

Urban Sustainability Transformations

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Urban Sustainability Transformations

(ref. McPhearson et al. 2021)

UST is an umbrella framework rather than a clearly defined pathway. It can range from changes in infrastructure, transportation, energy systems, food security, health issues, climate change.

The transformations towards sustainability are non-linear expressions of complex interactions and consequences of a wide range of processes. Sustainability is a process, not an end-point, and can be a constantly shifting target. The objectives of UST can also vary from city to city.

What are transformations?

Is it the process, or the result? What starts or triggers the transformation? What are the roles of small-scale activities, can they lead to greater scale transformations, and if so why and how?

A transformation is a move from one path, to another “better” path. But what is “better”, who defines it, in terms of what? Is transformation always normative (relating to or establishing a norm), does it always determine what direction we should be going?

Why are transformations necessary?

There are massive global challenges, such as climate change, that are putting increasing pressures on cities. To address these challenges, we require much more than small tweaks and incremental changes, and more than scaling up current initiatives and innovations. This leads to a more holistic, intertwined social-ecological-technological systems (SETS).

Radical change necessitates investments in: knowledge, technology, institutions, modes of business, personal and socio-cultural behaviours and meanings.

Radical transformative thinking is required: provides systemic leverage, actionable ideas, and supportive governance processes to develop pathways for how local, regional and national innovations can be upscaled to drive global-scale sustainability transformations.

In transformative research, you actively contribute to ongoing or planned transformation. It is often trans-disciplinary, there is intervention and active involvement.

How to achieve transformations?

The goal is to provide conceptual and methodological pathways for radical change. The **principles are to rethink** growth, efficiency, the state, the commons, and justice. These

should be addressed together, not in isolation.

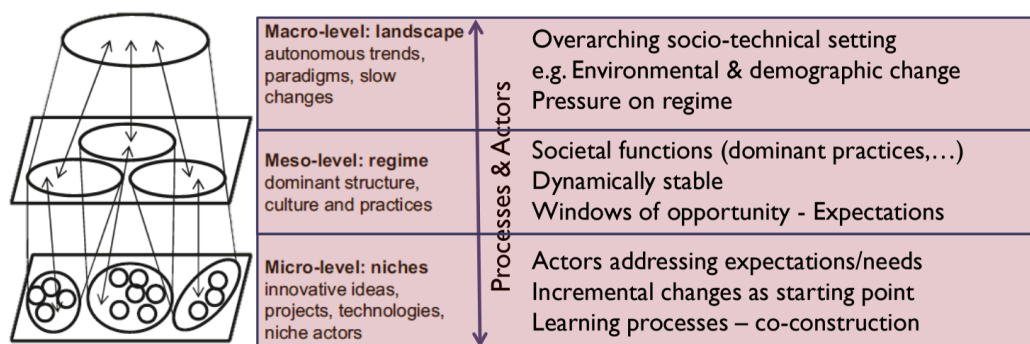
The **suggestion** is to re-evaluate and rethink, through SETs, a conceptual approach, to build pathways that allow radical transformation, to leads to a shared urban future. This brings rethinking principles together as core needs to achieve radical changes, needed for fundamental societal transformations.

There are five key actions to achieve transformations:

1. Take a systems approach to all sustainability research
2. Go beyond interdisciplinary research
3. Co-produce and co-design sustainability research with communities
4. Recognise and take actions that can push your research to question
5. Create positive tipping points in urban and regional systems

Multi-Level Perspective

The multi-level perspective is a framework to explain the complex, causal relations and processes. It is trying to visualise how different levels are interlinked and influence each other, and the social-technical system. Transitions are non-linear processes, resulting form the interplay of developments at 3 level: niches, socio-technical regimes, and an exogenous socio-technical landscape.



(after Geels 2002)

Transformation vs. Transitions

How does advertisement provoke worry, fear, or false advertising, in relation to USTs? For example, transitions towards clean energy could mean rising costs or taxes for the lower classes.

A transition is the accumulation of stepwise, incremental alterations.

	Transition	Transformation
Theoretical background	Economic, innovation research	Political economy (Great transformation Polanyi)
Goals	Transition in socio-technical systems	Fundamental societal change
Characteristics	Singled or coupled transitions	One fundamental transformation, consisting of a variety of coupled transitions
Mechanisms	Niche innovations taken up into broader path-dependent regimes	Steered, planned change
Trajectory of change	Emergent, triggered	Triggered, steered
Time frame	No exact/explicit time frame (s)	e.g. Until 2030 (Agenda 2030)

USTs is more than technical solutions, they engage and attract people. They involve: adjusting existing development paths, considering urban systems as non-linear processes of change, and responding to context-specific urban challenges that are deeply embedded in society.

Achieving sustainability calls for contextualised UST objectives, like climate change.

Conceptualisation, Collection of Case Cities

Readings

McPhearson et al., *Radical changes are needed for transformations to a good Anthropocene*, 2021

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Hölscher & Frantzeskaki, 2021, *Perspectives on urban transformation research: transformations in, of, and by cities*

- General notes
 - Quick, techno-fixes have been popular to address sustainability issues but have not actually managed to change the general trend/trajectory of the world's path towards (un)sustainability
- Definition and understanding of transformations
 - Changing the trajectory of the world towards sustainability, by understanding where in the “system” an intervention should happen, to be the most effective in changing the behaviour towards a more desirable one
- Starting point - why transformations?
 - Because there is a need to engage with the root cause of sustainability, which current sustainability science does not do, and thus our current trajectory isn't shaping a sustainable future. Also, inter/trans-disciplinary solutions are required
- Underlying theories
 - **Systemic approach/systems** thinking is about understanding the dynamics between entities, rather than considering them separate parts. “Systems thinking transcends disciplinary boundaries by focusing on the dynamic interrelationships of different elements shaping complex sustainability issues” (p. 31). The point is to be able to understand where, in a system, one should intervene to change the behaviour → where in the system should the leverage points intervene?
 - Systems thinking concept of **leverage points**
 - * Leverage points range from shallow (easy but bring little change) to deep (hard but influential change), ie. how effective a lever is
 - * System characteristics are parameters (modifiable characteristics), feedbacks (interactions between elements in the system), design (structure of information flows, rules, power, self-org), intent (norms, values, goals of the system, the direction of the system). Each of these characteristics relate to different types of leverage points, where levers/interventions can be applied
 - * Three examples of levers: “the role of institutions and institutional decline and failure in systemic change; people's connections to nature and their influences on sustainability outcomes; and knowledge production and use in transformational processes” (p. 33)

- Key dimensions and elements (also in terms of evaluation/assessment)
 - Interdisciplinary knowledge is primordial to address current sustainability challenges (p. 31)
 - Need to pay attention not only to technological challenges of sustainability issues, but also to social, institutional and political contexts and behaviours. The problem is more complex than techno-fixes can address (p. 31)
 - The leverage points, ie. the sustainability interventions, should address the design and intent characteristics of a system in order to be most effective, ie. to be considered ‘deep’ leverage points

Abson et al. 2016, *Leverage points for sustainability transformation*

- Definition/Understanding of transformation(s)
 -
- Starting point - why transformations?
 -
- Underlying theories
 -
- Key dimensions/elements (also in terms of evaluation/assessment)
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References

- McPhearson, T., M Raymond, C., Gulsrud, N., Albert, C., Coles, N., Fagerholm, N., Nagatsu, M., Olafsson, A. S., Soininen, N., & Vierikko, K. (2021). Radical changes are needed for transformations to a good anthropocene. *Npj Urban Sustainability*, 1(1), 1–13.