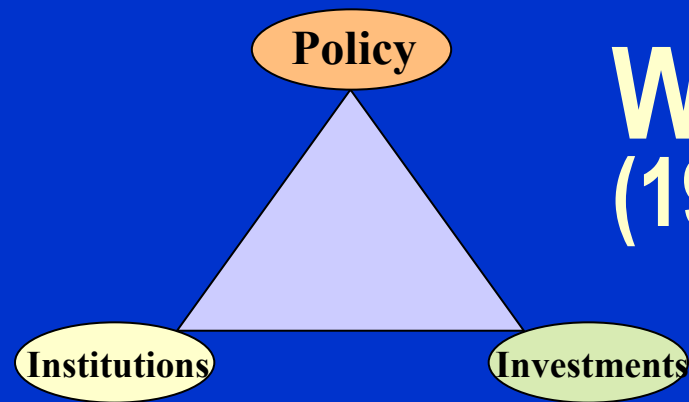
Water Sector Reforms (1995)



Major Policy Reforms

- The adoption of a long term strategy for an integrated water resources management;
- The development of a new legal and institutional framework to promote decentralized management and increase stakeholder participation;
- Introducing economic incentives in water allocation decisions through rational tariff and cost recovery;
- Taking capacity enhancing measures to meet institutional challenges for the management of water resources; and
- Establishing effective monitoring and control of water quality to reduce environmental degradation

Water Sector Reforms (1995)



New Water Law (Integration, Decentralization and Participation)

- Establishment of River Basin Agencies (RBA) in individual or group of river catchments.
- Clarification of the mandates, functions and responsibilities of the institutions involved in water management.
- Elaboration of national and river basin master plans;
- Establishment of a mechanism for recovery of costs through charges for water abstraction and introduction of a water pollution tax based on the principle « user - pays » and « polluter-pays ».
- Reinforcement of water quality protection by defining environmental mandates and enforcing sanctions and penalties.

Policy

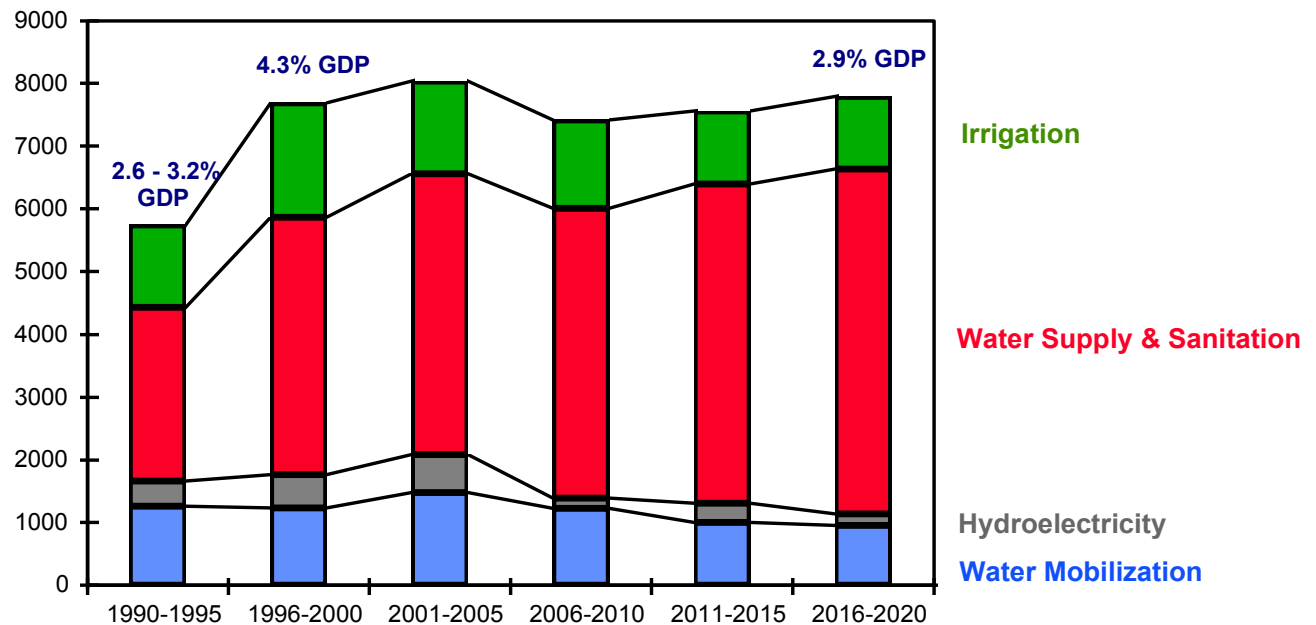
Water Sector Reforms (1995)

Institutions

Investments

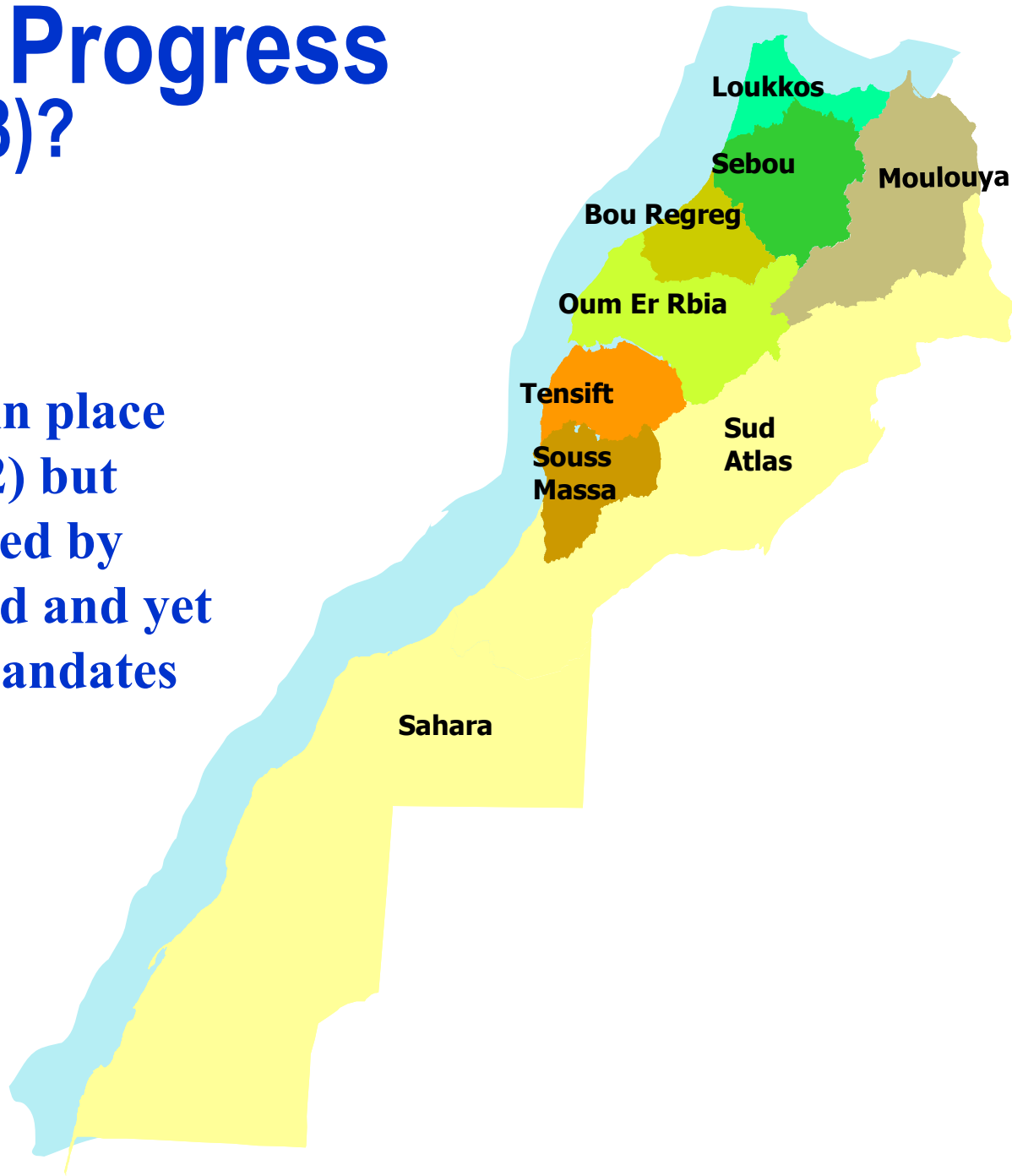
The investment Programme

Total expenditures in the water sector



Reform Progress (1995-2008)?

- 7 RBA are in place (1999 – 2002) but disempowered by overextended and yet unfunded mandates



Basin Organization Responsibilities

Mandates	Spain	France	Morocco
Planning and/or coordination	X	X	X
Hydrological services/Public domain	X		X
Infrastructure (Dams) O&M	X		X
Flood Control	X		X
Licensing/control of water uses	X		X
Allocating water supply	X	X	X
Technical Assistance	X	X	X
Financial Assistance		X	X

{PIP} Constraints

- A complex sector organization which impairs policy integration and reform progress
- Insufficient policy coordination
- Conflicting policy and operating interests with strong supply driven legacies
- Non-strategic public expenditure allocations
- Weak stakeholder participation

Conclusions

- The looming water scarcity and quality crisis calls for aggressive demand management and pollution control policies along with more integrated development and allocation of water resources , as part of a rational climate change adaptation strategy;
- Completion and enforcement of IWRM reform are key to restore sustainability in Morocco's water management and promote efficient uses and allocation of water;
- Successful, sustainable, cooperative river basin is clearly a challenge;
- Benefit from other countries' experiences but avoid « one-size fits all » approach and dogmatism
- Think political economy (nature and pace of change)

