

SUSTAINABLE URBAN TRANSFORMATIONS IN WATER AND ENERGY

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













COLLABORATORS

• Brazil:

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• UK:

- Dr. Sophie Hadfield-Hill, University of Birmingham
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- 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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FUTURES

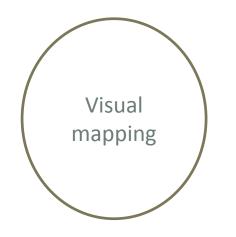
Research summaries	SHARING FUTURES	SHARING FUTURES		
	Background "Sustainable Drainage Systems" (SDS) refer to integrated systems for managing throughputs of water through an urban system (e.g. through swales and retention gonds). SDS are referred to variously in different contexts, for instance: as SUDS (Sustainable Watan Drainage Systems) in the UK; as "WaterSensitive Urban Design ⁶ in Australia; as "Uow impact Development" in North America; in, Erscifi, "urban disinge", "sanitation" and other aspects of water management may be dealt with separately.	Background "Sustainable urbanism" is an umbraile term for planning and design practices that seek to deliver, and totter a stap-change towards, increasingly environmentality, socially and economically sustainable urban environments". Over the last decade, sustainable urbanism has been a care goal of major multilateral strategies such as the UN Human Settiements Programme ² and EU Leipig Charter on Sustainable European Clifes ² , sustainable urbanism has also underprined national policy apartas, workdwide, including the indian Smart Clifes		
	Literature review Acodemic research on SDS remains relatively small in terms of the number of studies. The following summary is based upon a review of new, geer reviewed, research-based, English - and Pontugueser indiguoge research popers which contain the above and related terms in title/abstract, publiched between 2005-15.20 research popers met hese antaio. Those studies were narrowed down through analysis of citations and an emphasis norsel/w-ship oppers.	programme4, Chino Sustahobile Chies Programme4, and the Sustahobile programme4, Chino Sustahobile Chies Programme4, and the Sustahobile Communities plan in England. Ulterature review A large body of academic research has been published about sustainable urbanism. The following summary is based upon a review of new, geenreviewed, research-based, English-language research pagers which control the phrase "sustainable urbanism" published between 2010-15. A total of 125 research pagers wert these Inclusion anteria.		
	the papers under review tend to: () explore environmental management and the design/commitation 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 enviring the successful operation of SDS. Key, recurring findings are as follows.	Key findings Although hugely diverse in terms of methodology, discipline, location and facus, the papers under review tend to either; (i) explore processs of planning and delivering sustainable urban spaces; or (ii) evaluate outcomes of sustainable urban developments. Key, recurring findings are as tollows:		
	 I. Environmental management and SDS design Many scholars agree that SDS offer a key tool for addressing the effects of dimete change³. The largest millipation benefits come from affertuating writeme uncert and peak flow?. Centerally, there is correspondent that SDS should operate at the scale of large watersheads rather than at the level of neighbourhoods or utilated altitude. Despite global advances in SDS research/technologies, there remain many obstacles to their implementation. Notable challenges include: the reliability of madeling systems for predicting the received affectiveness of SDS at a given site⁵, lack of undestanding around the interaction between SDS and other water bodies/course; transions between increasing urban populations and cast of SDS¹; lack of funding and legislative mechanisms to realise SDS of large scales¹⁰. 	I. Processes of Overlagments which are widely-cited as exemplans of sustainable urbanism are typically underpinned by sustained processes collaboration between plannes, policy-maken, stackholders and sustainable urban spaces workshop have produced tangible enhancements to built workshop have produced tangible enhancements to built outlook and practice ⁴ . However, in large-scale urban development projects, consultation and planning processes are often relatively skort-term and extremely commercially competitive, timescales and builty sustaining processes are often relatively skort-term and extremely commercially competitive, timescales and builty outlook and practice ⁴ .		

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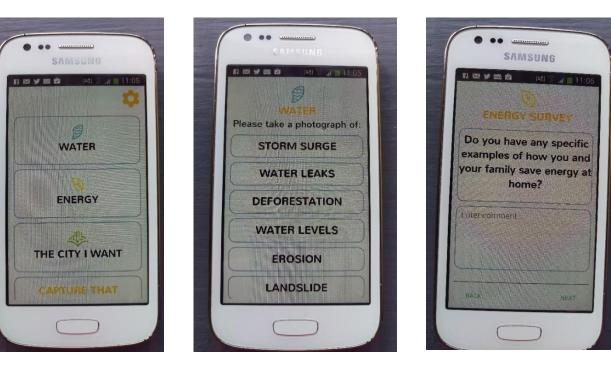




TURES

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

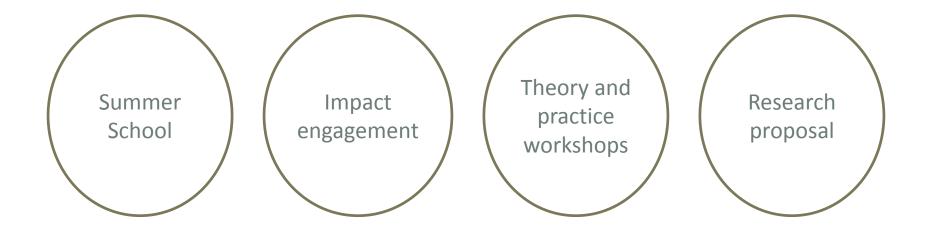
Aim: to develop an app to explore the potential of using mobile technologies in research about water and energy. Two components, a water and energy survey and 'Capture that.'





SHARING

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





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



SHARING FUTURES

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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Co-Investigator Co-Investigator Co-Investigator	Dr Sophle Hadfleid-Hill Dr John Horton Dr Benjamin Coles		University of Birmingham University of Northampton University of Leicester		Sch of Geography, Earth & Env Sciences School of Social Science Geography		3.75 3.75 3.75
Classification International in nature Please give details			25				
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Submission of:

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



THRES



(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:

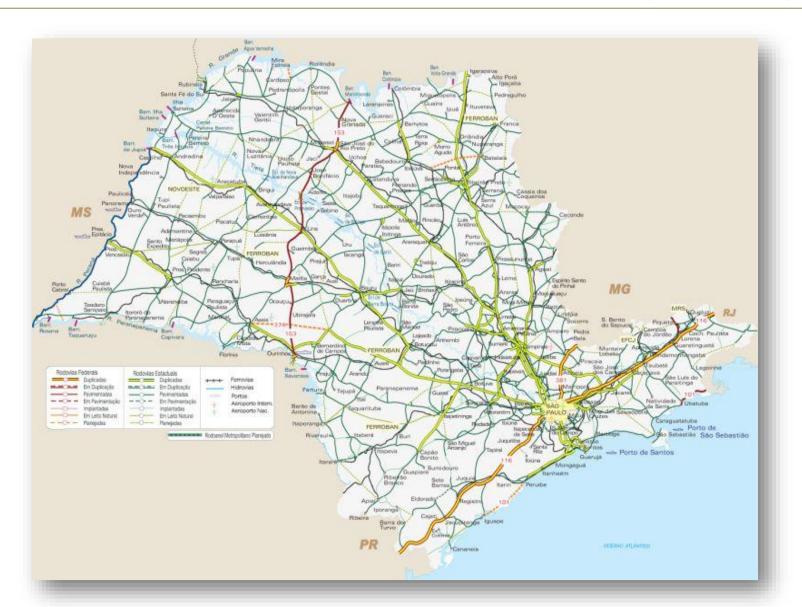
- **O1**:To conduct a large-scale baseline survey of young people's understandings, experiences and participation in the 'food-water-energy' nexus in Brazil.
- **O2**:To examine everyday connections between people and the nexus through qualitative research with diverse young people.
- **O3**:To critically evaluate the landscape of EfS in Brazil, through the lens of the 'food-water-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'



- 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



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

RESEARCHING THE NEXUS



RESEARCHING THE NEXUS



RESEARCHING THE NEXUS



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