

Water reuse in Morocco: challenges and opportunities

Karima BAKKALI, Research engineer in Water Treatment
Sustainable Water Treatment & Reuse
International Water Research Institute (IWRI)
Mohammed VI Polytechnic University (UM6P), Morocco

October 28th, 2024

IWRI @ UM6P SINCE 2019

- To rethink and adapt **research** and **innovation** to new **sustainable** paradigms to meet ongoing and future challenges related to water and climate in **Morocco** and **Africa**
- To deliver **quality-oriented research-based** learning programs, capacity building, and services
- To act as an **African Water Hub** through strategic **cooperation** and **partnerships**



Integrated Water Resources Management

Water Resources Assessment: supply, use, distribution,
Water Related Hazards,
coastal zone management



Advanced Water Technologies

Water Treatment & Reuse
Desalination Engineering
Innovative Water Saving Technologies



Hydroinformatics

Physical and mathematical modeling & simulation
Risk analysis & reliability assessment
Hybrid modelling for water and climate issue

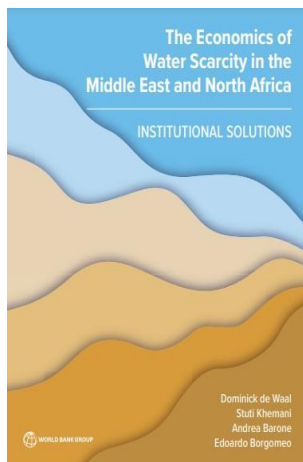


Climate Change & Adaptation

Hydroclimatology
Adaptation strategies
Climate Services



- **Water stress** → annual water supplies drop below 1,700 m³ (0.45 Mgal) per person.
- < 1,000 m³ (0.26 Mgal) per person, **water scarcity**
- < 500 m³ (0.13 Mgal) per person **"absolute" water scarcity**.



CC BY 3.0 IGO

Apr 2023:

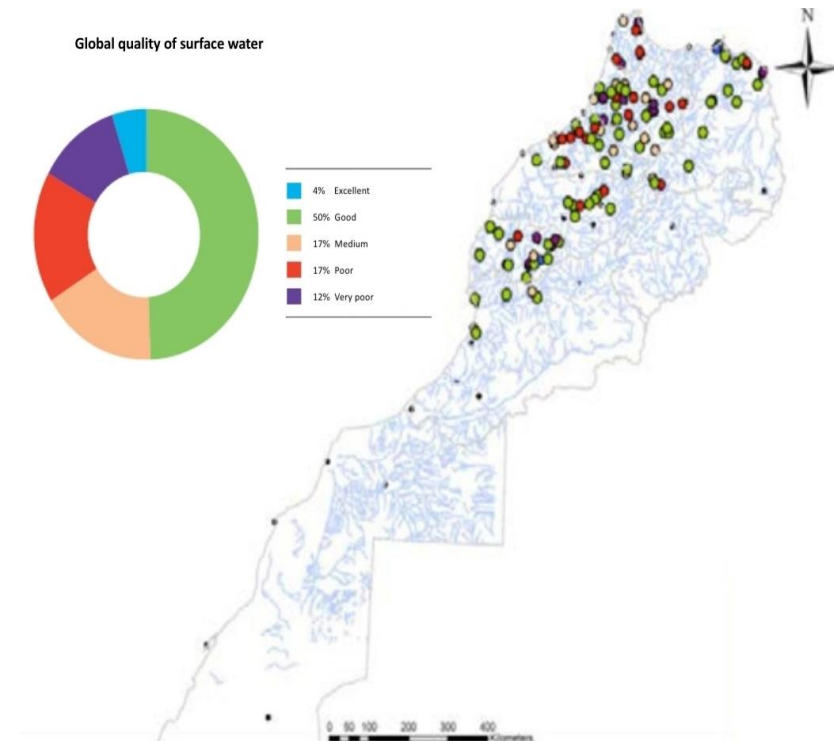
The new “absolute water scarce” countries in the region are Iraq, Syria, Egypt, Iran, and **Morocco**

→ increasing the supply of nonconventional water is an emerging area of R&D, policy debate and investment

© 2023 International Bank for Reconstruction and Development / The World Bank

Water quality challenges/opportunities in Morocco

- The annual volume of **urban wastewater** discharged into the natural environment is estimated at 870 Mm³ in 2020, and 1.04 Bm³ in 2030.
→ huge potential for water reclamation for the Agri sector
- **Industrial wastewater** production in Morocco is approximately 970 Mm³ per year
→ great potential for water treatment and reuse in the industrial sector
- **Agriculture** (75-80% freshwater use) is also a source of pollution, mainly due to the extensive use of pesticides and fertilizers.
→ urgent need to rationalize the use, develop nature-based solutions to reclaim water and protect the exposed ecosystem (soil and aquifers), and promote the safe reuse of treated WW.



(Moroccan Ministry of Water, 2016)

IWRI's R&D on wastewater treatment & reuse and seawater desalination is of strategic importance to Morocco to enable the full valorization of unconventional water resources to meet surging demand from urban, industrial and agricultural sectors, under a changing climate

National plan for wastewater reuse in Morocco (2018)

- **1st stage:** investing in the WW treatment infrastructure (renovation and extension projects) → **95% collection of urban wastewaters** nationwide by 2040
- **2nd stage:** increasing the volume of reused WW to **100 Mm³/year** by 2025.
- **3rd stage:** By 2030, reclaiming **325 Mm³/year** of treated WW

→ Mostly used to irrigate parks, golf courses, etc. and for selected industrial applications.

→ Very limited reuse in agriculture (35 Mm³/year ~ 10%)

→ No reuse for aquifers recharge

E.g. The reuse of treated WW to irrigate green spaces in Rabat has saved ~ 4 Mm³/year of freshwater [2022], equivalent to the drinking water supply for two small cities (25000 inhabitants, each)



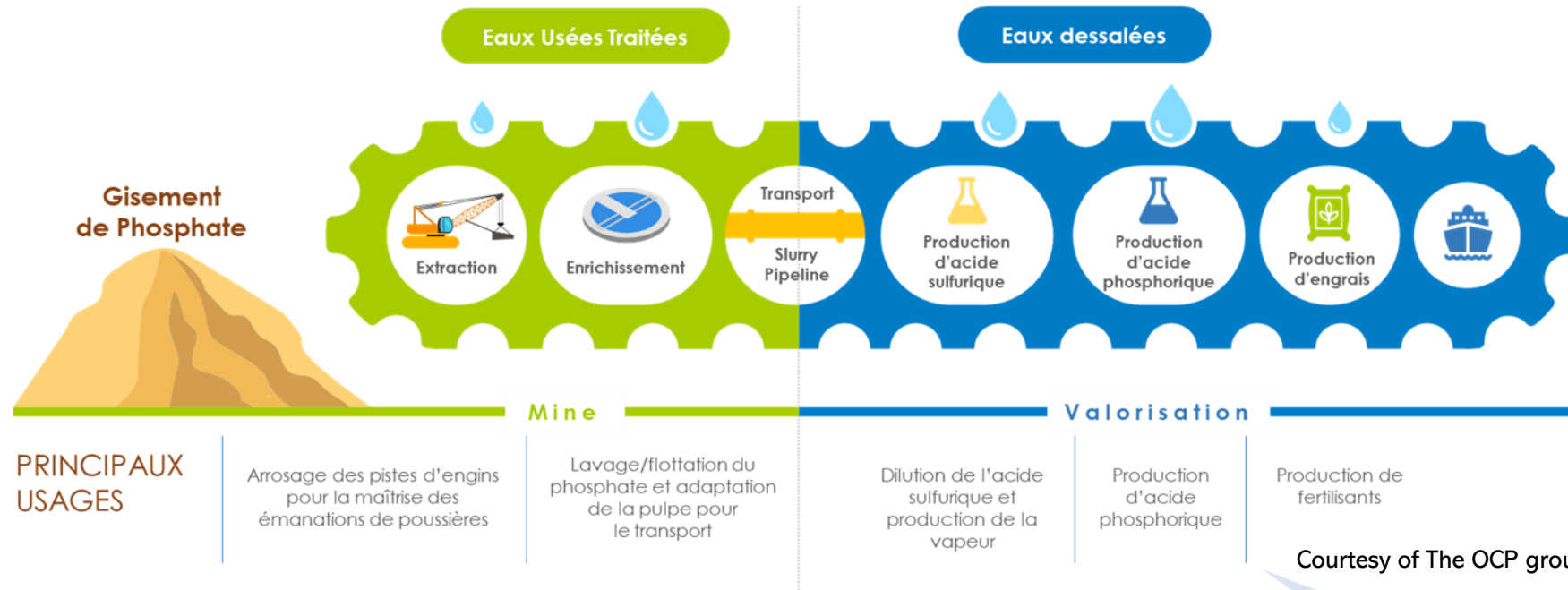
<https://www.environnement.gov.ma/>





Fulfilling its own water needs using nonconventional water (31% in 2022, entirely by 2026 ~ 160 Mm³/y), including seawater desalination and wastewater reuse. The ambitious plan includes establishing 7 WWTPs, 3 desalination plants, and 4 solar power plants

How to “circulate” water throughout OCP’s value chain?





A network of 7 WWTPs is dedicated to provide treated wastewater for reuse in the phosphate enrichment process, and other usages, as an alternative to the freshwater sources.

→ **Benefits:** reuse of 15 Mm³/Y of urban wastewater

The Group built the world's longest **phosphate-slurry pipeline** (187 km) for a more efficient mean to transport enriched phosphates to its downstream processing units at Jorf Lasfar

→ **Benefits:** massive annual savings of around 90% in logistical costs, 3 Mm³ of water, and 930K tons of CO₂ emissions



THANK YOU!

