

المملكة المغربية
Royaume du Maroc

المكتب الوطني للكهرباء و الماء الصالح للشرب

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



**Water Security for Peace and
Development in the Islamic World: Preparing the next Dakar 2021,
9th World Water Forum**

**COOPERATION AND WATER DIPLOMACY TO ACHIEVE
WATER RELATED SDGs**

Dr. Asma El Kasmi

July 27th 2020

OUTLINE OF THE PRESENTATION

International Water Agenda: Implications for Muslim Countries

Driving the Achievement of Water Related SDGs in Muslim Countries

Water Cooperation and Diplomacy: Sharing Benefits

Cooperation Opportunities with ONEE Morocco

Cooperation at the 9th World Water Forum

Water Security is under severe pressure

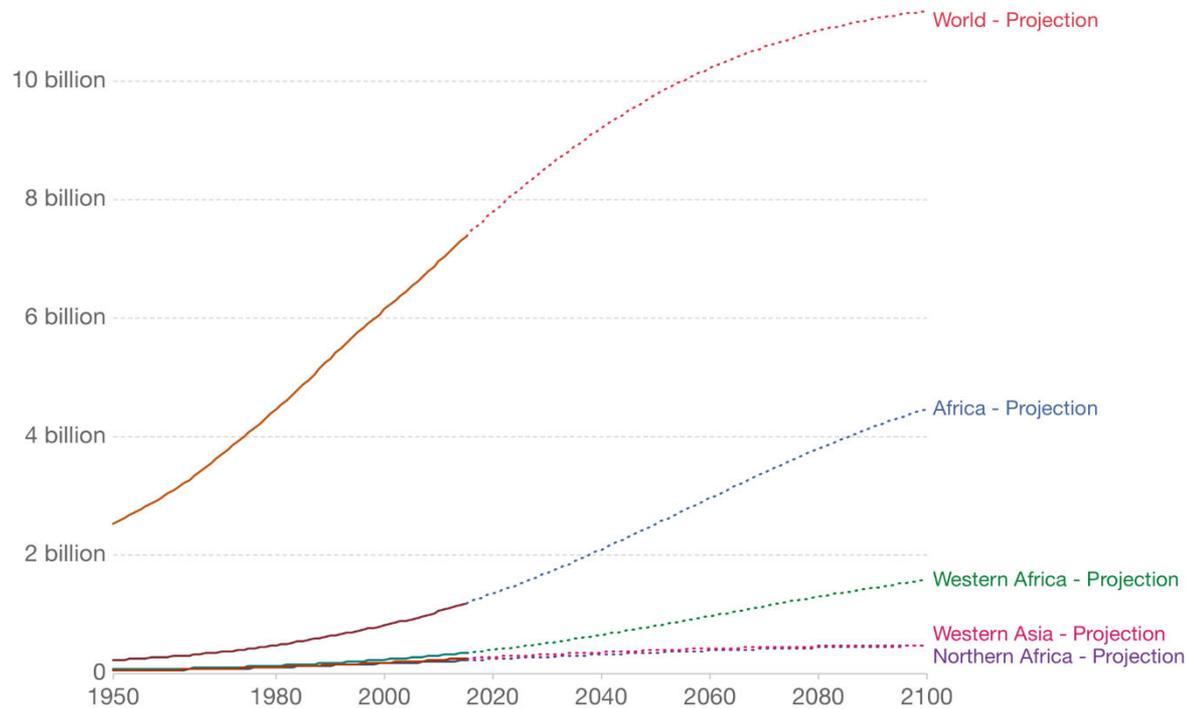
- World population explosion
- Rapid shifts from rural to urban areas
- Water Scarcity / Decline in Water availability
- Adequate access to drinking water and sanitation services
- Impact of dietary changes as countries develop
- Increasing pollution of water resources
- Over-abstraction of ground water
- Significant issues created by climate change

Implications for water security in Muslim countries?

POPULATION GROWTH

Historic and projected population, 1950 to 2100

Past and projections of total population from the UN's medium fertility growth scenario.



Source: UN Population Division (2017 Revision)

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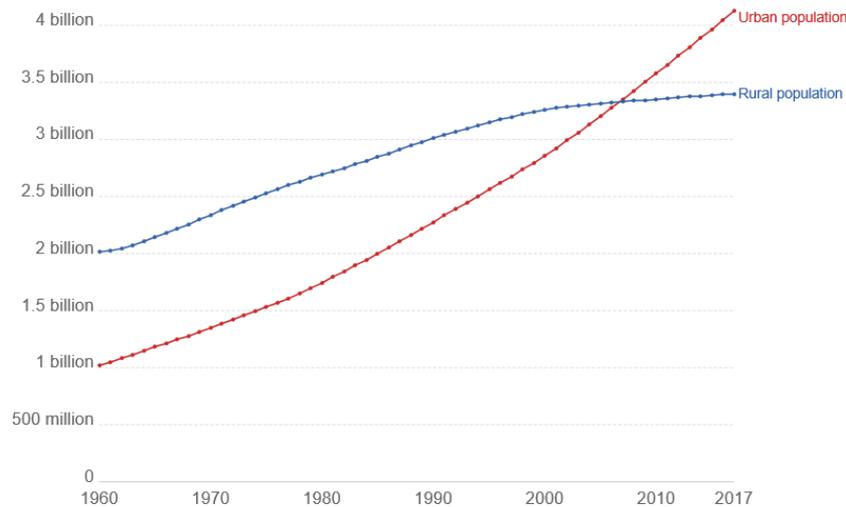
Year	2020	2050	2100
Africa /World Population	17%	25%	40%

7 out the Top 20 largest countries by population in the world are members of the Organisation of the Islamic Cooperation (OIC)

RAPID SHIFTS FROM RURAL TO URBAN AREAS

Number of people living in urban and rural areas, World

Our World in Data



Source: UN World Urbanization Prospects (2018)
Note: Urban populations are defined based on the definition of urban areas by national statistical offices.
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Mass migration of populations from rural to urban areas

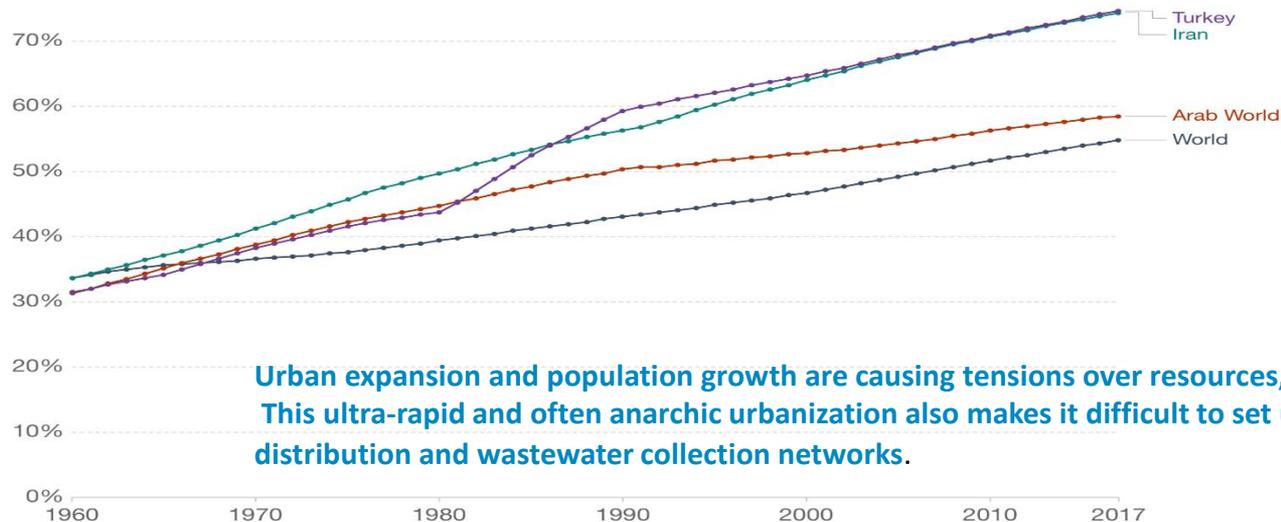
2007: landmark event the number of people in urban areas overtook the number in rural settings

In 2030 world population expected to be 2/3 urban

Urbanization in the Arab World and in other Muslim countries is above World averages

Share of people living in urban areas, 1960 to 2017

Our World in Data



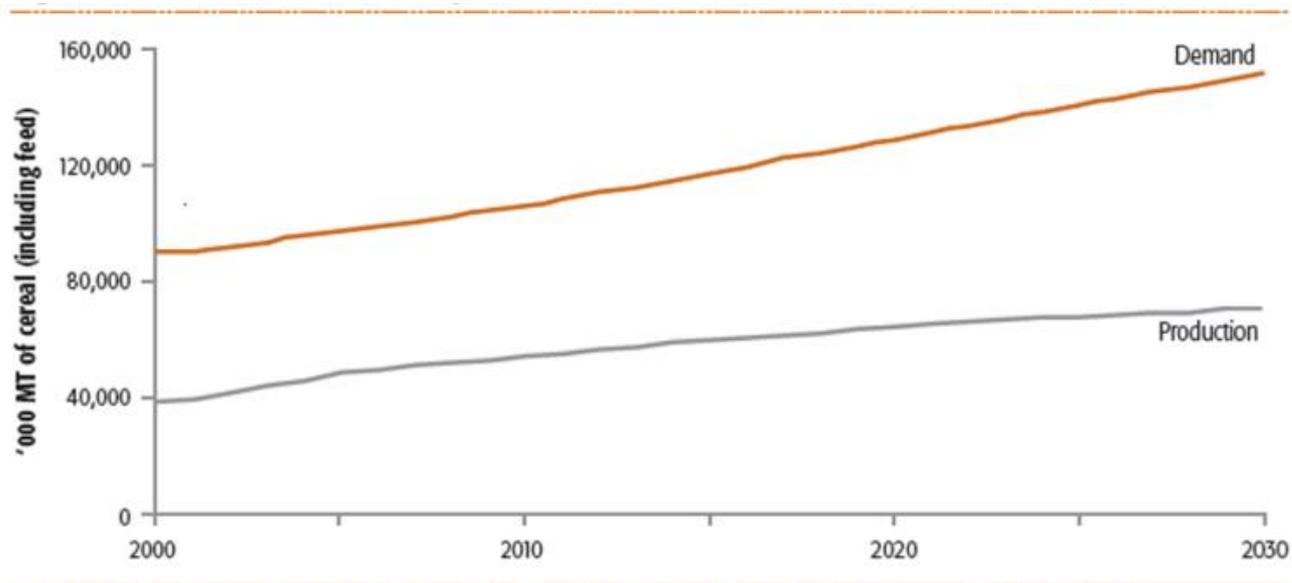
Urban expansion and population growth are causing tensions over resources, especially water. This ultra-rapid and often anarchic urbanization also makes it difficult to set up drinking water distribution and wastewater collection networks.

Source: UN World Urbanization Prospects (2018)
Note: Urban populations are defined based on the definition of urban areas by national statistical offices.
OurWorldInData.org/urbanization • CC BY

- Water scarcity is a critical issue in most Muslim countries:
Physical water scarcity / Economic water scarcity
- **Water scarcity is exacerbated by climate change.** Climate projections provide strong evidence that water resources can be affected by climate change, with wide-ranging consequences for human societies and ecosystems.

Muslim countries in their majority are strongly hit by climate change and its negative impacts on water resources management and water security.

Traditional and new demand for agricultural production put growing pressure on already scarce water resources.



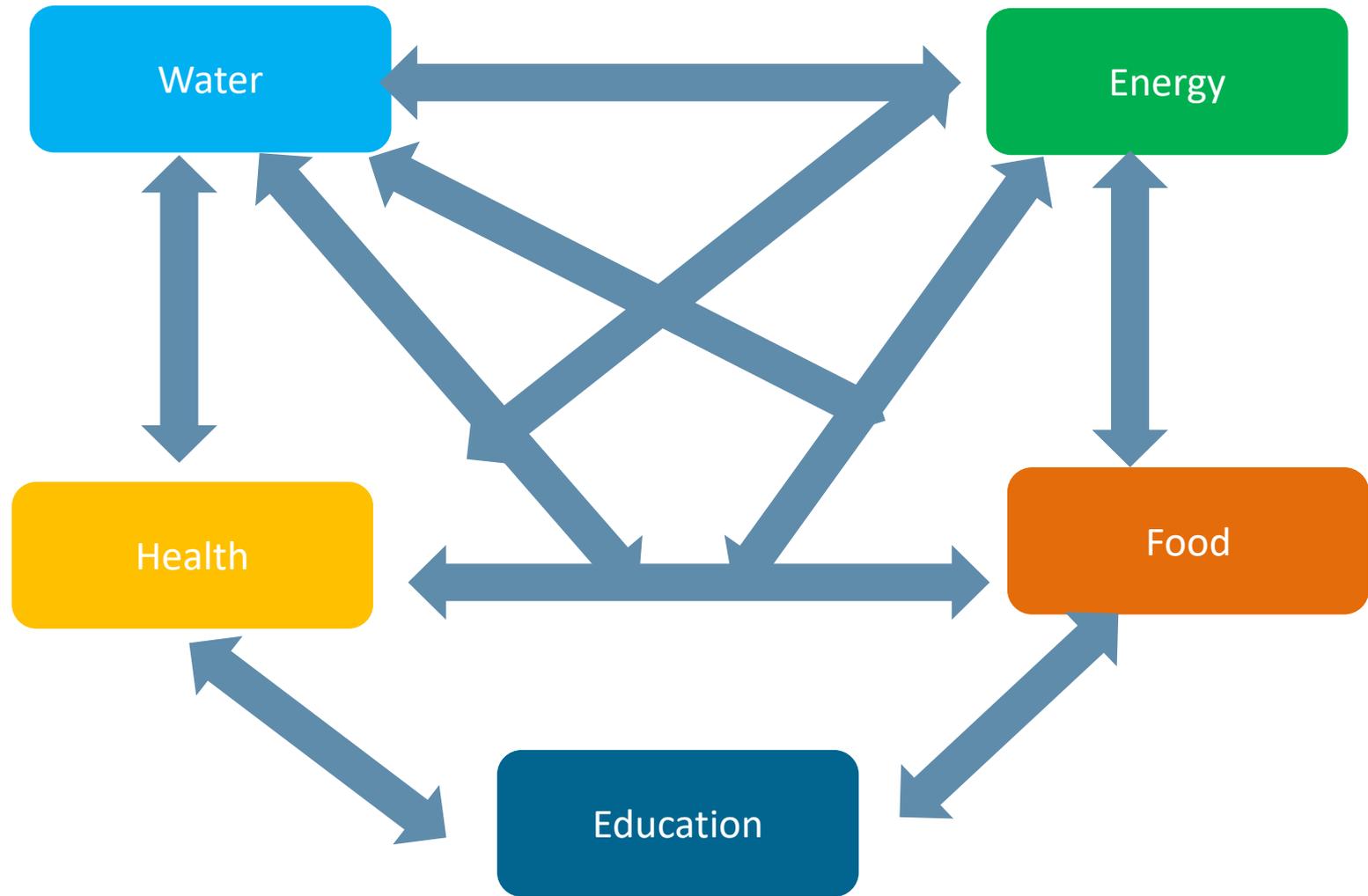
Source: Authors. Adapted from IFPRI, 2008.

Note: Includes Sudan; MT is metric tons

Cereal Demand far outpaces Domestic Production in Arab Countries

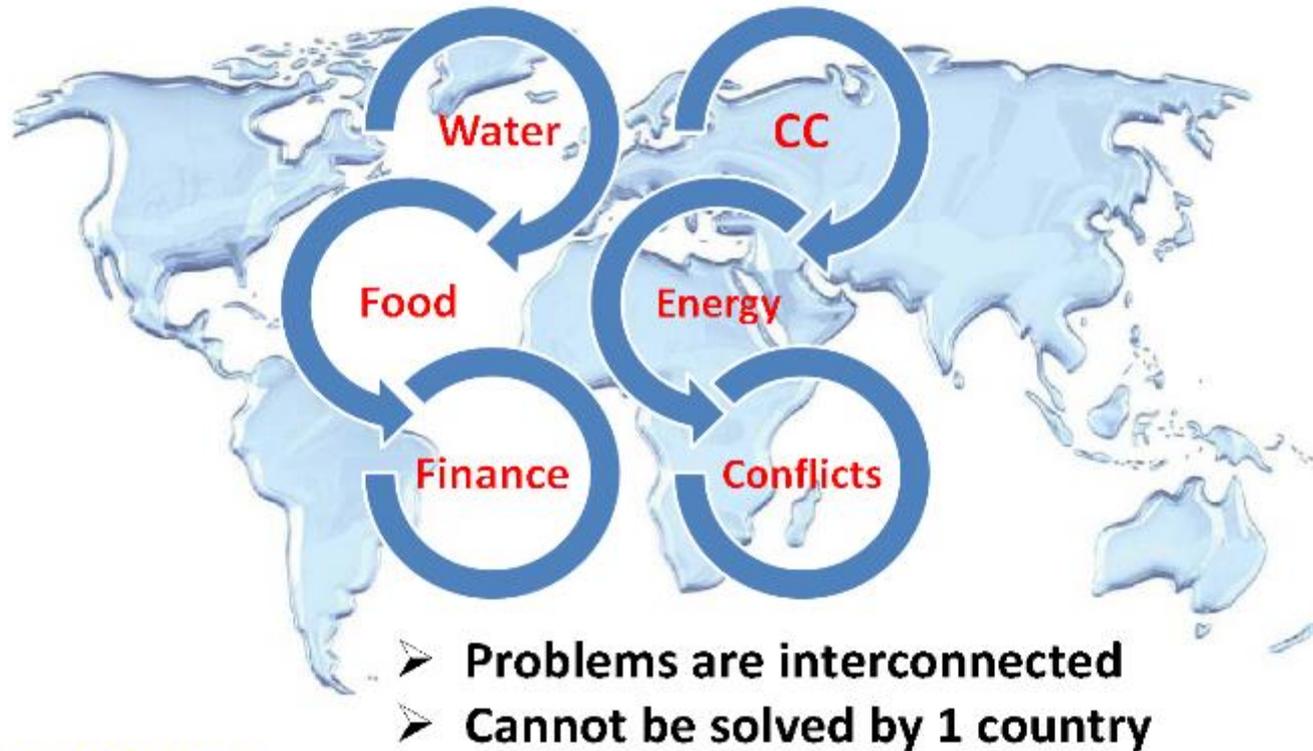
Like for many countries around the world, domestic food needs in Muslim countries will be met through strategic levels of national agricultural production and the gap will be covered by relying on the international market.

THE PROBLEMS ARE INTERCONNECTED



Understanding the challenges and their *interconnections* is a critical step in consensus building and effective cooperation.

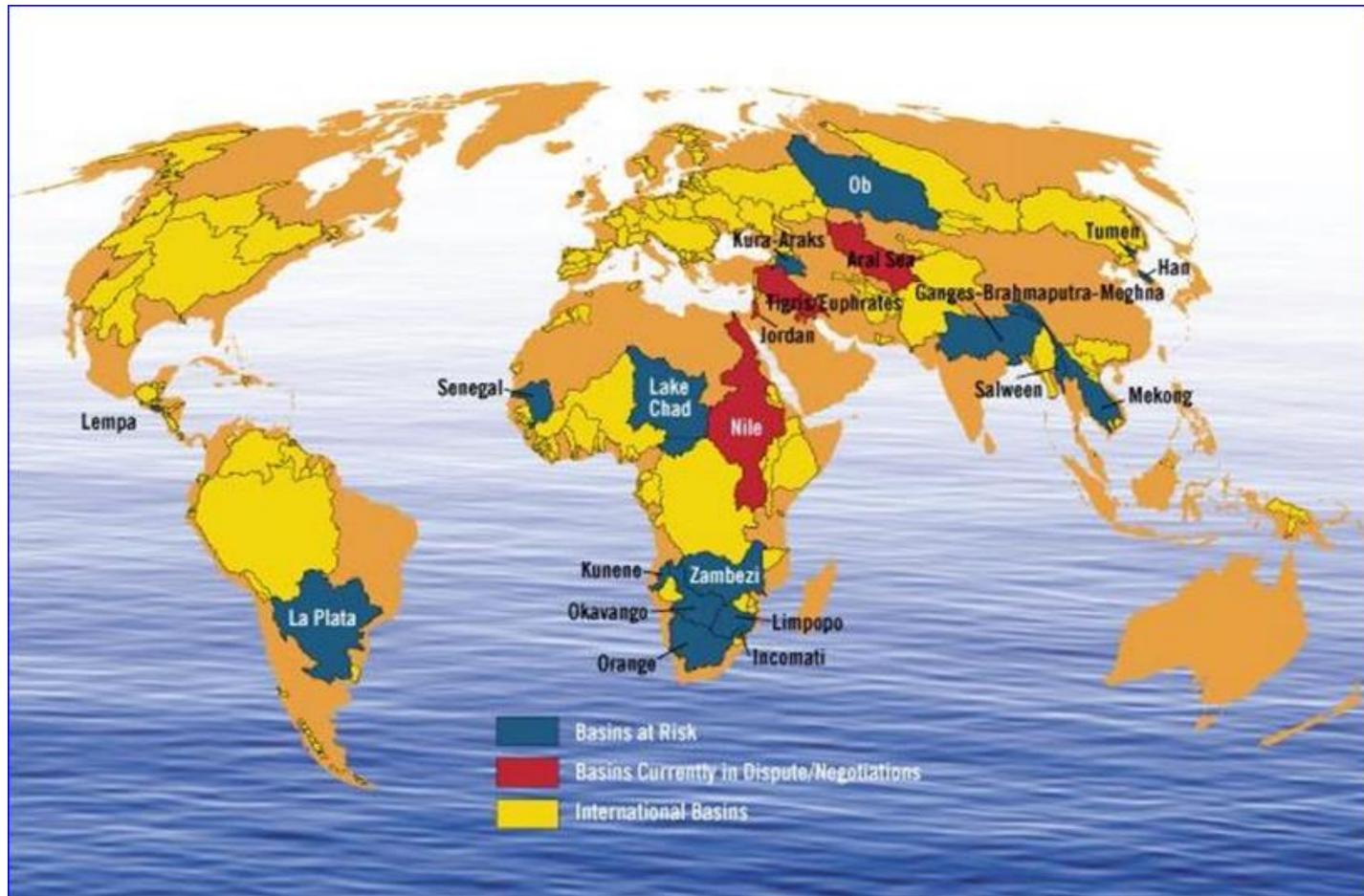
WHY GLOBAL / REGIONAL COOPERATION



Mohamed AITKADI GWP/TEC

TRANSBOUNDARY WATER COOPERATION

276 INTERNATIONAL RIVER BASINS



Cooperation is even more crucial for the management of transboundary water resources. Many rivers and aquifers are of transboundary nature in Muslim countries.

Water: productive & destructive force

a source of production,
growth & cooperation

a source of destruction,
poverty & dispute

World Bank, Alavian

From Single Output ... to Multiple Benefits

Cooperation moves the cursor towards benefits sharing that go beyond access to drinking water and sanitation services to include clean energy, smart agriculture, environmental protection, sustainable development and peace.

ONEE MOROCCO : A PUBLIC INSTITUTION IN CHARGE OF ELECTRICITY, DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION

ONEE is born from the merger in 2012 of

The National Office of Electricity (ONE) created in 1963

The National Office of Drinking Water (ONEP) created in 1972

Through the Water Branch, ONEE develops its strategy around three axes:

Sustainability, security and strengthening of drinking water supply installations in urban areas



Generalization of access to drinking water in rural areas

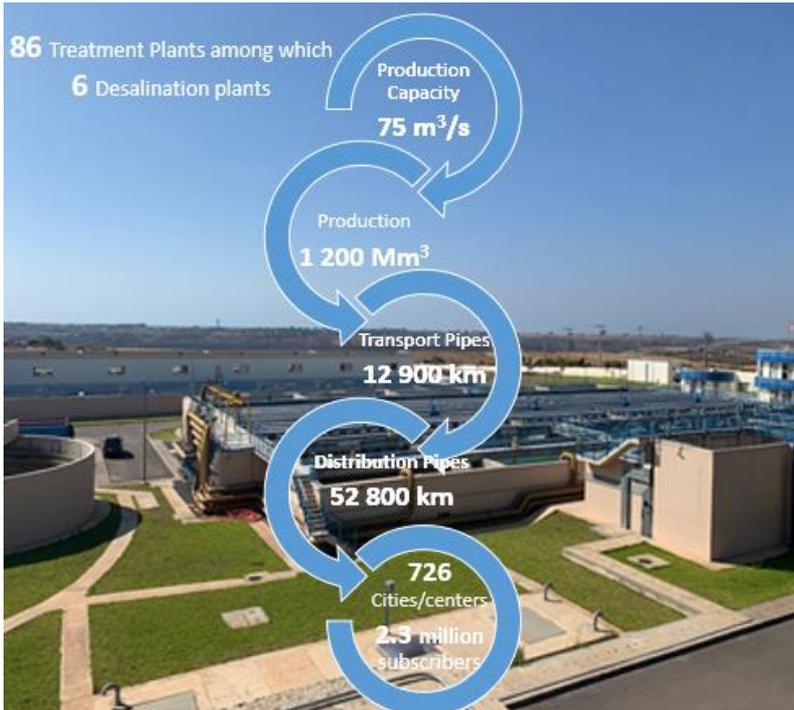


Active intervention in the field of liquid sanitation and environmental preservation



2019 ONEE KEY INDICATORS: DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION

Production & Distribution of Drinking Water

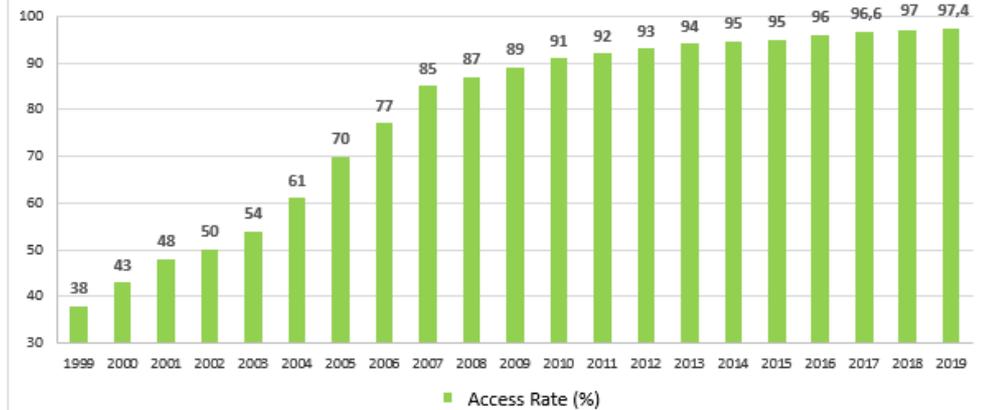


Rural Drinking Water

Access rate
97.4%

Beneficiary population
12.8 million
inhabitants

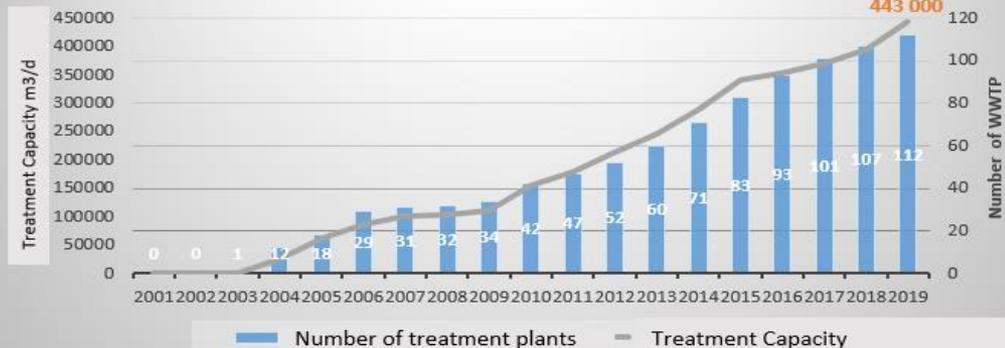
Evolution of the access rate in rural areas



Liquide Sanitation



Evolution of the number of WWTPs and the purification capacity



Cooperation is playing a crucial role for the achievement of ONEE's strategic objectives. Many successful schemes were developed during the last 2 decades.

NORTH-SOUTH COOPERATION:

Build the institution's own capacity
as its mission evolves

SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION:

Based on the values of solidarity and
human development

TRIANGULAR COOPERATION:

with the support of international
partners and donors

ONEE: BUILDING CAPACITY FOR WATER SECURITY

- As part of bilateral and triangular cooperation, ONEE regularly conducts **capacity building and training programs** for partners from African countries and Arab States.
- Programs cover all aspects of **technical and administrative management of water services** (treatment, operation, maintenance, purification, customer management, accounting for water services, etc.)

ONEE's Center of Excellence for training and research: INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR WATER AND SANITATION (IEA)



COOPERATION AT 9th WORLD WATER FORUM

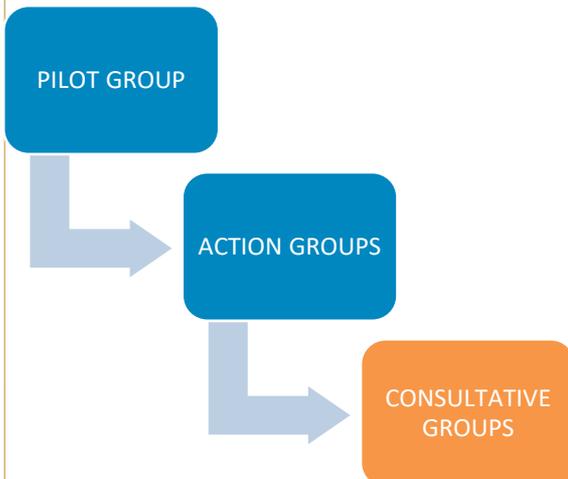
Four Priorities led by Four Pilot Groups

Stakeholders involved in each Priority



COOPERATION ACTION GROUPS

- 3A. Implement IWRM at all levels (6.5)
- 3B. Implement transboundary cooperation to foster peace and prevent conflicts (6.5, 6.A)
- 3C. Expand international cooperation, including ODA, and capacity building to foster peace (6.A, 17.2, 16A, 10.B)
- 3D. Enhance cooperation on multipurpose infrastructure, including hydropower (7.A, 7.B, 1.A, 9.1, 9.4, 9.A)
- 3E. Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation on data and information sharing, and capacity building (17.6, 12.8, 16.10, 17.9, 17.18)
- 3F. Enhance multi-stakeholder dialogue and partnerships, including with outside sectors (17.16, 17.17)



Each Action Group will Identify (3 or more) Actions :

Linkages : to the SDGs targets to facilitate contributions to global monitoring processes.

Collaboration : with the group and others (consultative groups and out of the water box actors).

JOIN US @ 9th WWF

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THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION