

# IPLA GLOBAL FORUM 2013 Borås

Sustainable Waste Management for the 21st Century  
Cities

Sara Stenhammar, Sida  
[sara.stenhammar@sida.se](mailto:sara.stenhammar@sida.se)

# What country?

- Poorest in Europe during 19th century
- total area: 173,731 sq mi (449,964 sq km)
- Mainly agriculture
- Emigration to America
- 1890 were 800 000 immigrants in US
- 4 000 000 in US claim to be decendents now

# What country- present data??????

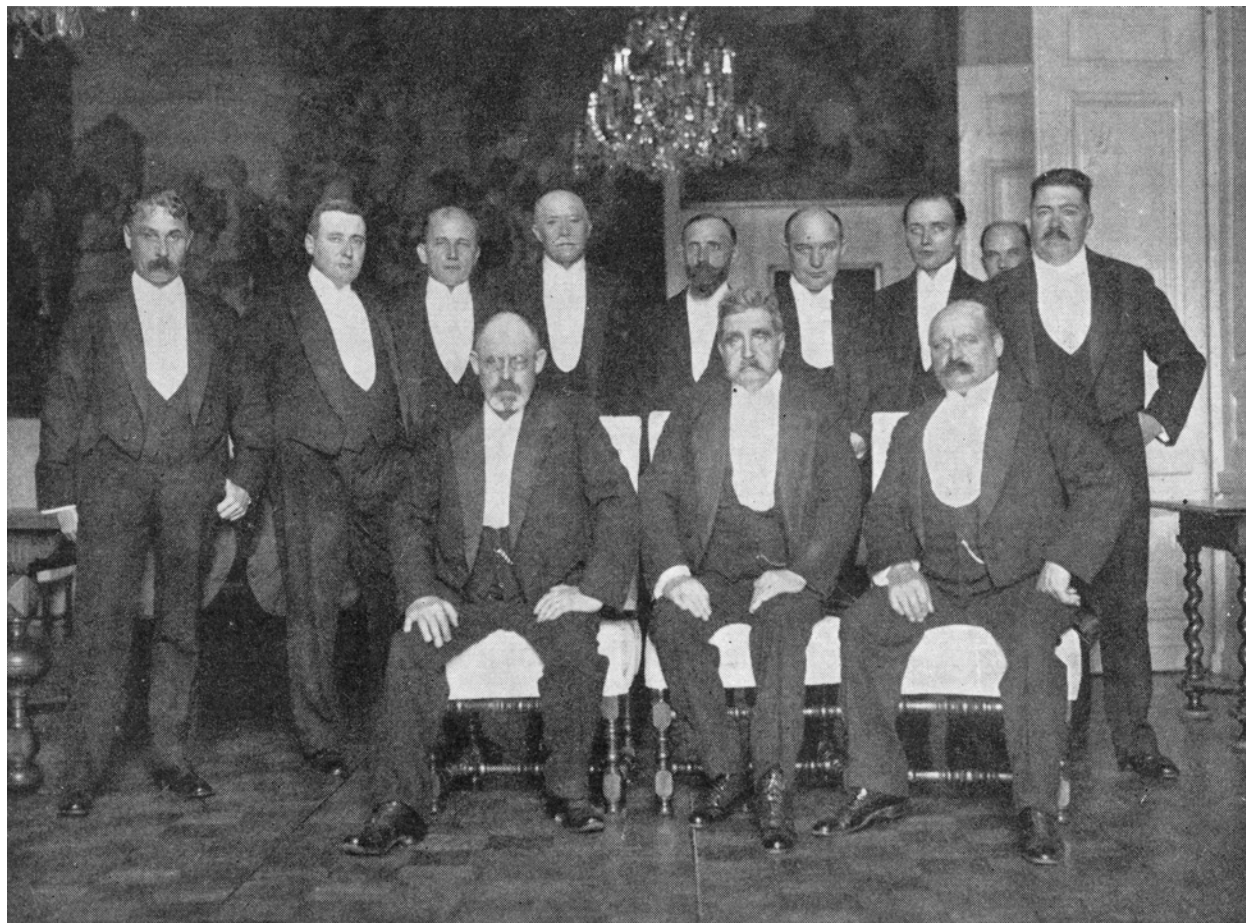
- population : 9,100,000 (growth rate: 0.168%);
- birth rate: 10.24/1000;
- infant mortality rate: 2.74/1000;
- life expectancy: 81.18;
- 4.5 million work, out of which around a third with tertiary education
- an export-oriented mixed economy featuring a modern distribution system, excellent internal and external communications, and a skilled labour force.

# SWEDEN



# SWEDEN around 1900

- Industrialisation started – environment local
- Communications improved – state subsidies to railway
- State subsidies to hydropower
- Energy, mines, timber
- People move to cities
- Consumption low
- Law on health insurance
- No war
- Vote men and women around 1920



# Sweden around 1950--1970

- Export industry blooming-- pollution, air, water, land
- Pollution is local, national and global
- Urbanisation – lack of housing – 1 million built
- Immigrants as work force, Finland, Italy, Spain...
- Increased standard of living, TV, private cars, consumption
- Campaigns to fight litter, Sewage treatment necessary
- Swedish NGOs active
- National laws and local regulation
- 1972 UN Conference on Human Environment, Stockholm

# SWEDEN 1970--2000

- Dirty industry has to improve, some dirty move abroad
- Industry is automated, skilled workers needed
- Increased standard means more consumption, more waste
- Wasteful style of living even if people are aware
- Imported items cheaper, pollution moves abroad
- Sweden joins EU
- Environmental laws and local regulation improved
- Producer responsibility





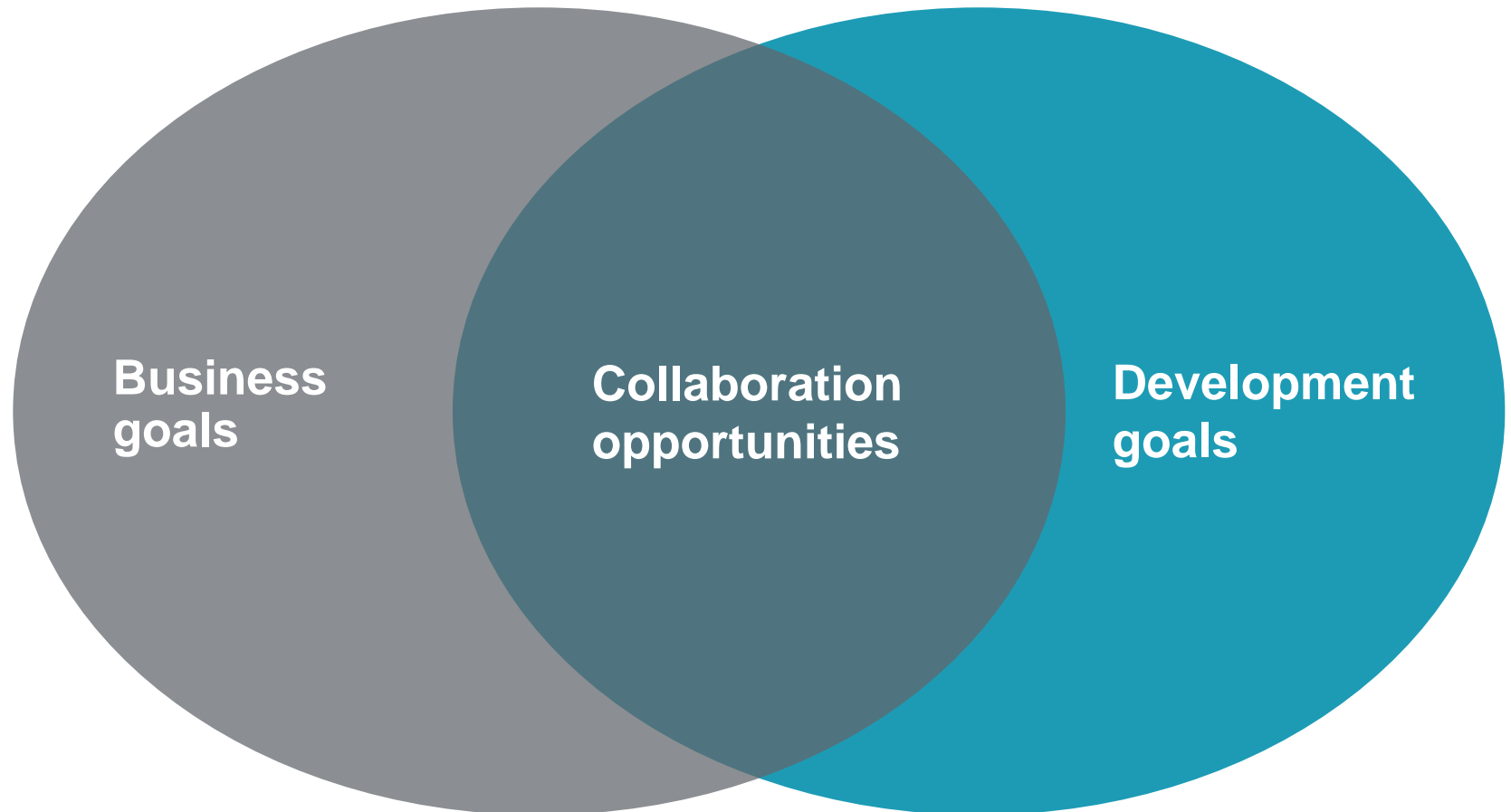
# Important elements

- Legal infrastructure – national & local laws and regulations
- Implementation of regulation – capacity at institutions
- Hazardous substances – also in buildings, toys, IT
- Corruption opportunities hindered
- Engaged NGOs as watchdogs
- Awareness of stakeholder groups; public, schools, industry
- Financial instruments used
- Not one size fits all! See what others do!
- Technology used is important, but is not the full solution!

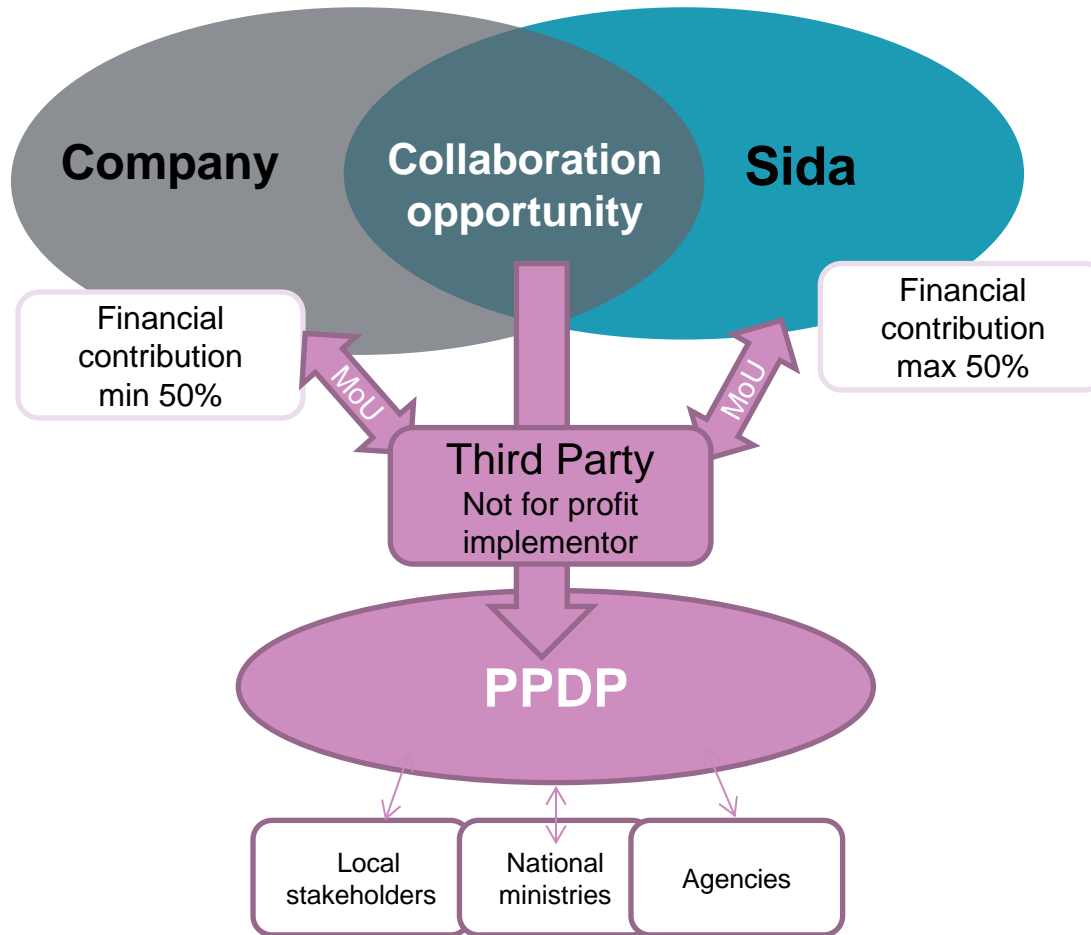
# The goal for development cooperation

“Contribute to creating the conditions for poor people to improve their living conditions”

# Collaboration creates value addition



# Public Private Development Partnership



# www.sida.se

- Loans and Guarantees Unit: [L&G@sida.se](mailto:L&G@sida.se)
- Private Sector Development: [www.sida.se/privatesector](http://www.sida.se/privatesector)
- Swedish Embassies : [www.swedenabroad.com](http://www.swedenabroad.com)