

University of Cordoba

Cordoba Spain



UNIVERSIDAD DE CORDOBA

University of Ibn Tofail

Kenitra- Morocco



Spanish Agency of International Cooperation and Development



The lake Sidi Boughaba (photo from SPANA)

The first Mediterranean Workshop on Organic Waste Recovery

Biomass and Renewable Energy

13 - 18 December 2010

Kenitra - Morocc

Introduction

In many Mediterranean countries, the organic waste fraction always corresponds to more than fifty per cent of total municipal waste generated. The disposal landfill as a method of dealing with this fraction is not sustainable. In fact, the biodegradable waste becomes an important source of greenhouse gas emissions when deposited in landfill without stabilization.

Among the best practice of dealing with the organic waste are the composting and the anaerobic digestion, AD. These processes are known to be the controlled biological decomposition of organic solid waste under aerobic or anaerobic conditions. The AD method is set to become increasingly important as it is considered as an energy positive process since it produces more energy that it requires.

As a result, the renewable energy from biogas sector will play an increasingly central role in global energy management. Many Mediterranean governments provide generous support for waste-to-energy technologies among them the anaerobic digestion.

The first Mediterranean Workshop on Organics Waste Recovery – Biomass and Renewable Energy is going to arrange by Ibn tofail University - Kenitra - Morocco and the University of Cordoba- Spain with the financial support of Spanish agency of international cooperation and development between 13 and 18 December 2010.

Participation to the Workshop

This workshop will be a sort of School for participants from Graduate students, researchers, technicians and professionals working at Moroccan and foreign universities, agencies, research centres or private companies.

Workshop Objectives

The aim of this workshop is to give insight into the fundamental of composting and anaerobic digestion technology with the particulate focus on Mediterranean region. Furthermore, the participants will have the opportunity to know how could energy recovery from organic waste contribute to resource and environmental safety.

Workshop Topics

- The Compost of organic waste
- The anaerobic digestion of many kind of biomass feedstock.
- Appropriate and adapted technologies for different substrates in Mediterranean region.
- Life cycle assessment and Environmental impact assessment of different recovery methods.
- Agriculture biogas.
- Using the collected gas as a source of renewable energy.
- Monitoring and control of the AD process
- Modeling of the AD process
- Reactor design for anaerobic treatment of waste and wastewater
- Types of anaerobic digestion systems.
- R&D projects and Pilot plants.

Organizing Committee

- Arturo Francisco Chica Perez, Antonio Martin Martin, Maria Angeles Martín Santos (University of Cordoba, Spain)
- Manuel Dios Pérez, Jose Angel Siles López, Monica Berrios Caballero, Maria del Carmen Gutierrez Martín, (University of Cordoba, Spain)
- Rafael Borja Padilla, Barbara Rincon Llorente y Victoria Fernandez Cegrí (Instituto de la Grasa, University of Sevilla, Spain)
- Martha E. Gaustad and Carmen Arnedo Villaescusa (Translation e interpretation, University of Cordoba)
- Ali Boukhari, Hassan El Bari, Said Ibn Ahmed, Abdellaziz Chaouch, Mohammed Ouhssine, Benaissa Attrassi, Azzedine El Midaoui (University Ibn Tofail, Morocco)
- Mohamed El Harfaoui , Abderrahim Benzakour, Zineb Alaoui, Fadoua Karouach, Siham Belhadj, Laassili Boutaina, Abdeladim Benahmadi (University Ibn Tofail, Morocco)
- Mohamed El Fakir (Mari Vert)

Scientific Committee

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- Dakkina (Agence Nationale des Energies Renouvelables, Morocco)
- Afilal Mohamed Elamin (University of Oujda, Morocco)
- Günay Kocasoy (Institute of Environmental Sciences, Istanbul, Turkey)
- Luciano Morcelli, Fabrizio Passarini (University of Boulogne, Italy)
- Elizabeth Duarte (University of Lisboa, Portugal)
- Mustapha Azaitraoui (Fondation CIREM, Barcelone, Spain)

Kenitra the capital of Gharb - Chrarda - Beni Hssen region

(www.moroccobusinessnews.com – www.bleu-maroc.com)

Kenitra is founded in 1912 by the French, and being called Port-Lyautey. *Situated between two of Morocco's main regions, Sale-zemmour-Zaer(Rabat) and Tangier-Tetouan, Gharb-Chrarda-beni Hssen region covers 8,805 km² and is divided into two provinces, Kenitra and Sidi Kacem. It is 30 kms far from Rabat. It has a population of 1,859,540, about 6% of the total Moroccan population. The urbanization movement is concentrated in the Kenitra province, where its rate is expected to reach 54%, exceeding by far the national rate. The climate is mild and humid during winter and hot and dry.*

The city is located in the center of a rich agricultural area, the Gharb plain. From there can be visited the biological reserve of the lake Sidi Boughaba sheltering many species of migratory birds, as well as the forest of Mamora. The small seaside resort of Mehdia Plage is only 12 kms far from the city.

Mehdia shelters a small fishing port, and the station of Mehdia-beach, with its long fair sand beaches, offers appreciated spots for surfing. On the mouth of the river is located the kasbah of Mehdia, built in 1185 by Yacoub el Mansour.

Employing half of the population, agriculture is one of the most active sectors in the region. The useful agricultural lands cover an area of 893,860 ha, 68% of which is arable, representing 7% of the national useful land. With 130,000 ha irrigated, the region is considered one of the most irrigated in the kingdom. The region's livestock is mainly composed of 343,610 head of cattle and 1 million head of sheep, 7% of the national livestock.

This industry sector is dominated by the food industry, which plays a prominent role in the region's economy. Currently, 15 of the region's industrial units are working mainly on transformation.

As well as a 140 km long coast and such beautiful beaches as Mehdia and Bikmeur, the region contains a number of tourist assets: a forest of 125,800 ha, wetlands (Merja Zerqa and Sidi Boughaba), Roman monuments, etc conditioning.