

# Verduurzaming van voedselketens: Private Initiatieven

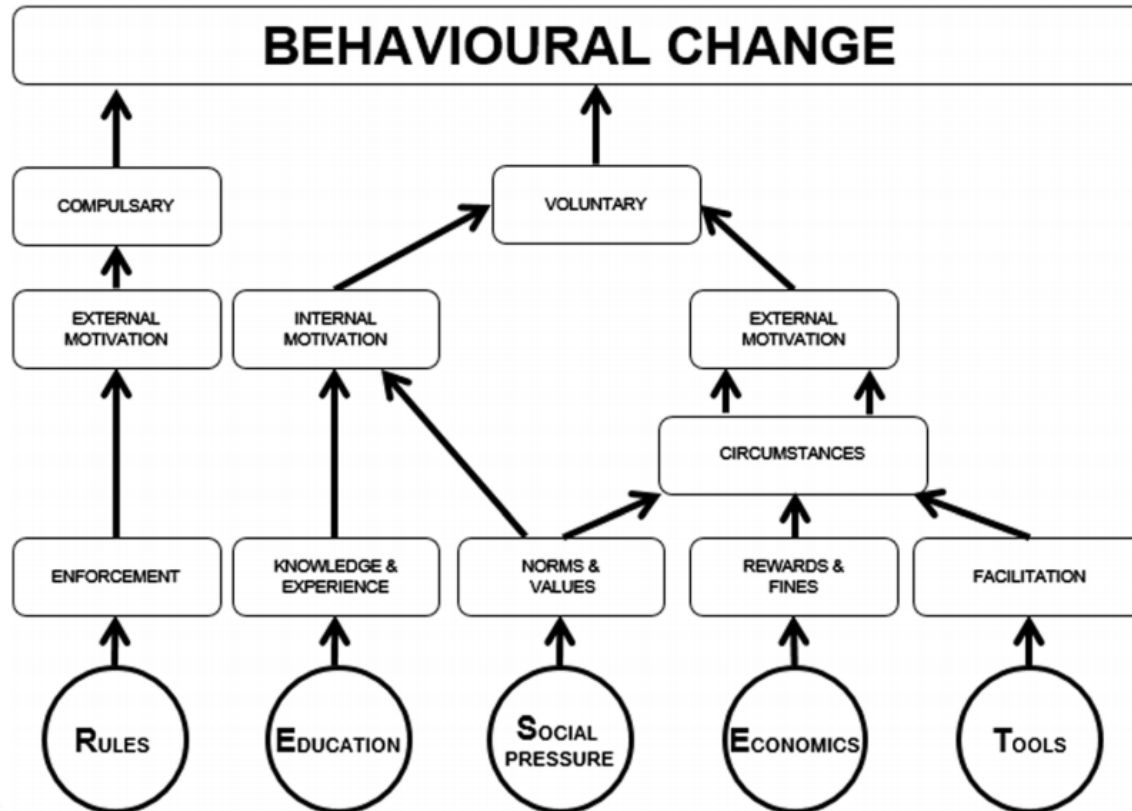
8 Maart 2018



# Agenda



# Hoe gedragsverandering bereiken?



# Overheid versus bedrijfsleven

Nadelen overheid:

- Landgrenzen. Multinationale afspraken moeizaam.
- Beleidsmaatregelen kosten veel tijd, incompleet en inflexibel

Nadelen bedrijfsleven:

- Free riders/level playing field
- Green washing
- Vrijblijvendheid

Optimale situatie: Overheid zet bodem en bedrijven concurreren op duurzaamheid

# Rol stakeholders

- Naast interne overwegingen om te verduurzamen (“verlicht ondernemerschap”), spelen stakeholders een belangrijke rol:
  - Ketenpartners (klanten, toeleveranciers)
  - Personeel
  - Financiers
  - Omwonenden
  - Burgers/NGO's
  - Overheid

# Duurzaamheidsinitiatieven naar stakeholders

Stakeholder	Voorbeeld	Voorbeeld agroketens	Mechanisme
Consumenten	Milieukeur, EU Footprint (PEF)	Question Mark, Certificering	Kopen producten
Ketenpartners	TSC, EU Footprint (PEF), Ecovadis	SAI, Inkoopvoorwaarden, Global Gap	Kopen producten, relatie afnemer, schapruimte
Personeel	GRI, websites, intranet		Baan
Financiers	Dow Jones SI, GRI, Rating, SASB, CDP	Sectorsupplement GRI	Financiering
Omwonenden	GRI, Open dagen, brochures		Vergunningen, klachten
Burgers/ NGO's	GRI, Ranglijsten NGO's	Convenanten, sectorafspraken, IDH	Campagne's, Kopen producten
Overheid	GRI, Transparantie benchmark	Groen label kas, Maatlat duurz. Veeh.	Wetgeving, belastingen/ subsidies, Inkoop overheid

# Certificering

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## Voordelen:

- Gegarandeerd minimumniveau
- Eenvoudige communicatie (ja/nee, sterren)

## Nadelen:

- Geen continue verbetering
- Inflexibel, niet alle thema's omvattend
- Versnipperd
- Input/proces gericht (Hoe effectief?)
- Grote kwaliteitsverschillen
- Duur (controle)

# Scoren op impact

## Voordeel:

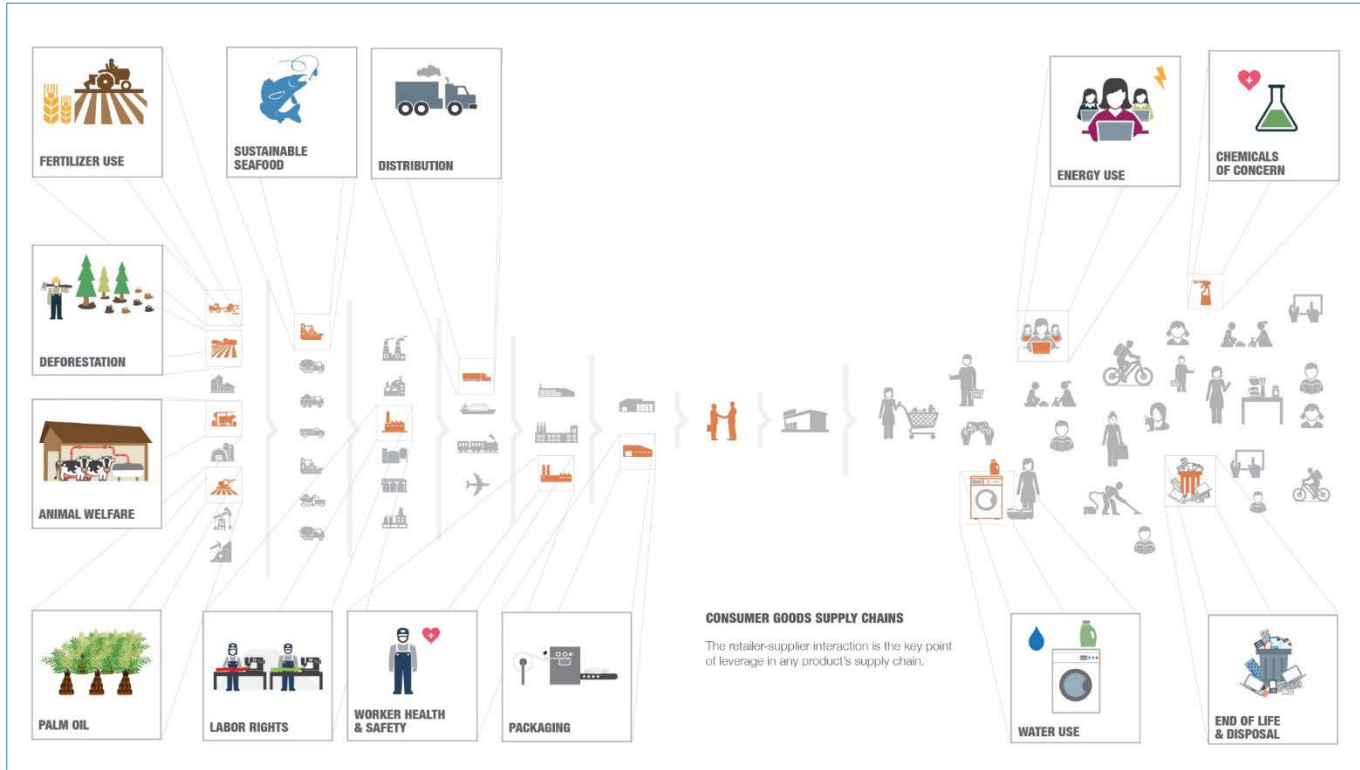
- Continue verbetering: marktmechanisme
- Flexibel voor gebruikers (eigen weging) en producenten (innovaties)

## Nadelen:

- Complex om goede indicatoren vast te stellen
- Moeilijk en/of duur om te meten (sociale thema's)
- Moeilijker te controleren
- Vergelijkbaarheid/Beoordeling

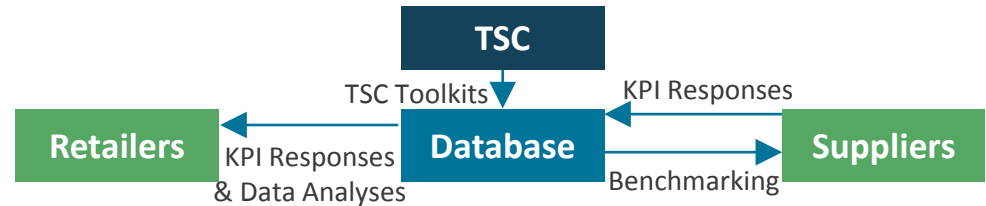


# TSC translates the complexity of supply chain sustainability into simple tools for retailers and suppliers



# The TSC approach

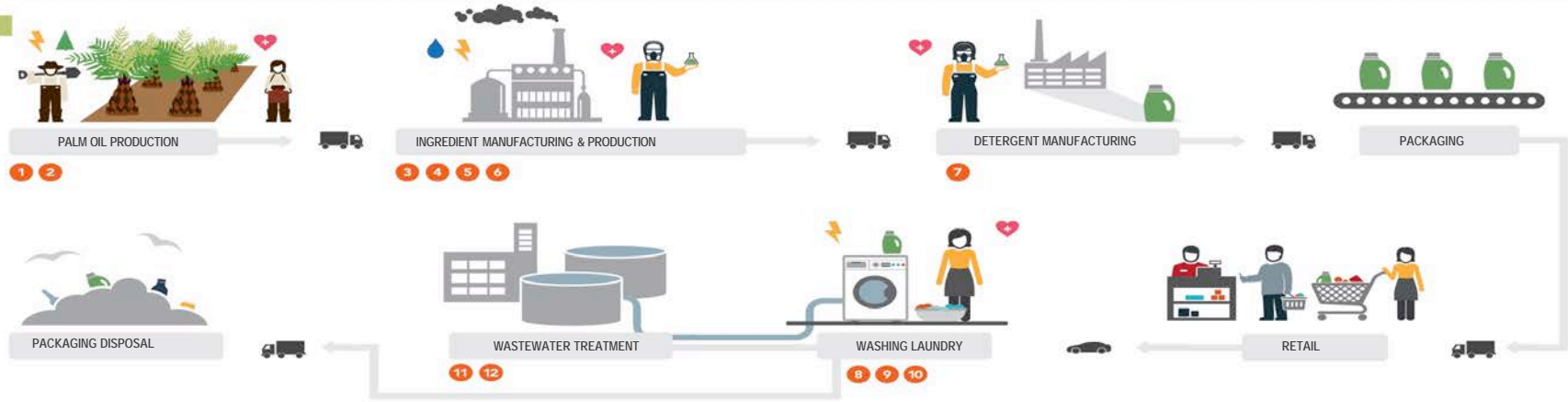
- Global multi-stakeholder non-profit organization +/-**100** company and NGO **members**
- **Practical** and **science-based** prioritization, improvement and reporting systems
- **One stop shop solution** with toolkits for all (128) consumer product categories: Hotspots, improvement opportunities and 10-15 Indicators
- Integral: **Full life cycle, all sustainability themes, global**
- Stimulating **innovation and continuous improvement**
- **Minimize cost** by global harmonisation, alignment with leading initiatives and scale





# LAUNDRY DETERGENT

## SUPPLY CHAIN HOTSPOTS



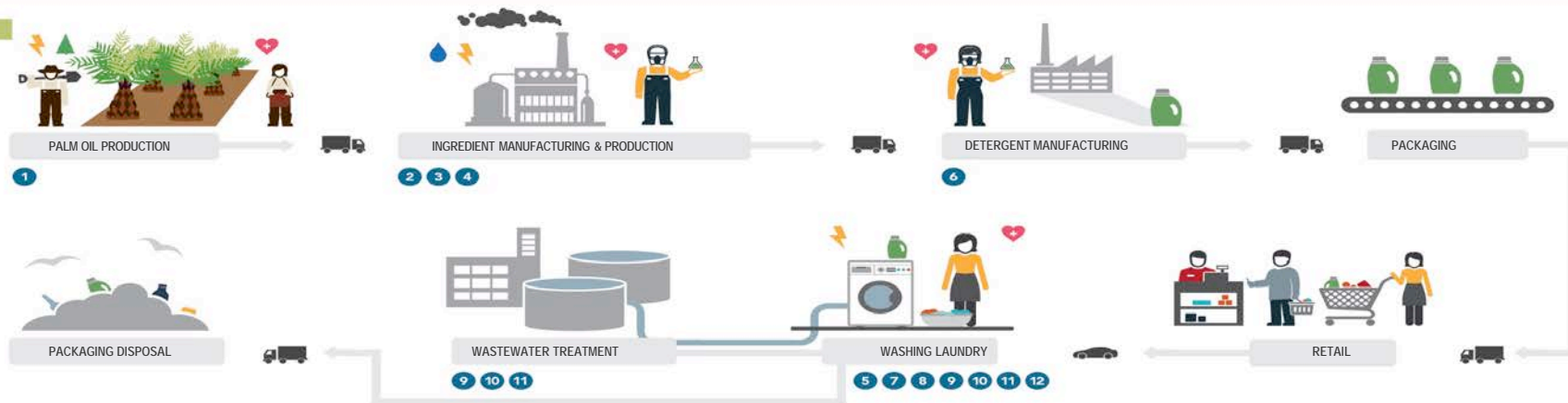
### HOTSPOTS

- |  |   |   |   |   |
|--|---|---|---|---|
| <p><b>1 Palm oil production – Environmental impacts:</b> Palm oil cultivation uses agricultural inputs and energy, and causes deforestation.</p> | <p><b>2 Palm oil production – Social impacts:</b> Palm oil cultivation causes issues such as worker and community health and safety, labor rights, and indigenous rights.</p> | <p><b>3 Chemical use – Chemical plant operation:</b> Workers can develop respiratory difficulties and skin irritation from exposure to chemicals.</p> | <p><b>4 Electricity consumption – Chemical production:</b> Electricity generated to power chemical plants can cause climate change and impact human health.</p> | <p><b>5 Fossil fuel combustion – Chemical plant operation:</b> Energy used for operating chemical plants depletes resources and can cause climate change.</p> |
| <p><b>6 Water use – Chemical plant operation:</b> Producing chemicals can deplete water resources and generate wastewater.</p>                   | <p><b>7 Worker sensitization and allergy – Enzymes in manufacturing:</b> Workers can develop occupational illnesses from exposure to enzymes.</p>                             | <p><b>8 Adverse health effects – Product application, laundry detergent:</b> Consumers may experience health issues when using detergent.</p>         | <p><b>9 Electricity consumption – Equipment operation, laundry cleaning:</b> Electricity generated to power washing machines can cause climate change.</p>      | <p><b>10 Water heating and use – Product application:</b> Electricity generated to heat water for washing can cause climate change.</p>                       |
| <p><b>11 Greenhouse gas release – Product flush:</b> Gases that are formed when detergent biodegrades can cause climate change.</p>              | <p><b>12 Wastewater generation – Product flush:</b> Some detergent ingredients do not fully biodegrade and may accumulate in or cause toxicity to aquatic life.</p>           |   |   |   |



# LAUNDRY DETERGENT

## SUPPLY CHAIN KPIs



### KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

<p><b>1</b> Palm oil, palm kernel oil, and derivative ingredient sourcing</p> <p>HOTSPOT(S) <b>1 2</b></p>	<p><b>2</b> Greenhouse gas emissions – Supply chain</p> <p>HOTSPOT(S) <b>4 5</b></p>	<p><b>3</b> Water use – Supply chain</p> <p>HOTSPOT(S) <b>6</b></p>	<p><b>4</b> Worker health and safety – Supply chain</p> <p>HOTSPOT(S) <b>3</b></p>	<p><b>5</b> Cold water wash formulations</p> <p>HOTSPOT(S) <b>10</b></p>
<p><b>6</b> Worker health and safety – Manufacturing</p> <p>HOTSPOT(S) <b>7</b></p>	<p><b>7</b> Ingredient disclosure – Manufacturer to consumer</p> <p>HOTSPOT(S) <b>8</b></p>	<p><b>8</b> Priority chemicals – Disclosure</p> <p>HOTSPOT(S) <b>8 11 12</b></p>	<p><b>9</b> Priority chemicals – Management</p> <p>HOTSPOT(S) <b>8 11 12</b></p>	<p><b>10</b> Priority chemicals – Safety</p> <p>HOTSPOT(S) <b>8 11 12</b></p>
<p><b>11</b> Dosage control</p> <p>HOTSPOT(S) <b>10</b></p>	<p><b>12</b> Use phase messaging</p> <p>HOTSPOT(S) <b>9 10</b></p>			

## Progress: 2009 - 2016

### Science-based

Academic articles and peer reviewed studies

**>3,325**  
citations

### Aligned with Key Initiatives

**>2,060** references to

**431**  
Certifications,  
standards, and  
tools

### Impact

**82%** of participants made  
sustainability improvements

(Includes non response bias)

### Multi-stakeholder informed

In 2016 alone:

**380**  
stakeholders

**165**  
organizations

### Scalable

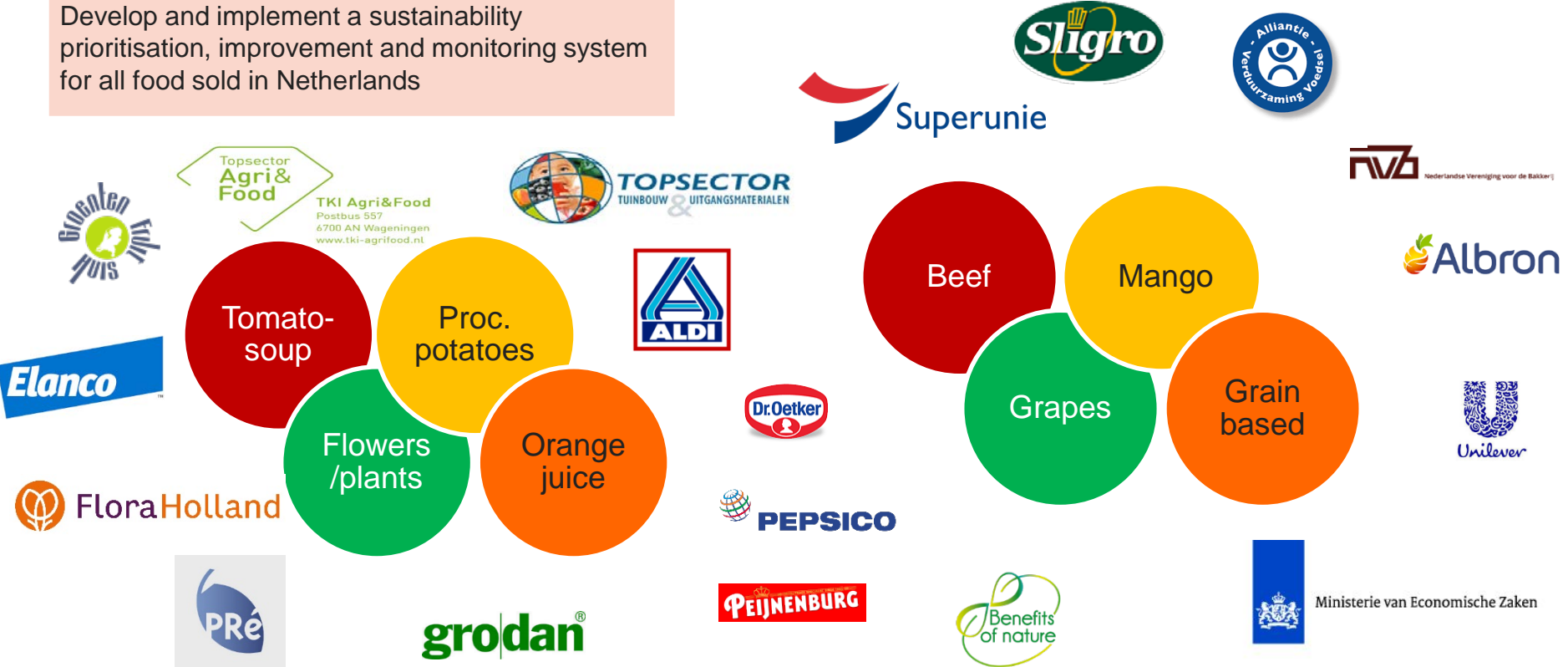
Covering **>90%** of Consumer  
Goods Impacts. Implemented by  
**>2500** companies representing  
**>200 billion Euro.**



# Continuous Improvement of Sustainability of Food in NL '16-'18

## Doel

Develop and implement a sustainability prioritisation, improvement and monitoring system for all food sold in Netherlands



# Uitdagingen

- Ketenpartijen het systeem breed te laten implementeren
  - Beloning
    - Onderdeel criteria duurzaam inkopen catering Nederlandse overheid
  - Druk
    - NGO's focussen vaak op 1 thema
    - Overheid wil niet voor 1 systeem kiezen
  - Verlagen kosten en tijd
    - Technologie en tools
- Wereldwijde harmonisatie versus aansluiten bij lopende (lokale) initiatieven
- Juiste aggregatieniveau



# Bedankt voor uw aandacht



Vragen?

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