

**MILJÖPARTIET
IN STOCKHOLM
CITY**

MUNICIPAL POLICY PROGRAMME

2018-2022

miljöpartiet de gröna



STOCKHOLMS STAD



A MODERN, ENVIRONMENT-FRIENDLY AND HUMANE STOCKHOLM

In September 2015, the UN's Agenda 2030, which includes 17 global goals for sustainable development, was adopted. For Miljöpartiet, it is self-evident that Stockholm and Sweden shall do their utmost to ensure these global goals are achieved. We see a strong link between the global and the local; and the politics we drive in Stockholm shall also be a politics for a better world.

Miljöpartiet wants Stockholm to be a modern, humane and environment-friendly city. Our vision is of a green city, surrounded by clean water, where more people can get housing close to services and public transport. A city free from fossil fuels, where we have clean water and fresh air to breathe. A Stockholm that provides schools that are equally good wherever you live in the city, and where all citizens feel secure.

In this programme, we describe our visions for Stockholm and the policies that Miljöpartiet the Greens wants to implement during the mandate period 2018–2022, to create a more modern, humane and environment-friendly Stockholm.

A modern Stockholm

Stockholm shall be a modern city, where it is easy to move about in a climate-friendly and efficient way. For this reason, we prioritise walking, bicycling and public transport ahead of cars. This way, we both achieve better air and use the streetscape in a smarter way. Stockholm shall be a living city, with a rich cultural offering, where all Stockholmers are close to both green spaces and recreation. In a major modern city, women and men have equal opportunities and no-one is discriminated against due to their skin colour, functional

disability or sexual orientation, for example. In Stockholm, it shall be easy to start a company and have a healthy working life.

An environment-friendly Stockholm

Stockholm shall be a clean and environment-friendly city, where we care for and develop our green spaces. A city where we do our utmost to reduce our climate impact, and where the city is environmentally adapted to handle the effects of climate change. Stockholm's lakes and waterways shall be clean, and it shall be possible to swim in all parts of the city. Through wise purchases, we prevent dangerous chemicals and climate gases from being spread in our city. In an environment-friendly city, we minimise waste amounts through information and wise procurement. We make sure food waste becomes biogas, and that materials such as plastic, paper and metal are recycled into new products. We avoid being exposed to harmful chemicals, and the city's operations, such as schools, pre-schools, playgrounds and sports facilities, are free from poisons.

In an environment-friendly city, it is easy to recycle and borrow products, and to use sharing services, such as car pools and delivery bicycle pools.

A humane Stockholm

Stockholm shall be a humane city, where nobody is allowed to fall between chairs. For Miljöpartiet, it is self-evident that society shall help those who for a period need financial support, help to find a home or support to establish themselves as a newly-arrived person in Stockholm. In a humane city, vulnerable children and adults get help, and we work to ensure persons who have become homeless can get into the housing market again. We want to increase citizen influence, so that the gap between those affected by decisions and those who make the decisions is reduced. In a humane city, all those who in later years need help receive the support they need for a dignified old age, and the persons who have functional variations are not limited by societal inaccessibility. A humane Stockholm is a welcoming and open city.

We want to convert Stockholm into a modern, environment-friendly and humane city. Do you?

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1.

AN ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE-FRIENDLY STOCKHOLM

An environment-friendly city

Stockholm shall be a clean and healthy city, with clean water, clean air, protected shore areas and good access to parks and green spaces, both today and in the future. The environmental and climate goals for the city shall be very ambitious, and the city shall continue to reduce its ecological footprint. The city must also have increased preparedness to enable it to address climate changes.

Travelling within Stockholm shall be environment-friendly and resource-efficient. Stockholm is a good place to test new green innovations that can contribute to Stockholm increasing the pace of the environmental work and continuing to be at the leading edge.

Existing environmental technology shall be used to make the city more sustainable, at the same time as new technologies must constantly be tested.

A climate-smart city

We are short of time, but not too late to stop climate changes. Stockholm has decided that the city shall be fossil fuel free no later than 2040. This goal requires that we dare to make the necessary decisions.

Today, around 80 per cent of households in Stockholm have district heating. Fossil-free district heating is a good way of utilising energy. However, some of the district heating in Stockholm still

comes from coal, with high carbon dioxide emissions as a result. Stockholm's individually largest source of carbon dioxide emissions, the coal-fired power station in Värtan, will close in 2022. Furthermore, the fossil-based plastics in waste burning must be phased out in order for Stockholm to achieve fossil-free energy production.

The city must use its energy sources better. An expansion of locally produced electricity through solar cells reduces emissions of carbon dioxide and dependency on large-scale electricity production. The city shall make it easier for owners of existing properties to install solar cells. A requirement for solar cells to be installed shall apply for all new-builds on city land, and for the city's own buildings. Excess energy from industrial premises, shops, server halls and housing shall be used to reinforce our district heating system. Lighting shall be designed to impact less on the environment and to be attractive.

Food waste shall be collected and turned into biogas and biofertiliser.

A large part of Stockholmers' climate emissions are from consumption, and our way of life leads to emissions in other parts of the world. This applies to

long-distance flights, consumption of foods and goods produced in other countries, for example. We must dare to question today's consumption patterns, if we are to have a chance to create a sustainable society for future generations. The development of a circular economy creates a society where economic growth is based on reusing and sharing resources with each other. We must move the focus from ownership of finite resources to the use of sustainable services that contribute to an ecocycle with low climate impact. Examples of this are handing clothes in to be mended instead of buying new, or joining a car pool instead of buying and owning a car of your own.

To reduce the climate impact of newbuilds, we want more houses constructed in Stockholm to be made from wood. Wooden buildings are often cheaper, and usually take less time to construct than buildings made from traditional materials, at the same time as being part of a switch to a more sustainable city.

A climate-adapted city

As climate is changing ever faster, with extreme weather as a consequence, Stockholm must raise its preparedness for climate changes. Stockholm



Photo: Ola Ericson

will be affected through greater rainfall, more frequent torrential rain, higher temperatures and rising water levels in lakes and seas. By working consciously with vegetation and local harvesting of surface water, the risk of flooding and negative impacts on Lake Mälaren, where our drinking water comes from, will reduce. More green walls and roofs and also trees are important, as they can contribute to evening out and reducing the effect of heatwaves, and the effects of increased rainfall.

A city with clean air, clean water and a poison-free environment

Stockholm's air quality has improved significantly in the last few years, but does not yet reach the national environmental goals. High levels of air pollutants and particles lead to heart and vascular disease, asthma and allergies. Strong measures are therefore still needed in road traffic to improve air quality. For example, we want to introduce environmental zones, to enable regulation of the type of vehicle that can drive in the city.



The worst diesel cars must be kept away from the inner city.

All Stockholmers shall be guaranteed clean and fresh drinking water, now and in the future. Through new cleansing techniques, we can prevent over-fertilisation and reduce emissions of environmentally harmful substances, such as pharmaceuticals waste, but also of hormone-disturbing substances and heavy metals. With conscious town planning and changed consumption patterns, the negative impact on our lakes can be reduced. Examples are locally constructed wetlands and visible

waterways that become a positive feature of town planning. At the same time, they can take care of the increased amount of rainfall that climate change will lead to.

Old environmental debts, such as over-fertilisation and polluted shorelines, shall be addressed. We also want to have more brush washing facilities in the city's leisure boat harbours, to reduce the amount of environmentally harmful chemicals in our waters. As Stockholm's lakes become cleaner, we want to arrange a number of new bathing places in Stockholm and develop the opportunities for bathing from embankments.

Chemicals that are harmful to the environment and health are a serious threat to both humans and the environment. The work of phasing out harmful chemicals from the city's operations shall therefore continue. Children are particularly sensitive to the effects of chemicals, and therefore products used by children and environments where children work and play must be especially protected. All children have the right to a school without dangerous chemicals, and therefore we want the work to make pre-schools and schools poison-free to continue. We also want the city to have great ambitions for new schools and pre-schools, which shall be constructed in an environment-friendly way, without dangerous chemicals. Tough chemicals requirements shall be set by the city in procurements, renovations and when planning land use.

A city with biological diversity and rich ecosystem services

The natural environment close to the city and the city's parks contribute to handling many of the challenges of the built environment, such as noise, regulation of surface water and air and water quality, but also provide quality of life and increased leisure time value. Stockholm's green structure must be reinforced when the city

becomes more densely built. Studies of the services and functions that nature contributes, known as 'ecosystem services', are key to this work. Stockholm's construction actors shall contribute to replacing and creating ecosystem services in the city environment. The city shall make conscious choices of plants and trees to increase biological diversity.

Tree and plant varieties that absorb particles close to roads and other exposed environments shall also be planted. It is important that the outer city continues to be prioritised in the development of green spaces and parks. For this reason, we want to establish a compensation fund to enable investment in undeveloped land in the outer city.

Nature reserves are important for biological diversity. They also offer peace and quiet, at the same time as offering Stockholmers the opportunity for recreation close to the city. Nature reserves also contribute to ensuring Stockholm's animals and plants can survive in the longer term. We want to establish nature reserves in places where there are extra-large natural values, such as in the Fagersjö woods. For important smaller natural environments, we want to create biotope protection areas.



Photo: Maskot

Urban farming creates cohesion in housing areas and opportunities for children and adults to grow things together. We want more areas created for urban farming in Stockholm, and would like to see suitable flat roofs used to a greater extent. We want to increase the participation by Stockholmers in both the development and the care of the city's green spaces, through user agreements, for example.

A city where food has little climate and environmental impact

Food makes up a large part of our climate impact, and in particular beef, which causes major environmental emissions. By serving a larger proportion of vegetarian

and organic food within the city's operations, food consumption will become more sustainable.

The choice of raw materials must be adapted to the seasons, and the food produced must be more vegetarian and organic. At the same time, we want to cut down on food waste in the city's operations.

A city with ecocycle-adapted waste handling be easy for Stockholmers to take responsibility and do the right thing, and we therefore strive to make it possible to do the daily recycling close to home. We want the municipality to take over responsibility for collecting packaging and newspapers, to make things easier for Stockholmers. We want more reuse facilities at recycling centres,

☺☺ By creating sustainable development locally, we also contribute to more sustainable development globally. ☺☺

and we want to make reaching them easier for car-free families through an increased number of mobile reuse and recycling centres. All households shall be able to sort their food waste at source, and textile collection shall increase as textiles have a major climate impact globally. All the city's operations shall work actively to reduce their waste amounts.

This ranges from reduced use of single-use products to making wise purchases of products that last a long time and can be repaired.

We must stop plastics from reaching our lakes and natural surroundings.

A city with sustainable development

We want Stockholm to be an ecologically, socially and economically sustainable city. In September 2015, the UN's Agenda

2030, which includes 17 global goals for sustainable development, was adopted.

These global goals aim to eradicate poverty, to realise human rights for all, to achieve gender equality and power over their own lives for all women and girls, and to safeguard lasting protection of the planet and its natural resources. Sweden and Stockholm shall take part and contribute to ensuring the global goals for sustainable development are reached. Miljöpartiet sees a strong link between the global and the local. By creating sustainable development locally, we also contribute to more sustainable development globally. We therefore want the city of Stockholm to intensify its work on sustainable development in all its operations, based on Agenda 2030 and the 17 global goals for sustainable development. For example, we want to establish a coordinator for the city's work on Agenda 2030.



2.

A STOCKHOLM WITH SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT

Prioritise walking, bicycling and public transport

Miljöpartiet prioritises walking, bicycling and public transport in a growing Stockholm – this is climate-smart and can transport many persons on the limited area available in the city. More people moving about on streets and squares lead to a living city and more secure and enjoyable street environments.

Make it easier to walk in the city

We shall continue to develop more pedestrian streets, summer pedestrian streets and widened pavements throughout the city. In this way, the city will become more alive and local businesses benefit from a rich city life. It is important

to continue separating pedestrians and cyclists, to develop walking trails with high potential and to include more seating. We also want to make the city's embankments more alive and attractive. We want to continue to widen pedestrian crossings where they are congested today. The city shall be available to all, irrespective of their functional ability. It is a democratic right to move about freely in society. Parking places can be used for pop-up parks and outdoor cafés, which means that pavements will be more accessible for prams and persons with visual impairments.

Road safety shall be improved in Stockholm

Stockholm shall have a road environment where it is safe and



secure to walk and bicycle. We want to continue to improve road safety through reduced speed limits, investment in physical road safety measures and speed cameras to make car drivers keep to the right speed. We want the city to take over the police's traffic monitoring, to improve speed checks around schools, for example.

All children have the right to a secure and safe road environment

All children shall feel secure and safe in traffic. The road environments close to schools

shall contribute to more journeys to and from school being made by foot or by bicycle.

Road safety shall improve through better walking paths, more crossings, car-free zones around primary schools and better lighting along school routes. Co-loading of goods will lead to fewer heavy transports to schools.

Stockholm shall invest in bicycling

We are in the process of converting Stockholm into a leading bicycling city, where it is safe, secure, simple, fun and comfortable to bicycle. To achieve this, a number of further

improvements are needed, and resources for bicycle traffic need to be prioritised. We shall continue to build more and wider bicycle paths, to provide space for new bicyclists, such as a bicycle bridge between Gamla Stan and Tegelbacken. We want to create a bicycle path parallel to Götgatsbacken, to provide more space for pedestrians on the pedestrian street. Stockholm shall have a unified network of bicycle paths throughout the city. We also want to collaborate with other municipalities in the county to create a functioning regional bicycle network.

The maintenance of bicycle paths shall be improved to reduce the number of accidents. More paths shall be ploughed and salted, with machines to plough and salt the paths to provide a secure surface for winter bicycling. Bicycle paths must not be only for fast commuter bicycling, instead there shall also be stretches that do not run alongside our car routes, for those who want to enjoy all the green spaces Stockholm offers. When the number of cyclists increases, the need for better and safer bicycle parking spaces also increases. Bicycle parking spaces should primarily be located in the streetscape. At major interchanges, we shall continue to build bicycle stores. Bicycle stores shall always be planned next to newbuilds.

Improve facilities for public transport

Attractive and well-dimensioned public transport forms the central circulatory system of the city, and is clearly prioritised by younger persons and women, who often use public transport. Housing areas, services and workplaces shall be easy to reach using public transport. It shall be quick and convenient, both to and from central Stockholm and cross-wise. Good accessibility for buses and trams is important to ensure public transport is quick and reliable. We need more bus lanes, better traffic monitoring and increased signal prioritisation.

We want to make it easier to use environment-friendly public transport by boat on the waters of Stockholm. By co-planning this traffic with other public transport, we create more opportunities to move about quickly within the city.

In the last few years, several decisions have or are in the process of being made to seriously expand public transport with several new lines for both metro and trams. A new westward metro line means that all lines do not have to pass by the city centre. These investments are important for creating attractive public transport when the city is growing fast.

Work is also going on with the core bus network throughout Stockholm, which will be expanded to a comprehensive network. The city of Stockholm shall facilitate ongoing investments in better public transport.

In the short term, we want to make sure the southward tram line is constructed, and in the longer term we think that this line should be extended towards Skarpnäck, to link together commuter trains and metro in southern Stockholm. When a decision is taken to close Bromma airport, a new metro to the new city development area will be needed. We also want to convert the entirety of core bus route 4 into a tram line, to increase its attractiveness and capacity. More core bus routes may be converted into trams in the future.

Reduced car traffic and sustainable transport

Stockholm is growing, and this places increased demands on sustainable travelling. Apart from powerful development of vehicles and fuels, car traffic also needs to reduce. The city shall create an infrastructure built for electric vehicles and renewable fuels, for a rapid conversion into a fossil-independent vehicle fleet. We also

want to introduce environmental zones to improve air quality in Stockholm by prohibiting cars that do not pass the emission requirements for the zones from driving there. The solution to congestion and traffic problems is a strong expansion of cycle routes and public transport, not more motorways. When more people travel by public transport, this contributes to lower environmental and climate impact. Motorways lead to increased car traffic, an impaired environment and more congestion.

The congestion charge improves accessibility and reduces queues. We want this tax to become regional, instead of national, as it is today. In this way, we move the decision-making power from the Riksdag to Stockholmers. The fees should be at a level that safeguards accessibility, and it should be possible to charge fees in more places.

Goods shall increasingly arrive in the region by boat or railway, and also increasingly be distributed by electric vehicles and parcel bicycles. With co-loading and quiet night-time deliveries with electric vehicles, the number of goods transports can be reduced and distributed across the day and night, so that accessibility improves. The development of autonomous vehicles is progressing, and may soon

●● In addition to strong technical development of vehicles and fuels, car traffic needs to reduce. ●●

become part of the traffic environment. We therefore want the city even now to investigate the effects of and needs for adaptations for autonomous vehicles, in order to prepare for such developments. We also want to investigate the opportunities to introduce new IT solutions that promote information, the environment and accessibility in the streetscape.

A parking policy for more efficient use of street space

Street parking takes up a lot of space that in many places can be used for bus lanes, bicycle paths, business traffic or outdoor cafés. Parking fees have been expanded to more parts of the city, and have increased accessibility. We therefore want the whole of Stockholm to have fees for street parking in the longer term. The city shall create more secure bicycle parking spaces and facilitate car pools and car sharing. We think that national government should give municipalities the opportunity to reserve street parking for car pool cars and electric vehicles on

charge. New housing blocks shall be built with more bicycle parking, and the construction companies shall be encouraged to plan for car pools. For newbuild housing, the number of parking spaces shall be low, but sufficient to cope with the parking needs within the property. Residents' parking shall therefore not be provided for newbuilds. Parking garages need to be used more efficiently to reduce street parking. Park-and-ride parking places need to be created in regional collaboration.

Gender-equal snow clearance

Snow clearance throughout the city needs to improve. Emergency vehicles shall always be able to get through, and accessibility must also improve for pedestrians, to prevent persons falling and hurting themselves. Women walk and use public transport more than men, and we therefore want to continue to develop methods for gender-equal snow clearance, which means better snow clearance on footpaths, at bus stops and on streets with bus traffic.

3.

A STOCKHOLM FOR ALL

A city for all, irrespective of background

Stockholm shall be a living and socially sustainable city, where all take part in societal development based on their own prerequisites. The starting points for Miljöpartiet's policies are the equal value, rights and obligations of all human beings. Stockholm shall continue to be a city that is at the forefront of the work for human rights. Gender, ethnic background, cross-gender identity and expression, religion, sexual orientation, functional disability or age shall never prevent anyone from developing and living the life they wish.

We work to improve the situation of paperless persons in Stockholm. The diversity of individuals is what develops and enriches our city. Therefore, the work to promote equal rights and to counter discrim-

ination must be prioritised within all areas of the city. The UN's Convention on the Rights of the Child will soon become Swedish law, and the work of strengthening the rights of children needs to continue in the city of Stockholm.

The city shall make visible and counteract all forms of structural discrimination, racism and hate crime. For example, we want the city to support Stockholm's anti-discrimination agencies to create better legal protection for persons suffering discrimination.

The work to strengthen the national minorities in Stockholm shall continue. We shall make sure their rights are fulfilled by the city. These include the right to mother tongue teaching and access to elderly care in each minority language. We also want to work to ensure more associations apply for



cultural support to transmit the culture of national minorities.

A city characterised by gender equality and diversity

Gender equality is a fundamental human right, and is listed as Goal No 5 in Agenda 2030. Gender equality is important for good social development. The striving for a gender-equal city shall therefore permeate all operations, in everything from salary-setting to snow clearance.

This work shall start already at pre-schools and schools through

gender teachers, for example. The city's budget shall regularly be analysed from a gender equality perspective, in order to see what has made an impact and what needs to be improved in the city's work.

The city of Stockholm is one of Sweden's largest employers, and shall be a good example. The goal shall be to provide a good work environment and workplaces free from discrimination. Working with gender equality and diversity plans is an important part of the gender equality work. This applies to both recruitment and salaries. The city's managers shall reflect the population of Stockholm, and

work is therefore needed to ensure more persons with varying background want to apply for management positions.

The city shall work actively to break up the gender-segregated labour market and work to ensure structural salary differences between women and men disappear. As part of this, salary mappings shall be carried out continuously and a targeted salary intervention shall be carried out for the occupational groups within the city's operation that have the lowest salaries.

The working conditions must also be improved to ensure these occupational groups have a sustainable situation. Often it is women who have the heaviest jobs and who risk wearing themselves out. Many are therefore forced to work part-time, resulting in a lower income. The option of working full-time shall be the norm, but part-time shall be offered to those who so wish. It shall be possible to live on your salary and receive a pension that you can live on when you leave work.

We want to improve the city's work to make it easier for persons with functional disabilities to join the labour market, for example by offering more persons with functional disabilities employment with the city.

The work to counteract men's violence against women and violence in close relationships, including honour-related violence and repression, is an important part of the work of increasing gender equality. The work shall focus on prevention, but also ensure that those who suffer violence get the help they need.

An hbtq-friendly city

People shall be accepted for who they are, and not be limited by the prejudices and norms of others. The work of raising general awareness of hbtq issues within the city of Stockholm's operations shall widen, not least within schools, which shall be secure places for all pupils. We have previously worked to ensure the city develops its own certificated training within hbtq issues. This is now in place, and we now want to see that all the city's operations get access to it.

Having access to a free zone, when you can feel secure and do not have to be questioned because of your sexual orientation, cross-gender identity or gender expression is incredibly important. The city shall therefore provide meeting places for hbtq persons of all ages. The city of Stockholm shall take special responsibility and allocate funds



to enable activities specifically targeted at hbtq youths. We are positive to the development with various Pride celebrations around the city, and we are also proud to be a meeting place for hbtq persons from all over Sweden during the Pride week.

The city shall work to ensure associations work with norms, so that all feel secure and able to take part in the city's associations. When planning sports facilities, etc., the city shall also ensure that there are separate changing rooms for those who wish to change clothes in private.

A city for all, irrespective of functional ability

All persons in Stockholm shall have the opportunity to take part actively in social life. No person shall receive special treatment or be shut out from participating due to their functional ability. Today's separate solutions, which mean that persons with functional disabilities are separated through special solutions shall be counteracted and reformed.

It is important that municipal interventions take into account the wishes, needs and prerequisites of

individuals. Therefore, the city of Stockholm shall be a leading light in giving persons with functional disabilities access to modern aids to help them to live independently. As a complement to this, we want attendance and personal assistance to be flexible inputs that the individual can design and control themselves, so that all can take part in social life on equal terms.

A home is a fundamental part of a free and active life. The city has taken steps to increase the number of specially adapted homes, but more needs to be done. We also want to enable more people to choose to live in a flat of their own, tailored to the individual's needs. The city's interventions for persons with functional disabilities shall be characterised by a clear user perspective, where the individual has insight and influence over the decisions that impact on them.

A city with local democracy and citizen influence

Decisions shall be made as close as possible to the persons involved. A participatory democracy requires easily accessible information, a lively political debate and opportunities for citizens to listen to meetings and present their own suggestions to political assemblies. The city districts are strengthened by local involvement from citizens,

associations, local politicians and business. The city districts shall regain the political responsibility for the nearby environment, and decisions shall be made in open processes. Citizen dialogues and local consultation shall be used more often. Citizen offices shall be located in each city district, and shall offer good services to the city's inhabitants. Consumer guidance shall be easily accessible.

Children and youths shall take part in shaping society, and shall have greater influence. Political decisions that impact on children shall be preceded by a child consequence analysis. The views and perspectives of children and youths shall be taken into account. The city's operations shall have tools for regularly gathering the views of children and youths.

Non-profit associations are of great importance for the development of democracy. Support and grants from the city are important to associations. Today, there are various association grants that can be applied for via the city.

The city shall ensure that support and grants are allocated in as democratic and gender-equal way as possible. Grants shall be paid to associations that work towards gender equality and stand for democracy, diversity, and the

equal value of all people. The city shall not give grants to associations that do not dissociate themselves clearly from any violence-affirming extremism.

A city where everyone feels secure

Stockholm shall be a secure city to live and stay in. We want the city to work with preventive interventions against violence and repression to create a more secure Stockholm. The preventive and outreach work of social services, schools and other actors shall therefore be developed and reinforced.

Different districts of the city need to collaborate more with each other, and work together with securing-enhancing measures. Not least important is that schools and social services collaborate in the preventive work with children and youths who are having problems socially or are in the risk zone for criminality.

A strong civil society is a prerequisite for a secure society. We also want to see local initiatives by civil society throughout the city to create more security and to prevent violence and social problems. It is important that the city supports these local initiatives and collaborates with local civil society in the work to create security.

By planning the city environment with a fundamental security perspective in mind, the perceived security of the city can also increase. We want the city to be lively throughout Stockholm. There shall be a broad range of services, culture, shops, cafés and restaurants. In this way, more activity and movement are created in Stockholm during a greater part of the day and night. We want to develop cooperation with local traders, property owners and other actors to identify and address factors that contribute to insecurity. We need to make sure more adults are around in areas perceived as insecure. We want to increase the number of field workers and area hosts, who contribute to creating a more secure environment for all.

We need more police officers in Stockholm, and we therefore work actively with the national government to ensure this happens. It is also important that the city widens its collaboration with the police, to work together with creating security. Those who have committed crimes shall serve their punishment. To reduce recidivism after the end of punishment, it is important that society supports individuals to leave crime behind, and create a meaningful existence where they can start a new life. The city shall collaborate with the correctional authorities and civil society to achieve this.



4.

A STOCKHOLM THAT IS SOCIALLY SUSTAINABLE

Children and youths shall have good conditions for growing up and living

Vulnerable children and youths shall get support and protection as early as possible. Social services, pre-schools and schools shall collaborate and support and help children and youths who are unwell or at risk. Therefore, we want more community centres, where preventive and supportive activities can be gathered together, to be established in the city. These should preferably be operated in collaboration with non-profit organisations.

Pupils at risk of not achieving the knowledge goals shall receive special support. This shall be done by ensuring social workers are available at schools to give

support to children who need it. Interventions to ensure children and youths who are fostered or live in care homes also succeed at school shall be reinforced.

Increasing numbers of young people feel unwell. This is a worrying development, and to counteract this we want the pupil health teams in schools to have the right competence and be able to see early warning signals for mental ill health, so that the right support and help can be given in good time.

Although fewer children live in poverty now than in earlier times, we still think there is a lot to do. The needs of children growing up in families with difficult economic situations shall be made visible. This might relate to children growing up in families that receive financial

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support. Schools shall be free of charge, and the city shall offer a broad range of leisure and cultural activities free of charge to children, particularly during school holidays.

All children have the right to make their voices heard. Social services shall always work out the consequences a decision may have for the children affected, and the experiences and knowledge of children shall be taken into account when interventions by social services are planned and followed up.

Modern and sustainable social services

Modern and knowledge-based social services contribute to creating equal and gender-equal living conditions for all Stockholmers, irrespective of where in the city they live. Social workers and support administrators shall have the right prerequisites for carrying out their work. Through clear inputs to improve the work situation

within social services, and greatly increased resources for child- and youth care, we have begun to turn developments around. Now we want to take this work further.

Social work needs to address today's social problems better.

Miljöpartiet wants social service employees to be able to address their core tasks – meeting vulnerable persons and using their professional expertise and the experiences of the individual in question to contribute to long-term change. Therefore, administration and documentation need to be reduced, leadership needs to be reinforced and the range of interventions needs to increase.

Work against violence in close relationships and honour-related violence and repression

Violence in close relationships and honour-related violence and

repression are wide-spread and serious social problems. Underlying structures and destructive masculinity norms need to change in order for the violence to stop. We therefore want the preventive work to start already in pre-school, and also to be available within associations and sports clubs.

Stockholmers who suffer violence shall know where they can get support, and social services shall ensure that persons exposed to violence get the support and protection they need. Nobody shall be forced to stay living in a violent relationship.

We want persons who have suffered violence and are staying in sheltered accommodation to have housing organised for them when the shelter stay ends. The number of intermediate and trial flats, which are a step towards a permanent flat, shall therefore increase.

The city's priority flat allocation service shall also be developed so that more persons can benefit from it, as well as the city's collaboration with other municipalities on secure housing, so that persons suffering violence who need it can find secure housing in another part of the country.

Persons committing violence shall be brought to justice. And to

ensure the violence will cease in the long term, we want to invest in developing methods to motivate perpetrators of violence to change their behaviour and stop using violence.

In an honour context, violence and repression are carried out collectively by family members and persons in the close environment. The Stockholmers, girls and women in particular, but also boys and men, who live under constant control at home, at school and during leisure hours, shall gain control over their own lives. The city's operations shall be on the side of vulnerable persons, and particularly protect those who risk suffering genital mutilation, non-consensual marriage or, at worst, being threatened with their lives.

We want the city to strengthen its collaboration with civil society and other actors around those who have fled from an honour context and have been forced to break off relations with their families. They shall receive special support to help them start new lives.

Work against prostitution and human trafficking

In recent years, vulnerability to prostitution and human trafficking has changed character and arenas.



Prostitution and human trafficking has moved away from the street to the internet, and new groups are at risk, such as children arriving alone and young men. We want to strengthen and develop the outreach work in close collaboration with the police and civil society, to offer protection and support to those exposed, and work to help them find a way out of their situations. The city shall also work to make sex-buyers change their behaviour and stop buying sex.

Everybody has the right to a home

The right to have a home is a fundamental human right. We want to create a Stockholm with

a sustainable housing situation for all, with particular focus on Stockholmers with few resources. We want to place requirements on newbuilds with reasonable rents, and an effective system for allocating housing. When new housing is built, we want more homes for social purposes to be created.

Nobody should need to be homeless in Stockholm. A permanent home is a prerequisite for living an independent life. Therefore we want the 'Bostad först' programme against homelessness to be expanded. This is a model where homeless persons with social problems get a home in combination with tailored help to cope with living by themselves.

The best way of counteracting homelessness is to prevent it from arising. Therefore it shall be easy to get advice and support on finances and housing, and social services shall collaborate with housing companies to prevent evictions. We want to invest in operations such as 'Bo-skolan', to prevent eviction due to disturbances.

All children in Stockholm shall be able to grow up in a secure home. Therefore we want to develop the support to families with children who live under insecure housing conditions, and make sure these families get a secure housing situation. Families with children shall not be evicted, and the city shall help ensure this does not happen by taking preventive measures.

Substance abuse and dependency

We want to strengthen and further develop methods for early discovery of persons at risk, in particular children and youths, so that they can receive the right support and help. Social services shall provide both interventions at an acute stage and tailored long-term support. It is also important to fulfil the needs of relatives, in particular children, of persons with dependency problems.

A first step towards recovery is a meaningful existence. We want to

modernise and develop the work of rehabilitation, to better meet the needs of the individual. In collaboration with the non-profit sector and user organisations, the city shall create more low-threshold activities and meeting places aimed at breaking isolation and promoting the mental and physical health of these persons. We also want to develop the 'peer support' work, where individual get support from others who have been in a similar situation.

Collaboration with the county council's dependency services shall be further developed, so that persons who are released from institutional care can continue forward with support services.

Develop the work with vulnerable EU citizens

We want the city to reinforce its work with vulnerable EU citizens who are staying temporarily in Stockholm. For us, it is self-evident that they shall receive emergency care and somewhere to sleep, particularly during cold winter nights. In addition to this, we want the city to provide jobs advice and opportunities to take part in daytime activities, aimed at improving the group's life situation in the longer term.



5.

A STOCKHOLM WITH ONE SCHOOL FORMAT FOR ALL PUPILS

Knowledge development focusing on pupils

Stockholm's schools and pre-schools shall be a place for curiosity and knowledge development, where children and youths grow as persons. The needs of the pupil shall be the unifying link from pre-school to upper secondary school.

Each pupil has different prerequisites, and learn in a different way. Teaching shall be based on the needs of the individual. We want to have more special needs teachers in schools, so that those pupils who need special support can get this. Schools shall have clear knowledge goals, so that pupils and parents know what the pupils need to know to achieve the goals. At primary and lower secondary school, all pupils shall reach the knowledge goals required to manage further

studies. School libraries play an important role in the reading development and learning of pupils, and therefore we want the proportion of professionally trained school librarians to increase.

There are great differences in the knowledge outcome of different schools. The work on creating greater uniformity shall intensify, and interventions and resources shall be allocated where they are most needed. We want to pay a premium to teachers who work at the schools with the greatest challenges. The city's schools shall be free from all types of fees.

Schools with good working conditions

School personnel are the city's prime resource, as the encounter

between pupils and teachers is crucial for good knowledge development. We want to relieve teachers in their administrative work, so that they can focus more on their pedagogic tasks.

Teachers shall have great freedom in their daily work. More teachers will be needed in the city's schools in the years ahead, and therefore schools need to become more attractive workplaces, where the key is creating good working conditions. It shall be developing and stimulating to work in Stockholm's schools.

Pupil health and well-being in focus

All children and pupils shall receive help if they are feeling unwell. It is worrying that young girls are increasingly suffering from mental ill health. All schools shall have pupil health services on site. It shall be easy to contact a school nurse or school counsellor.

Schools shall be characterised by a democratic attitude, and both pupils and personnel shall take part in the planning of school work. When the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child has become Swedish law, all the city's schools shall work with this as

foundation. All schools shall work to counteract all forms of bullying, discrimination and racism.

A norm-critical attitude shall characterise schools, and the work of increasing awareness of hbtq issues shall therefore continue, so that all schools develop good knowledge on these issues. All city schools shall undertake the city's hbtq certificate training.

The indoor environment in schools shall be free from hazardous chemicals, and the indoor air quality shall be good.

School yards shall provide good opportunities for stimulating outdoor breaks, exercise and recovery. School meals shall be climate-smart, tasty and organic.

Develop mother tongue teaching

Everybody has the right to their own language. Mother tongue teaching leads to pupils achieving greater knowledge results in other subjects as well. The city's work with mother tongue teaching and multi-lingual teaching shall be developed. Newly arrived pupils shall be placed in schools throughout the city, and shall receive sufficient support to quickly enter into the teaching.



Photo: Claudio Bresciani / TT

Schools and pre-schools for sustainable development

Many children grow up without a relationship with their natural surroundings. The number of nature schools in the city of Stockholm needs to increase, so that all pupils can take part in them. Stockholm's schools shall be at the forefront in terms of learning for sustainable development. More schools and pre-schools shall get certified as a 'school for sustainable development'. We live in a global world, and the city's schools shall therefore work with both the UN Declaration of Human Rights and the global development goals in

Agenda 2030. All pre-schools and schools shall serve nutritious food with a high proportion of organic and vegetarian food. All children and pupils have the right to a creative outdoor environment, with a pre-school or school yard that functions as an educational space and at the same time invites to play and movement. A starting point for new pre-school yards shall be an area of at least 20 sq m per child. There shall be opportunities for growing plants. More varied and green school yards shall be created by using play value factors, a method for creating the best possible school yard environment based on the given prerequisites.

●● **The work on creating greater uniformity shall intensify, and interventions and resources shall be allocated where they are most needed.** ●●

A school with culture and leisure in focus

Cultural experiences and own creativity are important parts of the activities of schools and pre-schools. Through collaboration with independent cultural life, pupils shall have opportunities to be independently creative together with professional cultural workers. Schools shall deepen their collaboration with culture schools, and develop activities with cultural representatives. By opening up more school premises outside school operating hours, we want to create 'a school at the village centre', where everything from cultural associations to homework help clubs can get access to premises easily.

After-school centres are an important part of the city's operations and collaboration with schools needs to develop. More recreation instructors need to be employed, and they need to have the same opportunities for continuing professional development as other teachers in schools.

Pre-schools that lay the foundation for learning

Pre-schools shall provide a secure, developing and stimulating environment for children. The educational quality shall be high and uniform throughout the city, so that all children irrespective of where they live get the same foundation. We want to start more introductory pre-schools in those city districts where there is a need. All pre-schools shall have trained pre-school teachers and a high personnel rate per child. There is a great shortage of pre-school teachers, and the city shall therefore work to create more training places for pre-school teachers at universities in the Stockholm region, and create more attractive placements for future pre-school teachers at the city's pre-schools. All pre-schools in Stockholm shall work actively with gender pedagogics.

Children from many different cultures meet at pre-school. Pre-schools shall therefore have

an inter-cultural attitude, which utilises the varying backgrounds of the children. Mother tongue support is an important part of the work of pre-schools.

Children are particularly sensitive to poisons in their surroundings. For us, it is self-evident that pre-schools must be poison-free environments. We have ensured that all the city's pre-schools have started working on achieving a poison-free environment. It is our aim to ensure that all of Stockholm's pre-schools and schools are completely free from hazardous chemicals. To achieve this, the city's work to create poison-free schools and pre-schools shall continue.

Stockholm's open pre-schools and staffed playgrounds contribute to strengthening networks and bringing people together. In these operations, parents and children who rarely come into contact with the city's operations in other contexts can also be reached. We want to develop the staffed play-

grounds in the city, with different themes and focuses, for example.

Upper secondary schools that prepare for the future

It is important that pupils in upper secondary school come into contact with adult and working life in various ways. The city of Stockholm's upper secondary schools shall collaborate more with the surrounding society, such as public authorities, business, universities and civil society, in order to create more opportunities for pupils to make study visits, get practical experience and be inspired by lectures. We would also like to see more projects within learning for sustainable development, where pupils work on solving problems that exist in the city in collaboration with the city's administration. Too many pupils leave upper secondary school early. The city's schools shall get better at preventing early leaving, through special support and more educational and vocational advisers.

6.

A STOCKHOLM WITH CULTURAL DIVERSITY

Culture makes the city alive

Culture gets the city moving, brings city districts to life and makes people meet and think in new ways, and, not least, is an important feature of the city's schools. From our first story-reading sessions and play as children and throughout life, as cultural beings we take part in creating and enjoying culture in all its shapes and forms. Culture has both a stand-alone value and is of great importance for the openness, development and cohesion of a democratic society. Miljöpartiet therefore wants the important role played by culture to be reflected in the city's political prioritisations and be given the opportunity to grow on its own terms.

As a capital city, and as one of Europe's most attractive destinations, Stockholm has a

special responsibility to provide a broad and comprehensive cultural offering. Cultural life shall also provide space for and reflect a diversity of expressions, art forms and not least artists. It shall both involve and engage the city's inhabitants and visitors, irrespective of gender, age, background or finances.

Support and premises shall be allocated in an egalitarian and gender-equal way between different art forms and expressions.

A city where independent cultural life flourishes

We want to create prerequisites for independent cultural life to grow throughout the city and offer creative platforms for collaborations within the

cultural sector. To safeguard culture workers a long-term view, peace to work and security, and also to allow for flexibility and development, we want culture support to play an important role in enabling cultural and art forms that could otherwise not pay for themselves. It shall be possible to use the support to maintain stages, rehearsal and training premises, equipment and similar, and to initiate new cultural projects.

One of the prerequisites for performing cultural activities is access to premises, and that the rent for these is reasonable and predictable over time. Miljöpartiet

therefore want more premises to be made available and that 'purpose rent' is introduced for cultural activities, which means that cultural activities do not pay more than the cost price for the premises they rent.

All cultural institutions, locations, premises and libraries shall as far as possible be made available, so that everybody, irrespective of functional ability, can take part.

A city where all children have the right to culture

For Miljöpartiet, it is important that the city's inhabitants





get access to a broad and comprehensive range of cultural activities as early as possible.

All children shall have access to both culture and music schools, libraries, summer camps and leisure centres where culture of various types can be experienced. The Convention on the Rights of the Child means that every child has the right to participate freely in cultural and artistic life, but also to be part of influencing it. We therefore want to continue developing culture schools and create more spaces where children and youths can participate in cultural life on their own terms. We want to increase grants to young people's

initiatives for cultural projects and give youth centres greater opportunities to develop their own activities.

A city where everybody has a library nearby

Libraries are both meeting points and sources of knowledge and dialogue in every society. It is therefore important that libraries are given the prerequisites to carry on quality activities and develop, for example through integration with cultural centres, schools and workplaces. As an inhabitant of Stockholm, you shall always have a library nearby. Miljöpartiet wants to reinforce the quality further,

via investment to employ more trained librarians at both public libraries and school libraries.

A city where culture is nearby

Miljöpartiet wants to support a lively cultural life, where meeting places with culture can be found nearby all over the city. More inhabitants shall have the opportunity to experience and take part in culture on their own terms. Each city district shall have its own cultural institution, which makes the city district unique and those living there proud of their neighbourhood. The city shall therefore support local initiatives and local theatres, cinemas, culture houses and art galleries. We want to open more multi-activity centres and meeting places in the city districts. We also want Kulturhuset Stadsteatern to receive support to perform their productions in more city districts, and to give them a special mandate to target persons with special needs.

Furthermore, we want the Stockholm City Museum, the Museum of Mediaeval Stockholm and the Stockholm City Archives to be given more opportunities for creative collaboration with other municipal operations, business and civil society.

A city with unique cultural environments

Stockholm has unique qualities, as a historical capital city located in an archipelago landscape, with fantastic cultural environments and architecture for various epochs. In a city that is constantly growing and changing, it is important that unique cultural environments are utilised, maintained and if possible made available to Stockholmers as far as possible. Our historical environments and buildings can form value cores in areas being developed. Demolition of older buildings should be avoided, for both environmental and cultural heritage reasons. Instead, existing buildings should be developed. We also want to develop new forms of urban combined natural and cultural areas, where creative activities can provide great added value for all. New reserves being established can advantageously be cultural reserves, or areas with major cultural and natural values, in order to protect and display the areas' strong cultural values and to reuse historical maintenance plans for areas. We also want to see more information signs around Stockholm at historical locations and on buildings of cultural history interest.

7.

A STOCKHOLM WHERE AGEING FEELS SECURE

A city with focus on elderly persons

Stockholm shall be a secure city for all ages. Today, persons of ever increasing age live active lives. We want Stockholmers to continue enjoying a high quality of life as they get older.

The city's operations shall constantly have an elderly-person perspective, and the city shall be planned and adapted for elderly persons. For example, more seats are needed in the city environment, and active work shall be done to reduce the number of accidents involving falls among elderly persons. It shall be easy for elderly persons to be out and about in the city and its natural surroundings, and easy to get access to various types of services.

It is important for the city to support associations that engage elderly persons, not least pensioner organisations. At the same time, we would also like to see more projects and activities aimed at creating meetings across generations.

A city with active elderly persons

Many elderly persons feel lonely and have an increased need for activity and company. It is therefore important that there are daytime activities and activity centres for elderly persons across the entire city, which are easy to get to by public transport. Opportunities to eat healthy food, to exercise and have cultural experiences shall be on offer.

There shall also be opportunities to socialise, advantageously in meetings

with younger Stockholmers. The city shall facilitate opportunities for physical activity for elderly persons, for example through outdoor gyms adapted for elderly persons, a lending scheme for three-wheel bicycles and other activities.

The city's elderly care consists of home help services and care homes, and it shall be secure, equivalent and gender-equal. Quality of life and participation by the elderly persons shall be in focus. Through our elderly care, we shall create opportunities for elderly persons to a happy everyday life, with opportunities for festive features.

Sustainable elderly care for staff and elderly persons

Staff inputs are central for well-functioning elderly care. It is impor-

tant that there is a sufficient number of staff, and that their influence over their work situation improves. The city needs to work constantly to ensure more assistant nurses are trained and seek work within elderly care. We also want more young persons to try out working within elderly care – and that the existing staff receive further training, for example within dementia care.

Expanded elderly care

The number of elderly persons in Stockholm will increase, and therefore we need more resources for home help services, and more care homes need to be built, not least intermediate housing that elderly persons can move to without an assistance decision being made. We also want to see more cross-generation housing formats.





When new care homes are built, they shall be designed in such a way that it is easy for the elderly to be outdoors and to take part in social activities. It shall be easy for

relatives to visit and to stay overnight. We want to see more profile housing for elderly persons, profiled according to language, hbtq, culture or pets, for example.

Elderly persons shall be able to influence their everyday life and the inputs provided by elderly care. Elderly persons shall have the opportunity to have greater influence over their everyday care.

Therefore it is important that the home help services are based on framework times, which gives elderly persons influence over their everyday life. Giving elderly persons the option to choose between a multitude of service providers also entails an important freedom of choice. The city shall make it easier for elderly persons to make the choices that are right for them. The city's work to facilitate non-profit actors shall be developed.

Increased support to relatives

Relatives often shoulder a large responsibility for helping and supporting their near ones when they can no longer manage by themselves. The city shall support relatives who are in need of information, guidance or relief. Relief shall be offered via the home help services, and by creating more short-term places at the city's care homes.

Elderly care with high quality of life

Opportunities for getting outdoors daily shall be guaranteed within elderly care.

For example, each city district administration shall be equipped with a cycle for taking elderly persons on cycle trips. Meals are some of the most important times of the day, and shall be served in a pleasant and appetising way, and be tasty, organic and nutritious. Elderly persons who continue living at home shall be able to eat at care homes at a reasonable price. More meeting places with social activities and excursions with cultural and natural world experiences shall be created to counteract loneliness. We want to create more cross-generation activities, where elderly and young persons can meet. The city shall also facilitate physical activity for elderly persons, to prevent ill health.

Secure and safe elderly care

It shall be easy to report improprieties, and they shall be investigated and addressed quickly. No elderly persons shall be maltreated within elderly care in Stockholm. Through better collaboration between the city and the county council medical services, care quality and patient safety shall improve. Elderly persons with major care needs shall be guaranteed good care planning. Over-medication shall be counteracted through continuous reviews of medication lists at the city's care homes.

8.

A STOCKHOLM PLANNED FOR SUSTAINABILITY

Stockholm is growing

As Stockholm grows, more homes are needed. The UN sustainability goals state that cities shall be inclusive, secure and sustainable. We want Stockholm to be a world leader when it comes to sustainable town planning.

We need to develop the city so that a lifestyle characterised by closeness is offered to all. The city shall use its area in an efficient way, and developments shall be mixed, close to public transport and climate-smart. More homes need to be built with rents that young persons, students, elderly persons and refugees can afford. At the same time, the city's good living environment – natural surroundings, closeness to water

and cultural values are of great importance; qualities that shall be reinforced and be made accessible. There shall be plenty of social and cultural meeting places in each city district.

A Stockholm for more people

To enable more homes to be built, we want to develop sustainable densification strategies. We want to convert main car routes into city streets, build densely close to public transport and enhance the areas where the city meets the countryside. We also want to reduce noise levels. We want to create a city where each district has its own unique character and identity. In the first instance, we want to see development on land that has already been used and



Photo: Åke Sundvall Arkitekter

other hard-surfaced areas. In this way we can make better use of existing construction, at the same time as the city's green spaces are reinforced and enhanced.

The city shall have a multiplicity of homes, public spaces and workplaces. Each city district is unique, and should be developed according to its own prerequisites. We want to see rental flats built in areas where there are currently mostly tenant-owner flats, and vice versa. Special needs housing, as well as schools, pre-schools, sports and service facilities shall be planned in at an early stage. To counter-act social segregation, a number

of measures are needed, such as stronger social and cultural infrastructure. Local cultural centres, galleries, small shops, cafés, premises for crafts, art studios, theatres, cinemas and meeting places shall be protected against increasing commercialisation and contribute to a neighbourhood culture that makes each city district unique and those living there proud of their neighbourhood.

Stockholm shall have a long-term and sustainable plan for all housing construction. Miljöpartiet would also like to see the city of Stockholm working towards increased collaboration with the

neighbouring municipalities, in order to jointly increase housing production.

A city that is good for children is good for all. The planning of streets, public spaces, block structures and services shall use the needs of children as the starting point.

A city with nearby green spaces

To develop the city, green spaces will also have to be used. By taking an overall approach, where housing plans go hand-in-hand with planning and enhancing the city's green spaces, good housing environment can be created at the same time as access to natural surroundings and parks improves. In some places, the natural surroundings need to be reinforced. We want to continue the work with Greener Stockholm, which has entailed increased investment and the city taking a more overall approach to parks and green spaces. Well thought-out planning when we build is a prerequisite for ensuring the city's green spaces are not weakened. The tool that exists to enhance and create ecosystem services for various types of land, such as parks and green spaces, the 'green space factor', is an important part of the work for a sustainable Stockholm.

Building a welcoming city

Miljöpartiet will work to ensure Stockholm continues to be a welcoming city in a turbulent world. Therefore we need to continue to prioritise a high construction rate for homes – with particular focus on households with few resources. We must also find efficient ways of using the housing that already exists. We want to reduce housing costs and continue to facilitate the allocation of housing. In this work, a strong public sector and well-functioning housing department play a crucial role. Miljöpartiet therefore wants at least half of all homes being built to be for rent, and at least half of these shall be built by the public sector housing companies. We want to broaden the housing market by enabling more housing formats, such as cooperative rented flats and construction cooperatives.

We want to use areas that are already developed and their infrastructure better, for example by developing concepts for densification of areas with small, self-contained houses.

By simplifying letting of parts of existing homes, we can create opportunities for housing that more people can afford to demand.

●● The city shall use its area in an efficient way, and developments shall be mixed, close to public transport and climate-smart. ●●

Create housing solutions for socially vulnerable persons

There shall be homes and housing solutions that can meet the special needs of persons who are socially vulnerable, or families whose links to the housing market are weak. We can do this offering more housing according to the Home First model, and by increasing the number of flats within the city's foundation for social housing, SHIS. We want such needs to be taken into account already at the planning stage when we expand the city.

Environmentally friendly town planning

Environmentally friendly town planning is based on density, green spaces and community. A dense green city has many positive added values. The public spaces shall be of high quality, to encourage activities and meetings between people.

Stockholm's town planning shall reduce Stockholmers' dependency on cars. New housing shall be constructed with few parking

spaces for property owners who offer their tenants other transport solutions. The city's car traffic routes shall, where possible, be converted into city streets or be lowered and decked over.

We shall continue to work to convert Bromma airport into a dense and modern city district. We want Bromma airport to be closed as soon as possible, but no later than 2038.

During the mandate period, the planning ahead of converting the area from an airport into a housing area should therefore begin.

Miljöpartiet wants all building projects to add new qualities to the city. These may be both social and green values.

The city's requirements on land allocation shall reflect this. Ecologically relevant compensation shall always be made when we build on green-field sites, in order to protect and reinforce biological diversity and distribution links that enable plants and animals to spread and move between the city's green spaces.



The high rate of construction gives rise to environmental impacts at both the construction and operational phases. The city can and shall set high environmental and energy goals, using lifecycle analysis as the starting point. To limit climate impact in the construction phase, we want more construction using wood, and for the city to take on increased responsibility for sustainable transport during construction. Once the houses are completed, energy consumption shall be minimal and partly self-generated. We will work to ensure all newbuilds in the city provide more self-generated electricity, for example via solar

energy, and that public sector housing complies with passive house standard as the norm for newbuilds.

A climate-adapted city

It is important that the physical planning and development is done taking future climate changes into account. Miljöpartiet wants a plan developed for how town planning can best be done in relation to increased water flows, such as more heavy rainfalls and raised water levels as a result of climate changes. For example, we want to see more open surface water solutions in the city environment.

Modern collective housing does not just create social gains, but also entails greater co-usage of joint resources. We therefore want collective housing, construction cooperatives, flat-share contracts and cooperative rented flats to become more used.

Increased citizen dialogue about town planning

The high tempo of housing construction places demands on a transparent, clear and listening dialogue with Stockholm's inhabitants. The democratic process must be allowed space. Miljöpartiet works to introduce new methods for consultation and citizen dialogue aimed at reaching more people earlier on in the process. We think that there will be fewer conflicts and that faster planning can be enabled with more open dialogues. By listening more to all the city's bodies and giving the city district boards greater weight in planning, we can enhance local democracy. The processes of the whole city shall be developed through the leading-edge projects that are being implemented.

Sustainable renovation

Many public sector homes need to be renovated and made more

energy-efficient. With sustainability as the starting point, we want to refurbish these homes, create jobs and reinforce the local initiatives that already exist in many areas. The tenants shall be able to influence the changes, be involved at an early stage and possibly employed as local labour in the renovation. To minimise the cost of renovation, we want the public sector housing companies to make joint procurements, and to give the tenants increased influence over the level of renovation.

Local shopping centres and squares are important meeting places, and shall be available to all. We shall work to ensure the public sector housing companies target inputs to ensure women and girls use and feel secure in public spaces.

In order to create a livelier city and more meetings between people, we think that a greater mixture of activities in all city districts is necessary. We want to protect existing local cultural centres and studios, and also create new premises for activities in districts where they are lacking. We want to give the public sector housing companies this mandate, and also encourage other property owners to do the same in conjunction with renovations.



9.

A STOCKHOLM WHERE MORE PEOPLE GET JOBS AND COMPANIES GROW

A labour market where there is room for all

The availability of jobs in Stockholm can vary a lot, depending on where you live, what education you have, and what your name or background is. Miljöpartiet wants to work towards a well-functioning and inclusive labour market throughout the city, for all the city's inhabitants. Targeted investments are needed for the groups that are the furthest removed from the labour market. The labour market also needs to get better at matching employers and employees.

A labour market for youths

Many young Stockholmers establish themselves on the

labour market without much difficulty, but for three groups it is more difficult to find a job: young persons with functional disabilities, young persons born abroad, and young persons who have not completed upper secondary school. Miljöpartiet therefore wants to see special investments in these groups, to improve their prerequisites for entering the labour market.

The investment shall include outreach activities, individual development plans, training, special support for entrepreneurship of young persons, collaboration with non-profit organisations and business, more work placements and temporary employment within the city's operations.

To give everybody the opportunity to complete upper secondary schooling with pass grades, more motivating interventions and individual support and adaptation are needed. Through a combination of work, practical experience and studies, we keep more doors open.

An inclusive labour market

Language is crucial for people's way in to society and work. Swedish for Immigrants, Sfi, is therefore one of the most important labour market measures. To increase matching on the labour market, and the competence of newly-arrived persons being put to use sooner, the range of professional areas offered within Sfi for persons with professions, Sfx, needs to be broadened.

It shall never be too late to get education and training. Therefore it is important to have well-functioning adult education that is open to all and of high quality. Persons who are outside the labour market shall be offered individual support, such as guidance, competence develop-

ment, training and placements at workplaces.

Social enterprises

Social enterprises are a form of company that is run with social goals. They give persons who are far from the labour market opportunities to work and take part in a context, and to contribute to society.

In order for social enterprises to have the opportunity to grow and develop, we want the city to contribute by offering information and support to those who want to start social enterprises.

Entrepreneurs in the green city

Entrepreneurs and small businesses are more important than ever. In a modern Stockholm, we need persons who dare to start and run their own companies. Entrepreneurs and small businesses must be given good prerequisites for starting new and developing existing businesses. The positive power of change that is inherent in entrepreneurship shall be encouraged,

” In a modern Stockholm, we need persons who dare to start and run their own companies. ”

and go hand-in-hand with long-term sustainable development.

Small and medium-sized enterprises are an important part of the future economic development of Stockholm and Sweden. Modern ideas, daring and initiative are needed.

The route towards positive economic development must go via innovations, more recycling, lower emissions and less waste of our joint resources.

The companies of the future

The companies of the future are those companies that are able to take responsibility, to be creative and that dare to be entrepreneurs for a long-term sustainable Stockholm and society as a whole. We see that the great potential lies within the service sector, but also in those sectors that create innovations.

Stockholm shall have a leading role in the development of tomorrow's solutions within

renewable energy, energy savings and other environmental technology. It is therefore our aim to make it attractive for many existing and future important actors within environmental technology to locate in Stockholm.

Many actors within the environmental technology area have great potential for establishing themselves on the international market as well.

The companies of the future also exist within the cultural and creative industries, such as fashion, design, computer games and music. Creative environments are very attractive to other professional groups and industries as well. Cultural and creative industries contribute greatly to sustainable environments, meeting places for sustainable lifestyles and to making human beings and societies grow and develop. It is important that the city collaborates with universities and colleges in the Stockholm area to enable the development of environmental technology and innovation.

We want to reinforce the research links of the city's administrations, by supporting research-initiated interventions in collaboration with universities and colleges.

A small business-friendly city

The city's good collaboration with business shall be further developed, and Stockholm shall do its best to reduce the bureaucratic obstacles that small and medium-sized enterprises encounter. For example, the collaboration between business and the city can be strengthened through business councils linked to Stockholm's city district boards.

Entrepreneur centres, Start-Up Stockholm and small business centres have important roles in helping more people start up businesses and keeping them going. Support before a company is established is at least as important as support that business owners may need looking ahead in order to develop their companies in a sustainable way. Companies may also need help with getting bank guarantees or micro loans if an entrepreneur has difficulty getting start-up or risk capital and also ongoing capital to make the company grow.

Work with small businesses in Stockholm shall contribute

to develop diversity in the city's businesses through specifically prioritising support to entrepreneurship among women and persons born abroad, entrepreneurs within the social economy and entrepreneurship involving creative activities.

More small companies shall be able to compete on equal terms with larger companies in the procurements carried out by the city. Some companies, such as restaurants, need a number of different licences. To make things easier for these businesses, the city shall coordinate the administration of these licences better.

A city worth visiting

Stockholm shall continue to develop as a destination for tourists from other parts of the country and international visitors. There are many unique and exciting sights here. The city shall support those who want to arrange festivals, conferences and similar, and invest in festivals that reflect Stockholm as a city characterised by influences from all around the world. Events supported by the city of Stockholm shall focus on long-term sustainability from an ecologic, economic and social perspective.



Sustainable procurement

The city is a major consumer, and can therefore be a pioneer and make demands during procurement that contribute to ensuring Stockholm's consumption is sustainable in the long term. Stockholm's consumption shall be sustainable in the long term from an ecological, economic and social perspective. This means strong emphasis on reduced transport, climate-smart alternatives, reduced use of chemicals and reduced food wastage. The social

perspective is reinforced through demanding collective agreement-like conditions, and that long-term unemployed persons are employed in various projects. We also want to make it easier for smaller actors with a social focus to take part in the city's procurements.

We also want the city to carry out more 'innovation procurements'. Through these, the city promotes innovation by using the procurement to request or permit new solutions in a certain area.

10.

GOOD RECEPTION OF NEWLY-ARRIVED STOCKHOLMERS

Generous refugee reception

Stockholm shall be an open city, where people fleeing from war and unrest can find sanctuary and build up a new life under good and secure circumstances.

Miljöpartiet in the city of Stockholm stands for humane and sympathetic refugee reception.

People who arrive in Stockholm shall not need to feel insecure or be exposed to threats and repression once again. Therefore we want persons who identify as hbtq or are members of other vulnerable groups to be guaranteed housing that is secure for them.

To improve integration, housing for newly-arrived persons

shall be mixed with student and youth housing. Local society shall be involved and engaged in the reception work. Asylum-seeking children living in Stockholm shall be guaranteed places at pre-school or school.

Newly arrived persons shall be able to enter society quickly

Early and rapid interventions are crucial for good establishment. Citizen offices shall be reinforced to provide better social guidance and other support to newly-arrived Stockholmers. Increased collaboration between public authorities shall contribute to shorter waiting times for individuals. All persons who arrive in Stockholm shall be entitled to receive an introduction to society.



Newly arrived persons shall be given help, so that they can support themselves and have somewhere to live as soon as possible.

Therefore, interventions to help them find a home of their own and to establish themselves on the labour market are crucial. The city of Stockholm needs to develop its work within Sfi and offer more opportunities to combine language learning with occupational training. Through collaboration between the Swedish Public Employment Service and the city's jobs market service, more training

opportunities and better matching can be offered at an early stage. This increases the opportunities for newly-arrived Stockholmers to live an independent and self-supporting life after the two establishment years.

Key to creating the prerequisites for establishing newly-arrived persons is involvement by civil society. We want to increase the collaboration with non-profit organisations carrying out activities for newly-arrived persons and make it easy for local society to become involved in the reception.

●● Miljöpartiet in the city of Stockholm stands for humane and sympathetic refugee reception. ●●

The city's administrations shall work to create contact interfaces between newly-arrived Stockholmers and civil society.

Children arriving alone

During autumn 2015, almost 2 000 children refugees arrived in Stockholm without their parents or guardians. If we give the right support and care to these children, they will grow up over the next few years to become engaged members of society. Giving children and youths arriving alone good schooling is important. Miljöpartiet wants the city of Stockholm to offer all children and youths arriving alone the opportunity to have a mentor and to get practical experience.

We also see that actors in civil society need to become involved to create platforms for children and youths arriving alone, in order to create networks and give them a rich and meaningful leisure time.

Many children arriving alone and youths suffer from mental ill health. Offering intervention to counteract this, and thereby increasing the children's well-being can be crucial for their future lives. Personnel at homes, social workers and legal guardians need knowledge about how to see the signs of trauma and to prevent mental ill-health.

The city's cooperation with child and youth psychiatry needs to develop to give children with serious problems the right help.



11.

A STOCKHOLM WITH A GOOD RANGE OF SPORTS AND LEISURE ACTIVITIES

Good opportunities for exercise
improves the prerequisites

for good public health. They
also create social networks

and contribute to movement and security in the townscape. Therefore, it needs to be easy to exercise. Spontaneous exercise therefore has a special place in a green Stockholm. All investments in sports shall be designed from a gender equality perspective and be created in locations that are easy to reach by public transport.

A gender-equal sports city

The prerequisites for sports are still very different for women and for men. The city of Stockholm shall apply equal terms, irrespective of gender, when investing, sponsoring and allocating training times. We also want to work actively to ensure women and girls feel they have the power and the right to be present in public sports environments. Investment in swimming pools is particularly important for egalitarian and gender-equal sports, as they are popular irrespective of age, background and gender.

A Stockholm where everybody has opportunities for exercise and outdoor activities nearby

There shall be prerequisites for exercise and outdoor activities in all parts of Stockholm. The lack of sports facilities is a big problem, and more facilities must therefore be built in the city. When detailed plans for new city districts are produced, they must include a plan for locations of sports halls, swimming pools, sports grounds and places for spontaneous exercise right from the start. All sports facilities planned shall be climate and chemical-smart. We want to make the sports halls built in conjunction with schools available to associations after school hours.

More artificial grass pitches are important for spontaneous and participatory football.

Stockholm shall continue to develop environment-friendly materials and

☹☹ Prioritising participatory sport is an investment in public health, as many children are too inactive today. ☹☹

further reinforce the procedures for reducing the environmental impact of artificial grass.

The city shall make it easy for all Stockholmers, irrespective of what city district they live in, to move about and exercise on an everyday basis, by facilitating and creating prerequisites for spontaneous sports and physical activity. Through cross-border collaboration within the city, Stockholm's nature reserves shall also be developed to ensure more people find their way there, and get access to exercise and recreation close to nature.

Sports and outdoor activities for all children in Stockholm

Associations and their thousands of volunteer leaders make an invaluable contribution to children and youths in Stockholm. Sports associations shall be given good prerequisites for further work on aspects such as exclusion, health and integration.

More children in Stockholm shall learn to swim. To increase swimming ability in Stockholm, we shall invest in summer and school holiday swimming schools.

We prioritise participatory sports ahead of elite sports. A broad range of sports opportunities are important to ensure everybody can find forms of exercise that suit them. Children's opportunities to take part in associations shall be promoted. Prioritising participatory sport is an investment in public health, as many children are too inactive today.

The city shall support further training of sports leaders, focusing on equal rights, a norm-critical approach and equal treatment. We want the city's grants to be paid to associations that promote the equal value of human beings and equality. Municipal grants shall benefit meaningful leisure and better public health, rather than early-years elite sports.



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