

## Presentation from 2015 World Water Week in Stockholm

www.worldwaterweek.org

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# OWARDS A NEW REALITY FOR SANITATION IN URBAN ENVIRONMENTS

### **JAY BHAGWAN**

EXECUTIVE MANAGER: WATER USE AND WASTE MANAGEMENT

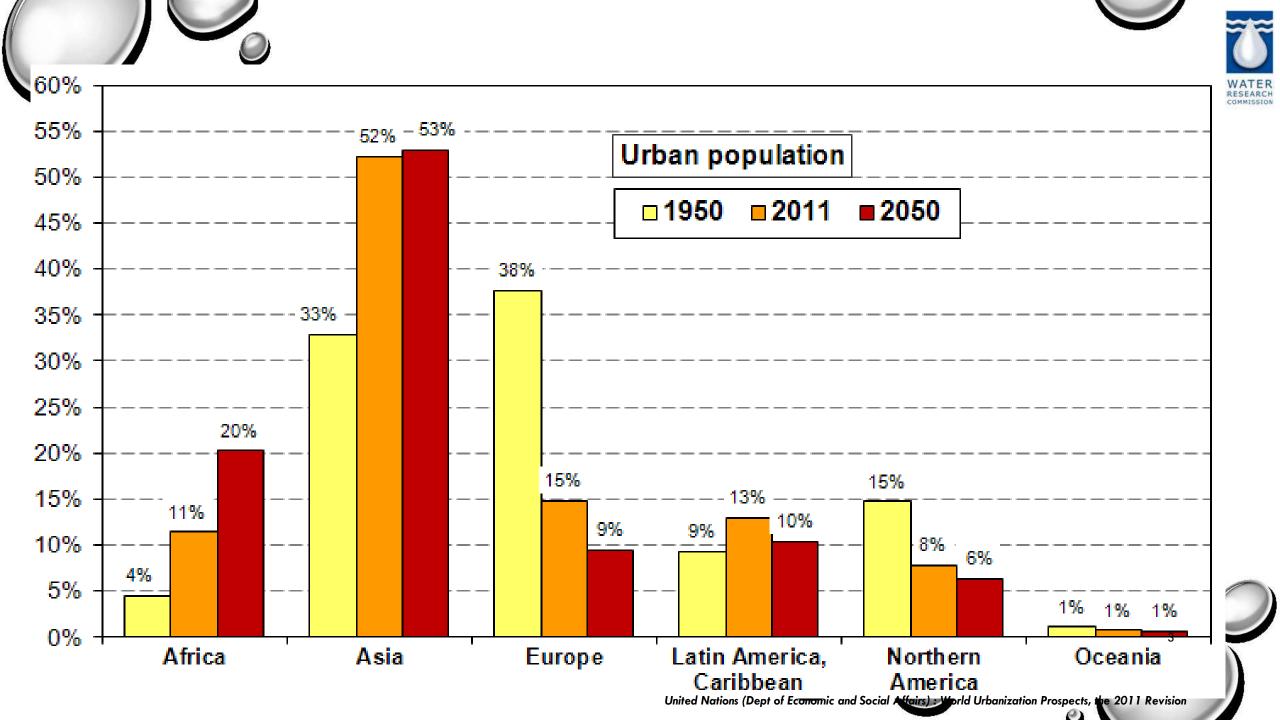
WATER RESEARCH COMMISSION

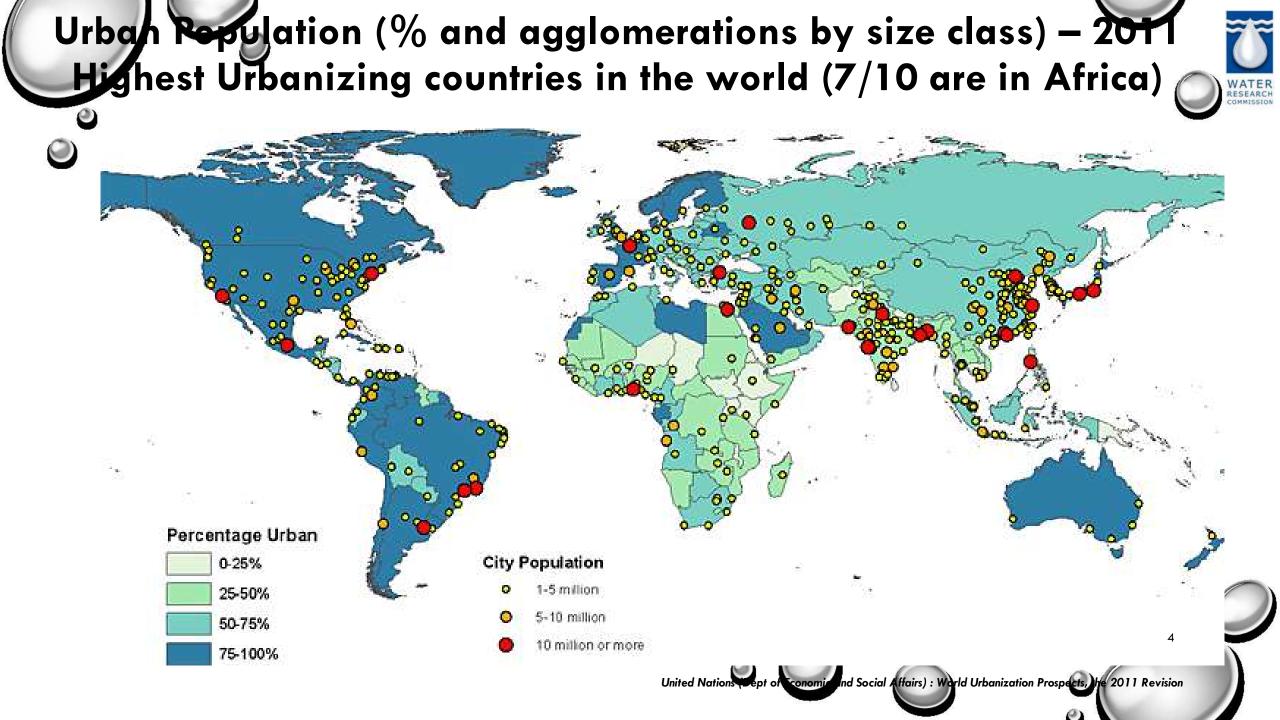
SOUTH AFRICA

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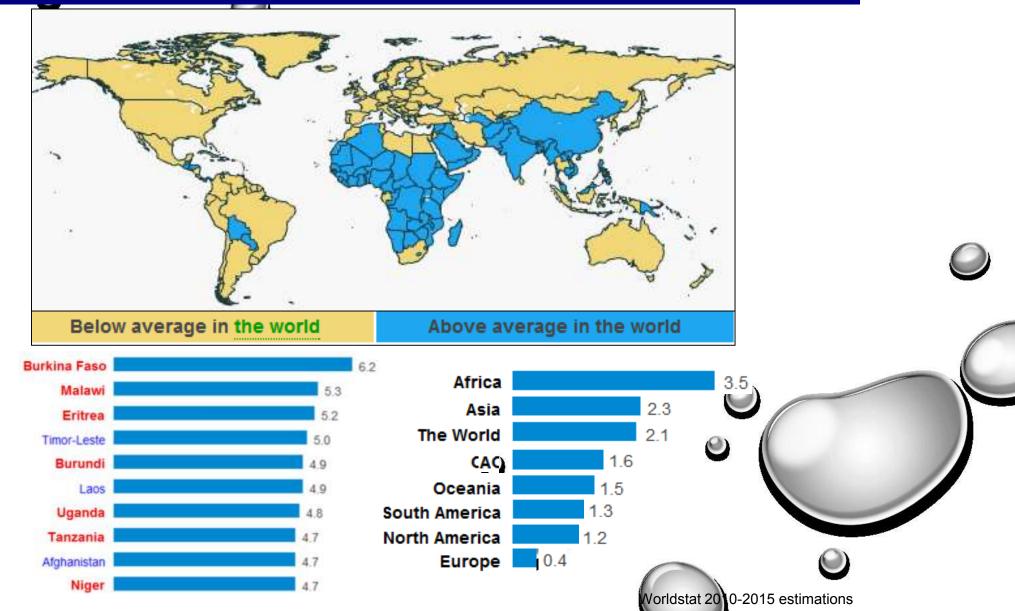
STOCKHOLM WATER WELK 201







# 7 out of 10 highest urbanizing countries in the world are in Africa



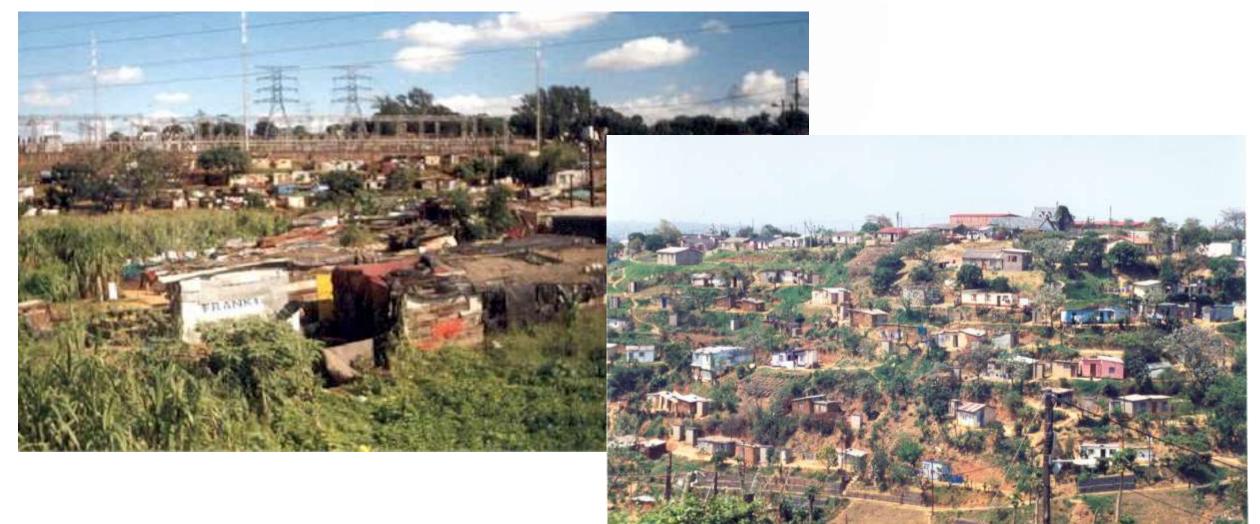
## **ETHEKWINI - A MUNICIPALITY OF CONTRASTS**





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- THE WORLD IS RUNNING OUT OF ITS TRADITIONAL SOURCES OF ENERGY, POTABLE WATER AND PLANT NUTRIENTS
  - WATER RESOURCES ARE DECLINING
  - ENERGY COSTS ARE RISING
  - THE CLIMATE CHANGE ISSUE
- CURRENT SANITATION TECHNOLOGIES ARE NOT

#### **SUSTAINABLE**

- SOCIETY IS CONDITIONED INTO VIEWING A FLUSH TOILET AND CENTRALISED SEWAGE TREATMENT WORKS AS THE PREFERRED OPTIONS
- STORM WATER IS SEEN AS A NUISANCE RATHER THAN A RESOURCE



#### integration

#### Water Sensitive Settlements (WSS)

'New taps' (New water resources)

 Water demand management and conservation

- Stormwater / rainwater harvesting
- Treated effluent
- Groundwater
- · Desalinated water

'Blue-green infrastructure' (Water sensitive management)

2.

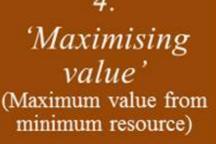
- Planning & design
- Economic value
- Health impacts
- Ecosystems services
- Social development
- Waterscapes
- Urban rivers
- Urban agriculture

'Adapting to change' (Building resilience / Governance)

3

- Resilience
- Strengthening governance
- Learning alliances
- Policy and law
- Communication / Social acceptance
- Management

- Civil Engineering Environmental Science Planning (Construction) Economics Biological / Molecular Science Chemistry Political Science - Geohydrology - Health Science - Sociology - Chemical Engineering - Public Administration - Anthropology

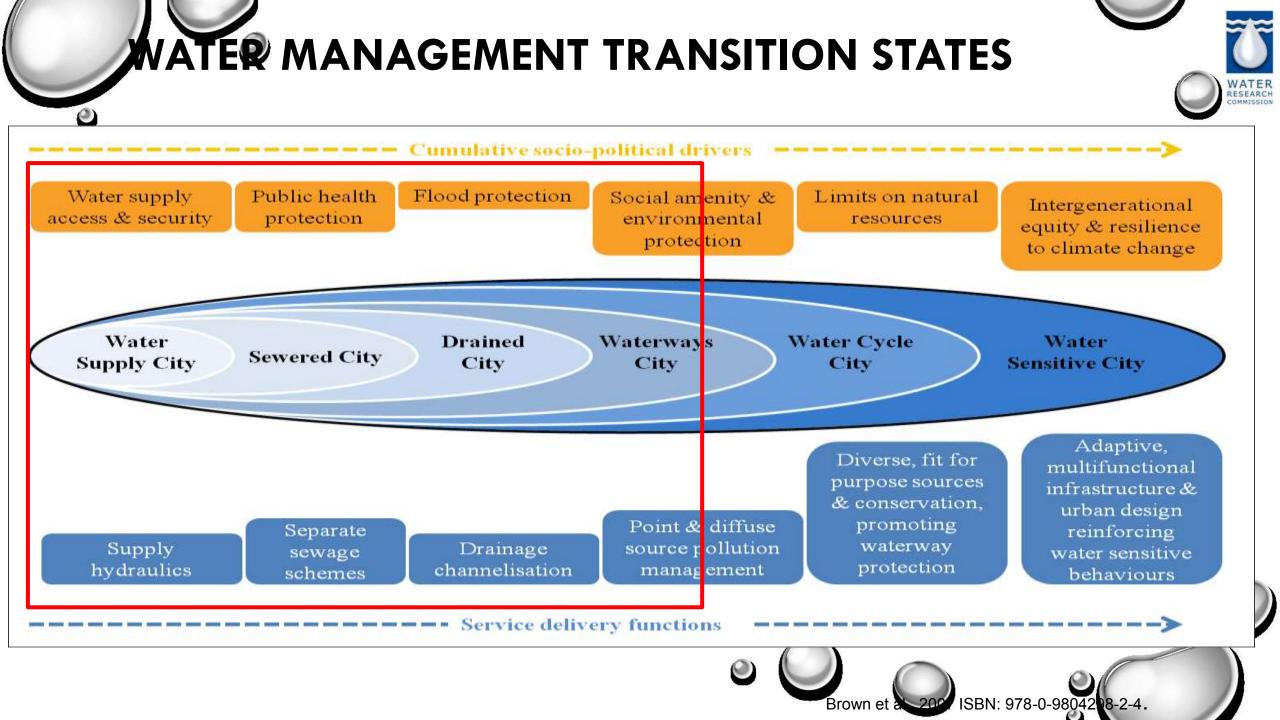


WATER

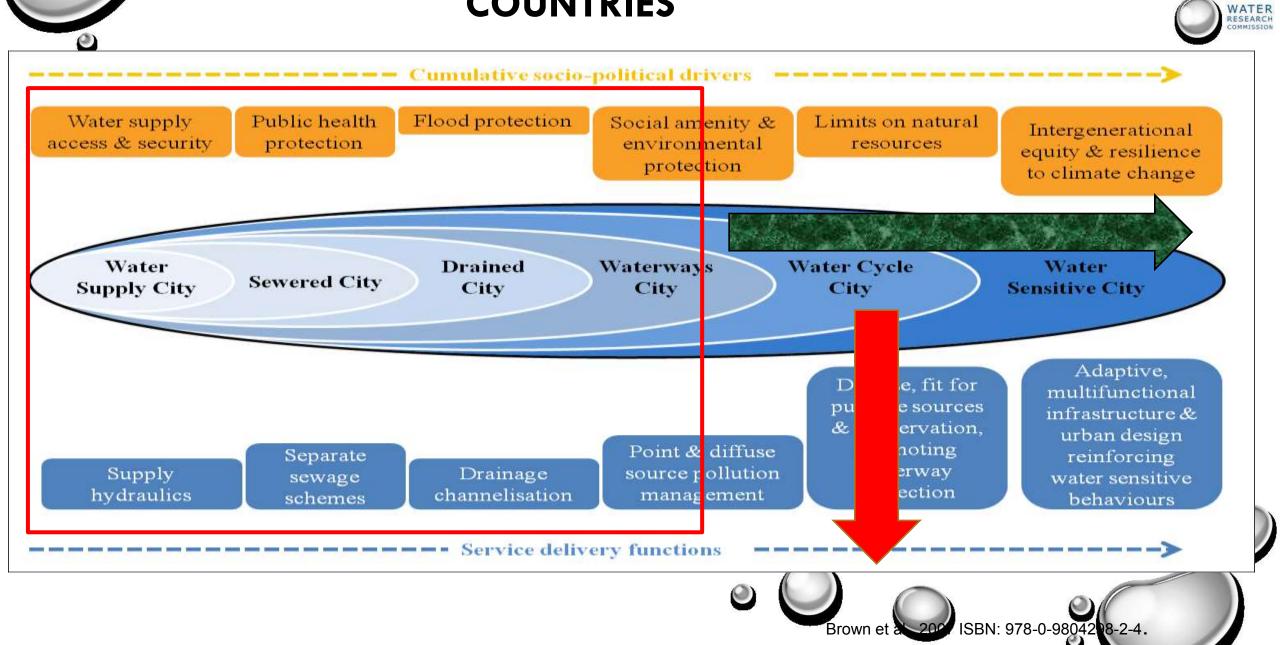
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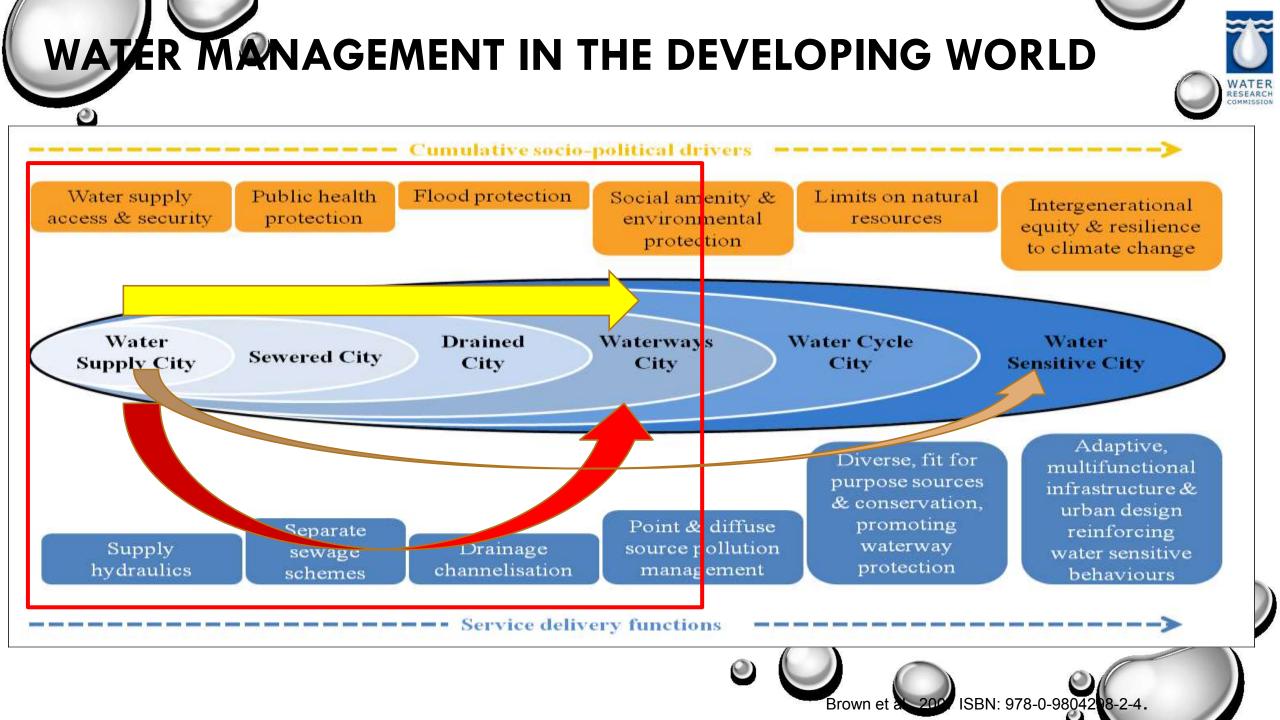
- Source separation
- Centralised vs decentralised
- Towards zero emissions
- Water treatment for purpose
- AMD treatment vs prevention / value recovery
- Integrated treatment
- Resource recovery
- Wastewater biorefineries





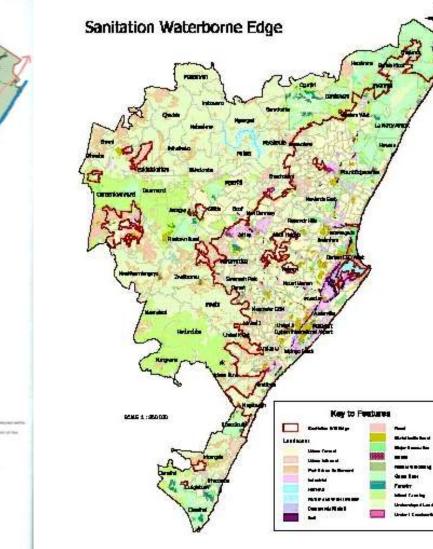
## WATER MANAGEMENT TRANSITION IN DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

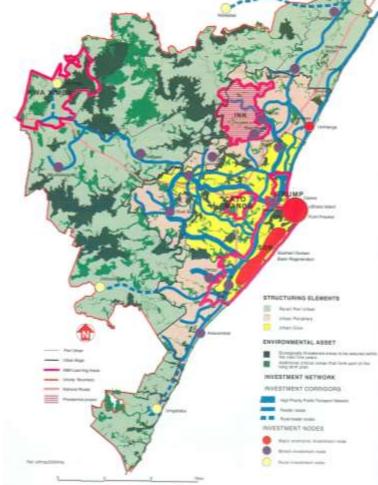










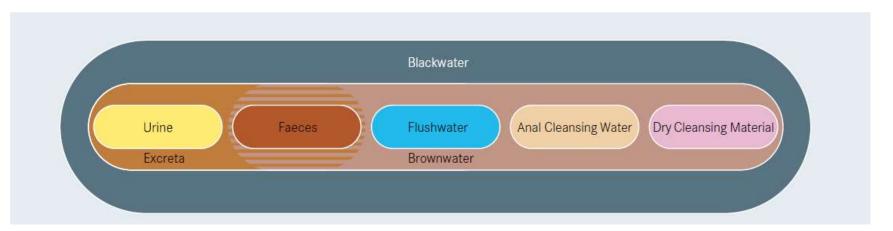


eThekwini Municipality Metropolitan Area Spatial Development Framework





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#### **Sanitation Value Chain**





## GAME CHANGERS



**WORKING** TOWARDS Α WORLD FREE OF FAECAL **SLUDGES** 16

## IS THIS POSSIBLE ?

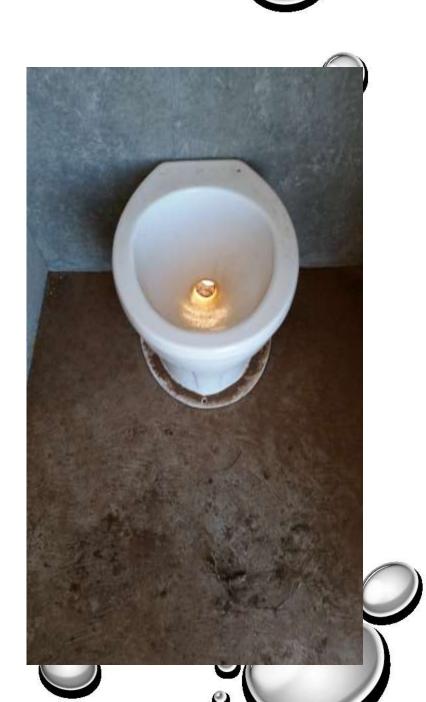


## **POOR HAVE NO SANITATION MARKET**

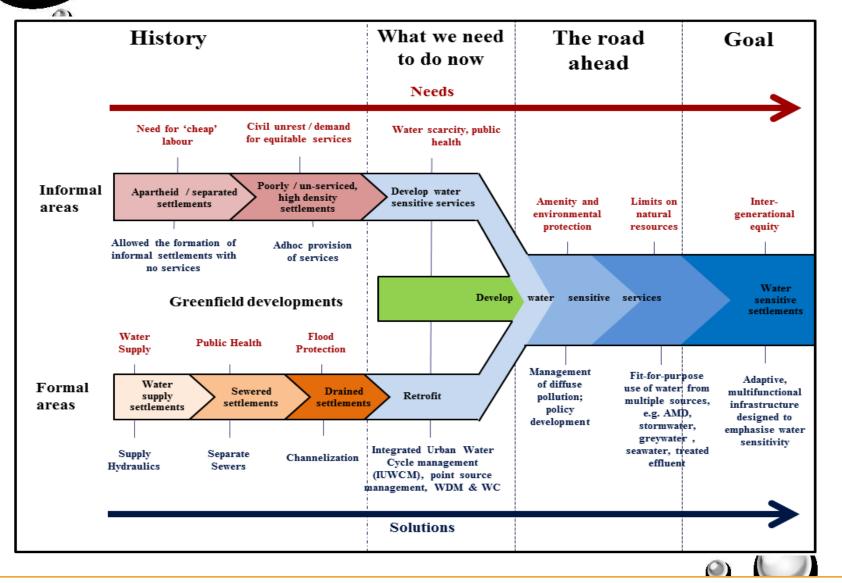
• YES

NO

- IF WE CHANGE OUR PARADIGM
  - THERE IS NO MORE WASTEWATER AND SEWERAGE
  - BIOLOGICAL TREATMENT IS NOT THE DEFAULT
  - FAECAL SLUDGE IS SEEN AS A RESOURCE ENERGY, SOIL REMEDIATOR, NUTRIENT ETC.
  - TECHNOLOGIES THAT TREAT AT SOURCE
  - NO SLUDGES PRODUCED
  - LARGE LEVELS OF BENEFICIATION
  - SAME USER CONVENIENCE
  - WATER SAVING AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SAFE.



## **SA Vision**



WATER RESEARCH COMMISSION

- WSD USES A CYCLIC APPROACH
  - ATTEMPTS TO MANAGE THE INTERCONNECTEDNESS (WATER, SANITATION, ENERGY, FOOD, LIVELIHOODS, ENVIRONMENT AND LAND)
  - HOLISTIC APPROACH
  - RESOURCE EFFICIENCY
  - MANAGING SERVICE AND
    VALUE CHAINS

Equity Poverty Alleviation within a Developmental state

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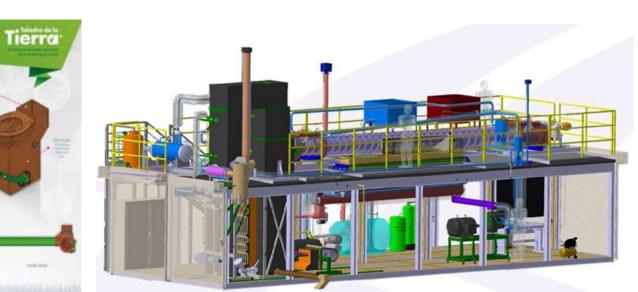
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Figure : SA's transition to Water Sensitive Cities: "Two history's, one future" (adapted from Brown et al., 2009) (WRC Project ; K5/2071)

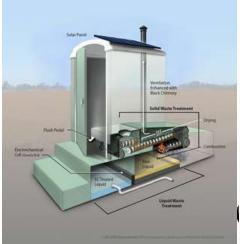


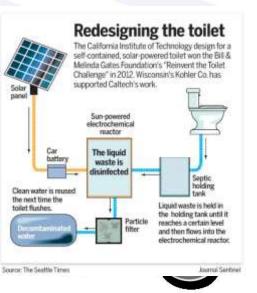
## **REINVENT THE TOILET**













## Conclusions

- There is not <u>one</u> optimal solution for all sanitation situations
  - The conventional system is not at all bad for urban areas – but its future is limited
  - New technologies cannot solve all challenges but quite some
  - The socio–cultural aspects are important
  - We need to be thinking of radical complete onsite solutions- recovery reuse and beneficiation



