Implementation of a Biotechnology in the Global South: A Moroccan case study



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- Motivation
- ❖ Project "Trans4Biotec"
- Case study analysis
- Conclusion
- ❖ Next steps & Outlook

Room 4, SESSION XX
25th June 2021 13:15-13:30
Aerobic Treatment and Tools for Waste Management



Motivation















What can be done?





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Maybe...

BUT what happened in the past?



- ❖ Purely implementation of technologies → often failed
- Possible reasons: technological constraints, lack of qualified personnel or technical infrastructure, or a missing legal basis as well as political will
- ❖ Systematic approaches → Integrated Sustainable Waste Management
- **❖** Essential factor: Capacity building



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Integrated Sustainable Waste Management NGOs/CBOs Service users Private Informal sector Waste System Elements Generation & separation Collection Transfer & transpor Treatment & disposal Process Recycling Environmental/Health Financial/Economic Policy/Legal/Political (Pfaff-Simoneit, 2012; van de Klundert and Anschütz, 2001; Wilson, 2007, Independent Evaluation Group, 2017)



Project "Trans4Biotec"









Research and Education

2017 - 2021

Transfer of know-how in waste management to develop new biotechnology applications in developing countries











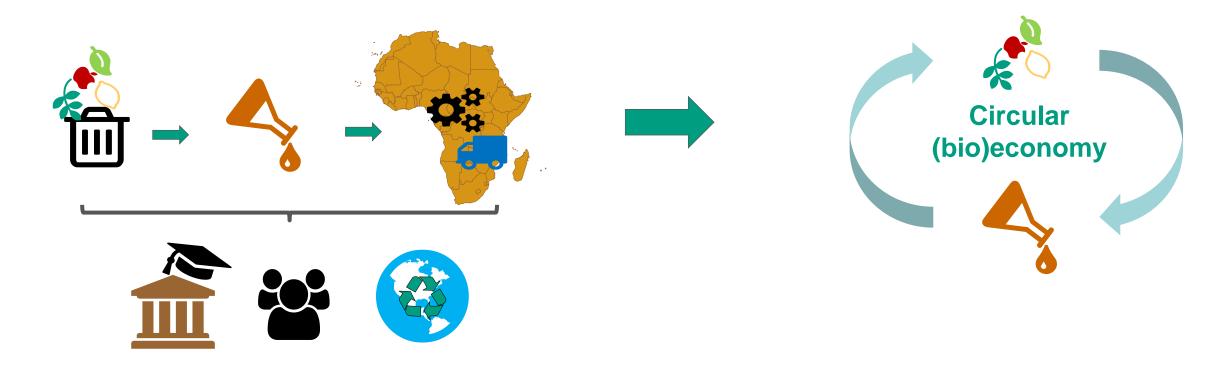




The Idea behind the Research



To produce bio-based products on the basis of medium chain fatty acids (MCFA) out of waste



Medium Chain Fatty Acids out of Leachate

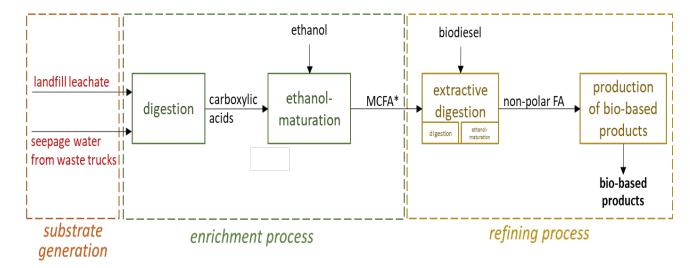


Landfill Gas

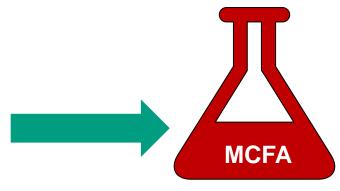


Acetic acids

Propionic acids



* MCFA: medium chain fatty acids



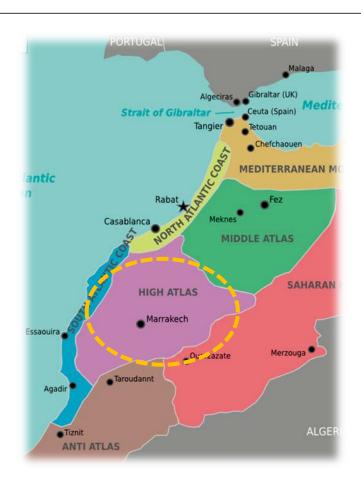
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Kannengiesser et al. (2018)



Case study Marrakech, Morocco





- ❖ 4th largest city in Morocco
 - MSW generation between 850 to 900 daily
 - waste collection and disposal by 3 private firms
 - ♦ high amount of organic waste (~70%) and moisture rate → huge leachate potential
 - 2 landfills: Al Azzouzia (uncontrolled, closed since 2014) and El Mnabha (controlled, active)
 - Leachate of El Mnabha, high MCFA potential
- ❖ El Mnabha potential site for technology implementation

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Ouchen (2018), Saadoun et al. (2021)



Implementation criteria and analysis



Technical criteria
Existence of leachate basins (minimum: controlled landfill)
Min. leachate generation: 30 m³/a
Area to build an enclosed plant (30 to 40 m²)
Access to electricity
Access to good transport and road infrastructure
Connection to a wastewater treatment plant
Local availability of construction materials
Local availability of auxiliary and operating materials
Regular monitoring / analysis of process parameters
Presence of local refining facilities
Non-technical criteria

Conclusion and Recommendations for Actions

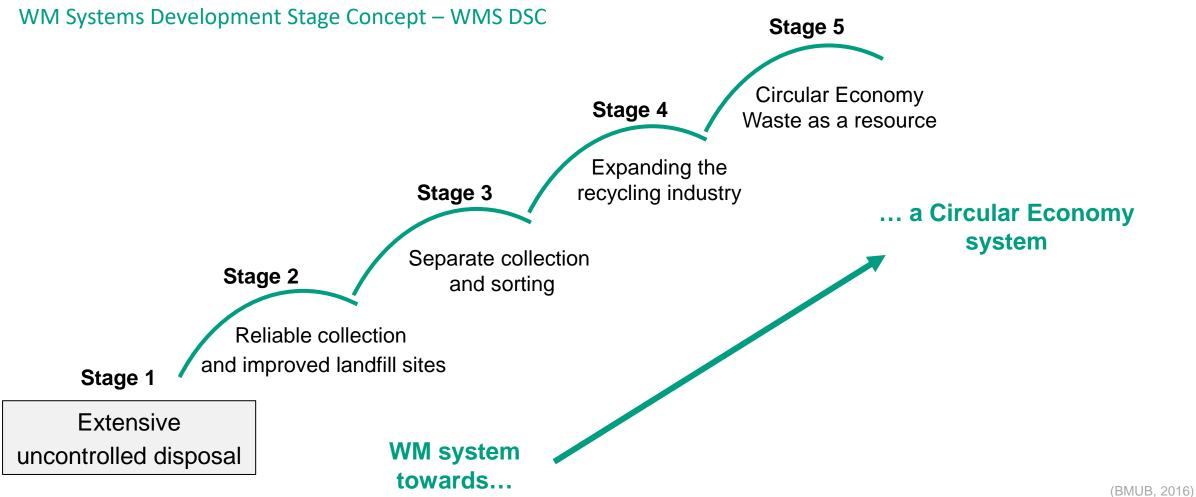


- ❖ implementation is generally feasible, but some verifications still needed for long-term perspective
- Verify, if remaining <u>extraction liquids</u> are sufficient for direct discharge in WWTP or additional <u>treatment</u> needed.
- 2. Check, if connection of technology to existing WWTP is possible
- 3. Adaptation of explosion and fire protection concepts to landfill conditions
- 4. Examination of potential <u>collaborations</u> with local <u>refining</u> <u>facilities</u> for MCFA processing and potential <u>customers</u>.
- 5. Develop a <u>concept</u> for <u>customer conviction</u> to overcome existing prejudices regarding biobased products.



Next steps WMS-DSC Tool





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WMS-DSC Structure

and re-use



	Waste Management Development Stag					
	Waste r	Cloosing				
	Stage 1 Stage 2		Stage 3	Stag		
	Extensive uncontrolled disposal	Reliable collection and improved landfil sites	Separate collection and sorting		Expand	
Governance			Governance			
Waste market			s & regulations on different political lev	/els	• Co	
Collection and transport			rol mechanisms cation & Research		• W	
Waste disposal			reness raising ty & other measures			
Energy recovery		•	., a canor measures	16	• Or	
Waste recycling		• Sect	Waste Market or development		• La	
Waste prevention			mal Sector			

- Public vs. private sector
- Enterprises & Jobs
- Recycling market

Waste Collection

Stage 5

Circular economy -

waste as a resource

- Collection service provider
- Collection rates
- Waste separation

Cloosing the loop

Stage 4

Expanding the

recycling industry

Waste Disposal

- Operational measures
- Leachate Management
- Landfill gas management

Energy Recovery

- Thermal disposal & recovery
- Incineration plants
- Raw material recovery

Waste Recycling

- Sorting of recyclables
- Recycling technologies
- Composting & Fermentation
- Recycling of waste streams
- Recycling rates

8

Prevention & Reuse

- Reuse strategies
- Product design
- Process optimization
- Innovative business models

6



WMS-DSC *Applicability*



Assessment of actual WM systems

Progress

WMS-DSC

Derive measures for WM system improvement

Analyze system conditions for implementation of measures

Applicable for:

- urban and rural WM systems
- all countries, from low-income to high-income)
- practitioners or decision
 makers, who are familiar with
 the WM system under review



monitoring of WM systems

Outlook Case study & WMS-DSC



		Waste Management Stages							
		Waste removal		Cloosing the loop					
MA: Marrakech		Stage 1	Stage 2		Stage 3		Stage 4	Stage 5	
BioR: Biorefinery		Extensive uncontrolled disposal	Reliable collection and improved landfill sites		Separate ollection and sorting	d r	Expanding the ecycling industry	Circular (bio)economy - waste as a resource	
	Governance		(MA) -	→	BioR				
	Waste market	(MA) •				-	BioR		
Waste management	Collection and transport		MA) BioR						
	Waste disposal		(MA)	→	BioR				
	Energy recovery								
Circular	Waste recycling								
(bio)economy	Waste prevention and re-use								

What has to be done to implement the BioR successfully in MA?



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Thank you for your attention



Any questions?



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