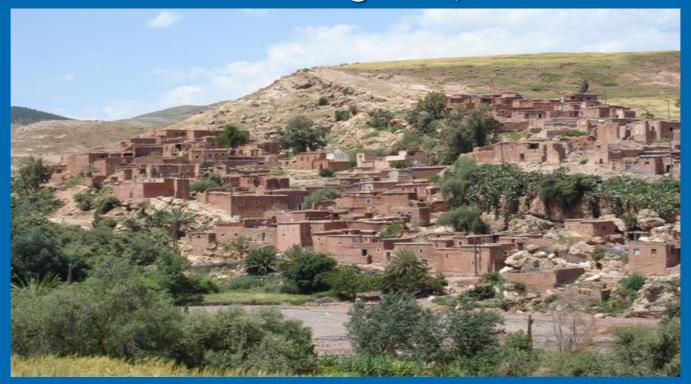


Investing in Research for Appropriate Sanitation Systems Case of Tlat Marghane, Morocco



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ONEE/ Water Branch

A Nationwide Public WWS Operator

Turnover : 400 Million USD

• Staff : 7,300

Urban Potable Water

Production: 1000 Million M³ (35 Million Inhab)

Distribution : 600 Municipalities (1.5 Mi connect.)

Rural Potable Water

Access rate to safe water : 90% (mostly through pipe stands)

Population supplied : 12 Million Inhab

Sanitation

Collection and WWTP : 100 Municipalities (0.8 Mi connections)



IEA

Institut International de l'Eau & Assainissement





- ✓ Vocational training (since 1978)
 - ONEE staff, National (LA..), Regional: Africa, Arab Reg.
- ✓ R&D activities & KM platform (since 2008)

 IEA is an exchange platform and a meeting-point of Water Industry and Academia in Morocco
- ✓ Technical Assistance / Partnership
 Dissemination & Sharing Knowledge based on:
 - North-South-South Cooperation Model
 - Not-for-Profit Principles



IEA Infrastructures & facilities









- ✓ A experimental network for Potable water
- ✓ A Pilot waste water plant
- ✓ Workshops: hydraulics, hydromechanics, ...
- ✓ 2 mobile training trucks for on-site training activities
- √ 6 Buildings IT equipped
- A conference Centre (130-seat amphitheatre, a 240- seat conference room and three additional seminar rooms 20 to 50 seats);
- ✓ A Hotel (100 beds)
- ✓ A restaurant (200 guests)



IEA ASSETS

- ✓ Affiliated to a performing utility (ONEP)
- ✓ An experience of 34 years (Training)
- ✓ A skilled staff (60) + large Network of professional trainers and Academia researchers
- ✓ National & International Partnerships (GIZ, Waternet, JICA, IWA, GWOPA, HCWW, CNAM, OIEAU, UNDP, UNDESA, UNWater, UN-Habitat...)
- A WHO Collaborating Centre in the areas of Research & Training, since 1994
- Designated by USAID as Water Centre of Excellence in MENA Region since 2011
- ✓ ISO 9001-2008 for the whole activities



Main Challenges of Water Sector in Morocco

- Escalating Demand
 Population Growth & Economic Development/Tourism
- Urbanisation and Land use
 Half of the population in urban areas
 Urbanism Planning not sufficiently linked to WWS
- Stress on Water Resources due to Pollution Lack of Wastewater Treatment.
- Agriculture uses >80% of Water Resources
 Vs 10% for Potable Water
- Lack of Energy An Opportunity to develop Renewable Energy?
- Climate ChangeExtreme Events: Drought / Flooding



Tlat Marghane Sanitation Project

General Objective

Developing a sustainable Sanitation system for rural areas

- Appropriate technology
- Socially acceptable (User-friendly)
- Affordable
- Environment protection
- Water conservation (REUSE)



Tlat Marghane Sanitation Project

Context



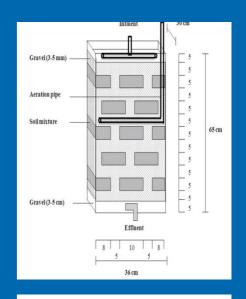
- Scarcity of Water ressources
- Waste water is not treated
 - Health and Hygiene issues
 - Pollution of local acquifer dedicated to drinking water
 - Negative impact on socio-economic development (tourism
 - Negative impact on social
- Village located in a remote rural area
- Poor area (lack of development opportunities, migration)
- Population 530 inhab. (a hundred of households)



Tlat Marghane Sanitation Project Roadmap 1

1- Prepa. Phase

- Diagnosis, Studies, Technology choice, Identifying
- Partners: users/citizen, LA, Academia, local private...
- Outcome: PCD (Community Development Plan dealing with entire chain of water, solid waste, urban planning..), Partnership Agreement



2- Lab. Pilot

- Tech. MSL (Multi-Soil-Layering)

Engineering: IEA

- Partners: Shimane Univ., Japan, Cadi Ayyad Univ. Marrakech (Quality performances), IAV Rabat (high institute for Agriculture..)/Reuse aspects



Figure 1 : Laboratory-scale MSL system installed at the center CNEREE



Tlat Marghane Sanitation Project Roadmap 2

3- Field Pilot

- limited Collection/network, WWTP (MSL)
- Partners: Small Local private compagny (works)
- Academia (monitoring quality parametrs and performances of Treatment system), local NGO (citizens), LA...
- Outcomes:
 - Confirmation of treatment performances of the Laboratory pilot
 - Refining the engineering of the MSL plant



Figure 2: Laboratory-scale MSL system installed at the douar Talat Marghen



Tlat Marghane Sanitation Project Roadmap 3

- 4- Large scale Project (expanding to the whole village)
 - Large Collection/network, WWTP (MSL) + Reuse (Reeds field)
 - Partners: Small Local private compagny (works)
 - Academia (monitoring quality parametrs and performances of treatment system), local NGO (citizens), LA..
 - Outcomes & achievements:



Beneficiaries: 530 inhabitants (most are poor and vulnerable)

Reclaimed water (Reuse): 17 m3/day

Setting up an Users Association for OM of the system (CB...)

Total cost (Including R&D phases): 500,000 Euros

Total definitive project (Collection, WWTP): 200,000 Euros (30 Euros/inhab)









Tlat Marghane Sanitation Project Persepectives

- ✓ Dissemination and outreach at the Basin level
- Dissemination and contribution to the National Program of Rural Sanitation (PNAR / CESAR)
- Sharing knowledge at Regional level (MENA, Africa):
 - ie. MENA-NWC (Jordan), FABRI, USAIDWaste water is not treated
- Capacity Building and KM (ie CLARA)



Tlat Marghane Sanitation Project Lessons and Recommendations

- ✓ Institutional environment (tax policy, R&D strategy ...) is crucial
- Make a shift in the Politician, Decision makers and Enginners Culture in Developing countries: Sophisticated solutions are not always appropriate. Need for investing in R&D for adapted and smart solutions.
- Designing and building partneships Operator-Academia-Citizen... etc is fundamental (pooling resources, networking, KM, ownership..etc)
- Relying on aid developemnt mecanism for funding R&D and CB is not sustainable.
 Need for sustainable R&D and CB funding linked systematically to Infrastructure budget and financing.

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