

CORPORATE SUSTAINABILITY: A SOCIAL-ECOLOGICAL RESEARCH AGENDA FOR SOUTH AFRICAN BUSINESS

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In this paper we consider the increasingly prominent expectations that business can and will significantly contribute to sustainable development. We use the framework of social-ecological systems, and the principles thereof, as a lens to evaluate the corporate approach to sustainability management through a review of the literature and a number of cases. South African business is realising that changes to the health of supporting ecosystems pose risks to business operations and long-term sustainability. From the evaluation we propose that a core limitation preventing business from making meaningful contributions to sustainability is that they are unable to sufficiently address risk and uncertainty with the reductionist toolset currently available. A social-ecological systems approach, in which a business understands that it is an integral component of the system, could help the business understand the resilience of the system in which it operates and how to adapt to risk to ensure sustainability. We propose a research agenda that addresses the underlying lack of integration between the natural and business science, as well as some of the practicalities of enhancing corporate sustainability management through tool development.

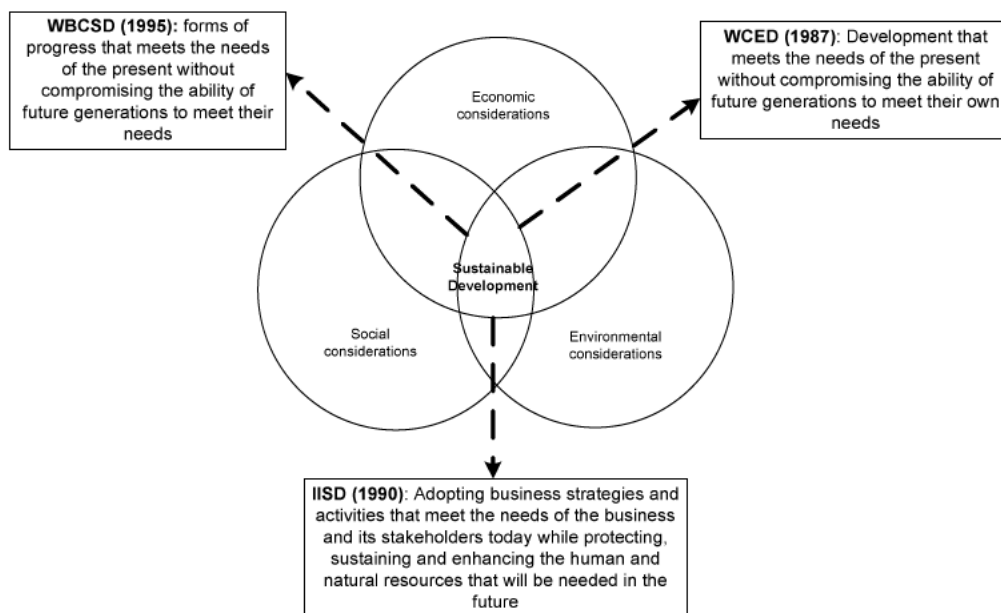
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INTRODUCTION

The concept of sustainable development, and its most commonly accepted and referred to definition of the World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED 1987) (see Figure 1), was a major global turning point and has subsequently become the core element of environmental discourse. "Sustainable development" has offered the notion of being able to reconcile the conundrum of depleting natural resources and make it possible to view environmental protection and economic development as opposite sides of the same coin.

Since the formation of bodies such as the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (established in 1995) (WBCSD 2006a) and the International Institute of Sustainable Development (established in 1990) (IISD 1992) the business world has seen a plethora of definitions of sustainable development (see Figure 1 for some examples). Most, if not all, of these definitions are based on interpretations that ensure the goals and needs of corporations themselves are not compromised (Lafferty & Langhelle 1999; Welford 1995, 1997; Ketola 2007). Sustainable development has thereby offered the management solution of 'business as usual' as long as businesses 'consider and report' the implications of their actions from economic, environmental and social perspectives. It appears that the implicit assumption underlying these definitions is that sustainability principles will ultimately lead to growth and development within society that is sustainable.

Figure 1: Business interpretation of sustainable development, and sustainability



By providing the goods and services demanded by the public, business provides vital societal needs. However, in doing so, be it because of the resources they use, the processes that they apply or the products that they manufacture in order to meet growing demands, business activities have been viewed as major contributors to environmental destruction and degradation (Welford & Gouldson 1993). The escalating consumption of natural resources has advanced human development at a growing environmental cost (see Box 1). Furthermore, human development has not been consistent across all of world societies with increasing levels of poverty and inequality, which are now addressed through political interventions such the Millennium Development Goals (Hamann 2006). Thus, the implicit assumption underlying the (business) definitions of sustainable development seem invalid.

Box 1 Continual trends of economic growth and environmental degradation

Even though businesses have been engaging with sustainability for the past two decades or more, global indicators imply that significant economic and population growth worldwide has seen impacts on a scale that threatens global economic security and sound environmental management. The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment found that ecosystems have declined more rapidly and extensively over the past fifty years than at any other comparable time in human history (Millennium Ecosystem Assessment 2003). In addition, the Ecological Footprint indicates that humanity's demand on nature is 30 % greater than the planets ability to meet this supply demand on natural resources (World Wildlife Fund 2008). These statistics continue to worsen. The fact is we really do not know what sustainability is as it is not something we can see or notice. We do however know what unsustainability is. This is something we see and measure all the time. All our indicators point to unsustainability, they emphasise how we use more natural resource than the earth can replenish.

Business is facing unexpected risks and uncertainty to society and ecosystems upon which its activities depend. The consequence has been a call to move beyond the traditional perspective of the basic and most fundamental purpose of business, of continually increasing shareholder value of the company in a responsible and ethical manner, but to also continually improve goods and services for a growing population at affordable prices in an environmental sustainable manner (WBCSD 2006b). Business is increasingly required and expected to take on substantial responsibility and roles in undertaking and promoting processes that facilitate and achieve sustainable development recognising that environmental protection and social responsibility are important to both shareholders and stakeholders (Fiksel 2003; Ketola 2007). This responsibility is being driven by numerous forces or factors, some of which are summarised in Table 1.

Table 1: Forces and factors that drive the increasing responsibilities of businesses

Force / Factor	Comment
The lack of capacity and will within government to protect and provide social and environmental goods and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The World Summit on Sustainable Development in 2002 emphasised the requirement for private sector action to supersede those of the public sector to meet the global goals of sustainable development.
Rapidly deteriorating natural and social environments that are reaching critical thresholds beyond which it is not known how business operations will be forced to operate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Businesses now have to make decisions in the context of extreme scarcities of the natural resources (stocks and flows) upon which businesses depend forcing a re-think on the way they define and operate within their environment. • Businesses can no longer operate under the neoclassical economic model in which profitability is the ultimate goal, natural resource scarcities are not acknowledged or accounted for, and the environment is considered merely as the provider of inputs to production and sinks for wastes. • Businesses also need to recognise 'fundamental uncertainty', where not only the probabilities of possible outcomes cannot be determined but the actual outcomes/impacts cannot be predicted, namely the emergent properties of complex social-ecological systems in which businesses are embedded, and this requires an entirely different approach and suite of tools to decision-making.
Increasing awareness of the public of environmental and social problems and their demand for green and socially responsible products and processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The carbon footprint of purchased goods and social misconduct in the supply chain, such as the usage of child labour, are examples of such an increasing awareness.
Tighter environmental and social standards and controls being imposed on business processes (internationally sanctioned and enforced)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The compliance of companies and their supply chains to the requirements of eco-labels to obtain access to international markets is one example.
Availability of the technologies that improve efficiency, effectiveness and quality of products, at lower cost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All of the above forces imply a greater demand for appropriate technologies to buffer business and this also means the (potential) inability to supply such technologies to meet those demands.

(Source: adapted from Munster & Lochner 2006)

In response to the drivers a number of sustainability codes and standards have subsequently been developed (see Table 2). The business world has increasingly played a proactive role in the formulation of such codes and standards, and utilise

these to capture growing (green) markets (Rutherford 2006). To this end the concept of sustainability has also driven innovation in corporations so that the concept is addressed from a business case perspective (Rodriguez, Ricart & Sanchez 2002; Schaltegger & Wagner 2006). Businesses have managed to maintain their economic viability by recognising the value of enhancing non-financial or other sustainability dimensions that include health and safety aspects of an operation, the impact of pollution and resource consumption on the natural environment, being socially responsible and contributing to sustainable community development, and ensuring the broader economic contributions of operations are injected into the regions where they operate, to name but a few.

Table 2: Sustainability codes and standards that have been developed

Aspirational principles and compacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Universal Declaration of Human Rights • UN Global Compact • CERES Principles • Rio Declaration • Agenda 21 • Millennium Development Goals • Johannesburg Plan of Implementation
Multi-national codes of conduct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OECD Guidelines for Multinationals • ILO standards • Caux Round Table Principles • Global Sullivan Principles • Kyoto Protocol
Management guidelines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AA1000 Stakeholder Engagement Standard • Sigma Guidelines • ISO9000 • ISO14001 • OHSAS18000 • NOSA grading • King II Report on Corporate Governance • Industry Transformation Charters • DTI Codes of Good Practice
Reporting and assurance standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) • AA1000 Assurance Standard • SA8000 Standard
Fair trade initiatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ethical Trading Initiative • Fairtrade Labelling Organisation • Wine and Agricultural Ethical Trade Association (WIETA)
Investment screening	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equator Principles • Principles for Responsible Investment • World Bank Group's EHS Guidelines • Carbon Disclosure Project • Dow Jones Sustainability Indexes • FTSE4Good Index • JSE SRI • Socially responsible investment funds

(Source: Freemantle 2008)

Business has also been good at planning and strategising to deal with associated risks in their operating environments. This has generally been the case where the

impacts and probabilities are 'local' in orientation (WBCSD 2004). However, the characteristics of these risks, as determined by some of the abovementioned forces or factors, are rapidly changing in terms of:

- 'frequency', e.g. increasing number of crop failures, decreasing rainfall events, increasing floods, increasing child labour in value chains, and others;
- 'magnitude', e.g. substantially heavier downpours of rain, longer droughts, 'blood' minerals, and others;
- 'predictability', that is past trends and relationships can no longer be used to predict or make projections of the future, and the complex (non-linear) and inter-related nature of social and ecological systems is increasingly being understood and shown to be impossible to model and predict with any accuracy and confidence; and
- 'threshold effects', that is many threats or impacts are likely to cause systems to switch from one state to another as social and ecological systems are pushed towards critical thresholds (extreme scarcities and variability).

As part of the planning and strategising processes, such opportunities and risks must be converted into corporate action (Pearce & Robinson 2007); the immediate action for business, in dealing with the characteristics of risk, is understanding how to mitigate and adapt to today's social-ecological challenges to grow business activities to achieve economic growth (WBCSD 2009). The complexity of the challenges facing the existence of businesses, especially in terms of fundamental uncertainty as a result of global change and unpredictability, requires a fundamental shift in the way business is conducted and how they understand and implement sustainability (Azapagic 2003). Instead of reducing practices that are perceived to be unsustainable, business should rather be strengthening sustainability systemic underpinnings (Ehrenfeld 2005). Large corporations are starting to understand that in order to evaluate the risks to their business operations in this changing global climate, a more systematic approach to sustainability is required in terms of understanding the social-ecological systems in which business activities take place.

In this paper we bring into context the sustainability challenges facing South African businesses in the light of global sustainability trends. We highlight the inappropriateness and ineffectiveness of the tools and approaches currently being used by businesses to address and solve the myriad of problems it, and the society they are embedded in, are facing. We argue that these incompatibilities are due to the characteristics of the problems having radically and rapidly changed and we emphasise the need for businesses to respond accordingly by developing and

adopting more appropriate tools and approaches to dealing with these problems. Based on the relevant, pivotal principles underpinning sustainability, and specifically those of social ecological systems, we provide suggestions on what these tools and approaches might look like. We then propose a research agenda to be applied in South Africa to address the urgent development of the tools and approaches.

South African sustainability challenges and responses

South Africa is a country well committed to sustainability with the only constitution worldwide that recognises sustainable development as a human right (Du Plooy 2006). However, South African society, and the development path that the country is currently pursuing, has elements of being unsustainable and consequently not viable in the long term (DEAT 2008). In this regard South African business faces many sustainability challenges. Since the empowerment of the democratic government in 1994, the largest challenge has been to address inequality. The interconnected challenges include poverty, unemployment, HIV/AIDS, capital reform, skills shortage, international competition and climate change (Du Plooy 2006; Hamann 2006). Some of these are also the priority of government and are managed accordingly at a national level. As a developing country, most of our sustainability challenges are echoed in the Millennium Development Goals (MDG's) in which human welfare and well-being, equity and sustainable living are at the core. South Africa has made good progress in meeting goal targets as business has committed and invested in the MDG's providing an enabling environment in which to do business; thereby harnessing business opportunities and reducing costs and risks of doing business (Triologue 2009). Table 3 provides an analysis of the MDG's in terms of the potential associated risks to business by highlighting the risk characteristics in terms of frequency, magnitude and probability.

Table 3: Sustainability challenges and associated risks for South African businesses

Millennium Development Goals and some key national indicators in use	Associated (potential) risks to South African business*
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of population below \$1 (PPP) per day • Share of poorest quintile in national consumption 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes in individual consumption patterns and behaviours (M, L, H) • Geographical shifts in market requirements (L, M, M)
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Net enrolment ration in primary education • Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decline in access to skilled work force (M, M, M) • Decline in access to professional expertise (H, H, H)
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector • Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affirmative action interventions of government (H, M, H) • Changes in institutional/governance arrangements and priorities (M, M, H)
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced markets for certain goods and services (L, M, L)

Millennium Development Goals and some key national indicators in use	Associated (potential) risks to South African business*
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of 1 year-old children immunised against measles 	
Goal 5: Improve maternal health <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deterioration of the health of the labour force (L, M, M)
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HIV prevalence among pregnant women aged 15-24 years • Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disruptions in quality and consistency of supply chains – agriculture and primary production (M, M, M)
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ratio of area protected to maintain biological diversity to surface area • Energy use (kg oil equivalent) per \$1 GDP • Carbon dioxide emissions per capita and consumption of ozone-depleting CFCs • Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source • Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ability to expand operations and production (L, M, L) • Access to stable energy supply (M, H, H) • Additional taxes on products and services (M, M, M) • Access to stable water supply (M, H, M) • Access to stable waste services (L, M, M)
Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unemployment rate of young people aged 15-24 years • Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ability to transfer skills to new workforce (L, H, M) • Increasing cost of human resource management across value chains (M, M, M)

* Rated in terms of 'frequency' (High, Medium Low), 'magnitude' (High, Medium, Low) and 'probability' (High, Medium, Low)

The KPMG 2006 Survey of Integrated Sustainability Reporting in South Africa suggests companies have come a long way as there has been a rise in the disclosure of Black Economic Empowerment status and HIV/AIDS has gained substantial importance and is being addressed in a more significant manner (KMPG 2006). South African business still, however, requires significant improvements in disclosure relating to the severity of environmental incidents and environmental management (KMPG 2006). To this end Trialogue (2009) has attempted to redress the sustainability challenges in which South African business can be more integrative and more aware of their role towards the natural environment. Trialogue (2009) addresses these challenges in five operating dimensions:

- Making operations environmentally sustainable;
- Making operations socially sustainable;
- Making society sustainable;
- Selling products responsibly;
- Influencing suppliers.

Corporate tools and interpretations

A number of tools and approaches have been developed that can assist with the identification of risks and opportunities for planning and strategising purposes within a business. For example, Table 4 summarises the tools and approaches used by business to assess the performances of technologies, and, supposedly, the overall sustainability of technologies. However, Musango and Brent (2010) argue that there is no formal and coherent approach to such techniques from a sustainability perspective. Tools such as the life cycle assessment and the ecological footprint assessment attempt to jointly analyse industrial and environmental systems; however, most of these techniques focus on the impact of emissions, measured in terms of resource consumption and waste emissions, while ignoring the consequence and contribution to the ecosystem (Bakshi 2002; Fiksel 2006). Likewise, environmental management systems and environmental due diligence tools are often not fully attuned to the risks and opportunities arising from degradation of ecosystems and the services they provide (WBCSD 2008).

Table 4: Typical approaches and tools used by business to improve performances

<p>Economic Analysis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Cost benefit analysis</i> <i>Cost effectiveness analysis</i> <i>Lifecycle cost assessment</i> <i>Return on investments</i> <i>Net present value</i> <i>Internal rate of return</i> <i>Breakeven point analysis</i> <i>Payback period analysis</i> <i>Residual income</i> <i>Total savings</i> <i>Increasing returns analysis</i> <i>Technology value pyramid</i> <i>Real options</i> <i>Technology balance sheet</i> <p>Decision analysis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Multicriteria decision analysis</i> <i>Multiattribute utility theory</i> <i>Scoring</i> <i>Group decision support systems</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Delphi/group Delphi</i> <i>Analytic hierarchy process</i> <i>Q-sort</i> <i>Decision trees</i> <i>Fuzzy logic</i> <p>Systems engineering/ systems analysis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Technology system studies</i> <i>System dynamics</i> 	<p>Information Monitoring</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Electronic database</i> <i>internet</i> <i>Technical/ scientific lit. reviews</i> <i>Patent searches</i> <i>IP asset valuation</i> <p>Technical performance assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Statistical analysis</i> <i>Bayesian confidence profile analysis</i> <i>Surveys/questionnaires</i> <i>Trial use periods</i> <i>Beta testing</i> <i>Technology decomposition theory</i> <i>S-curve analysis</i> <i>Human factors analysis</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Ergonomics studies</i> <i>Ease-of-use studies</i> <i>Outcomes research</i> <i>Technometrics</i> <p>Risk assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Simulation modelling and analysis</i> <i>Probabilistic risk assessment</i> <i>Environ, health and safety studies</i> <i>Risk-based decision trees</i> <i>Litigation risk assessment</i> <p>Market analysis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Fusion method</i>
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<i>Simulation modelling and analysis</i>	<i>Market push/pull analysis</i>
<i>Project management techniques</i>	<i>Surveys/questionnaires</i>
<i>Systems optimization techniques</i>	<i>S-curves analysis</i>
<i>Linear, integer and</i>	<i>Scenario analysis</i>
<i>non-linear programming</i>	<i>Multigenerational tech diffusion</i>
<i>Technology portfolio analysis</i>	
Technology forecasting	Externalities/impact analysis
<i>S-curve analysis</i>	<i>Externalities analysis</i>
<i>Delphi/ Analytic hierarchy process/Q-sort</i>	<i>Social impact analysis</i>
<i>R&D researcher hazard rate analysis</i>	<i>Political impact analysis</i>
<i>Trend extrapolation</i>	<i>Environmental impact analysis</i>
<i>Correlation and causal methods</i>	<i>Cultural impact analysis</i>
<i>Probabilistic methods</i>	<i>Integrated impact assessment</i>
<i>Monte Carlo simulation</i>	<i>Life cycle analysis</i>
<i>Roadmapping</i>	

(Sources: de Piante Henriksen 1997; Tran 2007)

As the understanding of risk expands to incorporate principles of sustainability, it becomes clearer that the interactions between multiple dimensions of risk are increasingly complex to model quantitatively and the standard approach to risk assessment becomes obsolete (Korhonen & Seager 2008). Although some of the techniques may apply systems thinking (mostly from an engineering perspective), none consider, in a comprehensive manner, the causal relations and feedbacks that exist between businesses sharing the same natural resources, the technologies developed and deployed, and the society and natural environment with which the business operates.

The techniques demonstrated by the tools tend to focus on risks to and opportunities for a business as a system in isolation and not as being integrated within a larger social-ecological system. These tools have been about reducing practices that were perceived to be clearly unsustainable. Although business development is an iterative and reflexive process requiring accumulated knowledge combined with the utilisation of both natural and human capital, current efforts to achieve sustainability in the corporate environment are still largely directed at reducing environmental impacts (across business boundaries). While traditional risk based perspective is appropriate for events that can be foreseen or forecasted under a 'business as usual' scenario, a resilience perspective is deemed more appropriate in the context of sustainability, and is concerned with the organisational response in the event of the unusual, unexpected and unforeseen (Korhonen & Seager 2008).

Social-ecological systems as a framework to develop alternative tools and approaches for business

Approaches to sustainability and resource management have been based on a presumed ability to be able to predict probabilistic responses to external drivers (Walker et al 2002). As predictability has become more uncertain due to the complexity and uncertainty of external global drivers, traditional methods for analysing risk has become overwhelming and the goal of sustainable development non-achievable (Fiksel 2003). One of the main reasons that efforts at improving sustainability are failing is because scientists, decision makers and implementers are trying to find solutions from within the same paradigm of thought, using the same tools and adopting the same worldviews that threaten sustainability in the first place (Fiksel 2003; Du Plessis 2008). In this regard business needs to change the paradigm within which it operates, from that of a mechanistic worldview, namely that of neoclassical economics theory, to that of a systematic worldview (Du Plessis 2008).

Responding to the challenges of sustainability requires insight into the characteristics of a sustainable system and a fundamental rethinking of how all business activities are designed, built, operated and evaluated (Bakshi & Fiksel 2003). Sustainability is not an end state that can be reached but rather it is a characteristic of a dynamic, evolving system (Fiksel 2003). In this manner, business needs to appreciate and comprehend that as individuals and society they are embedded in the cyclical processes of the social-ecological system in which they operate (Capra 1997). Business requires a better understanding of both their dependence on the system for the resources it requires and the wastes it absorbs, and the surety of supply of these. Business must divorce itself from the thinking of being separate, and in competition with the social-ecological system in which they operate, to accepting itself as being part of, and co-evolving within the system (Du Plessis 2006).

If business recognises the dynamic interactions between nature and society (Kates et al 2001) and operate as part of the system, it will better understand how dependent it is upon that system and will be better equipped to address elements of risk and uncertainty to establish resilience perspectives and adaptation mechanisms (see Table 5), which, in turn, would bring business closer to achieving long-term sustainability. In order to deal with the complexity of the social-ecological systems fundamental changes are needed in the ways that decisions are undertaken (Du Plessis 2008).

Table 5: The specific theories of sustainability science that relate to performance metrics for business

Theory	In the context of sustainability science	In the context of performance metrics for business
Transdisciplinarity	The result of a coordination of disciplines such as science and laws of nature; technology and what is achievable; law and politics and what is acceptable to social systems; and ethics of what is right and wrong beyond the bounds of society ^a .	Where: “successful transformation of technologies into marketable commodities requires knowledge and skills from a variety of different specialist fields of science and engineering” ^b .
Resilience	A system’s ability to bounce back to a reference state after a disturbance and the capacity to maintain characteristic structures and functions despite the disturbance ^c . Where: “ecological resilience is the amount of disturbance that a system can absorb before it changes state. Ecological resilience is based on the demonstrated property of alternative stable states in ecological systems. Engineering resilience implies only one stable state (and global equilibrium)” ^d . Further: “a resilient ecosystem can withstand shocks and rebuilds itself when necessary. Resilience in social systems has the added capacity of humans to anticipate and plan for the future”. Resilience is conferred in human and ecological systems by adaptive capacity ^e .	The resistance and robustness of an integrated system against surprises, which includes risk-based measures and precautionary regulations ^f ; the capacity to buffer change, learn and develop ^g .
Complexity	From a biology perspective: “that understanding of how the parts of a biological system – genes or molecules – interact is just as important as understanding the parts themselves” ^h . From a natural systems perspective: “complex interactions of natural systems that are not chaotic” ⁱ . Furthermore, the growing appreciation of the need to work with affected stakeholders to understand the full range of aspects of any particular system ^j .	Deals with the study of complex systems that are composed of many interacting elements that interact in complex ways; and the ability to model complex interaction structures with few parameters ^k .
Adaptive management	Adaptive resource management (ARM) is an iterative process of optimal decision-making in the face of uncertainty, with an aim to reducing that uncertainty over time via system monitoring ^l .	
Adaptive capacity	<p>“As applied to human social systems, the adaptive capacity is determined by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ability of institutions and networks to learn, and store knowledge and experience. • Creative flexibility in decision-making and problem solving. • The existence of power structures that are responsive and consider the needs of all stakeholders. <p>Adaptive capacity is associated with r and K selection strategies in ecology and with a movement from explosive positive feedback to sustainable negative feedback loops in social systems and business”^m.</p>	

a Max-Neef 2005

b Jamison & Hård 2003

c Turner et al 2003

d Holling 1973

e Walker & Meyers 2004

f Klinke & Renn 2001

g Folke, Carpenter, Elmqvist, Gunderson, Holling and Walker I 2002

h Service 1999

i Zimmer 1999

j Bammer 2005

k Frenken 2006

l Walters 1986

m Holling, Gunderson & Ludwig 2002

Principles of social ecological systems and their relation to business

The key principles of social-ecological systems are that they are complex and adaptive with properties of self organisation and emergence. Table 5 defines how these principles manifest in business management. A shift is happening in systems research from prediction and control to understanding the resilience of a system in order to provide a foundation for adaptive systems management (Walker et al 2002; Burns, Audouin & Weaver 2006, Korhonen & Seager 2008).

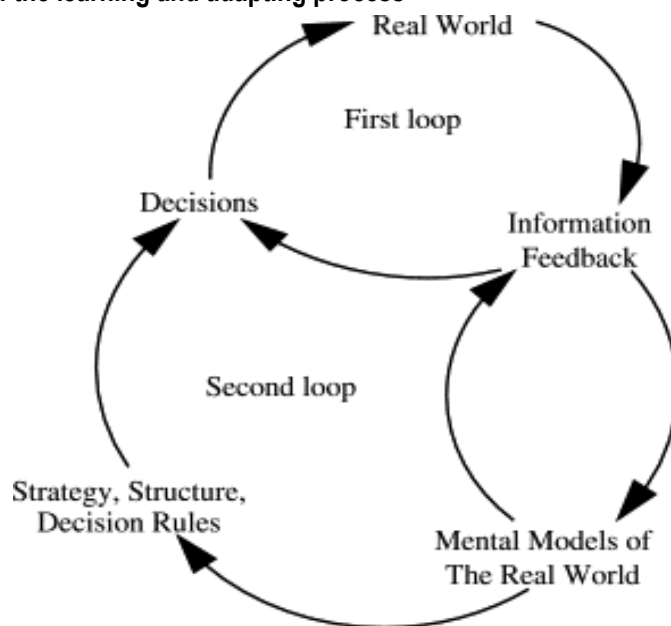
The concept of resilience has emerged as a critical characteristic of complex systems. Social-ecological system resilience is defined as the capacity of a system to absorb disturbance and adapt to change so as still to retain the same function, structure and identity (Walker, Holling, Carpenter & Kinzig 2004; Walker, Gunderson, Kinzig, Folke, Carpenter & Schultz 2006). More specifically in a business context, business resilience is the capacity for a business to survive, adapt and grow in the face of turbulent change. Business management can destroy or build resilience, depending in how the social-ecological system organised itself in response to management actions (Carpenter, Walker, Andries & Abel 2001; Holling 2001). Faced with a dynamic and unpredictable business environment, management theorists are increasingly identifying the need for resilience (Hamel & Välikangas 2003).

Resilience is, therefore, the potential of a social-ecological system (including business) to remain in a particular configuration and to maintain its feedbacks and functions, but also to reorganise itself following disturbance-driven change (Walker et al 2006). These systems are thereby able to cope, adapt or reorganise themselves without sacrificing the provision of ecosystem services (Folke et al 2002). Resilience also emphasises adaptive capacity, which may lead to a new equilibrium (Walker et al 2006). Adaptive capacity is an aspect of resilience that reflects learning, flexibility, problem solving, and store knowledge. Resilient business systems are thereby able to grow in the face of uncertainty and unforeseen disruptions.

Adaptability describes the ability of an organisation to change practices, resource allocations, designs, relationships or other aspects of the business in response to changing conditions (Korhonen & Seagar 2008). Strategies for adaptability for a business operation may involve technology or reengineering but on a resilience trajectory so that the basic social-ecological system remains recognisable as having all the elements of the original acceptable ecological state (Korhonen & Seagar 2008). Adaptability also implies the ability of the businesses in the social-ecological system to learn. An illustration of the learning process is shown in Figure 2. In the

first learning loop, decisions are influenced by information feedbacks from the real world; however, they are deeply influenced by strategies and decision rules, which are formed by our mental models of the real world. In the second learning loop, the information feedbacks modify the structure of our mental models which will prompt us to update the decision rules. Thereby, decision-makers within the organisation can better understand the interaction of the organisation, its operations, and its products or services, with the social-ecological system.

Figure 2: Illustration of the learning and adapting process



In summary, risk is about understanding the system in which you operate, understanding the resilience of that system and how best to adapt to ensure continued survival and economic viability within the system. The key element with risk in relation to social-ecological system resilience is to understand where resilience resides in the system, and when and how it can be lost or gained (Walker et al 2002).

The manifestation of the principles in the South African context

Recent studies in South Africa re-iterate that continued and concentrated economic and population growth, are putting increasing pressures on supporting ecosystems, requiring a greater understanding of the interdependencies between natural resources, ecosystems and development for sustainable futures (South African Cities Network 2009; Van Huyssteen, Oranje, Robinson & Makoni 2009). This is not only because of growth pressures, but probably even more so because of the way in which this growth is managed and quality of life pursued. Analysis of water availability, biodiversity and land capability shows evidence of these pressures, not

only in areas characterised by urbanisation, but also within densely populated rural areas (South African Cities Network 2009).

Within this context informal interviews were held with, and sustainability reports were interrogated for, a number of businesses across South Africa that represent:

- The mining sector;
- The primary production sector;
- The manufacturing sector; and
- The services and retail sector.

Thereby the meaning of corporate sustainability from a South African perspective was ascertained, as well as the drivers and enabling conditions for corporate sustainability, how corporate sustainability is implemented and what the impact of corporate sustainability has been to date. Finally, it was determined to what extent the principles of social-ecological systems manifest in current corporate sustainability practices (see Table 6).

Table 6: Manifestation of the principles of social-ecological systems in South African corporate sustainability practices

Corporate sustainability	Action/response	Manifestation of social ecological systems principles
Drivers enabling conditions for corporate sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business case for sustainable development • International codes and standards to export products • Johannesburg Sustainability Index • Corporate reputation • Resource efficiency and money saving • External stakeholders • Internal stakeholders • Global change i.e climate change pressures and energy reduction pressures • Greater licence to operate • Government regulations • Certification (e.g. environmental certification) 	Currently South African business sustainability is not driven by a systems approach. Current actions and responses are reactive and not proactive.
Implementation of corporate sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk assessment and strategies • Waste policy • Energy policies • Procurement policy • Sustainability reporting • Safety, healthy and the environment • Marketing tool • Environmental report and assessment (EIA and LCA) 	The current implementation aspects infer that adaptive management however in the light of uncertainties there is room for improvement taking into consideration resilience and complexity

Impacts of corporate sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better management of risk • Enhancing reputation • Freedom to operate • Access to financial markets • Staff motivation and retention • Eco-efficiency • transparency in reporting • promotion of recycling 	Areas of collaborative learning for social ecological system management (adaptive learning)
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It is clear that South African companies are committed to sustainable development, shown by their commitment to reporting making use of the Global Reporting Initiatives (GRI). Out of the 56 countries that make use of the GRI, South Africa is the fifth largest reporter, representing 58 out of 1 112 reporting entities (Triologue 2009). While the GRI focuses on companies being transparent in the reporting of their social, economic, governance and biophysical performances, these reports lack a clear understanding of the interaction of operational activities with the social-ecological systems in which they operate. Specifically, the social-ecological system resilience cannot be ascertained in terms of whether the business activities of the past reporting cycle have incurred significant disturbances and, as such, whether the system still retains essentially the same sustainable function (Walker and Meyer 2004).

Business in South Africa currently addresses sustainability aspects of operations on a short term, namely three to five years. These aspects are also addressed through a reactive process mainly in response to common corporate challenges such as energy efficiency, reducing carbon emissions, reducing waste and pollution and having a positive impact of societal aspects; normally by making a 'business case' for addressing the aspects. Sustainability is then addressed outside the social-ecological system that they operate in, and primarily from an internal risk management perspective (Walker et al 2002). However, internal risk management is now becoming more difficult in light of the unpredictable nature of global change resulting in uncertain forecasts and planning; South African business then recognises the need to understand risks to the (external) social-ecological systems, and the opportunities that lie in improving the resilience of the social-ecological systems in which they operate.

Conclusion

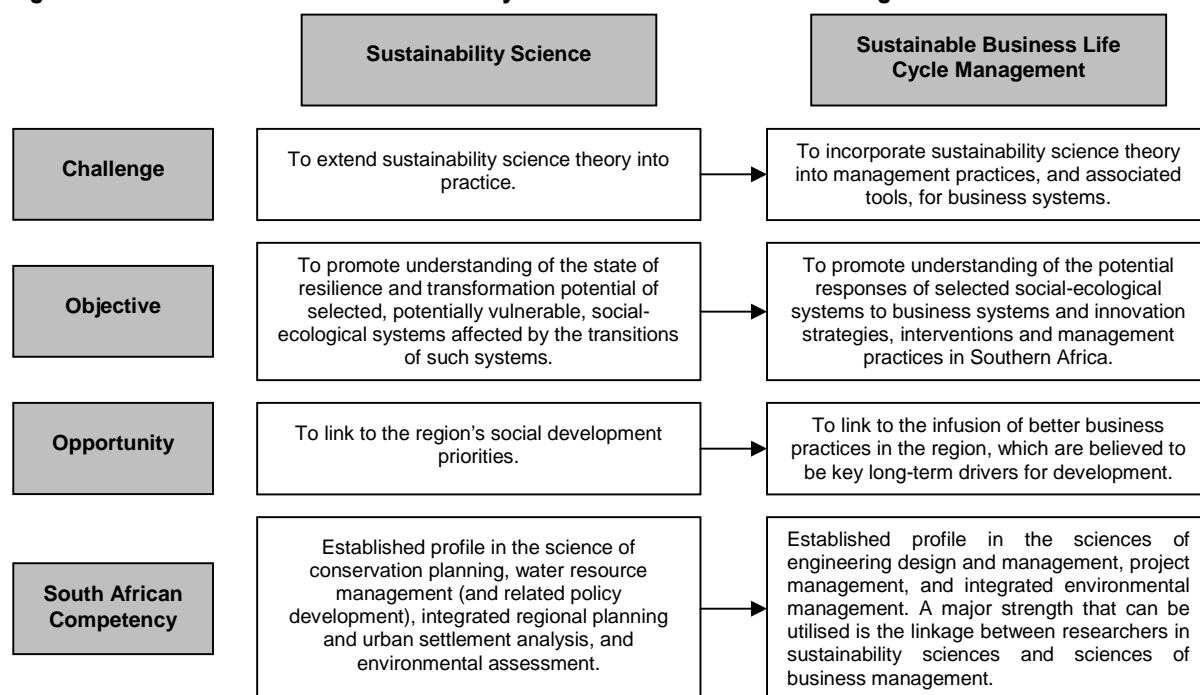
Proposed research agenda to improve corporate sustainability management

While there is very little that is fundamentally new theory in this paper, what is new is the notion of moving the paradigm of 'business as usual' into the social-ecological

context so as to better understand and address risk and uncertainty to promote resilience of the system and thereby the sustainability of the business.

Despite the clear link between ecological health, social well being and business resilience, corporate sustainability practices have, for the most part, remained fragmented, non-strategic, insular and content with just looking “less bad”. Unfortunately, this mindset will do little to reduce the real risks business today face due to global changes to our social and ecological systems. An important research priority for the study of corporate sustainability is development of modelling and decision-making approaches and tools that support dynamic, adaptive management rather than a static optimisation. There is a need to determine the points of intervention in the social-ecological systems in which business operates where resilience can be increased to the desired configurations to future changes. This requires methods for understanding the full implications of alternative choices and their relative attractiveness in terms of enhancing systems resilience. Thereby, extend sustainability science into the field of business management (see Figure 3).

Figure 3: The extension of the sustainability science field to business management



Practical implications to enhance corporate sustainability management

The critical principles upon which to base these new approaches to dealing with extreme scarcity and fundamental uncertainty within business include the following:

- acknowledge and adopt a systems approach to the management of a business by recognising the relationships and interactions between the social and ecological systems relevant to the business.
- diversification of business practices and processes to expose and enable the business to exploit positive outcomes associated with uncertainty and to minimise exposure the impacts of negative consequences of uncertainty.
- minimising negative impacts of business operations on the system and maximising positive impacts (avoid the temptations of adopting cheap green-washing activities that actually do not reduce the damage being done to the environment and that don't improve the resilience of the business to unpredictable negative impacts of declining environmental and social conditions).
- adopt a longer-term perspective (5 to 10 years) on planning and management, so as to avoid the temptation for short-term gains. Sustainability intrinsically demands long-term planning, because the required change is hard to accomplish within a short-time frame due to the complexity of social-ecological systems.
- educate and convince shareholders of the above four points so as to get support for these initiatives. This is important because it is likely that the implementation of new approaches and procedures that fulfil the above 4 requirements will likely incur upfront net economic costs and longer-term future benefits.

It is important to emphasise that these are the 'ideal' and that we don't know all the answers, particularly how to practically implement these principles.

South Africa is at a critical point from a development and sustainability perspective in that it has significant socio-economic development challenges, and yet it still holds reasonably intact and functioning ecosystems. The quest for socio-economic development may well compromise the very social-ecological system that should be sustaining its societies and economic growth. In light of global changes, South African business is realising that changes to the health of the supporting social-ecological system may pose severe risks to business operations and that long term sustainability requires risks to be identified and their potential impact on the future of the business understood. While little progress has yet to be made in developing 'data-driven' and practically implementable approaches and tools to enable businesses to make strategic decisions about systems resilience and adaptation, there is hope in that some businesses are being proactive and funding research proposals in which the social-ecological system of their business operations are mapped and resilience intervention points determined for long term sustainability policies and strategies.

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