



## Bogotá Aid Program for the Most Vulnerable

The aid is targeted at the unemployed, women victims of violence, low-income households and the most vulnerable families living below the poverty line. Assistance is distributed in the form of cash transfers, vouchers or donations of goods.

### Purpose

- Aid is distributed to the most vulnerable (Bogotá's Home Solidarity City System).
- The aid is targeted at the unemployed, women victims of violence, low-income households and the most vulnerable families living below the poverty line.
- The city of Bogota also provides funds to 350,000 households living in poverty to ensure a minimum income during the corona quarantine.

### Implementation

- The aid is funded from the city budget and donations from citizens, businesses and national and international organizations.
- In addition, the country's government and donations are supporting 150,000 of the most disadvantaged households.
- The aid will be lost if the quarantine conditions are not followed or there is domestic violence.

### Social sustainability SDG-goals



### Location of implementation

Bogota, Columbia

**Region or county**

National

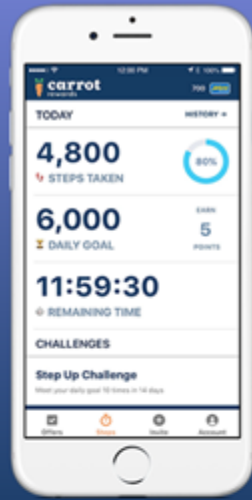
**KUNTA  
LIITTO**

### Reference:

<https://innokyla.fi/fi/toimintamalli/bogotan-avustusohjelma-heikoimmassa-asemassa-oleville-1>



Earn your favourite points.  
Make healthy lifestyle choices.



## Carrot Rewards, Canada

Carrot Rewards is an innovative application that combines gamification and behavioral insights to allow governments to better understand the motivations and perspectives of their constituents, and nudge them to make better decisions on a variety of issues. Canadians use the app to take quizzes and track goals, and in doing so are rewarded with points that they can use for various loyalty rewards programmes. Launched as an innovative public-private partnership between the Government of Canada and the private sector company Carrot Insights, Carrot Rewards has become one of the most popular wellness apps in Canada and is eyeing international expansion.

### Purpose

- Healthcare costs in Canada have increased at an unsustainable rate.
- Canadians fail to follow the recommended activity guidelines.
- It is widely accepted that preventative healthcare methods and behavioral change among citizens and residents must be adopted.
- Purpose is to gain a better understanding of the perspectives and experiences of Canadians, in order to find new ways to influence them to make better decisions.

### Implementation

- Carrot Rewards is an AI-driven public engagement platform that leverages behavioral economics and nudge theory to motivate Canadians to make better everyday lifestyle choices.
- Carrot Rewards harnesses the power of the most popular consumer loyalty programs in Canada to maximize its appeal and user engagement.
- The app has resulted in a 21 % increase
- in physical activity among the participating lesser-active population,.

## Sustainability management SDG-goals



### Location of implementation

The Government of Canada, company Carrot Insights and application Carrot Rewards.

### Region or county

Canada

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### Source:

<https://trends.oecd-opsi.org/embracing-innovation-in-government-global-trends-2019.pdf>, page 38





## Clear My Record

Clear My Record is an automated process that clears the criminal records of individuals for infractions that were once illegal but have since been legalized. 2016 Californian voter initiative legalized possession of small amounts of marijuana, effectively downgrading previous related criminal convictions. Created by Code for America in collaboration with the California District Attorney Offices, Clear My Record applies an open-source algorithm to review records, determine eligibility and produce clearance paperwork for the courts. It shifts the burden of record clearance from individuals by enabling the government to clear records on a large scale.

### Purpose

- Tens of millions of Americans are eligible to clear their criminal record, but due to the complicated, costly and time-consuming nature of the old process, only a small fraction had been able to do so.
- It has benefited thousands of individuals with criminal records, opening doors for them to participate in aspects of society and the economy that were difficult to access with a record.

### Implementation

- The algorithm has been designed in conjunction with District Attorney offices and distinguishes between conditions where automatic rules may be applied versus complicating factors that necessitate individual review.
- The District Attorney's office has the authority to automatically clear the record of those who qualify.
- The tool consistently processes 100 criminal records in under five minutes, compared to the 20-30 minutes it takes for a paralegal or attorney to review a single record.

## Social sustainability SDG-goals



**Location of implementation**  
Code for America in collaboration  
with the California District  
Attorney Offices  
**Region or county**  
California, United States

**KUNTA  
LIITTO**

**Source:**  
<https://trends.oecd-opsi.org/embracing-innovation-in-government-global-trends-2019.pdf>, page 84



## Climate budgeting

The underlying idea of climate budgeting is not essentially different from the one of performance-based budgeting practiced for years in the public sectors.

In the case of climate budgeting, the focus of the local government relies on setting the municipality's climate objectives, prioritising measures, conducting activities, and using budget funds for reduced CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in the municipality. A climate budget sets concrete annual CO<sub>2</sub> reduction targets for sectors.

### Purpose

- Gives a high priority to climate objectives in the municipality and mobilises different functions to work in the name of CO<sub>2</sub> reduction.
- Helps to decide and allocate costs between measures for CO<sub>2</sub> reduction.
- Allows the tracking of progress and quick responses to emerging challenges.
- Clarifies accountability for actions and results throughout the municipal organisation.

### Implementation

Tampere is the first Finnish city that adopted a climate budget (in 2019). It imposes ceilings on sectorial CO<sub>2</sub> emissions between 2020 and 2030.

The City of Tampere has formed 37 sets of measures along with various performance indicators, timeframes, and budget impacts in its roadmap to climate-neutrality.

## Sustainability management SDG-goals



### Good Practices from the Nordics

Oslo, Tampere, Växjö



#### Source:

<https://www.ecowelfare.fi/kunnat/budjetointi/>





## Ecosocial innovations in the field of social and solidarity economy

Small-scale social and solidarity economy (SSE) actors work for a transformation towards sustainable societies. Many of them successfully combine all dimensions of sustainability in new ecosocial practices, thus they can be called ecosocial innovations.

### Purpose

- Building alternative economies
- Promoting equal opportunities for work and wellbeing
- Reducing emissions and the use of natural resources
- Supporting sustainable (urban) culture

### Implementation

- Examples include for example food cooperatives, reuse centres, and alternative mobility projects.
- e.g. Hirvitalo (Tampere, Finland) Oma Maa food cooperative (Tuusula, Finland), Kunst-Stoffe (Berlin, Germany), Velo (Leuven, Belgium), Vinterra (Mals, Italy), Lapinlahden lähde (Helsinki, Finland)

## Economical sustainability SDG goals



### Source:

<https://knowledgehub.unsse.org/knowledge-hub/ecosocial-innovations-in-europe-how-social-and-solidarity-economy-actors-can-promote-the-sustainable-development-goals/>





## Finding Places, Hamburg

Finding Places is an innovative resident engagement initiative that has brought together the residents of Hamburg, Germany, to identify optimal locations to provide housing for a growing number of refugees in the city. It combines optically tagged colour-coded LEGO bricks, augmented reality, touch feedback and geographical simulation algorithms to create a hands-on experience that allows users to understand current land features and collectively propose housing sites by placing tangible LEGO bricks at different sites along a model map. It is a participation process that would enable citizens to collectively engage in finding housing locations for a predicted influx of about 79 000 refugees.

### Purpose

- The number of humanitarian refugees arriving in OECD countries peaked in 2016, and governments continue to grapple with
- the resulting humanitarian crisis.
- Officials in Hamburg knew they needed to improve the conditions for refugees, and to facilitate a more equitable transition for existing community members.

### Implementation

- Through the process, project partners have brought residents' personal experiences and local knowledge into the government's decision-making process in new ways.
- The core of the initiative is MIT's CityScope technology.
- The city and its project partners held 34 workshops with about 400 city residents.
- Through the workshops, all parties worked together towards the same goal of finding suitable housing locations.

### Social sustainability SDG-goals



#### Location of implementation

Hamburg Mayor's Office, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) Media Lab and the Hafen City University Hamburg (HCU)

#### Region or county

Hamburg, Germany

**KUNTA  
LIITTO**

#### Source:

<https://trends.oecd-opsi.org/embracing-innovation-in-government-global-trends-2019.pdf>, page 44





## Gröna obligationer

Grön obligation är finansiellt värdepapper som staden använder sig av för att låna pengar i kapitalmarknaden. År 2017 etablerades Malmö första gröna obligation. Arbetssättet med grön obligation synliggör vilka av stadens investeringar som har mest positiv påverkan på miljö och klimat.

Malmö stad arbetar även på att ta fram ett socialt ramverk som ska definiera social nytta kopplat till stadens investeringar. Målsättning är att skapa social obligation som liknande grön obligation men som istället fokuserar på social nytta.

### Syfte

- Grön obligation är en del av begreppet Hållbara finansiering vilket är en globalt snabbt växande trend där långgivare och låntagare arbetar på nya sätt för att bidra till bl a minskade utsläpp, klimatanpassning, biologisk mångfald mm och för att nå miljö- och klimatmålen i Agenda 2030.

### Genomförande

- Staden har definierat ett så kallat grönt ramverk som definierar miljö och klimatkrav som ställs på stadens investeringar
- En årlig grön effektrapport

## Ekonomisk hållbarhet SDG-mål



KUNTA  
LIITTO

### Källa:

<https://malmo.se/gronaobligationer>





## Hållbara Sege park

Sege Park är en av fyra nationella testbäddar för utveckling av delningsekonomiska lösningar. Att kunna bibehålla en hög levnadsstandard, utan att tära på planetens resurser och utan att det kräver stora privatekonomiska muskler, är en viktig framtidsfråga. I Sege Park testar Malmö stad, tillsammans med byggaktörer och systemägare i området, om gemensamt ägande av ytor, hushållsartiklar, fordon och kunskaper mellan boende kan vara en del av lösningen.

### Syfte

- Sege Park ska bli ett föredöme vad gäller delning med fokus på social och miljömässig hållbarhet.

### Genomförande

- Innovationstävling 2017 – Nordic Built environment
- Klimat- och kretsloppsöverenskommelse mellan aktörer i området
- Hållbarhetsstrategi
- Testbädd för delandeekonomi

### Ekologisk hållbarhet SDG-mål



**KUNTA  
LIITTO**

#### Källa:

<https://malmo.se/Stadsutveckling/Stadsutvecklingsomraden/Sege-Park/Hallbarhetsarbetet-i-Sege-Park.html>





# Localisation of the 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals in Gothenburg

The Agenda2030 is slowly percolating throughout the City of Gothenburg with increasing interest. The City Executive Board wanted to find out how the Agenda2030 could be systematically integrated into the City's planning system. Also they wanted to make it clear how the city's work links with the SDGs and to make the SDGs better known within the City's operations.

## Purpose

- The City participates in the comparative SDGs research project.
- The City is still on its early stages of the localisation of the SDGs. The localisation process has not been an organised or coordinated process.
- A designated team that works with Agenda2030 analyzed the implementation of SDGs.

## Implementation

- Most of the City departments have mapped their organisations activities against the SDGs.
- Partnerships and collaboration outside the City government are crucial for achieving the SDGs.
- Need for an overarching sustainability strategy that provides clear direction to all City departments on the vision the City as a whole has of sustainability and how to work jointly to achieve the vision.
- The annual budget is a key instrument to integrate the SDGs into the City's work, steering and planning processes.

## Leadership of sustainability SDG-goals



### Location of implementation

Gothenburg is Sweden's second largest city with a population of over 570,000. The city is the main economic hub for the larger metropolitan region. It is growing rapidly, planning to make space for 150,000 new residents by 2035.

### Region or county

Gothenburg, Sweden

**KUNTA  
LIITTO**

### Reference:

[www.mistraurbanfutures.org/sites/mistraurbanfutures.org/files/gothenburg\\_final\\_city\\_report-\\_sdgs\\_project-nov\\_2019-valencia\\_0.pdf](http://www.mistraurbanfutures.org/sites/mistraurbanfutures.org/files/gothenburg_final_city_report-_sdgs_project-nov_2019-valencia_0.pdf)





## Machine learning for land-mapping

The Queensland Government Department of Environment and Science has adopted machine learning to automatically map and classify land use features in satellite imagery. Machine learning as a sub-discipline of artificial intelligence has progressed in recent years, due to enhanced computing power, with the result that methods of computer vision and deep learning in image analysis and classification approaches are now viable. Machine-learning algorithms enable computers to train on data inputs and use statistical analysis to output values that fall within a specific range.

### Purpose

- Identifying different land uses (e.g. agriculture or housing) is crucial for conserving biodiversity, natural disaster monitoring, and biosecurity disease outbreak readiness and response.
- It can also be useful in providing a near real-time analysis of potential crops impacted during large disasters such as tropical cyclones and floods.
- Future work will expand the method to other land use classes to fully or semi-automate land use mapping in Queensland.

### Implementation

- Using their machine learning technology, the Queensland Government can accurately map and classify the land use, and thus provide critical, up-to-date information on demand.
- Use of the automated assessment technology produced an assessment of banana and non-banana plantations that was 97% accurate, well above the 80% threshold set by the Department.

## Ecological sustainability SDG-goals



### Location of implementation

The Queensland Government  
Department of Environment and  
Science

### Region or county

Queensland, Australia

**KUNTA  
LIITTO**

**Source:** <https://trends.oecd-opsi.org/embracing-innovation-in-government-global-trends-2019.pdf>, page 114





## Recyclables as transportation fare

The Mayor of Surabaya has launched Suroboyo Bus, a new rapid transit initiative that allows city residents to pay for bus fare with recyclable bottles. Commuters can bring plastic bottles directly to public buses or exchange them for bus tickets at recycling centres and drop boxes around the city. Not only does the initiative encourage improved recycling habits, it also helps to provide greater access to public transportation for those with less financial means. City officials also hope that the initiative will increase the use of public transportation in order to reduce the number of vehicles on the congested streets of Surabaya.

### Purpose

- Indonesia produces nearly 190 million tonnes of plastic waste each year, yet it has a recycling rate of only 2%, with urban areas reaching up to 7.5%, which still rates low.
- Economically, Indonesia has experienced growing inequalities in the last few years.
- The government could do much to improve conditions for residents in Indonesia, including providing an alternative means of paying for daily needs such as transportation.

### Implementation

- The city of Surabaya has set an ambitious target of becoming free of plastic waste by 2020.
- Suroboyo Bus is a programme that allows city residents to pay their bus fare using recyclable bottles.
- Each bus can collect up to 250 kg of plastic bottles per day, representing about 7.5 tonnes of plastic waste each month.
- Passengers participating in the programme come from diverse backgrounds and economic statuses.

## Ecological sustainability SDG-goals



**Location of implementation**  
The City of Surabaya, Indonesia  
**Region or county**  
Surabaya, Indonesia

**KUNTA  
LIITTO**

**Source:** <https://trends.oecd-opsi.org/embracing-innovation-in-government-global-trends-2019.pdf>, page 74



## SDG en del av kommunens budget

In 2018, the City Council commissioned the City Office to revise and develop the city's steering and management system in order to create more long-term effects, and to get better pre-conditions for prioritization. The mission also included integrating the SDGs into the city's goal structure. As from City Budget 2020, the updated budgetary process is in place, and the SDGs are connected to the thirteen City budget goals. By this connection between the SDGs and the city's budget goals, the city secures that working towards reaching the local goals also contributes to the SDGs.

### Purpose

- Localising the SDG-goals

### Implementation

- Part of budgetary process for the cities
- Annual Sustainability report
- New sustainability indicators are being developed

## Sustainability management SDG-goals



**KUNTA  
LIITTO**

**Source:** <https://malmo.se/Sa-arbetar-vi-med.../Hallbar-utveckling/Agenda-2030-i-Malmo.html>





## The Amsterdam City Doughnut

The Amsterdam City Doughnut takes the global concept of the Doughnut, developed by Kate Raworth, and turns it into a tool for transformative action in the city of Amsterdam. It marks the first public presentation of the holistic approach to 'downscaling the Doughnut', combining local aspiration with global responsibility. How can our city be a thriving home to thriving people, while respecting the planetary boundaries? The Amsterdam City Doughnut is at the core of the City of Amsterdam's broader ambitions for becoming a circular city, the Amsterdam Circular Strategy 2020-2025.

### Purpose

- The Doughnut was first published in 2012, proposing a social foundation and ecological ceiling for the whole world.
- Ever since then people have asked: can we downscale the Doughnut so that we can apply it here – in our town, our country, our region?
- How can humanity learn to create settlements big and small that promote the well-being of their inhabitants, while respecting the wider living communities in which they are embedded?

### Implementation

- City portrait is a tool and starting point, ideal for using in workshops to open new insights and bring about transformative action.
- The City Doughnut has four 'lenses' which produce a new 'portrait' of the city from four inter-connected perspectives.
- The model was put into practice by Amsterdam Donut Coalition: a network of over 30 organisations – including community groups, commons-based organisations, SMEs, businesses, academia and local government.

## Sustainability management SDG-goals



### Location of implementation

Doughnut Economics Action Lab (DEAL), Circle Economy, Biomimicry 3.8 & C40 over the course of one year, the city of Amsterdam and Amsterdam Donut Coalition, a network of over 30 organizations.

**Region or county**  
Amsterdam

**KUNTA  
LIITTO**

### Source:

<https://www.circle-economy.com/resources/the-amsterdam-city-doughnut-a-tool-for-transformative-action>



## Tourist apartments for the people in the most vulnerable position

The city of Barcelona offers apartment hotel rooms for families in the most vulnerable position and temporary accommodation for homeless.

### Purpose

- Mayor Ada Colau has announced a new plan to provide tourist apartments for families in the most vulnerable situation, whose current accommodation does not meet the conditions for quarantine.
- Additional housing measures focus on helping the homeless during the crisis.

### Implementation

- The first measure is 200 tourist apartments suitable for families in vulnerable situation, whose homes do not meet the conditions for quarantine.
- Another purpose is to house one pavilion at the Fira de Barcelona in Montjuïc for the homeless and emergencies, which can initially accommodate 150 people.
- Third measure is the strengthening of homeless equipment with three new centers.

### Social sustainability SDG-goals



### Location of implementation

Barcelona, Spain

### Region or county

Barcelona, Spain

**KUNTA  
LIITTO**

### Reference:

<https://innokyla.fi/fi/toimintamalli/turistiasuntoja-heikoimmassa-asemassa-oleville-perheille>





## Tryggare Malmö

I Malmö finns många oseriösa och illegala företag och organisationer. Dessa verksamheter är ofta miljö- och hälsofarliga, motverkar hållbarhetsmålen, leder till osund konkurrens och kan bidra till en upplevd otrygghet för Malmöborna. Genom att samarbeta mellan olika förvaltningar och myndigheter är det lättare att komma åt dem: olovliga boenden, hygieniska behandlingslokaler, oregistrerade livsmedelsverksamheter, livsmedelsfusk, butiker med olovlig försäljning i detaljhandeln, tillsyn av samlingslokaler där rökning sker inomhus samt fastigheter.

### Syfte:

Syftet med Tryggare Malmö är att:

- öka tryggheten i Malmö och se till att Malmöborna får tillgång till säkra varor och tjänster
- skapa rättvisa villkor för företagande och rättvis konkurrens i Malmö
- motverka den illegala ekonomin i Malmö
- använda och utveckla effektiva metoder för samordnad myndighetsövergripande tillsyn.

### Genomförande:

- Startade som tre-årigt samarbetsprojekt
- Permanent verksamhet sedan 2020
- Samarbete mellankommun (bla miljö-, stadsbyggnad- och räddningsförvaltning), polis, skatteverket och kronofogden

## Social sustainability SDG-goals



**KUNTA  
LIITTO**

### Källa:

<https://malmo.se/Aktuellt/Artiklar-Malmo-stad/2021-02-26-Samordnad-tillsyn-for-ett-tryggare-Malmo.html>





# Uppsala klimatprotokoll

Uppsala klimatprotokoll är ett nätverk av företag, offentliga verksamheter, universitet och föreningar som samverkar och inspirerar varandra och andra för att nå Uppsalas klimatmål. Tillsammans når vi lägre!

Det praktiska arbetet i Klimatprotokollet konkretiseras i olika fokus- och arbetsgrupper som bildas utifrån medlemmarnas intressen och behov. Idag finns grupper inom följande områden:

- Byggmaterialval
- Energi
- Hållbara godstransporter
- Hållbar stadsdelsutveckling

## Syfte

- För att öka takten i klimatomställningen har Klimatprotokollet formulerat 30 utmaningar att ta sig an. Genom dessa utmanar medlemmarna varandra och andra.
- Uppsala kommuns miljö- och klimatmål är att Uppsala ska vara klimatpositivt 2050 – utsläppen ska ha minskat med mer än 100% jämfört med år 1990.

## Genomförande

- För att leda och stödja samverkan i Klimatprotokollet finns en processledning från Uppsala kommun. Det finns även en Samordningsgrupp där deltagandet roterar bland medlemmarna, som ger stöd till processledningen.
- Två gånger per år träffas klimat- och ledningsrepresentanter från respektive medlem för diskussioner och beslut vid Rundabordsmöten. Fyra gånger per år träffas klimat'-ansvariga från respektive medlem för samverkan, utveckling och praktiskt arbete.

## Ekologisk hållbarhet SDG-mål



### Utförare

Fresenius Kabi, Galderma, Gamla Uppsala Buss, Ihus, IKEA, Jordens vänner, Klimataktion Uppsala, Krook & Tjäder, Länsstyrelsen Uppsala län, Naturskyddsföreningen, NCC, Nobina Sverige Uppland, Ragn-Sells, Ramböll, Skanska, SLU – Sveriges lantbruksuniversitet, Sport- och rekreationsfastigheter, S:t Eriks, STUNS, Svenska kyrkan, Uppsala, Sweco, Tengbom m.fl

### Källa:

[Start - Urban Lab - Uppsala University, Sweden \(uu.se\)](#)





## Uppsala klimatvecka

Uppsala har i uppdrag att öka takten i klimatomställningen för att minska växthusgasutsläppen och nå målet om en fossilfri välfärdskommun 2030 och klimatpositivt Uppsala 2050.

Växthusgasutsläppen ska minska i den takt som krävs för att ligga i linje med Parisavtalets åtagande. Från 2021 ska minskningen i Uppsala vara 10–14 procent per år till 2030.

De kommunala verksamheternas egen miljöpåverkan måste minska samtidigt som kommunen verkar för lägre påverkan bland Uppsalas alla invånare och företag.

### Syfte?

- Mobilisera hushållen så att de:
- får förståelse för nödvändiga systemskiften i Uppsala,
- accepterar ett gemensamt ägarskap i det omställningsarbete som krävs,
- agerar för att främja nödvändiga systemskiften i Uppsala.

### Implementering

- Fokus Hållbar konsumtion och livsstil med fem teman som målgrupperna kan agera på: Inställning till omställning, transporter/resor, livsmedel, konsumtion och boende
- Uppsala kommun ansvarar för kvalitetssäkring och anordnar några programpunkter + marknadsföring. Alla som vill erbjuds att delta med aktiviteter under klimatveckan (företag, organisationer mm). Resultatet ska utvärderas efteråt.

## Ekologisk hållbarhet SDG-mål



### Utförare

Uppsala kommun i samarbete med lokala företag, banker, organisationer, universitet, butiker mm



**Källa:** [Så arbetar vi med: Uppsala klimatvecka 2021 - Uppsala kommun](#)





## Urban lab

Urban Lab är ett samarbete mellan Uppsala kommun och Uppsala kommun. Det är ett empiriskt orienterat forskningsinitiativ som drivs i samarbete mellan Institutionen för ekonomi och Institutet för bostäder och stadsforskning.

Initiativet finansieras delvis av Uppsala kommun

### Syfte

- Syftet är att säkerställa att det vi gör i Uppsala för att uppnå ett mer hållbart samhälle har stöd i forskningen.
- Kommunen får råd och tips på hur vi bör gå tillväga för att lösa framtida hållbarhetsutmaningar och forskningen får inspel på frågor som "verkligheten" söker svar på.

### Genomförande

- Huvudsakligen workshops på olika teman som är av intresse för kommunen (segregation, integration, trygghet mm) där vi diskuterar och knyter kontakt mellan kommunen och akademien i syfte att basera policyutveckling på forskning.
- Från universitetet deltar forskare och från kommunen tjänstepersoner.

## Social hållbarhet SDG-mål



### Utförare

Uppsala kommun och Uppsala universitet

### Ort eller ländskap

Uppsala

### Källa:

Start - Urban Lab - Uppsala University, Sweden ([uu.se](http://uu.se))





## Web application for coordinating neighborhood assistance in Berlin

Berlin has launched a web application to coordinate neighborhood assistance. People who do not have network connections can get the same service over the phone. The application enables fast, easy and direct connection between vulnerable groups and volunteers.

### Purpose

- The city of Berlin has launched a web application (nextdoor.de) to coordinate neighborhood assistance.
- People who do not have network connections can get the same service over the phone.
- Neighbourhood assistance increases citizens' well-being and access to the services.

### Implementation

- The addresses of those who have volunteered will be checked.
- The application enables fast, easy and direct connection between vulnerable groups and volunteers.

### Social sustainability SDG-goals



### Location of implementation

Berlin, Germany

### Region or county

Berlin, Germany

**KUNTA  
LIITTO**

### Reference:

<https://innokyla.fi/fi/toimintamalli/verkkosovellus-naapuriavun-koordinoimiseksi-berlinissa>



## Sharing economy for government spaces

The city of Amsterdam ran a pilot scheme to permit civil society organisations to access under-utilised offices in government buildings, introducing the potential for Airbnb-type space-sharing in city buildings. The city's Technology Office launched the initiative after observing that many offices go unused, even though the city had to pay for sunk costs such as heating, electricity and security. Over a period of eight months, a municipal building opened city rooms for use, providing a proof of concept that sharing government resources was a feasible way to meet public needs.

### Purpose

- The city of Amsterdam struggles with space. The general density of the city centre, combined with the lack of highrise buildings and relatively high costs of renting in the city, makes finding space a challenge for civil society organisations.
- Simultaneously, numerous government buildings go unused and could easily meet the demand and needs of civil society organisations.

### Implementation

- In 2018, the Chief Technology Office launched a three-month pilot project that opened up rooms in government buildings for sharing with civil society organisations.
- Sharing unused rooms in a government building is an example of adaptive innovation, as the solution is based on the principle of the sharing economy, applied to the local context.
- Through the project, the City of Amsterdam has participated in the sharing economy and hopes to expand the concept beyond renting rooms to municipal vehicles and tools.

## Sustainability management SDG-goals



### Location of implementation

The city of Amsterdam

#### Region or county

The city of Amsterdam

**KUNTA  
LIITTO**

### Source:

<https://trends.oecd-opsi.org/embracing-innovation-in-government-global-trends-2019.pdf>, page 68