



Reuse of Furniture and Building Components

Campus Kristiansund Internship Program



Kristiansund
kommune



Møre og Romsdal
fylkeskommune

NEAS

SpareBank
NORDMØRE 

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Abstract

The pilot project "Reuse of Furniture and Building Components" aims to establish a reuse center for used and surplus furniture and building materials, serving as a basis to recycle these into new furnishings and building components. The reuse center comprises a location for storing furniture and materials, a reception system and organization around it, and a network to connect stakeholders belonging to a reuse value chain. Campus Kristiansund serves as the case in the pilot phase. The establishment of a network of local actors was the first step, by creating synergies between the actor's needs and capabilities.

Background

The opening of Campus Kristiansund has highlighted a need for a solution solving the reuse of old furniture for moving tenants and the reuse of building materials. Since the city of Kristiansund and Nordmøre lacks a circular alternative to handle the reuse of both materials, the project aims to be operational in this area. The objectives include the creation of a network of local actors to play an important role in the project, by adding resources (either financial or time), and the sharing of knowledge and best practices. The stakeholders of this project include the members of the network, namely Varde AS, NEAS, Møre og Romsdal Fylkeskommune, Høgskolen i Molde, Campus Kristiansund, and FG Eiendom. The role of the stakeholders is of a supporting role mostly, but result of the Reuse of Furniture and Building Components

network meetings, several inputs will be taken from them to make decisions in line with the objectives, capabilities, and resources of the stakeholders.

Based on the Circularity Gap Report from the year 2020, Norway Circularity Metric stands at a 2.4% level, while the global average stands at 8.6%. Amongst its Nordic counterparts, Denmark stands at 4% and Sweden 3,4%, and Netherlands being the leading country amongst the surveyed countries with 24.5%. Having one of the lowest Circularity Metrics, state level initiatives, local governments initiatives, together with private initiatives, are crucial in advancing Norway's economy to shift from a linear economy to a higher circularity index.

The report concluded that the Norwegian population has one of the highest global rates of consumption per capita, at 44.3 tones per person per year, and from the total of materials consumed, 97% goes to waste, and 2.4% are cycled back into the economy. (CGRI, 2020).

Consumption in Norway is marked by a Linear Economy Model, following the rest of the world. This model is based on energy obtained from fossil fuels, which Norway is a heavy producer. In its National Strategy, the central government has established that the transition to a circular economy is not a means, but an opportunity of value creation and opportunities towards the country's progress towards the climate and environmental policy targets (Regjeringen, 2024). The report also supports the local governments in counties and municipalities in their efforts to promote the transition to a circular economy, due to their key role to ensure close cooperation between stakeholders in the business sector and civil society (Regjeringen, 2024). In regard to Kristiansund, the project "Reuse of Furniture and Building Components" is the first one to be developed in the municipality.

Project Development

Work started in the developing of the concept creation. This step first started with the mapping of relevant stakeholders at a local and national level. This involved a search for organizations that were either private or public, focused on upcycling of furniture and

building materials at a national level. The aim was to gather information about how to establish a project that upcycles furniture and building materials, and to maintain contact to later decide which level of involvement they were to have in the future.

After gathering such information, the concept was decided to include stakeholder involvement in three levels. The first level was to include the close partners, that, as mentioned before, were going to be involved in the network directly and have input and direct responsibilities. The second level was to be involved in the network for knowledge sharing and raising awareness, and the third level was to be resources that can be used to request information regarding operationalization of certain activities.

We worked under the supervision of the project manager, by creating our proposals on our own, and then present them for approval. The end decision of the concept, network, and stakeholder placement was approved by the project manager with posterior modifications to what we had delivered.

Tasks inside the team were handled in a teamwork manner, as well as individually assigned.

Literature

Circle Economy & Circular Norway (2020). The Circularity Gap Report Norway – Closing the Circularity Gap in Norway. https://assets-global.website-files.com/5e185aa4d27bcf348400ed82/5f9a846b70a22c1c4eb97522_20201028%20-%20CGR%20NOR%20-%20report%20WEB%20-%20297x210mm%20Optimized.pdf

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