

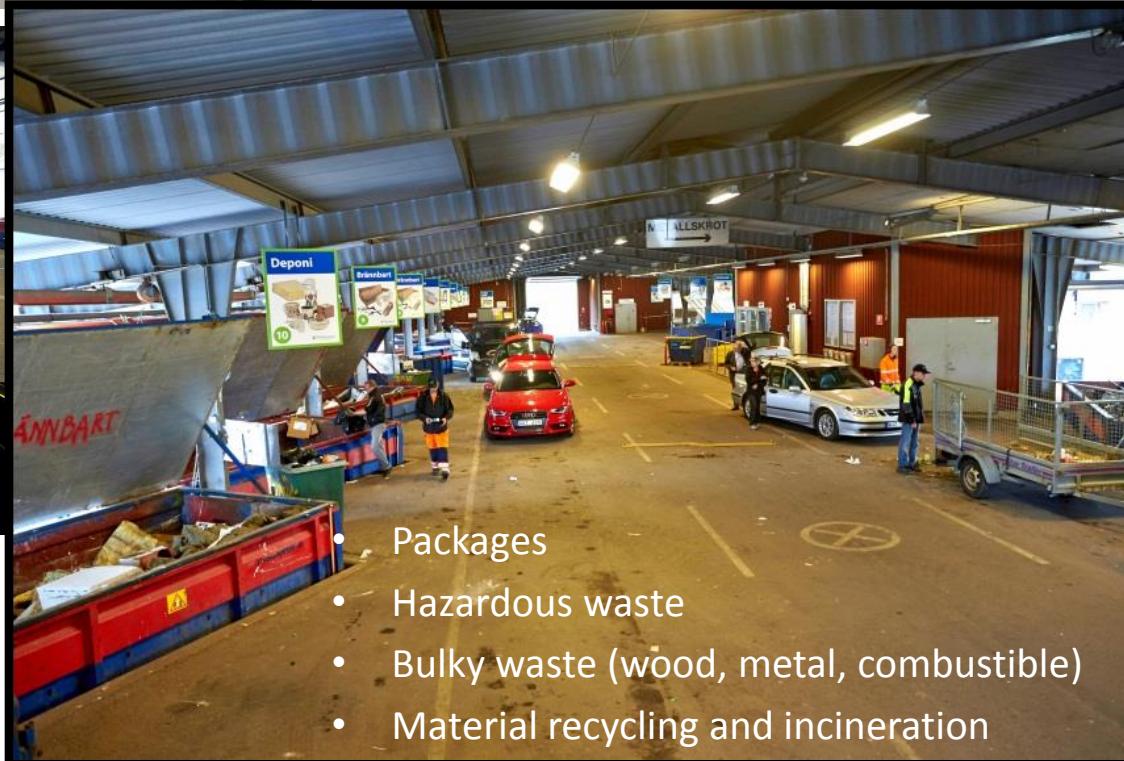
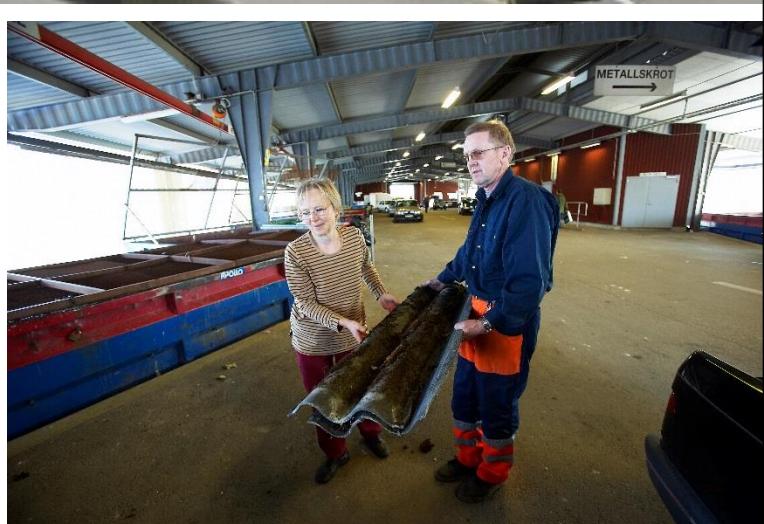


Växjö Re Use Village

Anders Lundgren



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Purpose of the Re Use Village

- higher level in the waste hierarchy
- municipality's environmental targets.

Opportunities

- Reduce waste disposal
- Increase knowledge
- Build up capacity
- Job opportunities
- Meeting place



Challanges

- Potential of re-use of bulky waste? 1%? 10%? 50%?
- Limited market for selling second hand material in larger scale, the building sector?
- Don't want to re-use everything, knowledge!
- Regulations: everyone is allowed to throw their things away; waste: no re use!
- Cheap to buy new material, cheap to disposing waste, expensive with labour → re-use an expensive business



Thank you!

Anders Lundgren
Municipality of Växjö
Tel: +46 470 413 21
E-mail: anders.lundgren@vaxjo.se



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Challanges

- Cheap to buy new material, cheap to disposing waste, expensive with labour → re-use an expensive business
- Re Use Facilities in Sweden: cheap ware house with low costs, run by the municipality
- Potential of re-use of bulky waste? 1%? 10%? 50%?
- Limited market for selling second hand material in larger scale, the building sector?
- Don't want to re-use everything, knowledge!
- Regulations: everyone is allowed to throw their things away; waste: no re use!
- The building sector: material with no maintenance → big, costly and waste generating refurbishments





Important steps



- 70's: Lake restoration
- 80's: Renewable energy
- 90's: Cooperation

-46% CO₂ 1993-2014



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Legal responsibility

- Municipality: household waste and municipal waste (MSW)
- Producers: waste paper, packaging waste, WEEE, batteries, end-of-life vehicles, tires
- Waste generator: all other waste



Växjö's ReUse village -A place where

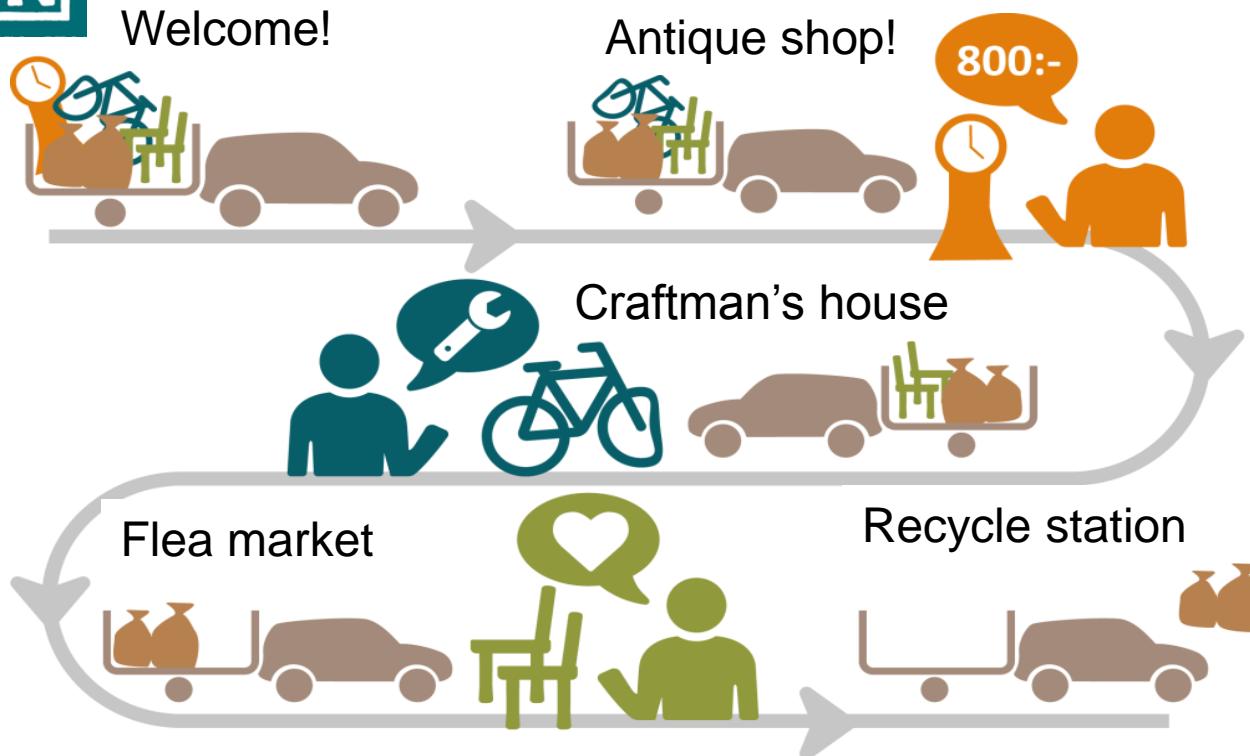


The Greenest City in Europe

- new values are created and creativity florishes
- give away unwanted things or where to buy something useful at good value
- to be inspired about and learn of sustainable development and circular economy
- to be inspired in and where to learn about construction with reused building material
- to meet and work together for sustainable dvelopment and circular economy
- to find employment



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Challanges

- The fact that it is so cheap to buy new material, and almost no cost for waste generation, but very expensive with labour makes re-use an expensive business
- We don't know the potential of re-use of the waste that today goes to the recycling plant today, we have to guess
- The limited market for selling second hand material in larger scale, for instance to the building sector
- The building sector is very much focused on material that does not need any maintenance (such as aluminum, rather than wood) which lead to big, costly and waste generating refurbishments that could have been avoided if we could chose maintenance of buildings to a larger extent
- Re Use Facilities in Sweden: in cheap ware house with low costs, run by the municipality
- Business model: municipality owns the building, one or many entrepreneurs do business
- Don't want to re-use everything, we must have a knowledge



Possible units in Växjö Reuse village

- Collection center;
- Stock;
- Textile workshop;
- Electronic workshop;
- Furniture workshop;
- Bicycle workshop;
- Swap-space;
- "Hantverkarnas hus";
- Sustainable day-care centre/kindergarten;



Possible units, continued ...

- Re-make design center;
- Re-make design museum;
- Coffe shop/Restaurant;
- Conference facility;
- Vintage, anique shop;
- Second hand;
- Construction materials (second hand shop);
- Training center (language, buiding practices etcetera);
- Offices;



CHALLANGES



The Greenest City in Europe

- Procurement and competition
- Waste legislation, Act of municipalities,
- Organization
- Interest in buying second hand?
- Many great ideas...

WAY FORWARD...

- Great political will
- City plan almost finalized
- Location
- Organization
- Cooperation with NGOs
- Budget



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Uppgift/problemformulering

1. Drift och samverkansformer? Kriterier för val av aktörer ska gälla? Vilka är aktörerna?
2. Fysiska förutsättningar på platsen; Detaljplan, markegenskaper, trafiksituationen, anpassning till ÅVC Norremark, byggnader
3. Flödet av återvinningsmaterial/varor? Var sker mottagning, förädling, försäljning?
4. Övriga juridiska frågeställningar?



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Functions in the Re Use Park

1. Recieving and sorting material
2. Store material
3. Processing material in workshops
4. Sale, swap and lending
5. Waste disposal
6. Information, pedagogical workshops
7. Staff and rest rooms
8. Cafe



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Material groups

1. Bikes, smaller machines, baby carriages,
2. Building material
3. Clothes and textiles
4. Kids and leisure; sports, toys and outdoor articles.
5. Electronic, IT, washing machines...
6. Furniture and design
7. Municipality owned furnitures



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Vilka ska bedriva verksamhet på ÅBB:n?

Vinstdrivande företag

Sociala företag

Biståndsverksamhet

Växjö kommun

En bestämd mix eller fri etablering...?



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Vad händer nu?

- Projektdirektiv, förankring, organisation
- Kostnadsuppskattning; investering och drift
- Omtag byggnation och situationsplan
- Detaljplan
- Samverkansformer, intentionsavtal med presumtiva aktörer
- Studiebesök (Eskilstuna, Göteborg)



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Utmaningar:

Upphandling, konkurrens, rättvisefärgan, samutveckling

Organisation

Folks vilja att handla second hand

Lagstiftnig avfall

Vad får kommunen sälja –avfall

Centrum för cirkulär ekonomi

"för stort"

Organioen på kommunen är inte rustad för cirkulär ekonomi –är det arbetsmarknad eller renhållning...?

Mycket tal om c.e. alla gillar men oklart med vad

Vad får taxorna finansiera

Positivt: DP, budget, fyiska förutsättningar, plats, politisk vilja, bra samarbete med ideella organisationer

Kommunallagen, ej närinverksamhet, kommunen får inte tjäna pengar

Vi betalar för att bli av med: hushållsavfall, FA,

Vi tjänar på att bli av med: skrot, plats, trä (beroende på år)

Textil –producentansvar utreds nu



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Du frågade även efter siffror på Växjös hushållsavfall. Jag har tittat i vår senaste plockanalys från i våras och där finns det underlag på antalet kilo matavfall och restavfall varje hushåll slänger varje vecka. Det är därför inte helt jämförbart med Avfall Sveriges siffror, eftersom de räknar allt – matavfall, restavfall, förpackningar, grovavfall osv. Men de siffror som ändå är intressanta från plockanalysen är följande:

Renhet matavfall:

97 % flerfamiljshus

98 % villahushåll

Innebär att det matavfall som sorteras ut, sorteras väldigt väl. Det är rent.

Lite nedgång från föregående år, men fortfarande väldigt bra siffra jämfört med andra kommuner

Källsorteringsgrad

42 % flerfamiljshus ("normalt" i Sverige 43 %)

Innebär att det finns mycket matavfall som slängs i restavfallet. Vi måste bli bättre på att sortera.

79 % villahushåll ("normalt" i Sverige ca 70%)

Innebär att det finns mer matavfall att hämta i restavfallet och att vi måste bli bättre på att sortera

Antal kilo/hushåll/vecka

Villahushåll med matavfallssortering

Ca 13 kg/hushåll och vecka



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Hej!

Ja, med 42 procent matavfall menas det att resten av matavfallet slängs i restavfallet (58%). Det alltså bara 42 procent matavfall som slängs i papperspåsen och blir biogas. Samma sak för villahushållen, men med bättre siffror.

Det är jättesvårt att öka den andelen, speciellt hos flerfamiljshus, eftersom hyresgästerna inte är våra kunder, men vi ska som en del i avfallsplanen starta nätverk med bostadsbolagen för att gemensamt hitta lösningar. Vi har inte lagt så mycket fokus på det ännu (även om vi borde) eftersom vi har lagt resurserna på själva införandet, att alla ska bli tillfrågade i stället. Vi har ingen patentlösning, men jag tror det kommer handla mycket om att upplysa lägenhetshushållen om att de gör ett viktigt jobb, kanske går det att återkoppla i siffror i miljöhusen på hur mycket biogas det blir av matavfallet de slänger? Det handlar nog också mycket om att bostadsbolagen måste informera sina nya hyresgäster – det är en stor omflyttning det handlar om varje år med många nya hyresgäster hela tiden. Alla kommuner med matavfallssortering brottas med den frågan, så jag kan nog inte ge ett bättre svar än så, tyvärr.

Gällande de 460 kg så tror jag att det inkluderar förpackningar, grovavfall osv., men jag är inte helt hundra. Lite lätt oproffsigt svar, men det bästa är nog ändå att dubbelkolla med Pernilla :)

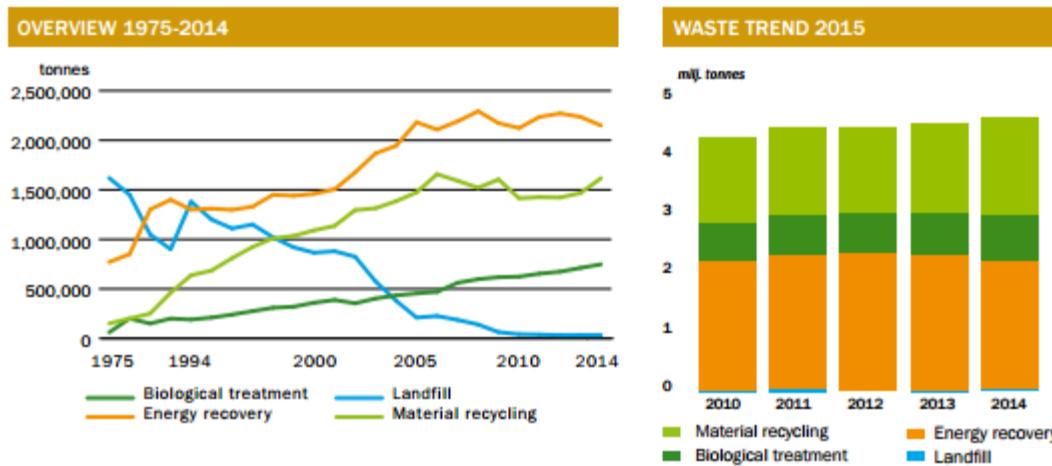
P.S. Centrumskolan har kvarn med tank till sitt matavfall, så de har matavfallssortering – vi kollade!

/Maja



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National waste total



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Trends in Sweden



- Curb side collection
- Landfill mining
- Textile recycling



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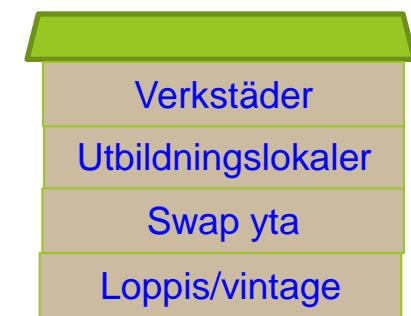


Reuse and prevention of waste

- Minimising the generation of waste
- Vision: "Zero Waste"
- Swedish Waste Management and municipalities have a key role
- Information to the citizens
- Create an understanding of the importance of reusing and prevention of waste



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Success factors

- Political consensus
- Long term targets
- Broad co-operation
- Resources



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A few EU projects over the years



EuropeAid



FP6



ENGAGE



CitiZEN
Sustainable Mobility
for Citizens in Europe

<http://www.vaxjo.se/Kommun--politik/Om-Vaxjo-/Internationellt/Projekt/>



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Challenges

- Sustainable transport system;
- Refurbishment of dwellings;
- Reaching out to citizens.



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Environmental programme

Strategic document
with environmental
goals to 2020

Miljöprogram
för Växjö kommun



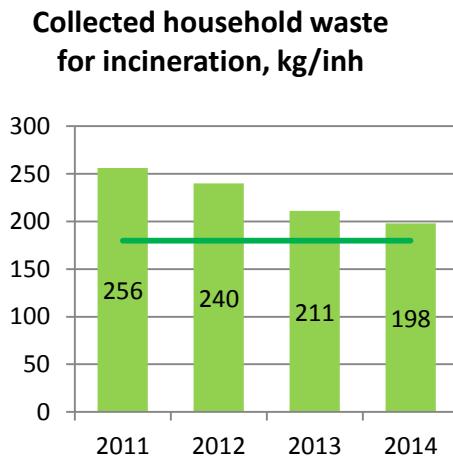
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Waste

Household waste sent for incineration shall be reduced to 180 kg/inh by 2020;

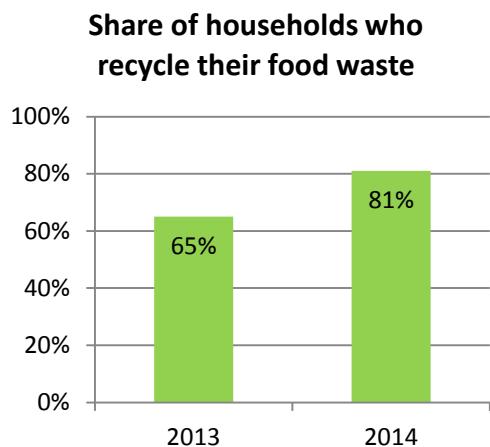
Bulky waste shall be reduced to 85 kg/inh (from 93 kg/inh).



We are developing a reuse village



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Food waste

At least 90 % of the households and businesses in Växjö shall recycle their food waste by 2020.



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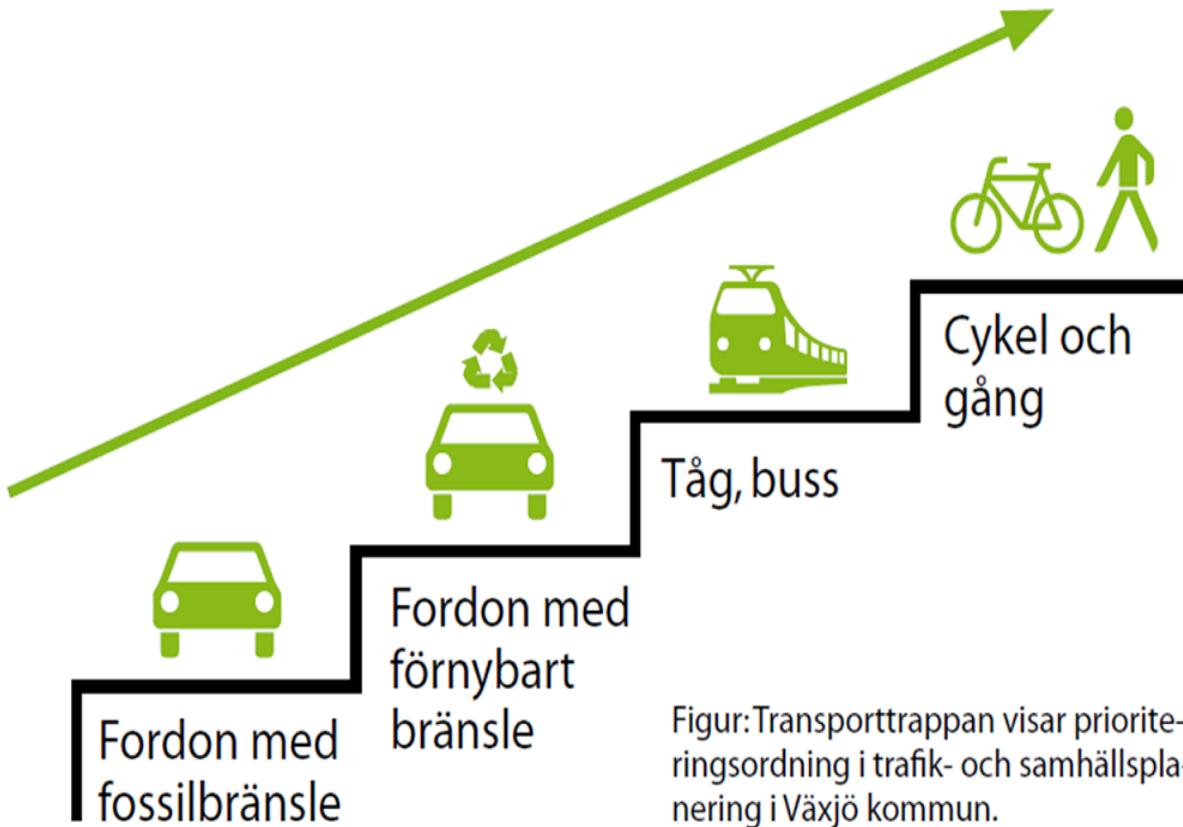
From food waste to fuel

- Political decision in 2008;
- All city buses run on biogas since 2013.



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Transport



Figur: Transporttrappan visar prioriteringsordning i trafik- och samhällsplanering i Växjö kommun.



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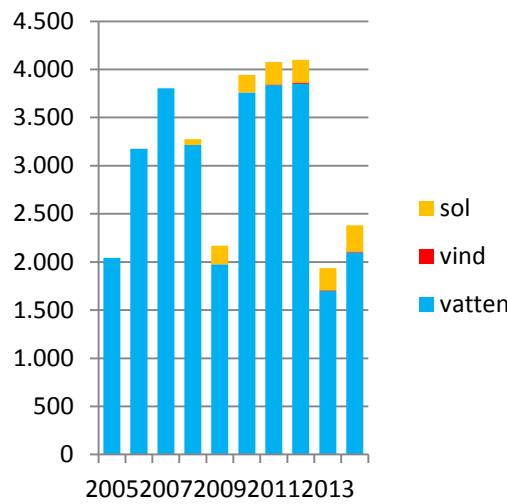


Energy

The energy consumption per person in Växjö shall decrease by 20 % between 2008 and 2020.



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Energy

The municipal production of electricity from solar, wind and hydro shall be at least 4500 MWh by 2020.



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Organic urban farming



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Thank you!

Bo Hjälmefjord
Project Developer
Municipality of Växjö
Tel: +46 470 411 37
E-mail: bo.hjalmejfjord@vaxjo.se



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