

Using SDG 6 Policy Support System (SDG-PSS) in “Morocco”

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Overall status of SDG 6 at the national level

Target	Indicator	Achievements 2023	Expected 2030
6.1: By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	98%	100%
6.2: By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations	6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water	98%	100%
6.3: By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally	6.3.1 Proportion of wastewater safely treated	60%	100%
	6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality	80%	100%
6.4: By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity	6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time	70%	
	6.4.2 Level of water stress - freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources	70%	
6.5: By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate	6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100)	80%	100%

Hydraulic infrastructure for water mobilization

Surface Water

Morocco currently has a portfolio of:

- 145 large dams with a total storage capacity of 18.67 billion m³,
- 15 major dams under construction with a total storage capacity of 3.4 billion m³, will increase the storage capacity to 22 billion m³.

Desalination of Seawater

- Morocco currently has nine desalination plants producing 147 million m³, for the consumption of 1.300 million m³ of drinking water (510 million m³/year by 2030).

Reuse of Treated Wastewater

- The volume of TWW mobilized for reuse by the end of 2023 is approximately 100 million m³, with nearly 69.3% used for the golf course and landscaping irrigation, 13% for agricultural purposes, 16.6% for Industrial use in phosphate mining, 1.1% for Groundwater recharge by treated wastewater
- Upon completion of the ongoing projects, the volume of treated wastewater mobilized for reuse is expected to reach 325 million m³/year by 2030.

Overall Potential impact if SDG 6 targets and indicators are achieved by

- access to safe drinking water and improved sanitation facilities
- improved public health outcomes
- reduced water-related diseases
- enhanced productivity, and better overall well-being for the population
- achieving SDG 6 would contribute to the sustainable management of water resources, ensuring their availability for future generations.

Main challenges

The water and sanitation sector faces several challenges, including:

- Scarcity of water resources: available water per capita continues to decrease, from around 2560 m³ per capita per year in 1960 to 620 m³ in 2023.
- Irrational water consumption: lack of rational water usage.
- High cost of unconventional water mobilization projects, which require strong involvement from stakeholders and increased funding.
- Increase in sources of water pollution.
- Constraints related to scattered and remote rural settlements, make individual connections to drinking water and sanitation networks difficult, costly, or even impossible.
- Delay in implementing certain regulatory and legislative provisions.
- Complexity of the institutional framework makes coordination and consultation more challenging.
- Land issues for the establishment of sanitation and wastewater treatment facilities.
- Inadequacy of the cost recovery system for liquid sanitation services.
- Municipalities, responsible for water management, lack sufficient means and capacities to implement projects and ensure the sustainability of infrastructure.

National agencies involved in SDG 6 achievement

- National Commission on Sustainable Development (chaired by the Head of Government)

All ministerial departments (as full members of the National Commission)

- Large national institutions
- Large public entities
- Socio-professional organizations
- Non-governmental organizations (NGOs)
- High Commissioner's Office for Planning (member of the National Commission and responsible for assessing the achievements of SDGs per government department and assessing prospects for their development).

Most important SDG 6 target(s) and indicator(s)

- Most important targets and indicators
 - **Target 6.4:** By 2030, substantially increase water efficiency and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity.
 - **Indicator 6.4.2:** Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources.

Reflections on SDG-PSS and its online course

- Feedback or comments on SDG-PSS platform
 - Certain questions are unclear or redundant
 - Main problem is finding the data to answer the various questions
- How SDG-PSS online course contributed to helping you how to navigate the tool's main features?
 - Provides a comprehensive understanding of the tool's main features and functionalities, enabling the user to navigate and use the tool effectively.
 - Gained knowledge about the various components of the SDG-PSS and learned how to apply them in the context of sustainable water management.
 - Equips users with the necessary skills to utilize the tool effectively for water-related policy development and decision-making.

Relevance of SDG-PSS Components

- **Most relevant**

- **Capacity Assessment:**

Morocco can benefit from conducting capacity assessments to identify its strengths and weaknesses in implementing evidence-based policies and building effective enabling environments. Assessing capacity needs and planning targeted capacity development initiatives will be crucial for Morocco to progress in achieving SDG 6 targets.

- **Finance Assessment:**

Given the importance of financial resources in achieving the water-related SDGs, conducting finance assessments is vital for Morocco. Assessing the funding mechanisms and identifying gaps and weaknesses will help inform government decisions on resource allocation and identify strategies to bridge the financing gaps for water sector targets.

Relevance of SDG-PSS Components

- **Most relevant**

- **Policy and Institutional Assessment:**

While Morocco has made progress in policy and institutional aspects, conducting assessments can provide valuable insights for further improvement. It will help ensure policy coherence, integration with other sectors, and the strengthening of institutional capacities for effective water management.

- **Gender Mainstreaming:**

Gender mainstreaming is crucial for promoting equity and inclusivity in water-related policies and programs. Applying a gender lens to water and sanitation issues in Morocco can help identify and address the specific priorities, uses, and needs of women and men, ultimately contributing to more effective and sustainable water management.

Relevance of SDG-PSS Components

- **Least relevant**

- **DRR/Resilience Mainstreaming:**

While disaster risk reduction and resilience building are important, Morocco might already have well-established frameworks and initiatives in place to address these aspects. The country has made significant progress in managing water-related risks and improving resilience, particularly in response to climate change and extreme weather events.

- **Integrity:**

Morocco may have existing measures and mechanisms in place to address integrity issues in water governance and combat corruption. It is important to continue efforts in this area, but it may not be the most pressing concern compared to other components.

SDG-PSS Summary Page

Target			Indicator			Capacity			Finance			Policy & Institutional			Gender			DRR/Resilience			Integrity		
						Current capacity	Overall Progress	Strengthening mechanisms	Accountability	Financial Planning	Public Incentives	Policy Planning and Equity	Coordination & cooperation	Public awareness	Gender analysis	Participation Of Women	Training and Resources	Strategical Planning	Funding Mechanisms	Infrastructures	Accountability and Transparency	Fairness and equity	Regulatory process
6.1	By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	6.1.1	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	In progress	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate
6.2	By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations	6.2.1	Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	In progress	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate
6.3	By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally	6.3.1	Proportion of wastewater safely treated	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	In progress	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate
		6.3.2	Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	In progress	Adequate	Adequate
6.4	By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity	6.4.1	Change in water-use efficiency over time	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	In progress	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate
		6.4.2	Level of water stress - freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	In progress	Adequate	Adequate
6.5	By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate	6.5.1	Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100)	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	In progress	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate
		6.5.2	Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence
6.6	By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	6.6.1	Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	In progress	In progress	In progress	Adequate	Adequate	In progress	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate