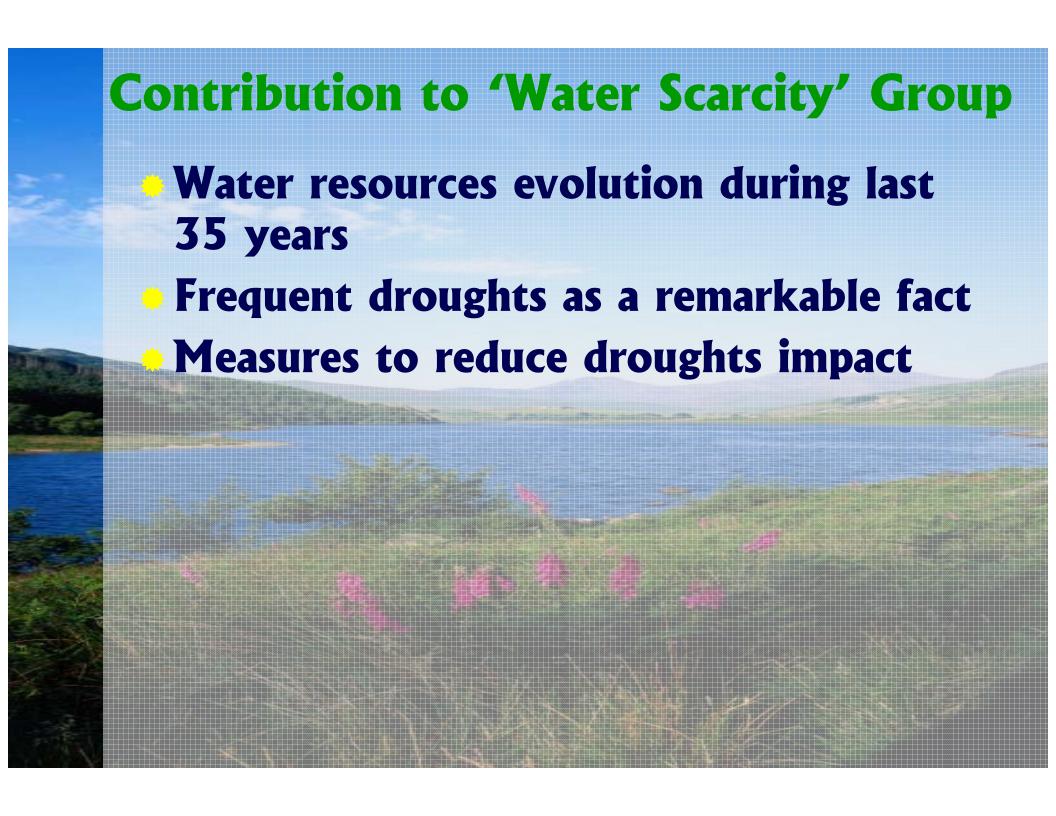
SYSTEME EURO-MEDITERRANEEN D'INFORMATION SUR LES SAVOIR-FAIRE DANS LE DOMAINE DE L'EAU



EURO-MEDITERRANEAN INFORMATION SYSTEM ON KNOW-HOW IN THE WATER SECTOR

النظاح الأورو-متوسطي للإعلام حول المعرفة في ميدان المياه **Water Scarcity** Moroccan Experience Mr. Ahmed SKIM Secretary of State in charge of Water Nicosia May 10th 2007

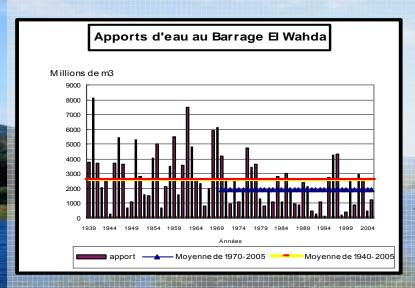


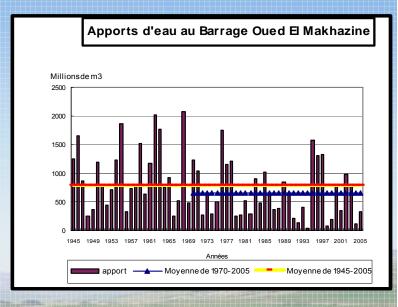
Water resources evolution during last 35 years

✓ Surface water:

✗ Sebou Bassin:

Deficit between 1940-2005 & 1970-2005: 25%



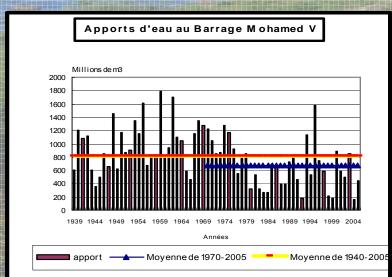


✓ Loukkos Bassin:

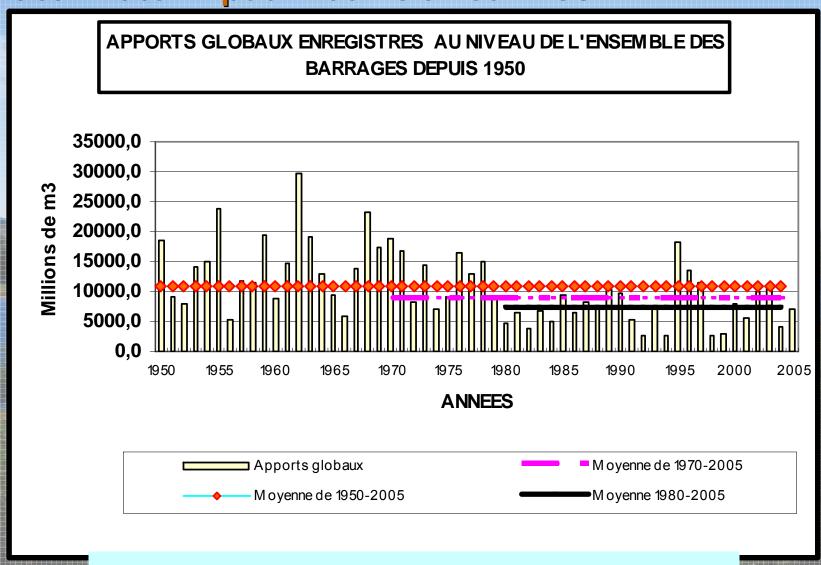
Deficit between 1940-2005 & 1970-2005: 18%

Moulouya Bassin:

deficit behween 1940-2005 & 1970-2005 18%

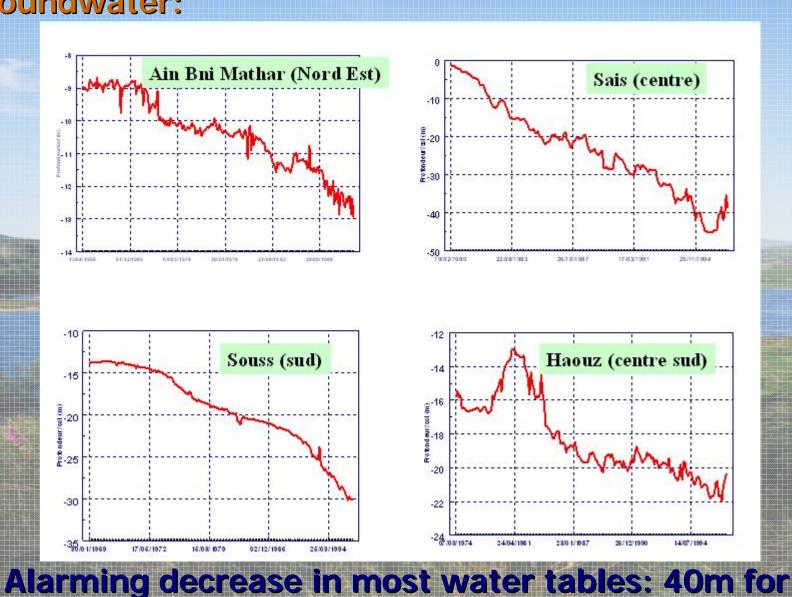


Water resources evolution during last 35 years Global water input in dams since 1950:



Deficit between 1940-2005 & 1970-2005 : **20%**

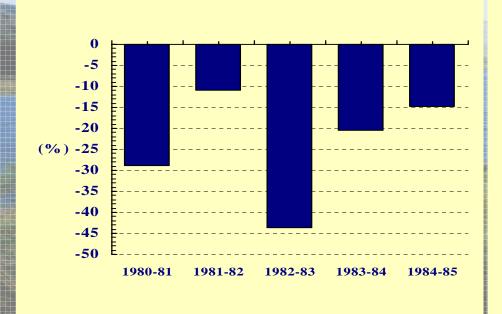
Water resources evolution during last 35 years ✓Groundwater:

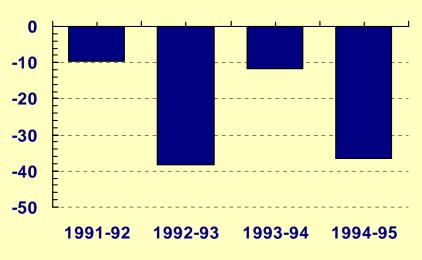


Souss, 30m for Haouz, 60m for Saïss.

Frequent droughts as a remarkable fact

- 20 periods of droughts have occurred last 35 years, sometimes generalized to all the country:
 - * Rainfall deficit has exceeded sometimes 60%
 - Length of drought period has reached 5 years and more





Rainfall deficit between 1980-85

Rainfall deficit between 1991-95

Measures to reduce droughts impact

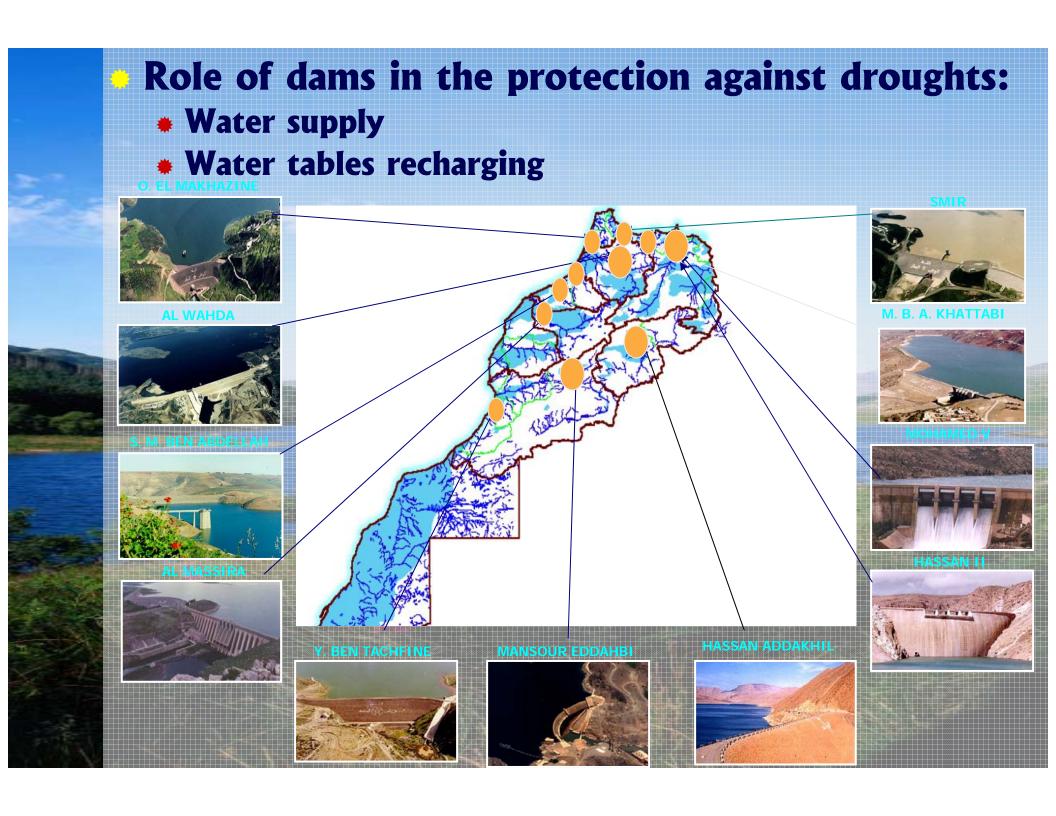
- Droughts impact:
 - * Difficulties in water supply in rural areas (long distance to lay in supply, diseases risks)
 - * Negative economic impact on agricultural sector (decreasing corn production, increasing rural unemployment)
 - Drop in hydroelectric energy production
 - Negative impact on water quality (decreasing selfpurification, disruption of drinking water treatment stations)

Measures to diminish this impact:

- Actions to improve forecasting and prevention
- Actions to raise available water resources
- Actions to protect water resources and promote water economy
- Actions to regulate and control

Measures to reduce droughts impact

- Actions to improve forecasting and prevention:
 - Enhancing water resources monitoring
 - Developing research to forecast droughts
 - * Elaborating maps for vulnerable areas to droughts
- Actions to raise available water resources:
 - Carrying on dams construction programme with adaptations to climatic changes context
 - Transferring water from regions showing excess to regions in deficit
 - Developing artificial recharging of water tables
 - Exploring deeper water tables
 - Developing non conventional water resources as reuse of waste water, desalination of groundwater and sea water
 - Generalizing the access to water in rural areas (PAGER)



Measures to reduce droughts impact

- Actions to protect water resources and promote water economy:
 - * Protecting water resources against pollution
 - * Struggling against overexploitation of groundwater
 - Safeguarding hydraulic assets
 - Improving distribution networks efficiency
 - Establishing differential pricing to promote efficient use of water
 - * Adapting cultivation and irrigation techniques to the context of water scarcity
 - Growing public awareness about social and economic value of water
 - Actions to regulate and control:
 - Establishing regulations tools to prevent and manage exceptional situations of water scarcity and droughts
 - Making a real enforcement of the water law

Measures to reduce droughts impact: Conclusion

- Moroccan water policy adopted since 1960s played a significant role in mastering the impacts of the recent severe droughts.
- The coming droughts that the country would face should have greater impact, especially in a context of water scarcity, socio-economic development and climatic changes.
 - So, it's fundamental to carry on efforts to enforce an integrated policy of sustainable development of water resources.

