

UBC Survey for Sustainable Development 2009

The survey monitors several thematic focus areas. If you yourself do not have the data for the indicators, please, consult the person(s) in the municipal administration who is an expert on the topic.

Please mark to every question if you estimated the data.

In this annex you will find definitions and explanations to the indicators. Below we have additional specification to some of the questions. If other questions need additional clarification or if you have questions about the survey, please contact us immediately!!

A. State of the Baltic Sea

Water management and wastewater

1a Does your city has a strategy/program for water management?

1b Does your city have a strategy/program for wastewater management?

2. What is the annual water consumption (m³/person/year) of those connected to the city water network?

Total annual water consumption per capita. In cities of higher income countries water is used in various ways (drinking, bathing, washing, gardening) resulting in much higher water consumption.

3a What percentage of the inhabitants is connected to wastewater treatment in your city?

3b What percentage of total wastewater from housing is treated?

3c What percentage of phosphorous is removed in wastewater treatment?

3d What percentage of nitrogen is removed in wastewater treatment?

The percentage of wastewater treated describes the level of water quality management. A reliable wastewater treatment system is a major indicator of the level of local development and community health.

Air pollution

7 What is the annual number of days when the limit values SO₂, NO₂, free particles (PM₁₀) are exceeded (limit values are given in the survey)

Emissions from stationary and mobile sources put pressures on the air quality. SO₂ leads to acid rain and to changes in the chemical composition of soil and surface water. SO₂ is also lung irritant and sulphuric acid can lead to respiratory problems. In addition, it affects flora and fauna and causes corrosion. The European directive 2000/69/EC sets the limit value.

Emissions from stationary and mobile sources put pressures on the air quality. NO₂ leads to acid rain and to changes in the chemical composition of soil and surface water. In addition, it affects flora and fauna. In reaction of NO_x and oxygen forms toxic ozone, which is a significant factor especially for urban air quality. The European directive 1999/30/EC sets the limit value.

PM₁₀ is the urban pollutant that has the most serious effects on humans. In the ECI survey 12 of 23 local authorities, with data available, reported to exceed the limit value. The limit value is set by European directive 2002/3/EC.

and What is the annual average of days when the limit values of NO₃ and free particles (PM₂₅) are exceeded (limit values are given in the survey).

EU target 2010. If you have the data for these pollutants, please submit.

8a How many tonnes are the CO₂ emissions per capita per year in the whole city?

8b Does your city have a CO₂ reduction target?

8c What is the main source of CO₂ in the city?

CO₂ emissions play a crucial role in determining the earth's climate. These indicators focus on the local contribution to the changes in the global climate. See the European directive 2003/37/EC. CO₂ emissions will be reported according to the UNFCCC rules, see also European Common Indicator 2 and its methodology sheet.

B. Transport

10 Is your city transport plan integrated with...?

11 Does your city have the following measures to increase traffic safety?

These indicators evaluate city measures of traffic moderation (e.g. pedestrian zone, cycle path, inverted priority zone or 30 km/h zone) in order to increase traffic safety in the city. The quality of the urban environment and the liveability of inner cities can be improved by creating zones with restricted traffic and pedestrian areas.

12 Is your city planning to...?

13 Transport modes in your city: Percentage of trips per mode in the whole city.

This indicator considers the proportion of trips undertaken by private cars, train or tram, bus or minibus, motorcycle, bicycle, walking or others. Public transport saves valuable space and energy, and it produces less CO and other air pollutants compared to private transport. Transport congestion, traffic jam, is associated with accidents, reduced productivity and general frustration of the population.

C. Planning and governance

14 Inhabitants living within a distance of less than 300 meters of public transport connection (e.g. bus or tram stop, train or metro station etc.) in the whole city.

Take into account collective transport routes. Access to public transport is a main determinant of the functional transport system in a city. This indicator shows the accessibility of the resident population to services within the neighbourhood.

15 Inhabitants living within a distance of less than 300 meters of public green area (at least 2,000 m²) in the whole city.

This indicator considers the proportion of inhabitants who live within 300 meters of green areas (at least 2,000 m² = 0,2 hectares). A green area is defined here as an area available to the inhabitants free of charge, such as public parks, gardens and churchyards.

16 Does your city plan and build more on greenfield or brownfield areas? Estimate the trend on a scale greenfield – brownfield.

Brownfield is property where presence of hazardous substances, pollutants and contaminants complicates expansion and re-development of this land area. The area remains unused and undeveloped for any other purpose. Balanced development of brownfields reduces housing pressure in green areas.

17 Living space in homes per capita (m²/person).

The indicator is measured as ratio of total living space to number of inhabitants (m²/person). In low-density cities, the floor area per person is usually larger than needed for the inhabitants. Large living space per inhabitant can be seen as misuse of resources, such as electricity, land and water.

D. Green Procurement

21a Has your local authority got a procurement policy detailing green or other sustainability principles?

21b Is your green procurement policy focused on particular goods or services? Please specify:

These indicators indicate how public organizations endorse responsibility towards the environment using green procurement.

22 Is your city administration implementing an internationally standardised environmental management and auditing system (EMAS or other)?

Take into account all use of any recognised environmental management/reporting/auditing system, such as: EMAS or ISO 14000/14001. Please consider the offices under direct control of the city council. This indicates how public organisations endorse responsibility towards the environment and the local community.

23 Are the following principles *integrated* in the city overall strategy

- a) sustainable development?**
- b) cross-sectoral planning?**
- c) participatory planning?**

Please consider only *city strategies* not separate programs for these issues.

24 Sustainable Development capacity-building in the city administration.

The indicator describes how effectively the municipality educates the city employees and aims to maintain the environmental knowledge and skills in all sectors.

E. Energy policy

25a What are the main heating sources in your city?

25b Heating energy from renewable sources as a fraction of total consumption? (In the whole city and in the city administration)

Chance of relying on renewable or 'clean' sources is a way to ensure a sustainable and constant supply, thus decreasing dependency on external/ non renewable sources.

The use of renewable energy in city administration indicates sustainability of energy consumption in city administration. Please consider the offices under direct control of the city council.

26 Do you have an energy balance of your municipality?

F. Waste Management

27a Is your city implementing a recycling process of waste by fraction?

27b What percentage of the total amount of waste is recycled in your city?

27c What are the biggest challenges for waste recycling in the city?

27d What percentage of household waste is recycled per waste fraction in your city (paper, glass, metals, plastic, biowaste and hazardous waste).

Percentage of waste recycled per fraction, if the amount (in tonnes) of waste fraction (paper, glass, metals, plastic and hazardous waste) is known. Recycling means efficient re-use of materials with intention to decrease pressures to environment. If left unseparated, the waste rots and generates environmentally hazardous gases under the conditions of compact landfills.

28 What actions, decisions or similar are needed in order to increase recycling in your city, in general?

G. Social Dimension

29a Does the city have an action plan to reduce noise pollution?

29b Does the city map quiet zones/spots?

29c Does your city have a noise map?

31 What percentage of households in your city is located below the national poverty line?

The indicator is measured as percentage of households situated below the poverty line (nationally or locally defined poverty line). The percentage of poor households, families or people living below the poverty level indicates the general level of poverty.

32 What is the unemployment rate in your city ?

The percentage of unemployed persons of the formal workforce (aged between 15 and 65). This indicator reflects how actively local socio-economic system encourages persons to participate in the labour market.

33a What is the net rate of migration (‰) in your city?

Please, when submitting the data indicate immigration with + and emigration with – sign.

Immigration and emigration rates (persons/1000 population) indicate attractiveness of a city as a place to live. Please, indicate immigration with + and emigration with – sign.

34 What was the election turnout in the last local election?

The indicator is measured regarding the percentage of the population entitled to vote participating in local elections. The higher election turnout percentage is, the more social groups are participating in local decision-making.

35a What is the number of female and male members in the city council?

35b What is the number of city council members under the age of 35

36 Does the city have city health promotion programmes?

Please consider programs concerning e.g. tobacco, alcohol, nutrition, drugs, accidents. Include also the year of launching the program in your city. This is a WHO Healthy Cities indicator.

37 Does the city evaluate citizens' satisfaction with the city as a place to live?

38 Percentage of citizens satisfaction with the city as a place to live.

Please report the percentage of very or fairly satisfied citizens in local surveys. Perceptions, attitudes and behaviours of citizens are important in participatory administration.

39 Age structure in the city.

High proportion of inhabitants of aged over 65 years in respect to inhabitants aged 15-65 may reduce availability of labour force. Low proportion of inhabitants aged under 15 may caused reduced availability of work force in the near future. These may reduce local economical activity, measured as GDP, which in turn challenges sustainable development of the local community.

When answering the survey:

- 1 Save the questionnaire on your computer**
- 2 Fill in the questionnaire**
- 3 Save it again on your computer**
- 4 Send the saved questionnaire document in the email or by mail!!!!**

Thank you for your cooperation!