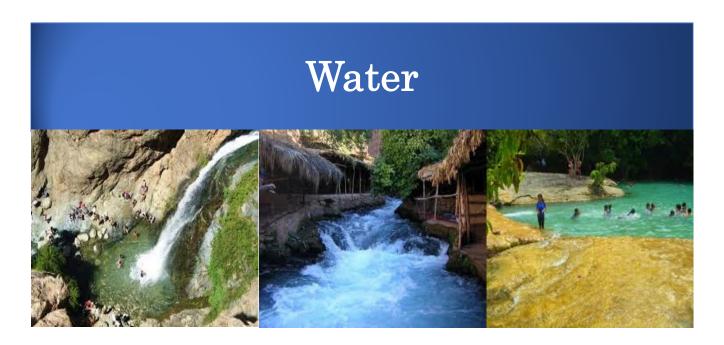
### المكتب الوطني للكهرباء والماء الصالح للشرب

Office National de l'Electricité et de l'Eau Potable



## Outline

- Water and sanitation strategy in Morocco
- Key numbers and main indicators 2014
- Principal achievement projects 2014 -2015
- Investment program 2015 2017
- Perspectives project (2030)
- Financing and tendering process
- Operating strategy
- Training activities
- National and international development

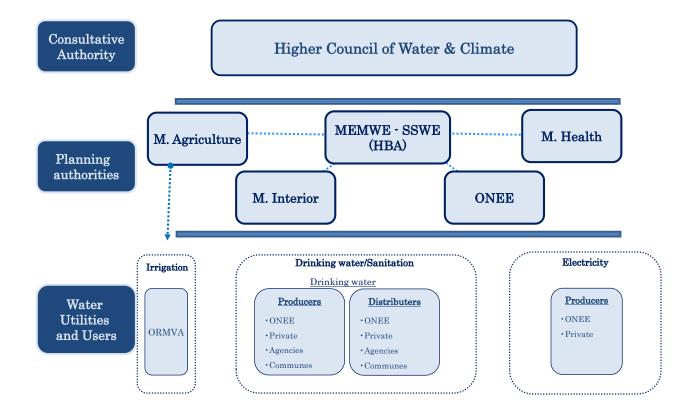
## The water strategy

- Unequal distribution of water resources in time and across the country
- Water scarcity: 700 m<sup>3</sup> / capita / year < critical threshold (1 000 m<sup>3</sup> / capita / year)
- Water resources becoming more scarce:
  - Decrease in resources input of 15 to 20% in the last 30 years
  - Expected further decrease of resources of 10 to 15% by 2020
- Increase of extreme weather phenomena (floods, drought)
- Deterioration of the quality of water resources:
  - Delay in liquid sanitation and solid waste management
  - Pollution caused by some agricultural practices (*nitrates*)
  - Seawater intrusion due to over exploitation of aquifers

### To address this situation a new strategy was launched this year based on:

- Development of non-conventional water resources (desalination for the Coastal cities water supply and, demineralization etc.)
- Large transfers of water from the north which is surplus to the south, which is in deficit
- Development of more efficient irrigation systems, such as drip
- Need to accelerate liquid sanitation projects and reuse of treated wastewater

## Water sector organisation



## ONEE missions



#### Planning:

- Supply of drinking water throughout the country
- Programming of investments (drinking water and sanitation)



### Study and infrastructure:

- Drinking water and sanitation projects
- Bids procurement and follow up of projects' implementation



### Management on behalf of municipalities / communes:

- Service of drinking water distribution
- Service of liquid sanitation in municipalities where ONEE ensures water distribution



### Quality control:

- · Produced and distributed water
- Water sources likely to be used for drinking water consumption



### Legislative:

 Assistance in the elaboration of legislative texts and participation in the studies related to drinking water and sanitation sector as well as providing technical support to third parties

## ONEE strategic axis

- Secure, sustain and strengthen existing infrastructure of water supply and sanitation
- Generalize access to drinking water in rural areas "Right to water for all"
- Participate Actively in liquid sanitation "Integrated management of the water cycle"
- Improve technical and managerial performances







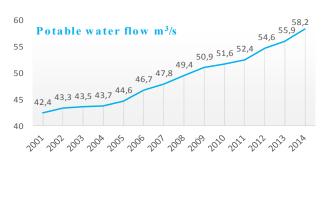


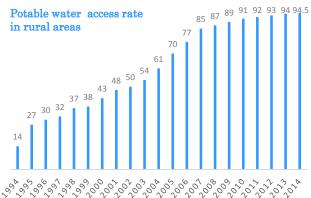
### ONEE key numbers and main indicators 2014(1/3)

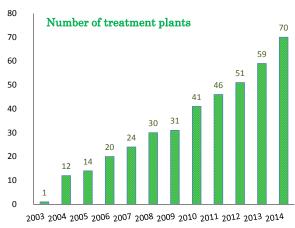
- National drinking water producer: Over 85% of drinking water national production, 1 068 billion m<sup>3</sup> per year.
- 1st Distributor of drinking water: With nearly 1.8 million customers in more than 656 centers/cities across the entire country.
- Supplier of drinking water with an access rate of:
  - 100 % in urban areas
  - 94,5 % in rural areas
- Major actor in the management of liquid sanitation service: Sanitation services in 92 cities and municipalities with 865,000 customers -about 4 million people.
- 500 million US\$ is the annual investment for the year 2014

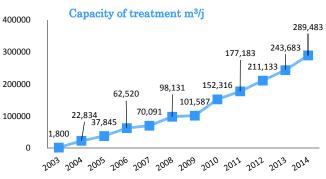
### ONEE key numbers and main indicators 2014 (2/3)

#### Global Investment 2001 – 2014: 4.2 billion US\$









### ONEE key numbers and main indicators 2014(3/3)

### **Drinking** water

| Dimming water              |                       |  |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| Flow rate                  | 58 m³/s               |  |
| Volume Produced            | 1.068 Mm <sup>3</sup> |  |
| Centres of Intervention    | 656                   |  |
| Number of clients          | 1.8 millions          |  |
| Access rate in rural areas | 94,5 %                |  |
| Production yield           | 95,1 %                |  |
| Distribution yield         | 73,9 %                |  |
| Investments 2014           | 3,3 billion US \$     |  |

#### Sanitation

| Purification Capacity (10 <sup>3</sup> m <sup>3</sup> /d) | 290               |
|---|-------------------|
| Centers of Intervention                                   | 92                |
| Number of Clients   | 0,86 millions     |
| Depollution rate  | 60,5 %            |
| Number of treatment plants                                | 70                |
| Investments 2014  | 900 million US \$ |

## Principal Achievement projects (2014)

### 1. Water supply (*Urban area*)

Investment: 230 millions \$

- 4 treatment plant classic / 1 desalination plant (250 560 m³/day)
- 317 Km production pipes
- 540 Km supply pipes
- 32 reservoirs of storage (34 170 m<sup>3</sup>)

### 2. Water supply (Rural area)

Investment: 80 million \$

- Added population beneficiaries: 250 000 inhabitants

- Rural access rate: 94,5%

#### 3. Sanitation:

Investment: 100 million \$

- 11 wastewater treatment plants (45 800 m<sup>3</sup>/day)
- 575 Km pipes and network

## Principal Achievement projects (2015)

### 1. Water supply (Urban area)

Investment: 320 million \$

4 treatment plants classic / 1 desalination plant (250 560 m³/day)

- 318 Km production pipes

- 265 Km supply pipes

- 32 reservoirs of storage (34 170 m<sup>3</sup>)

### 2. Water supply ( Rural area)

Investment: 92 million \$

- Added population beneficiarie: 230 000 inhabitants

- Rural access rate: 95%

### 3. Sanitation:

Investment: 124 million \$

- 15 wastewater treatment plant (60 900 m³/day)

- 520 Km pipes and network

## Main objectives

|   | 2015   | 2016   | 2017   |
|---|--------|--------|--------|
| Flow rate (m3/s)                          | 2,8    | 6,9    | 6,8    |
| Rate connection                           | 95     | 96     | 97     |
| Production yield                          | 95,4   | 95,6   | 95,7   |
| Distribution yield                        | 75,1   | 76     | 76,5   |
| Volume produced (10 <sup>6</sup> m³/year) | 1 088  | 1 126  | 1 168  |
| Volume sold (10 <sup>6</sup> m³/year)     | 920    | 948    | 967    |
| Customers (106)                           | 1 909  | 2 013  | 2 121  |
| Rural access rate (%)                     | 95     | 96     | 96,5   |
| Treatment capacity (m³/day)               | 41 300 | 21 000 | 15 700 |

## Investment Program 2015 - 2017

| Investment (million \$)             | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2015 - 2017 |
|-------------------------------------|------|------|------|-------------|
|                                     |      |      |      |             |
| Water supply (Urban area)           | 317  | 312  | 312  | 941         |
| Water supply (Rural area)           | 92   | 90   | 85   | 267         |
| Total water supply                  | 409  | 402  | 397  | 1208        |
|                                     |      |      |      |             |
| Sanitation (Collection & Treatment) | 124  | 125  | 103  | 352         |
|                                     |      |      |      |             |
| Total                               | 532  | 527  | 501  | 1560        |

## Further Main Project (water supply) 2015- 2017

## Project including pipes, pumping stations and water classique treatment plants

| Cities covered by the project | Capacity (m3/day) |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| Complexe Bouregreg            | 432 000           |
| Safi                          | 43 200            |
| Nador                         | 51 840            |
| Khemisset (*)                 | 20 736            |
| Maroc Central (*)             | 138 240           |
| Taroudant                     | 25 920            |
| Fes/Meknes                    | 172 800           |
| Marrakech (*)                 | 216 000           |
| Tanger                        | 120 960           |
| Nador                         | 51 840            |
| Tetouan                       | 43 200            |
| Chichaoua                     | 8 640             |
| Essaouira                     | 25 920            |
| Chefchaouen                   | 8 640             |
| Taounate+Hoceima              | 13 824            |
| Zagora                        | 17 280            |
| Ouarzazate                    | 25 920            |

## Project including pipes, pumping stations and Dessalination treatment plants

| Cities covered by the project      | Capacity (m3/day) |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Agadir (*)                         | 100 000           |
| Laayoune, Sidi Ifni, Al Hoceima(*) | 52 000            |
| Dakhla                             | 17 280            |
| Boujdour                           | 6 912             |

### Further Main Project (sanitation) 2012 - 2015

Main wastewater treatment plants expected to be launched during 2015 –
 2017 using different technologies (activated sludge, natural lagoon, aerated beds...)

| Beneficiary cities | Outflow (m3/day) |
|--------------------|------------------|
| Ouarzazate         | 9 000            |
| Taourirte          | 4 100            |
| Berkane            | 2 000            |
| Ahfir              | 1 840            |
| Taghazoute         | 1 092            |
| Drarga             | 1 000            |
| Zag                | 600              |

### Perspective projects

Perspective main desalination projets (2030)

### Boujdour

7 000 m³/day (in progress)

#### Dakhla

 $34\;560\;m^3/day$  (17 280  $m^3/day$  (in progress)

#### Sidi Ifni

17 280 m<sup>3</sup>/day (in two steps of 8 640 m<sup>3</sup>/day each)

#### Laâyoune

26 000 m<sup>3</sup>/day (in progress)

#### **Grand Agadir**

 $200~000~\mathrm{m}^3/\mathrm{day}$  (100 000 m<sup>3</sup>/day in progress)

#### Al Hoceima

17 280 m<sup>3</sup>/day

#### Tarfaya

1 300 m<sup>3</sup>/day (in progress)

#### Zagora

5 000 m<sup>3</sup>/day (in progress )

### Casablanca about 150 000 m³/day

### Perspective projects

### Perspective SANITATION projects (2030)

Within the framework of its action plan for the period 2018-2025, ONEE plans to:

- Increase wastewater treatment capacity with additional 150 000 m<sup>3</sup>/d
  through the implementation of over 60 new wastewater treatment plants
- Improve the depollution rate from 67% in 2017 to 80 % in 2025 in centers where ONEE ensures this service (part of the PNA "National Sanitation Program")
- Manage liquid sanitation services in more than 60 additional cities and centers

## Funding and tender process

- 1. Funding
- Loans: public international development lenders, local lenders (banks)
- Central authority subsidies: rural water supply and sanitation
- Self Financing :  $\sim 35\%$
- 2. Tender process:
- International/national competitive bidding (95%)
  - Tender without previous selection
  - Tender with previous selection
- Limited competitive bidding (5%)

### Tariff and operating strategy

### 1. Tariff

- Financial, social, economic and environment considerations
- Two types of tariffs
  - Production tariff: applied for distributors (public and private companies)
  - Water supply tariff: applied directly for final consumers
- The tariff system of drinking water consider a solidarity mechanism between:
  - Urban and rural consumers
  - Different social revenue rank

### 2. Operating strategy:

- Outsourcing of management of water supply Systems in rural areas and small cities with management contracts
  - Contract duration: 5 years
  - Basics of contract: the private operator has to insure all the materials and human resources to achieve operating and maintenance activities
  - Reach the fixed target regarding rate of losses water and a capacity to realize a private connections.
- Outsourcing operating and maintenance of a small water supply area, production systems in rural areas.

### Other additional activities

- Technical assistance for private and public department in order to achieve new projects (touristic, industrial, households projects)
- Quality control for external partners
- Training program with public and private partners

### IEA - International Institute for Water & Sanitation







- A Water treatment plant (one of the most important in Africa 9 m3/s)
- An experimental wastewater treatment plant.
- A laboratory of water quality control



• A rich experiment of more than 30 years





 A WHO collaborating center in the area of research and training, since 1994





Training Capacity (22 000 Trainees days/year)

### Bilateral partners in the north

- France: EAU DE PARIS, SIAAP, SCP (Société Canal de Provence)
- **Deutsh**: Inwent (*training partnership*)
- Belgium: SWDE (Société Wallonne des Eaux), VIVAQUA (Bruxelles city)
- Spain: ACUAMED (Madrid city), CENTA, EMASESA (Sevilla city)
- Portugal: AGUAS de PORTUGAL
- Netherlands: WATERNET (Amsterdam city)

## Bilateral partners in the south

Burkina Faso : ONEA

• Senegal: SONES

Cameroon : CAMWATER

• Mauritania: SNDE

• Tunisia: SONEDE

• Guinea: SEG

• Rwanda: RWASCO

• Mali: SOMAGEP

المملكة المغربية

المكتب الوطني للكهربا ، والما ، الصالح للشرب Office National de l'Electricité et de l'Eau Potable

# Thank you for your attention



Bouregreg treatment plant (10 m³/s) ONEE - RABAT