Sustainable and Responsible Innovation

Technology Development & Impact Assessment (EPA 1132)

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Challenge the future

Jatropha: A Sustainable Crop?





Sustainability notions:

- 1. Brundtland Report
- 2. North South and East West Relations
- 3. IPAT Formula
- 4. 3P's
- 5. Sustainable Entrepreneurship
- 6. Systems Thinking
- 7. Limited Resources and Emissions
- 8. Tools
- 9. The Human Factor
- 10. Transition Management

Part 2

Reflection: How to Deal with Conflicting values

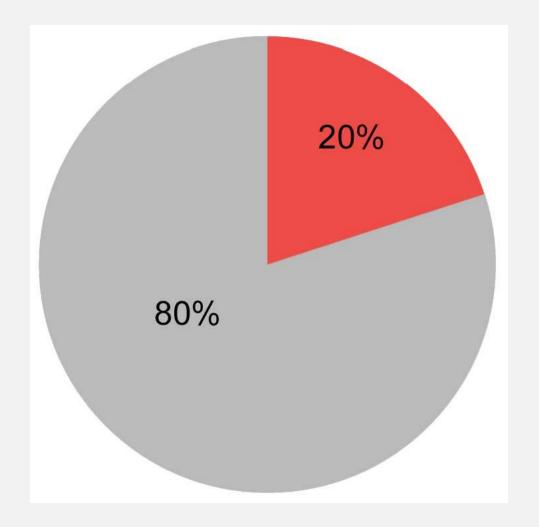
Part 1

Notion 1: Brundtland Definition

- the needs of the present
- the ability of future generations to meet their needs

Notion 2: East West & North South Relations





Notion 3: $I = P^*A^*T$

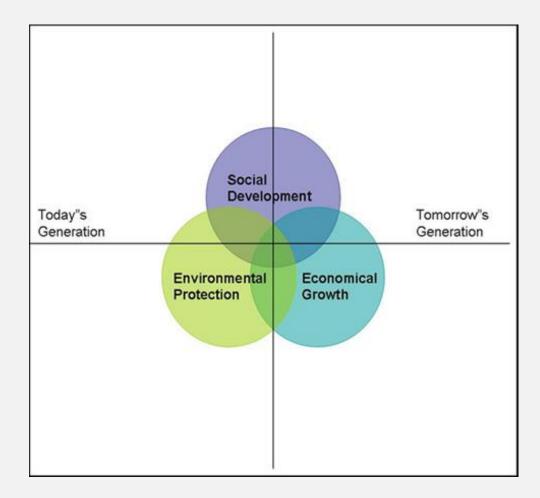
- I = Impact on the environment
- P = Population
- A = Affluence: products & services consumed
- T = Technology-efficiency: environmental impact per unit of product or service

Source: K. Mulder, *Sustainable Development for Engineers*. Sheffield: Greenleaf, 2006

Reducing the Impact by 50% in 50 years

Population1.5 - 2.5 biggerAffluence4 - 8 higherEnvironmental impact0.5 less

Technology should be 12 to 40 times more efficient



Notion 4: Three P's

- People, Planet, Profit
- People, Planet, Prosperity
- Polluter Pays Principle
- Prevention Pays Principle
- 4 P's: ... and Politics

Sustainability themes

Source: UN World Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) / Karel Mulder: Sustainable Development for Engineers, 2006

| SOCIAL DIMENSION | | ENVIRONMENTAL DIMENSION | |
|----------------------------|--|---------------------------------|---|
| Themes | Sub-themes | Themes | Sub-themes |
| Justice | PovertyEquity | Atmosphere | Climate change Ozone layer Air quality |
| Health | Nutritional state Mortality Sanitation Drinking water Health benefits | Land | Agriculture Forests Desertification Urbanisation |
| Education | Educational level Illiteracy | Oceans and coasts | Coastal areas Fisheries |
| Housing | Living conditions | Freshwater | Water quantity |
| Security | Orime | | Water quality |
| Population | Population dynamics | Biodiversity | Ecosystems Species |
| INSTITUTIONAL DIMENSION | | ECONOMIC DIMENSION | |
| Themes | Sub-themes | Themes | Sub-themes |
| Institutional framework | Strategies for sustainable development International co- operation | Economic structures Patterns of | Economic developmen Trade Finance Energy use Production and |
| Institutional capacity | Access to information Communications infrastructure Science and technology Preparation for, and aid capacity in natural | consumption and production | Production and management of waste Transport |

Notion 5: Sustainable Entrepreneurship

Creation of value in Profit, People and Planet



Notion 6: Systems Thinking

Designers and decision-makers too often define problems narrowly, without identifying their causes or connections. This merely shifts or multiplies problems.

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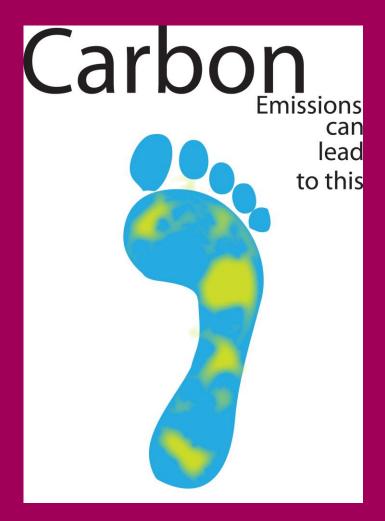
Systems thinking—the opposite of that dis-integrated approach—typically reveals lasting, elegantly frugal solutions with multiple benefits, which enable us to transcend ideological battles and unite all parties around shared goals.

Rocky Mountain Institute

Notion 7: Limited Resources and Emissions



Notion 8: Tools



Ecological Footprint

- Life Cycle Assessment
- Lifecycle Design Strategies
- Materials, Energy & Toxicity Matrix
- Environmental & Social Impact Analysis
- Risk Analysis

Notion 9: The Human Factor



Unintended use of technology

- Rebound effect
- "Rational" behaviour



Notion 10: Transition Management



Innovation and Transformation

- New Socio-technical Systems development & Technological Regimes
- Multitude of actors
- Adjusting rather than steering
- Enabling conditions
- Tools for Sustainable Development

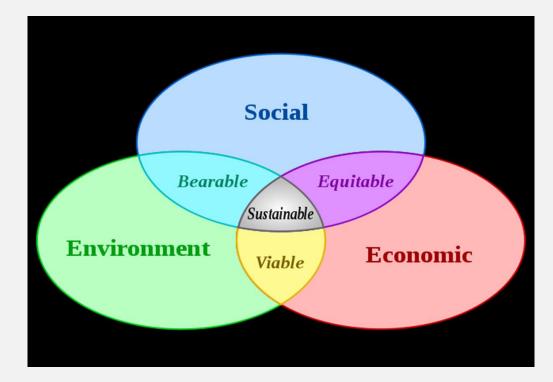
Sustainability Criteria

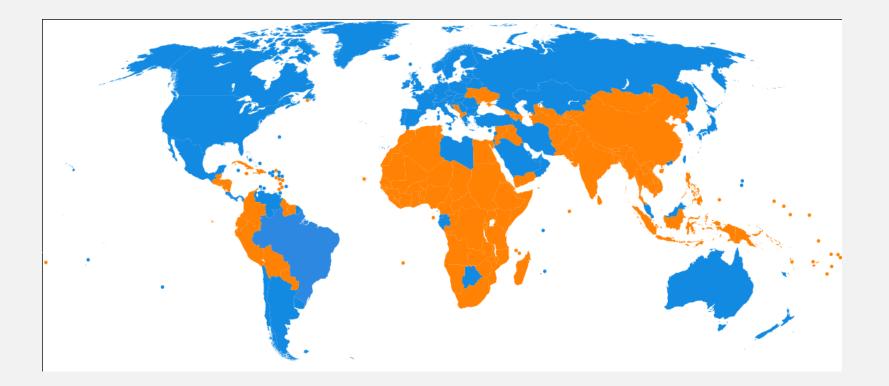
- 1. Long-term
- 2. Globally just ('bottom of the pyramid')
- 3. Environmentally efficient
- 4. Balanced economic development (multi-purpose, multi-actor)
- 5. Use and consider interrelations, system dynamics and cycles ('cradle to cradle')
- 6. Take unexpected consequences and uncertainty into account

Jatropha?



Values in Sustainable Development





Responsible Innovation



Methods for Reconciling Values

- Cost-Benefit Analysis
- Multi-Criteria Analysis
- Defining boundary conditions or thresholds
- Reasoning
- Considering technological alternatives or Value Sensitive Design

Process methods

Social Impact Assessment

• Constructive Technology Assessment

Process Management

Thank you for your attention!



Challenge the future