



RAPPORT FRÅN EN FORSKNINGSTUDIE #3 | ISU:S RAPPORTSERIE

Eco-social Interventions in Malmö: Capturing the “How” of Sustainable Urban Development

THE INSTITUTE
FOR SUSTAINABLE
URBAN DEVELOPMENT





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Eco-social Interventions in Malmö: Capturing the “How” of Sustainable Urban Development

Erin Kennedy Tsunoda
Carin Björngren Cuadra



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Svensk sammanfattning Den hållbara stadsutvecklingens "hur" i Malmö stad

FTERSOM MAJORITETEN av jordens befolkning lever i städer är det viktigt att förstå den hållbara stadsutvecklingens praktik. Detta för att stora befolkningar ska kunna leva inom gränserna för vad jorden förmår bära. Denna rapport syftar till att fånga den hållbara stadsutvecklingens "hur" i Malmö stad. Det är väl dokumenterat att de vardagliga praktikerna som upprätthåller oss och ger oss en bekväm livsstil också bidrar till miljöförstörelse. Vi argumenterar för att all stadsutveckling behöver stödjande hållbara livsstilar som är anpassade till jordens bärkraft. Vi introducerar begreppet ekosociala interventioner som använder sig av lokala resurser, nätverk samt kreativt och innovativt tänkande och därmed bidrar till social, ekonomisk och ekologisk hållbarhet och stadens välfärd.

Ekosociala interventioner svarar direkt an på både omedelbara och långsiktiga ekologiska och sociala behov. Den ekologiska komponenten strävar mot ekologisk hållbarhet som driver sociala, politiska och ekonomiska system till att anpassas till jordens bärkraft. Den sociala komponenten strävar mot social hållbarhet, jämlikhet och välfärd och väger in strukturella ojämlikheter och frågor om resursfördelning. Dessa interventioner erbjuder alternativa modeller som utmanar "business as usual", för att förse människor och städer med det de behöver.

Identifiering och kartläggning

Projektet fokuserar på ett första steg av en identifiering och kartläggning av ekosociala interventioner i Malmö. I kartlägningsprocessen identifierades och kategoriserades exempel på ekosociala interventioner utifrån deras bidrag till malmöborna och Malmö stad. Även de hinder och begränsningar som ekosociala interventioner möter identifierades likaväl som de former av stöd de behöver för att kunna fortsätta arbetet.

Intervjuer har genomförts med vinstdrivande och icke-vinstdrivande organisationer samt med sociala entreprenörer som driver verksamheter som är eko-

sociala interventioner. Med det menar vi de som i sin dagliga verksamhet tar sig an både ekologiska och sociala behov i Malmö.

Rapporten bidrar till diskussionen om hur vinstdrivande och icke-vinstdrivande organisationer samt sociala entreprenörer kan anta verksamhetsmodeller som är anpassade till jordens bärkraft samt hur de kan bidra till både stadens hållbarhetsmål och till individers hållbara livsstil.

Utifrån intervjuerna har vi formulerat sex rekommendationer för praktik och tre rekommendationer för forskning.

Rekommendationerna för praktiken handlar om att:

1. Lyssna in de behov som aktörerna bakom de ekosociala interventionerna har.
2. Ge dem erkännande för deras bidrag till en omställning till hållbara livsstilar.
3. Sörja för praktiskt stöd och samverkansmöjligheter med nyckelaktörer.
4. Främja ökad medvetenhet om och värdet av de ekosociala interventionerna.
5. Överväga finansiellt stöd för att avlasta enskilda verksamheter den finansiella bördan och för att skapa mångfald bland aktörer och de som använder ekosociala interventionsmodeller.
6. Överväga att tilldela samhällsarbete och grannskapsarbete (community work) finansiellt stöd.

Rekommendationer för framtida forskning handlar om att:

1. Utforska hur de ekosociala interventionernas bidrag kan förstås och uppmärksammas.
2. Belysa de förändringar som behövs när det gäller strukturer, policyer, system och värden för att ekosociala interventioner ska kunna utvecklas från nisch till vardaglig praktik.
3. Göra överväganden om vilka kategorier och teman för ekosociala interventioner som kan ha starkast genomslag i en omställning till ett liv som håller sig inom gränserna för vad jorden förmår bära.



ALTERNATIVA KURIREN

Background Pathways to Sustainable Lifestyles

THIS REPORT CAPTURES the “how” of sustainable urban development within the City of Malmö. Sustainable urban development is a broad field within urban development, and we argue that all urban development needs to support pathways to sustainable lifestyles wherein citizens can live within Earth’s carrying capacity.

Why is it necessary to include lifestyles in the transformation to sustainability at the urban level? Consumption behaviours at the household level are “responsible for 72 % of the global greenhouse emissions” (Dubois et al., 2019:144). To reach the Paris Agreement goal of remaining under a 1.5 °C temperature increase above pre-industrial temperatures, citizens and their lifestyles are key actors and points of leverage (Dubois et al., 2019; Irwin et al., 2020).

Everyday practices

It is through the everyday practices of eating, driving, commuting, dressing, shopping and living in houses, by which people sustain themselves, that they also contribute towards environmental degradation (ibid.). In Sweden, private consumption is responsible for as much as 60 % of the total consumption-based emissions (Naturvårdsverket, 2021). Involving households and harnessing the potential contributions of household behaviour changes is neither well understood nor given a high

priority in climate policy. Instead, climate policies remain predominantly focused on technological solutions.

Transforming to sustainable lifestyles involves working with the complexities of how to change household, individual and community level behaviours in collaboration with how to change urban systems and behaviours. The significant reduction of greenhouse gas emissions required to reach the 1.5 °C goal, requires regulated supportive frameworks that facilitate behaviour changes; relying on voluntary short-term efforts is not sufficient (Dubois et al., 2019:144).

Both individual and household behaviours

Within the urban context, collective sustainable lifestyles that are inclusive of the wellbeing of all living species and ecosystems, involves working with individual and household behaviours in relation with the systems and structures of the city.

In this project we explore the concept eco-social interventions and investigate the roles eco-social interventions play in supporting individual and household sustainable lifestyles and wellbeing, as well as how eco-social interventions adapt cities to support sustainable lifestyles and the wellbeing of all residents. From this perspective, it is instrumental to identify such initiatives at the local level in Malmö to get an initial overview.

Recommendations for Practice

ONE OF THE PRIMARY benefits of conducting interviews with the organisations that are identified as eco-social interventions, is that we have heard the direct messages regarding the benefits, barriers and what forms of support are required for these organisations to continue their work and provide eco-social solutions to the residents of Malmö and to the City of Malmö. The following are a number of recommendations for practice aimed at public officials, the city, key actors and companies:

1. **Listen to the experiences** of the people who are working to address the complex issues that are found at the intersection of ecological sustainability, human welfare and social justice. The people who are dedicating their time to operating eco-social organisations become experts in understanding the possibilities and limitations of eco-social interventions within the current social, political and economic systems. The participants know what support is needed when it comes to collaboration and organisational support from the city, key actors and the development of national policies. Their voices

and experiences need to be heard, valued and included in macro level decision making and system changes.

2. **Recognize the eco-social interventions for their contributions to the transition to sustainable lifestyles** and for supporting the sustainable development goals of the City of Malmö. Recognize their potential to scale up and shift from niche to mainstream practice, implying that all businesses and organisations adopt eco-social models and operate with the eco-social focus at the core of all development and decision-making processes.
3. **Safeguard accessible, available, equal and timely operational support and collaboration opportunities** with both the City of Malmö and key actors in the city for organisations that are operating as eco-social interventions, including for profit businesses, non-profit organisations, and social enterprises. More opportunities to collaborate with the public sector need to be made available and accessible for a wider diversity of eco-social organisations and operators.
4. **Promote the awareness and value of the eco-social interventions** by leading by doing. Prioritize the use and hiring of eco-social operations over traditional businesses that do not contribute to the ecological and social well-being and sustainability of the City of Malmö.
5. **Consider financial support** to lift the financial burden off of the individual organisers, and to ensure that more people from diverse backgrounds can afford to engage in eco-social models of operations. By increasing the capability of people with more diverse backgrounds to participate and organise operations that are rooted in eco-social intervention work, the diversity of needs that is responded to will bloom.
6. **Consider to award community work with financial support.** Rather than relying on community work to fill the ecological and social gaps for free, pay people for their contributions and time.



REPAIR CAFE

Recommendations for Future Research

There are three primary recommendations for future research:

1. **Explore how to capture the contributions of eco-social interventions**, this includes how the organisations are serving the community, contributing to sustainable lifestyles, transforming daily activities towards sustainability, and providing economic pathways that fit within Earth's carrying capacity. Capturing their contributions, either through qualitative or quantitative methods, brings power and awareness to eco-social interventions. This, elevates their innovative methods that create pathways to respond to ecological and social needs in urban centers.
2. **Dig deeper into learnings and experiences for people working with eco-social interventions** to highlight the structures, policies, systems and value changes that need to occur in order for these eco-social interventions to move from the niche to the mainstream. Currently it takes a tremendous amount of effort and personal financial risk for people working with eco-social interventions to sustain their daily

operations, regardless if the organisation is for profit, non-profit or a social enterprise.

Daily operations and navigating systems that were not built for these alternative methods of operation is difficult. There is a lot of learning, creativity, and alternative pathway making that is occurring in these operations. The recommendation here is for the research to also go beyond identifying what needs to change and move into the action of how to carry out these transformations. The purpose is to make the concept of eco-social interventions a more readily adoptable concept that is accessible and can be used by more businesses and organisations.

3. **Consider what categories and themes of eco-social interventions can be the most impactful for transformations to living within Earth's carrying capacity.** Drawing from literature (cf. Wynes & Nicholas 2017; Wynes et al. 2018; Carlsson Kanyama et al. 2021), observations and measurements, it is necessary to identify, in which spaces eco-social interventions should focus their efforts to make meaningful lifestyle transitions to reduce absolute emissions and improve the well-being of humans and the natural environment.



RUDE FOOD



Introduction and Purpose

Mapping Eco-social Interventions in Malmö

THIS PROJECT FOCUSES on the first step of identifying and mapping eco-social interventions in Malmö. Moving from theory to practice, the underlying question is how to transition to sustainable lifestyles and forms of urban development that reduce resource consumption, reduce waste and emissions production, and have equitably distributed human welfare (cf. Raworth, 2012; Dominelli 2012; Büchs & Koch 2017; Matthies & Närhi 2017). The quantitative and qualitative measurement of the impact of the eco-social interventions, and how or if they fit within Earth's carrying capacity, is a question that needs to be explored in future research.

We hypothesise that the identified eco-social interventions contribute to the ecological and social wellbeing of Malmö. These interventions provide alternative models that challenge "business as usual". Through their existence and operations, the eco-social interventions address both social and ecological issues. The contributions of these eco-social interventions need to be elevated, further understood and supported.

The mapping project in Malmö, maps examples of for profit businesses, non-profit organizations and social enterprises that address ecological and social issues. This project serves as the initial step to understand the contributions for, and non-profit organisations and social enterprises are making to the sustainable urban development goals of the City of Malmö^{1,2}, and how eco-social interventions identify, create and support pathways to sustainable lifestyles wherein citizens can live within Earth's carrying capacity. As will be presented below, the eco-social interventions target a variety of categories such as nutrition, transporta-

tion, gadgets, housing, and they enact both sharing and repairing in addition to other practices.

Within each category eco-social interventions were identified, and representatives were interviewed for the purpose of understanding what types of activities exist in Malmö. Including the geographic location of the eco-social interventions provides an overview of where these interventions exist in the city and where they are missing. The results indicate what types of eco-social interventions are active in Malmö and where they are operating. However, this is not a complete picture, further research is required to gain a complete overview of all active examples of eco-social interventions.

There are four main undertakings within this project:

1. First, to explore what eco-social interventions look like in the City of Malmö. This includes identifying what category the eco-social interventions fit in, and mapping where these organisations and businesses are operating within the city.
2. Second, to identify how, and what types of contributions the eco-social interventions are making to the city and residents of Malmö.
3. Third, to identify what barriers and limitations the eco-social interventions face, and what forms of support are required for the eco-social intervention to continue its work.
4. Finally, to contribute to the discussion on how for profit businesses, non-profit organisations and social enterprises can adopt models of operation that fit within Earth's carrying capacity and contribute to both the city's sustainability goals and to individual sustainable lifestyles.

What are Eco-social Interventions?

Eco-social interventions are for profit businesses, non-profit organizations and social enterprises that contribute to the social, economic and ecological sustainability of a city and its residents. Eco-social interventions challenge “business as usual” by offering models of operation that prioritize social and ecological wellbeing and pathways to sustainable lifestyles.

What is Earth’s Carrying Capacity?

Earth’s carrying capacity (ECC) is a measurement of the natural environment’s ability to provide the necessary natural resources required to sustain life and to absorb the waste produced through the processes of life. In relation to the human population the ECC identifies populations that are exceeding the Earth’s carrying capacity through high consumption behaviours and unsustainable lifestyles that place the entire world’s population at greater risk to endure the impacts of climate change (Moore et al. 2021; Rees 1992; Hardin 1991).

What is an Ecological Footprint?

Ecological footprint is a biophysical measurement tool that identifies the relationship between an individual’s or a group’s lifestyle, their consumption habits and the amount of natural resources that are consumed to support the lifestyle (Niccolucci et al. 2012; Świąqder et al. 2020).

What is your Ecological Footprint?

You can calculate your personal ecological footprint and find out how many planets we would need to support the Earth’s entire population if everyone lived the same type of lifestyle that you live. Calculate your ecological footprint at the Global Footprint Network: www.footprint-calculator.org

What are Sustainable Lifestyles?

Sustainable lifestyles are lifestyles that fit within Earth’s carrying capacity and that do not require more than one Earth to support the entire populations daily lifestyles if everyone in the world were to share the same lifestyle as you. Sustainable lifestyles are not just the responsibility of the individual. A sustainable lifestyle is inclusive of the individuals’ behaviours as well as the patterns of behaviours, norms and traditions embedded in society, fundamentalised by institutions and infrastructures that frame individual choice. The framework of sustainable lifestyles reduces the use of natural resources and the creation of wastes at all levels of society and support fairness and prosperity for all (Akenji & Chen 2016).



Methods

Identifying and Mapping Eco-social Interventions

QUALITATIVE RESEARCH METHODS were employed to map examples of eco-social interventions in Malmö. The mapping of eco-social interventions in Malmö contains two main activities:

1. Identifying examples of businesses and organizations that meet the criteria of an eco-social intervention.
2. Conducting interviews with members of the identified eco-social interventions.

Working with the broad definition of eco-social interventions outlined in the introduction, examples of businesses and organizations that aligned with the definition were identified using a variety of web search platforms and social networks. Web platforms such as Smarta Kartan, Green Map Malmö, Google Search, and social media platforms such as Facebook and Instagram were used to identify businesses and organisations in Malmö that met the definition of an eco-social intervention.

Social networks were employed to further the reach of the identification process. This process took the form of a snowball sampling method, also known as a chain sampling method, wherein participants are invited to recruit or suggest other participants. This is a method of sampling that introduces the researcher to existing social networks and brings forth key concepts of social knowledge, the movement of social knowledge, as well as power relations, which exist among participants and between the researcher and the participants (Noy 2008). The snowball sampling method introduced us to existing social networks that we may not have had access to. Furthermore, the personal introduction by one participant to another participant assists in navigating existing power relations, and thus issues of trust, that may have limited our ability to access key actors within the social network, in this case Malmö citizens who are working with eco-social interventions.

The identified eco-social interventions that resulted in an interview and that are still operating, are plotted on the Malmö Eco-social Map on pages 30–31. The map provides visual information related to where the eco-social interventions are operating in Malmö and where there are eco-social intervention deserts.

Conducting the Interviews

Semi-structured interviews were conducted primarily on Zoom. With the permission of the participant, the interviews were recorded. Two interviews were conducted by telephone and not audio recorded. In these instances hand notes were taken, which were later typed in preparation for analysis. The interviews lasted between one to three hours. Recorded interviews were transcribed and all interview transcriptions and notes were uploaded to Nvivo, which was used as the initial tool of analysis.

Interview Questions

The interview questions were designed to gain an understanding of the history of the organization, the reasons for operations, the issues targeted, the experiences of operating the organization, feedback received, barriers encountered and any workarounds developed, and finally, what support is needed for the organization to continue.

Eco-social Interventions

The primary categories of eco-social interventions identified in Malmö include the following:

- Nutrition
- Transportation
- Things, Materials, Gadgets
- Sharing Spaces & Resources
- Housing (Collective Housing)
- Sharing Knowledge
- Repairing

Within these categories, more than 60 examples of eco-social interventions in Malmö were identified and contacted. This resulted in 28 businesses or



organisations interviewed and included in the analysis. Additional interviews were conducted with staff from the City of Malmö who work in a variety of departments. The purpose of the interviews with the city departments was to discuss the relevance of the project in relation to the direction of urban development in Malmö, and to gain insight into ongoing projects that the City of Malmö is working on to address ecological and social issues that exist within the city.

The businesses and organisations that participated in the interviews are categorised and listed in the following column. It is important to note that some of the participating organisations could exist in more than one category. To navigate this, the organisations are listed according to their primary activities. An introduction to the organisations that wanted to be highlighted for their participation in this study, is available in the Appendix.

Nutrition

- Ekolivs
- Food2Change
- Folkets Pops
- Gram Malmö
- Nära och Kära
- Pedaller's Kitchen
- Rude Food Malmö
- Spill
- Stadsodling Malmö
- – Urban Farm (STAM)
- Yalla Trappan

Transportation

- Alternativa Kuriren
- Cykelköket

Things, Materials, Gadgets

- Swop Shop
- Återbruket Mobilia

Sharing Spaces & Resources

- Fritidsbanken Malmö
- Gerillaslojd (closed)
- Gröna Mötesplatsen (Green Meeting Place)
- Guldängen (Växtverket)
- Naturmolnet (Växtverket)
- The Shed
- STPLN

Housing (Collective Housing)

- Röda Oasen
- Kollektivhuset

Sharing Knowledge

- Glokala
- Gröna Biblioteket (Växtverket)

Repairing

- RE:DO
- Repair Café
- ReTuren
- Upcycle Collective (closed)



Analysis Understanding the “How”

THE ANALYSIS SETS OUT to shed light on, and further our understanding of, what is often missing in goal setting processes, which is identifying how the set sustainability goals will be achieved. In particular how the goals will be achieved at the urban residential level. This is imperative, as setting sustainable development goals and reduced emissions goals are prominent examples of tools used to address climate change. Thus, in this project, qualitative thematic analysis was employed to understand the *how*.

Thematic analysis helps to identify, analyse, and interpret patterns of meaning. Thematic analysis grounds the interpretation of the experience of the eco-social intervention in the participant’s perspective (Silverman 2015:213).

Within this project, we want to understand how people who work with eco-social interventions are operating their organisations and how they envision themselves within the larger social and

ecological fabric of Malmö. We want to understand how the participants understand their role, impact, and the value of their work that is acting as an eco-social intervention. Finally, we want to understand, from the perspective of the participant, how their eco-social intervention interacts with society and how society, including existing systems and structures, impact, interact with and determine the viability of their eco-social intervention.

Analysis of the interviews contained three main steps. The process began with the familiarization of the transcribed and notated interviews. Working with NVivo, interviews were coded in correlation with the research questions, this created the first layer of coding. Thematic coding was then layered on top of the initial analysis, this second layer of coding allowed for patterns to emerge and to identify key themes and findings. The following diagram (page 18) provides a visual representation of the themes that were identified in the interviews through the process of thematic analysis.

Results

Mapping the Interventions and Describing the Participants

Mapping Eco-social Interventions

The eco-social interventions map, on page 30, identifies areas where eco-social interventions are active and areas that could benefit from the implementation of eco-social interventions, such as Rosengård, Västra Hamnen, Gamla Limhamn, Limhamn and Gamla staden. Follow-up research that explores eco-social interventions in Rosengård is forthcoming. High income areas in Malmö require further investigation to examine how eco-social interventions can support the transition to sustainable lifestyles among residents and businesses that have large ecological footprints.

Interviews with Participants

In conversations with participants, it is evident that people who are engaged with the operations of an eco-social intervention are passionate about the work they are doing. They are proud of the solutions to everyday environmental and social issues they offer to Malmö citizens. The participants are informed, motivated and carry a strong desire to be the change, and to create solutions to the large-

scale ecological and social problems of today. The participants are leaders within the areas they work and are willing to think creatively and take risks to carve out alternative pathways that look to transform our urban lifestyles to sustainable, equitable lifestyles. None of the participants spoke of operating their organisation for the purpose of individual financial success. Rather, all participants expressed that their purpose was to create a solution to an identified problem, work for the collective good, and interrupt and challenge ideologies of "business as usual" that do not contribute to the wellbeing of Malmö citizens or the natural environment.

The interviews brought forth a range of topics. The following primary themes were identified through the analysis process and selected for further discussion: support and collaboration with the City of Malmö and key actors, financial support, empowerment, awareness, inclusion and inspiration, ecological footprint, community work as free work, and lost knowledge.

Visual Representation of Identified Themes

When collaboration with key actors was achieved, mentioning of difficulties in collaboration

Inclusion of concept of living within Earth's carrying capacity

Successfully collaborated with or received support from the City of Malmö or other key actors

Sharing

Participation

Lost knowledge

Positive feedback in the form of people showing up

Changes in how public spaces are used

Changes to policy, tax, law, insurance, regulations

Equality, power, addressing inequalities, privilege

Community work as free work

Accessibility

Challenging "business as usual"

Ecological footprint

Inclusion

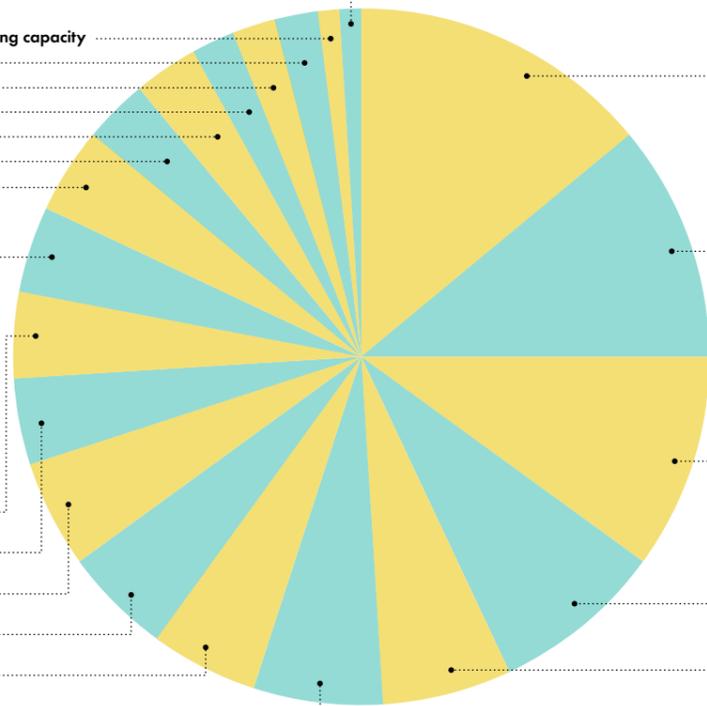
Need support and collaboration with the City of Malmö and key actors, including knowledge on how to access existing opportunities

Need financial support

Empowerment

Awareness about issues addressed by the eco-social intervention and awareness about the organisation itself

Inspiration



RE:DO



VÄXTVÄRKET

Discussion

The Story of Eco-social Interventions

IN THIS SECTION, we explore the relationships and interconnectedness of the themes, organizing them to tell the story of the findings extracted from the interviews. This begins with the themes that tell the story of the eco-social interventions' contributions to the City of Malmö, which include the themes empowerment; awareness, inclusion, motivation and inspiration; and ecological footprint.

The second section tells the story of what is needed for the eco-social interventions to continue their work and what barriers and limitations they encounter. This includes the themes of support and collaboration with the City of Malmö and key actors, and financial support. As well as the themes of community work, and lost knowledge.

Here, we include a critique titled Missed Opportunities, which we consider to be the case if the work of the identified eco-social interventions is not valued and supported by the City of Malmö and its residents.

We conclude this section with a discussion that connects the experiences of the eco-social organisations with the need for policy development and legislation. Here, we explore existing forms of support and policy, and consider why there is a gap between nationally led support and the realities of accessing support as expressed by the locally operating eco-social organisations.

Eco-social Interventions Contributions

Interview participants spoke of empowerment in two forms, empowerment of the service users, and empowerment in relation to the organisation. It was evident in the interviews that the empowerment theme had close relationships to other themes such as participation, sharing, accessibility, and inclusion. These themes are woven in with how participants discuss the concept of empowerment.

Empowerment of the User

The eco-social intervention in its existence acted as a source of empowerment for the service user in many different ways. For example, users engaged with empowerment in the form of gaining access to the ability to learn new skills, share their knowledge, expand their relationships and networks, while not overconsuming resources.

Through the process of participation service users, through their actions and feedback, demonstrated growth in one's self-esteem, confidence and individual power. This was particularly evident in the organisation Yalla Trappan. Here women who participated in Yalla Trappan's programs gained confidence in their abilities to develop their earning capabilities, participate in democratic decision-making processes, and find their voice. All of which had a spillover effect in the women's everyday life, and in the development of a sense of community.

DO IT YOURSELF SPIRIT

Building self-esteem, confidence, and abilities to claim the do it yourself (DIY) spirit, was also reported in activities such as Guldängen, RE:DO, ReTuren, Repair Café and STPLN. For example, empowerment through the process of children building their own playground, wherein kids put their imaginations into action and build their own play area in their neighbourhood.

Empowerment through the process of learning how to build and repair life changing tools such as a bicycle, which may at first glance appear to be a regular mode of zero emissions transportation that is easily accessible, however, bicycles are not affordable to all Malmö residents. Having the opportunity to build one's own bicycle, whereby the knowledge of how to repair and care for the bicycle prepares the user for the opportunity to move freely through the city and make use of available resources. This is empowerment through accessibility, which through access to a bicycle,

opens up opportunities for new sources of work, income, social network, education, exploration and enjoyment of the city.

THE CREATION OF OPPORTUNITIES

Empowerment of the user was also expressed through the creation of opportunities for people of all backgrounds, ages, genders and LGBTQ+, to be political and bring awareness to issues that are impacting the individual's life or the lives of a larger group. Gerillaslöjd, although it has since closed, gave its participants the space to voice their opinions through art and creative outlets³. This group had a large number of women, who were pensioners, participating in the group, as well as individuals who were not born in Sweden. Gerillaslöjd offered the opportunity for the participants to voice their opinions using methods that brought comfort, belonging and engagement.

Taken together, the analysis this far suggests that participation in the organisations and supporting the businesses that are acting as eco-social interventions can be a method of political action. Through the use of the services offered, users are in practice actively "voting" for what types of businesses and organisations are needed in the City of Malmö.

Empowerment and Eco-social Interventions

Organisers of eco-social interventions reported experiences of empowerment that were achieved through the process of operating the organisations, this included founders, employees and volunteers. For example, empowerment was experienced in the process of developing and operating organisations that challenge existing economic systems that rely on the exploitation of Earth's natural resources and the exploitation of people.

Moreover, expressions of empowerment were found in the delight of successfully navigating existing structures to set up an organisation that fulfilled an identified need. Finally, taking on the challenge of developing something new, leading by example in creating solutions to social and ecological problems, and seeing proof of concept as an idea comes to fruition and is adopted by users, brought expressions of empowerment from the interview participants.

Expressions of empowerment are found in the process of creating workspaces that are grounded in safe work where people can work with dignity, such as in the case of Alternativa Kuriren and Yalla

Trappan. Empowerment was expressed when discussing the process of developing alternative business models that challenge "business as usual", such as Swop Shop, Återbruket Mobilia, Spill, Pedaller's Kitchen and RE:DO, where circular business models are put into practice. By going through the processes of setting up alternative business models, participants identified the shortcomings found in current business legislature, which need to be updated, so that business models that prioritize ecological and social wellbeing can more readily be adopted.

Empowerment was also identified in businesses and organisations that challenged producers to reconsider their operating systems and challenged consumers to see value in consumable products that often end up as waste before the items are fully used or reach their perishable dates, such as Spill, Rude Food, Folkets Pops, Pedaller's Kitchen and Gram.

REMOVING BARRIERS

Understanding the changes that need to be made, and working to remove existing barriers, brought expressions of empowerment from the interview participants. This sense of empowerment was mixed with emotions of frustration. However, it was evident that understanding the limitations of the system and working to create change instilled the interview participants with a sense of purpose, meaningfulness and leadership.

Ultimately, through the act of working with alternative models that prioritize ecological and social wellbeing, organisers create opportunities of empowerment for users and for themselves. Empowerment was experienced by doing work that is actively trying to change existing systems towards practices that are sustainable and that promote the wellbeing of the residents in Malmö.

Awareness, Inclusion, Motivation and Inspiration

The interview participants expressed a dual purpose need for awareness. Awareness in terms of being actors that bring awareness to an issue, and the need for a spotlight of awareness to shine on the services provided by the business or organisation.

An increase in the awareness of the eco-social interventions and the issues they are tackling through their existence and daily operations, which are for the benefit of Malmö citizens and the City of Malmö, was reported by the interview participants



RÖDA OASEN

as something that needs to be elevated. The eco-social businesses and organisations expressed that they needed to provide frequent education to the user regarding the purpose of the organisation and the eco-social gaps the organisation is filling.

A NICHE MODEL

The eco-social intervention model is currently a niche model (Irwin et al., 2020), that is not yet recognized as a model that can be scaled up and adopted by the mainstream. This speaks to the gap in realizing that for profit and non-profit organisations, can fill multiple roles for the users and the city if both ecological and social awareness are baked into the foundation of the operations.

In addition to awareness, inclusion as valued and contributing actors to the City of Malmö and its residents is something that was brought up by the interview participants. There appears to be a disconnect between the role these organisations are filling and the recognition of the value and importance of the roles that these organisations are working to fill. Interview participants recommended that the City of Malmö lead by example and prioritize the use and employment of the eco-social ope-

rations over traditional businesses that are not contributing to the ecological and social wellbeing of the City of Malmö.

FILLING AN EXISTING GAP

Motivations for running the for and non-profit organisations and social enterprises primarily included filling an existing gap within the City of Malmö. This included prioritizing the use of sustainable models of operation that increase accessibility and ease of access to these sustainable options. Thereby making the option to live a more sustainable lifestyle more accessible, rather than exclusive to those who can afford what are often greenwashed products that pose as sustainable consumption choices.

Motivations for operating the organisations also included challenging existing economic systems as well as production and consumption behaviours.

By using their organisations as points of inspiration for users, particularly when it came to the topic of wanting to change locked-in systems that limit real transformation towards sustainability and social equality, the interview participants cultivated their

own awareness and the awareness of Malmö residents and the City of Malmö.

Ecological Footprint

The theme ecological footprint refers to the relationship between daily behaviours, the amount of natural resources consumed, and the correlating emissions expelled to support the behaviours. This relationship can be explored on multiple levels and from different perspectives. Within the context of this study the theme ecological footprint focused on the processes that reduce the ecological footprint of the user, industry model and business model. Participants discussed how working at these different levels creates pathways to sustainable lifestyles and the absolute reduction in emissions. At the level of the user, the interview participants expressed that the ecological footprint is reduced through the promotion of sustainable lifestyle options, such as changing mindsets around what is considered waste and what is reusable, offering accessible opportunities to participate in



the makers movement, open-source movement, freedom of knowledge movement, and having easy access to upcycling, repairing and sharing actions.

At the industry level, interview participants expressed efforts made to reduce an industry's ecological footprint through the re-imagining of the production and consumption processes. This included the reduction in food waste, elimination of packaging and the use of zero carbon methods of transportation such as the bicycle and using the bicycle as a tool for work rather than only as a tool for commuting and enjoyment. By working to offer alternatives to industries, users benefitted by having additional options to choose from when selecting which service provider to use. By choosing an operation, such as the participants in the eco-social mapping project, users were choosing options that further helped them to live a more sustainable lifestyle and reduce their ecological footprint.

Finally, the participating organisations that were identified as eco-social interventions offered business and organisation models that challenged "business as usual". They provided points of inspiration, and awareness of how to operate with methods that reduce both user's and the operator's ecological footprint. The identified eco-social interventions provide models that other businesses and organisations can learn from. They demonstrate that it is possible to choose alternative models of operation that both respond to the urgent ecological and social needs we face today.

What Eco-social Interventions Need

Support and Collaboration with the City of Malmö and Key Actors

Discussions on the need for support and collaboration with the City of Malmö and other key actors included the practicalities of knowing how to access support or how to develop opportunities for collaboration. Such as, the need to know who to contact for help within the City of Malmö, knowing what forms of support exist, how to gain access to existing support, and who to contact for cases wherein different support is required.

Participants reported inequalities existing in the ability to access support and facilitate collaborations with key actors. Some participants were more

able to access support and create relationships with key actors because of their personal networks. Others were not able to successfully navigate avenues of support and collaboration, they were limited in getting the help they needed to facilitate operations, simply because they did not know the "right people".

There was a gap identified in how interview participants discussed the progress of their organisation, which was correlated with their ability to form supportive networks with key actors. In cases where organisations were able to access support from key actors, such as the City of Malmö, MKB (the municipal housing company) or large corporations, the interview participants expressed that with the external support they were able to focus more time on the actual work of the organisation that made the valuable eco-social contributions to the lives of the residents in Malmö

Financial Support

The term support took on a number of different meanings within the interviews. The primary meaning of support was financial. It was identified within the interviews that there is a need for access to financial support, an increase in the amount of financial support available, and an increase in the diversity of sources of financial support. Similar to the above need for increased collaboration with the city and other key actors, there was a consistent expression of the need for equally accessible knowledge in regard to where to find existing financial support opportunities, and with whom to discuss opportunities for financial support.

We presume that the amount of financial support required by the organisations, particularly in the early stages of developing the for profit, non-profit or social enterprise is relatively small in comparison to the long-term ecological and social impacts the eco-social intervention can have on facilitating sustainable lifestyles for Malmö residents. However, the cost-benefit analysis of the eco-social intervention is an area that needs to be explored in future research.

Related to financial support, interview participants identified that there are inequalities in terms of who is able to operate an eco-social intervention. This opportunity is limited to the following people:

1. Those who either have the personal financial means or networks to assist with financial costs.

2. Those who happen to have a social network that includes key actors of organisations or key actors who work for the City of Malmö.
3. Those who have sufficient time and energy to develop their eco-social project in their spare time outside of formally paid work and outside of unpaid home caring responsibilities.
4. Those who are willing to take the personal financial risk of foregoing more stable forms of employment to engage with the entrepreneurial task of developing and operating a for profit, non-profit organisation or social enterprise that provides eco-social services.

Generally, the participants deem operating an organisation that prioritizes ecological and social wellbeing as riskier than operating a traditional for profit operation that prioritizes financial success and treats ecological resources and human capital as externalities.

Summing up, the concept of support as discussed by the interview participants, extends to the City of Malmö operations, departments and employees using the services offered by the eco-social interventions as a form of financial and moral support. This was discussed as a way in which the City of Malmö could lead by doing, meaning through the use of the eco-social intervention operations, bring awareness to the eco-social interventions and promote the operations as resources to be used by mainstream consumers.

Missed Opportunities

Community Work as Free Work

In relation to the need for financial support and the inequalities that exist in who is able to engage in operating eco-social interventions that are not profit driven, but rather motivated by the need for larger scale systems change, participants expressed the concern that eco-social interventions, in particular non-profit organisations and social enterprises, are fulfilling an identified need within society and are essentially doing community work as free work.

Interview participants expressed the cost of this free work, in the form of personal financial costs, and health costs in the form of burnout. Experiences of burnout coincided with extended periods of sick leave wherein individuals are neither participating

in the formal economy, nor able to participate in community work. Burnout and financial instability cause organisations themselves to burn out, shut down operations, and end services provided to the public. This is a loss for the city, a loss for the residents, and a loss of knowledge, expertise, network, innovation, creativity and energy that was helping to fulfill an ecological and social need within the City of Malmö.

Lost Knowledge

During the period of this mapping project, two organisations closed due to burnout and an inability to access consistent revenue streams or external financial support to continue operations. When organisations close, there is no follow-up opportunity to capture the knowledge and expertise that the organisers have developed during their time of running the operation. This knowledge is lost. New organisations begin at square one. They need to go through the arduous learning curve of setting up an organisation, whether for profit or non profit, develop their network, and navigate what streams of support they are able to access. This cycle acts as a barrier to entry for operations that want to challenge traditional business models and develop an organisation that has ecological sustainability and social justice baked into its foundation, and that meets the needs of the residents of Malmö.

Connecting with Policy and Legislation

Through the experience of operating a for profit business, a non-profit organisation or a social enterprise that is responding to both an environmental and social need, participants identified limitations in existing policies and legislature, and ability to access existing support for their eco-social organisations.

Areas that require further investigation include policies that focus on materials, policies that focus on models of operation, and policies that encompass the interactions between goods, services and models of operation. Examples of the intersection between materials, services and models and the needs for policy development are found in the identified eco-social interventions that work with the second-hand economy, alternative economies that involve trade and barter systems, the categorisation of waste and re-claiming of usable goods.

AHEAD OF CURRENT POLICIES

Drawing from the interviews, it is apparent that the eco-social organisations and the services they

provide are in some ways ahead of current policies, which have not yet been updated to facilitate the innovative methods of operation that make positive contributions to ecological and social issues.

In addition to policy development, rules regarding procurement, and whether local goods and services are prioritized over alternatives that require more extensive travel, transportation time and increased emissions also requires further investigation.

LIMITED ACCESS

Many of the eco-social interventions are actively developing circular economies at the neighbourhood level and operating eco-social enterprises. Both are models that are supported and encouraged by official agencies at the national and regional levels. However, participants found the support to be difficult to access and limited.

For example, Tillväxtverket⁴, a national authority under the Ministry of Enterprise and Innovation, provides examples and information on how to run a social enterprise⁵ and the important roles social enterprises play in society⁶. Verksam⁷ provides information and support from a range of authorities for operating a social enterprise⁸, advice on how social enterprises can collaborate with the public sector⁹, and how to offer green welfare services¹⁰. In addition, there are organisations such as Effektfullt¹¹, which assists enterprises and individuals to measure and increase their social contributions, and Skoopi¹², which supports work-integrating social enterprises.

Despite the importance of circular economies and eco-social enterprises held up at the national level, the experiences that come across in the interviews suggest that there is a gap between the resources available and the ability to effectively access the resources needed. Further investigation is required to fully understand the disconnect, however, a hypothesis can be formed that the gap is related to the following three main issues: scale, time, and access.

GOLDBLOCKS: THE TALE OF SCALE

First, the issue of scale, the size of the operation appears to play a role in terms of requirement to qualify for available assistance, and in terms of having the human capacity to access and follow up existing opportunities of support. Here we hypothesize that the majority of the eco-social interventions are operating at a scale wherein they do not have the bandwidth to take time away from their daily work to access these higher levels of support that are



available. Further exploration is required to investigate the issue of scale. For example, is “scaling up” one’s operation to a larger size correlated with greater impact potential in terms of responding to an eco-social need and contributing pathways to sustainable lifestyles? Or, in the case of scaling up, is the connection to the local community diluted as the organisation increases in size and focus?

TIMING MATTERS

Second, is the issue of time, this takes on two forms, we refer to these two forms as A and B. Time issue A is related to the issue of scale, the participants expressed “not having enough time” to complete the tasks that are directly related to running their organisation. Taking time away from their work to explore forms of support, that can be complex, require multiple steps and can be time intensive. It is not realistic for many of the eco-social organisations who are already operating on a “shoestring” budget in terms of finances, time and personal energy, to also fulfill the current process requirements to apply for support.

Time issue B is related to the pace of change. Although social enterprises and circular economies are viewed as necessary for Sweden’s economy today, and necessary to reach the sustainable development goals, the policy changes that are required to support these alternative economies are not yet in place. The pace of policy and legislature change is not keeping up with the drive for change that is coming from key actors within civil society, such as the eco-social organisations, who are creating pathways for the system and cultural changes required to live sustainable lifestyles.

At the national and city levels, there are large investments focused on trying to get people to change

their behaviors to more sustainable behaviours. However, these behaviour changes remain focused on areas that are not the most impactful in terms of reducing the individual ecological footprint (Wynes et al 2018; Wynes & Kimberly 2017). In the case of the eco-social interventions, this is a population of people that is motivated and actively working, often at their own expense, to create pathways to sustainable lifestyles. The experiences coming to the fore in the interviews include questions involving if it would be more fruitful to place more focus and support on the pockets of people and organisations who are working to develop alternative economies at the local level, and who are working with the complexities connected to behaviour change such as changing values, norms, identities, and harness their efforts to access the local populations.

INEQUALITIES IN ACCESS

The third hypothesised issue is related to access. Connected to scale and time, there are limitations and inequalities in who is able to access the existing forms of support. Some organisations were more successful in accessing support than others. It is not clear the reason for the inequalities experienced, but it is an issue that requires further examination.

Organisations that were in the early stages of development struggled more. In particular, “young” organisations that operate as social enterprises, with small amounts of income generation, appeared to “fall through the cracks” when it came to qualifying for support. Although social enterprises, in particular those that operate at the local level, are highlighted by national organisations as necessary and important actors within Swedish society, the participant’s found it difficult to find support that matched the declared importance of social enterprises. This is a disconnect that requires further investigation.



Conclusion

Supporting the Transition to Sustainable Lifestyles

WE CONCLUDE that the eco-social interventions in practice, support the transition to sustainable lifestyles, and support the sustainable development goals of the City of Malmö. They are questioning and challenging “business as usual”, as well as people’s identities, values, behaviours and the city’s policies, structures and systems of operation. At the same time eco-social interventions are providing alternatives to everyday behaviours that are inclusive of the city’s ecological and social wellbeing. The eco-social interventions are currently niche models (Irwin et al., 2020), but they have the potential to scale up and shift from niche to mainstream.

Despite the fact that the City of Malmö and their associate companies have been engaged in progressive eco-social work that is aimed at meeting the social and environmental needs of residents, while also providing support to uplift the wellbeing of all Malmö citizens, the results of this mapping project are somewhat critical. We have identified gaps between the intentions of formal institutions and key actors and the actual experiences of the eco-social interventions.

LACK OF SUPPORT AND LACK OF RECOGNITION

The mapping of the eco-social interventions in Malmö uncovered certain experiences of lacking support as well as a lack of recognition of the contributions the for profit businesses, non-profit organisations and social enterprises are making to the ecological and social wellbeing of Malmö. This indicates that there is a need to better facilitate the connections between the City of Malmö and the eco-social interventions, so that the endeavours of support from the City of Malmö and the ambitions of the eco-social interventions can meet, collaborate and mutually benefit from each other’s efforts. Our observations that the merits of the eco-social

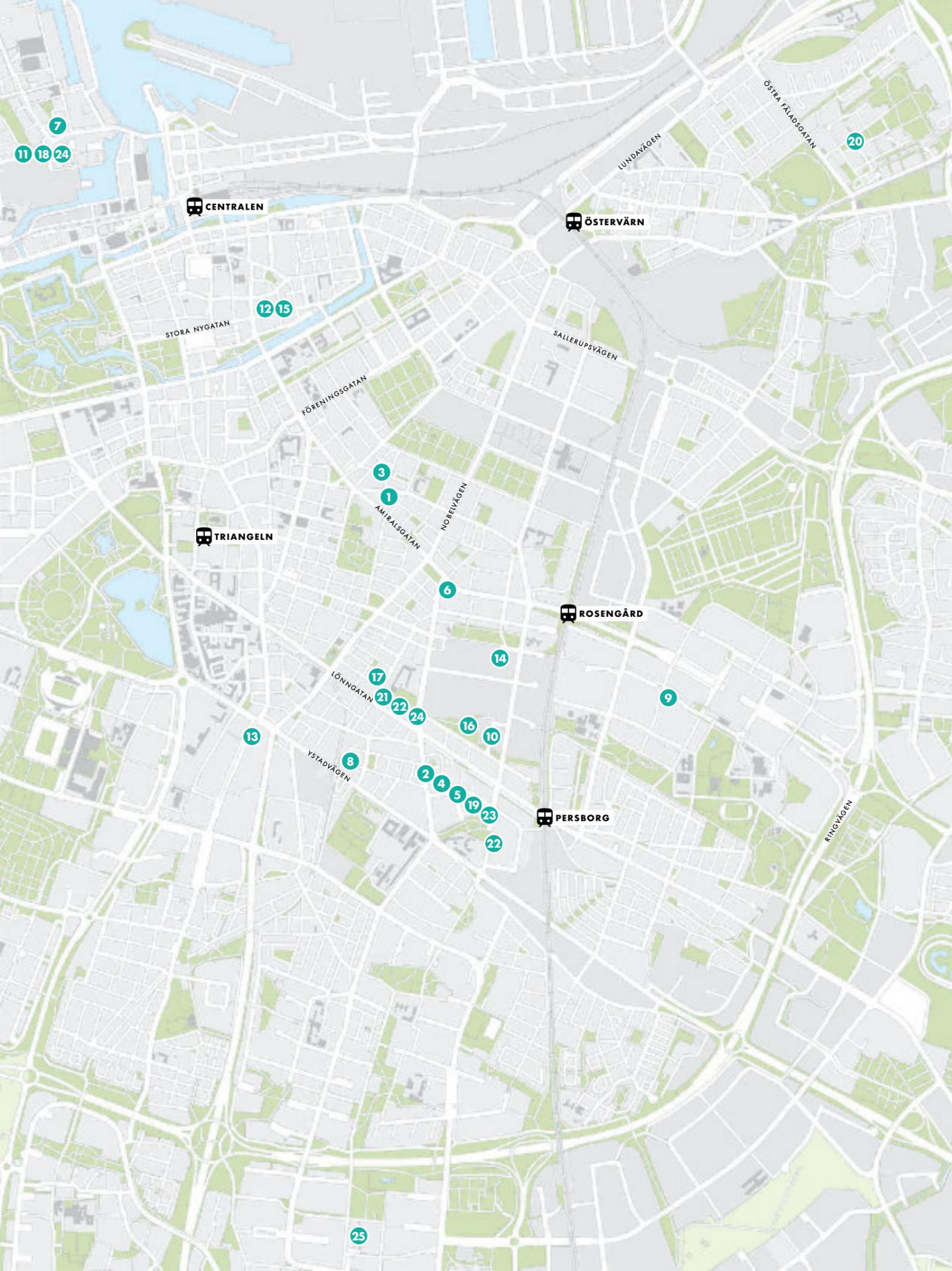
interventions need to be attributed more value, and value that goes beyond the traditional economic realm, can be a starting point for the City of Malmö and associated companies.

Even prior to the measurement of the contributions, something that is recommended for future research, the identified organisations need to be highlighted as examples of operations that are actively trying to create opportunities for Malmö residents to reduce their ecological footprint. In addition, the eco-social interventions are simultaneously elevating the wellbeing of Malmö residents and offering alternative models of how to live a sustainable and “good” lifestyle, one that is not based on traditional behaviours of over consumption. In the case of accessing financial support and collaborative opportunities with the City of Malmö and key actors, there are inequalities in who is able to successfully navigate the official and unofficial (social networks) channels regarding how and where to access existing support.

MISSED OPPORTUNITY

It is a missed opportunity for the City of Malmö and the residents, if the energy, effort and knowledge of the operating eco-social interventions is not captured and used to develop a model for all businesses and organisations to adopt and prioritize contributing to the city’s sustainability goals.

To further develop the eco-social intervention model, so that it can more readily be adopted by businesses and organisations, it is necessary to engage in discussions with the City of Malmö and key actors on how to better support these transformative pathways. This includes the examination of policies and legislation, which may need to be updated to better support the proliferation of business and organisation models, which in their foundation and mission, actively contribute to the ecological sustainability and social wellbeing of Malmö residents and the city itself.



Appendix

Eco-social Intervention Participants

THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION WAS provided by the operators of the eco-social interventions, during spring 2021. The organisations with detailed descriptions were provided by participants who

elected to have their eco-social organisation highlighted in the Appendix. All of the participating organisations that are currently operating are plotted on the map.

NUTRITION

Folkets Pops

Folkets Pops creates seasonal frozen fruit pops using sustainable ingredients, including fruit that would otherwise go to waste combined with locally



produced and organic ingredients. 1 SEK from every pop is donated to help save the bees.

LOCATION: Augustenborgstorget 1 #3, 214 47 Malmö
 FACEBOOK: @folketspops
 INSTAGRAM: @folketspops
 EMAIL: folketspops@gmail.com
 WEBSITE: www.folketspops.se

Food2Change

Food2Change converts food waste to food aid. Food2Change is a non-profit association for people who, together with goods traders, save food waste from the grocery trade.

EMAIL: malmo@food2change.se
 WEBSITE: www.food2change.se

Gram

Gram is the first "zero waste" and package-free store in Sweden with organic and local products sold without

the unnecessary packaging. Gram, votes for local/small business, organic and fairtrade produce, female entrepreneurs, and a better future.

LOCATION: Mäster Danielsgatan 3, 211 58 Malmö
 FACEBOOK: @grammalmö
 INSTAGRAM: @grammalmö
 EMAIL: hej@grammalmö.se
 WEBSITE: www.grammalmö.se

Nära och Kära

Nära och Kära was conceived to promote sustainability and small mobile businesses and is a hyperlocal market that takes place June to October in Augustenborgstorget. Nära och Kära has a range of vendors, with fresh vegetables from urban farmers, handcrafted goods from local producers, and food made with locally produced ingredients.

LOCATION: Augustenborgstorget 1, 214 47 Malmö
 FACEBOOK: @narakaramalmö

Nutrition

- 1 Ekolivs
- 2 Folkets Pops
- 3 Gram Malmö
- 4 Nära och Kära
- 5 Pedaller's Kitchen
- 6 Rude Food Malmö
- 7 Spill
- 8 Stadsodling Malmö – Urban Farm (STAM)
- 9 Yalla Trappan

Transportation

- 10 Alternativa Kuriren
- 11 Cykelköket

Things, Materials, Gadgets

- 12 Swop Shop
- 13 Återbruket Mobilia

Sharing Spaces & Resources

- 14 Fritidsbanken Malmö
- 15 Gröna Mötesplatsen
- 16 Guldängen (Växtverket)
- 17 Naturmolnet (Växtverket)
- 18 STPLN
- 19 The Shed

Housing (Collective Housing)

- 20 Röda Oasen Kollektivhuset

Sharing Knowledge

- 21 Glokala Folkhögskolan
- 22 Gröna Biblioteket (Växtverket)

Repairing

- 23 RE:DO
- 24 Repair Café
- 25 ReTuren

MAP: CITY OF MALMÖ



RUDE FOOD

Pedaller's Kitchen

Pedaller's Kitchen was born out of the necessity for prep-kitchens for food bikes. Today it's a hub of sustainability in food and mobile entrepreneurship, whilst lobbying for mobile businesses in Malmö. With support from MKB, Pedaller's Kitchen offers a large space for prep kitchens for bikes/startups, a bar/restaurant with event and promotional space; classes in collaboration with Surtantes Syrad; a collection point for clients of urban farmers; a cultural hub for Augustenborg. Additionally, Pedaller's Kitchen, with Folkets Pops, RE:DO and others, host Malmö's first urban farmer's market Nära och Kära.

LOCATION: Augustenborgstorget 1, 214 47 Malmö
 FACEBOOK: @pkmatcyklar
 EMAIL: pkmalmo@gmail.com

Rude Food

Rude Food explores new business models with food surplus. Rude Food's catering activity and pop-up workshops garner collective action and challenge norms of food surplus. A digital presence facilitates knowledge sharing to engage and empower global citizens. Rude Food is set

up as a non-profit organisation based in Malmö.

LOCATION: Olof Palmes Plats 1, 214 44 Malmö
 FACEBOOK: @RudeFoodMalmo
 INSTAGRAM: @rudefoodmalmo
 WEBSITE: www.rudefood.se

Yalla Trappan

Yalla Trappan is a work integration social enterprise and women's cooperative that is run by a non-profit association in Rosengård in Malmö. Yalla Trappan's operation is permeated by creativity and sustainability thinking. The aim is to create jobs and increased financial independence for immigrant women who are far from the labour market. Today Yalla Trappan employs 50 women and also takes trainees on for work introduction in three areas of operation: Café and Catering Services; Sewing Studio and Cleaning and Conference Services

LOCATION: von Rosens väg 1, 213 66 Malmö
 FACEBOOK: @YallaTrappan
 INSTAGRAM: @yallatrappan
 EMAIL: kontor@yallatrappan.se
 WEBSITE: www.yallatrappan.se

TRANSPORTATION

Alternativa Kuriren

Alternativa Kuriren is a bike courier cooperative that was born out of the desire for dignified and non-exploitive working conditions that are also considerate of society and the natural environment. With "green and clean" as their keywords, Alternativa Kuriren avoids fossil fuels and does not use disposable batteries. Their slogan is "No Motors. No Masters".

LOCATION: Västanförs gatan 30B, 214 50 Arbetarkollektiv (near NGBG)
 PHONE: 040 643 98 88
 FACEBOOK: @alternativakuriren
 INSTAGRAM: @alt_kuriren
 EMAIL: boka@alternativakuriren.se
 WEBSITE: www.alternativakuriren.se

THINGS, MATERIALS, GADGETS

Swop Shop

Swop Shop is the first clothing exchange shop in Sweden. It's a store that offers easy, sustainable and economical ways to renew a person's wardrobe. Swop Shop has a large selection of vintage and modern clothes, accessories and shoes for women, men and children in many styles. The goal of Swop Shop is to increase sustainable consumption in Malmö and to give all people - regardless of their income class - the opportunity to have fun with fashion and to have access to high-quality clothing, shoes, and accessories that express their style. And instead of ending up in the trash, clothes find new owners through the swop system.

LOCATION: Stora Nygatan 27, 211 37 Malmö
 PHONE: +46 70 345 67 71
 FACEBOOK: @swopshop.se
 INSTAGRAM: @swopshop.se
 EMAIL: info@swopshop.se
 WEBSITE: www.swopshop.se



SWOP SHOP

Återbruket Mobilia

Återbruket is a combined market and meeting place for sustainable products and services. Under Återbruket's umbrella, entrepreneurs and innovators can bring a concept, product or service from idea, to prototype, to test phase and onto the market, all under the same roof. Through collaborations with established business incubators, the entrepreneur is offered coaching in business development, to scale up and bring the concept to a national or global market. Återbruket also offers conferences, lectures and workshops, on sustainable development and circular economy.

LOCATION: Per Albin Hanssons väg 28E, 214 32 Malmö
Phone: +46 735 03 79 46
FACEBOOK: @aterbruketmobilia
INSTAGRAM: @aterbruketmobilia
EMAIL: aterbruketmobilia@gmail.com
WEBSITE: www.aterbruketmobilia.se

SHARING SPACES & RESOURCES

Gröna Mötesplatsen

The Green Meeting Place offers consumers a space to buy, exchange, sell, donate and repair. Here different companies and individuals can inspire to a more sustainable life and future. Swop Shop is the driving force behind Gröna Mötesplatsen.

LOCATION: Stora Nygatan 27, 211 37 Malmö
PHONE: +46 70 345 67 71
FACEBOOK: @gronamotesplatsen
INSTAGRAM: @gronamotesplatsen
EMAIL: gronamotesplatsen@swopshop.se
WEBSITE: www.gronamotesplatsen.se

STPLN

STPLN is a hub for creative initiatives in Malmö and the wider Skåne region.



STPLN is a non-profit organisation that offers 2,000 m² of workshop, studio and event space to groups and individuals who want to start and develop creative projects in art, culture, design, technology, crafts and informal learning. STPLN applies participatory principles and has a special focus on sustainability and the sharing economy.

LOCATION: Stapelbäddsgatan 3, 211 75 Malmö
FACEBOOK: @stpln
INSTAGRAM: @stplnmalmö
Website: www.stpln.org

The Shed

The Shed is a co-working space, during working hours, and a creative space during evenings and weekends. The



Shed's aim is to build a diverse and inclusive space that can be an outlet for anyone to create something both meaningful and also meaningless. The Shed organises workshops and events that teach and inspire people in the community, incorporates upcycling as a part of the experience, and believes that knowledge sharing can untap the creative potential in every individual that will have a positive cascading effect for the community. The Shed is also home to the Creative Space, the Online Market and the Co-Working Space.

LOCATION: Augustenborgstorget, 214 48 Malmö
PHONE: +46 70 059 81 52
FACEBOOK: @TheShedAugustenborg
INSTAGRAM: @the_shed_malmö
EMAIL: hej@theshedmalmö.se
WEBSITE: www.theshedmalmö.se

Växtväcket

Växtväcket is a collective of pedagogues, landscape architects and designers in the form of a non-profit association. Växtväcket is passionate to create better living conditions for children in cities. Växtväcket is good at sustainable urban development, social gardening, adventure play and placemaking. Together with children



and youth Växtväcket creates and activates green learning environments and playful meeting spaces in the city. Växtväcket is engaged in projects such as Guldängen, Naturmolnet and Gröna biblioteket.

LOCATION: Norra Grängesbergsgatan 42, 214 48 Malmö
PHONE: +46 70 641 34 31
FACEBOOK: @vaxtvarket
INSTAGRAM: @vaxtvarket
WEBSITE: www.vaxtvarket.se

HOUSING

Röda Oasen Kollektivhuset

Röda Oasen is a collective house constructed by a group of adults and children forming a building community leading the constructing process, finalising in 2022. Röda Oasen has both tenant owned apartments, and apartments for rent as well as individual rooms. Röda Oasen wants to show that it is possible to affordably (re-)build, without compromising social wellbeing and ecological sustainability.

LOCATION: Östra Fäladsgatan 48, 212 24 Malmö
FACEBOOK: @kollektivhusetrodaoasen

INSTAGRAM: @rodaoasen
EMAIL: rodaoasen@gmail.com
WEBSITE: www.kollektivhusetrodaoasen.com

REPAIRING

RE:DO

RE:DO is an open workshop, cafe, and up/recycling-centric space that promotes and encourages passion for repair instead of throwing things away. RE:DO brings the "can do" repair philosophy to Malmö. RE:DO's motto is "Dare to Repair". They encourage people to bring in their own projects to work on and to use the tool library and work areas. RE:DO also functions as an open space for exhibitions, cultural happenings and educational events.

LOCATION: Norra Grängesbergsgatan 35A, 214 48 Malmö
FACEBOOK: @redomalmö
INSTAGRAM: @redomalmö
EMAIL: redo.malmö@yahoo.com

Repair Café Malmö

Repair Café Malmö is a non-profit organization which helps people to extend the lifetime of their devices and things through repair as well as learn something about how to repair it themselves. Repair Café Malmö is a diverse crowd of highly engaged volunteers with the aim to reduce the increasing amount of waste that all of us produce in the everyday life. Volunteers are not repair professionals, even though some may work in the field. Most of the volunteers learn to repair by helping each other and participants.

LOCATION: Repair Café Malmö at STPLN Stapelbäddsgatan 3, 211 75 Malmö
LOCATION: Repair Café Malmö at Garaget Lönngatan 30, 214 46 Malmö
FACEBOOK: @repaircafemalmö
INSTAGRAM: @repaircafemalmö
EMAIL: info@repaircafe.nu
WEBSITE: www.repaircafe.nu



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Notes

- ¹ The sustainable Development Goals Agenda 2030 in Malmö: <https://malmo.se/Sa-arbetar-vi-med.../Agenda-2030-i-Malmo.html>
- ² The 2020 Sustainability Report from the City of Malmö: <https://malmo.se/Redovisningar/Hallbarhetsrapport.html>
- ³ Image examples are available on the Gerillaslörd Malmö Facebook and Instagram pages: https://www.facebook.com/GerillaslördMalmö/?ref=page_internal; Instagram handle: @gerillaslördmalmo
- ⁴ Tillväxtverket is the Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth. For information on how to run a social enterprise see the following link: <https://tillvaxtverket.se/amnesomraden/affarsutveckling/socialt-foretagande/kunskapsbank.html>
- ⁵ Tillväxtverket information and examples of social enterprises: <https://tillvaxtverket.se/amnesomraden/affarsutveckling/socialt-foretagande/arbetsintegrerande-sociala-foretag.html>
- ⁶ Tillväxtverket information on how to run a social enterprise: <https://tillvaxtverket.se/amnesomraden/affarsutveckling/socialt-foretagande/kunskapsbank-.html>
- ⁷ Verksam is a government service that offers businesses information and support, including information on how to register a business.
- ⁸ Verksam support for operating a social enterprise: <https://www.verksam.se/fundera/socialt-foretagande/stod-for-sociala-foretag>
- ⁹ Verksam support for social enterprises to collaborate with the public sector: <https://www.verksam.se/fundera/socialt-foretagande-och-samhallsentreprenorskap/att-gora-affarer>
- ¹⁰ Verksam Green Welfare Services: <https://www.verksam.se/fundera/socialt-foretagande-och-samhallsentreprenorskap/grona-valfardstjanster>
- ¹¹ Effektfullt: <https://effektfullt.se/>
- ¹² Skoppi: <https://asf.se/>



ERIN KENNEDY TSUNODA's research focuses on how to transform to sustainable lifestyles that fit within Earth's carrying capacity. In the shift from theory to practice, Erin has contributed to a number of international research projects that explore the "how" in relation to the transformation to sustainable lifestyles. Similar research themes are found in her PhD thesis, which is located in the context of urban China and explores how to transform to sustainable lifestyles at the residential level.



CARIN BJÖRNGREN CUADRA is professor in social work at the Department of Social Work at Malmö University. Her current research on eco-social interventions is underpinned by an interest for the distribution of security and welfare as well as for vulnerability, insecurity and risk in human life. With those interests, she is also approaching the role of social work in disaster risk reduction and within contingency systems.

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THE INSTITUTE FOR SUSTAINABLE URBAN DEVELOPMENT

The Institute for Sustainable Urban Development (ISU) was founded in 2008 and is an established collaboration platform owned equally by the City of Malmö and Malmö University. The platform aims to increase collaboration around sustainable urban development through a closer exchange of research, knowledge production, and experience.