

ROADMAP TO PLANETARY WELL-BEING

Environmental Programme of
the University of Jyväskylä



JYVÄSKYLÄN YLIOPISTO
UNIVERSITY OF JYVÄSKYLÄ

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1. Environmental principles of the University of Jyväskylä: Nature positivity and carbon negativity

In the campus development programme¹ that implements the strategy of the University of Jyväskylä, one strategic goal of the University is to decisively aim for planetary well-being. As a result of this aim, our University will achieve carbon neutrality and no net loss of biodiversity by 2030.

Achieving these goals means striking a balance between the climate and biodiversity impacts of JYU showing that we offset these impacts. In practice, such a balance is almost impossible to maintain, so a natural extension of this aim is for JYU to ultimately achieve carbon negativity and nature positivity.

The campus development programme is based on the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (Agenda 2030) and the Universities Finland UNIFI's theses on sustainable development and responsibility.² The University of Jyväskylä is also committed to the theses through its ethical code of conduct. JYU's roadmap to planetary well-being implements especially UNIFI's theses six and seven.

Thesis 6 *Universities' management, administration and campus activities are in line with the sustainable development goals.*

Thesis 7 *Universities follow the principles of a carbon neutral circular economy in their activities and take concrete measures to foster biodiversity.*

Based on our ethical code of conduct, we aim to promote planetary well-being and ecological, social, cultural and economic sustainability and responsibility in all our operations. *"In the planning and implementation of procurement and investments, we make responsible choices and promote the realisation of ecological, social and cultural sustainability. We systematically assess the necessity of our purchases and promote circular economy thinking. In our investment activities, we commit to the UN Principles for Responsible Investment (UN PRI) and consider the environmental, social, and corporate governance (ESG) factors. In investment activities, we also pay attention to the University's carbon neutrality goals."*³

The University Board of the University of Jyväskylä has approved the goal to achieve a carbon neutral investment portfolio by 2035. Intermediate goals are to reduce carbon dioxide emissions by 30% by 2025 and 70% by 2030. An exception is the investment portfolio, which is aimed to be made carbon neutral as soon as 2030⁴.

1 Campus Development Programme – University of Jyväskylä

2 Theses on sustainable development and responsibility – Universities Finland UNIFI

3 A resource-smart university – University of Jyväskylä

4 Minutes of the University Board of the University of Jyväskylä 9/2021

2. The roadmap guides the University's operations

The University has received WWF's Green Office certificate and followed the related environmental programme and environmental principles from 2013.⁵ This roadmap supersedes the previous (2016–2020) environmental programme and environmental principles. The roadmap guides the University of Jyväskylä in implementing the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals⁶ (SDG) 12 (*Responsible Consumption and Production*), 13 (*Climate Action*), 14 (*Life Below Water*) and 15 (*Life on Land*). The goals of the roadmap are selected so that their combined effect on the well-being of humans and non-human nature is as substantial as possible.

The roadmap and its action plan has been prepared by experts from the University of Jyväskylä and the internal Sustainable and Responsible JYU development group. The actions presented in the roadmap are largely based on the recommendations presented in JYU.Wisdom's (the School of Resource Wisdom⁷) report from the Sustainability for JYU project.⁸ For travel, the action proposals are partly based on the Campus Development Group's proposal to develop commuting.

The roadmap to planetary well-being has been approved by the University Board of the University of Jyväskylä 10.6.2022 as an environmental programme that guides the operations of the University of Jyväskylä. A separate action plan approved by the Rector implements the roadmap. Action plan is updated on a yearly basis.



5 Sustainable and responsible university – University of Jyväskylä
6 Revised list of global Sustainable Development Goal indicators
7 JYU.Wisdom – School of Resource Wisdom – University of Jyväskylä
8 Sustainability for JYU – Jyväskylän yliopiston ilmasto- ja luontohaitat (Climate and biodiversity impacts of the University of Jyväskylä)

3. 2019 as a baseline

The biodiversity and climate impacts of the University of Jyväskylä were mapped for the first time in 2020 by the Sustainability for JYU project coordinated by the School of Resource Wisdom. The project calculated the University's climate impacts of 2019 and developed a method for mapping the biodiversity impacts of district heating and procurement. The methods and results used in the calculation are fully available in the first report of the Sustainability for JYU project.⁹ In the following year, the methods were developed further and changes were made in the calculation and the use of data.¹⁰

According to the latest report, the carbon footprint of our University in 2019 was 31,857 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO₂e). In proportion to the total number of people at the University (16,849, including staff members, doctoral students, grant researchers, students, and the pupils of the Teacher Training School), the carbon footprint was around 1.9 tCO₂e per person. The largest sources of greenhouse gas emissions in the University's operations were investments, procurement, energy and real estate.

The University of Jyväskylä uses district heating supplied by Alva. According to the calculations, the combined biodiversity impact from the procurement of wood fuels in 2019 was 20.76 forest habitat hectares.¹¹ Degradation caused by peat extraction was 0.52 habitat hectares. According to the previous report, the biodiversity loss resulting from procurement made by the University of Jyväskylä in 2019 equalled 9.07×10^{-5} PDF (*potentially disappeared fraction of species*).¹²

9 Sustainability for JYU – Jyväskylän yliopiston ilmasto- ja luontohaitat (Climate and biodiversity impacts of the University of Jyväskylä)

10 Sustainability for JYU: Jyväskylän yliopiston ilmasto- ja luontohaitat 2020 (Climate and biodiversity impacts of the University of Jyväskylä 2020)

11 corresponds to the destruction of 20.76 hectares of natural forest

12 Sustainability for JYU: Jyväskylän yliopiston ilmasto- ja luontohaitat 2020 (Climate and biodiversity impacts of the University of Jyväskylä 2020)



4. Environmental offsetting and the BAU path

The University aims to primarily avoid biodiversity and climate impacts, then to reduce the impacts and, as a last resort, to compensate for them. In practice, it is not possible to avoid or reduce all impacts because the procurement of, for example, laboratory supplies is critical for the operation of the University. In this case, achieving carbon negativity and nature positivity requires offsetting the impacts.

Currently, the University of Jyväskylä is not offsetting its biodiversity or climate impacts. Instead, resources are directed to avoiding and reducing the impacts. However, we must be prepared for offsetting in order to achieve the goals set for 2030. The greatest challenge the University must solve is to develop or find a credible mechanism for ecological and carbon offsetting. Other important perspectives include additionality, permanence, independent verification, and avoiding double counting.

The environmental and climate impacts of the University of Jyväskylä are dependent on the University's own operations as well as on its stakeholders and service providers. Indirect emissions of the University of Jyväskylä are direct emissions of other actors. What has not been discussed yet is compensation responsibility, that is, which party is responsible for offsetting the impacts. This must be discussed together with the Ministry of Education and Culture, Universities Finland UNIFI and other universities.

University Properties of Finland, JYU's largest property owner, has made steps to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions.¹³ To this end, it started to annually offset its emissions in 2020 in an amount equal to its greenhouse gas emissions of 2019. Alva, the producer of district heating, aims to be carbon neutral by 2030.¹⁴ Similar targets have not been set for biodiversity impacts and it is possible that the biodiversity impacts of district heating will increase as peat burning is replaced with wood burning.¹⁵

The monitoring of environmental and climate impacts of JYU's investments will become easier when the responsibility reporting of companies is decided at the EU level. The EU has approved taxonomy regulation, which aims to define environmentally sustainable economic operations in different sectors and industries. It will be supplemented with SFDR (*Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation*) to harmonise the ESG (*Environmental, Social, Governance*) framework in the EU investment sector.

Travel-related emissions are decreasing as the COVID-19 pandemic has boosted digitalisation. Improved remote connections and more widespread remote meeting practices have permanently reduced the need for travel.

13 Hiilineutraalit yliopistokiinteistöt (Carbon neutral university properties) | University Properties of Finland Ltd

14 Hiilineutraaliksi 2030 (Carbon neutrality in 2030) | Alva

15 Sustainability for JYU: Jyväskylän yliopiston ilmasto- ja luontohaitat 2020 (Climate and biodiversity impacts of the University of Jyväskylä 2020)

For greenhouse gas emissions, the *business as usual* (BAU) path looks positive for the University. In terms of biodiversity impacts, the situation is not as good. Biodiversity impacts have not, to date, been at the forefront of societal discussion and strategies, even though a noticeable positive change is currently taking place. The evaluation methods of biodiversity impacts are still in progress and in a test phase, and JYU has a pioneering role in this process. Ecological offsetting is researched and new methods to clarify biodiversity impacts are being developed at the University of Jyväskylä. The EU is preparing an obligation for environmental restoration in urban areas, meaning no net loss by 2030 in comparison to the level of 2021, and this will also impact the JYU campus.

It has been estimated that the University of Jyväskylä could reduce its greenhouse gas emissions by around 60% from the level of 2019 by 2030, but the reduction potential may be even greater.¹⁶ The faster that society develops in a carbon negative and nature positive direction, the fewer financial resources the University needs to reserve for offsetting its impacts from 2030.



16 Sustainability for JYU – Jyväskylän yliopiston ilmasto- ja luontohaitat (Climate and biodiversity impacts of the University of Jyväskylä)

5. Carbon handprint and impact

Universities have an important role in speeding up the transformation towards sustainability. Through multidisciplinary research, the University of Jyväskylä supports innovative solutions to implement resource wisdom and sustainability transformation. Examples of research projects in 2021:

1. BOOST project (*Biodiversity offsetting as an operational tool for a just sustainability transition towards no net loss of ecosystems and biodiversity*) that studies ecological offsetting.¹⁷
2. The Just Transition – JUST FOOD project studies ways to transition to a climate-smart and healthy food system in a sustainable, acceptable and just manner.¹⁸
3. KIRE, a circular economy ecosystem project for raw materials from waste and side streams studies the logic of circular economy.¹⁹

In addition to research, universities change the world through teaching and societal interaction. By increasing the awareness and competence of students and staff, we are able to influence behaviour, choices and the surrounding society.

The curricula of the University are developed continuously. Common curriculum policies for 2024–2027 were prepared under the supervision of the Education Council in spring 2021 and the vice rector approved them with a decision on 17 September 2021. The curriculum policies say the following: *The themes of sustainability and responsibility are included in the learning outcomes of all degree programmes. JYU also offers the course Introduction to Planetary Well-being (1 ECTS credit, JYU Online Courses), which is required for all bachelor's degree programmes. In addition, a more specific discipline-related perspective can be created by enhancing knowledge, skills and readiness to support sustainability and responsibility in other study units. It is also possible to include Sustainable Development Goals (SDG indicators) of the United Nations at the level of degrees, study modules and study units.*

The MOOC course Introduction to Planetary Well-being²⁰ has been available at the Open University since the autumn of 2021. The course is open for all and supports the competence development of staff and societal interaction at the University. JYU.Wisdom is preparing further courses on the topic.

JYU impacts surrounding society through networks and interest groups. JYU promotes planetary well-being as part of EduFutura²¹ and the FORTHEM alliance²² as well as in cooperation with the City of Jyväskylä, the Regional Council of Central Finland and others. Members of the JYU staff also hold important national and international positions of trust such as the Finnish Nature Panel and the Expert Panel for Sustainable Development.

17 BOOST – STN

18 JUST FOOD project

19 KIRE, a circular economy ecosystem project for raw materials from waste and side streams – Department of Chemistry

20 Planetary Well-being: Free online course for everyone – Open University

21 EduFutura Jyväskylä – Unique and flexible study paths

22 FORTHEM – University of Jyväskylä

6. Vision, objective and goals

VISION

From 2030, the University of Jyväskylä is a carbon negative and nature positive higher education institution that works actively to promote planetary well-being on local, national and international levels.

OBJECTIVE

The University of Jyväskylä invests in reducing its biodiversity and climate impacts and develops the impact calculation methods and an offsetting model. By 2030, the University has reduced measurable biodiversity and climate impacts by at least 60% from the level of 2019 and offsets the impacts as part of its compensation responsibility.

GOAL 1: Changing consumption habits

The University of Jyväskylä uses the natural resources of our planet through procurement and the consumption of energy, water and food. It is important for the members of the University community to be aware of the connection between their consumption habits, planetary well-being and their own well-being. Consumption should not only be made more sustainable but also reduced.

Changes in consumption habits are monitored using the WWF Green Office Consumer Habit Questionnaire and JYU's own biodiversity and climate impact calculation.

1.1 Procurement

Goal: *The biodiversity and climate impacts of goods and services procured by the University of Jyväskylä are reduced by at least 20% by 2025 in comparison to the baseline of 2019. By 2030, the impacts continue to be reduced at least by 10% more.*

In addition to JYU's own actions, the measurement of the environmental impacts of procurement is developing.^{23, 24} Parties that produce the goods and services for the University aim to reduce the greenhouse gas emissions of their production chains. This will reduce the University's indirect climate emissions by 2030.²⁵ All procurement must be absolutely essential for the implementation of the University's core tasks and attention should be paid to the biodiversity and climate impacts of products when making procurement decisions.

23 Carbon and environmental footprints in public procurement: law and measuring (HILMI) – Clarification and research activity

24 Hansel – Responsibility

25 Sustainability for JYU – Jyväskylän yliopiston ilmasto- ja luontohaitat (Climate and biodiversity impacts of the University of Jyväskylä)

1.2 Energy – electricity and heat

Goal: By 2030, electricity used by the University is carbon dioxide free and the biodiversity impacts of heating have been reduced by half.

University Properties of Finland is the largest property owner of JYU. University Properties of Finland compensates its greenhouse gas emissions and continues to reduce its emissions so that by 2030 it would not be necessary to compensate greenhouse gas emissions through external actors. University Properties of Finland has not yet compensated or fully clarified its biodiversity impacts. The procurement of district heating and resulting biodiversity impacts are mainly under the responsibility of the energy producer (ALVA) and University Properties of Finland. The University procures electricity independently based on a framework agreement.

The University must guide the members of the JYU community to reduce energy consumption and encourage less detrimental heat and electricity production. All property owners should be required to monitor energy consumption and take actions to reduce consumption.

In addition, it is important to find alternatives to the burning of biomass and, with property owners, further increase distributed energy generation solutions, such as the Ruusupuisto solar panels, by increasing the production of solar power and geothermal energy on the campus. Cooperation is also needed in solutions related to heat production so that in the future it would not be based on burning but, for example, on the utilisation of waste heat.

1.3 Other consumption and recycling

Goal: The amount of mixed waste at the University of Jyväskylä is reduced by at least 25% by 2025 in comparison to the level of 2019. By 2030, the amount of mixed waste will be at the most 50% of the level of 2019.

The digitalisation of society and the University's operations enables the reduction of paper consumption. In addition to paper, attention should be paid to all consumption (plastic, biowaste, cardboard, glass, metal, and electronic waste). The priority of the JYU university community should be the reduction of consumption. The second option is the recycling of created waste.

Paper consumption is monitored using the data provided by the University Printing Services. The amount of waste is monitored by Facility Services. The amount of waste created in different University properties is monitored annually. The monitored categories are mixed waste, biodegradable waste, plastic, combustible waste, cardboard, paper, glass, metal, electronic waste, and hazardous waste.

1.4 Water

Goal: The University of Jyväskylä reduces its water consumption by 25% from the level of 2019 by 2030. The University operates actively with its partners to improve the condition of water ecosystems and drainage basins.

The heating and cleaning of water consume energy, both of which result in biodiversity and climate impacts. This makes reducing water consumption part of the roadmap to planetary well-being even in a country such as Finland, where there is no lack of water.

1.5 Food

Goal: *The University of Jyväskylä promotes the planetary health diet through research and communication and by example. By increasing the share of plant-based food, the greenhouse gas emissions will decrease by at least 50% from the level of 2019 by 2030.*

Increasing plant-based food and reducing the share of animal-based food are good for the individual, non-human nature and the climate. A significant increase in vegetarian food in campus cafeterias and when working at home is an easy way to increase planetary well-being.

GOAL 2: Sustainability of ownership and investments

Goal: *The CO2 emissions of the University of Jyväskylä's investments have been reduced by 70% from the level of 2019 by 2030. By the end of 2023, indicators have been selected and goals have been set for mitigating biodiversity impacts.*

To minimise risks, the University's investments are distributed to around one hundred different funds that include more than 5,000 companies. Therefore, it is impossible for the University to monitor the biodiversity and climate impacts of each company separately. For this purpose, JYU uses investment managers who are committed to following responsible practices. For example, ESG (environmental, social, governance) metrics are paid attention to and developed as part of investment activities in the management of funds. All the University's investment managers are members of the United Nations-supported PRI (*Principles for Responsible Investment*) organisation.

The University of Jyväskylä also has a funding company of its own. Unifund Jyväskylä Ltd promotes business activities based on intellectual rights created at the University and service business arising from research results.

JYU was the first Finnish university that included the climate impacts of investments in its carbon footprint calculations. Methods to estimate the responsibility of investments are currently being developed on the EU level. The EU has approved taxonomy regulation, which aims to define environmentally sustainable economic activity in different sectors and industries. It will be supplemented with the SFDR (*Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation*) to harmonise the ESG framework and create standards in the EU investment sector. Challenges remain, however, in getting information from companies. Relying on plain carbon intensity is not beneficial for the overall picture or the mitigation of climate change. The emphasis must be put on companies and funds that have the possibility to help implement the carbon neutrality transition. Reliable metrics must be found to acknowledge biodiversity.

GOAL 3: Change in travelling behaviour

Goal: Greenhouse gas emissions resulting from travelling are reduced by 50% from the level of 2019 by 2030.

Increasing the means of traffic that utilise muscular power is one example of a change that increases the well-being of individuals while also mitigating climate and biodiversity impacts. When examining the greenhouse gas emissions resulting from the university community's travel, the staff's use of private cars was highlighted as a source of emissions²⁶.

At JYU, sustainable travel has also been dealt with in the Campus Development Group, which made a survey related to parking, and in the Faculty of Sport and Health Sciences, which created a joint Wisdom Letters publication for JYU.Wisdom and the STYLE research project.²⁷ The publication presented recommendations for the promotion of walking, cycling and other active and sustainable methods of transportation. The University of Jyväskylä should set an example and promote sustainable methods of transportation in the university community. Sustainable travel must be comprehensively developed at the University as part of personnel policy and in cooperation with Facility Services. Together with the Student Union, the University can aim to impact public traffic routes so that the campus is as accessible as possible without using a personal car.

JYU cannot give up the use of cars completely but driving should be reduced to a minimum and the vehicles should be as low-carbon as possible. Flying should be avoided if there are other suitable options for travelling.²⁸ This is encouraged also by the new Erasmus programme, in which JYU participates.²⁹ Some meetings and conference trips can be given up due to the development of technologies for remote work and meetings.

GOAL 4: Sustainable construction

Goal: The University's renovation and construction projects aim to improve energy efficiency and general resource wisdom.

Parties other than the University of Jyväskylä are responsible for most of the properties used by the University. However, as a lessee, the University is able to influence decisions concerning the properties. The largest lessor is University Properties of Finland. Other lessors are listed in the Sustainability for JYU report.³⁰

26 Carbon footprint of transport and mobility: the case of a higher education institution

27 Wisdom Letters 1/2021 – Lihasvoimaa kaupunkiliikenteeseen (Muscle power to city traffic)

28 Wisdom Letters 1/2020 – Suomen liikenteen tulevaisuus (The future of traffic in Finland)

29 Green Travelling and the Support of Erasmus+ Programme

30 Sustainability for JYU – Jyväskylän yliopiston ilmasto- ja luontohaitat (Climate and biodiversity impacts of the University of Jyväskylä)

GOAL 5: Compensating the remaining environmental impacts

Goal: By 2030, the University of Jyväskylä has a functional model for offsetting biodiversity and climate impacts. The offsetting responsibilities have been agreed so that they are compatible with other Finnish universities. From 2030, the University of Jyväskylä compensates all biodiversity and climate impacts that belong to its offsetting responsibility.

There are ready-made certified mechanisms for compensating greenhouse gas emissions but they are not problem-free either. The mechanisms for ecological offsetting are still under development. The University of Jyväskylä also has internationally esteemed expertise in the field of ecological offsetting. It is advantageous for the University that it can utilise its own expertise when offsetting biodiversity and climate impacts and developing new compensation models.

The problematics of offsetting and the responsibility for offsetting have been discussed further in the Sustainability for JYU report.³¹ Especially the responsibility for offsetting indirect greenhouse gas emissions must still be considered. It is preferable to do this in cooperation with other universities. The funding model of Finnish universities and biodiversity impacts created outside Finland must also be considered if the University starts to develop an offsetting model of its own.

GOAL 6: Campus development

Goal: Actions that improve biodiversity are made on the campus every year. Research related to planetary well-being is visible on the campus.

University Properties Finland has conducted biodiversity mapping on the JYU campus and presented action proposals to improve nature values. The historic campus of Seminaarinmäki, in particular, combines cultural heritage and environmental values magnificently. Cultural and social sustainability is also part of planetary well-being. The botanical garden has historically been part of teaching and the garden has also served as an example the citizens of Jyväskylä. It would be good to revive this tradition. The decline in pollinators is an example of today's concerns. Finland has too many lawns and efficiently maintained green areas. The campus garden of the University of Jyväskylä could serve as a learning environment and an enticing space for the citizens of Jyväskylä. It can be used to show how to change lawns into meadows, how to prevent invasive alien species and get pollinators to recover.

The Konnevesi Research Station studies, for example, water ecosystems and the protection and use of waterways and natural resources in catchment areas. The University also plays an important role in the protection of the endangered freshwater pearl mussel.³² In addition to research, societal interaction and water consumption, we will pay more attention to our campus and its impacts on water ecosystems.

Planetary well-being must also be made physically visible on the campus of the University of Jyväskylä. The visibility of the School of Resource Wisdom (JYU.Wisdom) in a central location at the University and in the exhibitions of the Lähde Library supports cooperation across faculties and the engagement of students in research and development work to promote planetary well-being.

31 Sustainability for JYU – Jyväskylän yliopiston ilmasto- ja luontohaitat (Climate and biodiversity impacts of the University of Jyväskylä)

32 Jokihelmisimpukoille elvytystä – Jyväskylän yliopisto johtaa suurta kansainvälistä suojeluhanketta (Resuscitation for freshwater pearl mussels – The University of Jyväskylä leads a large international conservation project)

GOAL 7: Connecting planetary well-being to policy planning at JYU

Goal: *By 2025, planetary well-being is an integral part of the University's current operating model and development activities. From 2025 onwards, the University's climate and biodiversity impacts are included in the annual report and financial statement.*

To achieve this target, we need data-informed decision-making, which means producing, reporting and analysing the necessary data. It is important to make planetary well-being, as well as sustainable development in general, a part of all operations.

The University's annual report focuses on figures and their analysis. The annual report describes the highlights of the year. Annual reports are supplied with the biodiversity and climate impacts of the University. Offsetting, that is, compensation, will also be included later.

The University's annual reports support the Rectorate, faculties, departments and independent institutes and serve knowledge-based management as a whole at the University. Annual reporting is connected to performance negotiations between the Rector and the units and may include a review of both content and quality. JYU's Division of Policy and Planning will provide units with greenhouse gas emission calculations for each faculty, department, and independent institute along with the results of the Consumer Habit Questionnaire as an appendix to the instructions for annual reporting. The monitoring of units' climate and biodiversity impacts and actions to mitigate them can then be connected to the annual reporting and operating plans of units.

GOAL 8: JYU as a pioneer

Goal: *By 2030, JYU is known at the national and international level as a solver of global environmental challenges and an implementer of resource wisdom and sustainability transformation. All who graduate from JYU have an understanding of planetary well-being.*

The climate and environmental handprint of the University of Jyväskylä increases when research is targeted at solving sustainability problems. When experts graduating from JYU have basic competence in planetary well-being, they are able to apply its principles in their fields.

7. Implementation of the roadmap and follow-up

An action plan has been made for the implementation of the roadmap. In addition to actions, the action plan identifies the indicators, responsible persons, schedule and needed resources. The action plan is updated every year and the Sustainable and Responsible JYU development group is responsible for monitoring it. The Division of Policy and Planning is responsible for calculating the climate and biodiversity impacts of the University.

The progress of the actions is reported annually as part of the University's sustainability and responsibility reporting.



8. Definition of concepts

CO₂e

There are different types of greenhouse gases. To measure their impact on the atmosphere, all gases are converted to correspond to the emission impact of carbon dioxide. In other words, they are changed to carbon dioxide equivalents (CO₂e).

ESG

Abbreviation of the words environment, social, and governance. In this programme, ESG refers to a model of responsible investments, in other words, paying attention to environmental matters, social responsibility factors and good governance in investment activities.

GREEN OFFICE

An environmental management system developed by WWF Finland to improve the ecological responsibility of workplaces.

CARBON NEUTRALITY

A state in which net-zero carbon dioxide emissions have been achieved. This means that the same amount of greenhouse gases that have been emitted to the atmosphere are estimated to be sequestered.

SPECIES-SPECIFIC CHARACTERISTICS

Species-specific characteristics come up in this programme in the definition of planetary well-being. They refer to characteristics that are typical for a certain species. For example, creativity and sociability are among the species-specific characteristics of humans.

NO NET LOSS OF NATURE

No net loss (NNL) is a state in which the degradation caused to nature has been fully offset either through protection, rehabilitation or restoration.

MOOC

A *Massive Online Open Course* is an online course to which basically everyone has free access.

PDF

PDF, *Potentially Disappeared Fraction (of Species)* is a unit of measure that describes the potential amount of species that might disappear when habitats are destroyed or weakened.

PLANETARY WELL-BEING

JYU.Wisdom has defined planetary well-being as a state in which the functional integrity in ecosystems remains to the extent that all species can continue their existence in natural habitats in the long run, and species, including humans, can manifest their species-specific characteristics and thrive. An article by Wisdom's authors about the definition of planetary well-being is openly available [SocArXiv Papers | Planetary well-being](#).

PLANETARY HEALTH DIET

A diet developed by EAT-Lancet Commission and published in The Lancet in January 2019. By following the diet, it would be possible to provide healthy food for ten billion people in 2050 within the carrying capacity of the environment.

JYU.WISDOM

JYU.Wisdom, the University of Jyväskylä's School of Resource Wisdom, is a multidisciplinary network of researchers, students and experts, which aims to be a pioneer of research in planetary well-being.





JYVÄSKYLÄN YLIOPISTO
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