

Towards social sustainability effective supply chains of innovative and established products: Defining the human wellbeing to support

MATHIAS LINDKVIST & ELISABETH EKENER, DEPT OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

AIM: To provide an up-to-date set of components that define an AoP in social LCA

BACKGROUND

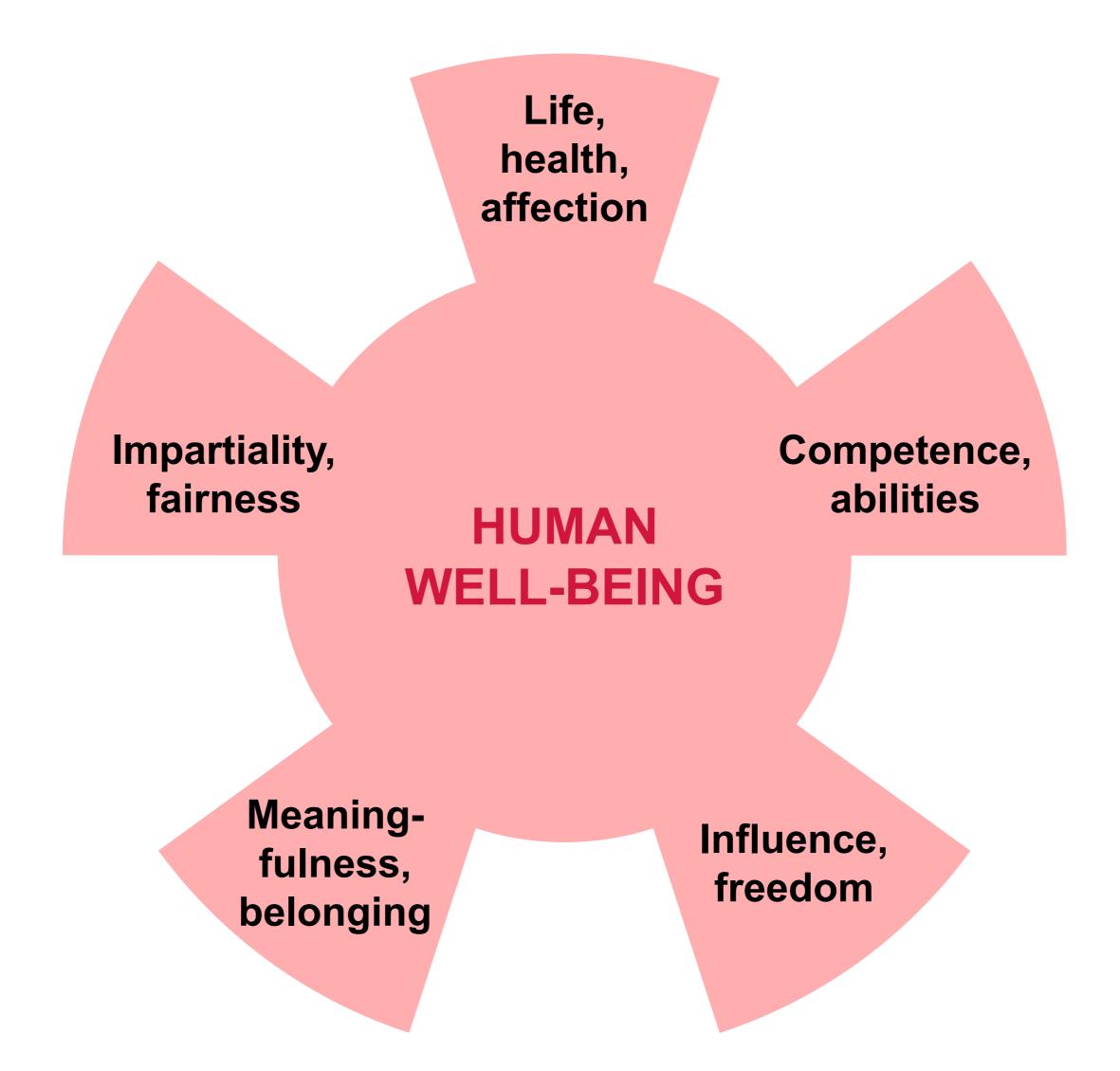
- Growing interest in social sustainability and social LCA
- Current approaches mostly addressing social performances
- ❖ Need to identify impact pathways that address the ultimate impacts, the area of protection (AoP) [1] [2]

METHOD

- ❖ Based on earlier consideration of area of protection in social LCA [3]
- Broad literature review and synthesis
- Critical rather than systematic review [4]
- Snowballing [5] trace new sources from already known ones

RESULTS

- Represent human
 wellbeing the
 generally agreed societal
 goal.
- ❖ Scientific fields basis: Sustainability science [6], philosophy [7] [8], psychology [9] [10] and development studies [11]
- Preliminarily five components for the area of protection (Fig 1)
- ❖ Additional approaches [12] [13] found with unclear focus and considering means rather than ends



DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

- ❖ Components on much broader range than current impact assessment methods for social LCA [1].
- Impact pathways needed in addition
- The overview itself can also guide design of new and existing products and production systems

Fig 1: Preliminary components of an area of protection for social LCA

References:

[1] Sureau et al (2020). Different paths in social life cycle impact assessment (S-LCIA)—a classification of type II impact pathway approaches. The International Journal of Life Cycle Assessment 25: 382–393.

[2] Subramanian et al (2018). Relevance and feasibility of the existing social LCA methods and case studies from a decision-making perspective. Journal of Cleaner Production 171: 690–703.

[3] Reitinger et al (2011). A conceptual framework for impact assessment within SLCA. The International Journal of Life Cycle Assessment 16: 380–388.

[4] Grant et al (2009). A typology of reviews: An analysis of 14 review types and associated

methodologies. Health Information and Libraries Journal 26: 91–108.

[5] Noy (2008). Sampling Knowledge: The hermeneutics of snowball sampling in qualitative research.

International Journal of Research Methodology 11: 327–344.

[6] Missimer et al (2017). A strategic approach to social sustainability – Part 2: a principle-based

definition. Journal of Cleaner Production 140: 42–52. [7] Grisez et al (1987). Practical principles, moral truth, and ultimate ends. American Journal of Jurisprudence 32: 99–151.

[8] Nussbaum, M. C. (2000). Women and human development: The capabilities approach. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

[9] Schwartz et al (2012). Refining the theory of basic individual values. Journal of Personality and Social Psychology 103(4): 663–688.

[10] Deci & Ryan (2008). Facilitating optimal motivation and psychological well-being across life's domains. Canadian Psychology 49(1): 14–23.

[11] Max-Neef (1991). Human scale development: conception, application and further reflections. New York: The Apex Press.

[12] E g: Vanclay (2003). International principles for social impact assessment. Impact Assessment & Project Appraisal 21(1): 5–11.

[13] E g: Alcamo (2003). Ecosystems and human well-being: A framework for assessment. Washington, D.C.: Island Press.

