

# Environmental Programme



**City of Växjö**

2006-05-18

**The Environmental Programme for the City of Växjö** is a steering document drawn up without any legislative demand. It was adopted by the Municipal Council on the 18<sup>th</sup> May 2006. The Environmental Programme for the City of Växjö repeals and replaces the Environmental Policy adopted in 1993 and the Agenda 21-strategy adopted in 1999. The Municipal Executive Board has the responsibility of coordination for the Environmental Programme, but each committee and municipal company has its own responsibilities to ensure that the objectives are followed. The Environmental Programme for the City of Växjö will be updated every mandate period.

The Environmental Programme for the City of Växjö will:

- Be taken into consideration with all decisions and actions and applies to both employees as well as to elected representatives.
- Provide companies, organisations, authorities and inhabitants with inspiration and guidance.

Via committees and municipal companies, the City of Växjö runs broad based and decentralised environmental activities. The basic activities and conditions or requirements are to be found in environmental legislation and the regional environmental goals. The City of Växjö has also signed the Ålborg commitments. The Environmental Programme is a way of going one step further, to increase ambitions in three important profile areas for Växjö: Living Life, Our Nature and Fossil Fuel Free Växjö.

The Environmental Programme contains an environmental policy as well as the three profile areas. Within each of these profile areas there is a vision, the goals to be strived towards and goals to be achieved as well as actions to be taken, see the figure below.

<b>PROFILE AREAS</b>		
Covers the geographic area of the City of Växjö and municipal administration		
<b>Living Life</b>	<b>Our Nature</b>	<b>Fossil Fuel Free Växjö</b>
<b><u>Vision</u></b>		
Covers the geographic area of the City of Växjö and municipal organisation		
<b><u>Goals to be strived towards</u></b>		
Covers the geographic area of the City of Växjö and municipal organisation		
<b><u>Goals to be achieved</u></b>		
Covers the geographic area of the City of Växjö and municipal organisation		
<b><u>Actions to be taken</u></b>		
Covers municipal organisation		

**The environmental management system *ecoBUDGET*** is used to ensure that the goals of the Environmental Programme are achieved. This means that the goals are controlled and followed up in the budget process. The goals to be achieved are steered with the help of budget indicators (B1, B2, etc.). Goals to be strived towards are followed up with the help of environmental asset indicators (T1, T2, etc.) and efficiency indicators (E1, E2, etc.) in the annual accounts. A list of all indicators can be found at the very end of the programme. Committees and municipal companies are responsible, in their internal budgets, to describe the concrete measures that are to be carried out in order to realise the goals to be achieved. Follow-ups take place within the financial report for part of the year and the annual financial report, which provide an environmental report in greater depth.

# Environmental Policy

## for Växjö municipal organisation

We will continue to be a leading environmental municipality. All areas of our operations will be run and developed taking great account of conditions that the environment and local and global natural resources allow. All this to ensure current and future generations a healthy and good environment.

**We will achieve this by:**

- Our elected representatives and employees continually acquiring the necessary knowledge, taking into account the type of operations that we run.
- Our social structure being based on land, water and physical environments being used non-wastefully, in terms of resources and in an ecologically sustainable way.
- Being good examples, and when decisions need to be made where a conflict of interest can occur, to act in a long-term sustainable manner by taking particular account of questions relating to the environmental and natural resources.
- Our position within society being used to affect and facilitate authorities, companies, organisations, and the inhabitants of the municipality to reduce their negative effect on the environment.
- Involving authorities, companies, organisations and inhabitants of the municipality in the development towards a sustainable society by means of information and consultation.

# Living Life

*In Växjö, we have the vision that we will, live and act so as to contribute to sustainable development where our consumption and production are resource-effective and pollution free.*

People's consumption leads to an effect on the environment from the point where goods and services are produced and used to the point where they become waste. By taking care of refuse and waste products and at the same time making the consumption of resources more efficient the negative environmental effect of consumption can be reduced. Production and consumption must also be free from substances that can threaten people's health or biological diversity. By making changes in the way that we live our lives, the negative effect on the environment can be reduced and at the same time, improve both our own health and household economies.

## **The City of Växjö strives:**

- To increase awareness about and increase actions to achieve sustainable production and consumption (T1, E1)
- To increase the supply range and purchase of environmentally adapted goods and services (T1)
- Firstly to ensure that refuse, does not occur, secondly, to the degree that it does occur, that it is re-used, thirdly, to recycle materials, fourthly, to extract energy from the materials or last of all, to dump them (T2, T3, E2)

## **Goals to be achieved for the City of Växjö**

- That ecological farming will make up at least 30 % of farming area by the year 2015. (B1)  
*The proportion of ecological farm land was 19.6 % in 2005.*
- That at least 1,000 tons of waste food products from commercial kitchens, stores, restaurants and households will be recycled by means of biological treatment by the year 2010. (B2)  
*187 tons of waste food products were recycled by biological treatment in 2005.*

## **Goals to be achieved for Växjö municipal organisation**

- To reduce the consumption of paper by at least 20 % between 2006 and 2015. (B3)  
*Statistics will be collected as from 2006.*
- That the purchases of ecological foodstuffs will make up at least 25 % of total foodstuffs purchased by the year 2010. (B4)  
*The proportion of ecological foodstuffs purchased was approx. 4.1 % in 2005.*

## **Växjö municipal organisation undertake to:**

- Carry out information campaigns relating to resource efficiency and non-toxic consumption.
- Continually train affected personnel in environmentally adapted purchasing.
- Produce an environmental handbook with the aim of facilitating environmentally adapted purchasing.
- Set up long-term environmental demands when procuring and if environmentally adapted goods and services are not available, require suppliers to make them available.
- Supply goods and carry out services that maintain a high environmental standard.
- Sort waste at all places of work and successively increase the biological treatment of kitchen waste from the large scale kitchens in the municipality.

# Our Nature

*We have the vision that clean water, fresh air and a diverse natural and cultural environment, with a rich biological diversity will characterise the town, and the urban and rural areas of the municipality.*

The City of Växjö and the municipality's other urban areas are closely surrounded by a cultural landscape, forests, lakes, streams and rivers. This nature must be managed for both current and future generations. The municipality wishes to develop the nature that exists at the same time that the population and new building increases. A diverse nature is needed to maintain biological diversity, which is also a source of joy and recreation.

## **The City of Växjö strives:**

- To manage nature in such a way that encourages biological diversity and good accessibility (T4, T5, E3)
- To ensure that forest and arable landscapes are rich and varied (T6, T7)
- To ensure that no lakes within the municipality suffer acidification, caused by people (T8)
- To ensure that the municipality's lakes, streams and rivers will have natural nutritional levels (T9, T10, E4, E5)

## **Goals to be achieved for the City of Växjö**

- To protect at least 5 % of the municipality area by means of nature reserves, biotope protection, nature conservation agreements and documented voluntary appropriations by the year 2015. (B5)  
*The proportion of protected land was 1.9 % in 2005.*
- To manage at least 60 % of productive forestry land in accordance with FSC or equivalent requirements by the year 2015. (B6)  
*The area of forestry land managed in accordance with FSC or equivalent requirements was 47 % in 2005.*
- The City of Växjö will only put a load on the Mörrum river with a maximum of 150 tons of nitrogen per year, by the year 2015. (B7)  
*In 2004 the City of Växjö put a load on the Mörrum river with 215 tons of nitrogen.*
- The City of Växjö will only put a load on the Mörrum river with a maximum of 5.5 tons of phosphorous per year, by the year 2015. (B8)  
*In 2004 the City of Växjö put a load on the Mörrum river with 8.5 tons of phosphorous.*

## **Goals to be achieved for Växjö municipal organisation**

- The proportion of maintained, municipally owned pasture-land close to urban areas will be at least 75 % by the year 2015. (B9)  
*The proportion of maintained, municipally owned pasture-land close to urban areas was 70 % in 2005.*

## **Växjö municipal organisation undertake to:**

- Establish a maintenance plan for varied and attractive municipally owned forests close to urban areas.
- Maintain and develop the green belt structure in the City of Växjö and its outlying urban areas.
- Not use chemical biocides on municipally owned land or on land leased by the municipality.
- Further develop green outdoor spaces within the municipality owned properties.
- Contribute to reducing pollution from surface water and where required, take purification measures.
- Work to improve the degree of cleaning of phosphorous and nitrogen for specific drainage where the need arises.
- Work to reduce acidification by adding lime to lakes, streams and rivers.

# Fossil Fuel Free Växjö

*We have the vision of a fossil fuel free Växjö, where our energy consumption does not lead to any climate change.*

Climate change is one of our time's most urgent environmental problems. Man's emissions of greenhouse gases, particularly carbon dioxide, that is produced when fossil fuels are burned, are a contributory factor to climate change. With our efforts to create a fossil fuel free Växjö we are taking our global responsibility in terms of reducing the effects on climate.

## **The City of Växjö strives:**

- To use energy from renewable sources (T11, E6)
- To use energy efficiently (E7, E8)
- To go over to a fossil fuel free transport system (T12, T13, T14, E9, E10, E11)

## **Goals to be achieved for the City of Växjö**

- To reduce fossil carbon dioxide emissions, per inhabitant, by at least 50 % by the year 2010 and by at least 70 % by the year 2025, compared to 1993. (B10)  
*The emissions of carbon dioxide decreased by 24 % per inhabitant up to 2005.*
- To reduce the consumption of electrical energy by at least 20 % per inhabitant by the year 2015 compared to 1993. (B11)  
*The consumption of electrical energy increased by 5 % per inhabitant up to 2005.*
- To increase cycle traffic in the City of Växjö by at least 20 % by the year 2015 compared to 2004. (B12)  
*Cycle traffic increased by 7 % up to 2005.*
- To increase the use of public city transport by at least 20 % and regional public transport by 12 % compared to 2002. (B13, B14)  
*Travel with public city transport decreased by 11 % and with regional public transport by 2 % up to 2005.*

## **Goals to be achieved for Växjö municipal organisation**

- To stop the use of oil for heating, other than for complementary use by the year 2010. (B15)  
*226 m<sup>3</sup> of oil was used in 2005.*
- To reduce fossil carbon dioxide emissions from the municipal transport and services by at least 30 % by the year 2015 compared to 1999, and in the long-term cease to emit fossil carbon dioxide. (B16)  
*Emissions of carbon dioxide increased by 2 % up to 2005.*

## **Växjö municipal organisation undertake to:**

- To work to form public opinion, both nationally and internationally for a political direction that reduces the effect on the climate.
- To actively work to phase out the use of direct electrical heating.
- When purchasing, leasing or hiring, to choose environment friendly vehicles.
- Until further notice, to provide free parking for environment friendly vehicles in municipal car parks and in other ways to encourage the use of environment friendly vehicles within the municipality.
- To make demands for energy economy when procuring energy consuming goods and systems.
- To provide energy advice for inhabitants of the municipality.
- Within traffic planning and road operations to prioritise measures that make it simple and attractive to walk, cycle or use public transport all year round.

# Steering, control and follow-up

The environmental management system *eco*BUDGET is used to ensure that the goals that have been determined within the Environmental Programme lead to an improvement. It follows the structure of the financial system.

**Budget indicators** (B1, B2 etc.) are used to steer the goals to be achieved within the ecological budget. The result is reported in the accounts for parts of the year and in the annual accounts.

**Environmental asset indicators** (T1, T2 etc.) are coupled to the Environmental Programme's aspired goals and describes the conditions and trends within the Environmental Programme's profile areas. The environmental asset indicators are not steered by the budget, but are followed up in the annual accounts in order to check that developments are moving in the desired direction.

**Efficiency indicators** (E1, E2 etc.) describe environmental effects related to human needs and are coupled to the Environmental Programme's aspired goals. The efficiency indicators are not steered within the budget, but are followed up in the annual accounts in order to check that developments are moving in the desired direction.

<b>Budget indicators</b>		<b>Unit</b>
B1	Area of ecologic agriculture in relation to total agricultural area	%
B2	Biologic treatment of organic waste	tons
B3	Number of purchased sheets of (A4) printing/copying paper	sheets
B4	Purchase of ecologic foodstuffs in relation to total foodstuffs purchase	% (or SEK)
B5	Protected land area in relation to total land area	%
B6	Area of productive forest maintained according to FSC or corresponding in relation to the total productive forest	%
B7	Nitrogen emissions to the Mörrum river drainage area calculated as an average over three years	tons/year
B8	Phosphorous emissions to the Mörrum river drainage area calculated as an average over three years	tons/year
B9	Proportion of municipally owned grazed pasture-land, close to urban areas	%
B10	Emissions of fossil carbon dioxide per inhabitant	kg/inh
B11	Use of electricity per inhabitant	kWh/inh
B12	Number of cyclists per day at measuring points	number
B13	Number of journeys per year by public city transports	number
B14	Number of journeys per year by regional public transports	number
B15	Use of heating oil in the municipal organisation	m <sup>3</sup>
B16	Emissions of fossil carbon dioxide from transport and service within municipal organisation	tons
<b>Environmental asset indicators</b>		<b>Unit</b>
T1	Index of environmental awareness	index
T2	Total amount of waste that is recycled, incinerated or dumped	tons
T3	Proportion of waste that is recycled, incinerated or dumped	%
T4	Protected areas owned by the municipality	hectares

T5	Walking/cycling roads situated close to the lakes	km
T6	Forest area's proportion of the total area	%
T7	Agricultural area's share of the total area	%
T8	Measurement points showing any signs of acidification	number
T9	Measurement points with low or moderate levels of nitrogen	number
T10	Measurement points with low or moderate levels of phosphorous	number
T11	Total amount of supplied renewable energy	GWh
T12	Total amount of supplied renewable energy in the transport sector	GWh
T13	Length of cycle tracks, roads and paths	km

	<b>Efficiency indicators</b>	<b>Unit</b>
E1	Amount of printing/copying paper per employee	sheets/employee
E2	Total amount of waste that is recycled, incinerated or dumped per inhabitant	kg/inh
E3	Area of park and nature in relation to built-up areas in the city	%
E4	Nitrogen emissions into the Mörrum river drainage area per inhabitant	kg/inh
E5	Phosphorous emissions into the Mörrum river drainage area per inhabitant	g/inh
E6	Proportion of renewable energy of the total supply of energy	%
E7	Energy supply per inhabitant	kWh/inh
E8	Energy use per m <sup>2</sup> within municipal organisation	kWh/m <sup>2</sup>
E9	Proportion of renewable energy in the transport sector	%
E10	Number of journeys per year by public city transports by inhabitant	trips/inh
E11	Number of journeys per year by regional public transports per inhabitant	trips/inh

## For more information, please contact us

**City of Växjö**  
**Västra Esplanaden 18**  
**P.O. Box 1222**  
**SE-351 12 VÄXJÖ, SWEDEN**  
**Telephone: +46 470 41 000**  
**E-mail [info@kommun.vaxjo.se](mailto:info@kommun.vaxjo.se)**  
**[Fossil.Fuel.Free@kommun.vaxjo.se](mailto:Fossil.Fuel.Free@kommun.vaxjo.se)**  
**Web site: [www.vaxjo.se](http://www.vaxjo.se) / [www.vaxjo.se/english](http://www.vaxjo.se/english)**