Multiple Value Creation: an introduction



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About values and valuation



- Values as moral and ethical principles that guide our behaviour: honesty, equality, empathy, aspiring to be non-judgemental, minimise your carbon footprint, ...
- The value of something (willingness to pay or accept): a unique painting, a house painting job, clean air, animal wel-being, nuissance, ...
- Values cannot be translated into a price

Valuation methods

- Social return of investment
- Qualy: quality adjusted life year
- Costs and benefits (monetised)
- Multicriteria-analysis
- The price difference between soil that is at risk of occasional flooding and soil that isn't, (hedonic pricing method)
- Damage restoration costs...



Value-based principles of good governance



Figuur 1: botsingen tussen verschillende waardenclusters

Behoorlijk bestuur

- Integriteit
- Rechtmatigheid
- Gelijkheid

Resultaatgericht bestuur

- Effectiviteit
- Efficiëntie



Responsief bestuur

- Openheid
- Participatie
- Verantwoording
- Legitimiteit

Bron: Instituut van Publieke Waarden

Values clusters in the water sector

- 20 year
 anniversary

 International Centre for Integrated Assessment and Sustainable
 Development
- Undertake tasks (legally) granted to them in an efficient and reliable way
- Participatory (via elections and beyond)
- Sustainable (beyond environmental quality of waters)
- Tasks water companies:
 - Providing cheap and safe drinking water
 - Waste water treatment
 - Rain water & transport
 - Flood protection
 - Environmental quality of rivers, creeks
 - Contributing to public goals of carbon reduction, circularity, ...



Approaches to value creation

- CSR: mostly about protecting the reputation of the company without fundamental product change
- Triple bottom line (Atkinson)
- Values-driven business cultures
- Shared value creation: more innovation oriented than CSR (Porter and Kramer, 2011)
- Sustainable Business Model Innovation (SBMI) (new earning model) (Boons & Lüdeke-Freund 2013: Schaltegger, et al., 2016: Geissdoerfer et al.

Freund, 2013; Schaltegger, et al., 2016; Geissdoerfer et al., 2018; Bocken, 2019)









Four examples of Multiple Value Creation



- 1) Kristalbad in Twente
- 2) Repurposing of old landfills
- 3) Rondeel eggs
- 4) Nijsen/Granico (about food waste as pig feed)



Multiple value creation in Kristalbad in Twente















KRISTALBAD, WATER STORAGE

Kristalbad is situated between the two easternmost cities in the Netherlands, Enschede and Hengelo. In case of heavy rainfall, water runs from Enschede to Hengelo. Kristalbad is a water storage area to prevent flooding of Hengelo.













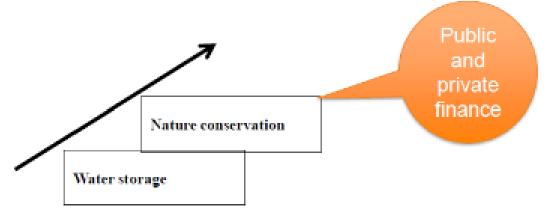






KRISTALBAD, NATURE CONSERVATION

Eco system service of nature is to enhance the capacity of the soil to retain water.











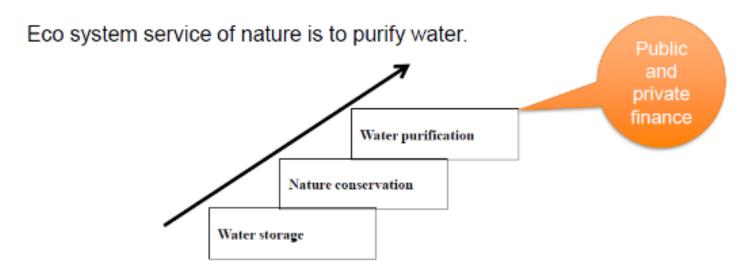








KRISTALBAD, WATER PURIFICATION











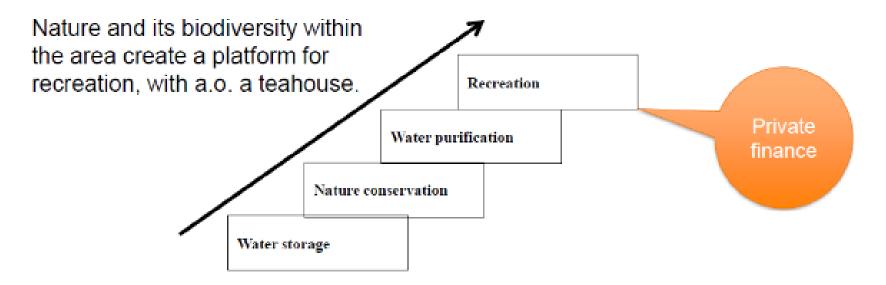








KRISTALBAD, RECREATION





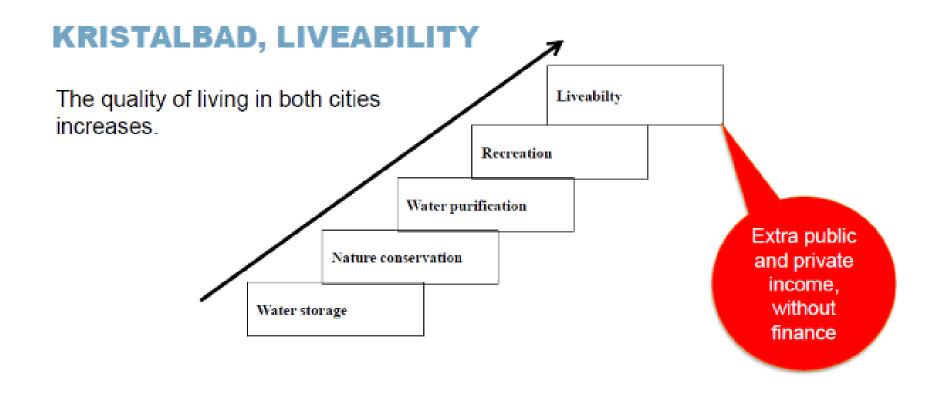














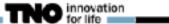


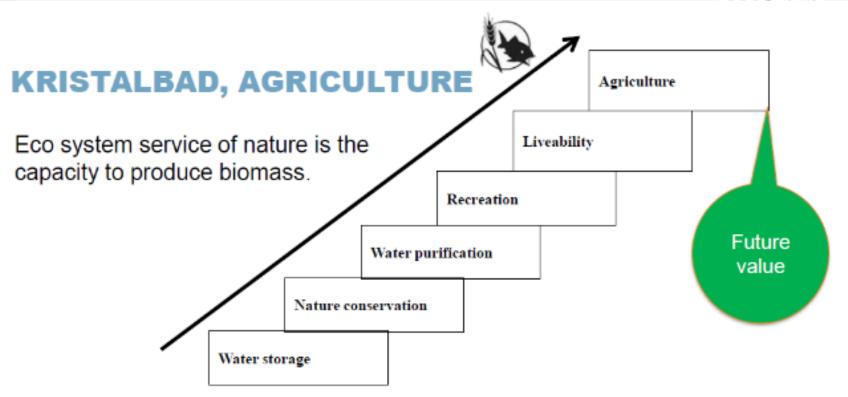
























MULTIPLE BENEFIT BUSINESS CASE, LESS COSTS

- Kristalbad is a multiple benefit business case wherein:
 - Each benefit shares building and maintenance costs with the other benefits.
 - E.g. water storage, purification and recreation share assets / space.
- This makes a stronger business case for each single benefit than working on this benefit apart.



New land-use purposes of old landfills



Casus voormalige stortplaatsen



Problem: The projects have to be **separately funded** even though their viability depends on the projects being done simultaneously

Fonds voor meervoudige investeringen

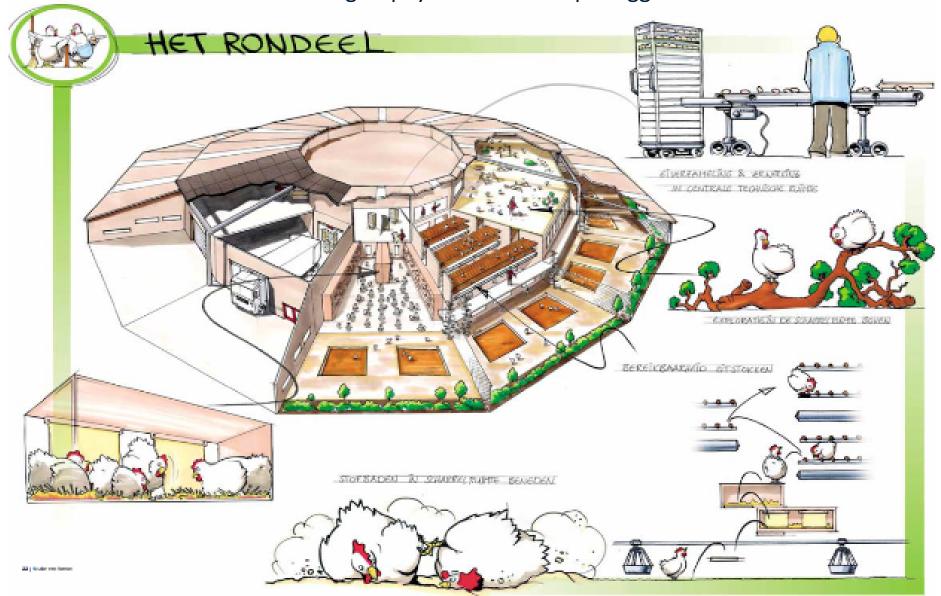
- Wij hebben financiers (o.a. Rabo, BNGBank, SVn) portfolio's van meervoudige projecten aangeboden ter financiering.
- Daarmee konden zij NIET uit de voeten, omdat zij enkel in staat zijn tot de financiering van enkelvoudige projecten, liefst zo groot mogelijk.
- Onze volgende stap is daarom nu het ontvlechten van geïntegreerde projecten in enkelvoudige investeringen, die in de realisatie en exploitatie weer geïntegreerd worden.





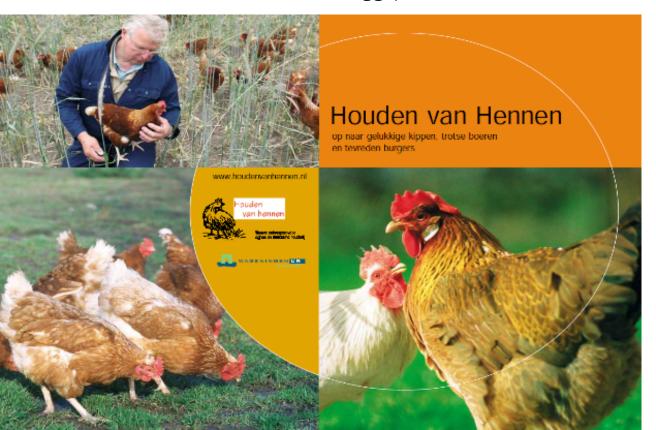
Two examples from business

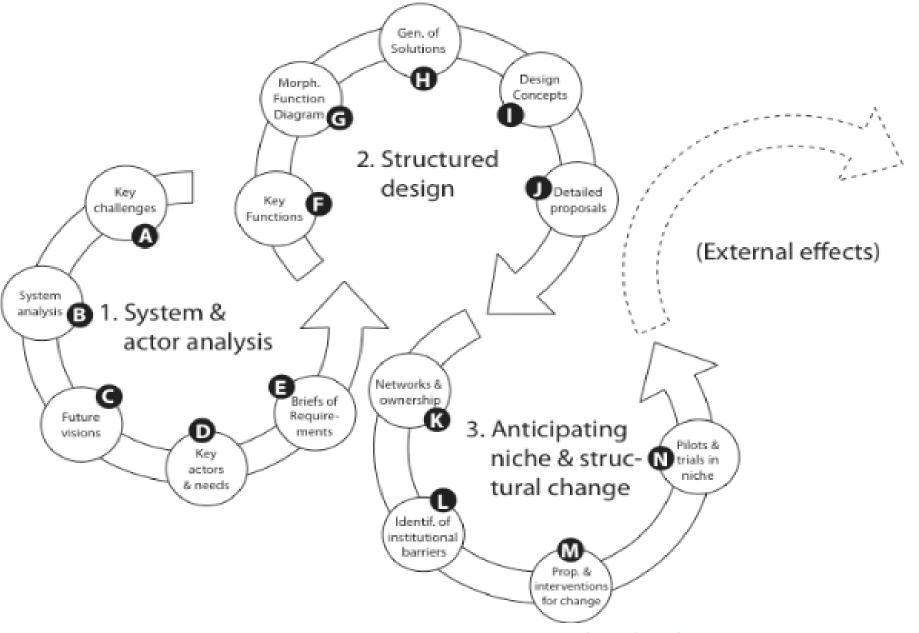
Rondeel-eggs: eggs from happy and healthy chicken thanks to a novel husbandry system and a partnership between farmers, an animal NGO, a packaging company, retailers and consumers willing to pay 10 cent extra per egg



Characteristics

- Two climate zones with space for walking and possibilities for resting, laying an egg, eating and drinking
- No contact with birds
- Centralised egg collections and sorting (labour-extensive)
- Healthy feed
- Premium price for farmers
- Special packaging (environmentally benign, special shape to differentiate it from other eggs)





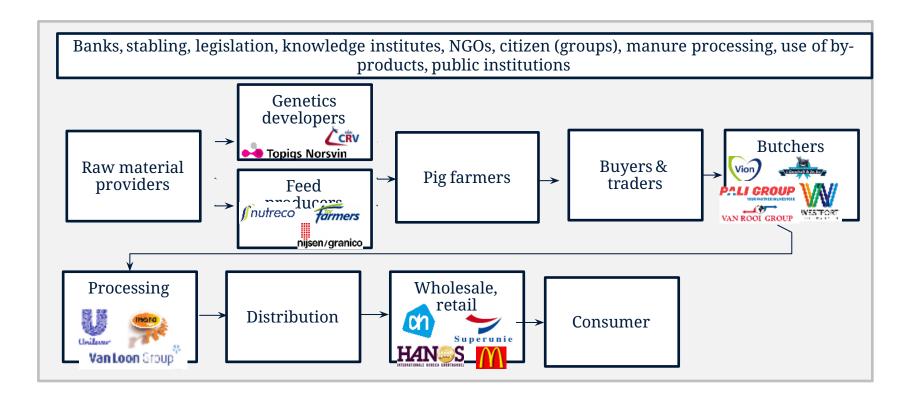
Bos, A.P., Groot Koerkamp, P., Gosselink, J.M.J., Bokma, S. (2009). **Reflexive Interactive Design** and Its Application in a Project on Sustainable Dairy Systems. *Outlook on Agriculture*, 38(2): 137 – 145

Towards a circular pig husbandry sector





The value chain



Innovation process

20 year
anniversary

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2017: Exploration Nijsen/Granico

2018: Search for like-minded partners: Kipster, Gemeente Peel &

Maas, NGO Stichting Natuur en Milieu in project intention.

Ambition to approach retailer

2019: First presentations to retail, division in three projects

2020: Start international talks

Discussions about:

- What does a sustainable pig sector mean?
- What sustainability issues do we aim to tackle?
- What are the implications for roles and activities in the value network?



	2014 2015	2016	2017	2018
•	margins, feed i.c commodity Wagen position and Univer scarce supply of Sketch residual flows. busine Kipster asks Kipster Nijsen/Granico Idea Fo	to align retail and NG Inie research c.w. Milieudefensie and Dierenbescherming Initial exploring critic stakeholders and bar SuperUnie required t butchers as butchers	os activities, particularly for retailer and pig entrepreneur Barriers for alignment critical stakeholders o align cannot Prioritizing collaboration partners	 defenders (Knowhouse, Municipality, pig entrepreneurs) Development of three business model strategies and preferred strategy
	starts talking to international partners Conversations with Van Loon and Lidl continue Lidl continues to supply residual products for Kipster Bankett Pres men prop Criti	 Supply problems Nijsen/Granico for Kipster. Nijsen/Granico asks Lidl for help and Lidl helps with list of potential residual products Circular Pig: Negotiate priorities value creation NGO agrees on sourcing process Exploring structure and sensitivities in the sector: pricing, feed-farmer relations Conflict over concreteness pricing Improved understanding power and position of Nijsen/Granico's new role NGO makes explainer Circular Pig Banketvarken: Presentation Nijsen/Granico to Lidl and butcher, mentioning specific numbers pricing, value propositions, costs Critical publication Kipster, revealing emerging discontent existing farmers 		 Project proposal drafted by NGO's, Ruud Zanders and Municipality. Realisation that company growth is limited when sticking to the societal value proposition Discussion about certification schemes Realisation of dropouts (limited amount of pig farmers) NG requests the independent consultant to be an external broker

Envisioned value creation

As-is	To-be	
Sourcing from food waste and raw	Sourcing only from food waste,	
materials; human-animal competition	elimimate competition	
for land		
Fragmented value chain	Network-orientation, integrated	
	value chain	
Price-focus	Focus on multiple forms of value	
Pig entrepreneurs in weak position	Improved position pig entrepreneurs	
Food to biomass, legally obstructed	No food waste	
for animal feed		
High negative environmental and	Low / no negative environmental/	
social impact (CO2, methane, smell,	social impact	
phospate, animal welfare)	Joelai Illipact	
Global, oil-based sourcing	Regional, sustainable sourcing	
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Multiple Value Creation

Societal Value Propositions	Environmental Value Propositions	Partner Value Propositions	Consumer Value Propositions
 Elimination of humananimal competition for land Contribute to solving manure problem Decrease smell and improve air quality in areas surrounding stables 	 No additional need for resources & agricultural land (forests, soy, wheat) Carbon emission reduction through local sourcing & production process Less phosphate pig manure 	 Pig farmers Decrease manure problem Price/volume certainty Improved image Retailer Circularity Avoid waste costs Improved image & avoid NGO campaigns Butchers Distinct proposition to retail NGO No additional resource need & agricultural land Reduced CO2 emission through regional sourcing & production Less phosphate pig manure 	 Immediate: Certified meat Improved taste and structure Improved animal welfare Improved environmental performance (renewable energy, manure) Long-term: Improved environmental performance (logistics)



Improvement perspective

- 20 year
 anniversary

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 Integrated Assessment
 and Sustainable
 Development
- Will this innovation work? Why/why not?
- Are actors missing in the debate?
- Who will have to change the most?
- What is the role of the retailer (e.g. Albert Heijn)?
- How to create an improvement perspective for the key actors?

Initial findings (I)



- Circular Business Model Innovation (CBMI) involves next to a new process or product, also new forms of collaboration based on different understanding of value (relational in addition to transactional partnerships, normative & strategic boundaries)
- Multiple actors must engage in simultaneous and coherent boundary change to establish a novel compound intentional logic for CBMI
- Improvement perspectives of several critical actors (pig farmers, butchers, retailers, consumers) not clear yet (surrounded with uncertainty), their acceptance and collaboration is to be won



Initial findings (II)

- Pig farmers as key-partner are not involved yet, current partners involved for creating improvement perspectives for key-actors.
- Vulnerable sector; not much financial space and willingness to innovate.
- Ambition for only waste streams means certain pig feed companies will disappear from the market unless they can find a new improvement perspective (earning model)





Organizational Boundaries

"the demarcation between the organization and its environment"

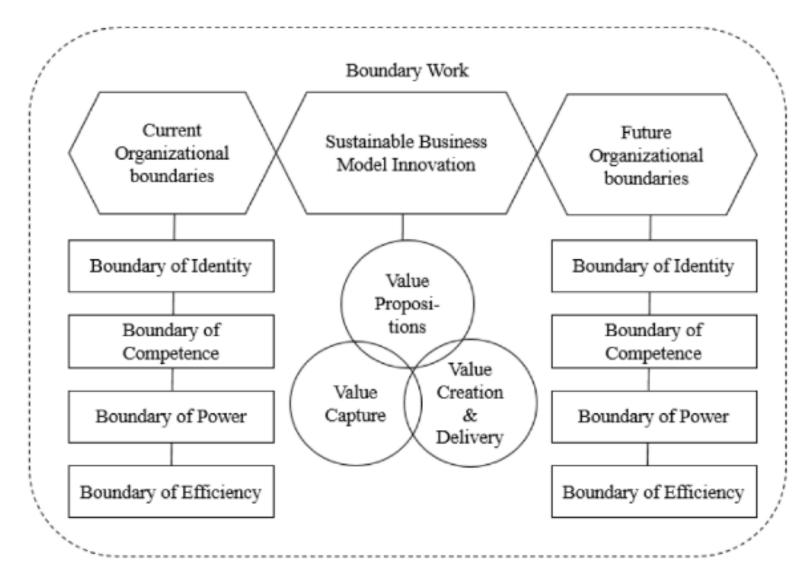
Santos and Eisenhardt (2005, p. 491)

- Identity the choice of 'who we are'
- Power ability to control relationships
- Competence resources, capabilities, knowledge
- Efficiency demarcation of transactions

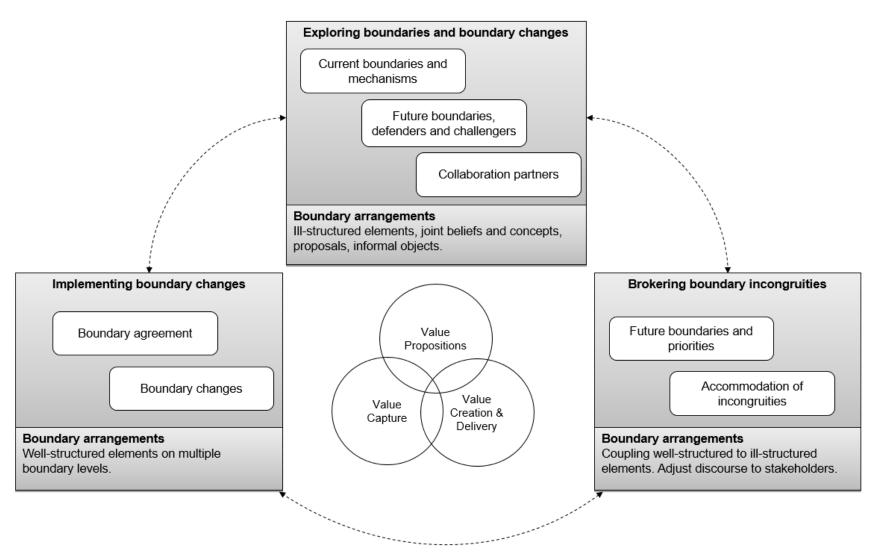
Boundaries are interrelated: logic of identity sets rules for inclusion and activities







Source: Velter, Bitzer, Kemp and Bocken (2020) Boundary work processes for sustainable business model innovation: An empirical case of circular pork production in the Netherlands, paper for *Organization & Environment*



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Boundary changes in the Nijsen / Granico case

- 20 year
 anniversary

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- N/G shifted from being a pig feed producer to a provider of sustainable, circular meat / a strategic partner for sustainable feed concepts (identity change and competence change)
- Lidl Germany changed their processes and activities in helping Nijsen/Granico to solve resource problems (efficiency and power boundary change)
- The municipality took a proactive, supportive role (instead of a normal reactive role)
- The actors learned to talk about the concept, values and responsibilities

Source: Velter, Bitzer, Kemp and Bocken (2020) Boundary work processes for sustainable business model innovation: An empirical case of circular pork production in the Netherlands, paper for *Organization & Environment*



- 20 year anniversary
- seeks multi-actor improvement perspectives that result in better societal practices.
- A better societal practice is more societally complete: all actors supporting each other in the societal practice and required for the viability of this practice are present, and their interests are met (shared values are helpful but not a precondition)
- Externalization of costs and misery is prevented through design thinking and collaboration.
- A reactive approach of limiting the side-effects of present technologies and practices is complemented and ultimately replaced by an opportunity-based approach of (societal) innovation.

Source: Diepenmaat, Kemp, Velter (2020) Why sustainable development requires societal innovation and cannot be achieved without this, *Sustainability*, 12(3), 1270; https://doi.org/10.3390/su12031270



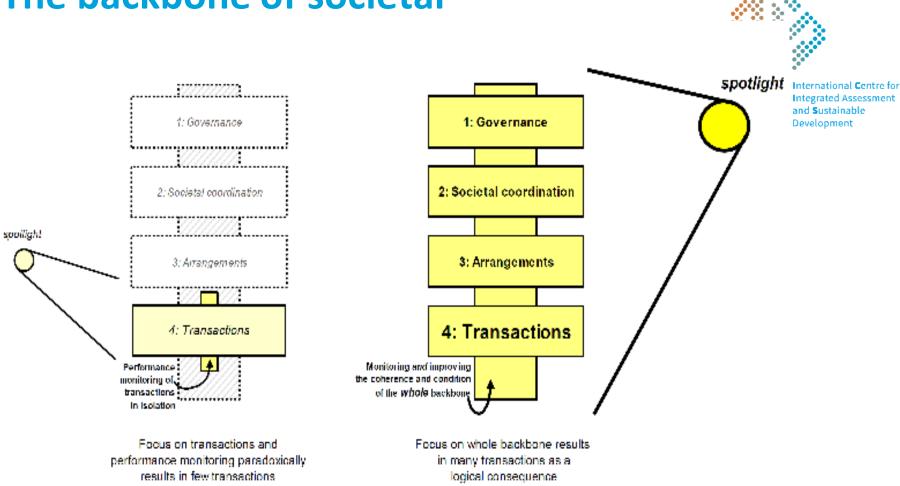
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Issues for societal innovation

- S for

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- Finding compatible improvement perspectives for all actors in a new value network (see Diepenmaat et al., 2020)
- From sustainability ambitions to design goals and ways of meeting those goals via exploration brokering and implementation of boundary changes (Velter et al., 2020)
- Attractive transactions may require changes in institutional arrangements & governance and selfcorrecting forms of guidance (Diepenmaat, 2019)

The backbone of societal



20 year

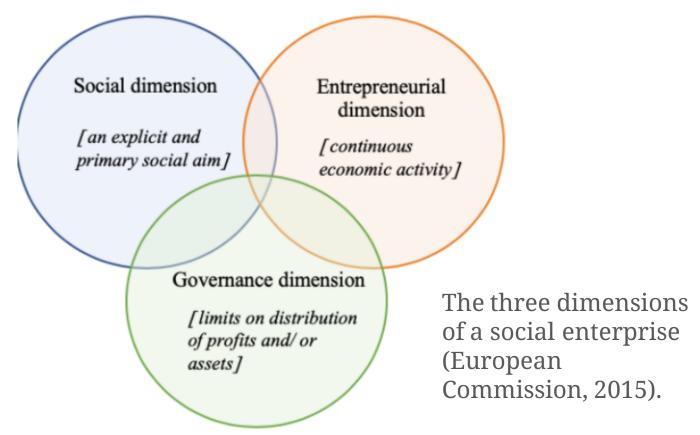
anniversary

Source: Henk Diepenmaat (2017) Ruggengraat voor het klimaat, Advies voor de Borgingscommissie Energieakkoord voor duurzame groei, Zeist.



Social enterprises

Actively deal with multiple value creation by seeking positive social impact next to economic viability





Questions for discussion



- 1) Can social problems be solved through social enterprises (and environmental problems through green companies)?
- 2) If not, what role for business, government, academia and NGOs?
- 3) ?