



Sustainability Management

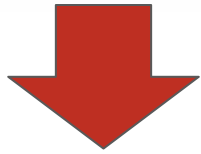
CdLM I&IM - Anno 2 -
Bimestre 3

Lezione 5

The IPAT Equation

$$I = P \times A \times T$$

emissions # of people $\frac{\text{consumption}}{\text{person}}$ $\frac{\text{emissions}}{\text{consumption}}$



$$I = \frac{P \times A}{T}$$



$$I = \frac{P \times a}{T \times H}$$

H

Weak or Strong?

Weak Sustainability

Keep the total sum of anthropogenic capital and natural capital constant

Focus on:

- Role of Technology
- Resource Effectiveness

Drawback:

Natural capital is fully substitutable with human-made capital?
Non-renewable resources?

Quasi-Sustainability

Do not pass critical levels of consumption

Focus on:

- Identify the “Critical Levels”
- Define the “Tipping Points”

Drawback:

Define new strategies?
What is their technological feasibility?

Strong Sustainability

Live from the interest of natural capital

Focus on:

- Individual consumption
- Renewable resources

Drawback:

Does the “people” agree with the reduce life standard?
No growth?

Cosa sono gli SDGs?

Termine	Frequenza	Termini Inclusi nel Raggruppamento
Obiettivi di sviluppo sostenibile	20	Obiettivi di sviluppo sostenibile, Obiettivi di sviluppo sostenibile delle nazioni unite, Sustainable Development Goals dell'ONU, Obbiettivi di sviluppo sostenibile, Sustainability Development Goals, Sustainable development goals, sustainability development goals, Sustainable Development Goals, Standard di sviluppo sostenibile, Standard di sviluppo sostenibile, Gli obiettivi dello sviluppo sostenibile, sustainability development goals, Obbiettivi di sviluppo sostenibile, Obiettivo di sviluppo sostenibile, Sustainable development goals, Obiettivi Sviluppo Sostenibile, obiettivi di sviluppo sostenibile adottati dalle nazioni unite, Obiettivi di sviluppo sostenibile per indirizzare le scelte
Obiettivi di sostenibilità	7	Obiettivi di sostenibilità, Obiettivi di sostenibilità stabiliti da convenzioni internazionali, obiettivi di sostenibilità internazionali, Obiettivi di sostenibilità internazionali, Obiettivi per la sostenibilità, Obiettivi di sostenibilità stabiliti da convenzioni internazionali, Obiettivi per la sostenibilità
Agenda 2030	2	Agenda 2030, Agenda 2030
Obiettivi per il 2030/Obiettivi da raggiungere	3	obiettivi dell'ONU entro il 2030, obiettivi di sostenibilità da conseguire entro il 2030, Obiettivi da raggiungere
Descrizioni generali degli obiettivi ONU	3	obiettivi stabiliti dall'ONU per i paesi, gli obiettivi che ogni nazione si prefissa in termini di sostenibilità, Sono standard/obiettivi di sviluppo sostenibile
Riferimenti all'UE	1	Sono gli obiettivi di sviluppo sostenibile impartiti dall'UE
Termini singoli e concetti correlati	5	obiettivi dell'ONU entro il 2030, obiettivi di sostenibilità da conseguire entro il 2030, obiettivi sostenibili da raggiungere entro il 2030, Sustainable Development Goals, obiettivi di sostenibilità internazionali

Gli SDGs sono stati definiti nell'Agenda
2030(52) per lo sviluppo sostenibile nel
2015(27).

Si tratta di **17(49)** "obiettivi" divisi in
169(37) indicatori.

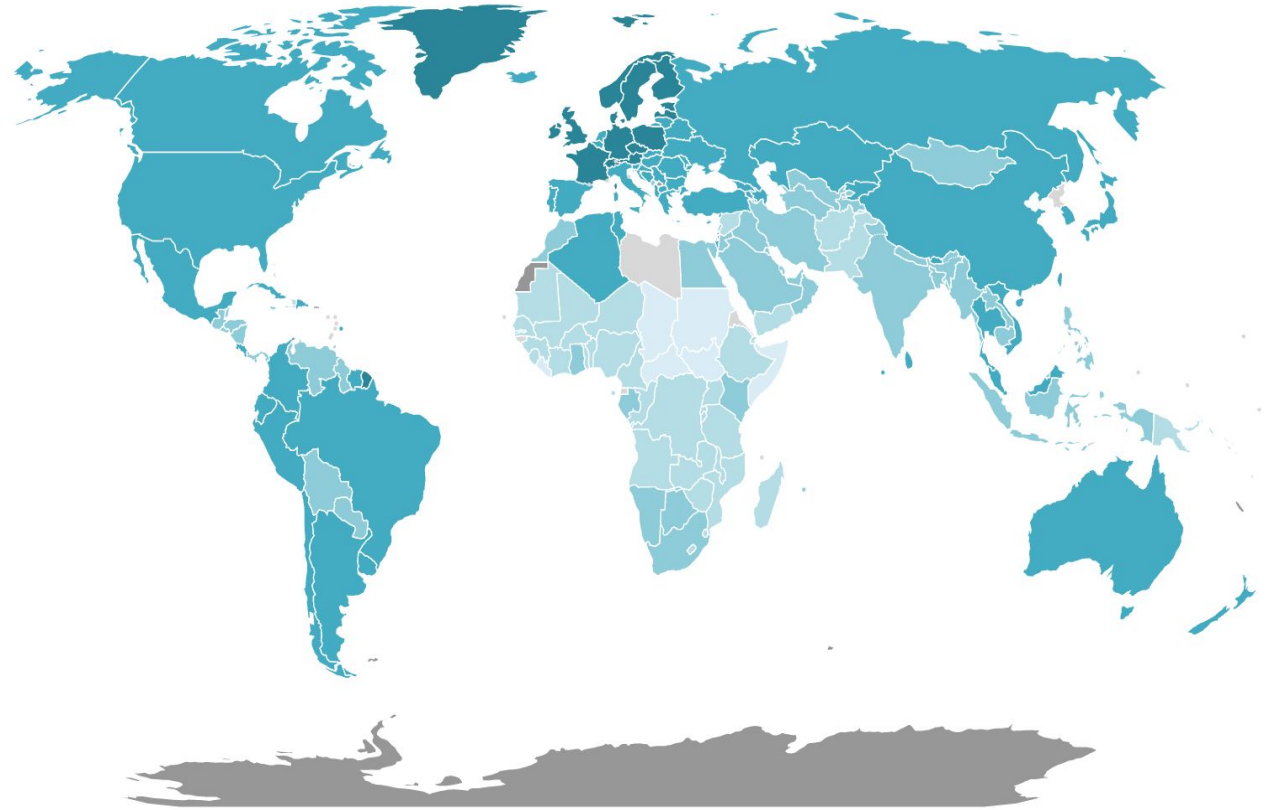


17 Goals - 169 Targets

SDGs

The SDGs are used to “rank” the countries.

Sachs (2021) point out that the ranking are not weighed correctly



Italy

OECD member



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SDG Dashboards and Trends

Click on a goal to view more information.



Dashboards: ● SDG achieved ● Challenges remain ● Significant challenges remain ● Major challenges remain ● Information unavailable

Trends: ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement ↗ Moderately improving → Stagnating ↓ Decreasing ↔ Trend information unavailable

United States

OECD member



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China

East and South Asia



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SDG Index Rank

68/166

SDG Index Score

70.85

Spillover Score

90.32

SDG Dashboards and Trends









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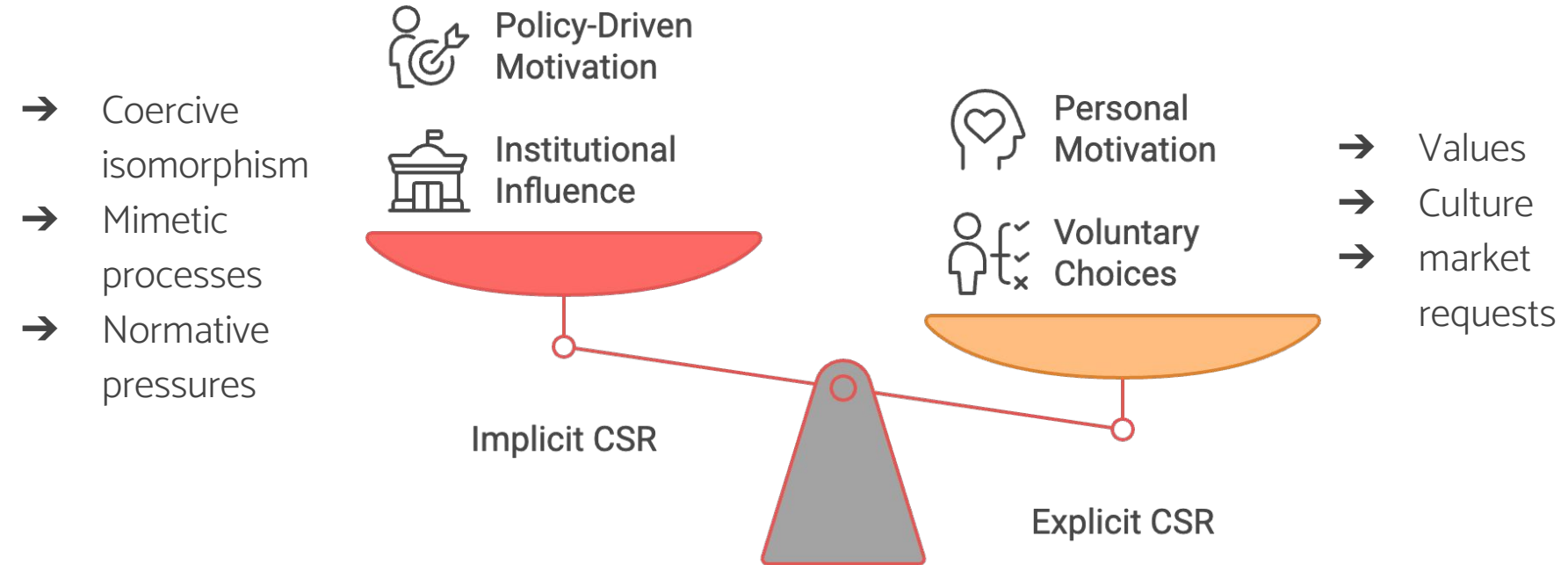
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SDGs in the world...

Rank	Country	Score	Performance by SDG
1	 Finland	86.35	
2	 Sweden	85.70	
3	 Denmark	85.00	
4	 Germany	83.45	
5	 France	82.76	
6	 Austria	82.55	
7	 Norway	82.23	
8	 Croatia	82.19	
9	 United Kingdom	82.16	

CSR: Implicit & Explicit (Matten & Moon, 2008)



An Example: Levi's vs Apple



Sustainability Management

The collective efforts of a company to contribute to sustainable development

Corporate Social Responsibility

The Responsibility of an organization for the impacts of its decisions and activities on society and the environment

Corporate Citizenship

Corporate efforts in and for the society

Ethical

Instrumental

Advantageous

Fair

Capitolo A.3

Reasons for sustainable development and sustainability management



Kant's Categorical Imperative

Act only according to the maxim whereby you can at the same time will that it should become a universal law

- Do not Harm
- Reduce Impacts

Every generation serves as an end for previous generations while being a means for future generations

Rawls's Theory of Justice

Ethical reference for intragenerational justice

- Rawls first principle calls for equal freedom for all
- Second principle claims the maximization of welfare for the least favoured individual

Allows for deviation of equal distribution if the less advantaged population receives a greater benefit and if offices are open to all under conditions of fair equality of opportunity

Green Belt Movement

The Green Belt Movement (GBM) is an environmental organization that empowers communities, particularly women, to conserve the environment and improve livelihoods.

The Green Belt Movement is involved in four main areas of activity that foster the improvement of the natural resources and ecosystems surrounding communities throughout the world.

The four main areas of activity the GBM includes:

- Tree Planting and Water Harvesting
- Climate Change
- Mainstream Advocacy
- Gender Livelihood and Advocacy



Wangari Maathai (1940 - 2011)
2004 Nobel Peace Prize Laureate
“per il suo contributo allo sviluppo sostenibile, alla democrazia e alla pace”