OPENACCESS APRIL 2023 • ISSN 2516-3817 COVERNMENT

408

2022 – A YEAR UNLIKE ANY OTHER FOR EU ENERGY POLICY

Kadri Simson, EU Commissioner for Energy, explains why 2022 was a year unlike any other for EU energy policy



Safaa Moussa, Rokayya Konswa, and Dalia Samhouri, from WHO Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean, explain the importance of investing in risk communication and community engagement



Dr Rhys Morgan, Director of Education and Diversity at the Royal Academy of Engineering, says a broader education for all would be better than just extending mathematics education



Charlina Vitcheva,
Director-General, DG MARE,
European Commission,
describes a holistic
approach to the sustainable
use of ocean resources,
thriving coastal
communities and a
profitable fishing sector

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ENVIRONMENT



An Urban Living Lab in the UK have tested newly integrated systems approaches and valuation methods to understand how to reduce the city's food waste

Food waste costs the UK billions of pounds each year and much of it is avoidable. The challenge for the WASTE FEW ULL research project¹ was to produce and test methods for identifying inefficiencies in the food-energy-water (FEW) nexus in urban settings.

It used an Urban Living Laboratory (ULL) approach, which brought together partners from academia, business, local government and the third sector – each bringing unique perspectives on the issues. One of the four urban areas chosen for the study was the city of Bristol in the UK, the others being San Paulo (Brazil), Franschhoek near Cape Town (South Africa), and Rotterdam (Netherlands). The ULLS were supported by experts in macroeconomics from Norway and knowledge exchange from the USA.

How do we make a sustainable food city?

Bristol is the 8th largest city in the UK with a population approaching half a million. It has some of the wealthiest areas outside London, but it has its challenges nonetheless, not least: traffic congestion, housing affordability and significant levels of inequality. It also has a strong track record on environmental issues, enabling it to win European Green Capital status in 2015.

The non-academic partners in the ULL



were: Wessex Water, a regional water and sewage company; the Centre for Sustainable Energy, a national charity advising on energy; and the Bristol Food Network, which aims to transform Bristol into a sustainable food city. The ULL was later expanded to include Bristol Waste, the Council's waste processing company, and Resource Futures, a non-profit environmental consultancy.

Recurrent issues in food waste reduction

Initial engagement revealed a number of stakeholder-expert concerns: the nutrient overload problem in water systems and the economic recovery of phosphate; the large amount of food waste from the city linked to food security issues; the energy and carbon footprint of the digestate produced from the anaerobic digestors; the economic challenges of

reducing food waste; the plastic contamination of waste streams; sewage system blockages; and the difficulties of recycling sewage and wastewater.

Research methods were based on participatory action, and focused on workshops, macro and microeconomic analyses, and systems approaches, including dynamic modelling of resource flows. These produced a comprehensive picture of the actors and processes within the region and encompassed the extended food supply chains. The group focused initially on the challenge of phosphorous recapture from sewage, but through extensive discussions agreed to shift the project focus to residential food waste reduction and processing (and the associated plastic contamination).



Annually, Bristol throws away

48.000 tonnes of food waste Bristol throws away 48,000 tonnes of food waste each year, nearly threequarters of which could be eaten.² The annual cost of buying that wasted food is around £150 million.3 Food is transported into the city mostly through national networks supplying retail outlets. Less than half of the food on plates is produced in the UK - the rest is imported. The ULL's valuations showed that it is far more beneficial to planetary health if we reduce consumption in the first place, rather than focusing on recycling. They also showed that existing macro-economic policy landscapes inherently incentivise more waste, rather than less (increasing consumption, increasing economic growth, increasing waste).4 Developing valuation approaches such as these may provide a means of revaluing waste and enabling other cities to substantially reduce inefficiencies in a city-regions FEW nexuses.

These valuations led the team to explore other values that are desirable in complex systems, not least the critical concept of resilience. Economic efficiency

is about allocation of resources, resilience is about adaptability and recovery, but both can often conflict with sustainability goals. To complement these three aspects, there are three human aspects: reliability, safety, and ethical aspects. Reliability is increasingly a critical issue for energy systems. Safety includes public health issues that have come to the fore in recent years with disease, pollution and environmental degradation. The ethical aspect infers the creation of a fair society where scarce resources are allocated by need and not wealth. With six values all in tensions we have what we call a 'hexalemma'.

- 1. WASTE FEW ULL (2023) WASTE FEW ULL Urban Living Labs. Website.
- 2. Eaton et al (2022) What Are the Environmental Benefits and Costs of Reducing Food Waste? Bristol as a Case Study in the WASTE FEW Urban Living Lab Project. Sustainability.
- 3. Black D, Wei T, Eaton E, Hunt A, Carey J, Schmutz U, He B and Roderick I. (2023) Testing cities' waste reduction targets: integrating scenarios with macro-valuation - an urban living lab experiment. Sustainability.

This project was funded by a consortium convened by IPI Europe and The Belmont Forum, with funding for this ULL from: InnovateUK, Economic and Social Research Council (UK), Arts and Humanities Research Council (UK), The Research Council of Norway, and the National Science Foundation (USA). The ULL was co-led by Daniel Black + Associates and the Schumacher Institute, with CICERO and the Universities of Coventry, Bath, Reading and Santa Cruz.

Quality Allocation Care Sustainable Resilient **Efficient System** Human Reliable **Ethical** Safe

4. Black, Wei et al (2023) Testing city food waste reduction targets through the integration of participatory scenario planning and macro-economic valuation - an urban living lab experiment. Sustainability. [Submitted - under review]































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Joy Carey Bristol Food Network, https://www.bristolfoodnetwork.org/

Index

OPEN ACCESS **GOVERNMENT** | APRIL 2023

A
Abivax152-153
Accounting for Externalities
ActionZero72-73
Alberta School of Business, University of Alberta252-253
Alcatel Submarine Networks Norway AS
Algae4IBD and MIGAL – Galilee Research Institute 470-471
Amsterdam Business School
Amyloid Research Consultants124-125
Applied Change Ltd330-331
Archangel Cloud Limited
В
Biosciences
Bramble Energy
BT Wholesale
С
Center for Water Quality – University of Lynchburg502-503
Centre for Sustainable Health Systems, Institute of Health
Policy, Management and Evaluation, Dalla Lana School
of Public Health – University of Toronto
Climate Service Center Germany (HZG GERICS)444-445
CognitionResearch.org
College of Economics, Nihon University
College Of Education – University of Utah
Connected Kerb Ltd
Corporate Governance Risk Ltd
Crown Workforce Management
D
Department of Biochemistry and Biophysics –
UNC School of Medicine
Department of Biology
Department of Chemical & Biological Engineering –
University of Sheffield

Department of Chemical Engineering – University of Patras.	246-249
Department of Communication Science –	
Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam	230-231
Department of Economics – Monash University	372-373
Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering – Natio	onal
Institute of Technology (KOSEN), WAKAYAMA College	288-289
Department of Family Practice – University of British Columb	oia 58-59
Department of Global and Sociocultural Studies –	
Florida International University	212-213
Department of History – University of Saskatchewan	180-181
Department of History – University of Zurich	304-305
Department of Innovative Mechanical and Electronic Engine	eering –
Faculty of Engineering – Chiba Institute of Technology	294-295
Department of Life Sciences – National Cheng Kung Univers	ity . 276-277
Department of Methodology & Statistics – Utrecht University	222-223
Department of Molecular Medicine –	
Greehey Children's Cancer Research Institute	88-91
Department of Molecular, Cell and Systems Biology, Labora	ntory
of Wound Healing Biology – The University of California	51-53
Department of Neuroscience – Yale University	186-187
Department of Otolaryngology – Kuopio University Hospita	ıl 26-27
Department of Physics – University of Ottawa	210-211
Department of Physics and Astronomy –	
Seoul National University	280-281
Department of Physics, Faculty of Science and	
Technology – Chuo University	296-297
Department of Plant Protection Biology –	
Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences	506-508
Department of Social Work, Social Policy and	
Global Development, Fribourg University	228-229
Departments of Genetics and Psychiatry, Radboud	
University Medical Center Nijmegen, The Netherlands	176-177
Diegesis Limited	326-327
Drugs Audit Limited	336-337
DSM Nutritional Products Ltd	486-487
Е	
E.M.S. Electro Medical Systems S.A	106-107
E.ON UK PLC	68-69
Easee UK Ltd	396-397
Elcom Systems Limited	78-79
Energy Carbon Ltd	416-417
European Synchrotron Radiation Facility	232-233
Evec	84, 402
EVACT Thorapoutics AS	92.94

F	K
F. Hoffmann-La Roche AG – Leibniz-Forschungsinstitut	Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (KIT), Institute for Applied
ür Molekulare Pharmakologie30-31	Materials – Applied Materials Physics (IAM-AWP)
Faculdade de Engenharia da Universidade do Porto 430-431	
Faculty EEMCS – Microelectronics Department	L
Faculty of Commerce – Senshu University	Lebanon Valley College258-259
Faculty of Global Studies – Reitaku University	
Faculty of law — Kyushu University	M
Faculty of Science – Thompson Rivers University	Materials Science & Engineering and Bioengineering
Faculty of Social Sciences – University of Nottingham	Departments – University of Texas at Dallas
Fairford Medical Ltd	Michael G DeGroote Institute for Pain Research and Care 196-19
Finworks	MMA Global Aqua Co. Ltd
Firstserv Ltd	MRC Clinical Trials Unit at UCL
	MRC International Statistics & Epidemiology Group,
G	London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine
Geological Survey of Canada	
Global Kinetics Limited	N
	National Broadband Ltd
н	Neyo Limited
Hill's Pet Nutrition Center	Nfocus Limited
HIV Dynamics and Replication Program156-157	Nicholson School of Communication and Media –
Humphrey School of Public Affairs – University of Minnesota 378-379	University of Florida20-2
Hydronic System Optimisation Ltd	NOAA Alaska Fisheries Science Center –
·, ···································	Auke Bay Laboratories
I	Nuix Technology Ltd
deal Heating Commercial Products	
mcyse SA	0
mperial College London	Optima Systems Ltd
NFN Laboratori Nazionali del Sud	Osaka University of Economics and Law,
NSERM	Faculty of International Studies
nstitute for European Energy and Climate Policy	Р
nstitute for Particle and Nuclear Physics –	PACT Training Services Limited
Wigner Research Centre for Physics	PHERA Project
nstitute for Studies of Religion – Baylor University	PinPoint Data Science Ltd
nstitute of Economics (FGN-HSG) – University of St.Gallen 388-389	Politics and International Studies (POLIS)
nvoka Consulting	Pompeu Fabra University: Tax Number Q5850017D
SAE-SUPAERO	Portuguese Council for Health and Environment (CSPA) 482-483
SchemaView, Inc. (RapidAl)	Primum Digital Ltd
	Project Better Energy Limited
J	Protium
Jacques Loeb Centre for the History &	
	Q
Philosophy of the Life Sciences	

R
Raeco LLC
Rice Science Center – Kasetsart University 512-513
Rosemead School of Psychology – Biola University 240-241
Route 101 Limited
S
SACIDS Foundation for One Health (SACIDS), Secretariat160-161
Savage Cabbage
School of Computer Science –
University of Technology Sydney
School of Public Health, University of
California at Berkeley
School of Water, Energy and Environment –
Cranfield University
Secarna Pharmaceuticals GmbH & Co. KG
Shell UK Oil Products Ltd
SSE-C Swedish Surplus Energy Collaboration
Т
Technical University of Munich and SCCH
The Quaich Inc
The School of Computing – University of Leeds 224-225
The Shraga Segal Department of Microbiology,
Immunology & Genetics
Tom Webster
Trinity College Dublin, AMBER Research Centre
and School of Chemistry

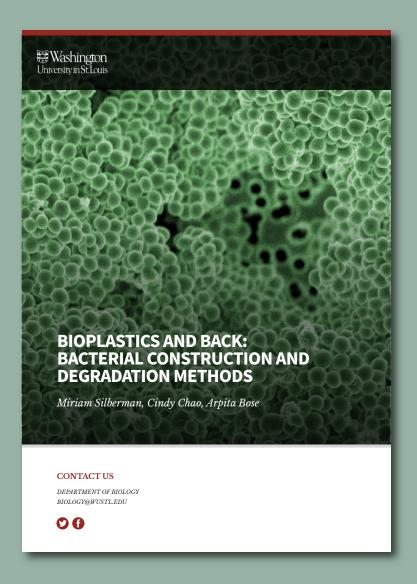
U
UBDS IT Consulting Limited
UC Davis Department of Molecular Biosciences
UK Power Network Services Limited
UKAS (United Kingdom Accreditation Service)
University of Deusto
University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine
Upcycled Medical Ltd70-7
Urban Resilience Research Center
USF Health Neuroscience Institute & Asha Therapeutics
V
Vestas aircoil A/S
ViewMind Inc
VolkerSmart Technologies
Volpara Health Limited
W
W.K. Kellogg Biological Station and the Department of Plant,
Soil, and Microbial Sciences at Michigan State University 504-505
Waste FEW ULL Project
WuDo Solutions
Υ
YewMaker Ltd66-62

NEWS, VIEWS AND OPINION

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Bioplastics are a subject of increasing interest due to demand for traditional petroleum alternatives. Several pathways to bioplastic generation are known today.

The most prominent are derived from plants, with plastic derived from starches making up just over 50 percent of the market. This method depends on excess organic feedstocks including rice and corn that redirects valuable foods from human and animal consumers, and contributes to waste output due to unused resulting plant material as well as an increase in the demands of large-scale agriculture.

