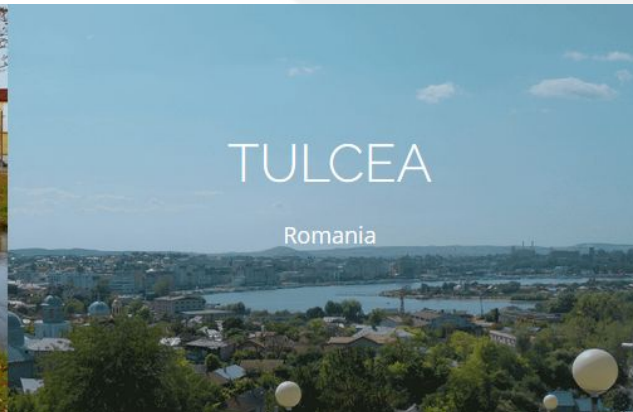


# How to localise SDGs in your communities? Difficulties for green transition in rural/urban communities

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# Craeting interfaces project as an example of SDGs localising proces



# Project goals and approach

- Promote knowledge about the linkages between food production and food quality, and the state of the environment.
- Trigger processes of knowledge co-creation dedicated to the sustainable impacts of a locally functioning public food system.
- Strengthen relationships and visibility of relations between actors of local food system.
- Increase the transparency and the involvement of actors in a high-quality food provision system.

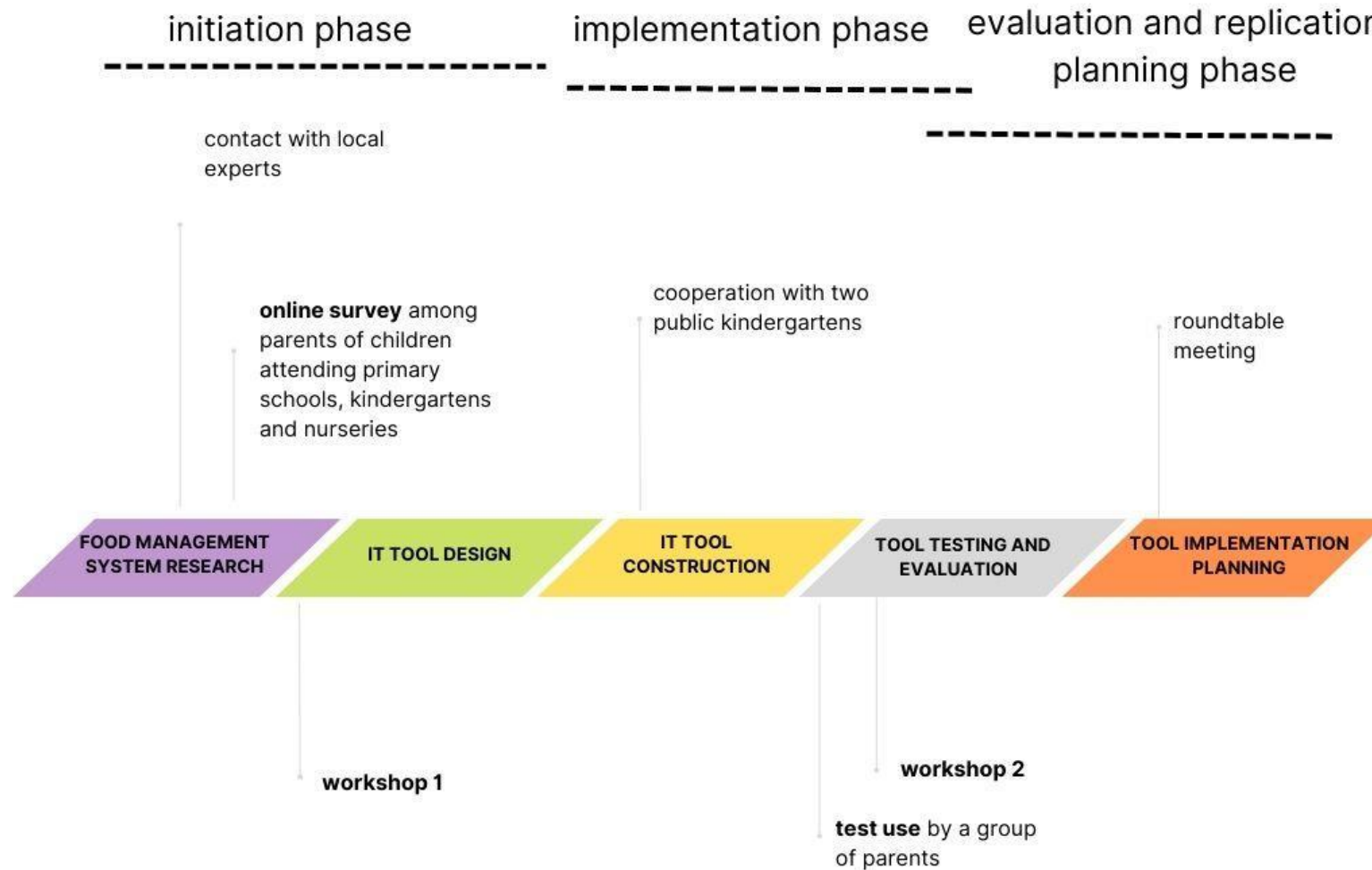


Urban Living Lab approach (experimentation),

2 local kindergartens as a testing ground,

using the it tool (internet platform)

# The experimentation process for more sustainable local food system



# The experimentation process for more sustainable local food system

Strona główna **Lista dania w przedszkolach**

Informacje o narzędziu Przedszkola Produccenci Mieszkańcy

Oceń danie przedszkolne

Filter items...

- Płatki kukurydziane na mleku, pieczywo z gotowaną pierśią z indyka, warzywa** 2020-12-11  
Przedszkole Miejskie nr 25 im. Kubusia Puchatka
- Żurek z jajkiem i kielbasą, chleb pszenno-żytni** 2020-12-11  
Przedszkole Miejskie nr 25 im. Kubusia Puchatka
- Kotlet rybny z sandacza z ziemniakami, surówka z białej kapusty i marchwi** 2020-12-11  
Przedszkole Miejskie nr 25 im. Kubusia Puchatka
- Kisiel jabłkowy do picia, wafle ryżowe** 2020-12-10  
Przedszkole Miejskie nr 25 im. Kubusia Puchatka
- Pieczeń rzymska z kaszą gryczaną i surówką z białej rzodkiewki** 2020-12-10  
Przedszkole Miejskie nr 25 im. Kubusia Puchatka
- Rosół z makaronem; mandarynka** 2020-12-10  
Przedszkole Miejskie nr 25 im. Kubusia Puchatka
- Jogurt naturalny z musem owocowym** 2020-12-10  
Przedszkole Miejskie nr 12 Niezapominajka
- Zrazy wołowo-wieprzowe z kaszą gryczaną, buraczką z cebulą i olejem** 2020-12-10  
Przedszkole Miejskie nr 12 Niezapominajka

Slupsk dashboard Zestawienie Żywnosc Woda Energia Definicje i założenia Informacje

**129** Liczba posiłków **56** Liczba produktów **216** Liczba ocen posiłków **4,441.5 kg** stosowane w produktach pochodzenia zwierzecego (39%) **6,916.7 kg** stosowane w produktach pochodzenia roślinnego (61%)

Opis Dystrybucja Szczegóły dotyczące posiłków Najwyżej ocenione w przedszkolach Najczęściej używane produkty Najwyżej ocenione posiłki Zależności w ocenach

Typ

Kalorie **53.83** / 591.42

Ocena (Dzieci) **2.5** / 5

Ocena (Rodzice) **3.6** / 5

Ocena (średnia) **3.25** / 5

Postrzegany poziom zdrowotności posiłku **3** / 5

Nazwa	Kalorie	Alergeny	Resztki po przygotowaniu posiłku	Ocena (Dzieci)	Ocena (Rodzice)	Ocena (średnia)	Postrzegany poziom zdrowotności posiłku
Potrąwka z kurczaka z warzywami i ryżem; fasolka szparagowa lunch_pl	291.01	1, 7	5<10	★★★★☆	★★★★★	★★★★☆	★★★★★
Mięso z kurczaka		Chicken meat	✓				0.182
Ryż biały		White rice	X				0.067
Fasola szparagowa		Green bean	✓				0.006
Papryka czerwona		Red Pepper	✓				0.009
Płatki jęczmieńne na mleku, pieczywo z twarogiem i warzywami oraz z szynką breakfast_pl	404.83	1, 7	<5	★★★★☆	★★★★★	★★★★☆	★★★★★
Płatki owsiane z mlekiem, bułka z dżemem breakfast_pl	319.88	1, 7	<5	★★★★★	★★★★★	★★★★☆	★★★★★

Produkt	name_en	Czy produkt jest wytwarzany w Polsce?	Waga (g)	Ślad wodny (?średnia)	Ślad wodny (.Polska)	Zużyta woda
Mięso z kurczaka	Chicken meat	✓	60	3363.722	3027.639	0.182
Ryż biały	White rice	X	40	1672.801		0.067
Fasola szparagowa	Green bean	✓	65	561.099	99.336	0.006
Papryka czerwona	Red Pepper	✓	25	379.213		0.009

2

Kindergartens involved in the project.



129

Number of dishes.



56

Number of ingredients.



216

Number of dish ratings.



Dishes Overview

Ratings' details

For more details regarding ratings, calories and health, click on [Food menu](#) menu. For more details on the water used by ingredients and meals, click on [Water menu](#). For details about CO2 emissions in transport and energy footprint, click on [Energy menu](#). For a description of every variable and methods used to calculate them, visit [About menu](#)

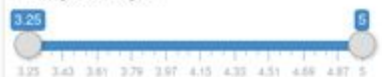
Type

Search...

Calories



Rating (Average)



Perceived health



Water Used



Transport emissions



Name	Calories	Waste	Rating (Average)	Perceived health	Water Used	TonCO2 Emitted
Płatki owsiane na mleku; pieczywo z pastą jajeczną; jogurt naturalny z musem owocowym breakfast_pl	456	5<10	★★★★☆	♥♥♥♥♥	0.578	4.85
Płatki jęczmienne na mleku, pieczywo z twarogiem i warzywami oraz z szynką breakfast_pl	404.83	<5	★★★★★	♥♥♥♥♥	0.515	6.69
Zrazy wołowo-wieprzowe z kaszą gryczaną, buraczki z cebulą i olejem lunch_pl	499	11<25	★★★★☆	♥♥♥♥♥	0.468	3.31

Ingredient	name_en	Produced in Poland?	Weight (g)	Water Footprint (Avg)	Water Footprint (PL)	Water Used	Transport emissions
Mięso wieprzowe	Pork	✓	27	1369.279	1280.216	0.035	0.074
Mięso wołowe	Beef	✓	40	10942.316	6222.686	0.249	1.47
Kasza gryczana	Buckwheat groats	✓	40	2036.269	1687.973	0.068	1.47
Burak	Beet	✓	105	864.776	1033.695	0.109	0.147
Cebula	Onion	✓	30	271.937		0.008	0.147

# European Green Deal

## MAIN OBJECTIVES

- Emission reduction of 55% by 2030 (compared to 1990 levels)
- Net zero-carbon by 2050 (within the EU)

## KEY AMBITIONS



Striving for climate neutrality



Supply of clean and affordable energy



Mobilising industry for a closed loop economy



Green building construction and renovation



Sustainable and intelligent transport



Fair, healthy and ecological food production



Preservation and restoration of ecosystems and biodiversity



Zero-pollution and non-toxic environment



# UN Sustainable Development Goals

Agenda 2030



*The 2030 Agenda contains 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which were adopted by UN member states in 2015. They include 169 specific goals to be achieved by 2030.*

*The suite of SDG's covers complementary and intersecting social and environmental challenges.*

# What does it mean to localise SDGs?



Localisation - process of defining, implementing and monitoring strategies at the local level for achieving global, national and subnational sustainable development goals and targets (UNDP 2014).

The process of localisation includes mechanisms, tools, innovations, platforms and processes to effectively translate the development agenda into results at the local level.

- More importantly, it will enable local communities and community-based organisations to hold governments publicly accountable for the progress made relative to the achievement of the SDGs

# Why the localisation process could be difficult?



- the SDGs goals are global in nature.
- Much of the work to define the SDGs has been undertaken in isolation from the daily realities of urban local government.  
lack of a clear national policy framework, guidance or priority setting for the localisation of the SDGs.
- Challenges of raising awareness of the importance of local SDG initiatives and of funding such initiatives.
- Crucial role of local and regional authorities, citizens and other stakeholders.

# Sustainable communities

RESILIENT COMMUNITIES



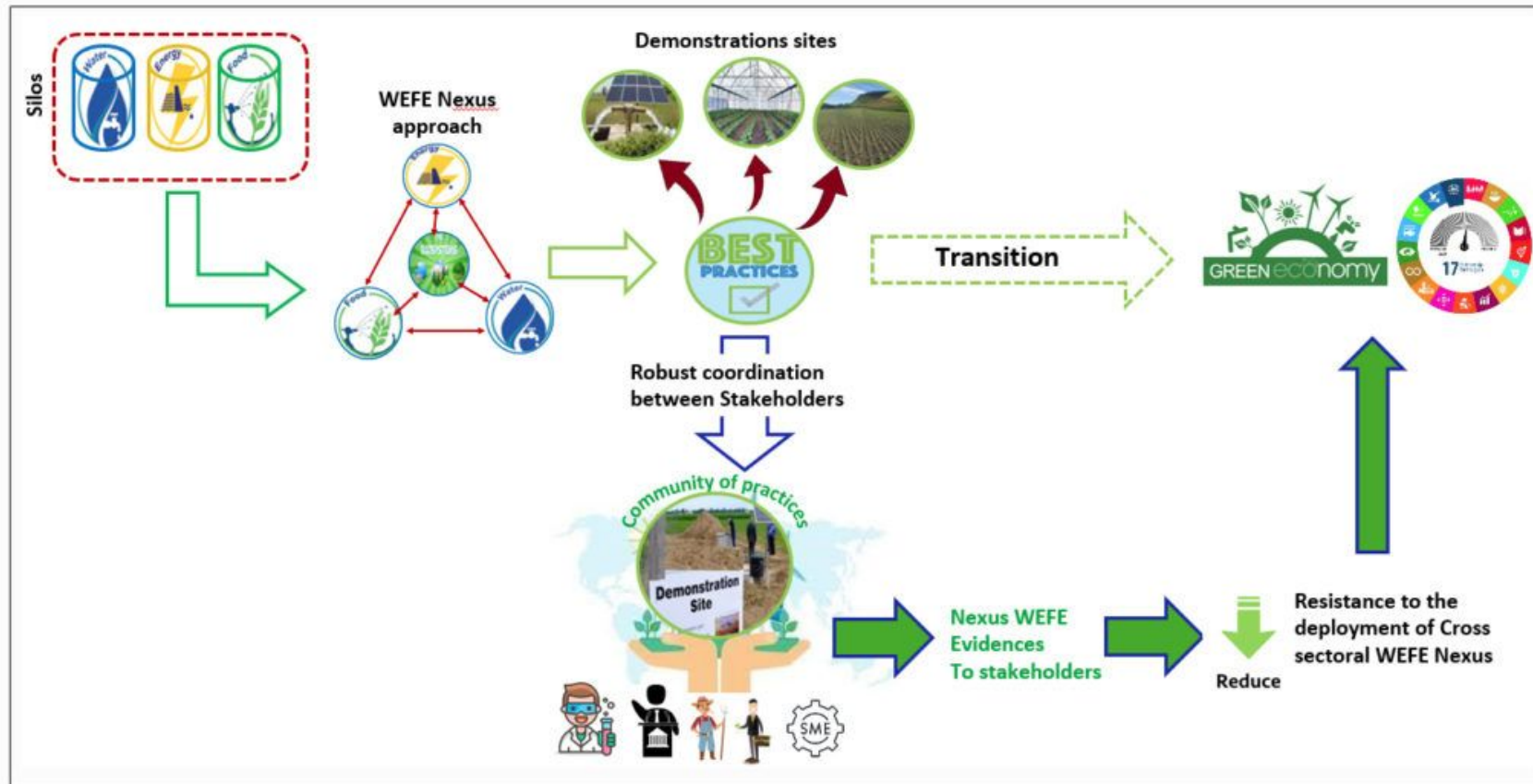
CIRCULAR COMMUNITIES

NEXUS COMMUNITIES OF PRACTICES

# RESILIENT COMMUNITIES



# NEXUS COMMUNITIES OF PRACTICES



# 3 main areas of our activities

Society



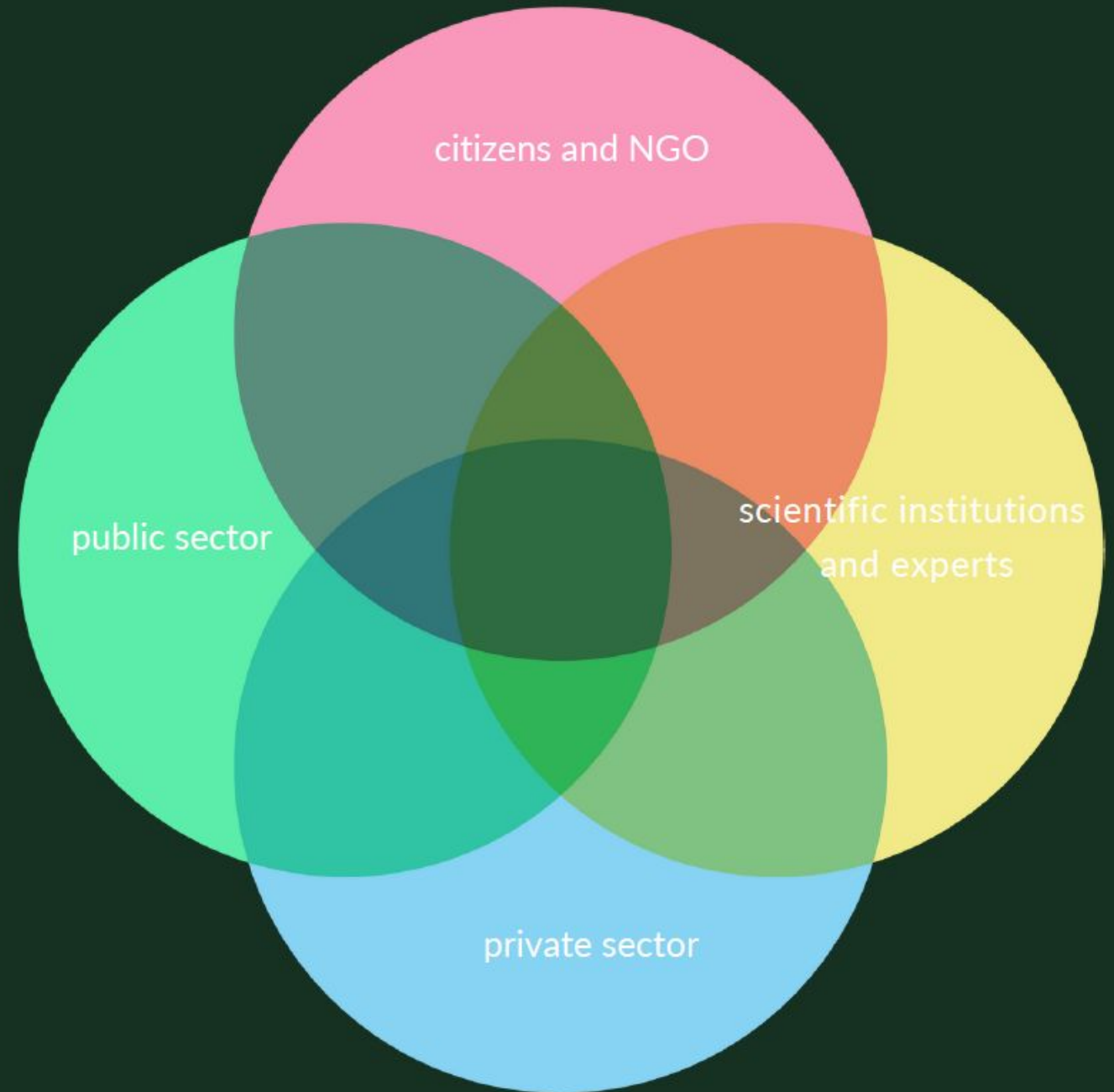
Environment



Governance



The Quadruple Helix  
model as a framework  
for building  
collaborative networks  
for change





# Key issues in localising SDGs

- Raising awareness is the first step to start localizing the SDGs (on communicating and disseminating information on the SDGs, local ownership of the process by raising awareness),
- Incorporate methods to strengthen future-oriented reflexivity in policy design and implementation, to stress the concrete implications for local and regional governments and their national associations,
- Implementation depends on the local context – community involvement, public governance mode, visualisation of impact on the community (inclusiveness and just transition),
- Require an integrated governance approach that facilitates partnerships and dialogues between different levels of government, across sectors and with different groups in society - innovation and cross-sectoral cooperation and bottom-up approach,
- Monitoring and reporting are seen to challenge on the local level.

# What did we learnt from our project?



- **VISION:** Build the common vision, joint narratives about the goals.
- **DIAGNOSIS:** Focus on proper identifications of goals and resources. Be flexible.
- **TECHNOLOGY:** Don't be too technocratic. Technical fixes are a support but not the solutions themselves.
- **SILOS:** Go beyond the silos of thinking, and silos of actions.
- **NETWORKS:** Build the local network of relevant actors, leave the space open for the new ones.
- **EXPERTS:** Don't underestimate public actors. They have got the skills, knowledge and experience which you can use.
- **WORLD:** Go beyond community, join other networks and alliances. Be political in a constructive sense.
- **PROCESS:** Bring your attention into the process too. Actions are relevant, but should be flawlessly inscribed into the social process of change.

# How to localise SDGs in your communities?

