

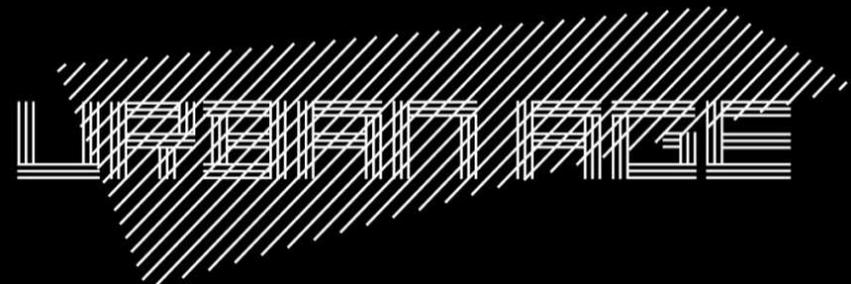
URBAN AGE CITY TRANSFORMATIONS CONFERENCE

October 2013

Per Ankersjö

City of Stockholm

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**Urban Age City Transformations
Conference
Rio de Janeiro
October 23-25, 2013**



Towards a World Class Sustainable City

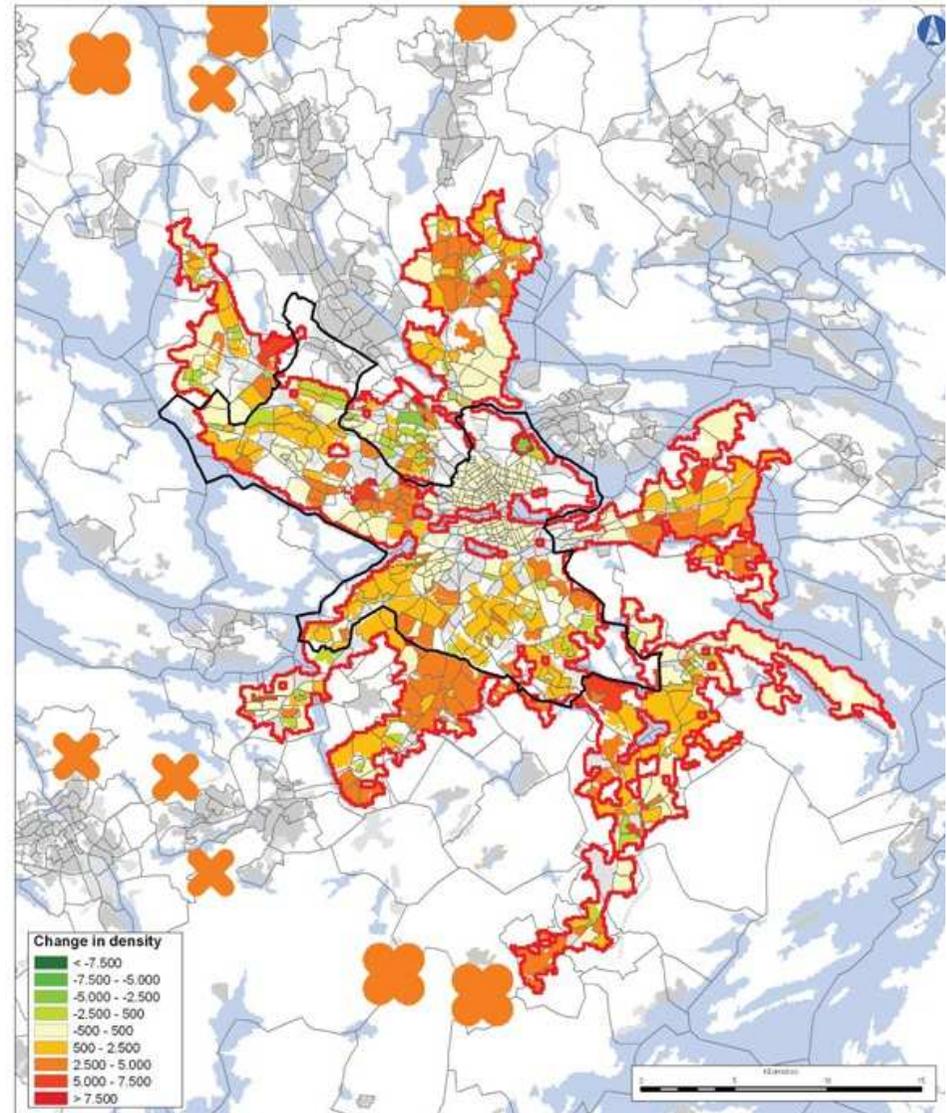
Per Ankersjö, Vice Mayor for Urban Environment

2013-11-04

Capital of Scandinavia

Stockholm's urban form

- A star-shaped urban form with a dense core and urban islands along the metro lines
- 2,2 million in the Stockholm region (26 municipalities) - the metro grows by 40,000 people per year
- 880 000 in City of Stockholm - the city grows by 17,000 people per year
- 50% of the land area comprises parks and green areas
- The City of Stockholm is built on 14 islands



Stockholm: Change of population and workplace density 2001 - SUME

Governance

- **Two levels of local government**
 - County (health care and public transport)
 - Municipality (land use, urban planning, traffic planning, energy production, environmental policy schools, geriatric care etc.)
- **Municipalities**
 - Collect the majority of taxes
 - The City of Stockholms owns 70 % of the land
 - Land use monopoly
 - Far-reaching local policy independence
 - Dependent on national transfers for major infrastructure investments
 - Value-capture
 - No bonds



Economy and demographics

Jobs by sector

Financial services 33 %

Wholesale/Retail 12 %

Hospitality/Tourism 11 %

Health 9 %

Manufacturing 5 %

Construction 4 %

Demographics

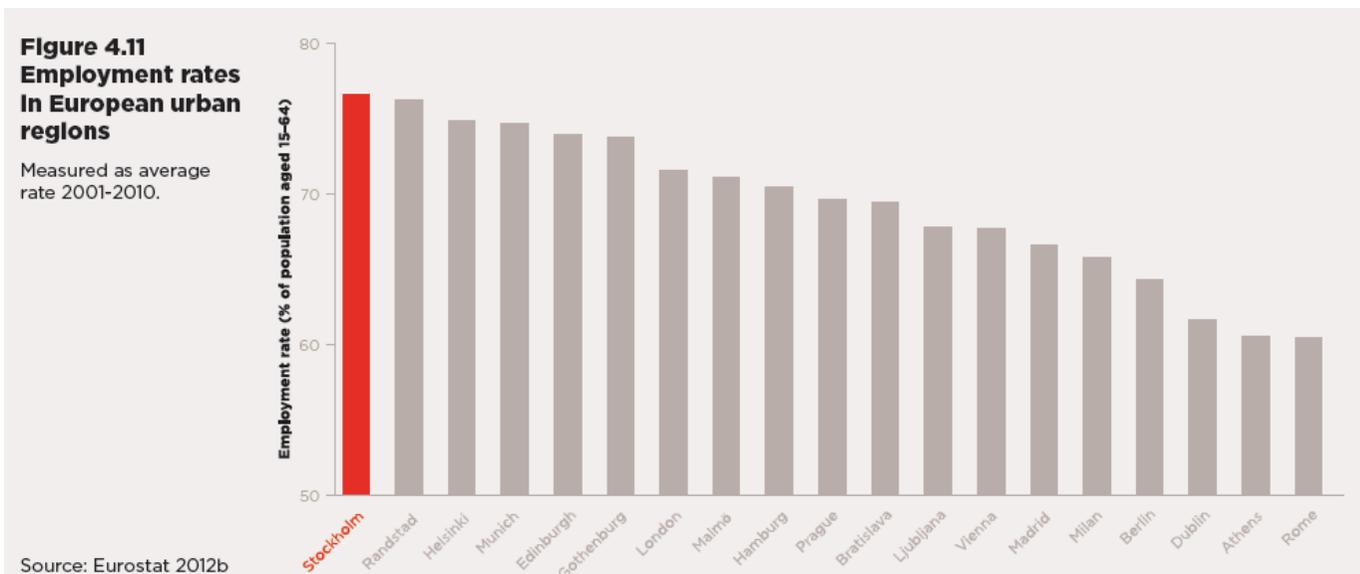
15-64 years old 70 %

< 15 years old 16 %

> 64 years old 14 %

Diversity

29 % of Stockholmers have an immigrant background





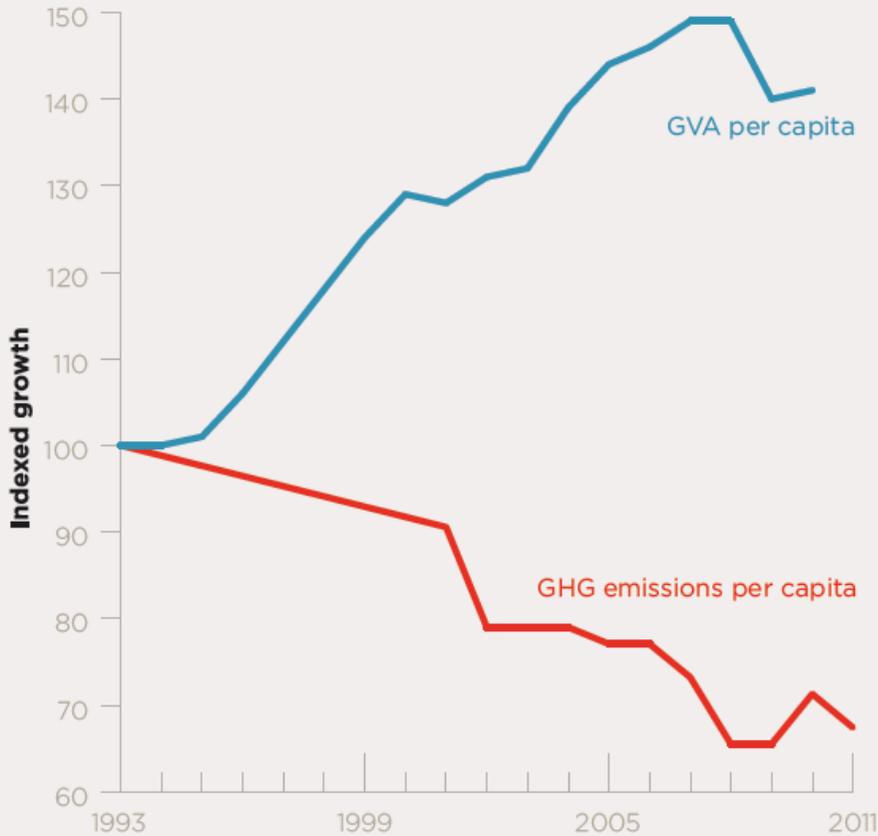
Stockholm's environmental and climate work

The great decoupling of growth and emissions

**Figure 3.5
Sustainable
growth in
Stockholm**

Stockholm's metropolitan economy, measured as Gross Value Added (GVA) per capita, grew by 41% from 1993 to 2010. Over the same period, greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions per capita in the City of Stockholm decreased by 35% from 5.4 tCO₂e to 3.5 tCO₂e. Comparable GHG data for the metropolitan scale were not available. Variables are indexed: 1993 = 100.

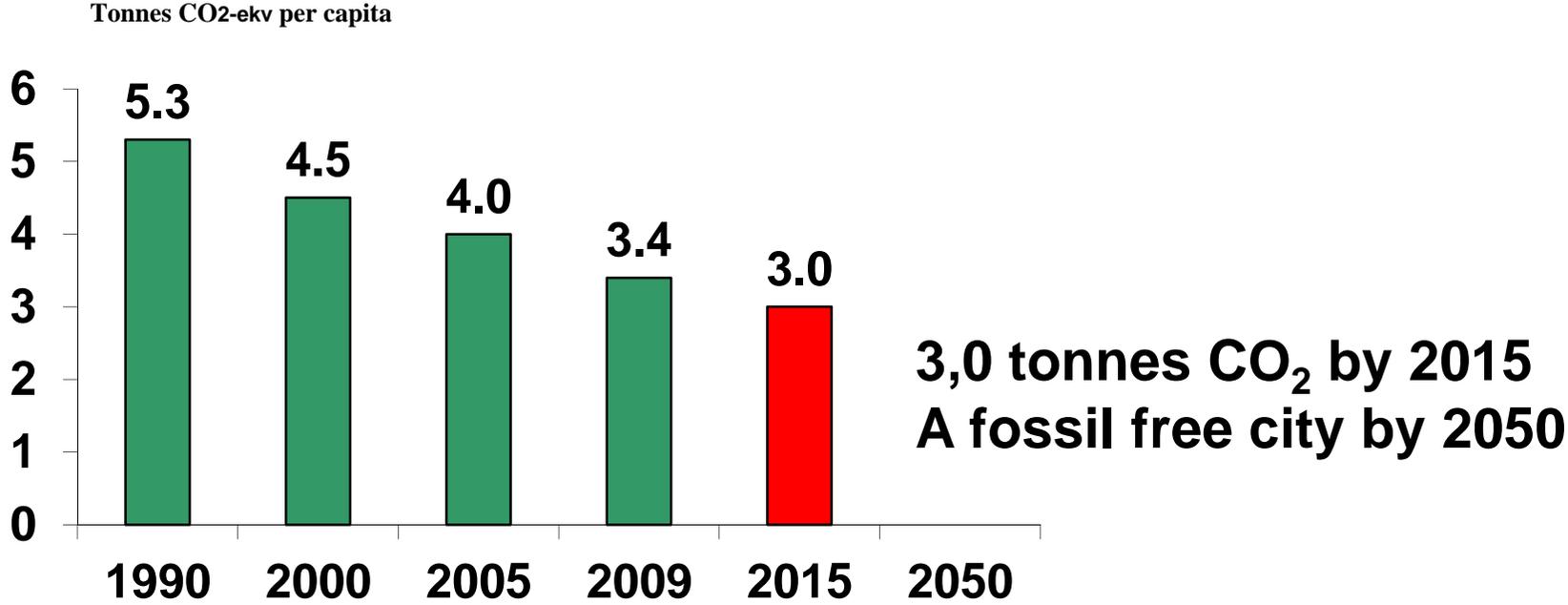
Source: Brookings Institution, LSE Cities et al. 2010; City of Stockholm 2012



Green growth is possible

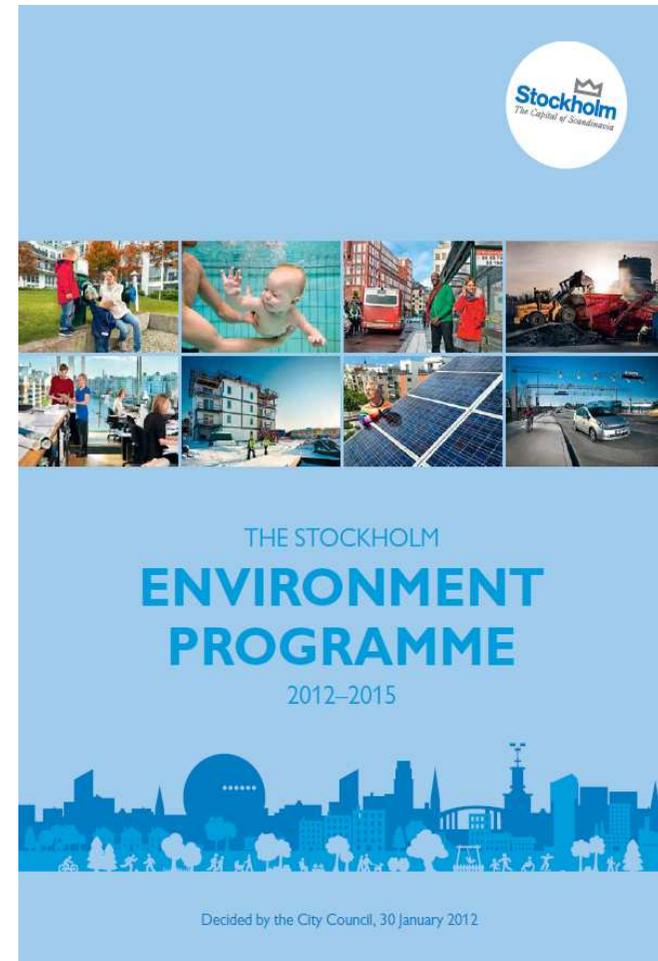
Between 1993-2013, the Stockholm region's economy grew by 41 % while greenhouse gas emissions decreased by 35 %

Stockholm's climate goals and achievements



Environment program 2012-2015

- 55 kWh m² (new buildings)
- 100% green electricity
- 10 % lower energy consumption
- 50 % food waste collection by 2018
- 100% clean vehicles (City)
- 20% new clean vehicles (household)



Green urban development projects



A city that looks like this...



And not like this...



The Walkable City

- A city plan that focuses on density and attractive streets
- Dense and more economically productive neighborhoods built for pedestrians, cyclists and public transport
- An end to modernism



Specific environmental goals

To be twice as good as other new developments concerning:

- Energy
- Transport
- Flow of materials
- Water and sewerage
- Building material
- Land-use
- Contaminated land
- Lake-restoration
- Emissions

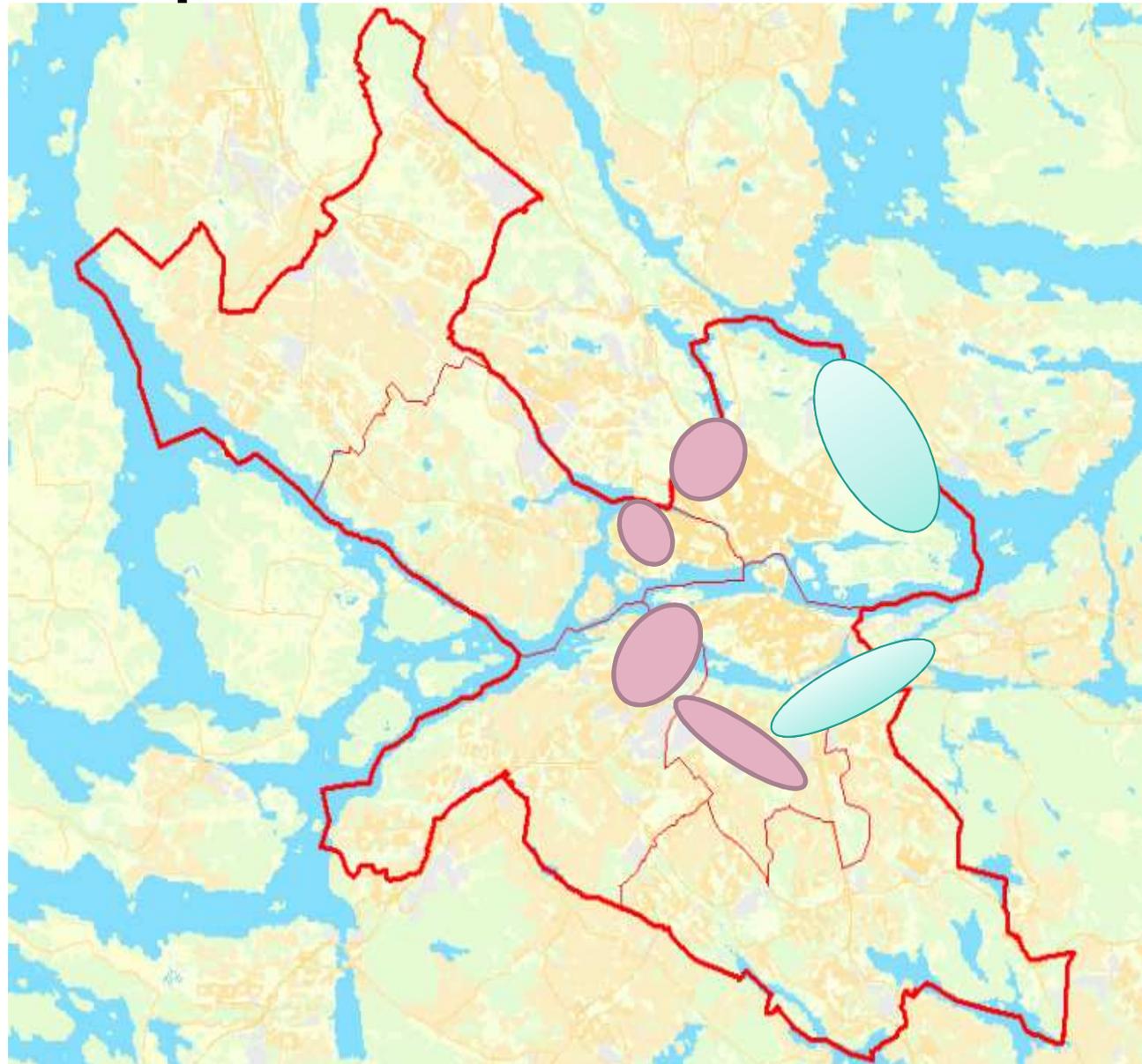


Green urban development projects



Brownfield development

Most of these new dense, vibrant and walkable districts will also be built on former brownfield sites near the city centre with good public transport access



District heating

- District heating supply 85 % of Stockholm's energy and account for 80 % of our heating
- The largest emissions abatement since 1990 has occurred in the heating sector
- Since the 1990s, fossil fuel inputs have gradually been reduced and today district heating is primarily fuelled by renewable sources such as biomass, municipal waste, waste heat and heat pumps
- A new biofuelled CHP plant that will be taken into use in 2016. This will cut Stockholm's CO2 emissions by 650,000 tonnes annually – or 20 %



Public transport

- Stockholm has one of the world's highest public transport accessibility levels, almost on par with Hong Kong
- 90 % of Stockholm residents live within 300 meters of public transport
- 3 out of 4 Stockholmers choose climate-friendly transport into the city, either via public transport or bicycle
- Our goal is to build dense and connected neighborhoods where people won't need a car for their daily transport needs



My key initiative

The bike billion

760 km bike lanes

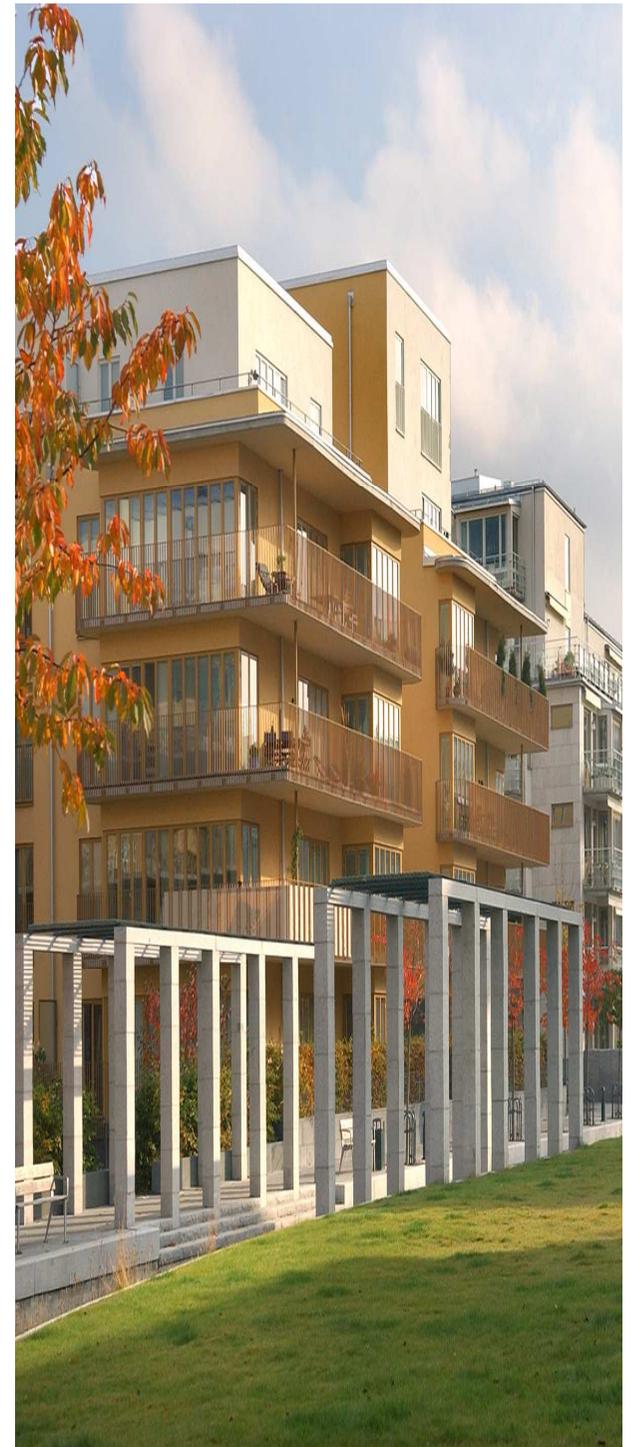
- 1 billion SEK (150 M US\$) 2018
 - Infrastructure
 - Coordination
 - Safety
 - 30 km/h speed limits
 - Parking
 - Communication
 - Reducing conflicts between cyclists and pedestrians



Stockholm lessons

”Stockholm ... is smart, bold [but] so royally self-possessed it occasionally forgets it is not an only child.” – NY Times

- Take the long view. Building great neighborhoods sometimes means forgoing immediate profits for long-term returns
- Throughout a two decade long development process you have to reevaluate your ideas
 - micro eco-districts, Stockholm as a living lab, involve stakeholders, especially the private sector, a continuous search for new partners
- Incorporate the environmental goals as early as possible
- Process the operational goals more
- System evaluation from day one, let others evaluate your progress
- Involve the inhabitants more
- Take an active role in promoting green growth





Stockholms
stad

Obrigado!

2013-11-04

Capital of Scandinavia