



# ecoBUDGET®

## Concept and History

Andrea Burzacchini  
Cape Town, 28 February 2006

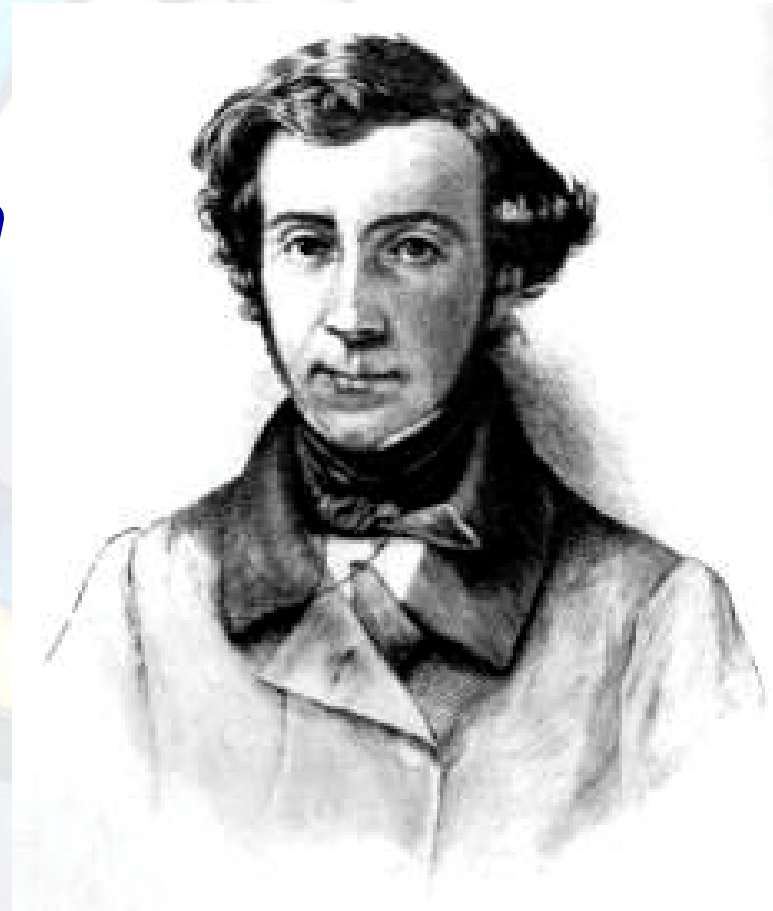


# Why ecoBUDGET?



Alexis de Tocqueville:  
*“The budget is the  
meeting point between  
the state and the  
citizens”*

⇒ **Transparency!**





# Budget for what?

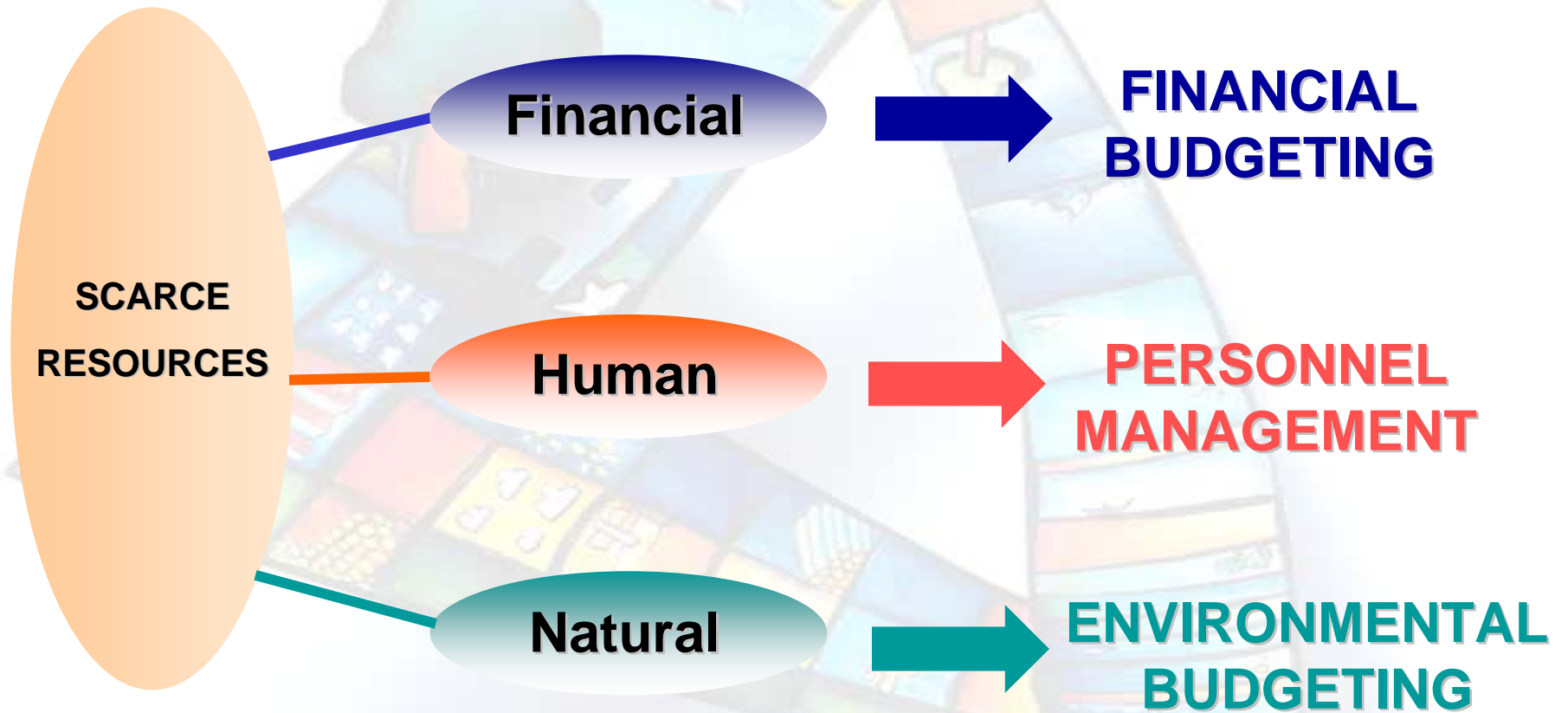


If we can manage *artificial* resources (money) through a budget...

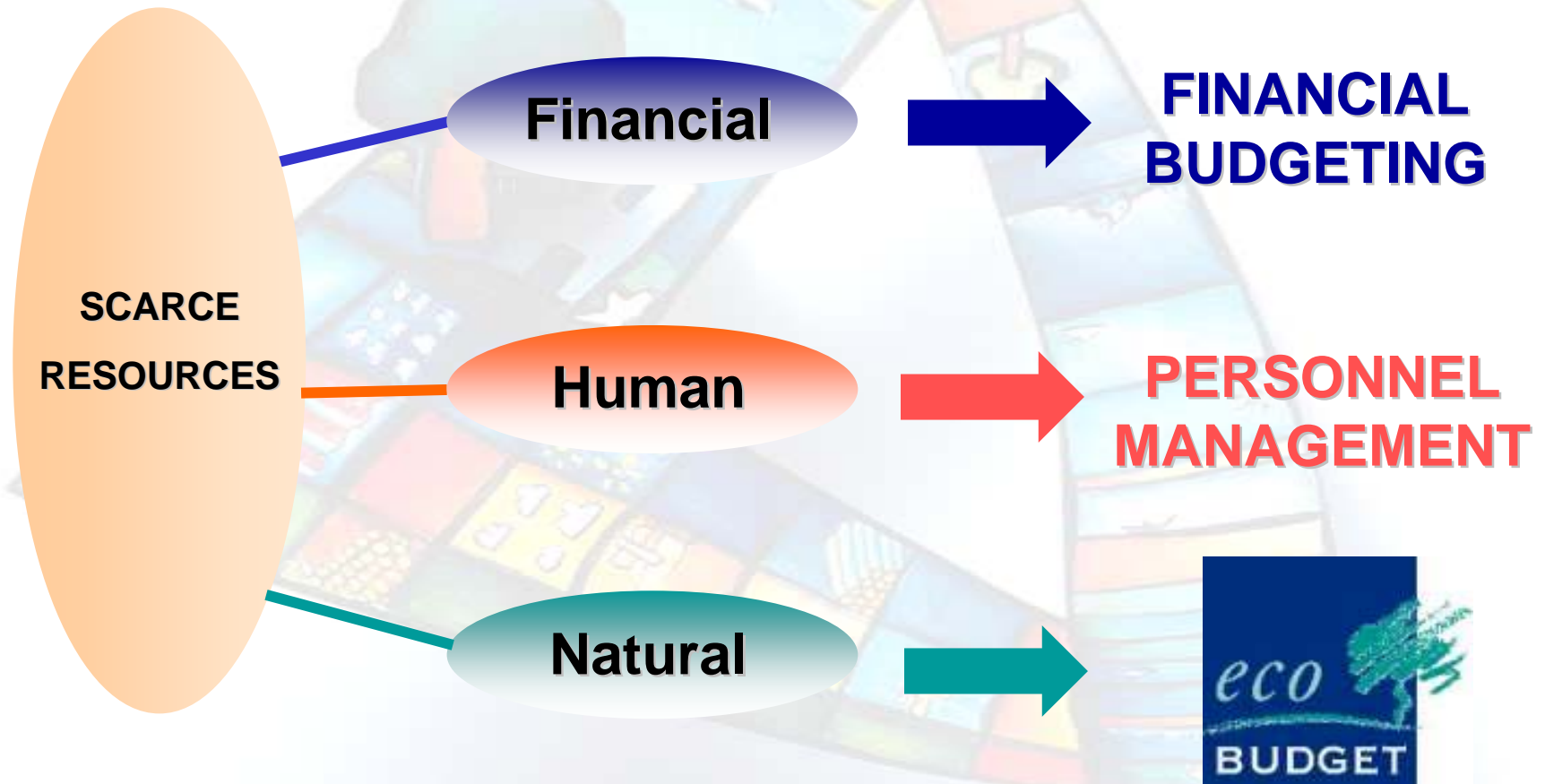


...why shouldn't we do the same with *natural* resources?

# Managing Resources



# Managing Resources





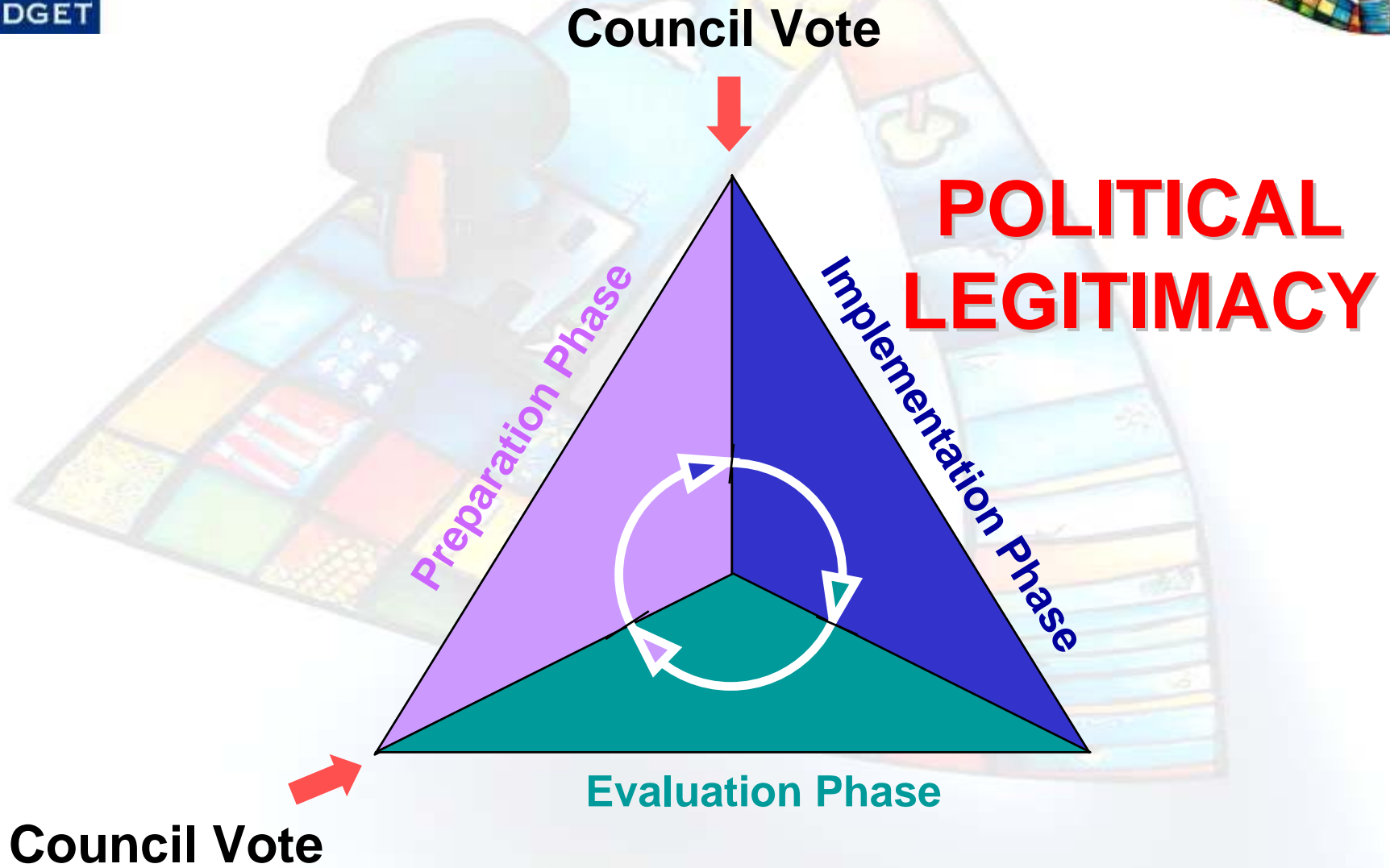
## In a few words...



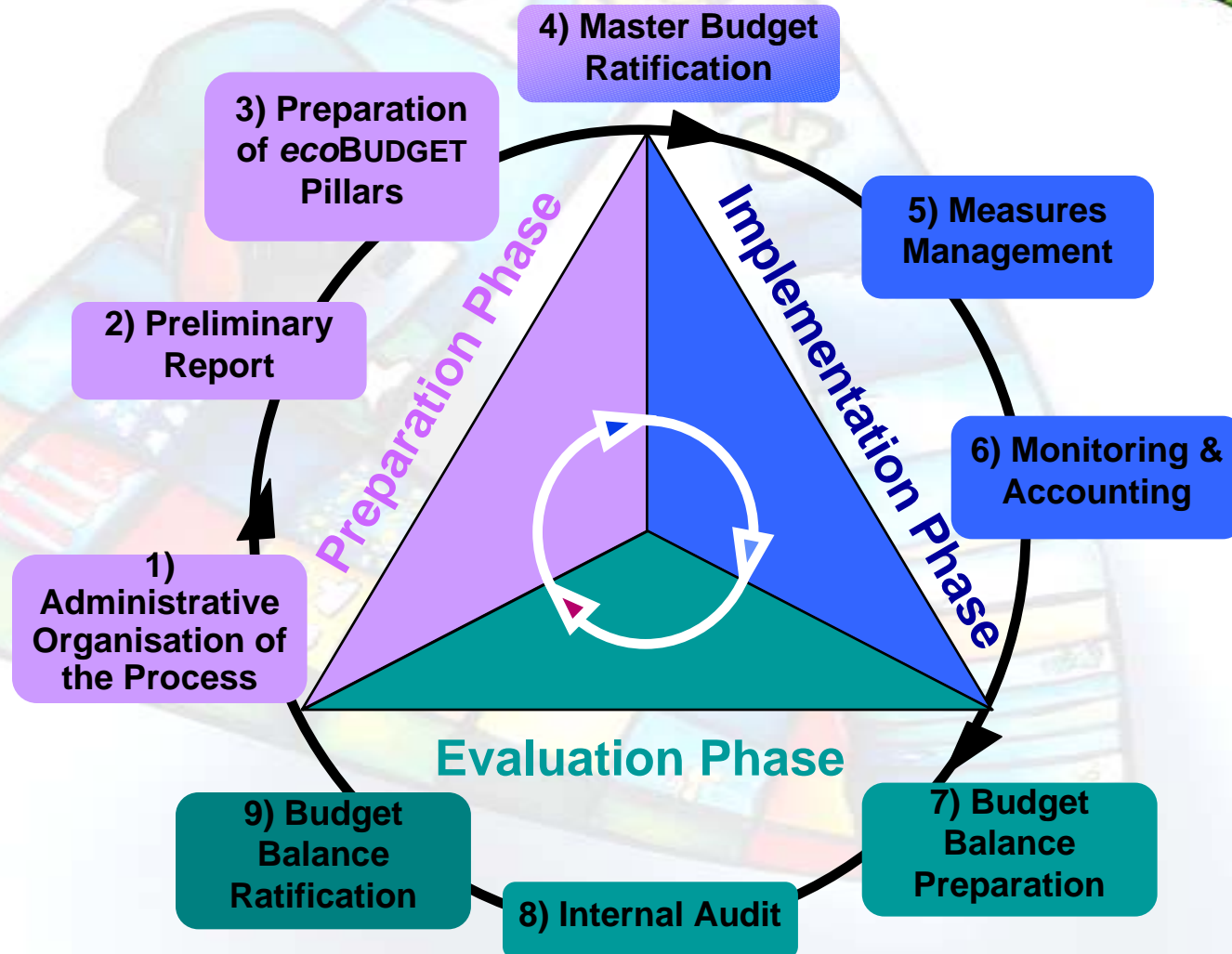
- ⇒ **Imitation of the financial budget**
- ⇒ **No monetary evaluation of the environment**
- ⇒ **Natural resources, environmental indicators**
- ⇒ **Targets: environmental budgetary limits**
- ⇒ **Focus: whole community, entire territory**
- ⇒ **Conceived especially for local governments**



# ecoBUDGET Cycle



# The cycle







# 3 - Master Budget Preparation



**PROBLEMS  
ISSUES**

**TRAFFIC**

**RESOURCES**

- AIR QUALITY
- CLIMATE STABILITY
- SILENCE

**INDICATORS**

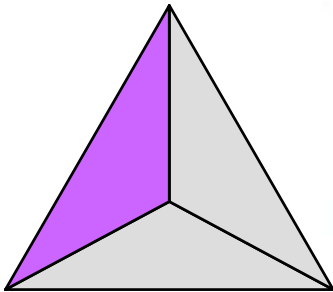
**CONC. PM10**

**TARGETS  
(long terms)**

**30  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  by  
2010**  
(2004 = 50  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )

**45  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  by 2005**

**TARGETS  
(short terms)**

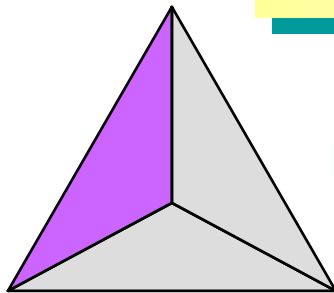




# Master Budget (example)



Resource	Indicator	Base year value	Value (2002)	Target (2004)	Long Trarm Target
Row materials	Waste Sepatate collection (%)	5 (1995)	33	35	40 (2008)
Climate	Renewable Energy (%)	0 (2000)	4	7	10 (2010)





# Budget Balance (example)



Indicator	Reference Value	Value 2002	Target 2004	Value 2004	Long-Term Target	Evaluation
Separation of solid waste (%) (Bologna)	5 (1995)	33	35	37	40 (2010)	
Renewable energy (%)	0 (2000)	4	7	5	10 (2005)	







  

0 100









# Environmental Budget Balance - Lewes (excerpt)



RESOURCE	Indicators	Reference year value	Value 2001/02	Value 2002/03	Short term target (2002/03)	Mid-term target	Short-term target evaluation	Comments
AVAILABILITY OF MATERIAL	Average waste per household (ton)	2001/2	0,768	0,71	<b>0,63</b>	< 3% increase	< 3% increase per annum	 <p>"We experienced a 7.6% decrease between 2000/01 and 2001/02 and then a further 11.3% decrease from 2002/03. We are therefore bettering government predictions"</p>
	<i>Distance to Mid-tern target</i>	Figures do not have mathematical meaning, since the mid-term target is "per annum"						
	Recycling rate (% by weight)	2000/1	10,2	10,2	<b>11,6</b>	10,8	27 2015	
	<i>Distance to Mid-tern target</i>	0%	0%	<b>3%</b>	8%	100%		
	Population Served by kerbside collection of recyclables (% by population)	2000/1	0	0	<b>40,7</b>	5,7	50 2015	
	<i>Distance to Mid-tern target</i>	0%	0%	<b>81%</b>	11%	100%		

# Environmental Budget Balance: Växjö (excerpt)



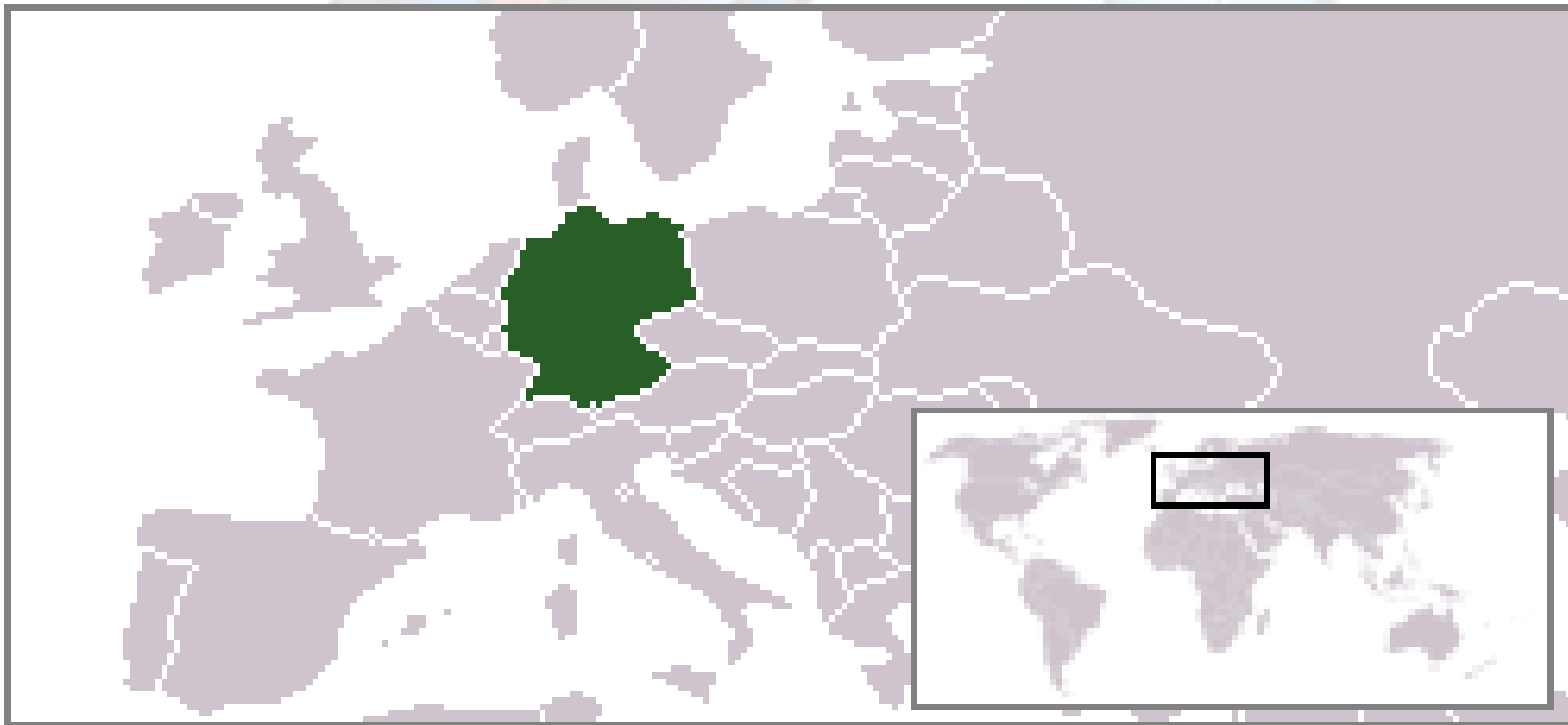
RESOURCE	Indicators	Reference year value	Value 2002	Value 2003	Short term target (2003)	Mid-term target	Short-term target evaluation	Comments
CLIMATE STABILITY	Carbon dioxide emissions from the geographical area (kg CO <sub>2</sub> /inh/year)	4632 (1993)	3802 (2001)	<b>3800</b> (2002)	3335	2316 (2010)		National data is one year late.
	<i>Distance to Mid-tern target</i>	0%	36%	<b>36%</b>	56%	100%		
	Carbon dioxide emissions from transports and services in the own organisation (tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> /year)	4705 (1999)	4788 (2001)	<b>4762</b> (2002)	4697	2797 (2010)		National data is one year late.
	<i>Distance to Mid-tern target</i>	0%	-4%	<b>-3%</b>	0%	100%		
	Oil for heating in the own organisation (m <sup>3</sup> )	764 (1999)	482 (2001)	<b>426</b> (2002)	422	105 (2010)		National data is one year late.
	<i>Distance to Mid-tern target</i>	0%	43%	<b>51%</b>	52%	100%		

# The history



⇒ Germany from 1996

– Heidelberg, Dresden, Nordhausen, Bielefeld

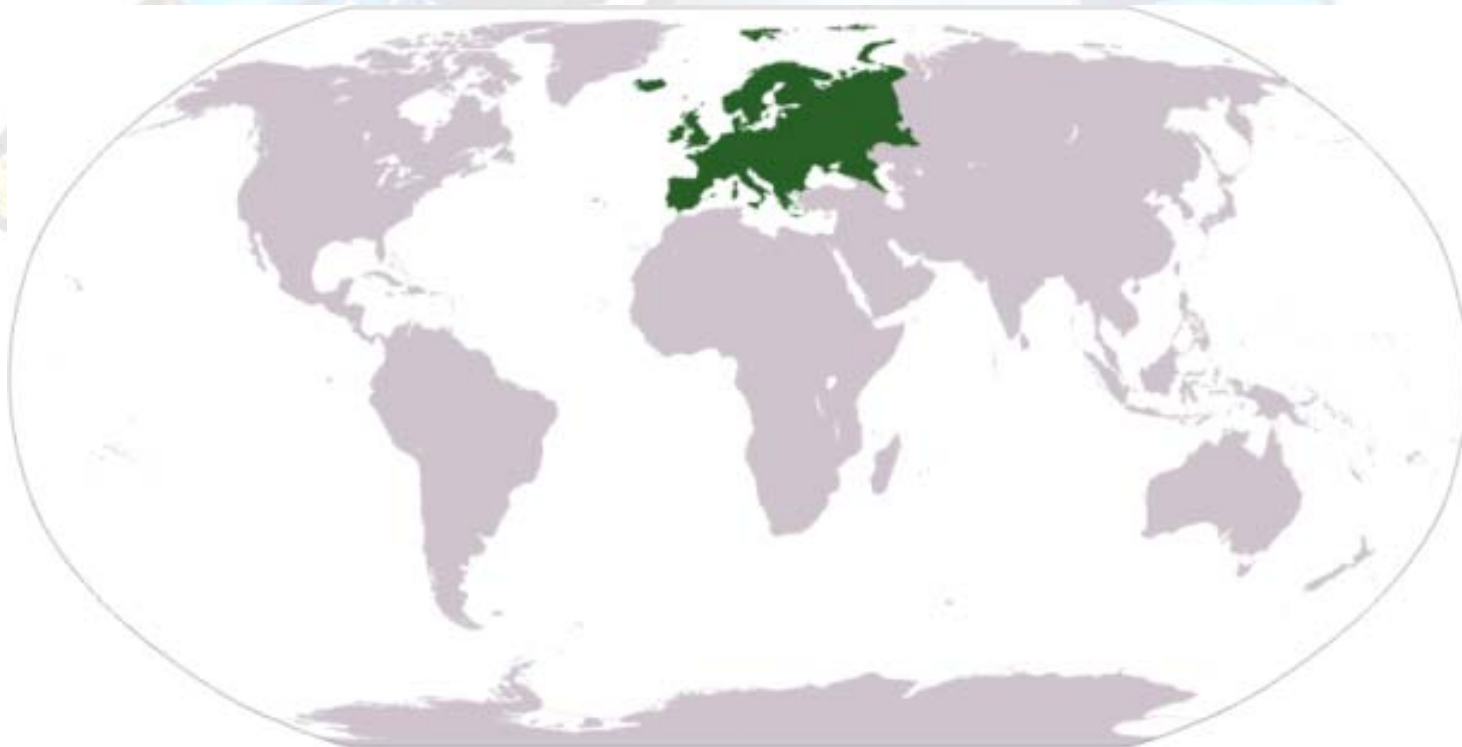


# The history



⇒ Europe from 2001

–Bologna, Växjö, Amaroussion, Kalithea, Ferrara,  
Lewes, Ravenna, Kaiserslautern





# The history



- ⇒ Asia from 2005
  - Bohol (Tubigon), Guntur







# Which development?



Nowadays, there are two ways to view development. The first of these considers monetary profit as being the only criterion to measure success. The second ensures that the impassable thresholds of **workers' dignity** are not violated, that **natural resources** are conserved and that **human health** is not jeopardised.



I believe that **ecoBUDGET** is instrumental for cities that strive to pursue the second form of development.

*Sergio Cofferati*

*Lord Mayor of Bologna (Italy)*



## For details



- ⇒ **ecoBUDGET presentation**  
Ubuntu Market Place, Thursday 12:45
- ⇒ **ecoBUDGET Web Resource Centre**  
Ubuntu Market Place, Thursday 16:30
- ⇒ **ecoBUDGET - ASIA Project Round Table**  
Friday, 11:00



**THANK YOU!!!**

**[www.ecobudget.com](http://www.ecobudget.com)**