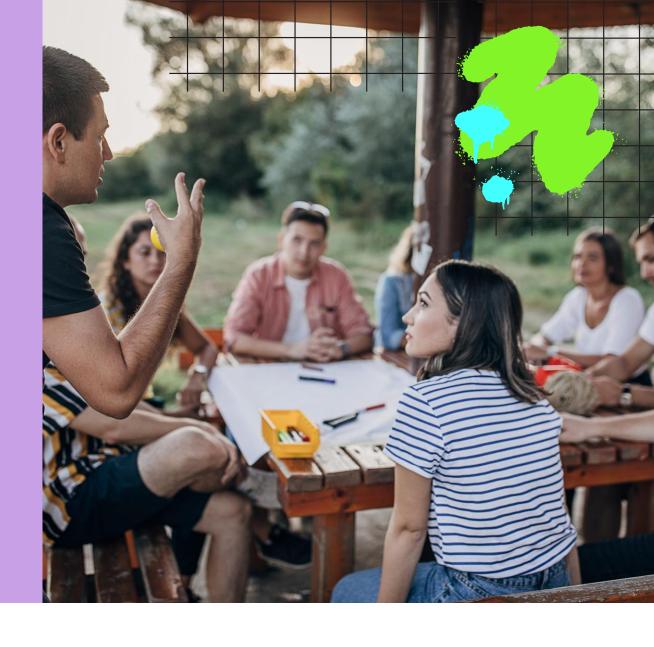


# Civil society making sustainability transitions

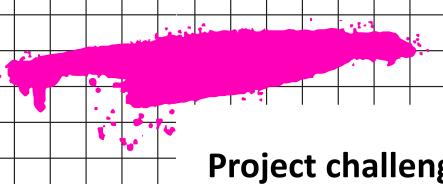
Johanna Leino

The Baltic Institute of Finland











# **Project challenge**

- Local and regional authorities lack tools to engage civil society, small business and other local actors in strategy and visioning processes
- Sustainability challenges are complex and views from different levels of society are needed











# **Project aim**

- Improve interaction and cooperation between local authorities, civil society and business actors to enhance ecological and social sustainability.
- Improve awareness of the role of civil society actors in social innovations and sustainability transition
- Adapt and pilot transition arena method with focus on involving civil society and other local actors to
  - > Enhance common understanding of systemic challenges
  - Co-create a joint sustainability vision
  - Build pathways to the vision
  - > Identify concrete actions and agreement on next steps
  - Initiate transition: new initiatives and experiments



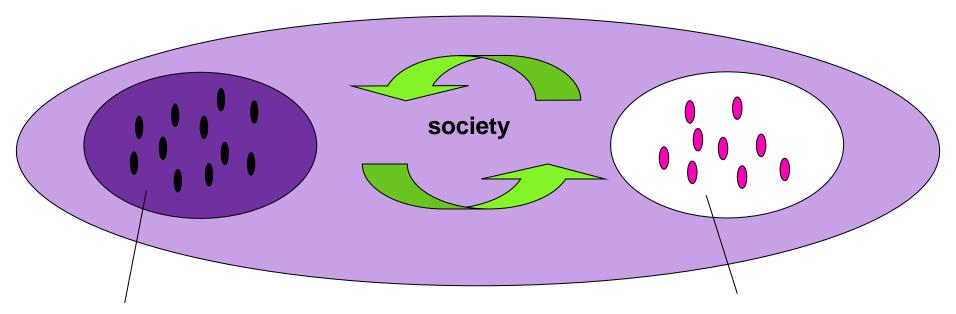




# **Transition arenas:**

## space for experimental governance





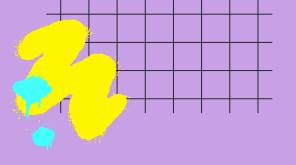
## Regular policy arena/business as usual

- short term
- mainstream
- incremental improvement
- problem solving

## **Transition Arena**/systemic approach

- long term
- change agents
- transition systemic approach
- problem searching

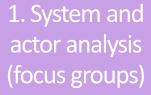
Source: Derk Loorbach, Dutch Research Institute for Transitions



# We make transition! process









2. Defining topic and identification of systemic challenges



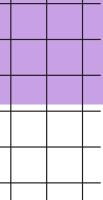
3. BSR vision of sustainable life and recommendations



4. Local transition arena workshops in 12 cities & municipalities



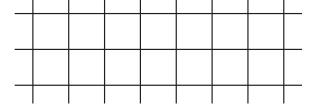
5. Initiating actions towards the joint vision













# Local transition arenas implemented in 12 cities focusing on sustainable food, circular economy, sustainable lifestyle, biodiversity

#### **FINLAND**

1. **Tampere**: Sustainable life (people and nature)

2. **Hämeenkyrö**: Sustainable agriculture

3. **Helsinki-Uusimaa:** Sharing economy

4. **Uusikaupunki**: Biodiversity

5. Kemiönsaari: Youth involvement

#### **NORWAY**

6. Namsos: Circular building materials7. Trondheim: Sustainable food system

#### **GERMANY**

8. **Bremen:** Organic food transition in schools

#### **ESTONIA**

9. **Tartu County:** Circular economy

10. Lääne-Harju: Sustainability in education

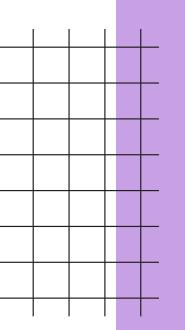
#### **LATVIA**

11. **Cēsis:** Organic food and Bioregion

#### **POLAND**

12. **Gdynia**: Cross-sectoral sustainability













## **Challenges identified:**

- Habits, consumer awareness
- Farmers' wellfaire, knowledge and influence
- Governance, education, cooperation



## **Examples of results:**

- Organic food education and recipe competition in schools
- Engaging school children and parents
- Integration of arena results into Vidzeme sustainable food strategy 2025-2035
- Bioregion action group









### **Example: Tampere Future Arena of Sustainable Life (people and nature)**





## **Challenges:**

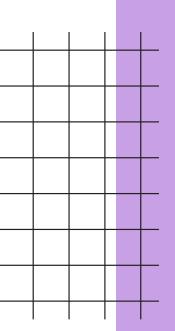
- How urban planning and space support sustainable life of people and nature?
- How to strengthen interaction and cooperation between city and local actos?

### **Examples of results:**

- Platform of sustainable life (operated by local actors, utilized and supported also by the city)
- Biodiversity Centre (knowledge and actions: biodiversity agents)
- Recommendations to enhance citizen participation in urban planning









### BSR vision of sustainable life 2035

## **Key elements for a sustainable future:**

- Circular and sharing economy
- Local and organic food
- Social sustainability and community building
- Inclusive and transparent decision-making processes







## **BALTIC SEA REGION VISION OF SUSTAINABLE LIFE**

In 2035, a sustainable lifestyle is enabled through public-private-people collaboration as well as changes in education, regulations and city planning.

A sustainable future is made of solid local communities exchanging materials, goods, ideas, skills and support. Manual skills and community building are strongly integrated as basic skill development in the educational system and lifelong learning. Civil society actors are given practical means to foster and enable a sustainable lifestyle that is easy for people. People are aware of the impacts of their lifestyle and make decisions based on reliable data on the impacts of their choices.

This vision of sustainable life and recommendations for local authorities was made by a group of selected change agents from six Baltic Sea region countries.









#WEMAKETRANSITION





## Civil society making transitions - 16 + 2 case studies from the

**BSR** 



## **Topics:**

- 1) sustainable food
- 2) circular economy
- 3) biodiversity
- 4) sustainable lifestyle







# Manual for local & regional authorities

- 1) About the transition arena process
- 2) Stories of WMT local transition arenas
- 3) Key learnings and conclusions
- → Tips and examples for local & regional authorities and local actors









How to use the Transition Arena method to empower cooperation between local authorities, civil society and business actors?

- A manual for regional and local authorities























# We make transtion! project website



News

27 August 2024





How to strengthen cooperation between local authorities and civil society actors to enhance sustainability? - A transnational gap analysis



15 August 2024

**Building local** sustainability with the youth in Kimitoön, Finland

The municipality of Kimitoön and

News

News

09 July 2024

Added value of We make transition! -Interview with **Vidzeme Planning** ragion

authorities and civil

cooperation

between local

WMT publication:

How to strengthen



