

### SUSTAINABLE URBAN TRANSFORMATIONS IN WATER AND ENERGY

(RCUK-CONFAP Research Partnerships Call ES/N004663/1)













### **COLLABORATORS**

#### Brazil:

- Dr. José Antonio Perrella Balestieri Dep. de Energia UNESP/Guaratinguetá
- Dr. Rubens Alves Dias Dep. de Eng. Elétrica UNESP/Guaratinguetá
- Dr. Mateus Ricardo Nogueira Vilanova ICT UNESP/São José dos Campos

#### • UK:

- Dr. Sophie Hadfield-Hill, University of Birmingham
- Dr. John Horton, University of Northampton
- Professor Peter Kraftl, University of Birmingham



### **NETWORKING GRANT AIMS**

- To address key challenges in planning for sustainable urban environments (water and energy)
- To build on a **knowledge base**, bringing together social scientists and engineers with substantial track records in relation to sustainable urban development
- To afford innovative forms of dissemination and knowledge exchange between diverse academics, professionals and publics
- To have extensive impact in Brazil with the potential to deliver long-term benefits in areas of strategic relevance (water and energy)



## COLLATE RESEARCH WITHIN THE FIELD OF SUSTAINABLE URBANISM





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Literature review summary Sustainable Drainage Systems (SDS)

Background

'Sustainable Drainage Systems' (SDS) refer to integrated systems for managing throughputs of water through an urban system (e.g. through swales and retention ponds). SDS are referred to variously in different contexts, for instance: as SUDS (Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems<sup>1</sup>) in the UK; as "Water-Sensitive Urban Designs" in Australia; as "Low Impact Development<sup>2</sup> in North America; in, Brazil<sup>4</sup>, 'urban drainage', 'sanitation' and other aspects of water management may be dealt with separately.

Illigenture review

Academic research on SDS remains relatively small in terms of the number of studies. The following summary is based upon a review of new, peerreviewed, research-based, English- and Portuguese-language research papers which contain the above and related terms in title/abstract, nublished between 2000-15, 220 research naners met these criteria. Those studies were narrowed down through analysis of citations and an emphasis on review-style papers.

Key findings

Although diverse in terms of methodology, discipline, location and facus, the papers under review tend to: (1) explore environmental management and the design/optimization of SDS systems (the largest area of research); (II) evaluate society-environment interactions within SDS; or (III) analyse the role of communities and education in ensuring the successful operation of SDS. Key, recurring findings are as follows.

I. Fnykonmental management and SDS design

- Many scholars agree that SDS offer a key tool for addressing the effects of climate change<sup>5</sup>. The largest mitigation benefits come from attenuating extreme run-off and peak flow<sup>4</sup>. Generally, there is agreement that SDS should operate at the scale of large watersheds rather than at the level of neighbourhoods or urban districts7.
- Despite alabal advances in SDS research/technologies, there remain many obstacles to their implementation. Notable challenges include: the reliability of modelling systems for predicting the real-world effectiveness of SDS at a given site<sup>4</sup>; lack of understanding around the interaction between SDS and other water bodies/courses; tensions between increasing urban populations and costs of SDS<sup>2</sup>; lack of funding and legislative mechanisms to realise SDS at large scales 10.











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Literature review summary Sustainable urbanism: processes and outcomes

Background

"Sustainable urbanism" is an umbrella term for planning and design practices that seek to deliver, and foster a step-change towards, increasingly environmentally-, socially- and economically- sustainable urban environments<sup>1</sup>. Over the last decade, sustainable urbanism has been a core goal of major multilateral strategies such as the UN Human Settlements Programme<sup>2</sup> and EU Leipzia Charter on Sustainable European Cities<sup>3</sup>. Sustainable urbanism has also underginned national policy agendas worldwide, including the Indian Smart Cities programme<sup>4</sup>, China Sustainable Cities Programme<sup>5</sup>, and the Sustainable Communities plan in England<sup>4</sup>.

Ulterature review A large body of academic research has been published about sustainable urbanism. The following summary is based upon a review of new, peer-reviewed, research-based. English-language research papers which contain the phrase 'sustainable urbanism' in title/abstract published between 2010-15. A total of 125 research papers met these inclusion criteria.

Key findings

Although hugely diverse in terms of methodology, discipline, location and focus, the papers under review tend to either; (i) explore processes of planning and delivering sustainable urban spaces; or (II) evaluate outcomes of sustainable urban developments. Key, recurring findings

I. Processes of planning and delivering sustainable urban spaces

- Developments which are widely-cited as exemplars of sustainable urbanism are typically underpinned by sustained processes collaboration between planners, policy-makers, stakeholders and publics7. In many case studies, participatory neighbourhood-level workshops have produced tangible enhancements to built environments and had transformative impacts upon professionals' outlook and practices.
- · However, in large-scale urban development projects, consultation and planning processes are often curtailed and financially constrained?. Since mosterplanning commissions are often relatively short-term and extremely commercially competitive, timescales and budgets often preclude substantially innovative modes of sustainable urban planning.











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## COLLATE RESEARCH WITHIN THE FIELD OF SUSTAINABLE URBANISM

Visual mapping



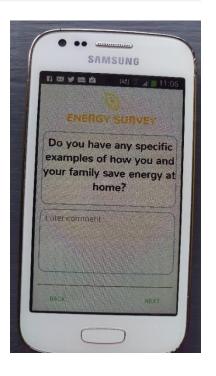


# SHARE METHODOLOGICAL TOOLS, DEVELOP OPPORTUNITIES FOR FUTURE RESEARCH IN STRATEGIC AREAS

Aim: to develop an app to explore the potential of using mobile technologies in research about water and energy. Two components, a water and energy survey and 'Capture that.'









# SHARE METHODOLOGICAL TOOLS, DEVELOP OPPORTUNITIES FOR FUTURE RESEARCH IN STRATEGIC AREAS

Summer School

Impact engagement

Theory and practice workshops

Research proposal



# SHARE METHODOLOGICAL TOOLS, DEVELOP OPPORTUNITIES FOR FUTURE RESEARCH IN STRATEGIC AREAS

Summer School





Locations – UK and Brazil
Enable a critical reflection upon key
concepts and methods in
undertaking cross-disciplinary,
participatory/community research
on sustainable urban development



# SHARE METHODOLOGICAL TOOLS, DEVELOP OPPORTUNITIES FOR FUTURE RESEARCH IN STRATEGIC AREAS







-Sharing links with non-academic partners, explore pathways to impact

-Encourage participation from potential stakeholders working towards longer term benefit / impact



# SHARE METHODOLOGICAL TOOLS, DEVELOP OPPORTUNITIES FOR FUTURE RESEARCH IN STRATEGIC AREAS



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ECONOMIC		Polaris House, North Star Avenue, Swindon, Wiltshire, United Kingdom SN2 1LU Telephone +44 (0) 1733 413000							
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Submission of:

(Re)Connect the
Nexus: Young
Brazilians' experiences
of and learning about
food-water-energy











(RE)CONNECT THE
NEXUS: YOUNG
BRAZILIANS'
EXPERIENCES OF AND
LEARNING ABOUT
FOOD-WATER-ENERGY















### RESEARCH NEED

- The food/water/energy nexus and 'urban metabolisms'
- Neglect of actual engagements with the nexus in everyday life
- 42% of Brazil's population under 24
- Food/water/energy = strategic development goals in Brazil
- A need for:
  - Sustained cross-disciplinary scholarship
  - Research on young people's experiences and contributions
  - Education for Sustainability

### AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

Main aim: to examine young people's (aged 10-24) understandings, experiences and participation in the 'food-water-energy' nexus in Brazil

#### Five objectives:

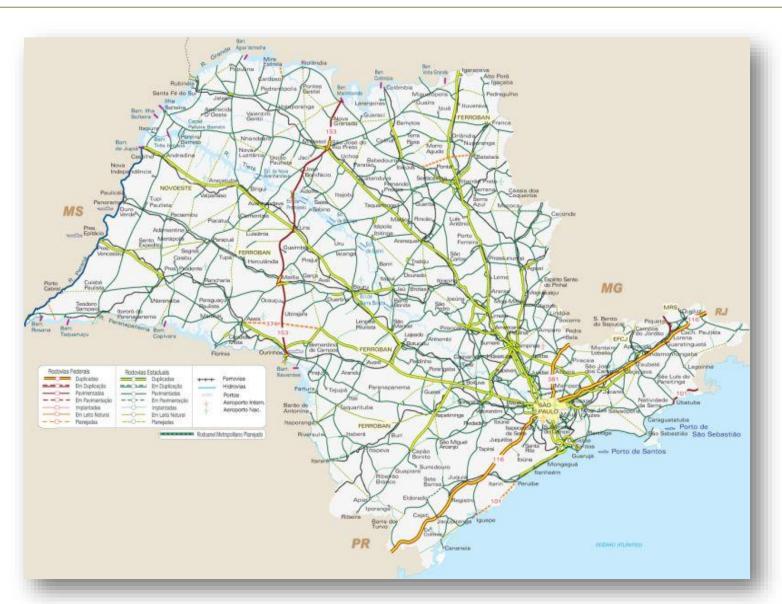
- **O1**:To conduct a large-scale baseline survey of young people's understandings, experiences and participation in the 'food-water-energy' nexus in Brazil.
- **O2**:To examine everyday connections between people and the nexus through qualitative research with diverse young people.
- **O3**:To critically evaluate the landscape of EfS in Brazil, through the lens of the 'foodwater-energy' nexus.
- **O4**:To situate the Brazilian context within a critical evaluation of education for sustainability, globally.
- **O5**:To develop a set of evidence-based resources for EfS strategies that could address the 'food-water-energy' nexus in Brazil.

### CASE STUDY LOCATION

- Metropolitan Region of Paraiba do Sul River Basin and Sao Paulo State North Shore (MRPSRBSSNS)
- population of 2.3 million (5.5% of São Paulo State population)
- strategic location between the two most important metropolitan areas of Brazil (São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro)
- economically significant (82.7% of State GDP; 27.7% of Brazilian GDP)
- **socially diverse**: from urbanised cities with richer and poorer populations, to traditional rural communities in the coastal area).

## CASE STUDY LOCATION

Metropolitan Region of Paraiba do Sul River Basin and Sao Paulo State North Shore (MRPSRBSSNS)



## **METHODOLOGIES**

Qualitative interviews with young people

- 100 young people
- Semi-structured interview 1: 'My week'
- App-mediated research & follow-up interview
- Visual mapping
- Workshops

Key professional interviews

- 50 semi-structured interviews
- Include policy-makers, government representatives, teachers, academics, NGO representatives
- Major theme: efficacy of focussing on young people and education in addressing nexus 'threats'

Baseline questionnaire

- Detailed 'baseline' questionnaire
- Target 5,000 children & young people, aged 10-24
- Recruitment through schools, community groups, NGOs
- Covers all aspects of foodwater-energy nexus – experiences and learning

Nexus challenge

- Situating the Brazilian EfS globally
- Engage YP globally in cross-cultural conversation
- Schools-based competition:

# RESEARCHING THE NEXUS



## RESEARCHING THE NEXUS







# RESEARCHING THE NEXUS



# (RE)CONNECT THE NEXUS

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