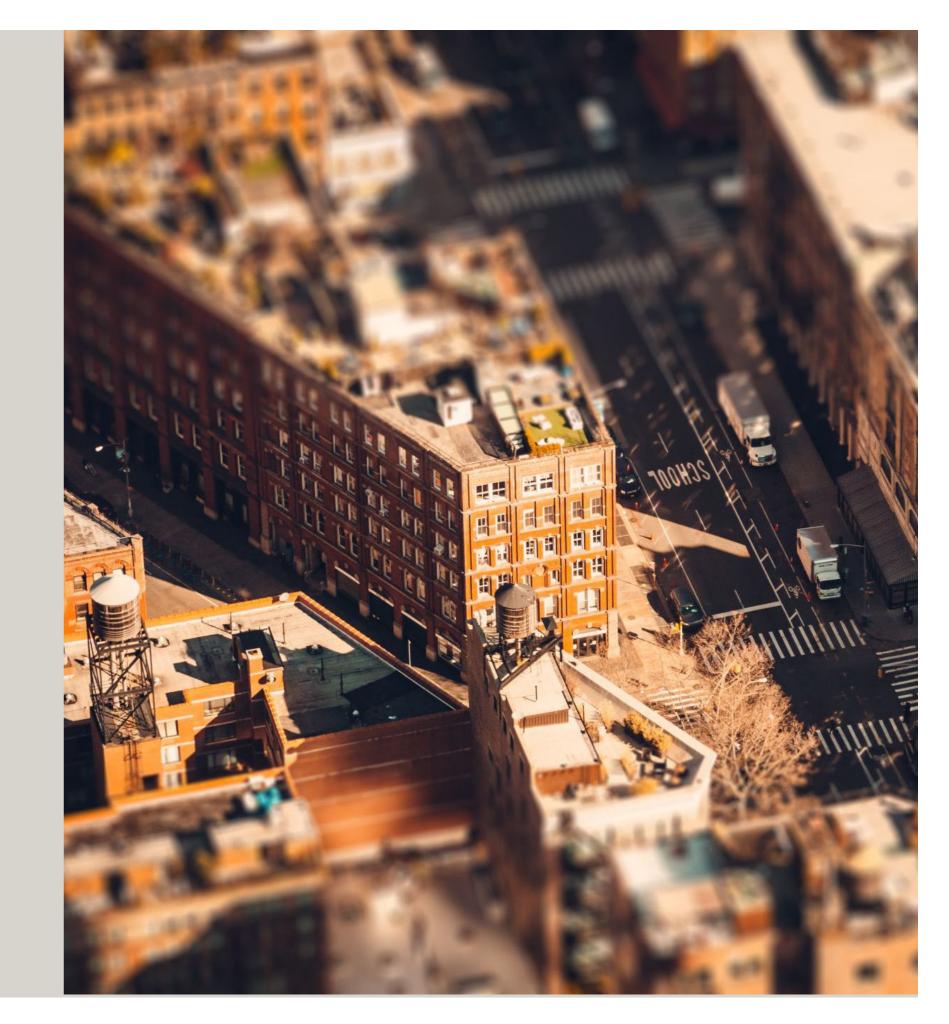


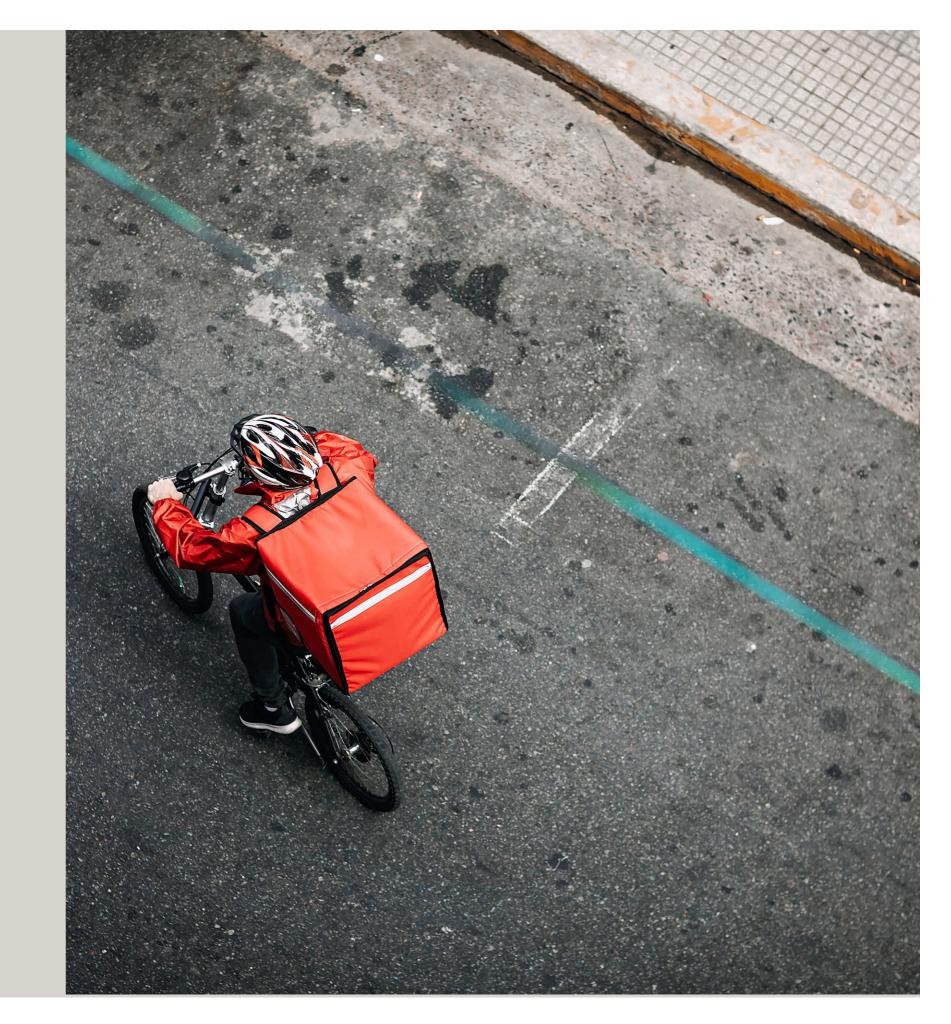
Background

- Urban freight activities grow, provide value but also negative externalities
- Cities and municipalities commit to sustainability goals
- Urban freight must develop toward these goals
- Cities have difficulties guiding the development of urban freight systems



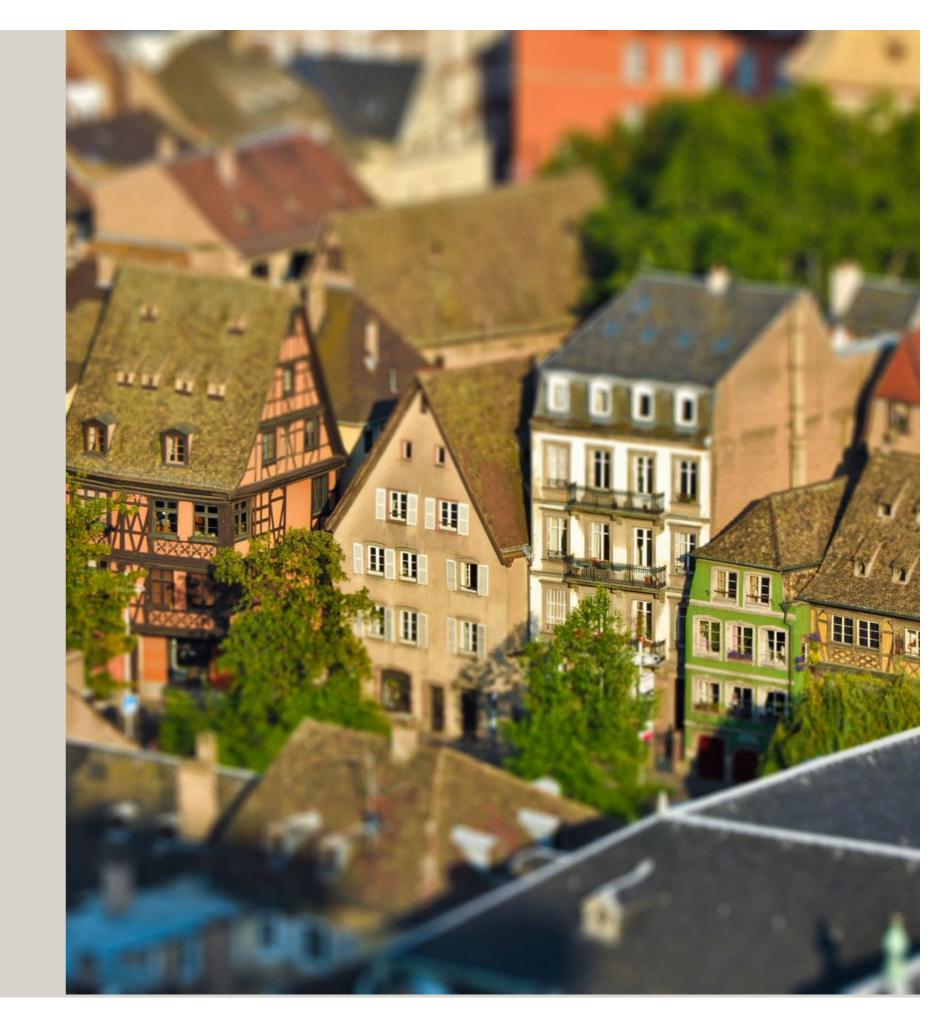
Purpose

- Explore how city managements govern their urban freight systems toward sustainability
- Understand why they use approaches
- Identify practices which support transitions



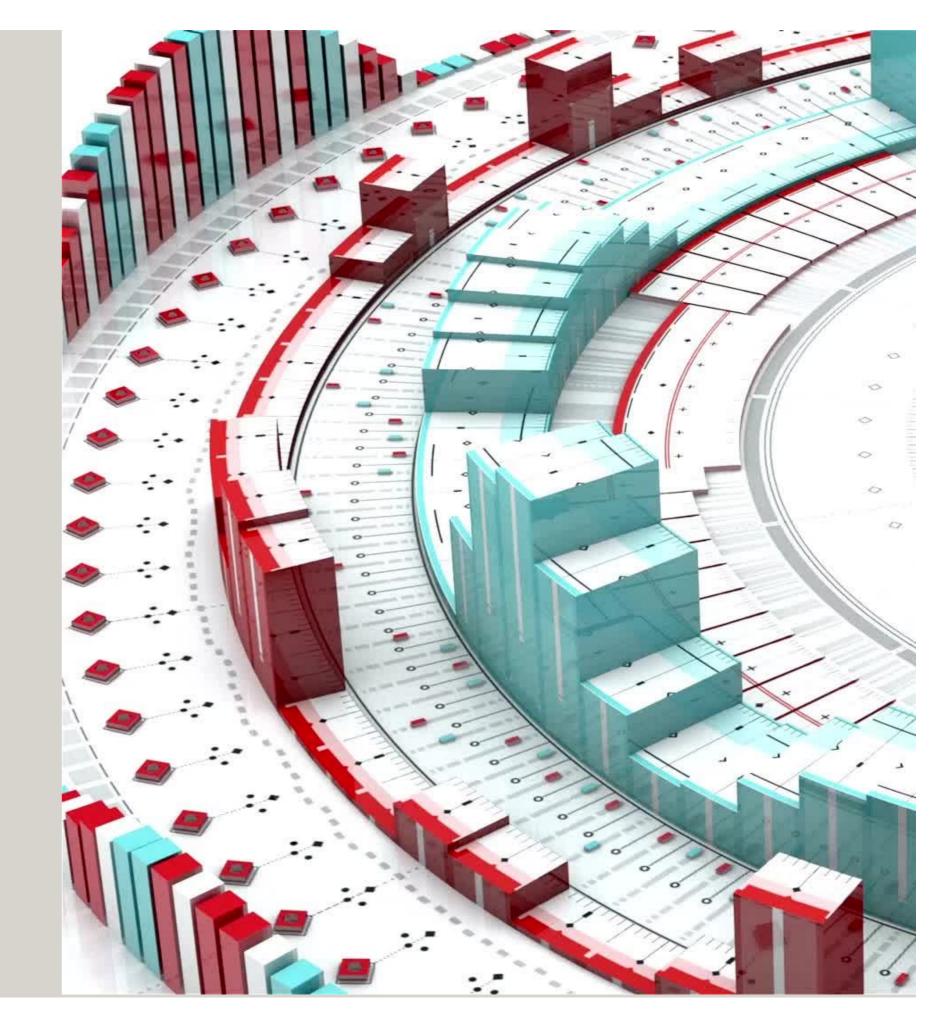
Method

- Study governance practices
 - Focus on sustainable urban freight (SUF) transitions
 - Six Swedish cities with 50-200k inhabitants
 - Geographically dispersed
 - Climate neutral 2030 commitment
 - Identified top location in Sweden by logistics industry
- Semi-structured interviews
- Analytical framework

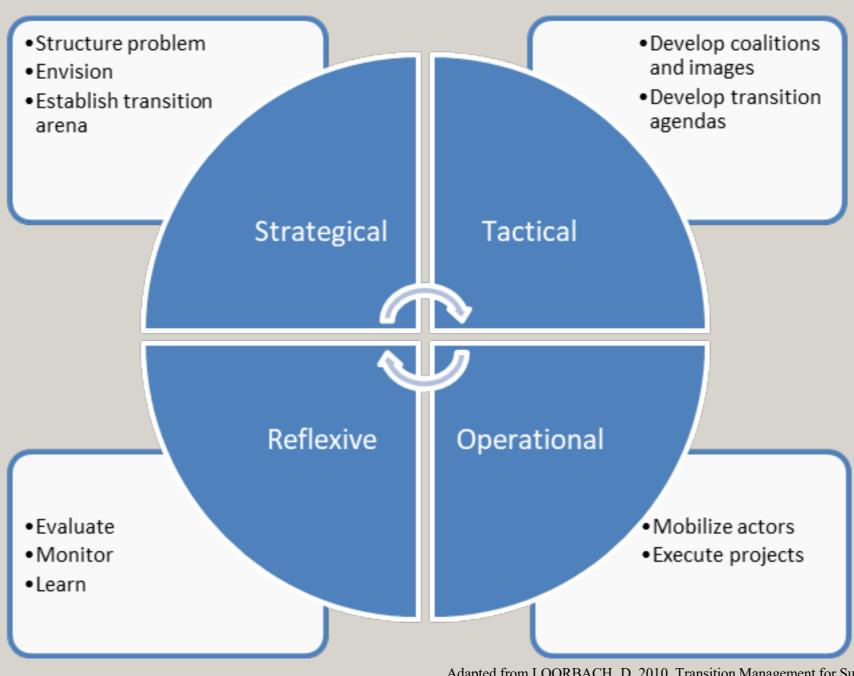


The analytical framework

- 1. A multi-level perspective on transitions (Geels, 2011)
- 2. The transition management framework for sustainable development (Loorbach, 2010)
- 3. Model for managed change processes in urban freight systems (Kervall and Pålsson, 2022)

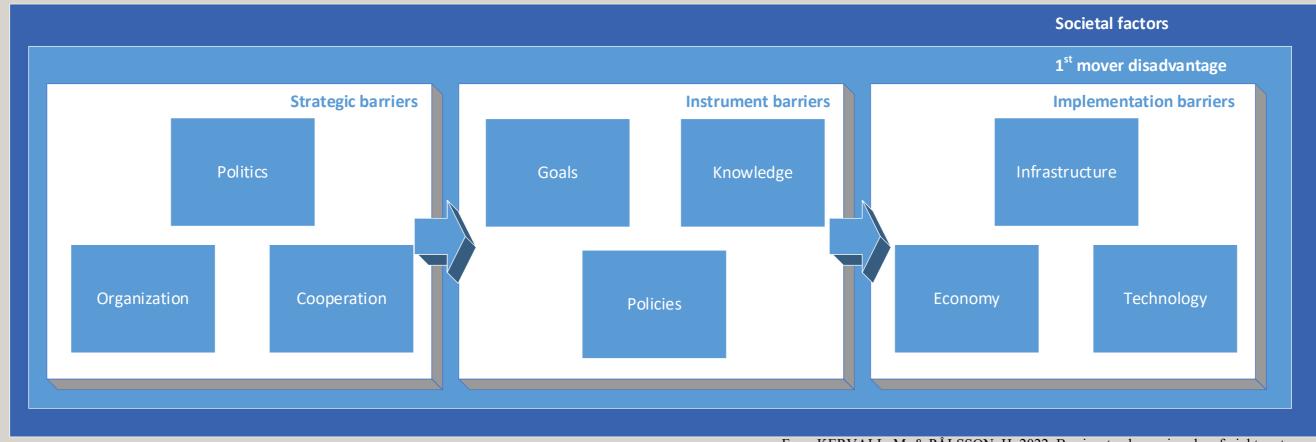


The transition management framework



Adapted from LOORBACH, D. 2010. Transition Management for Sustainable Development: A Prescriptive, Complexity-Based Governance Framework. Governance, 23, 161-183.

Managed change processes in urban freight systems



From KERVALL, M. & PÅLSSON, H. 2022. Barriers to change in urban freight systems: a systematic literature review. European Transport Research Review, 14, 29.

Transition management for SUF (city 1&2)

Structure problem, envision, establish transition arena

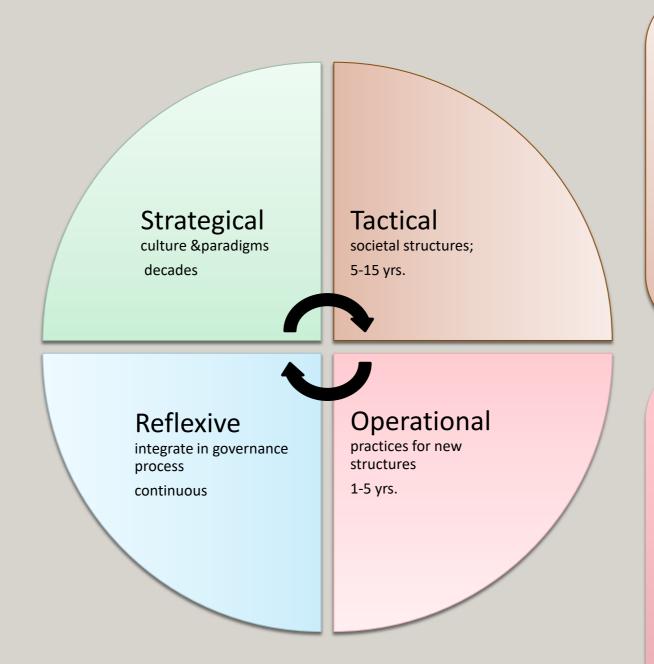
Societal context.
Unsystematized
monitoring.
Societal context.
Unsystematized
and systematized
monitoring.

Monitor, evaluate, learn

None with focus on SUF.
Hierarchical and within function reporting.

Hierarchical and cross-function and cross-border dissemination.

Cross-functional coordination of freight and traffic matters.



Develop coalitions and images

None for SUF (but for growth as logistics node)

On all governance levels for sustainable transport.

Attractive climate neutral growth-oriented city.

Develop transition agendas

None for SUF (but for growth as logistics node)

Sustainable transport incl. SUF. Passenger 1st, freight 2nd priority.

Mobilize actors

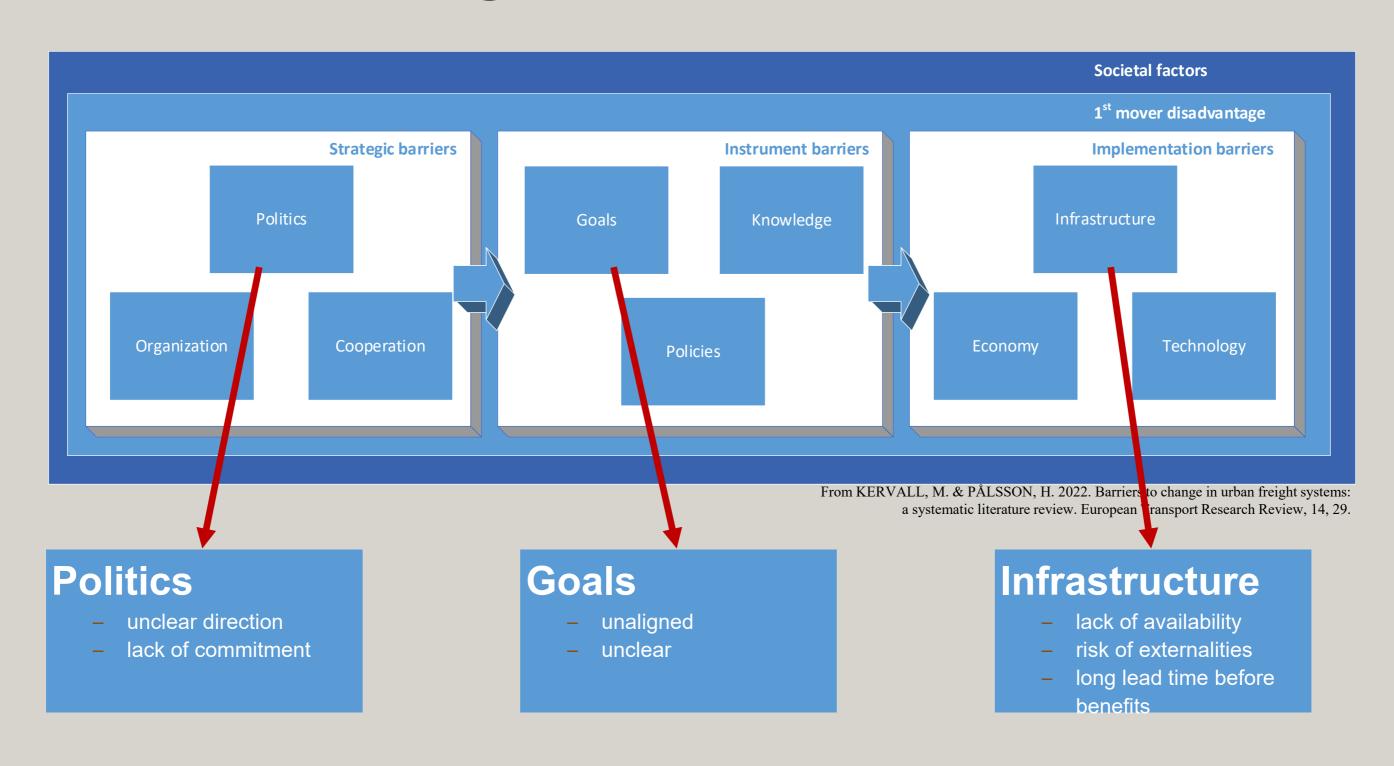
None for SUF (but for growth)

For sustainable transport (incl. SUF).

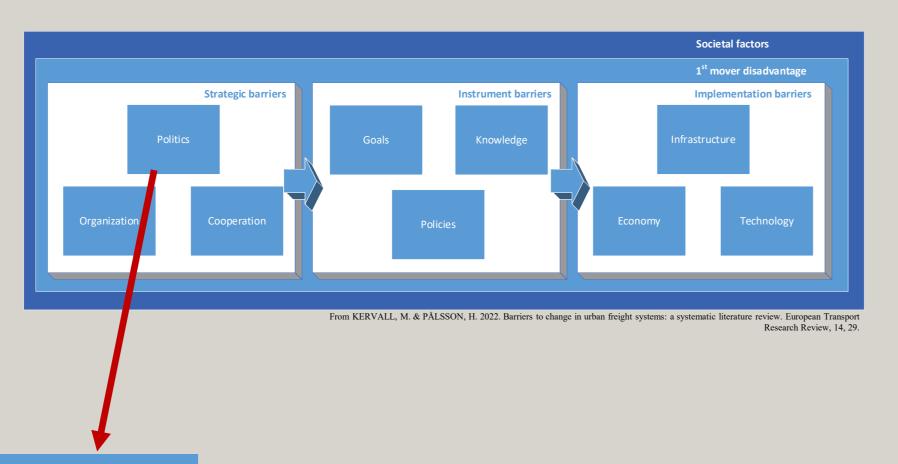
Execute projects

None for SUF (but for	Infrastructure projects
growth)	which give positive side-
	effects for urban freight;
	modal shift, re-location
	of flows, jobs in less
	developed areas etc.

Barrier management for SUF



Barrier management for SUF (city 1&2)



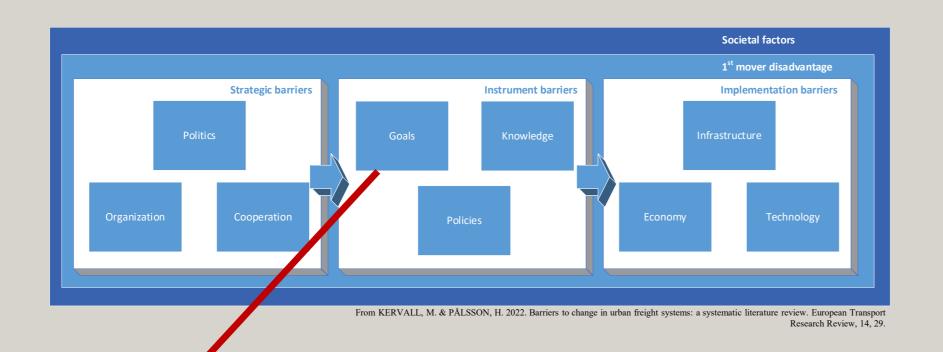
Politics

- unclear direction
- lack of commitment

C1: No direction nor commitment for SUF.

C2: Direction toward climate neutral transport (incl. freight). Commitment to 1st a fossil-free city organization and 2nd a climate neutral city in 2030.

Barrier management for SUF (city 1&2)



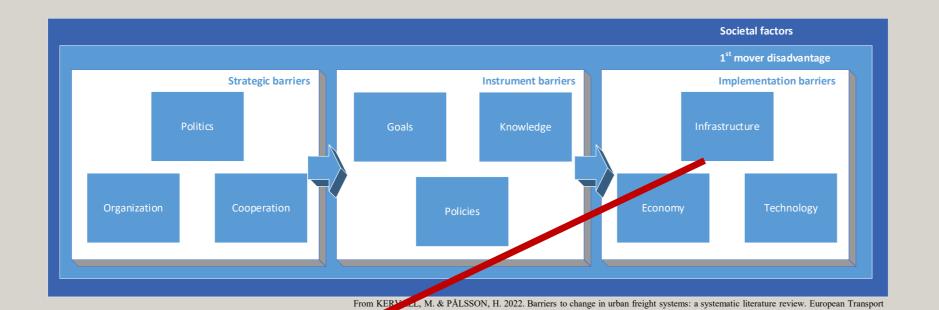
Goals

- unaligned
- unclear

toward SUF.

C1: No activities to align or clarify goals C2: Align and clarify city goals toward sustainable transport (incl. SUF).

Barrier management for SUF (city 1&2)



Infrastructure

- lack of availability
- risk of externalities
- long lead time before benefits

C1: No activities.

C2: Several infrastructure activities to develop sustainable transport (incl. freight).

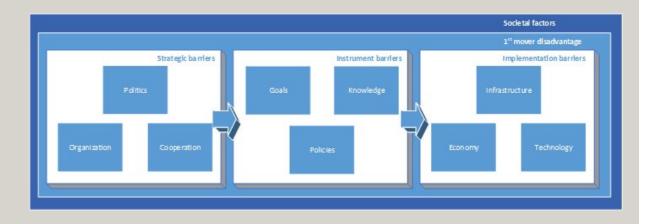
Early results

(two of six cities, preliminary analysis)

- Similar strategic context
- Similar high-level commitments
- Different tactical and operational priorities and practices

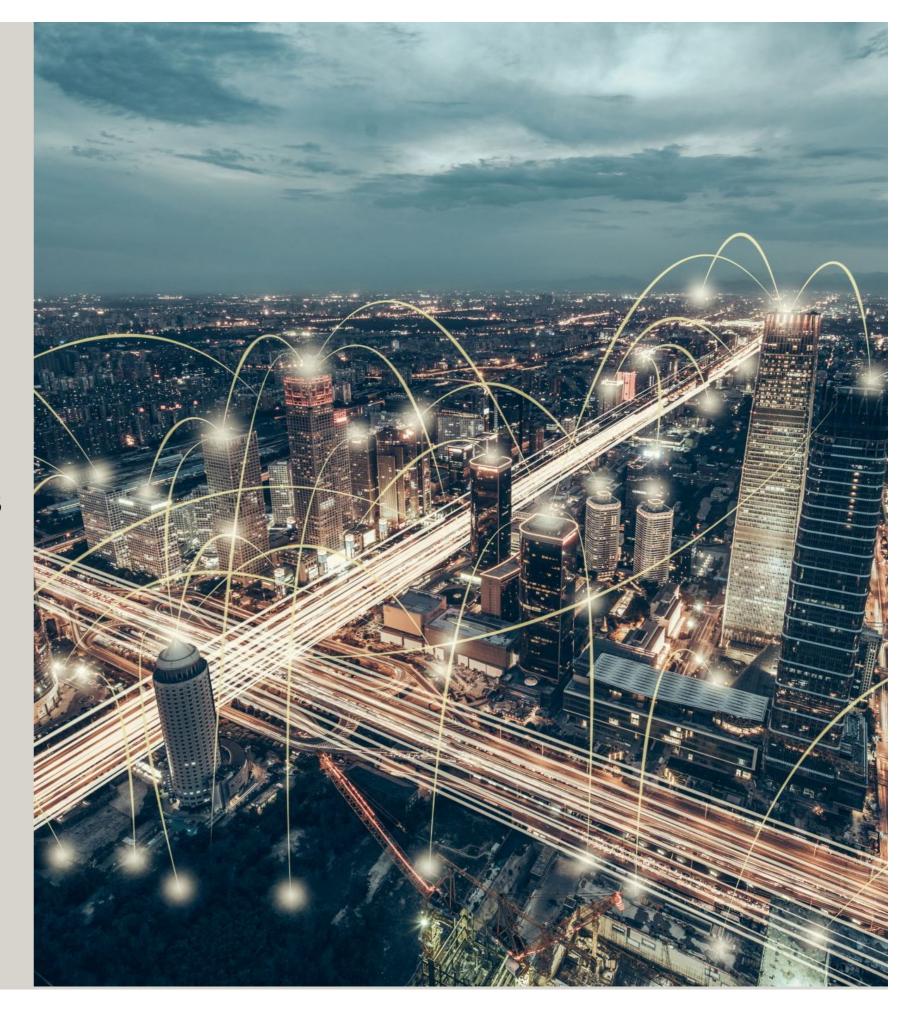






Next

- Develop the analysis with performance indicators for sustainability
- Collect and structure data from six cities
- Consider
 - Adding frameworks?
 - Sustainability indicators?
 - Data sources?
 - Other comments?





Next

- Consider
 - Adding frameworks?
 - Sustainability indicators?
 - Data sources?
 - Other comments?

