

COPENHAGEN DENMARK



Copenhagen is known for its commitment to sustainability and has set ambitious goals to become the world's first carbon-neutral capital by 2025. The city has invested in cycling infrastructure, renewable energy, green building projects, and sustainable urban development.

Considered one of the most sustainable cities in the world, Copenhagen has in total 546 km of bicycle paths, a fleet of electric harbour ferries and a majority of the hotel rooms around town are eco-certified.

CURITIBA BRAZIL



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Curitiba is renowned for its innovative urban planning and public transportation system. The city implemented the Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) system, which has reduced traffic congestion and air pollution. Additionally, Curitiba has prioritized green spaces, waste management, and social equity in its urban development. Curitiba has 52 square metres of green space per person making it one of the greenest cities in the world. Not only that, but the huge number of green spaces also act as a natural stormwater management system and is very successful.

REYKJAVIK ICELAND



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Reykjavik is powered almost entirely by renewable energy sources such as geothermal and hydroelectric power. The city has also invested in energy-efficient buildings, public transportation, and sustainable tourism initiatives.

Reykjavik has pioneered the use of geothermal power for citywide district heating. Reykjavik meets all of its electricity and heating needs from hydroelectric and geothermal sources. For electricity, Reykjavik sources about 73% from hydroelectricity and about 27% from geothermal.

STOCKHOLM SWEDEN



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Stockholm has implemented various sustainable initiatives, including promoting cycling and public transportation, reducing carbon emissions, and preserving green spaces. The city has also focused on sustainable urban development, with projects like Hammarby Sjöstad, a model eco-friendly neighborhood. Hammarby Sjöstad is a district located in Stockholm, known for its innovative and sustainable urban development. It is often cited as an example of a "city of the future" due to its eco-friendly features and forward-thinking design principles.

PORTLAND USA



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Portland is known for its comprehensive approach to sustainability, including green building practices, renewable energy initiatives, urban growth boundaries to protect natural areas, and extensive public transportation options. The city also has a strong commitment to recycling and waste reduction.

Portland is definitely all about sustainable and low-impact living: half its power comes from renewable sources; a quarter of the workforce commutes by bike, carpool (so-called Flex Cars) or public transportation.

SINGAPORE



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Despite its limited land area, Singapore has become a leader in sustainable urban development. The city-state has invested in green building technologies, water management systems, urban greenery, and efficient public transportation. Singapore aims to become a "City in a Garden," balancing economic growth with environmental sustainability.

The city-state sees over 300km of walking and cycling trails that connect parks and green spaces. Gardens by the Bay has resulted in multiple supertrees that oversee the collection of solar energy, while hosting numerous tropical plant series.

MALMÖ SWEDEN



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Malmö has transformed former industrial areas into sustainable urban neighborhoods, such as Western Harbour and Sege Park. The city prioritizes renewable energy, energy-efficient buildings, green spaces, and sustainable transportation options like cycling and electric buses.

The Western Harbour area features low-energy and passive house designs, equipped with solar panels and green roofs to reduce energy consumption and carbon emissions.