

## Innovative Technology Approaches to Meet the Needs of Agriculture, Water, Sanitation and Energy

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### **Key Messages**

- Indonesia has incredible infrastructure 1. challenges AND incredible opportunities
- 2. Following historical paths closes the door on many of those opportunities. Indonesia can and should choose a different path.
- 3. Taking a systemic, long-term view is the only way to make good\* technology choices





Digital Illustration, rvine Gowans / G

Consistent with a safe and just space for humanity

## The overarching pushes from the present are significant.



Significant (infrastructure) vulnerability

# The sector-specific pushes from the present are also significant.

- Leakage rates up to 40-50%
- Water seldom of potable quality
- 90% of ground water in Jakarta is contaminated with *E.coli*

#### Agriculture

- Competition among agriculture for land, nutrients, and subsidies
- Global Hunger Index improving, but still 'Serious'
- 40% food loss and/or food waste

#### Energy

- Increasing consumption of electronic goods + increasing GDP = rapidly increasing demand
- Reduced national subsidies = increased transport costs
- Energy losses of 18%
- 80% electrification and frequent blackouts

#### Sanitation

- 80% of septic tanks fail
- 50% of planned capacity for local scale systems is unused
- 9 PD-PALs (versus >400 water service providers)
- Not clear whether water quality improves after intervention



# History has served us well elsewhere, but has unintended impacts that we can no longer afford



Generations of water and wastewater infrastructure



#### Another path is possible and necessary.



Generations

If we could re-plumb our cities in the developed world, we would do it differently now.

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# Indonesia has the opportunity and capacity to choose a different path. To leapfrog.



Generations

The technology and infrastructure choices that Indonesia makes in the next couple of decades are critical.

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# The goal and the path <u>together</u> determine the cost and the impact

The goal needs to reflect the outcome. For example for sanitation, achieve complete separation of people and pathogens by 2025. But how?

There are 3 dimensions that determine the best path:

- 1. Efficiency are we doing the thing right?
- 2. Effectiveness are we doing the right thing?
- 3. Efficacy is the thing we are doing moving us in the direction we want to go? Is it helping us leapfrog?



Indonesia needs to use infrastructure and technology decision-making tools that account for all three dimensions.

### What does all this mean for infrastructure planning and technology choices?

Case Study 1: Urban agriculture

Urban agriculture will be essential for feeding mega-cities. Agriculture requires water, nutrients, and land.

Urban water demand: 0.25 t/p.d

Total food demand: 7.5 t/p.d Urban agriculture means big shifts in local water and nutrient cycles

# What does all this mean for infrastructure planning and technology choices?

Case Study 2: Avoiding the 200<sup>th</sup> birthday of activated sludge



#### What if we set out to make products from wastewater instead?

Thanks to Damien Batstone, University of Queensland 10

# What does all this mean for infrastructure planning and technology choices?

Case Study 2: Avoiding the 200<sup>th</sup> birthday of activated sludge



Recover nutrients, generate energy, produce water... Real revenue! ...Tunnelling through the cost and impact barrier

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#### Thank you and please contact us.

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