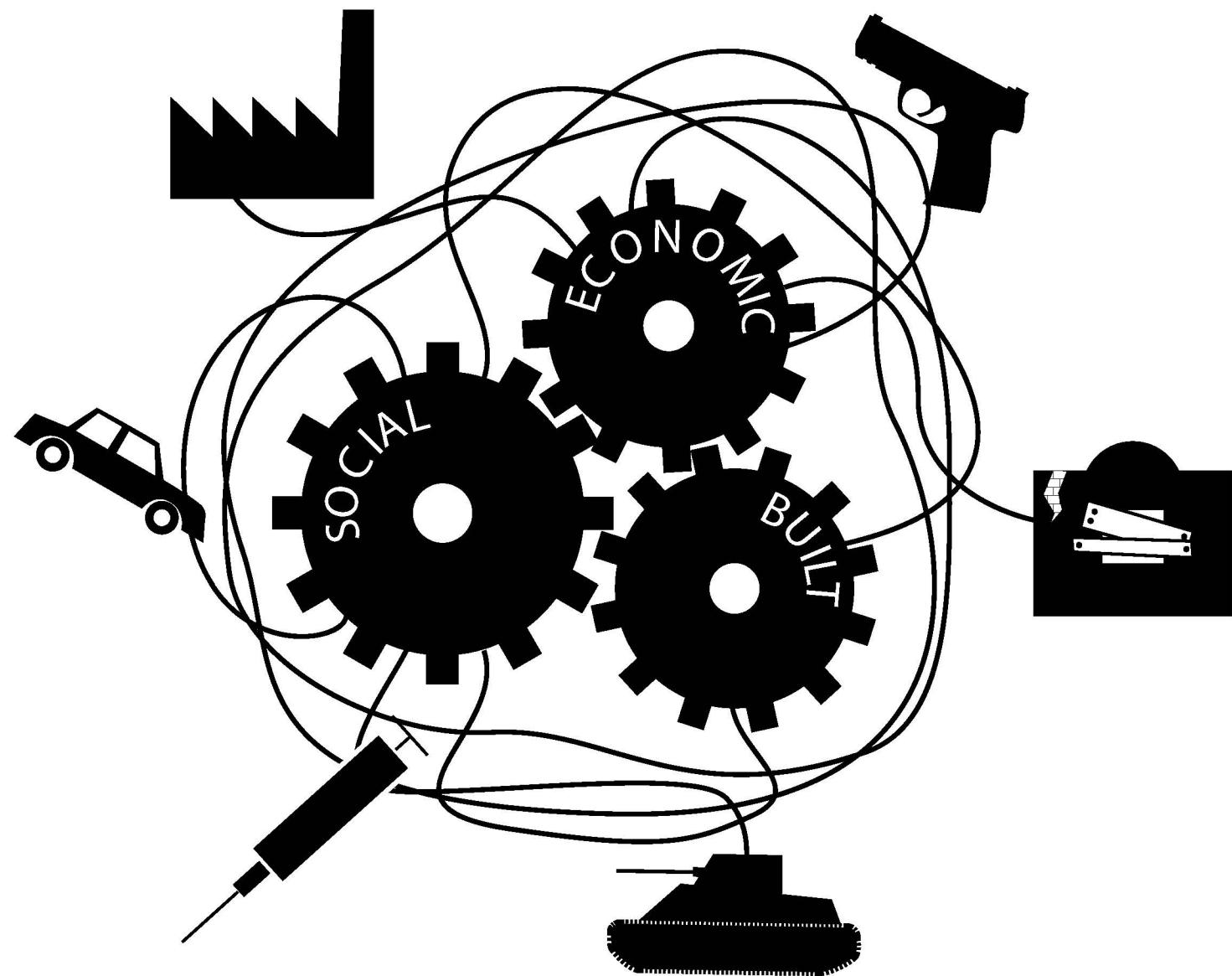
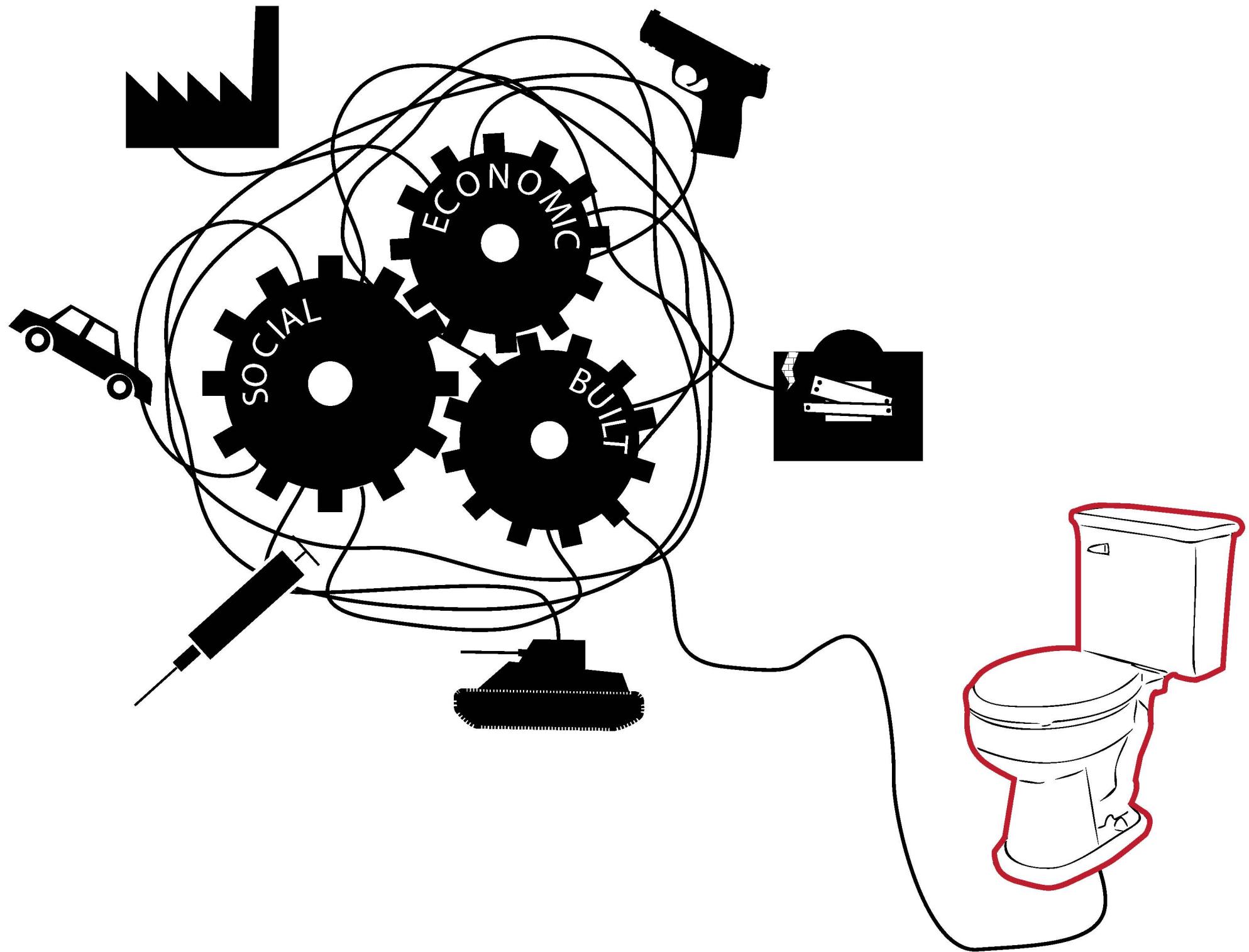


CORREDOR DE AGUA URBANO
Sara Navrady







Data from the International Water Management Institute



PHYSICAL WATER SCARCITY

More than 75% of river flows allocated to agriculture or urban use



APPROACHING WATER SCARCITY

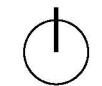
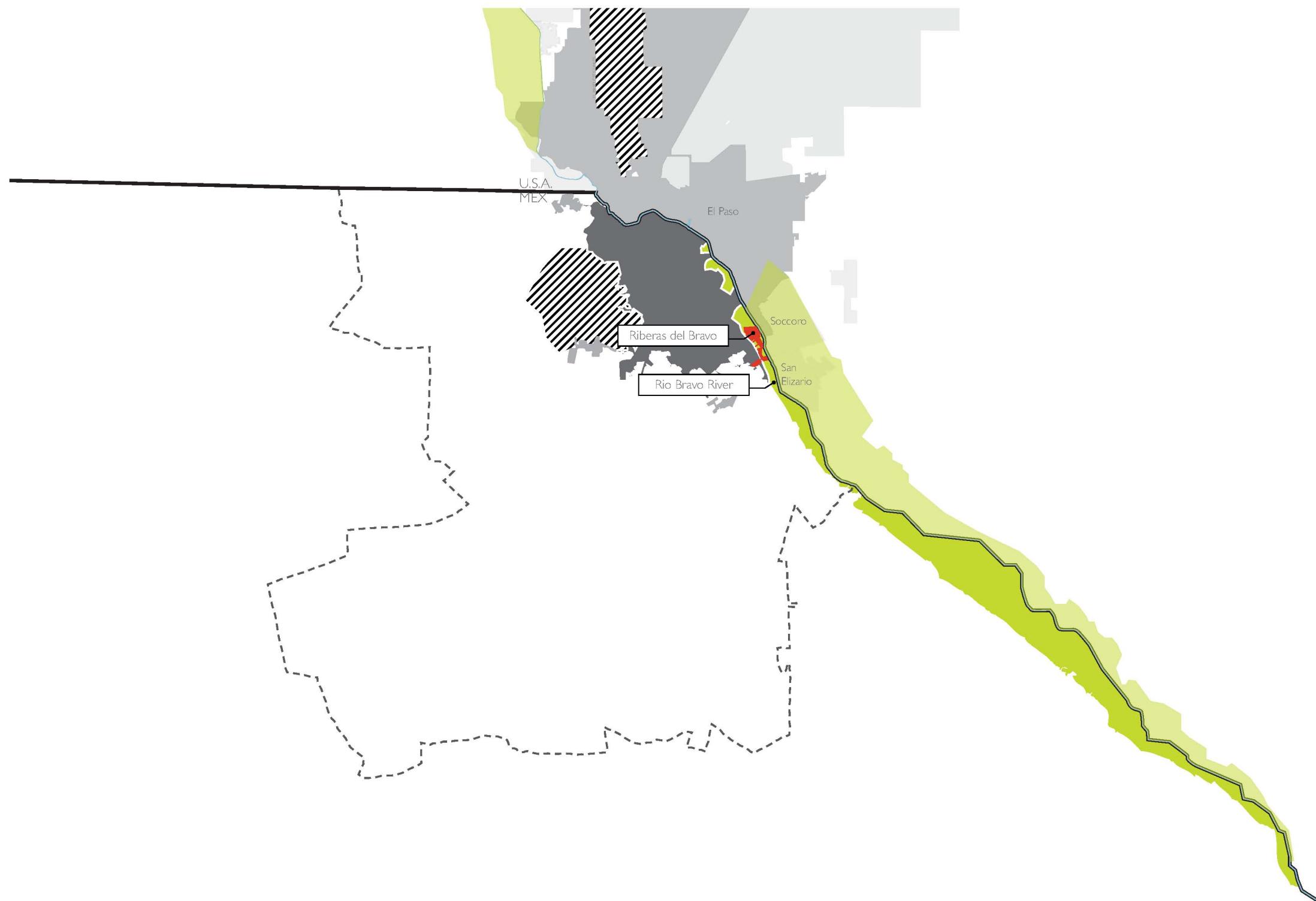
More than 60% of river flows allocated to agriculture or urban use

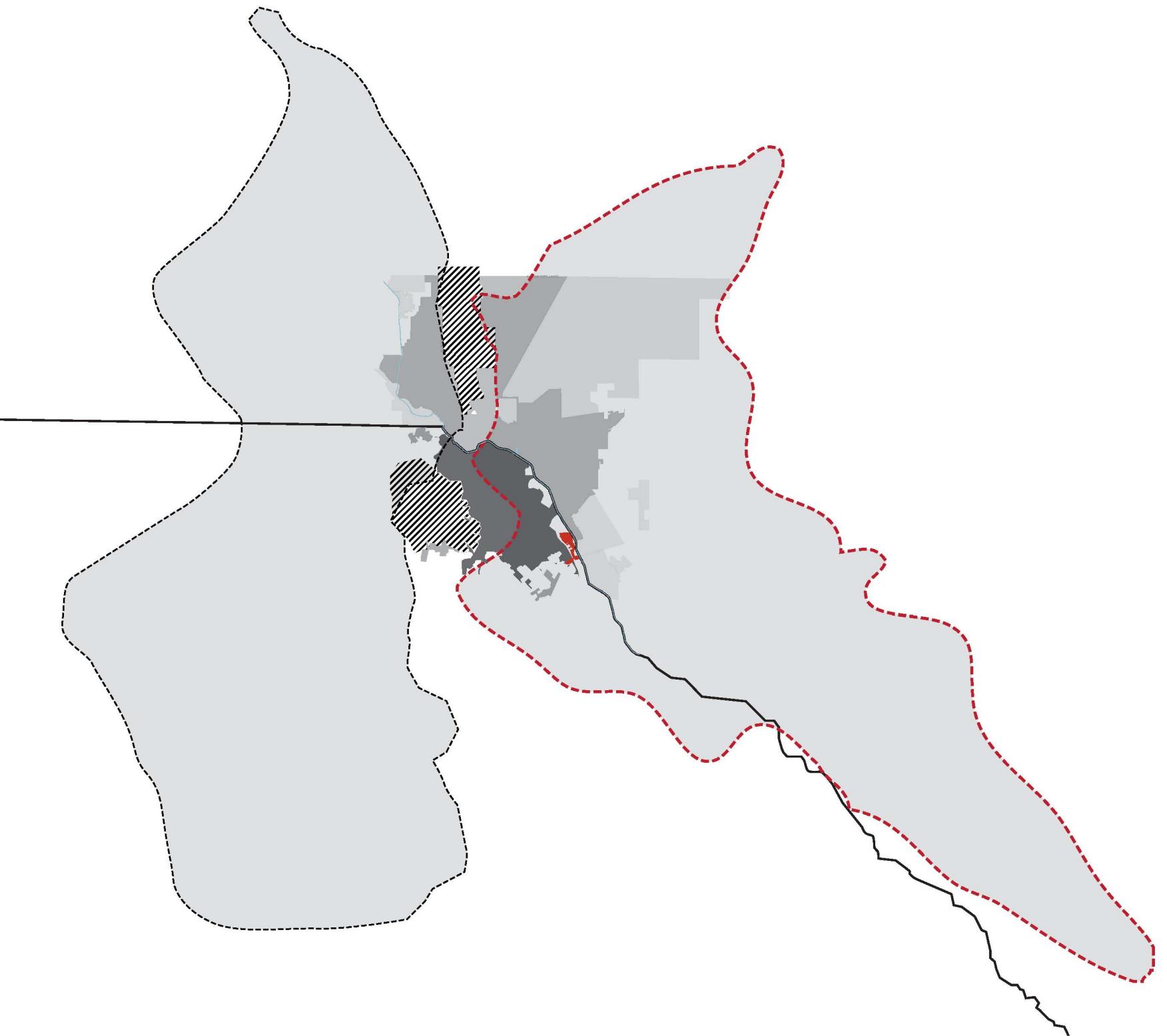


74 MILLION M³ /YEAR



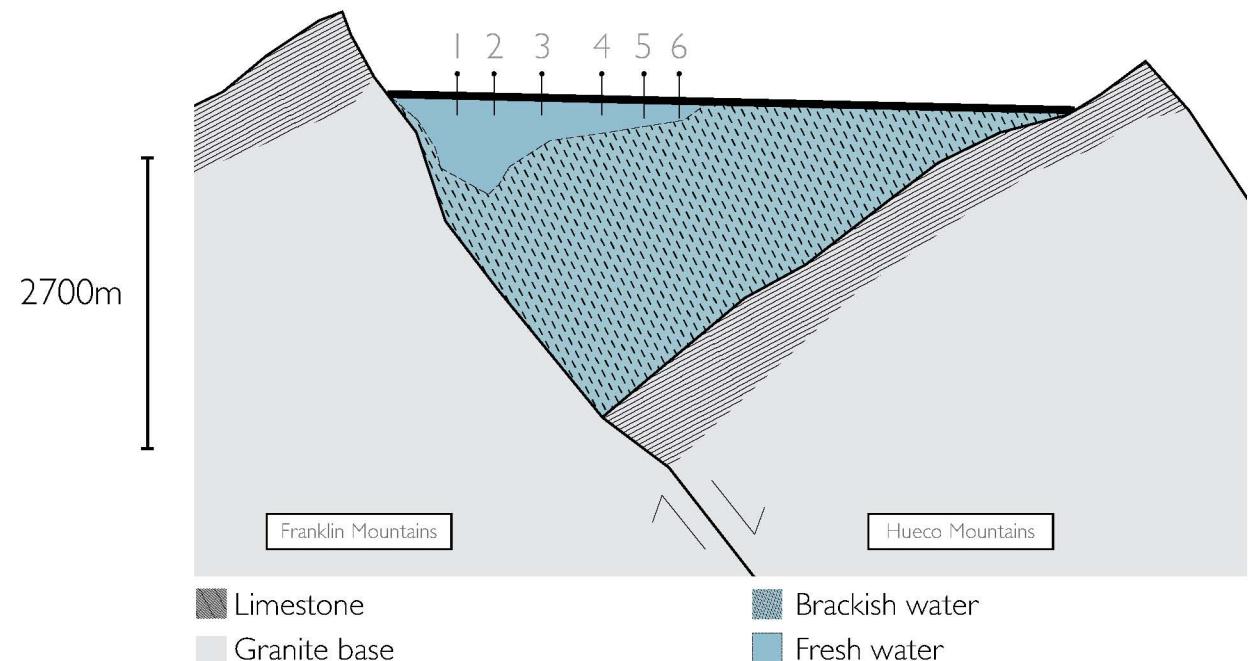
72 MILLION M³ /YEAR





Mesilla Bolson
 Hueco Bolson
 Mountains

GEOLOGIC CROSS SECTION THROUGH HUECO BOLSON



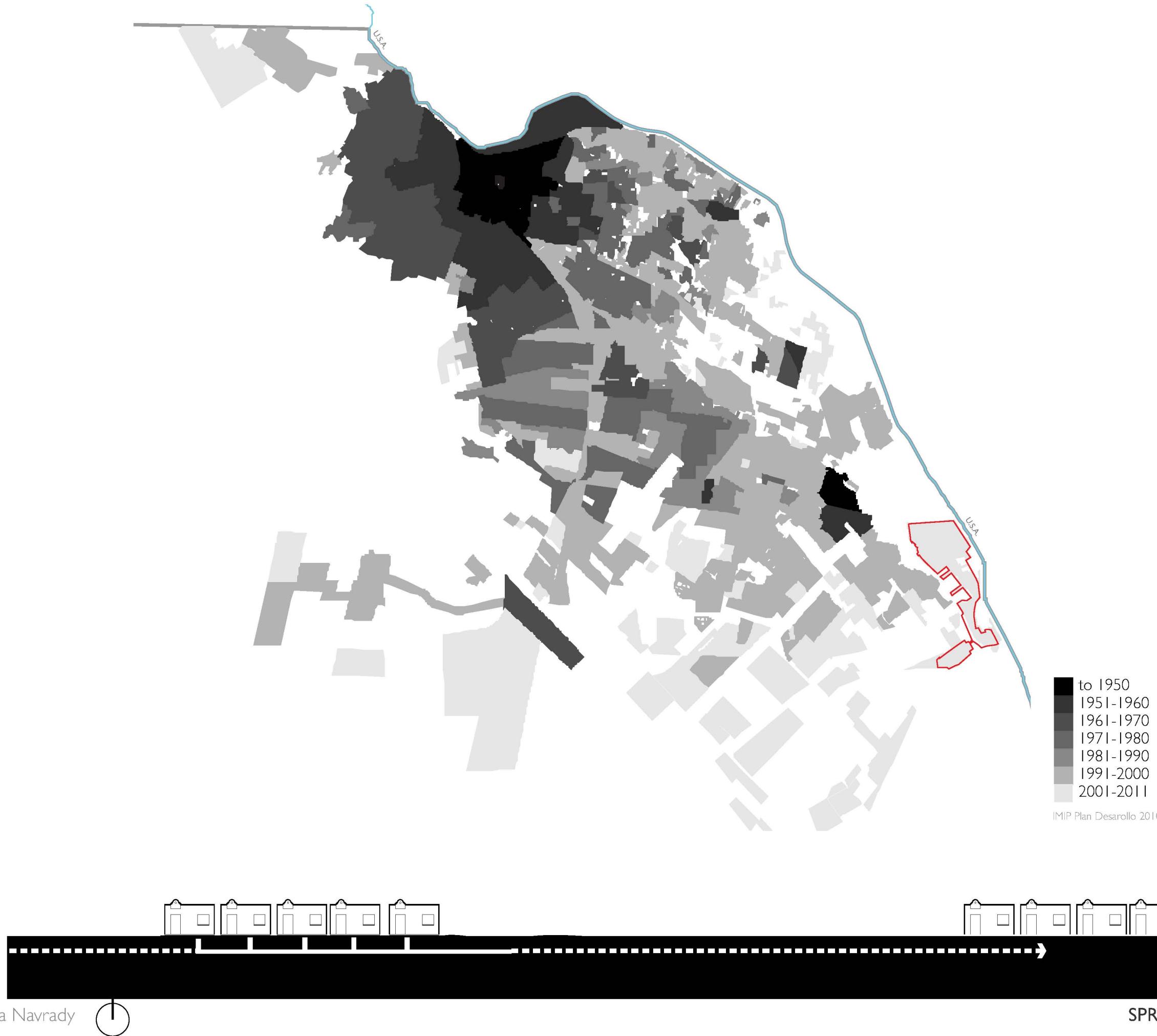
WITHDRAWAL ESTIMATES FROM HUECO BOLSON (MILLION M³)

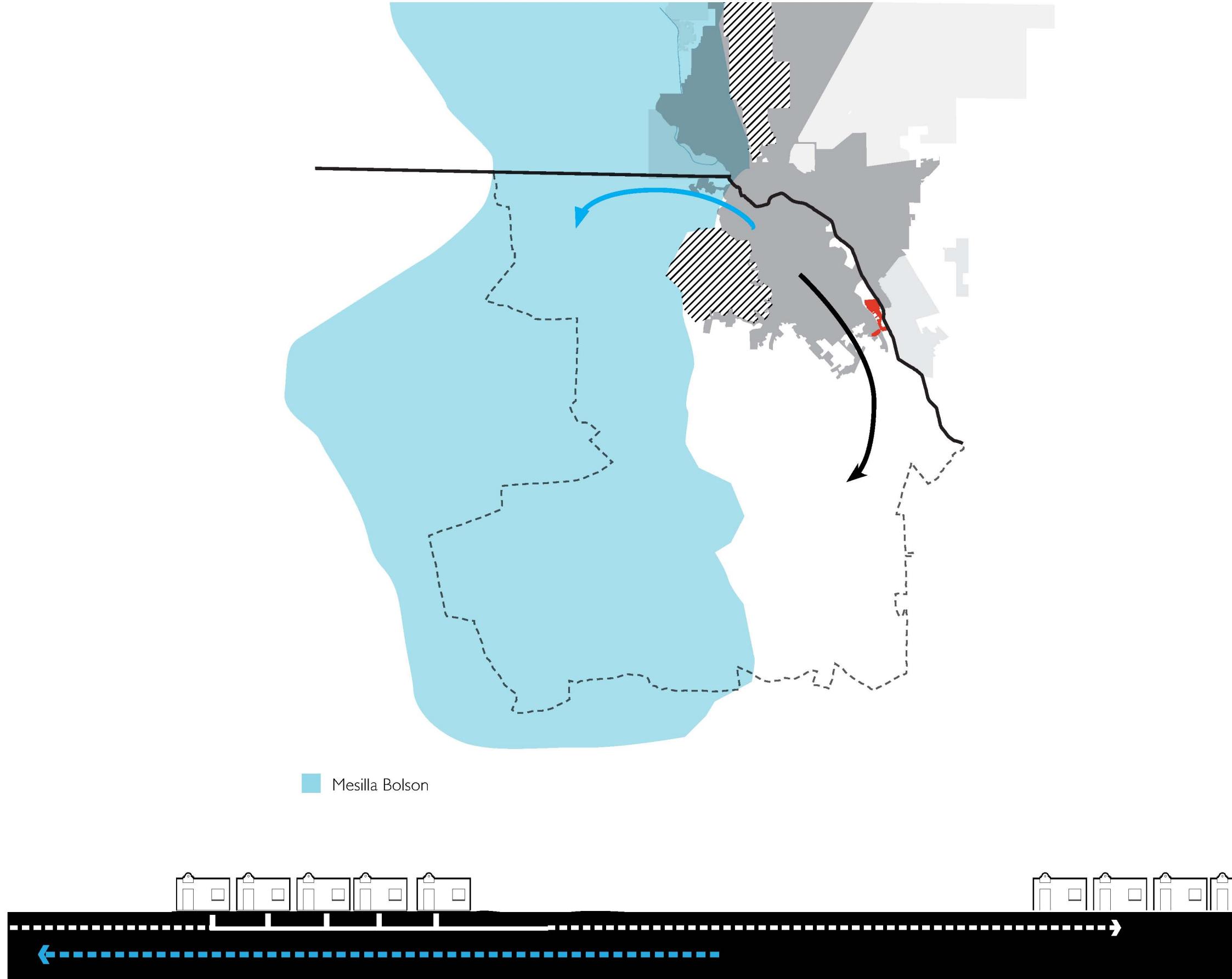
1 Chapparal, NM,	1.33
2 Industrial & Public Supply, TX	16.04
3 City of El Paso, TX	62.21
4 Fort Bliss Military Base, TX	5.81
5 Ciudad Juárez, MX	155
6 District 009, MX	71.83
TOTAL: 312.22 million m ³	

Sheng, Z. & Devere, J. 2005

HUECO BOLSON
RATE OF EXTRACTION: RATE OF RECHARGE

5:1

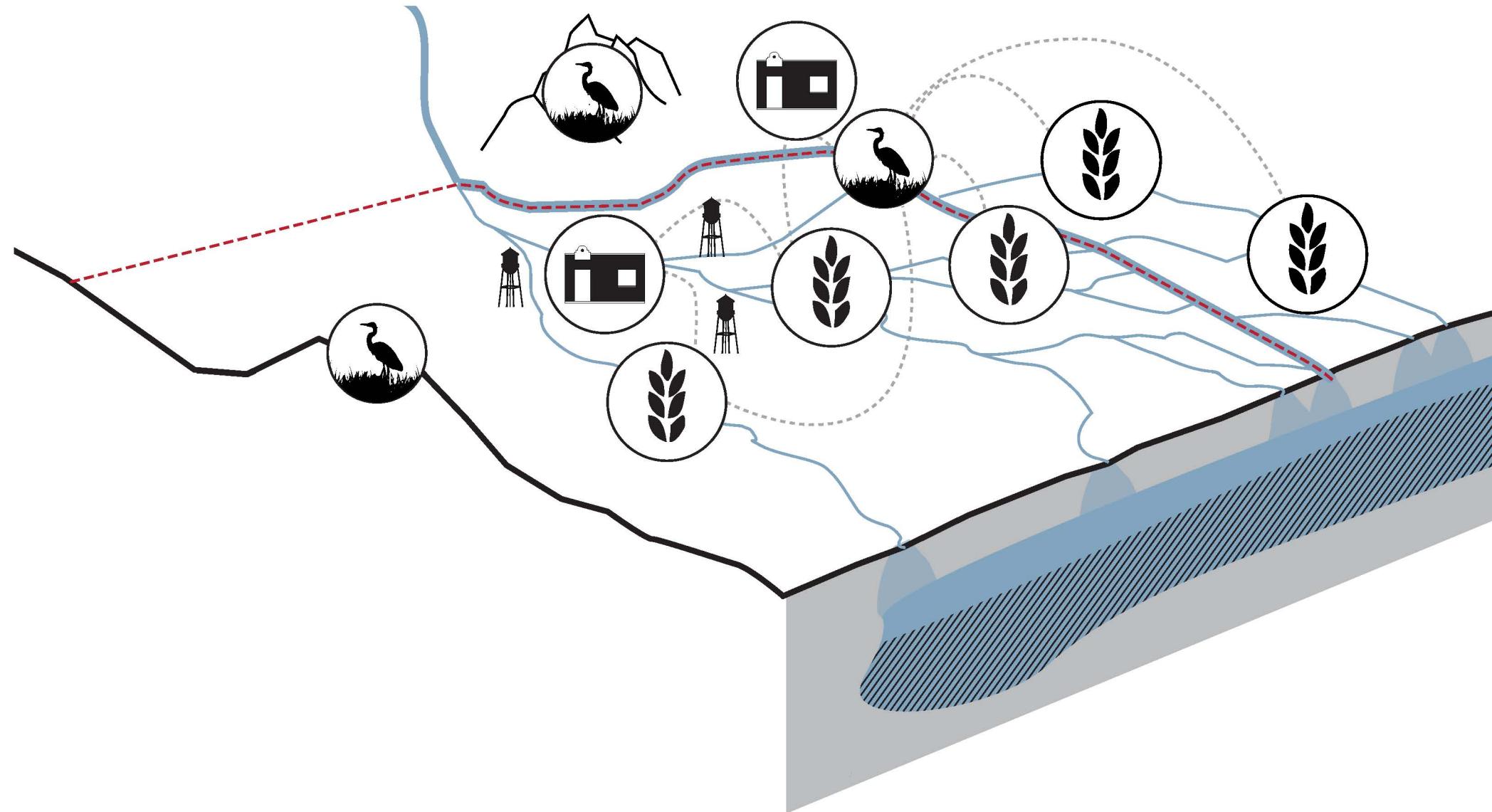






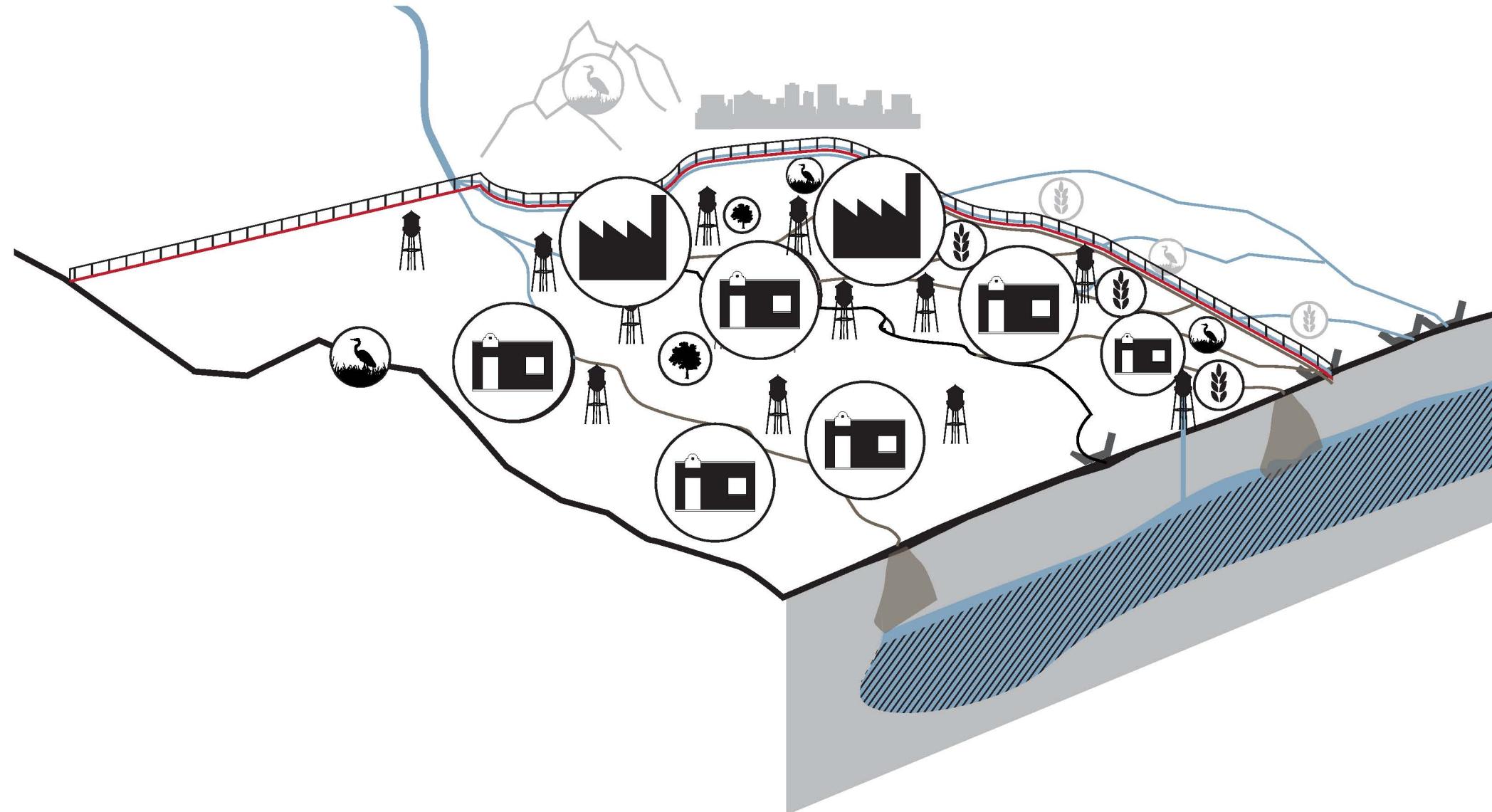
<http://www.alcontacto.com.mx/imagenes/2012-08-01/2-24-27-pm.jpg>

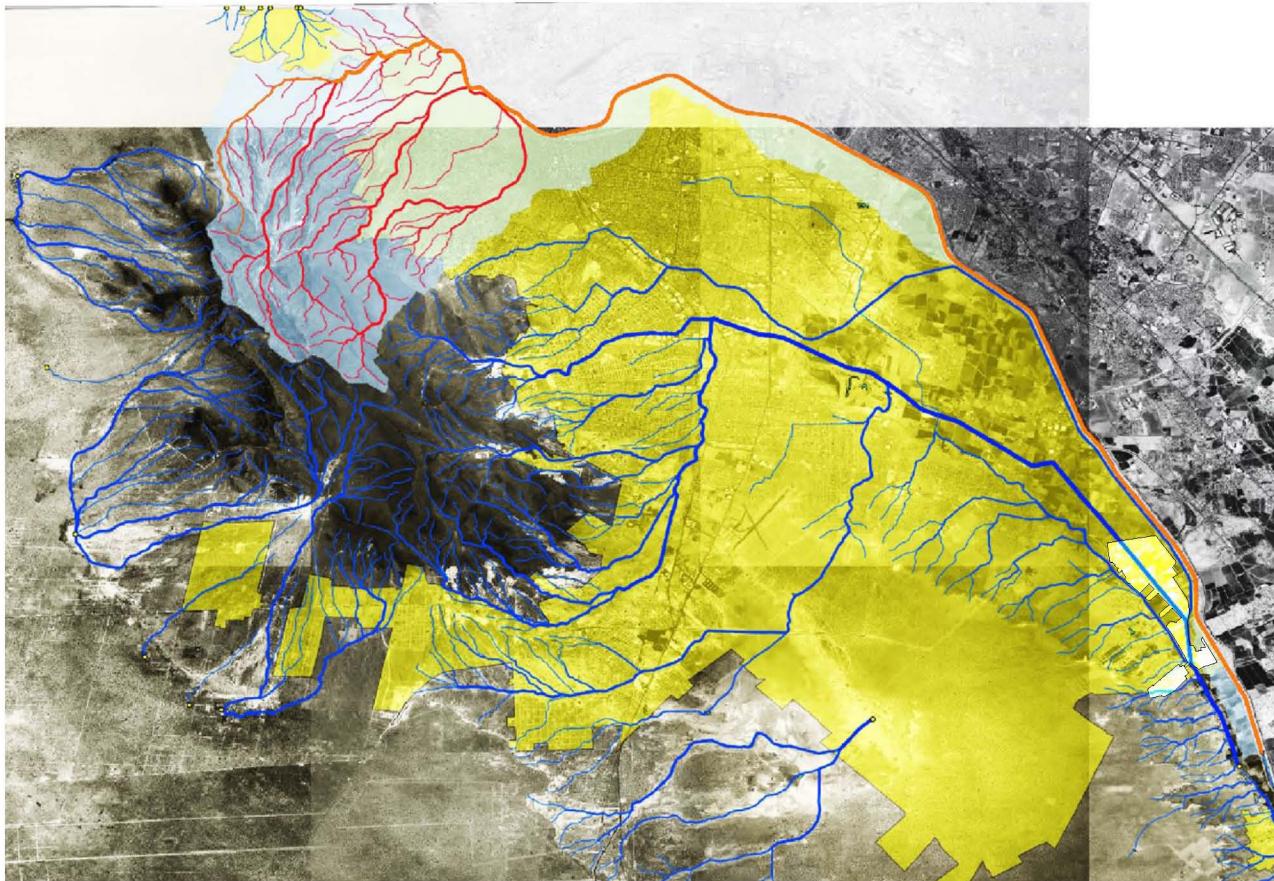
SINCE IT OPENED IN 2009 THE CONEJOS MEDANOS AQUIFER HAS RUPTURED 10 TIMES, COSTING 6 MILLION MXP IN REPAIRS AND SPILLING POTABLE WATER INTO RESIDENTIAL AREAS





<http://texashistory.unt.edu>



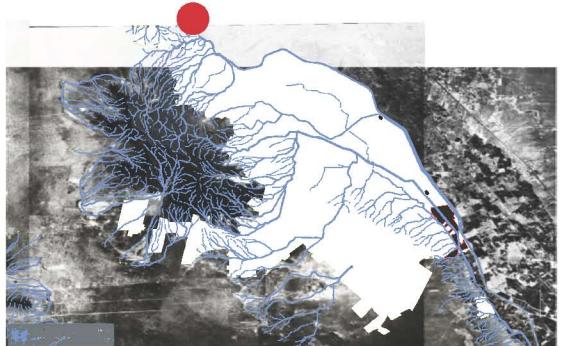


INEGI (2012)



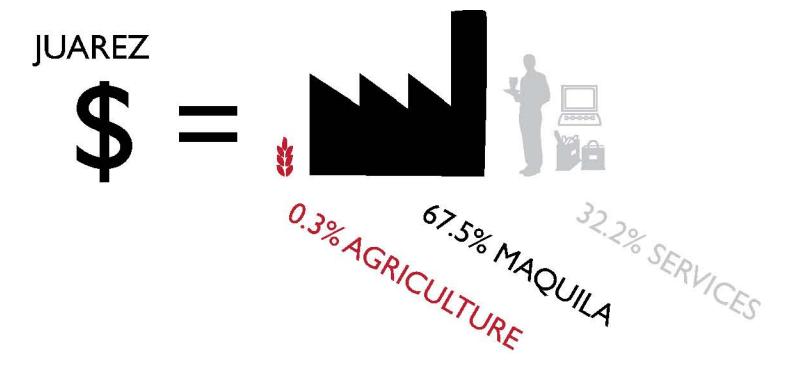
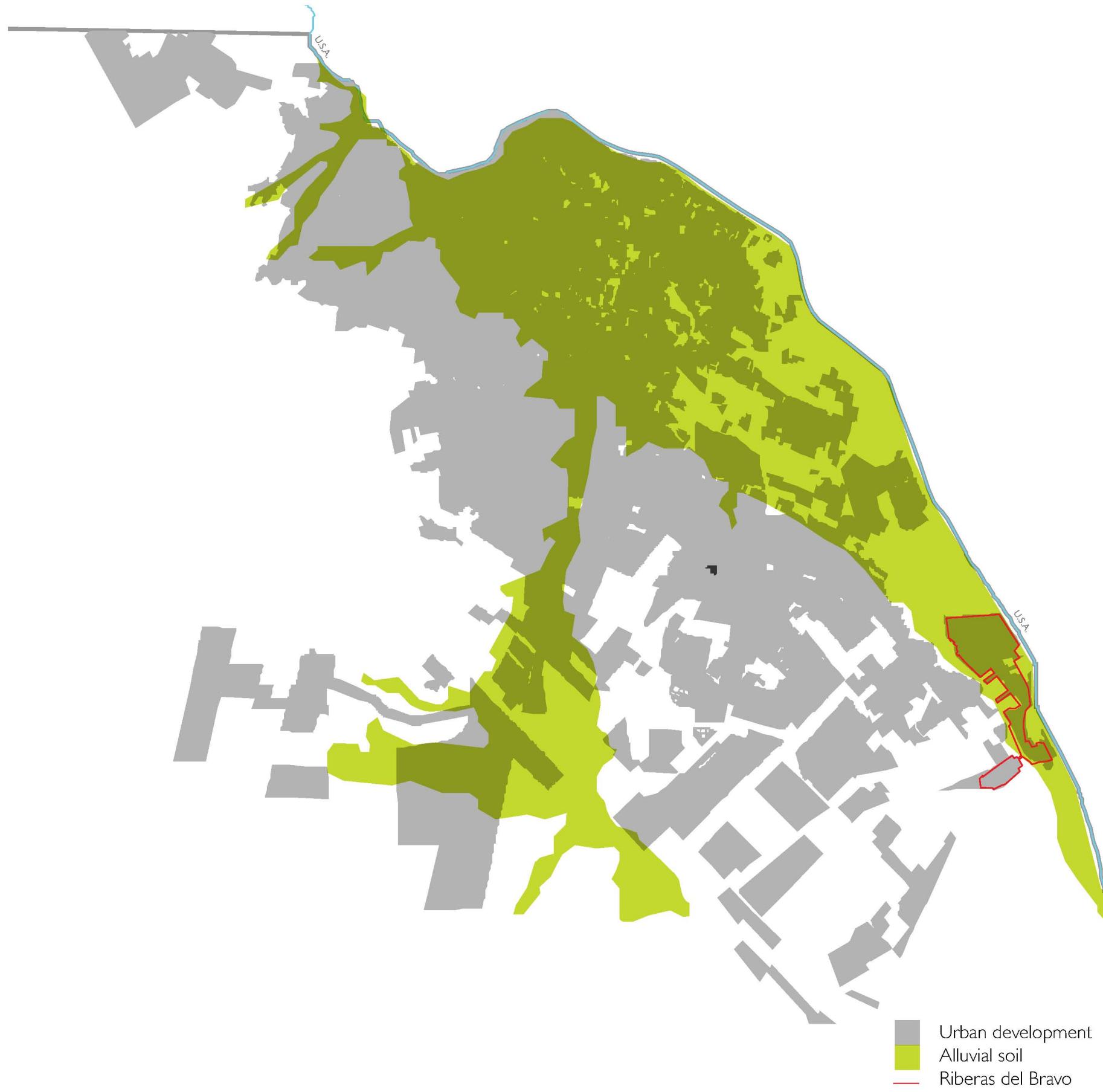


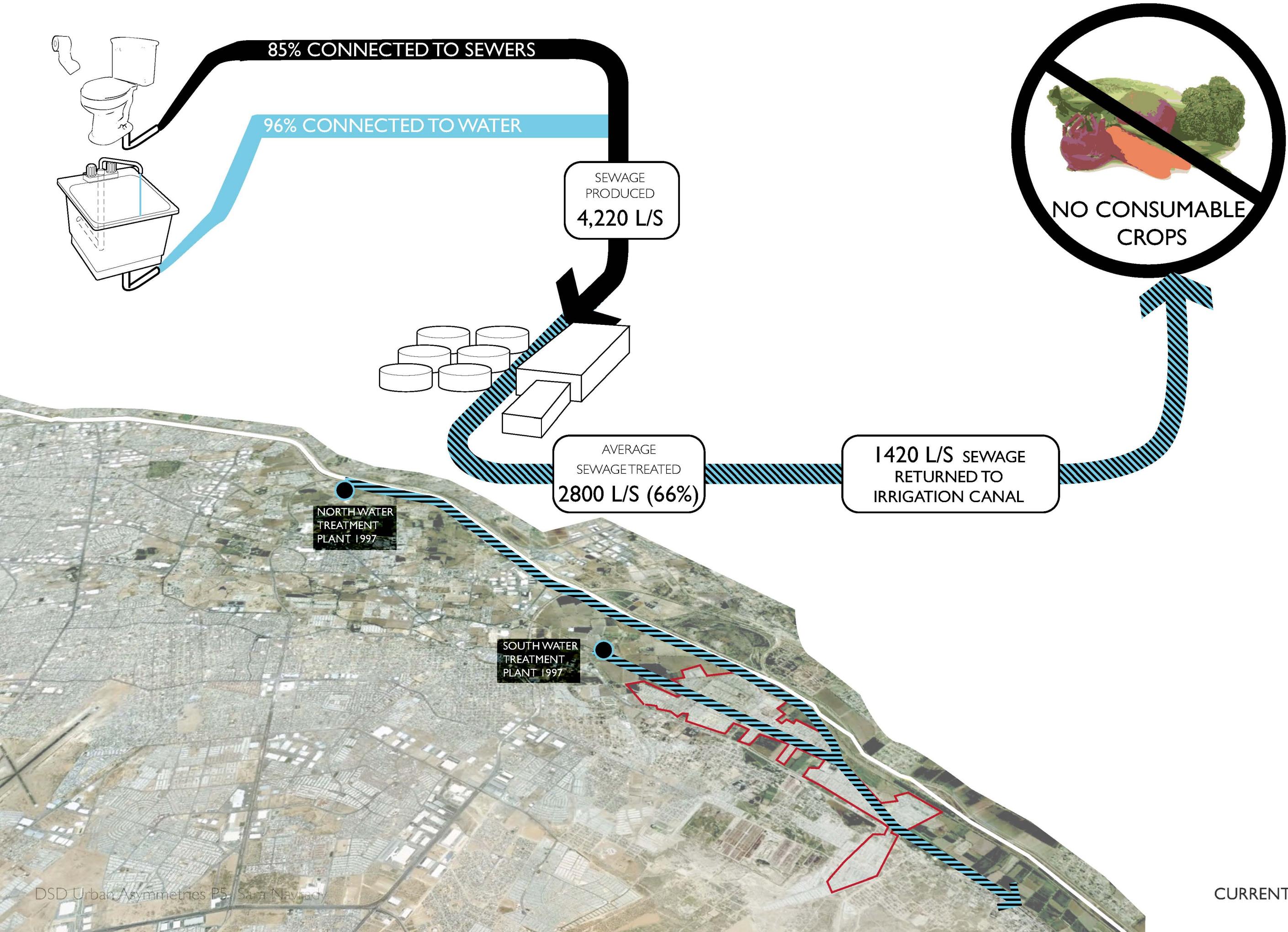
www.googlemaps.com

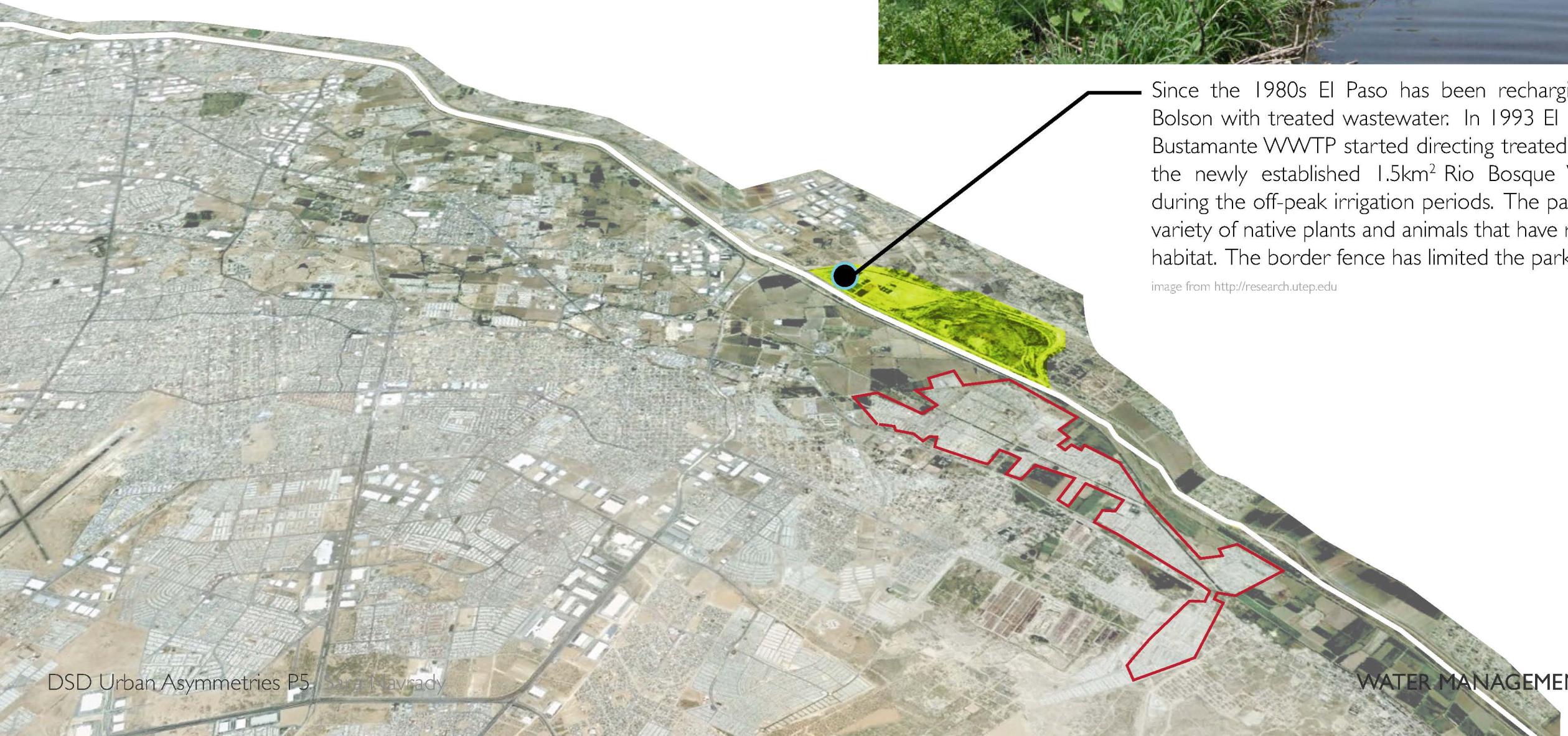


DSD Urban Asymmetries P5 Sara Navrady

DIVERSION OF RIO GRANDE THROUGH CIUDAD JUAREZ 15







Since the 1980s El Paso has been recharging the Hueco Bolson with treated wastewater. In 1993 El Paso's Roberto Bustamante WWTP started directing treated water through the newly established 1.5km² Rio Bosque Wetlands Park during the off-peak irrigation periods. The park now hosts a variety of native plants and animals that have returned to the habitat. The border fence has limited the parks expansion.

image from <http://research.utep.edu>



IMIP Zona Oriente Zaragoza Plan Parcial 2002





www.googlemaps.com

CASE STUDY ISSUES

MONO FUNCTIONALITY

NO CONNECTIVITY WITH THE REST OF THE CITY
PUBLIC TRANSPORT

BAD ACCESS TO HEALTH AND EDUCATION
POOR QUALITY OF PUBLIC AND GREEN SPACES

VAST OPEN UNDEFINED SPACES

SAME TYPOLOGY OF HOUSINGS

ANY DIFFERENCE BASED ONLY ON SIZE DEPENDING ON INCOME

INCOMPLETENESS OF THE INITIAL PLANNING

STATE PROVIDED SECURITY NOT ENOUGH
EXTORTION AS A SIDE EFFECT OF IT

CONCENTRATION OF ACTIVITIES IN ONE SPECIFIC AREA

BAD INFRASTRUCTURE

ROADS UNFINISHED

OPEN SEWAGE CROSSING THE NEIGHBORHOOD

LOW BUILT DENSITY

LOW INCOME

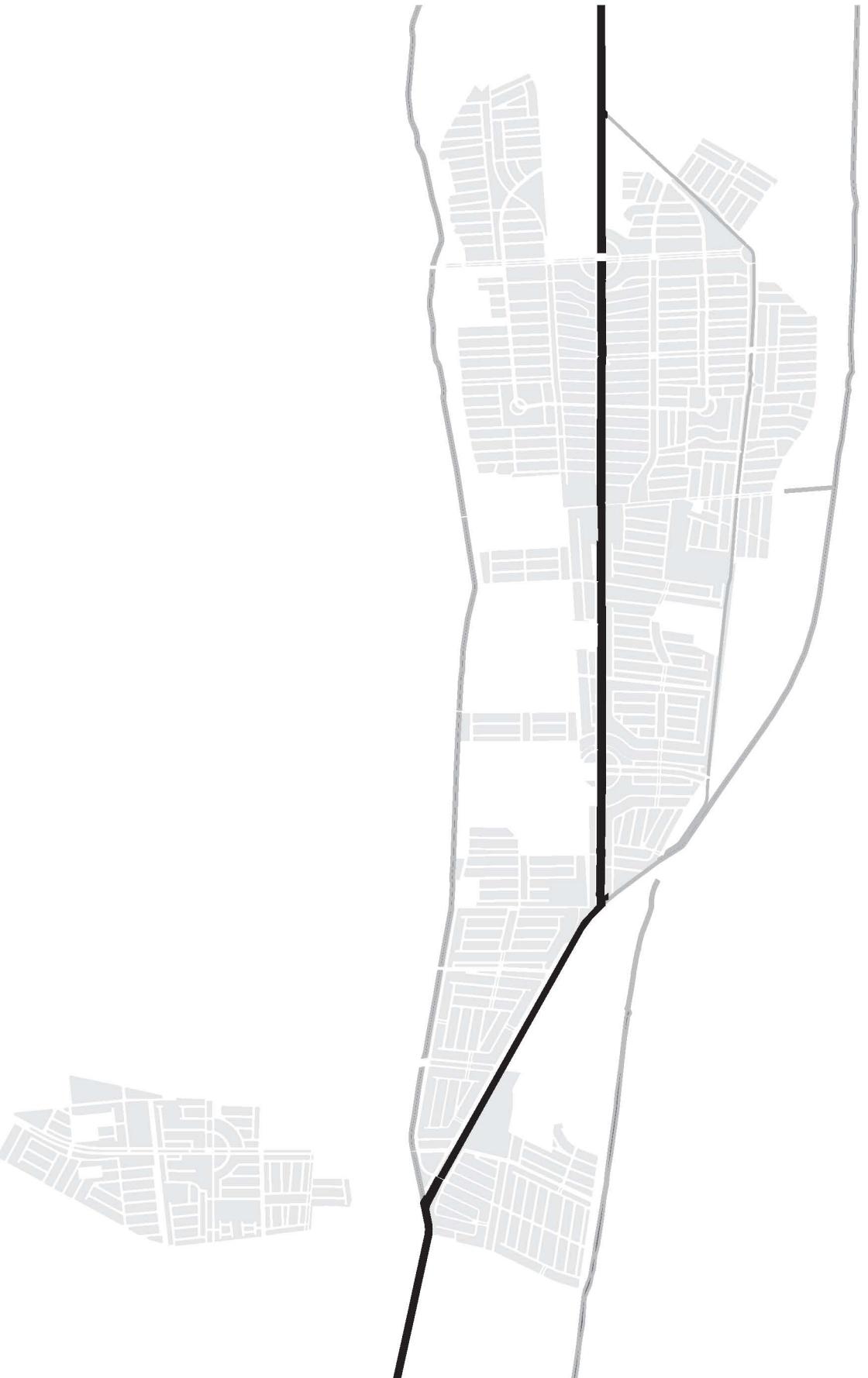
**RIVERAS BUILT IN ALLUVIAL SOIL, WASTING FERTILE
AGRICULTURAL LAND**

FLOODING

LACK OF LOCAL ECONOMY

LACK OF PARTICIPATORY STRUCTURE FOR THE REPRESENTATION OF THE INHABITANTS

NO DIVERSITY IN INCOME GROUPS



KEY PLAYERS

RESIDENTS OF RIBERAS DEL BRAVO

KNOWLEDGE BASE

El Colegio de la Frontera Norte
UACJ- Universidad Autonomica de Ciudad Juarez
GIZ-ecosan constructed wetlands

INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES

Inter American Development Bank

US AGENCIES

USAID
EPA-Environmental Protection Agency

NATIONAL & STATE AGENCIES

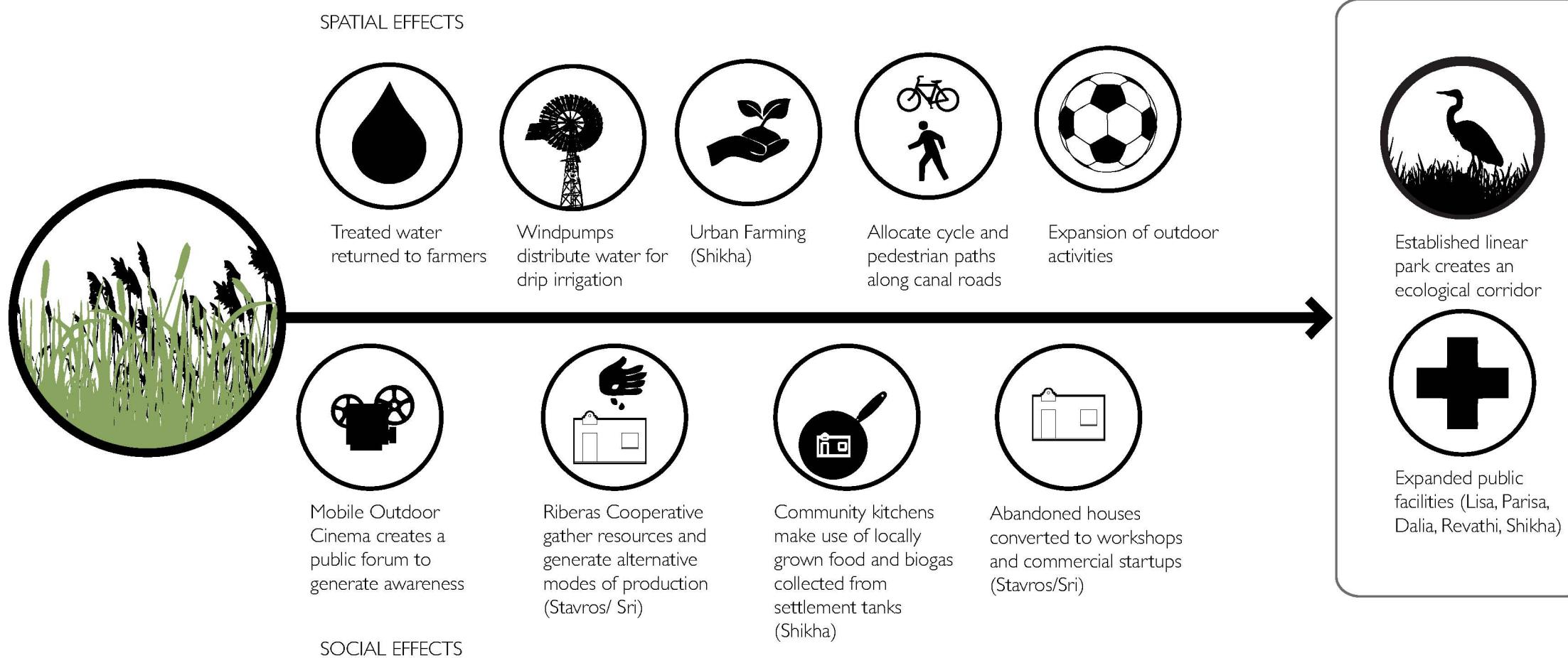
SEMARNAT- Secretariat of the Environment and Natural Resources
CONAGUA- National Water Commission
CMAS- State Board of Water and Sanitation
Gobierno de Chihuahua
INFONAVIT- Institute for Workers Housing

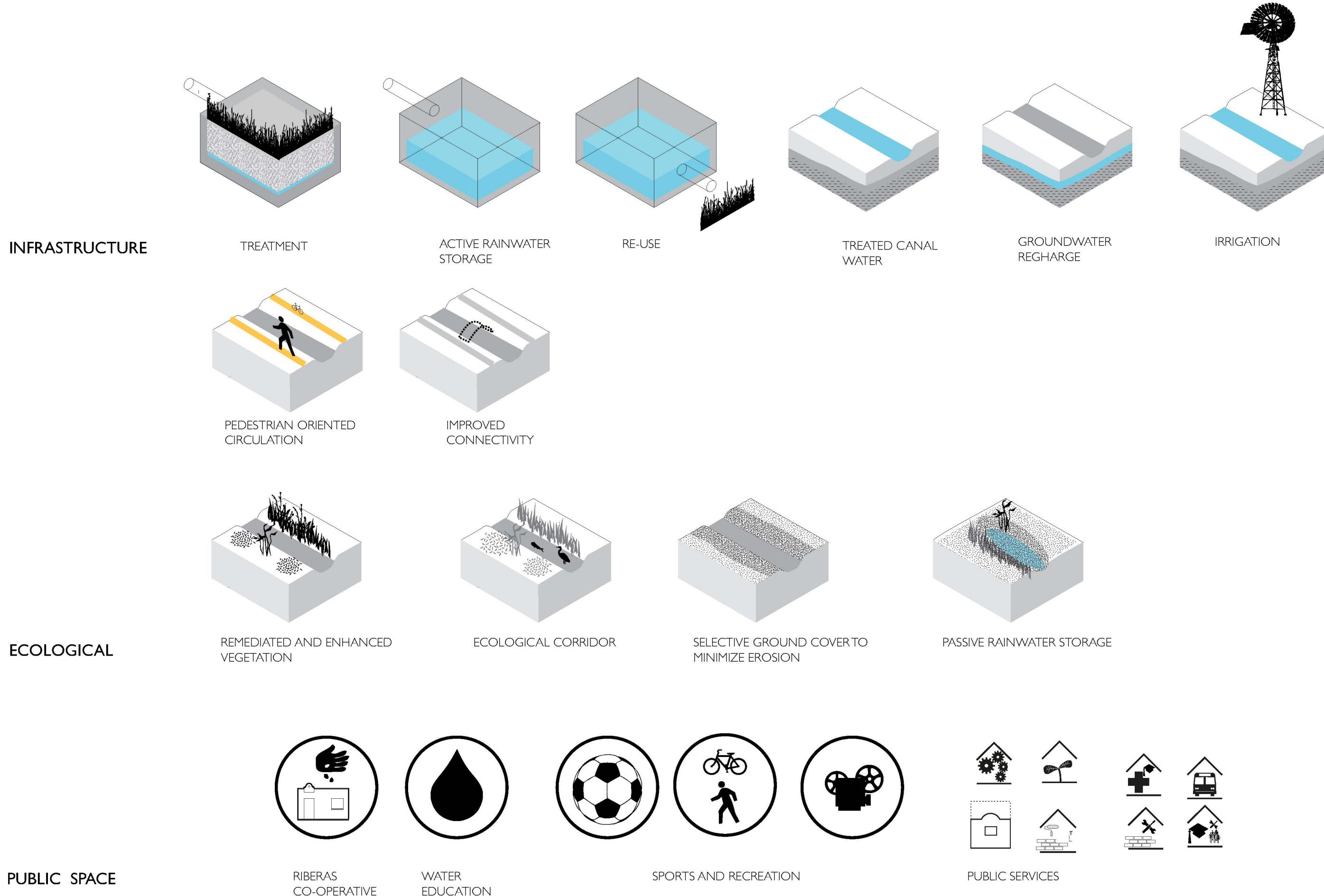
TRANS-BORDER AGENCIES

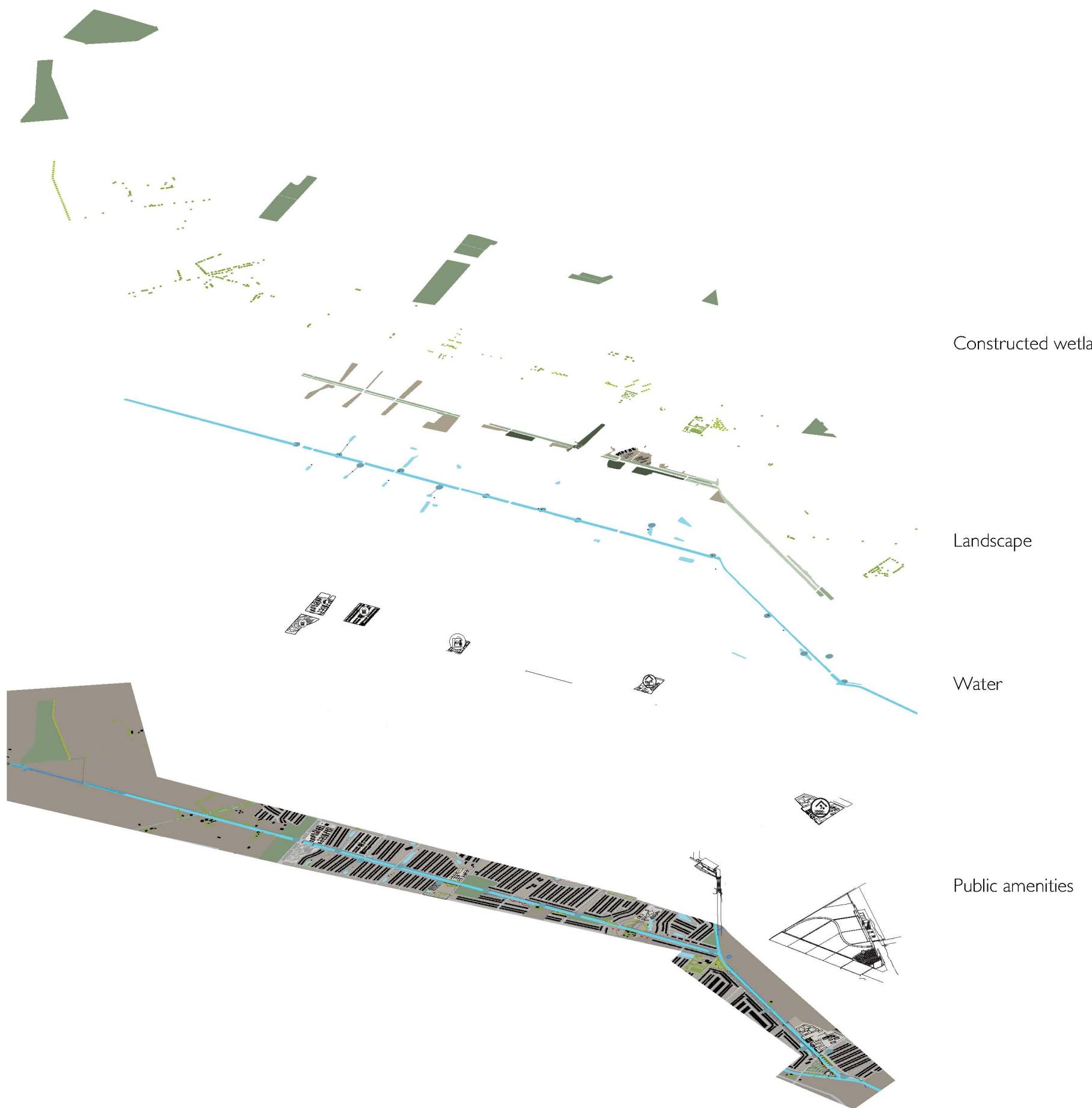
IBWC- International Boundary and Water Comission
BECC- Border Environment Cooperation Comission
NADB- North American Development Bank

LOCAL AGENCIES

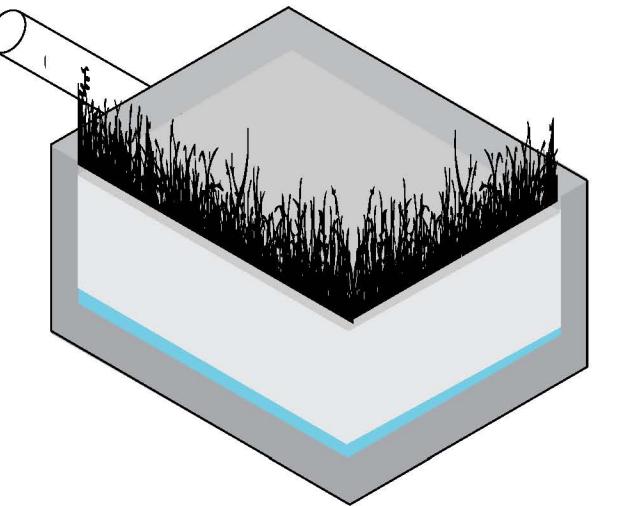
Gobierno de Ciudad Juarez
JMAS- Municipal Board of Water and Sanitation

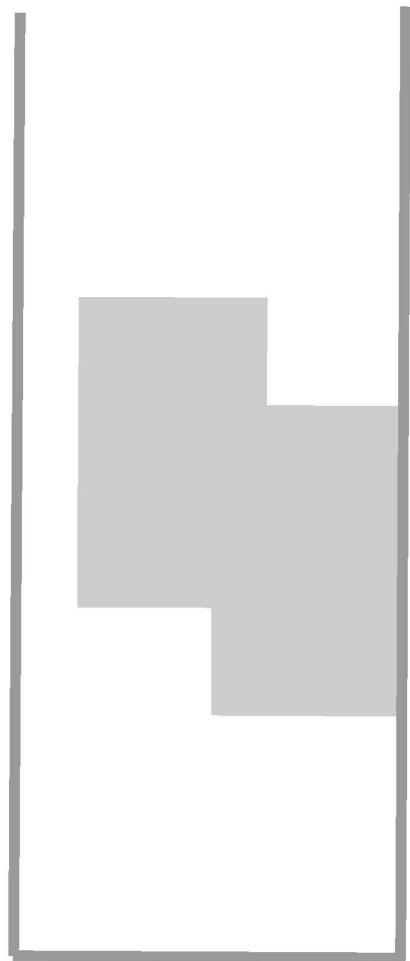






What is required is a new mindset that might see the design of infrastructure not as simply performing to minimum engineering standards, but as capable of triggering complex and unpredictable urban effects in excess of its designed capacity. - Stan Allen

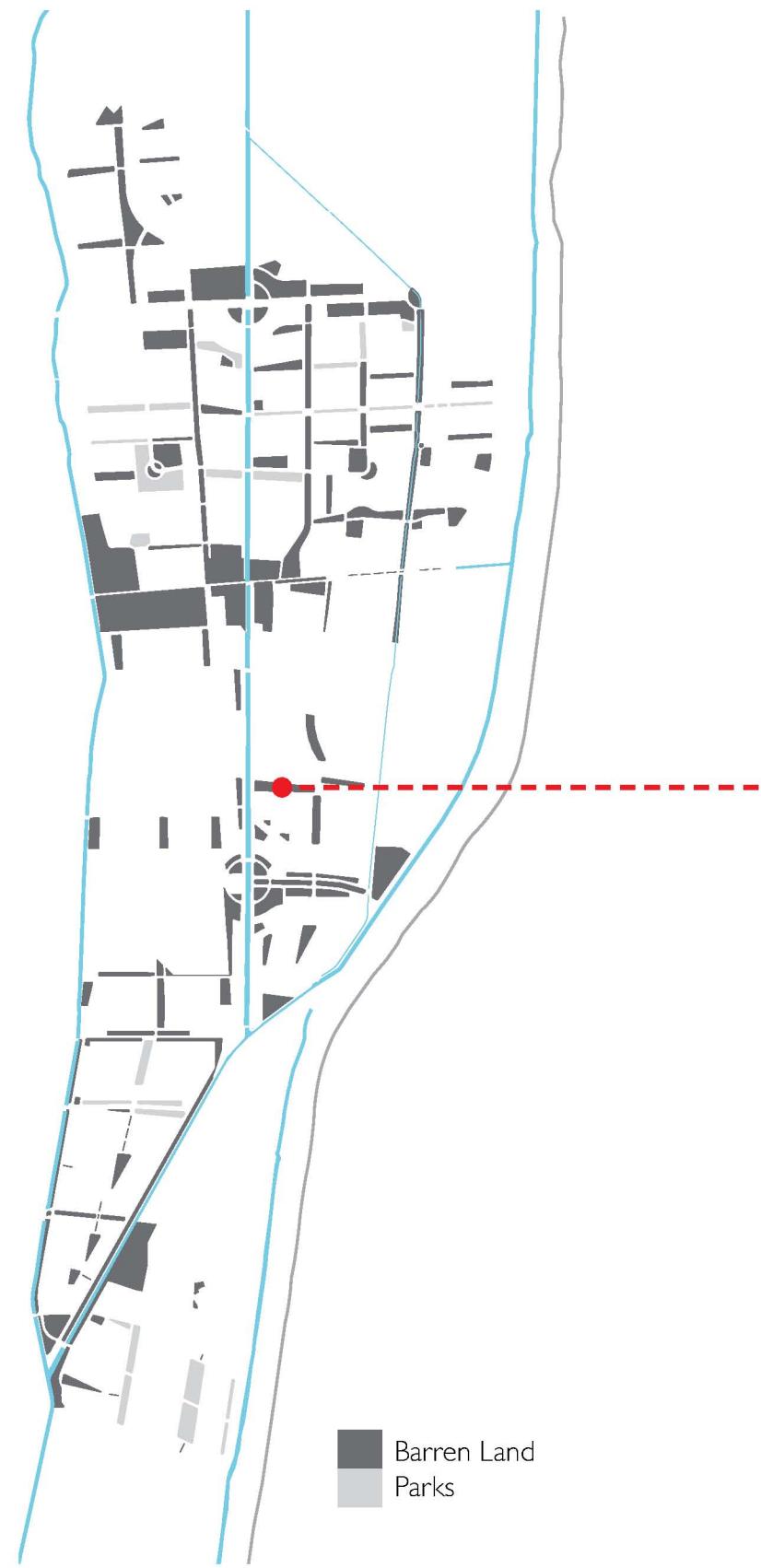




1 HOUSEHOLD = 12M² OF VERTICAL FLOW CONSTRUCTED WETLANDS

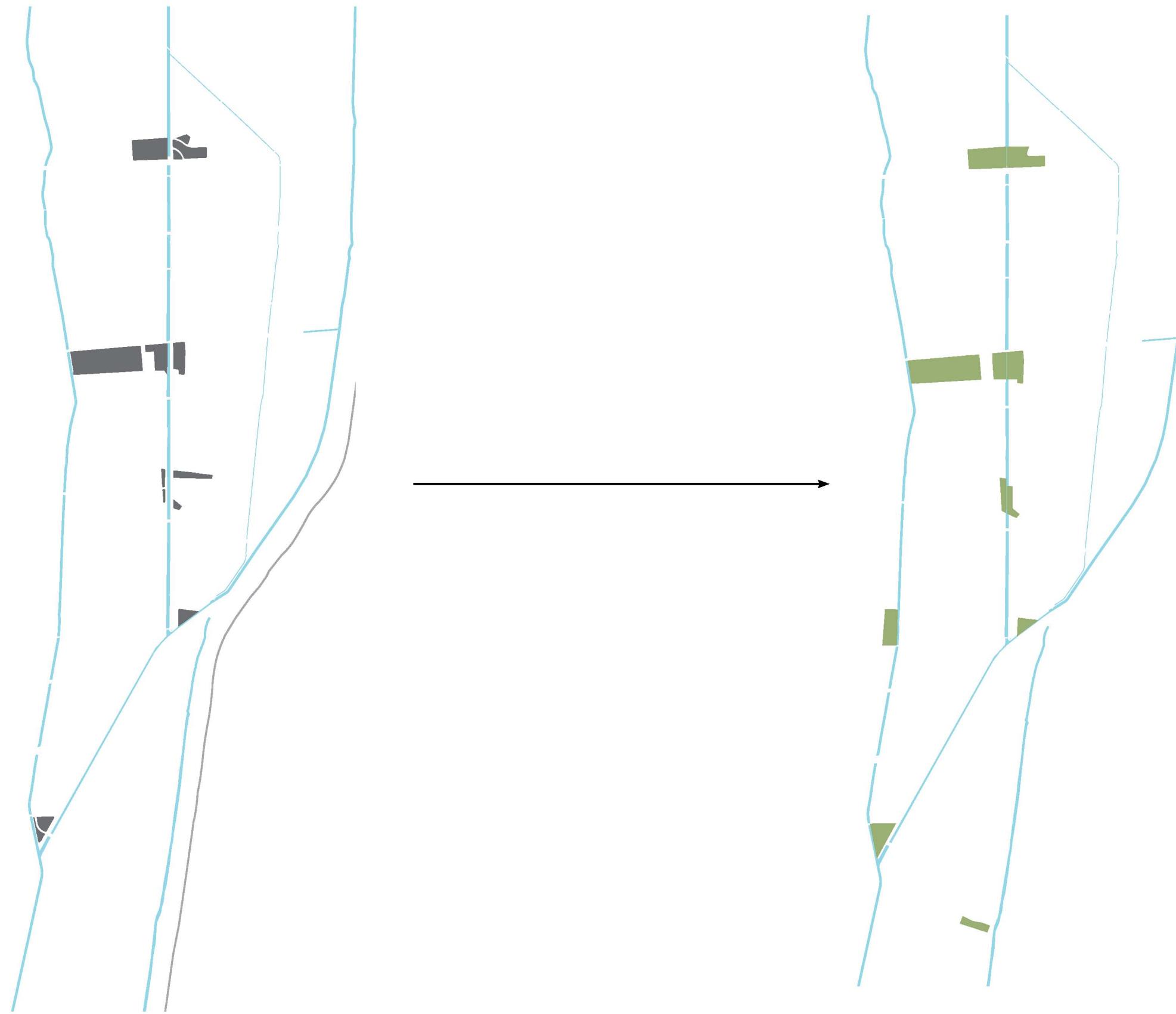


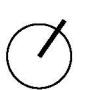
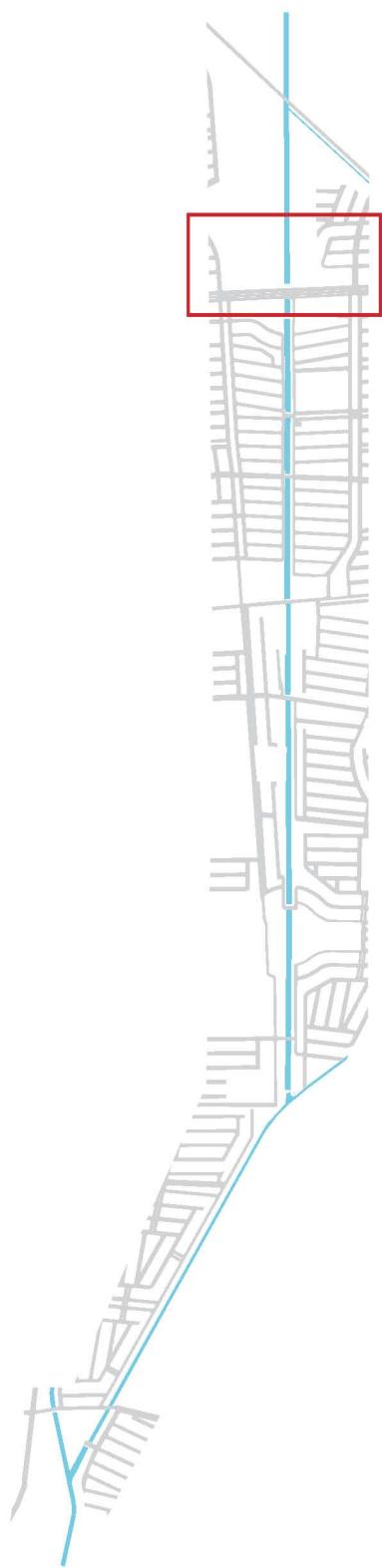
RIBERAS DEL BRAVO = 150 000 M² OF CONSTRUCTED WETLANDS

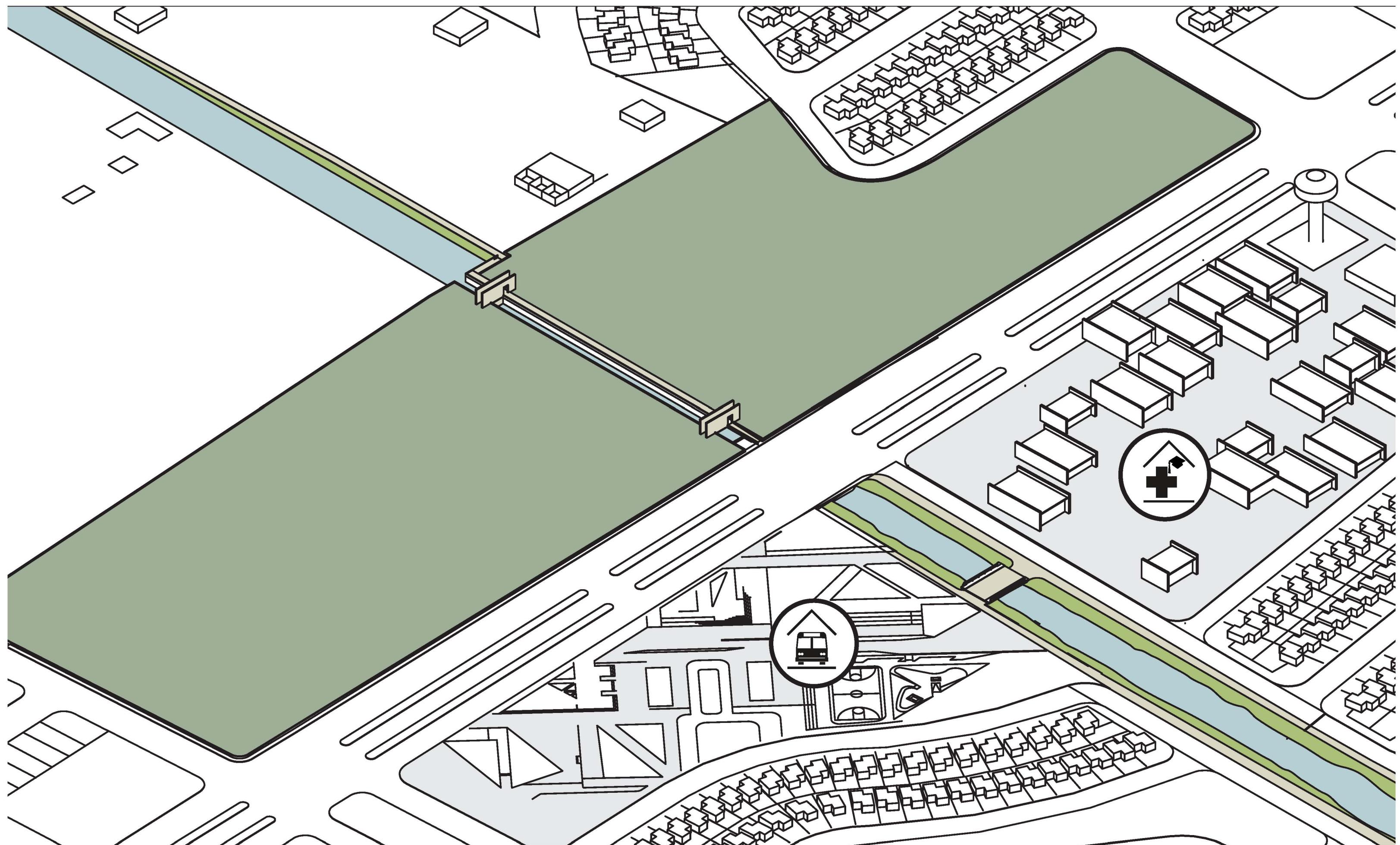


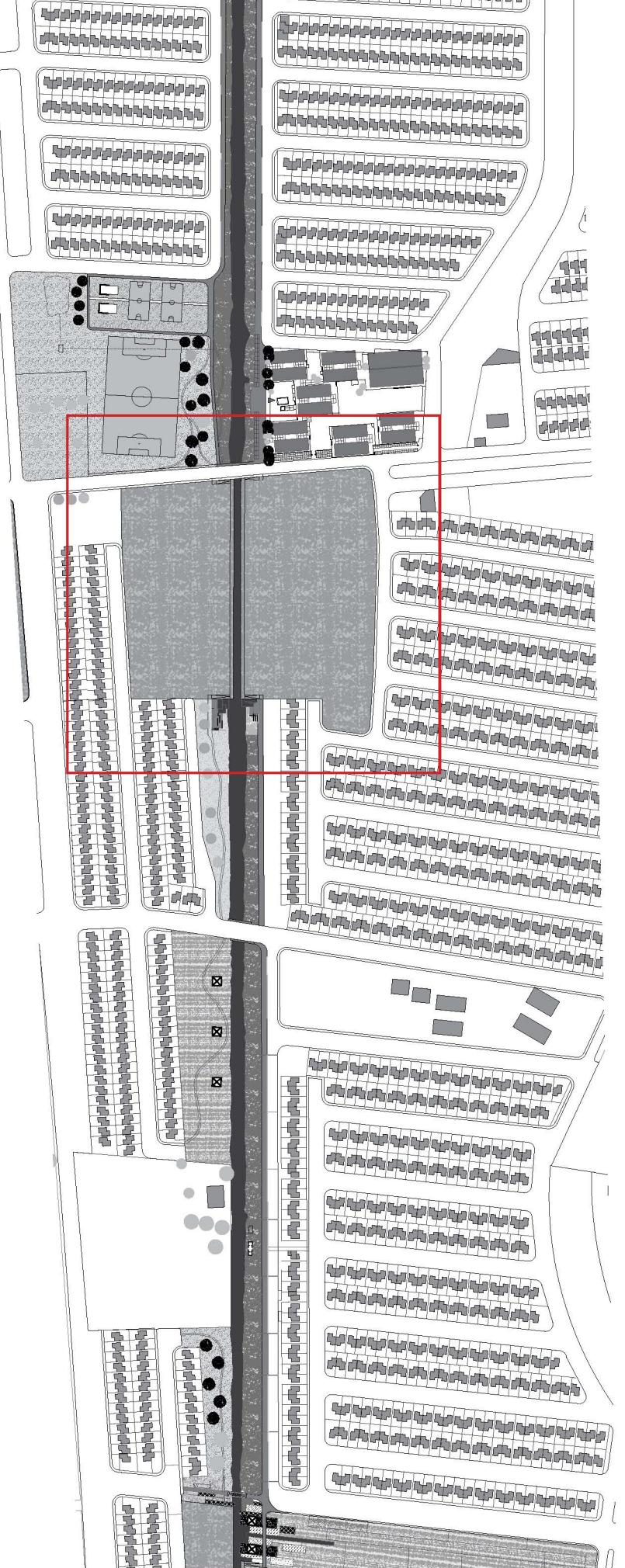
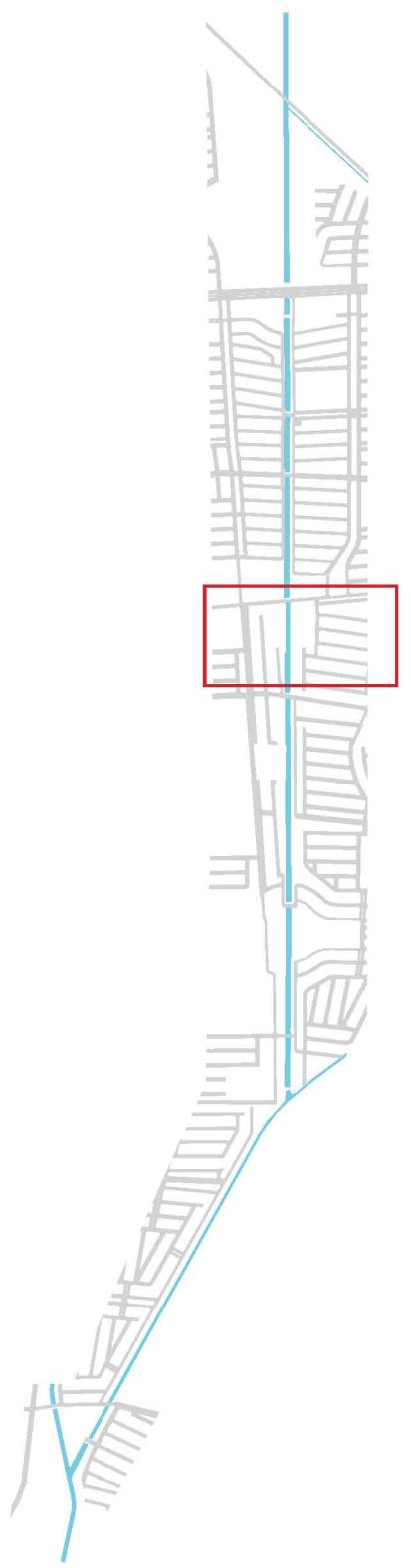
47% of 'parks' are undefined dirt patches

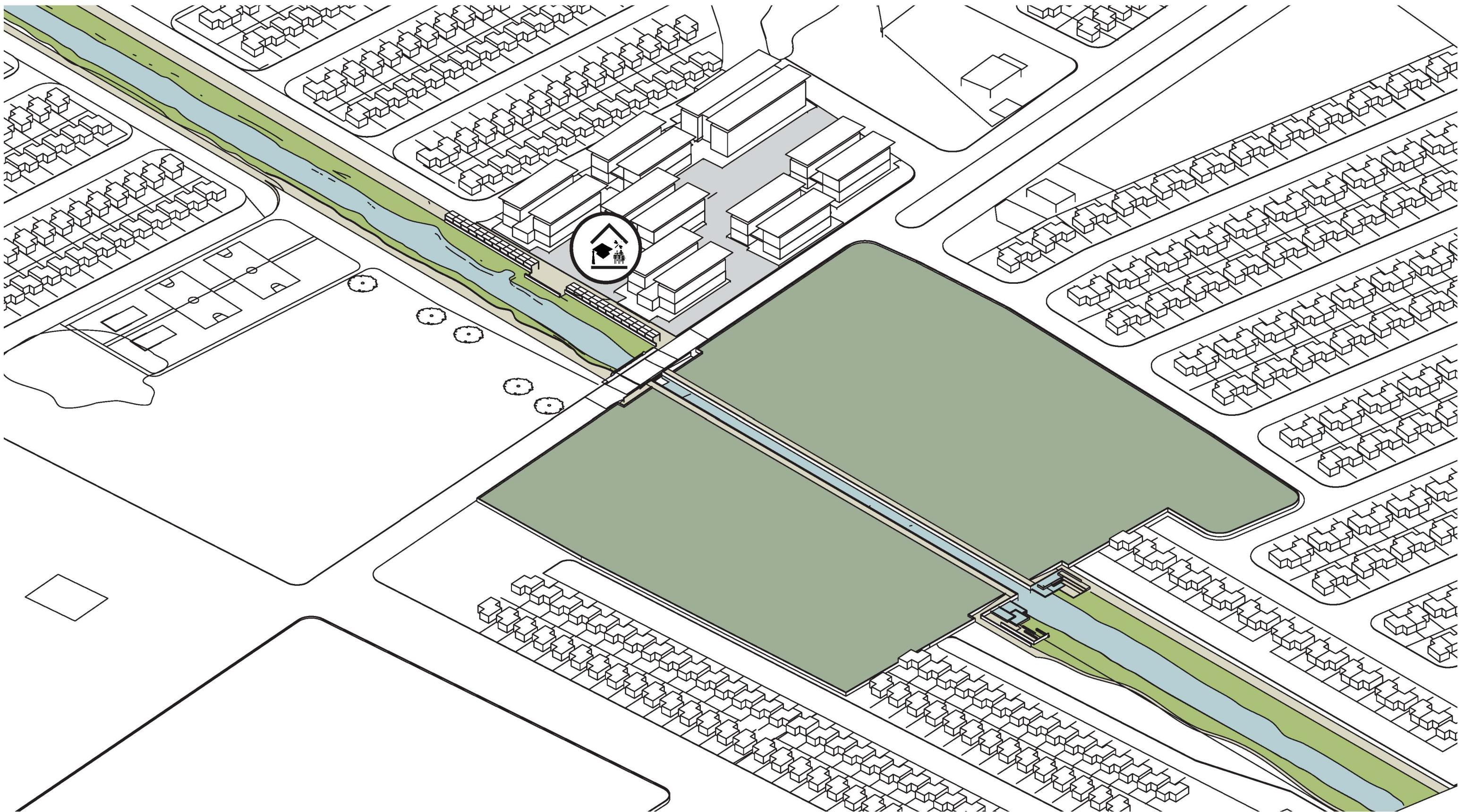














CATTAILS
Typha domingensis



YERBA MANSA *

Anemopsis californica



SCOURING RUSH
Equisetum hyemale



FRANK'S SEDGE
Carex frankii

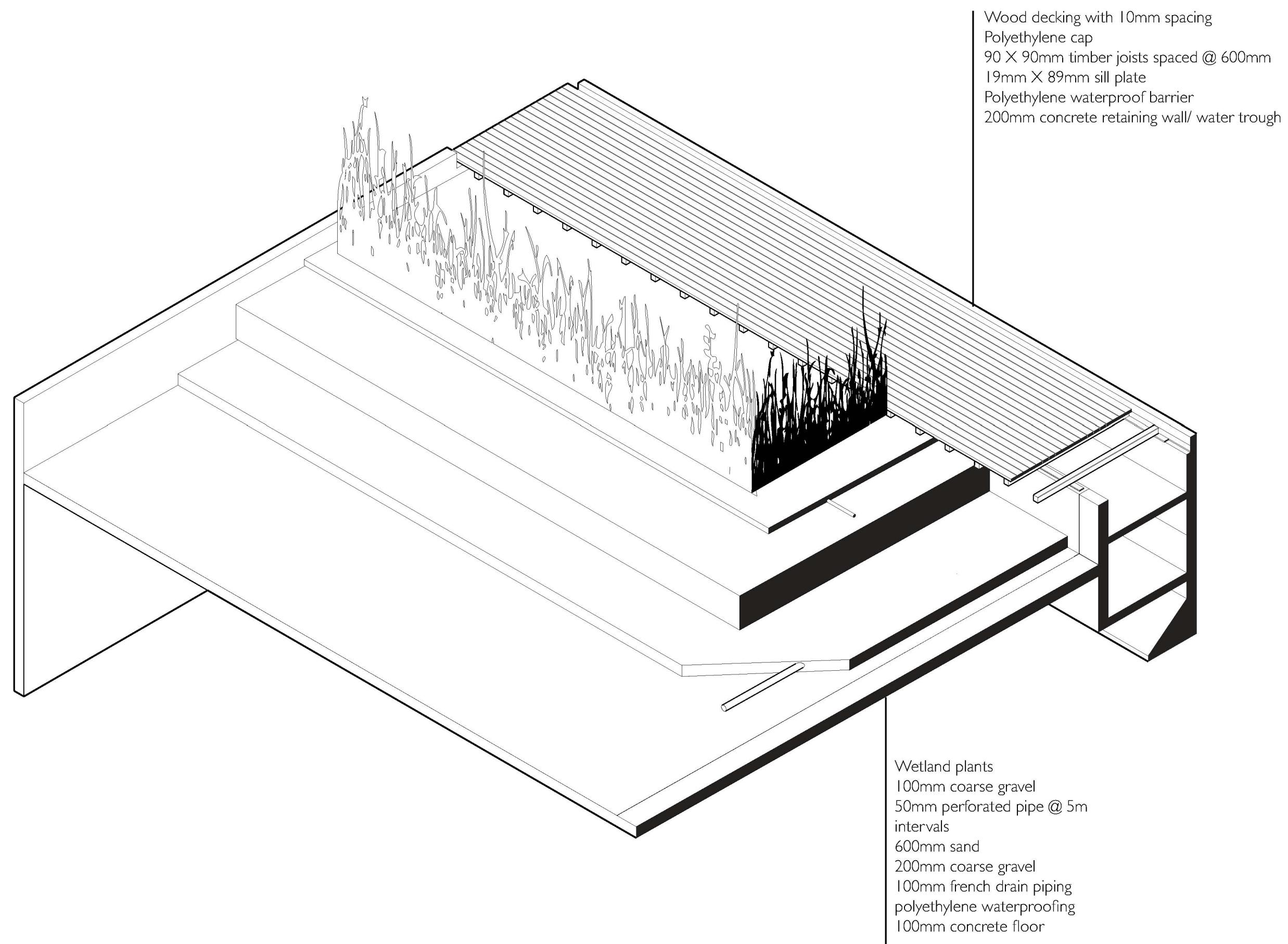


SALTMEADOW CORDGRASS *

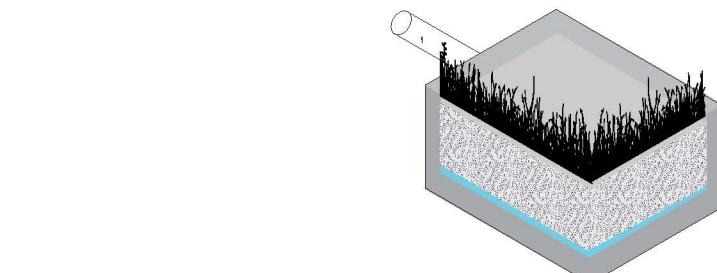
Spartina patens



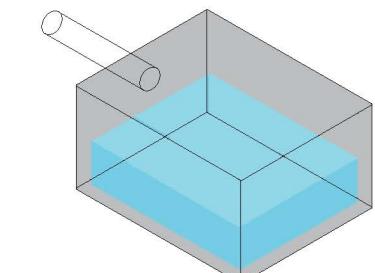
REEDS
Phragmites communis



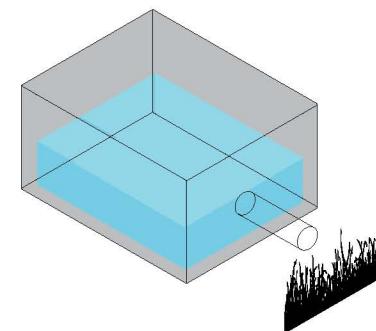




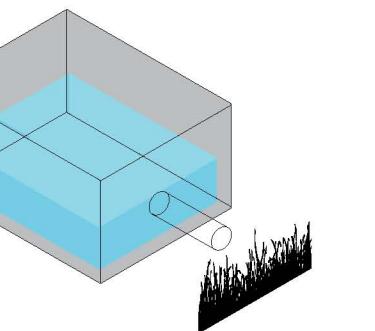
INFRASTRUCTURE



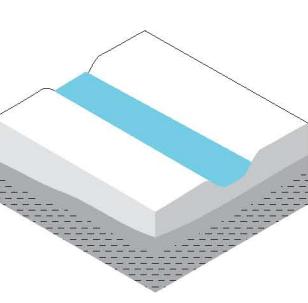
TREATMENT



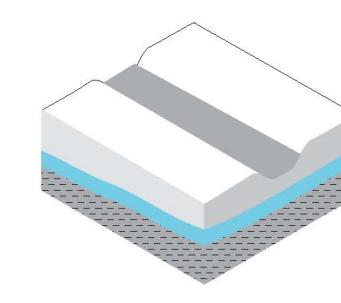
ACTIVE RAINWATER
STORAGE



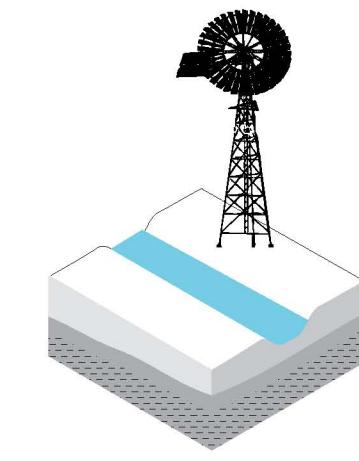
RE-USE



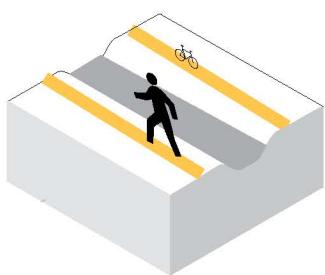
TREATED CANAL
WATER



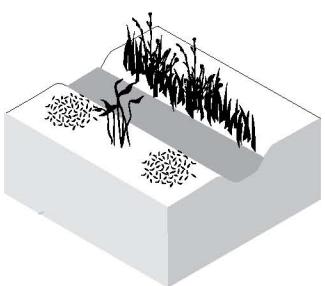
GROUNDWATER
REGHARGE



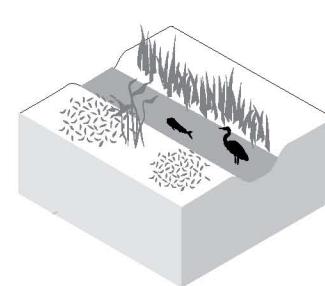
IRRIGATION



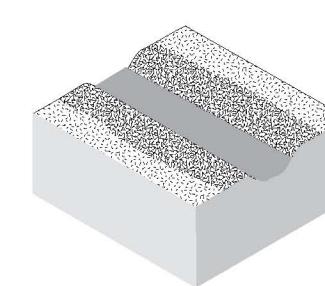
PEDESTRIAN ORIENTED
CIRCULATION



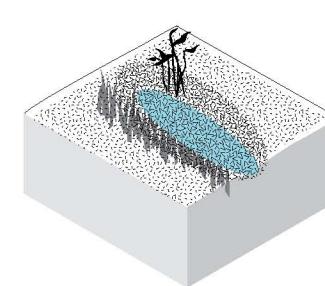
REMEDIADED AND ENHANCED
VEGETATION



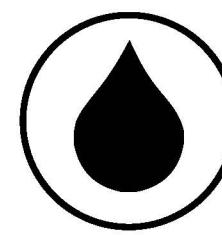
ECOLOGICAL CORRIDOR



SELECTIVE GROUND COVER TO
MINIMIZE EROSION



PASSIVE RAINWATER STORAGE



WATER
EDUCATION



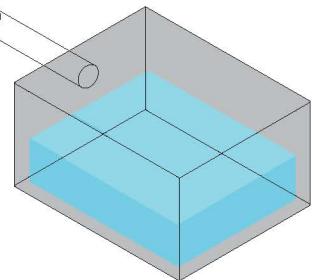
SPORTS AND RECREATION

PUBLIC SPACE

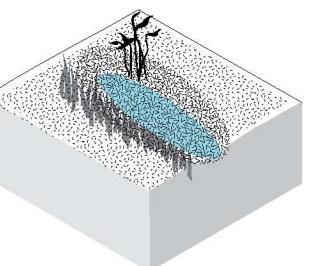


WETLAND SIDE EFFECTS 36

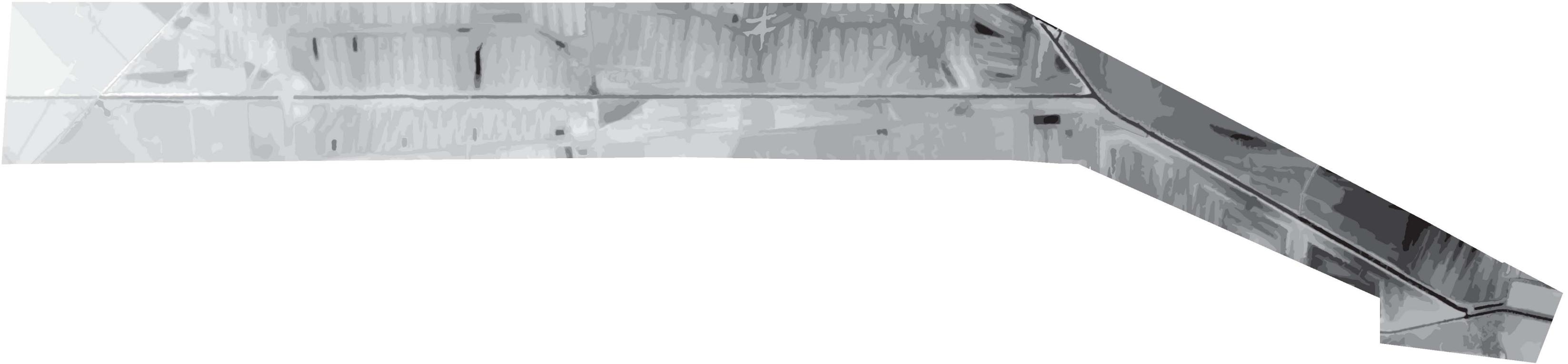




ACTIVE RAINWATER
STORAGE



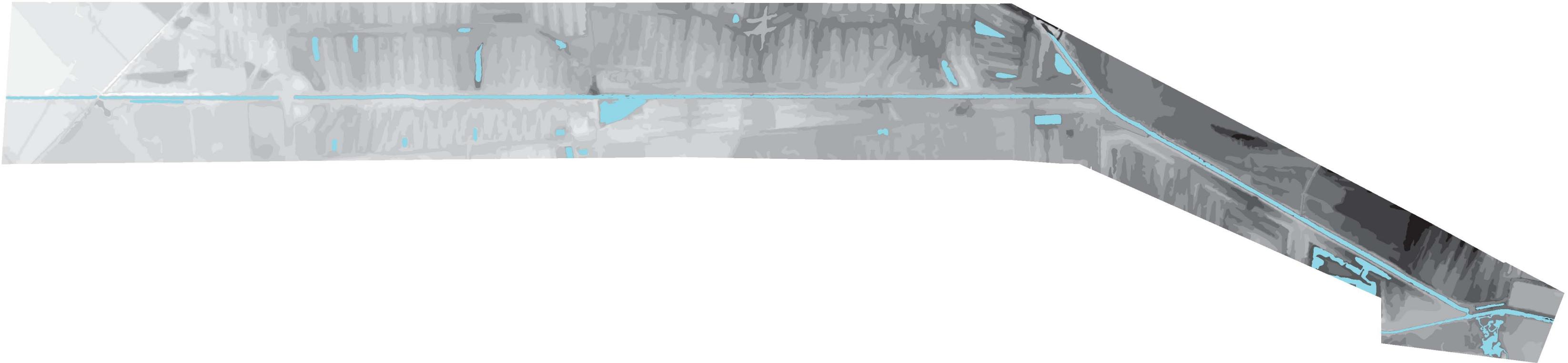
PASSIVE RAINWATER STORAGE



+4.27m (+15 ft)

+ 0.0m (0ft)





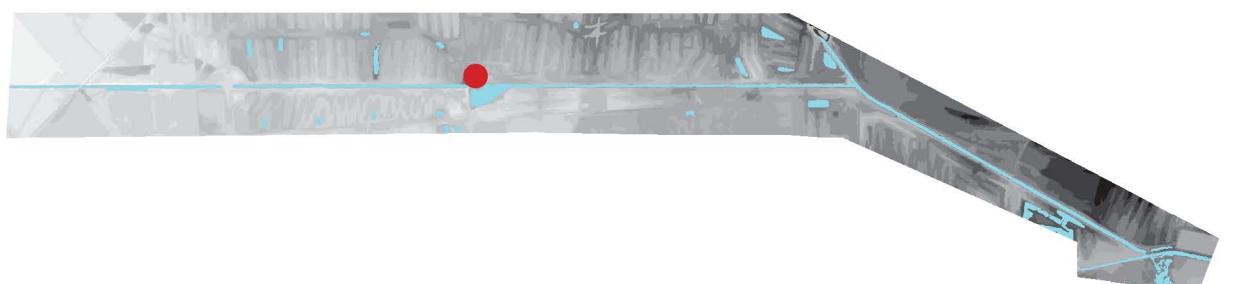
+4.27m (+15 ft)

+ 0.0m (0ft)



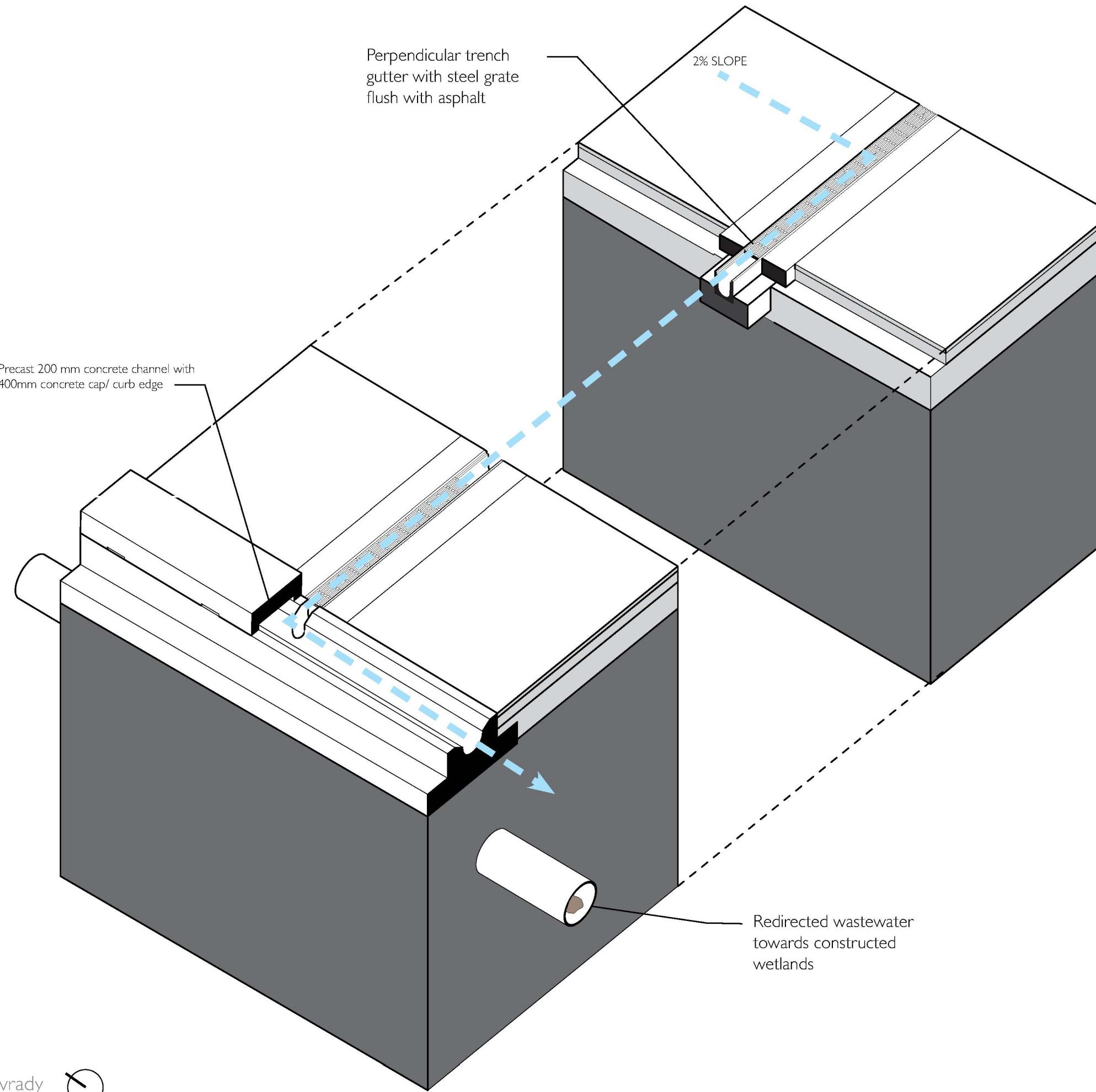


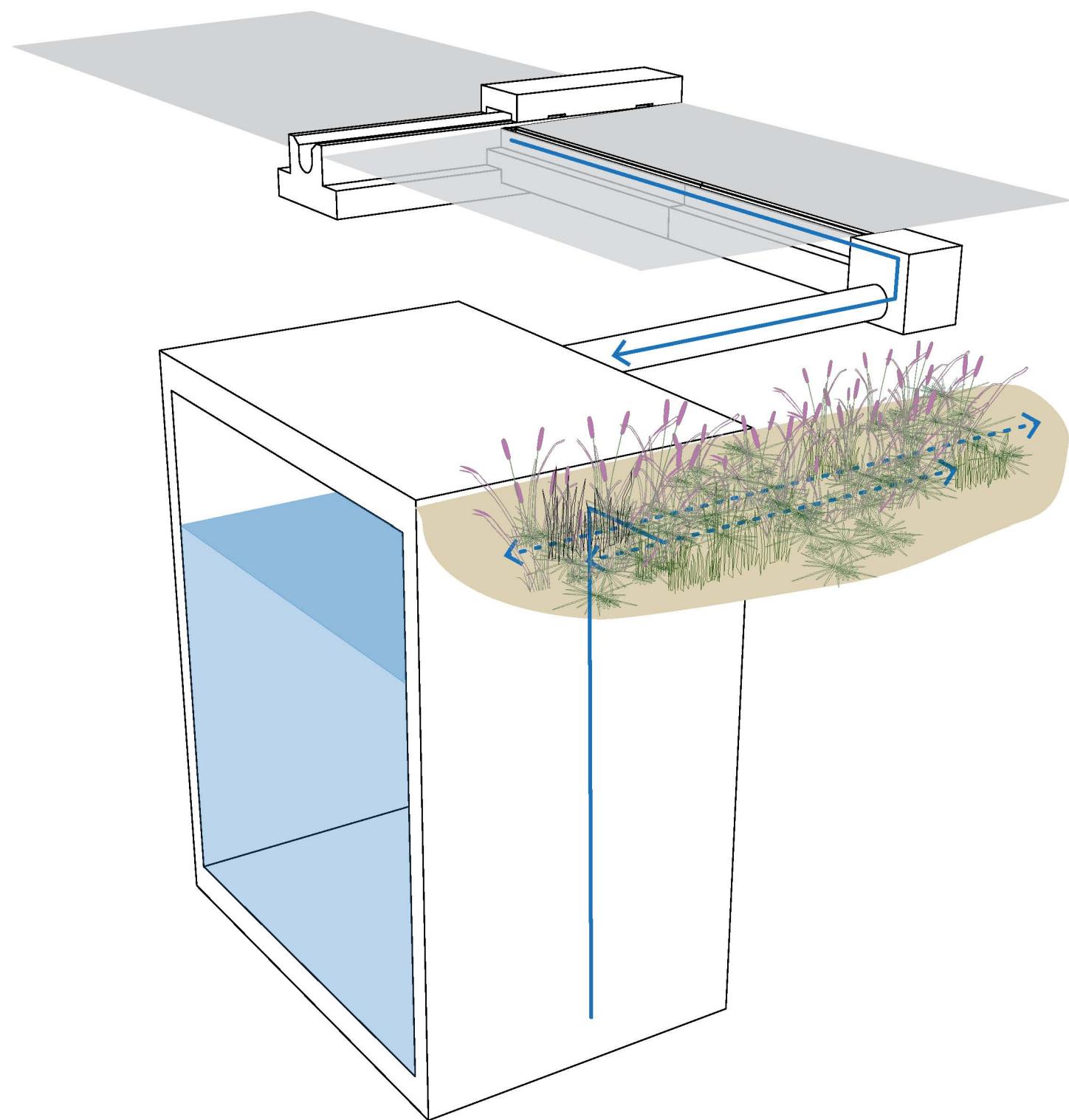
www.bing.com/maps



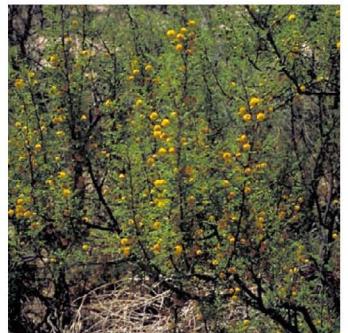
DSD Urban Asymmetries P5 Sara Navrady

EXISTING DRAINAGE BASINS 40





COLLECTING WATER FROM A 100M STRETCH OF STREET WILL
GENERATE 257M³ (or 257 000L) OF RAINWATER PER YEAR



WHITEHORN
ACACIA •*

Acacia constricta



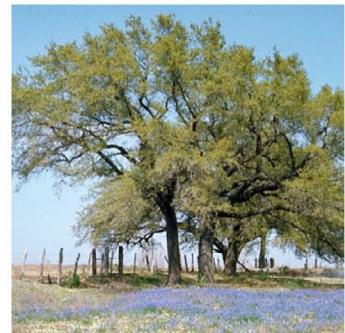
LITTLELEAF ASH •

Fraxinus greggii



GOLDENBALL
LEADTREE •

Leucaena retusa



ESCARPMENT
LIVE OAK •

Quercus fusiformis



MEXICAN BLUE
OAK •

Quercus oblongifolia



WHITE SAGE *

Artemisia ludoviciana



WOOLLY
BUTTERFLYBUSH •

Buddleja marrubifolia



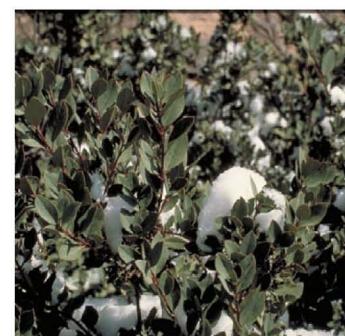
FAIRY DUSTER •

Calliandra conferta



OCOTILLO *

Fouquieria splendens



SILKTASSEL *

Garrya wrightii



LITTLELEAF RAIN
SAGE *

Leucophyllum minus



BROOM DALEA *

Psorothamnus scoparius



ORANGE
ZEXMENIA •

Wedelia texana



TUBULAR
BLUESTAR *

Amsonia longiflora



MAXIMILIAN
SUNFLOWER *

Helianthus maximiliani



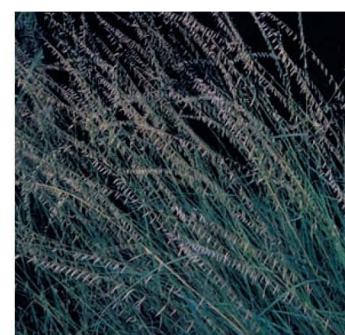
INDIAN RUSHPEA
*

Hoffmannseggia glauca



SUPERB
BEARDTONGUE
*

Penstemon superbus



SIDEOATS GRAMA
*

Bouteloua curtipendula



NEW MEXICO
FEATHERGRASS
*

Hesperostipa neomexicana



ALKALI SACATON
*

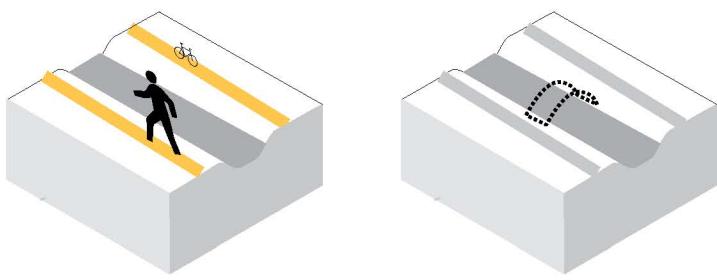
Sporobolus airoides

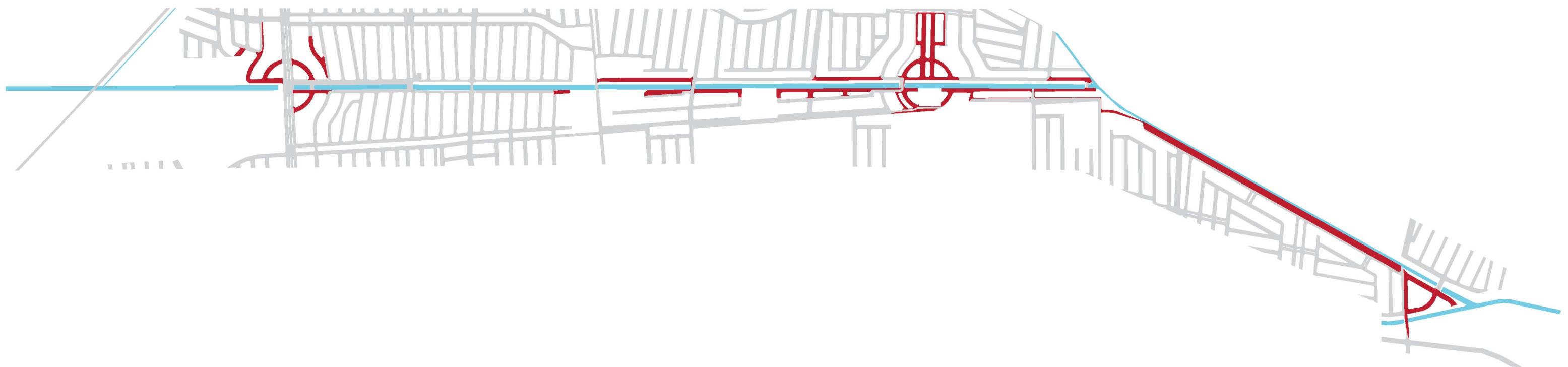


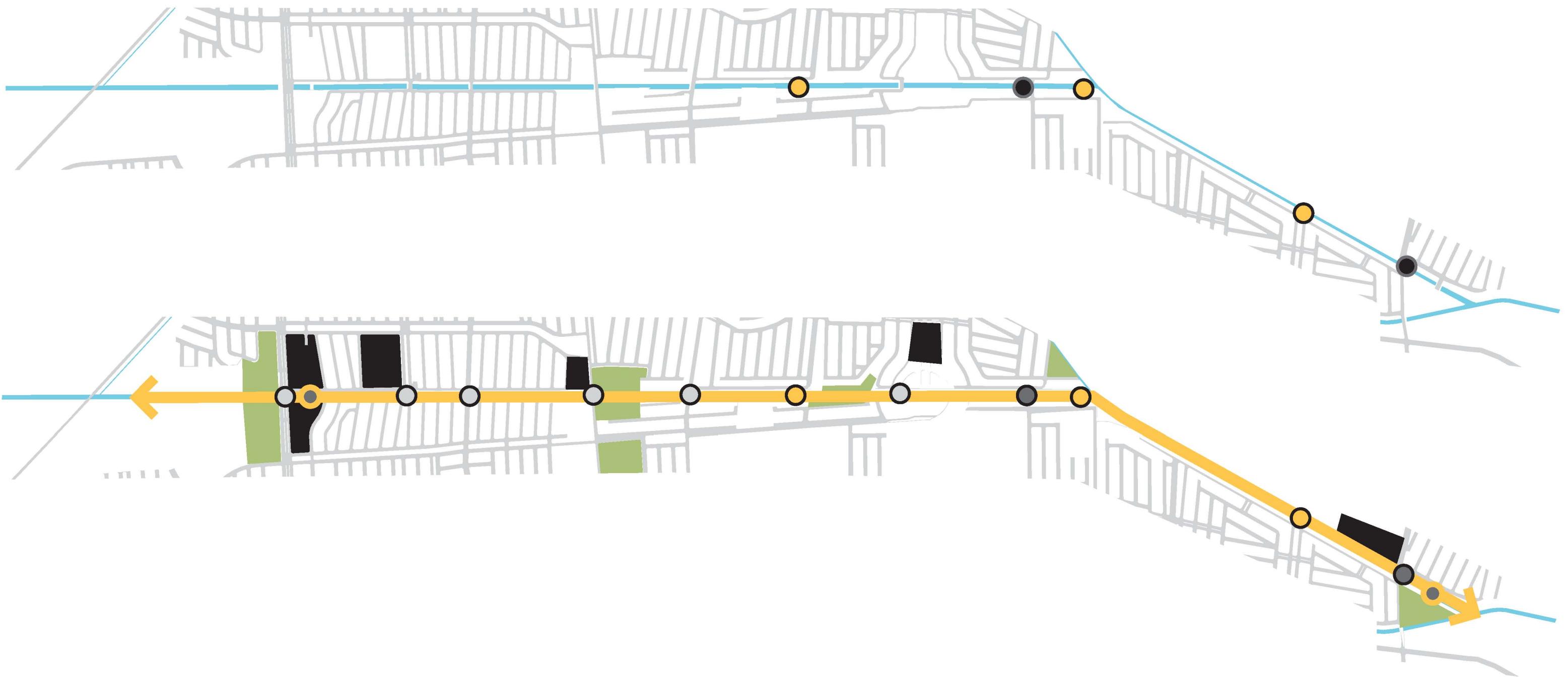
MUHLY GRASS
“REGAL MIST” •

Muhlenbergia capillaris

PLANT TAXONOMY

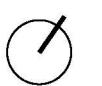
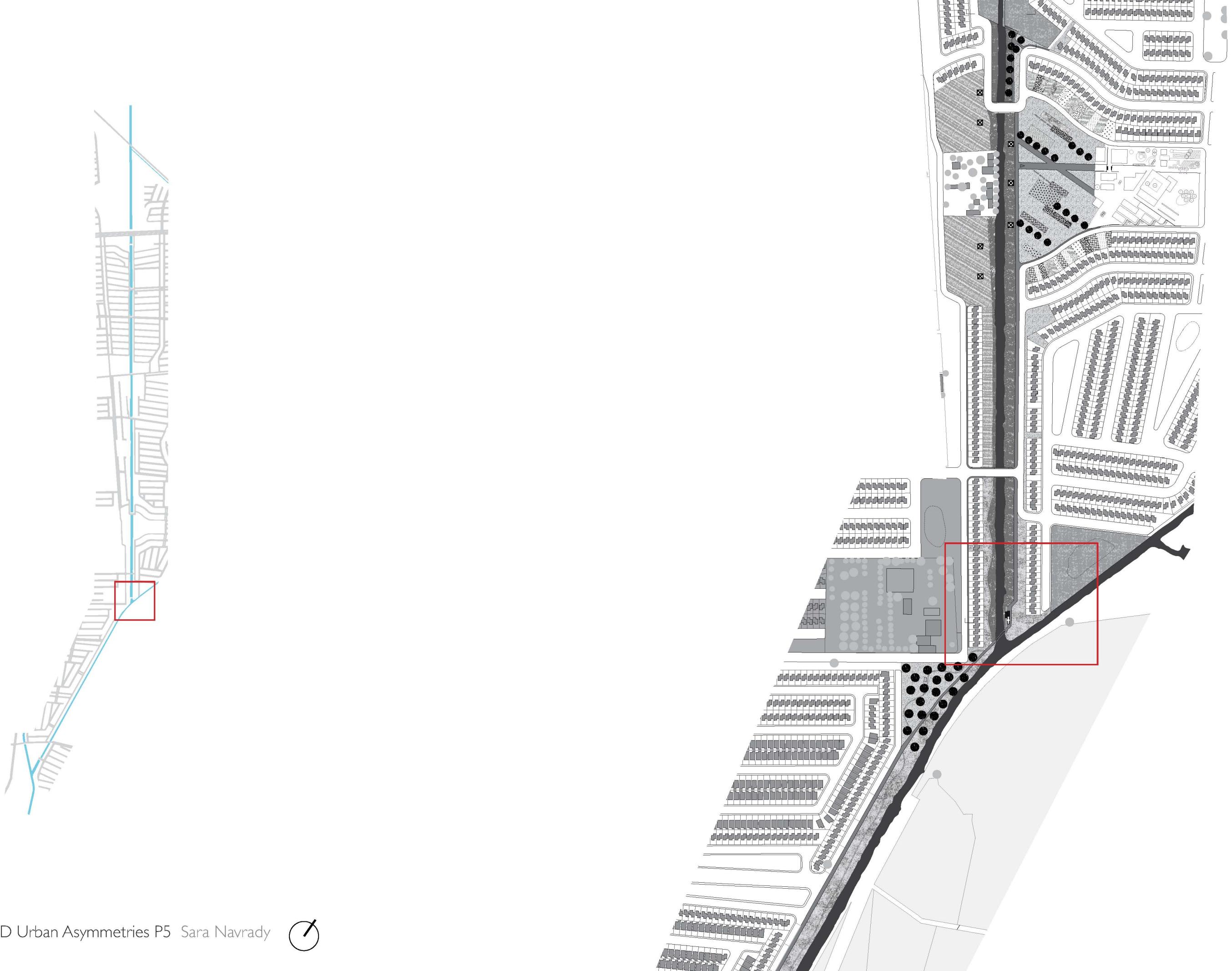


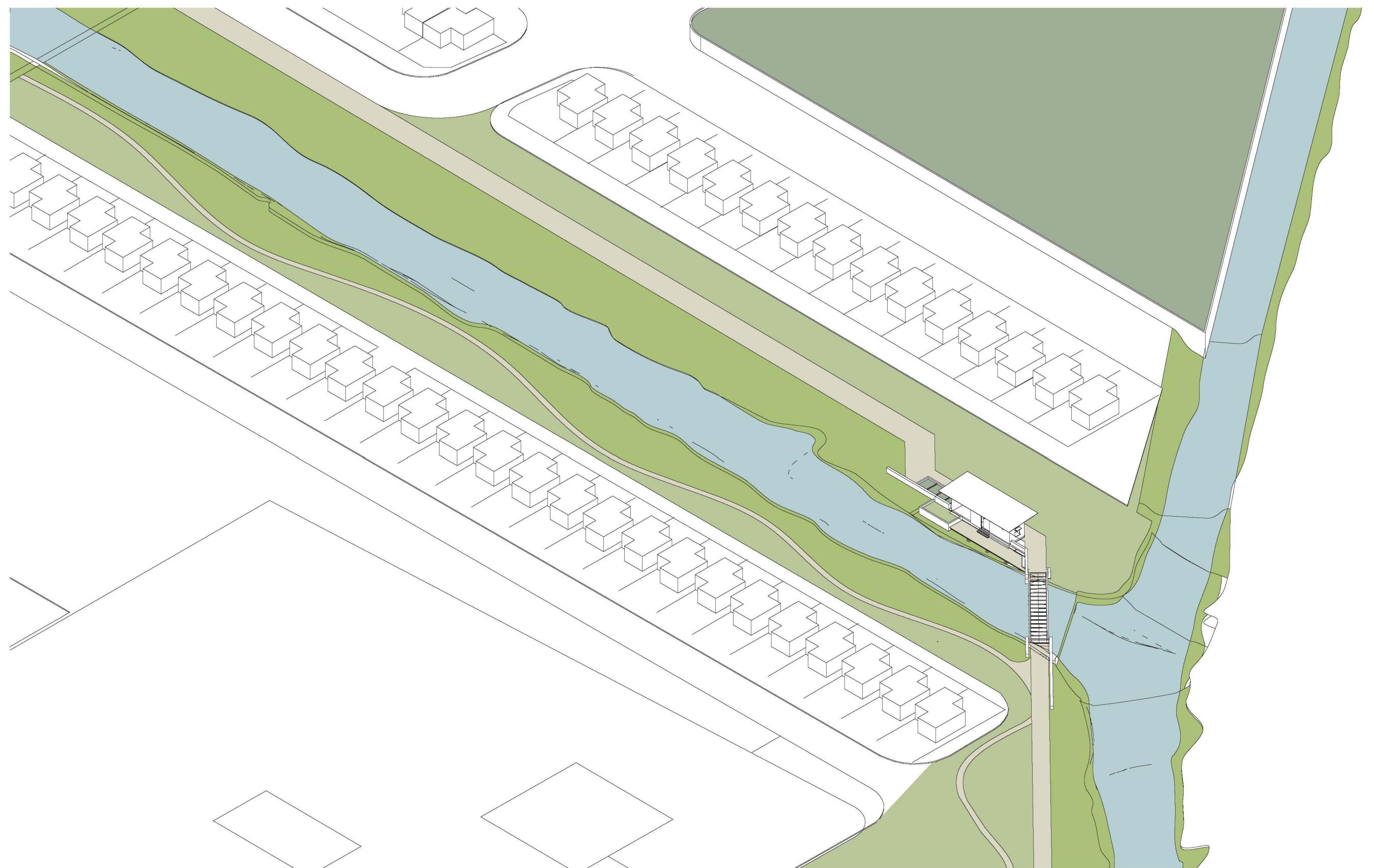


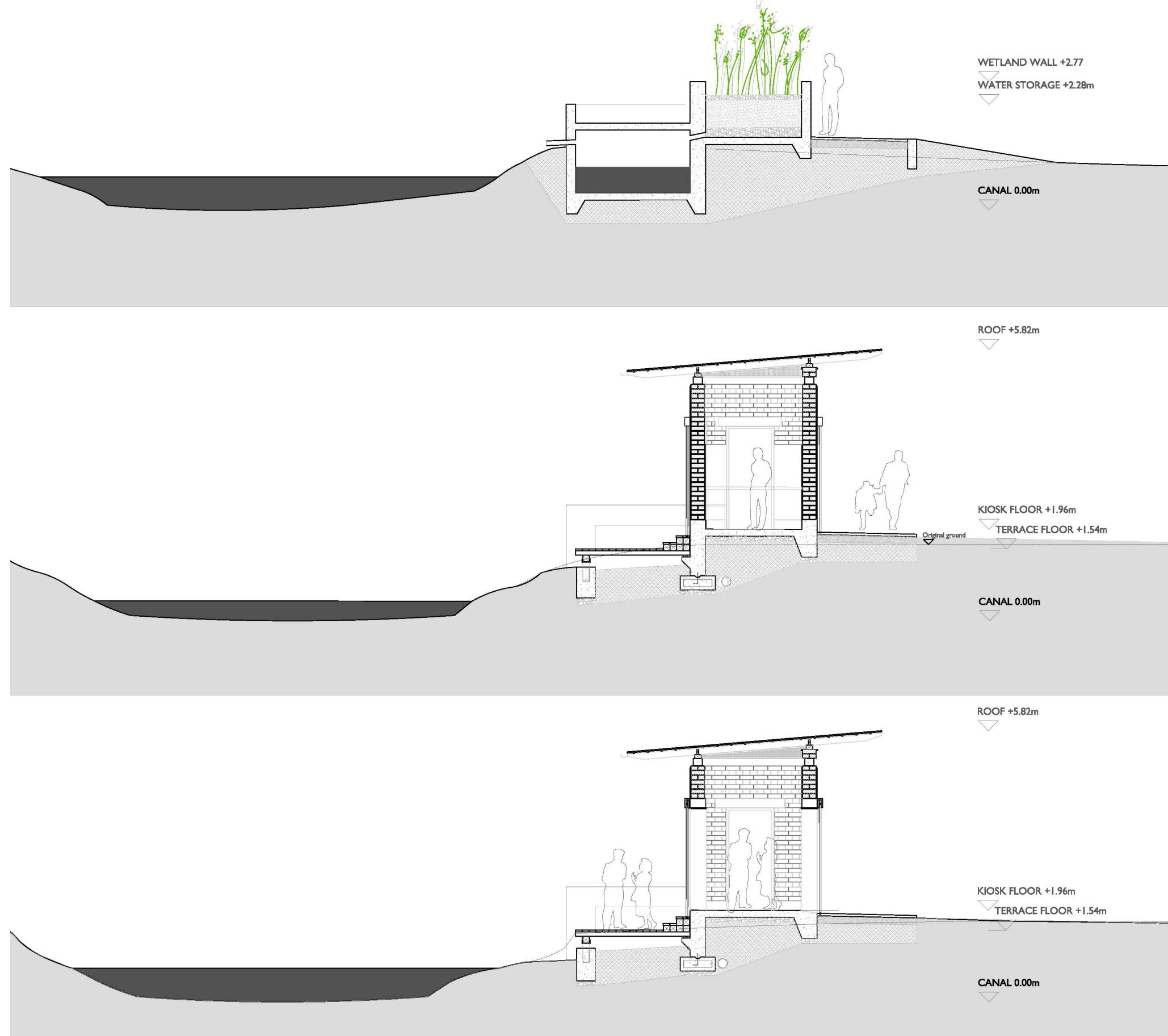


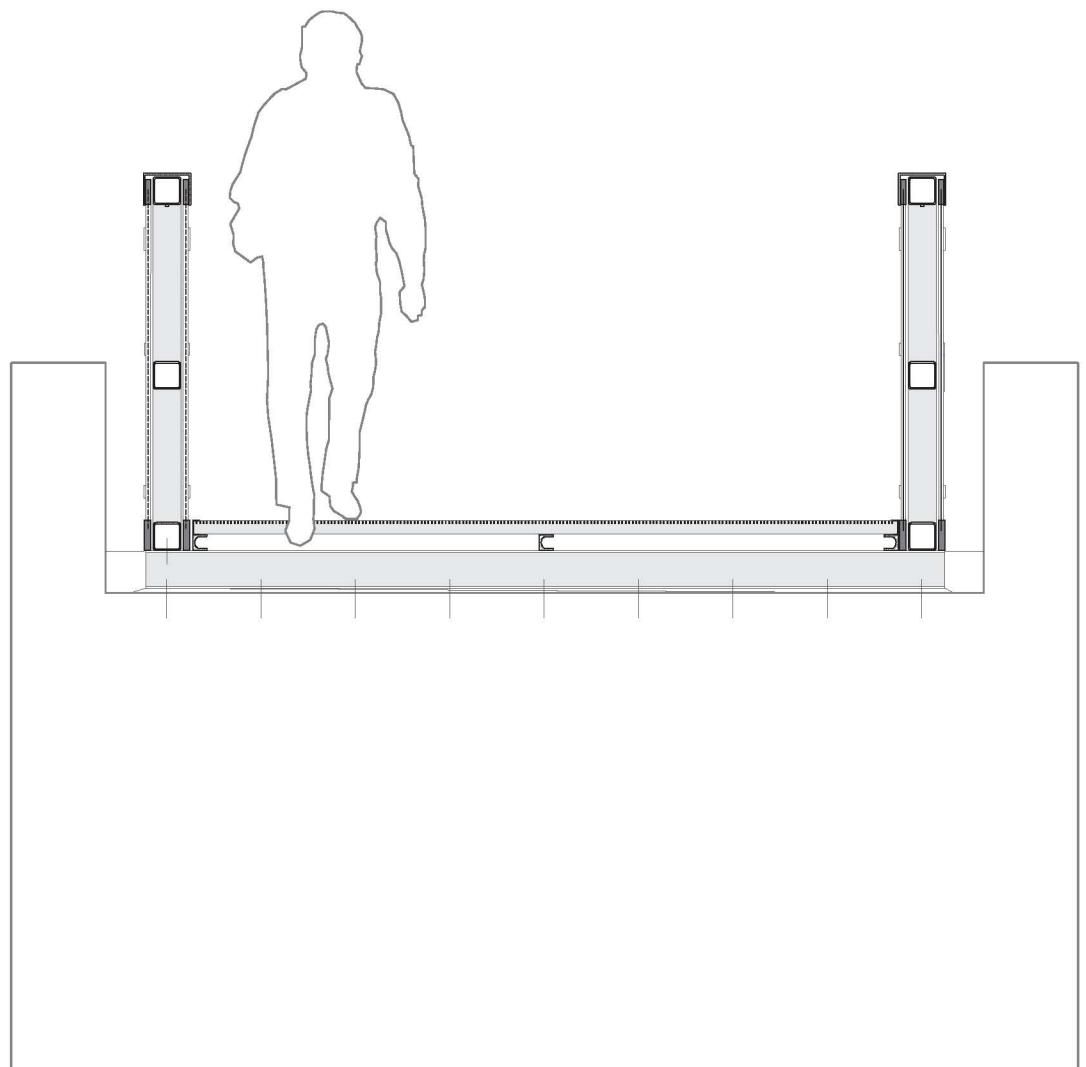
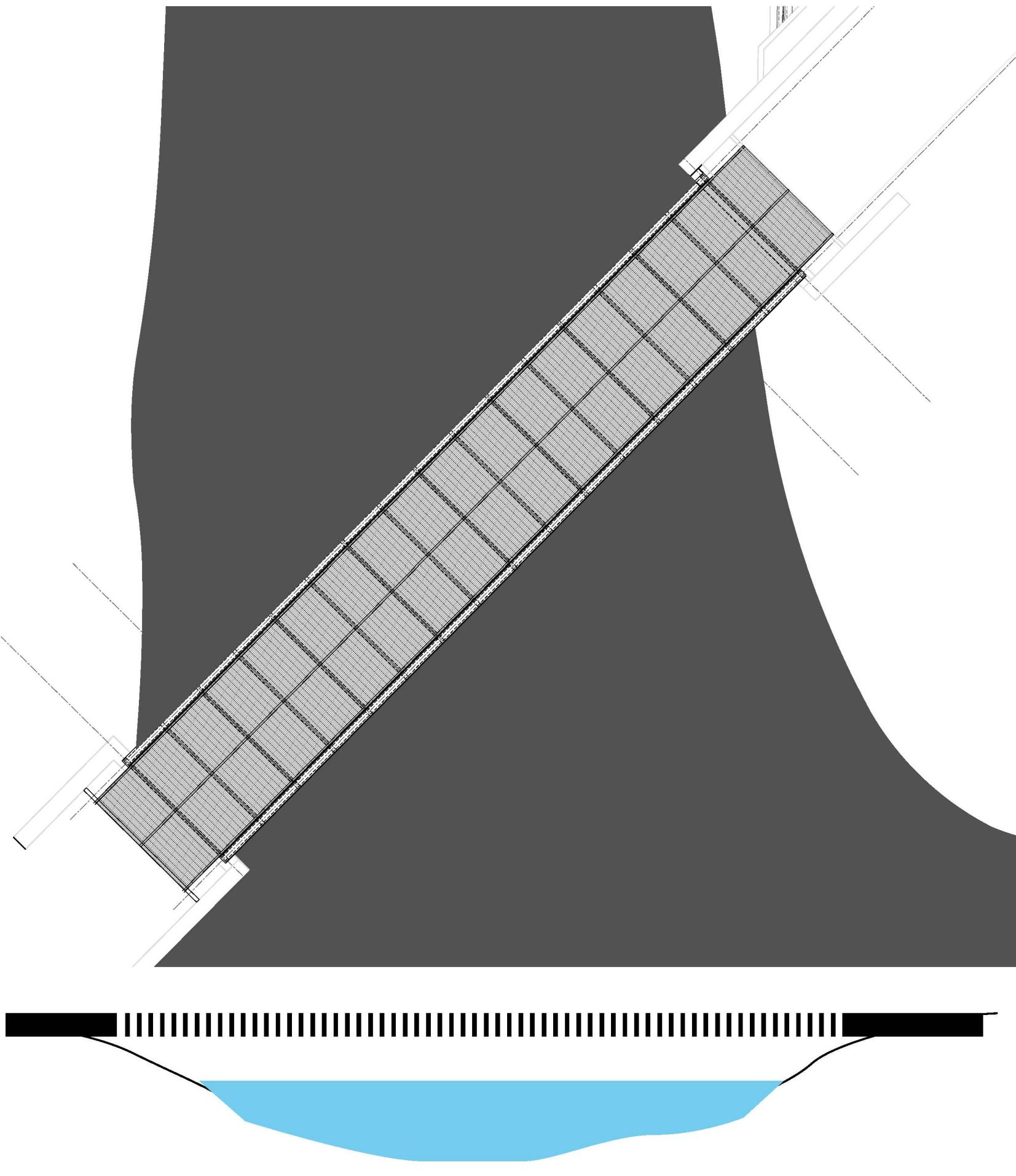
- New vehicular bridge
- New pedestrian bridge
- Existing vehicle bridge
- Vehicle bridge converted to pedestrian











Detail section





