

Water Resources of Megacities:

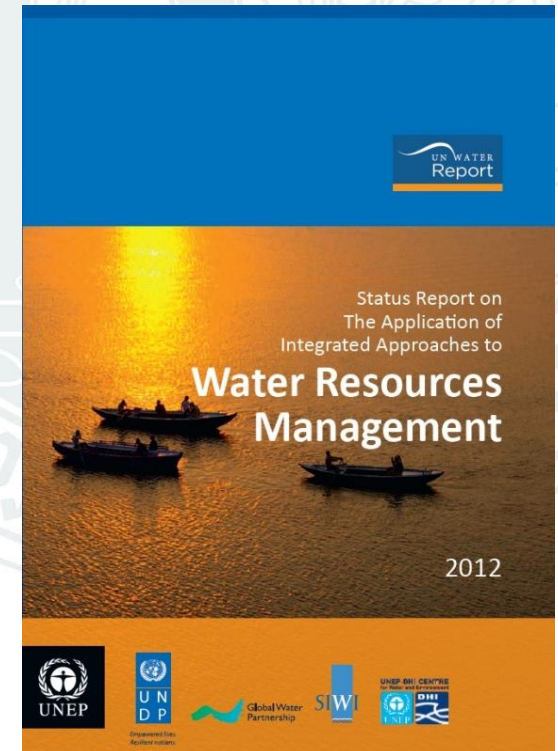
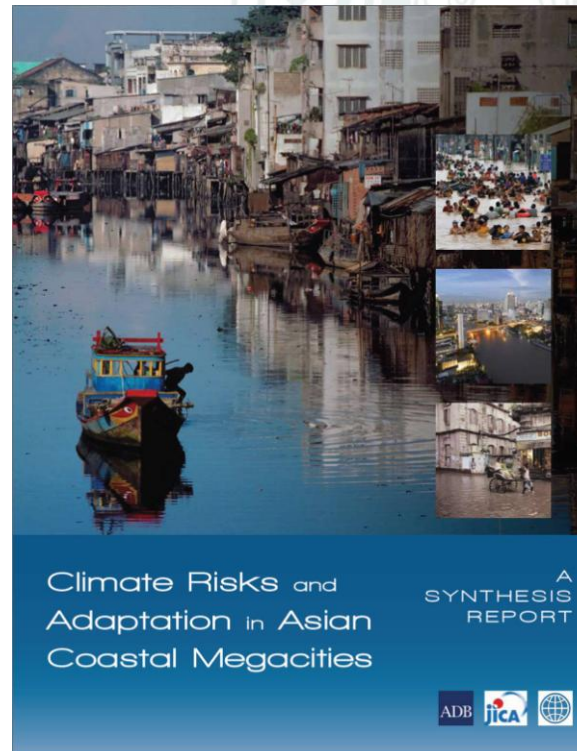
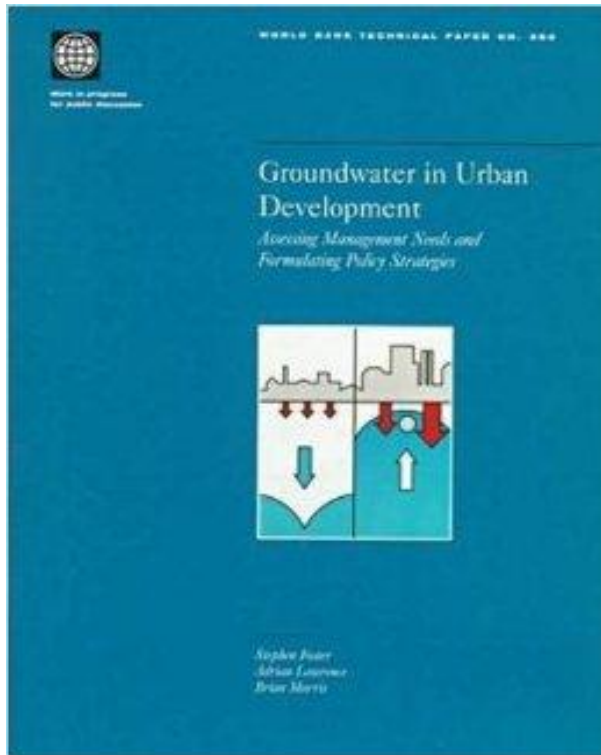
Virtual water flows and food consumption economies

Lisa-Michéle Bott (M.Sc.)

24.03.2015

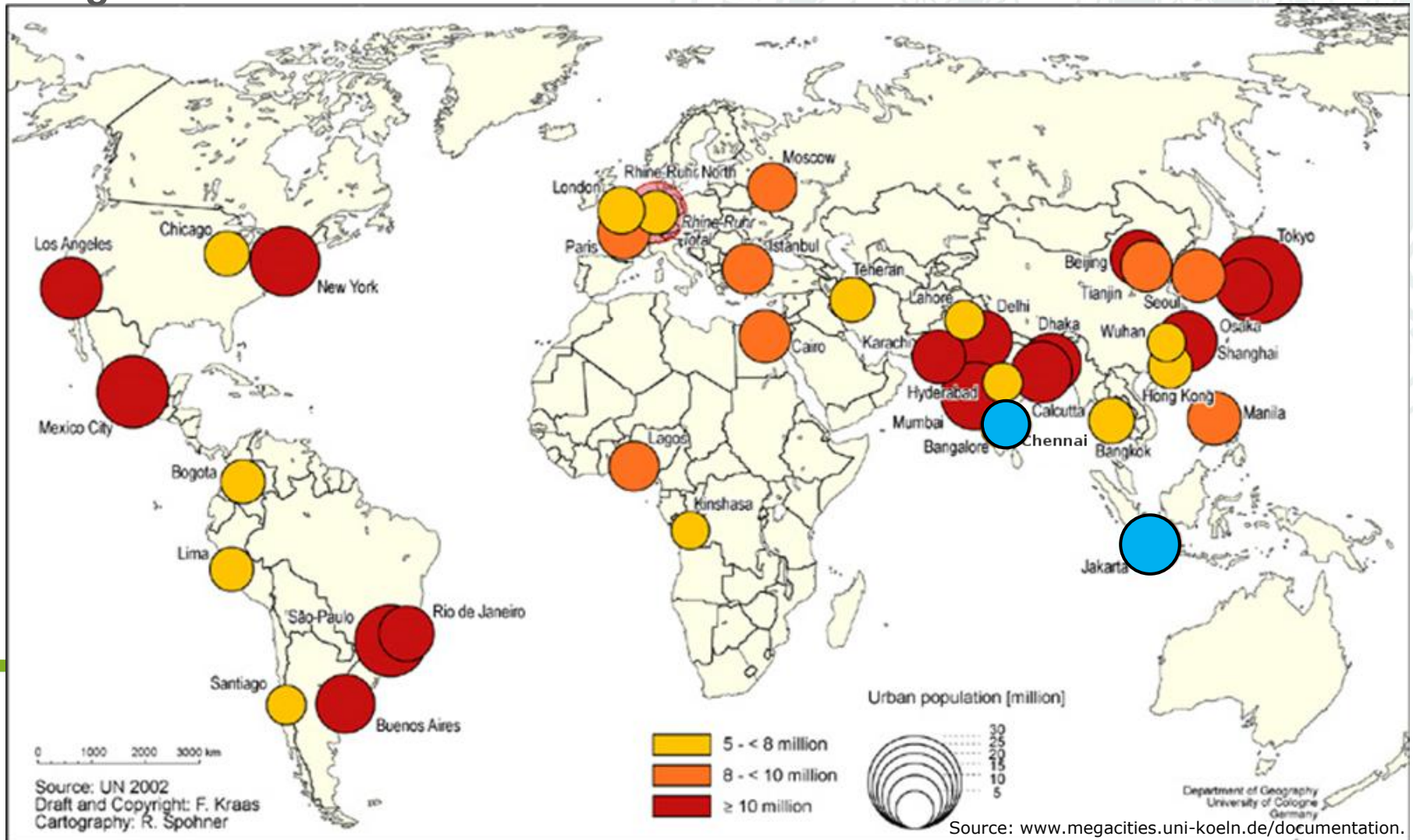


Water Resources of Megacities



Study areas

Megacities in 2000



Jakarta



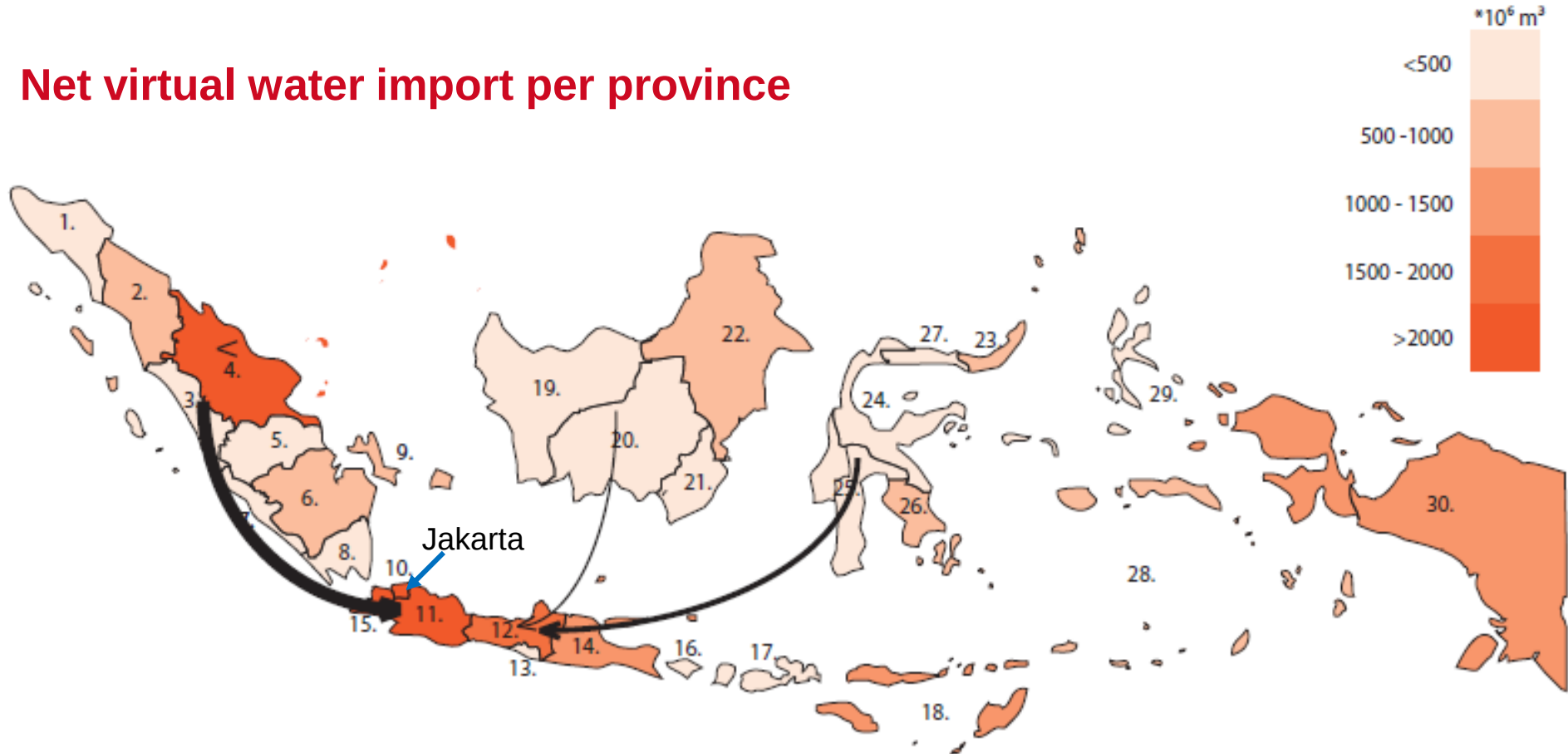
- **Second most vulnerable city to climate change** (WWF 2009)
- **Water consumption: 77.6 liter/day/capita**
- **Access to sanitation: 67 %**
- **Share of wastewater treated: 1 %** (Asia Green City Index 2010)

Literature review

- **Jakarta:**
 - **Water supply and urban poor**
(Bakker et al. 2007; Chatterjee 2010)
 - **Urban water pollution**
(Schouten/Halim 2010; Onodera et al. 2008)
 - **Urban water governance**
(Asian Green City Index 2010, WWF 2009, Foster 2001)
 - **Virtual water flows of Indonesian provinces**
(Bulsink et al. 2010)



Net virtual water import per province



Indonesia

1. Nanggroe Aceh D.
2. Sumatera Utara
3. Sumatera Barat
4. Riau
5. Jambi

6. Sumatera Selatan
7. Bengkulu
8. Lampung
9. Bangka Belitung
10. D.K.I. Jakarta

11. Jawa Barat
12. Jawa Tengah
13. D.I. Yogyakarta
14. Jawa Timur
15. Banten

16. Bali
17. Nusa Tenggara Barat
18. Nusa Tenggara Timur
19. Kalimantan Barat
20. Kalimantan Tengah

21. Kalimantan Selatan
22. Kalimantan Timur
23. Sulawesi Utara
24. Sulawesi Tengah
25. Sulawesi Selatan

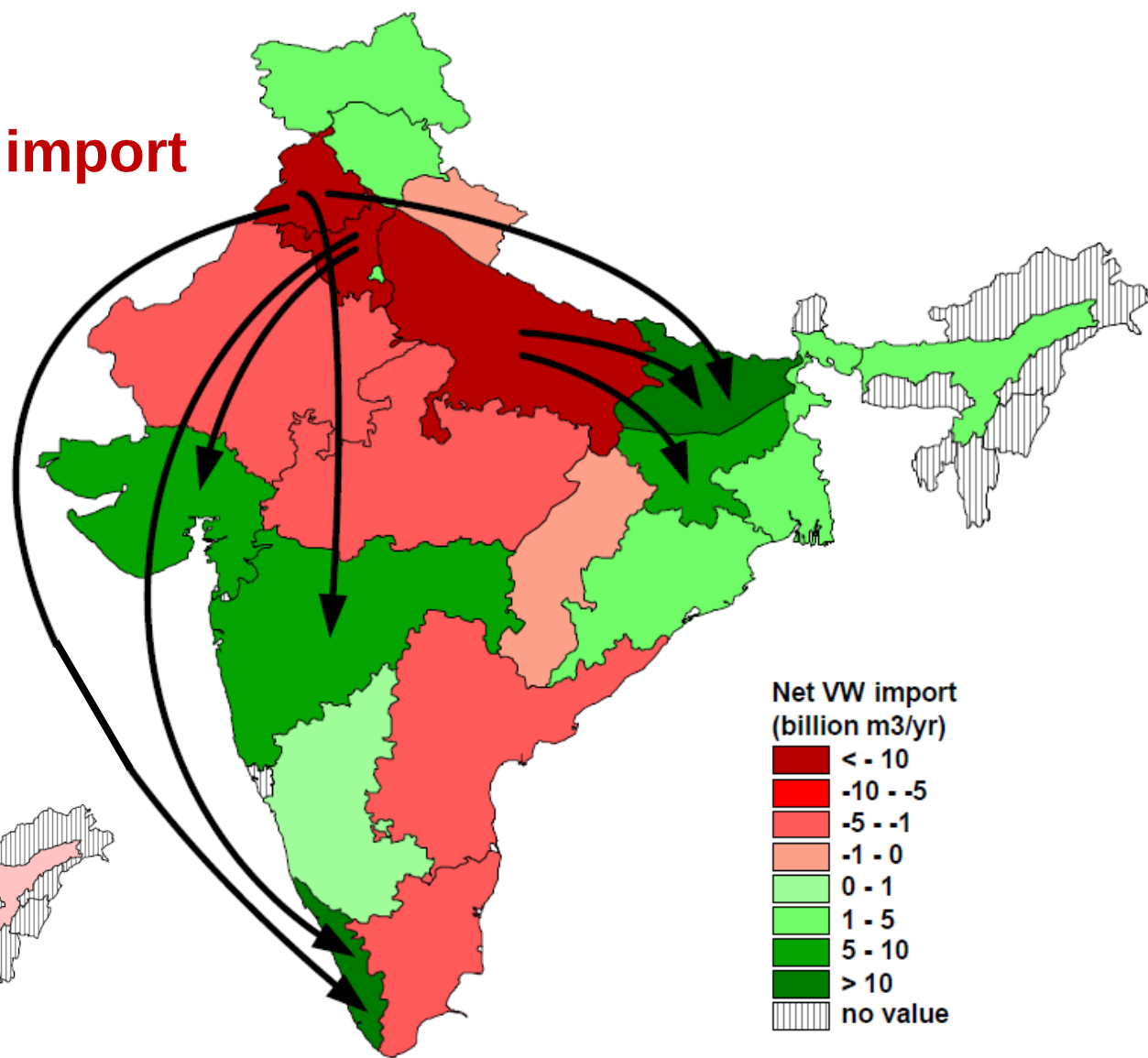
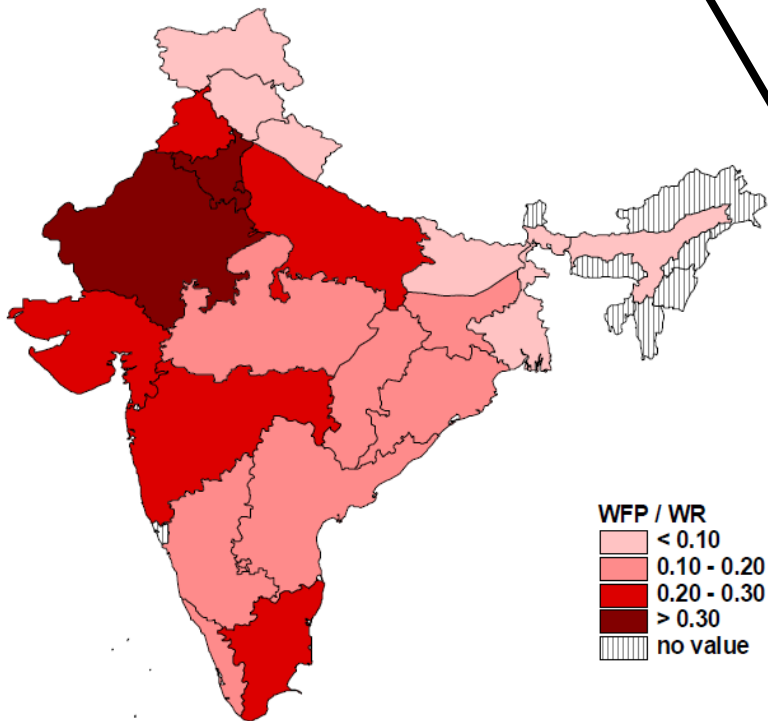
26. Sulawesi Tenggara
27. Gorontalo
28. Maluku
29. Maluku Utara
30. Papua

Bulsink et al. 2010, 122.

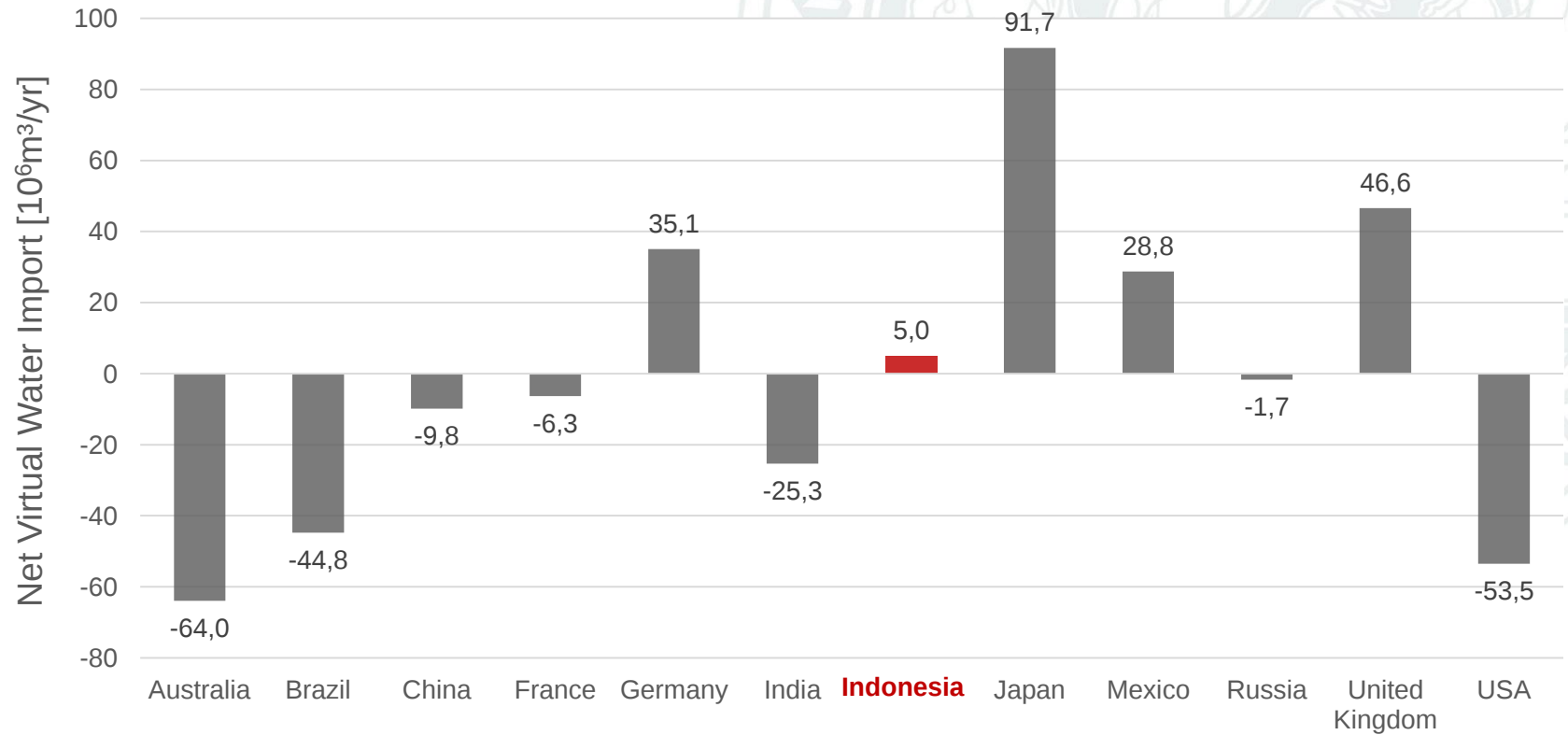


Net Virtual Water import

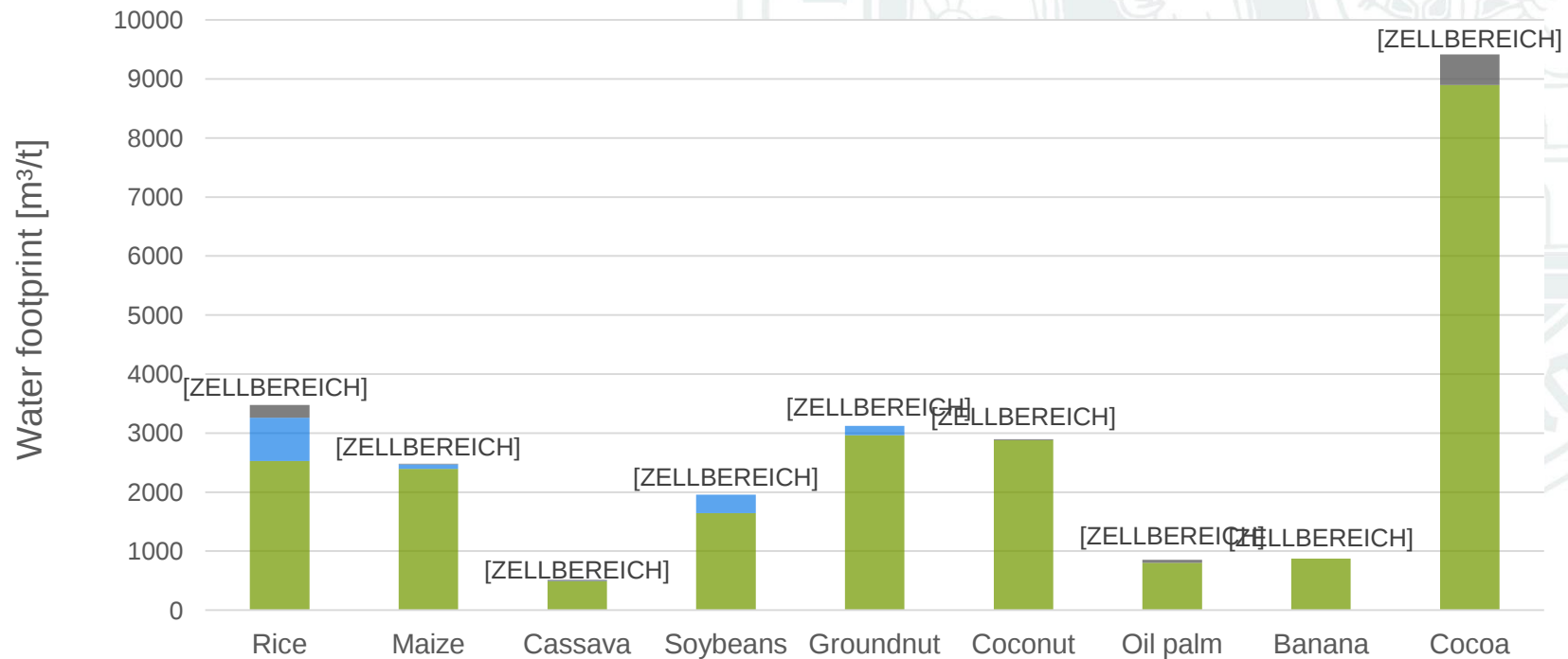
Water Scarcity / Cap.



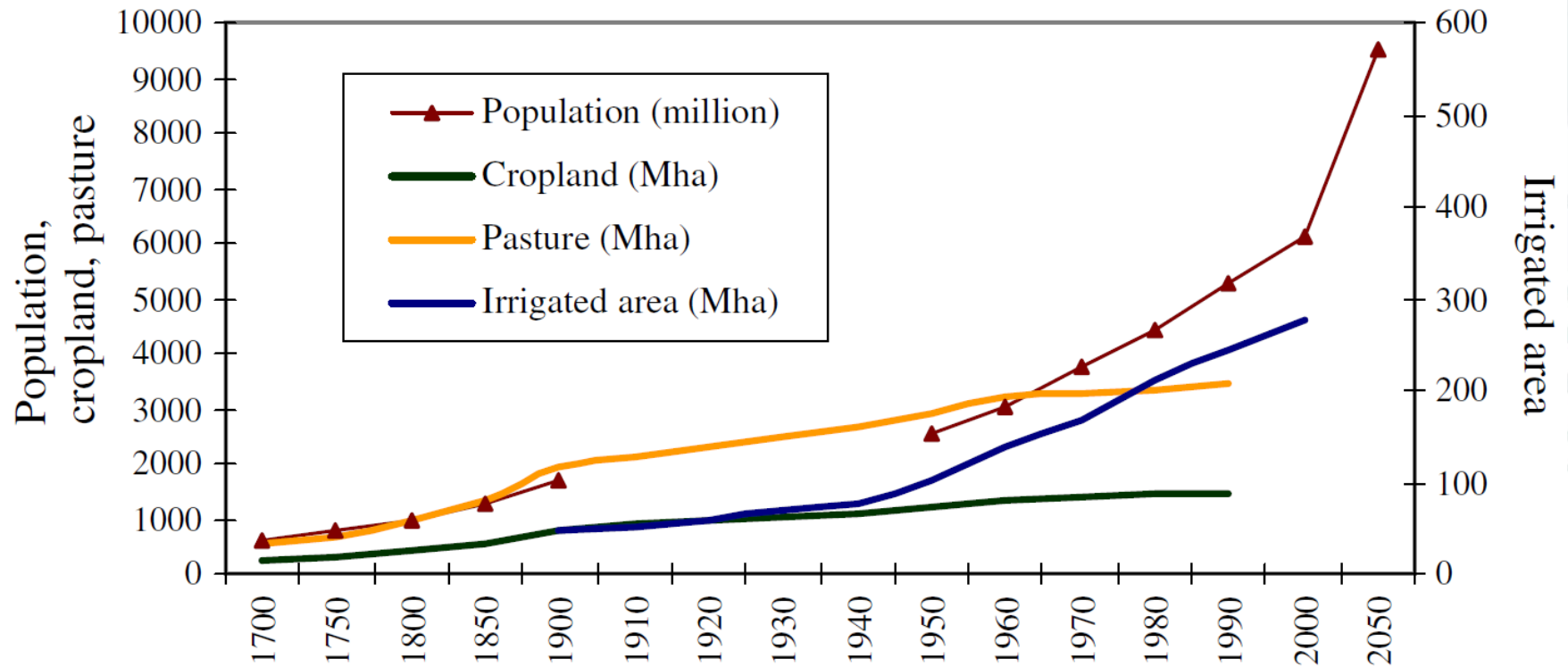
Virtual water flows for selected countries, 1997 - 2001



Average green, blue and grey water footprint of primary crops in Indonesia



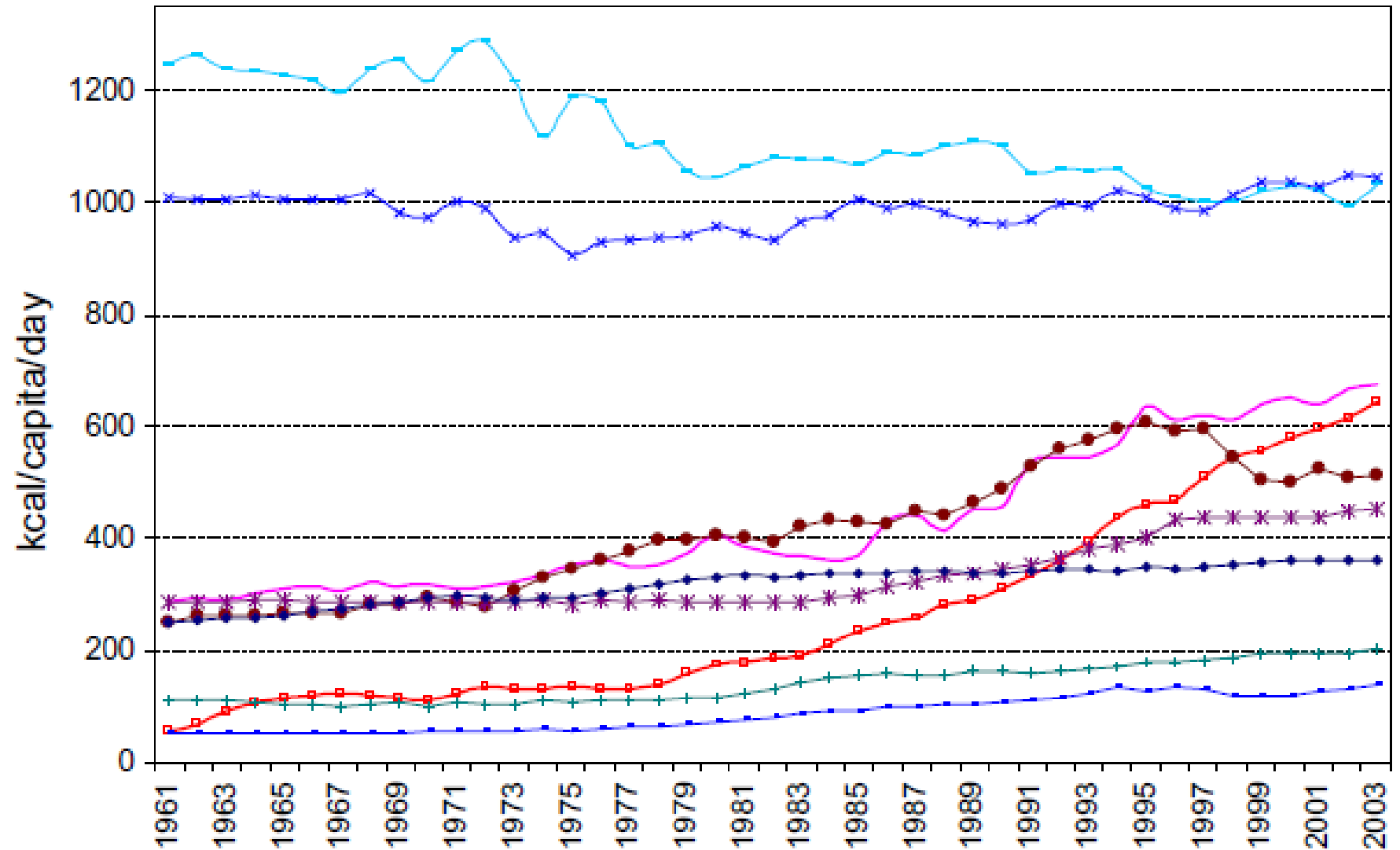
Population growth and global food production



Hanjra/Qureshi 2010: 370.



Trends in calorie consumption from animal products



Lisa-Michèle Bott (M.Sc.)
Institute of Geography
University of Cologne

Australia	China	Developing
USA	Malaysia	India
Brazil	Pakistan	Indonesia

Research questions

- Can a shift from blue to virtual water help to mitigate water supply deficits?
- How do changes in consumption pattern influence agricultural commodity chains?
- Did past changes of the commodity chain act to mitigate or aggravate water supply shortages?



Research gaps

- Integrative social and physical sciences studies
- Awareness and perception studies
- Stakeholder priorities
- Adaptation and sustainable development goals

(Srinivasan et al. 2013; Foster 2001)



Methods

- **Market analysis of the origin of food**
- **Wholesaler and retailers survey**
- **Household surveys**
- **Expert interviews**
- **Focus-group-discussions**
- **modelling**
- **actor-network analysis**
- **syndrome approach**



Expected results

- **Water/food consumption of households from different social backgrounds and by different settlement types**
- **Changes in water and food consumption over time**
- **Impacts of changes in the commodity chains**
- **Potential to mitigate water scarcity through virtual water trade**





Thank you for your attention

Contact:

lbott@uni-koeln.de

+49 221 470 1938