

Water Governance Benchmarking Criteria

Click on each red number in order to link to the corresponding paragraph.
Click again on the red number in order to return to criteria page.
Numbers found next to an article or item title correspond to the entire article or item.
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A. GOVERNANCE FUNCTIONS

- 1. Organizing and building capacity in the water sector**
 - 1.1 Creating and modifying an organizational structure
 - 1.2 Assigning roles and responsibilities
 - 1.3 Setting national water policy
 - 1.4 Establishing linkages among sub-sectors, levels, and national sub-regions
 - 1.5 Establishing linkages with neighboring riparian countries
 - 1.6 Building public and political awareness of water sector issues
 - 1.7 Securing and allocating funding for the sector
 - 1.8 Developing and utilizing well-trained water sector professionals
- 2. Planning strategically**
 - 2.1 Collecting, managing, storing and utilizing water-relevant data [1, 2](#)
 - 2.2 Projecting future supply and demand for water
 - 2.3 Designing strategies for matching expected long-term water supply an demand and dealing with shortfalls (including drought mitigation strategies) [3](#)
 - 2.4 Developing planning and management tools to support decision making
- 3. Allocating water**
 - 3.1 Awarding and recording water rights and corollary responsibilities
 - 3.2 Establishing water and water rights transfer mechanisms
 - 3.3 Adjudicating disputes
 - 3.4 Assessing and managing third party impacts of water and water rights transactions
- 4. Developing and managing water resources**
 - 4.1 Constructing public infrastructure and authorizing private infrastructure development
 - 4.2 Forecasting seasonal supply and demand and matching the two
 - 4.3 Operating and maintaining public infrastructure according to established plans and strategic priorities
 - 4.4 Applying incentives and sanctions to achieve long and short term supply/demand matching (including water pricing)
 - 4.5 Forecasting and managing floods and flood impacts
- 5. Regulating water resources and services**
 - 5.1 Issuing and monitoring operating concessions to water service providers
 - 5.2 Enforcing withdrawal limits associated with water rights
 - 5.3 Regulating water quality in waterways, water bodies, and aquifers (including enforcement) [4](#)
 - 5.4 Protecting aquatic ecosystems [5](#)
 - 5.5 Monitoring and enforcing water service standards

B. GOVERNANCE PROCESS CHARACTERISTICS

- 1. Transparency.** 6
- 2. Participation.**
- 3. Accountability and Integrity.**
- 4. Rule of law.** 7
- 5. Coherency and Integration.**
- 6. Responsiveness.**

C. CROSS CUTTING CATEGORIES

- 1. Water Sources**
 - 1.1 Surface water 8
 - 1.2 Groundwater 9
 - 1.3 Derivative water (reclaimed, reused, desalinated)
- 2. Water Uses**
 - 2.1 Irrigation
 - 2.2 Municipal
 - 2.3 Industrial
 - 2.4 Environmental
 - 2.5 Hydropower
 - 2.6 Fisheries, navigation, recreation
 - 2.7 Other uses (including social, esthetic, and religious uses)

Joint order of the Minister of the Interior, the Minister for Land Use Planning, Water and the Environment, the Minister of Industry, Commerce and the Upgrading of the Economy no. 1608-06 of 29 Joumada II 1427 (25 July 2006) establishing the specific limit values for discharges from sugar industries 3

The Minister of the Interior,

The Minister for Land Use Planning, Water and the Environment,

The Minister of Industry, Commerce and the Upgrading of the Economy,

In view of Decree [no. 2-04-553](#) of 13 Hija 1425 (24 January 2005) regarding dumping, discharges, disposals, direct or indirect releases of effluents into surface waters or groundwaters, and particularly its article 12, [4](#), [5](#), [7](#), [8](#), [9](#)

Hereby order:

Article 1: The specific discharge limit values stated in article 12 of Decree [no. 2-04-553](#) cited above, applicable to discharges from sugar industries, are set in the table below:

Parameters	Specific discharge limit value
Rate	0.9 m3 per ton of sugar beet and 0.7 m3 per ton of sugar cane
Suspended solids (SS) mg/1	300
Biochemical oxygen demand over five (5) days (BOD ₅) mg O ₂ /1	400

Article 2: For dumping existing on the date of publication of this Order, the specific discharge limit values mentioned in article 1 above are applicable only as of the sixth (6th) year following the said publication date.

Article 3: The physical and chemical characteristics of the effluents dumped are compliant with the specific discharge limit values when, for each of the parameters:

- at least three (3) samples out of four (4) present values compliant with the specific discharge limit values;
- the remaining samples present values that do not exceed the specific discharge limit values by more than 25%.

Article 4: The compliance of the physical and chemical characteristics of the effluent with the specific discharge limit values is assessed through at least four (4) composite samples per year, taken during a period of activity. [1](#)

For the intents and purposes of this Order, a composite sample is understood to be any intermittent or continuous mixture in suitable proportions of at least six samples or parts of samples, taken during a day of normal activity, of which the average value of the desired parameter can be obtained.

Article 5: Samples collected at the time of floods, accidental pollution incidents or natural disasters are not considered for the purpose of assessing the compliance of the physical and chemical characteristics of the effluent. [2](#)

Article 6: The physical and chemical characteristics of the effluent are determined according to the testing, analysis and sampling standards in effect.

Article 7: This Joint Order is published in the *Bulletin Officiel* (Official state gazette). **6**

In Rabat, 29 Joumada II 1427 (25 July 2006)

*The Minister for Land Use Planning,
Water and the Environment,*
Mohamed El Yazghi

The Minister for the Interior, **Chakib Benmoussa**

The Minister of Industry, Commerce and Upgrading of the Economy,
Salaheddine Mezouar.