Juan Hoyos
Adviser Sustainable and Inclusive Supply Chains
SUSTAINABILITY & CSR
In 1997 John Elkington introduced the well-known, accepted and used triple bottom line concept, where

“Sustainability is equally based in three dimensions: Economic, Environment and Social.”

Nowadays he withdraw his concept and replace it with: Responsibility, Resilience, and Regeneration” *

* Green Swans: The Coming Boom In Regenerative Capitalism by John Elkington
SUSTAINABILITY & CSR

THE DISTINCTIVENESS OF RESPONSIBILITY AND SUSTAINABILITY

Corporate responsibility and sustainability tackle the relationship between business and society

Responsibility and sustainability were historically distinctive but nowadays CSR and social responsibility have been used interchangeably to describe corporate sustainability

CSR, in broad summary, is the ethical behavior of a company towards society
Responsibility took a normative position, railing against the amorality of business
Sustainability took a systems perspective, sounding the alarm of business-driven failures in natural systems
Sustainability was originally viewed in terms of preserving the earth’s resources
SUSTAINABILITY & CSR

Current World Population

7,980,718,000

By 041310/2022

https://www.worldometers.info/world-population/
SUSTAINABILITY & CSR

The value of global exports:
Time series of value of world exports relative to 1913 = 100.

Annual CO2 emissions from fossil fuels, by world region:

Source: Global Carbon Project. OurWorldInData.org/co2 and other greenhouse gas emissions - CC BY
Note: This measure CO2 emissions from fossil fuels and cement production only – land use change is not included. Statistical differences.
SUSTAINABILITY & SDGs

SDG Structure

GOAL 1: No Poverty
GOAL 2: Zero Hunger
GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-being
GOAL 4: Quality Education
GOAL 5: Gender Equality
GOAL 6: Clean Water and Sanitation
GOAL 7: Affordable and Clean Energy
GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequality
GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
GOAL 12: Responsible Consumption and Production
GOAL 13: Climate Action
GOAL 14: Life Below Water
GOAL 15: Life on Land
GOAL 16: Peace and Justice Strong Institutions
GOAL 17: Partnerships to achieve the Goal
SDG to be impacted

GOAL 1: No Poverty  
GOAL 2: Zero Hunger  
GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-being  
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SUSTAINABILITY & SDGs

The Sustainable Development Goals Report - 2022

### Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries</td>
<td>13.1.1 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13.1.2 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning</td>
<td>13.2.1 Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning</td>
<td>13.3.1 Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13.3.2 Number of countries that have communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.a Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly $100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible</td>
<td>13.a.1 Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year starting in 2020 accountable towards the $100 billion commitment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities</td>
<td>13.b.1 Number of least developed countries and small island developing States that are receiving specialized support, and amount of support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change-related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Voluntary Sustainability Standards (VSS) vs. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Using original data, the report tracks the extent to which sustainable practices promoted by voluntary standards align with the SDGs.

This innovative research provides a clear picture of how the private sector can work towards the SDG targets by adopting voluntary sustainability standards.

https://www.intracen.org/publication/Sustainable-Development/
Voluntary Sustainability Standards (VSS) Vs. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Mapping of 232 private VSS and examines how the content of these standards corresponds to the 17 SDGs and the 169 targets they contain.

Source: ITC, UNCTAD, EUI, UvA, DIE.
Voluntary Sustainability Standards (VSS) Vs. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

VSS that have an active presence in a given country

VSS with links to SDG 8, by country
ENVIRONMENTAL
ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

Is the ability of a business to continue doing what it is doing indefinitely, without exhausting or degrading natural resources and inhibiting future generations from meeting their needs.

Consider your business’s capacity to:

- endure
- be resilient in the long term
- create long term value

From **HARM** to **NO HARM** to **DO GOOD**
Business activities, including business activities conducted by SMEs, can harmfully impact the environment through a variety of ways related to the air, water or land:

- **Air**: Burning fossil fuels for heat or energy can impact local air quality and contribute to the greenhouse effect.

- **Water**: Diverting water sources from their natural flow for industrial use can lower water tables and make rivers run dry, while polluted water emissions can be ingested by both humans and wildlife.

- **Land**: Deforestation, desertification, and land degradation can affect local communities’ food security, disrupt microclimates, and contribute to global warming. The use of forestry inputs such as wood, paper, or charcoal can damage forests, leading to the loss of habitats, erosion, or changes in rainfall, while unsustainable agricultural practices can deplete the soil of nutrients or lead to erosion.
ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

Environmental impacts along the supply chain
ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

Impacts of Climate Change

- Polar ice shields are melting, water is warming up and expanding
- Sea levels are rising, resulting in flooding and erosion of coastal and low-lying areas
- Heavy rain, extreme heat waves and droughts and other extreme weather events are becoming more frequent
- Floods and decreasing water quality, but also decreasing availability of water resources
- These impacts are expected to intensify in the coming decades

September 30th - 2022
Life cycle analysis (LCA)

Life cycle analysis (LCA) helps companies analyze the life cycle of its products and the environmental impact it has. Especially in terms of using fossil fuel use, emission of greenhouse gases etc.

It is important consider the risks in your current operations, and whether the cost may be higher than direct benefits.

Performing an LCA thus involves both:

- **Looking back** to the mining, manufacture, growing or harvesting of a product’s components,
- **Looking forward** to its use by consumers.

**LCA** for Tropicana most carbon-intensive part was the production of fertilizer – Reducing the product carbon footprint by up to 15%
SOCIAL SUSTAINABILITY

Practice falls short of theory

- Slave or child labour
- Wage gap
- Unsafe working conditions
- Discrimination
  - Gender
  - Religion
  - Ethnic group
  - Sexual Orientation
- Lack of freedom of association

The minute a company uncovers that its supply chain is compromised in this manner, it faces the possibility of a complete overhaul. That’s expensive and could create production delays.
Samples of the negative impact of enterprises on society

### Forced Labour
- According to the International Labour Organization (ILO), 49.6 million people were living in modern slavery in 2021, of which 27.6 million were in forced labour and 22 million in forced marriage

### Gender Inequality
- Women represented 38.8% of all participants in the labor force.
- Research findings show women reinvest 90% of their income into their families and communities

### Income Inequality
- The 26 richest people on earth in 2018 had the same net worth as the poorest half of the world’s population, some 3.8 billion people
- Income inequality entails inequality of opportunity and extends to gender, ethnicity, disability and age, among others

### Worker Safety
- The ILO estimates that some 2.3 million women and men around the world succumb to work-related accidents or diseases every year; this corresponds to over 6000 deaths every single day

### Customer Safety
- In 2008, more than 54,000 babies were hospitalized in China after being fed milk and infant formula adulterated with melamine. Six infants died from kidney stones and other kidney damage
According to the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI):

“The social dimension of sustainability concerns the impacts which an organization has on the social systems within which it operates.”

Social sustainability adoption in the supply chain is paramount important to production economies as it results in reduced:

- health and safety cost,
- lower labor cost,
- better product quality and shorter lead-times and
- enhanced reputation
The four categories of social sustainability

Social
- Labour Practices and Decent Work
- Human Rights
- Society
- Product Responsibility

Labour Practices and Decent Work
- Diversity and Equal Opportunity
- Equal Remuneration for Women and Men
- Labour/Management Relations
- Occupational Health and Safety
- Training and Education

Human Rights
- Non-discrimination
- Freedom of Association
- Child Labour
- Forced or Compulsory Labour

Society
- Impact in Local Communities
- Anti-competitive Behaviour

Product Responsibility
- Customer Health and Safety
GOVERNANCE
GOVERNANCE

Sustainability has largely been focused on the organization of the firm level.

Business ethics often takes the view at the individual level.

From a business ethics perspective, a sustainable enterprise needs to deal with all of its stakeholders with a long-term view.

Both of them are trying to describe how we can get to a better place.
GOVERNANCE

Definition

Corporate governance is the system of rules, practices, and processes by which a firm is directed and controlled.

Governance for sustainability

Implementing transformations to the governance of corporations with the provision of voice to stakeholders other than shareholders.
GOVERNANCE

Drivers

- Corporate governance plays an important role in translating discussions of CSRs into serious changes in firm decision-making.
- Some countries like France or Switzerland are starting to think about laws to regulate firms’ multinational responsibility.
- The higher the level of engagement of stakeholders, the higher the likelihood that a company would be able to create value for its stakeholders.
- In High Sustainability companies, boards of directors are more likely to be formally responsible for sustainability and top executive compensation incentives are more likely to be a function of sustainability metrics, and to exhibit higher measurement and disclosure of nonfinancial information.
- Investors are using sustainability-related data as a rationale for investment decisions like never before.
- A growing number of investors are paying attention to ESG performance, as evidence mounts that sustainability-related activities are material to the financial success of a company over time.

Sources:
GOVERNANCE

Some good practices of governance

- Establishing a board level corporate responsibility committee
- Having support from shareholders and executives to make sure that this committee is not isolated and really functions
- Inviting directors representing different stakeholder groups or stakeholders’ interests.
- Building linkages between executive compensation and social and environmental metrics so that executives have incentives to make decisions and to consider CSR issues when making decisions.
Sustainability Action Plan
SUSTAINABILITY ACTION PLAN

Developing a Sustainability Action Plan

Complete a Self-Assessment
Identify Potential Actions
Prioritize and Create an Action Timeline
SUSTAINABILITY ACTION PLAN

Complete a Self-Assessment

- Assemble a planning team
- Research specific best practices for the industry, region, and circumstances
- Document current practices
- Identify the organization's environmental, social, and economic impacts and risks
Identify Potential Actions

- Identify opportunities to leverage sustainability and improve competitiveness
- Research and identify potential stakeholders
- Develop a list of potential sustainability actions
- Analyze programme resources: Financial, human, information, tools, etc.
Prioritize and Create an Action Timeline

Develop Sustainably
Policy including Goals and Objectives

Prioritize these potential sustainability actions by ease and cost of implementation and expected benefits

Develop partnerships with stakeholders

Mobilize Resources

Implement actions

Monitor and evaluate including methods of tracking & KPIs

Communicate

Review and adapt periodically
Invitation to a Mindset Change
Invitation to a Mindset Change

Transitioning to sustainability we are witnessing and will continue seeing:

- A technological change driving sustainability, delivering the change in businesses, the change in product definitions, and change in services.
- Organizational norms having to change rapidly, become more flexible, agile, and, depending on the needs of the region or the business, taking different forms.
- Collaborations becoming critically important across multiple stakeholders to drive the change. Rather than competition, collaboration will be the key word.
- Equitable workforce development having more and more importance all around the world to bring justice and equality of labor and division of wealth across the nations.

Transition requires really a shift in the mindset of managers, particularly senior executives, but also going down the entire organization.
From stakeholders to shareholders
prosperity
Next Webinar

Free online webinar
DIPLOMA PROGRAMME
Supplier Development (SDP) and Supplier Diversity (SDIP) Programmes

Date: 27th October 2022
Time: 10:00H – 11:30H CET
Language: English
Facilitator: Juan Hoyos
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哀がとうございました  MERCI
DANKE  धन्यवाद
شكراً  OBRIGADO
Overview of Performance Measurement and Management Tools in SSCM

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Instrument</th>
<th>Environmental</th>
<th>Economic</th>
<th>Social</th>
<th>Integrative</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Life cycle assessment (LCA)</td>
<td>Cost-benefit analysis</td>
<td>Social LCA</td>
<td>Sustainability audit</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eco-audit</td>
<td>Economic input-output analysis</td>
<td>Social audit</td>
<td>Sustainability benchmarking</td>
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<td>Environmental benchmarking</td>
<td>Financial reporting</td>
<td>Social benchmarking</td>
<td>Sustainability reporting</td>
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<tr>
<td>Environmental reporting</td>
<td>Risk analysis</td>
<td>Stakeholder dialogue</td>
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<tr>
<td>Concept</td>
<td>SCOR framework</td>
<td>Social reporting</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>System</td>
<td>Design for the environment</td>
<td>Corporate citizenship</td>
<td>Sustainability balanced scorecard (SBSC)</td>
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<td>Environmental management system (EMS)</td>
<td>Quality management system (QMS)</td>
<td>Social management system (SMS)</td>
<td>Integrated management system</td>
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<td>Standard</td>
<td>ISO 14001 (EMS)</td>
<td>Occupational health and safety system (OHS)</td>
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<tr>
<td>(corresponding tool)</td>
<td>ISO 9001 (QMS)</td>
<td>SA 8000 (SMS)</td>
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<td>OHSAS 18001 (OHS)</td>
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<td>ISO 26000</td>
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<td>B Impact Assessment</td>
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The Cambridge Value Mapping Tool

Developed by the Centre for Industrial Sustainability and the University of Cambridge

The aim of the tool is to assist companies in building a sustainable business by discovering new opportunities; that add value to the business and society.

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Dr Doroteya Vladimirova, Senior Research Associate, University of Cambridge
ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

Value Captured

Is value that your company gives and gets a return

Value Missed

Value which exists and is required, but is not exploited

Value Destroyed

Value with negative consequence

Value Absence

Value which is required, but does not exist

E.g. Any benefits that company delivers or offer to stakeholders and does not have to be related to monetary profit such as improved energy efficiency, recycling of glass bottles

Which sustainability approaches are implemented by your company but could be improved due to the requirements of X standard? E.g. Not harvesting rain water, not working with local suppliers, not using specialist knowledge

Which approaches that are implemented by your company oppose the requirements of X standard? E.g. pollution, bad working conditions

Which sustainability approaches are among the requirements of X standard but are not yet implemented by your company? E.g. cheap eco-friendly technology, recyclable packaging, natural cleaning materials

Adapted from the Cambridge Value Mapping Tool

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

Value Added / Captured

1. Use of renewable resources
2. Technologies with low emissions
3. Decrease waste levels within the ability of the environment to metabolise safely
4. Pollution prevention (air, water, land)
5. Protection of bio-diversity (assigning resources to environmental protection)

Value Missed / Destroyed

1. Use of finite resources
2. Deforestation (when you can practice reforestation)
3. Pollution (air, water, land)
4. Destruction of bio-diversity
5. Wasting energy

Energy is the main contributor to climate change, it produces around 60% of greenhouse gases.

The food sector accounts for around 22% of total greenhouse gas emissions, largely from the conversion of forests into farmland.

In 1994 Ray C. Anderson, the founder of Interface, Inc., the largest manufacturer of carpet tiles in the world, set an audacious goal for his company: to take nothing from the earth not easily renewed by the earth – to make his company environmentally sustainable.

In 2016 Nike began recycling billions of plastic bottles into polyester for clothing, using water-free fabric dyeing technologies. Today, it is on track to achieve zero waste by 2020 and 100% renewable energy use by 2025.

SUSTAINABILITY & CSR

Self-assessment tools

Below are two good tools to help a company get an initial idea of its social and environmental performance. These tools can help when asking self-assessment questions such as: How do my practices stack up against others? How far am I from matching the top performers? In which areas can I improve?

http://www.bimpactassessment.net

http://www.standardsmap.org
Identify potential actions

Once a company or organization has identified its impacts, risks and opportunities through a self-assessment, it can move on to brainstorm its unique circumstances and strengths. This will enable it to identify potential actions that it could take to improve its competitiveness based on five types of possible sustainability benefits:

- Increased revenue
- Improved reputation
- Lower costs
- Reduced risks
- Other benefits