



GROEP
MAATWERK
sociale ondernemers Vlaanderen

Inspiratiesessie duurzaamheid

6/10/2022 14.20u-15.20u

GRUOND



Future-Fit
**Certified
Professional**

Wouter Demuynck, Change Driver
www.GRUUND.be



Het verhaal van de sprinkhanen en de bijen







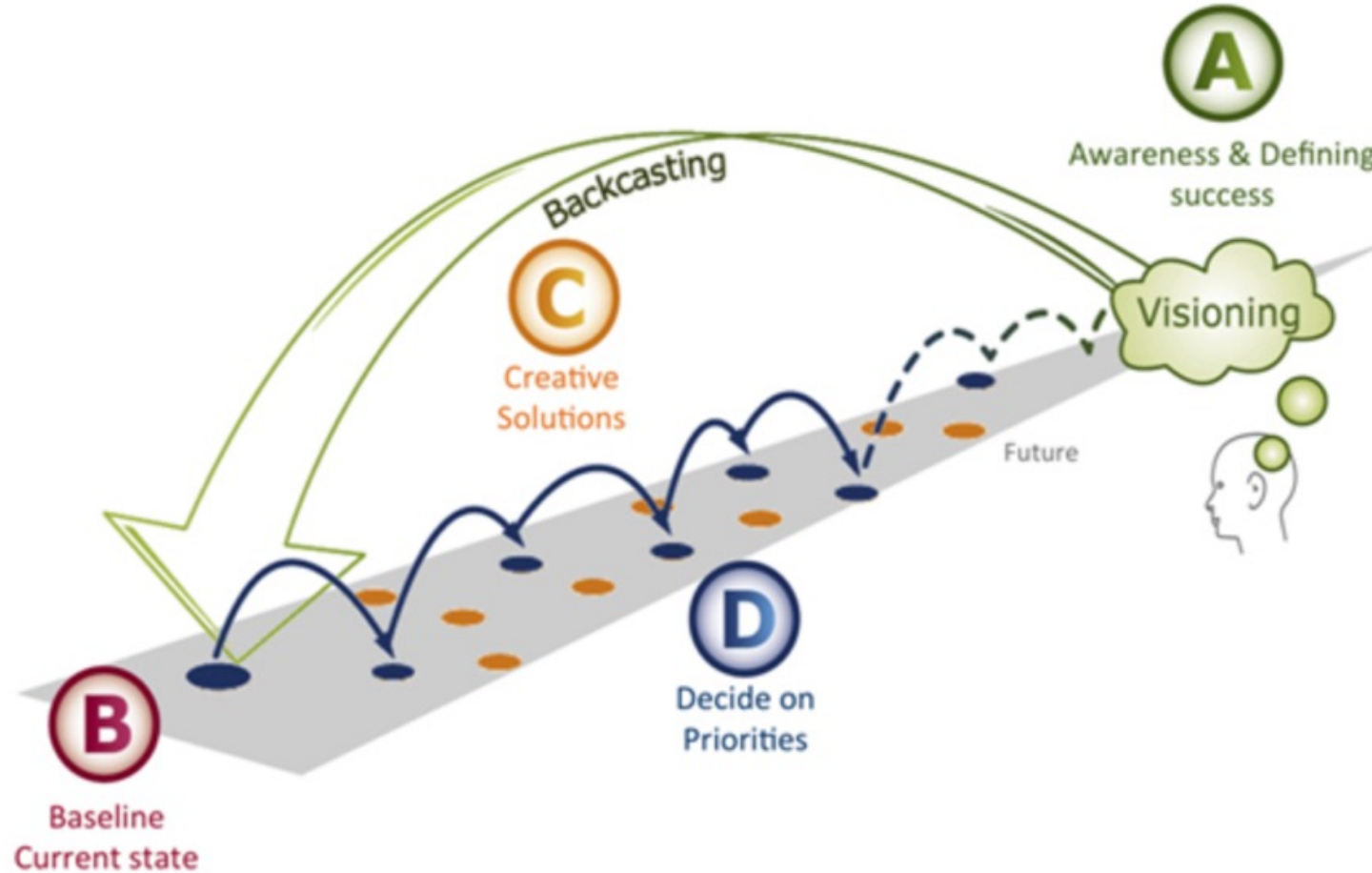
Een metafoor voor een duurzame samenleving?



Stel je voor...



Waar willen we naartoe?



Waar staan we vandaag?

Mondiaal en in België

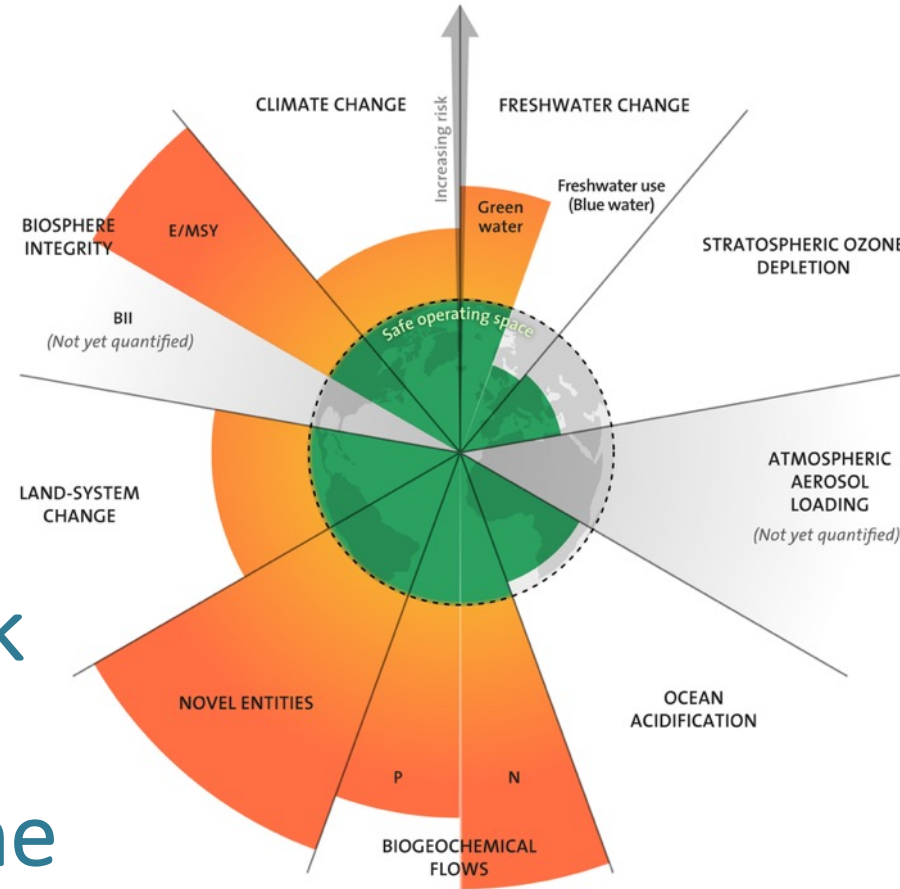
Mondiale overschrijding van de planetaire grenzen

Klimaatverandering

Verlies aan biodiversiteit

Verandering landgebruik

Teveel nieuwe chemische stoffen die in de natuur niet afgebroken worden



Water
(verdroging van bodem)

Verstoring van stikstof- en fosforcycli

Mens en Samenleving: Sociale Fundering



Alle mensen beschikken over de mogelijkheid en de kansen om vervullend te leven, waarbij zowel hun basisbehoeften als hogere behoeften ingevuld kunnen worden.

Van basisbehoeften tot hogere behoeften

Water en sanitaire
voorzieningen

Energie

Verbinding en sociaal
netwerk

Huisvesting

Gender gelijkheid

Sociale rechtvaardigheid



Gezonde voeding

Gezondheidszorg

Educatie

Waardig werk en inkomen

Vrede en rechtvaardigheid

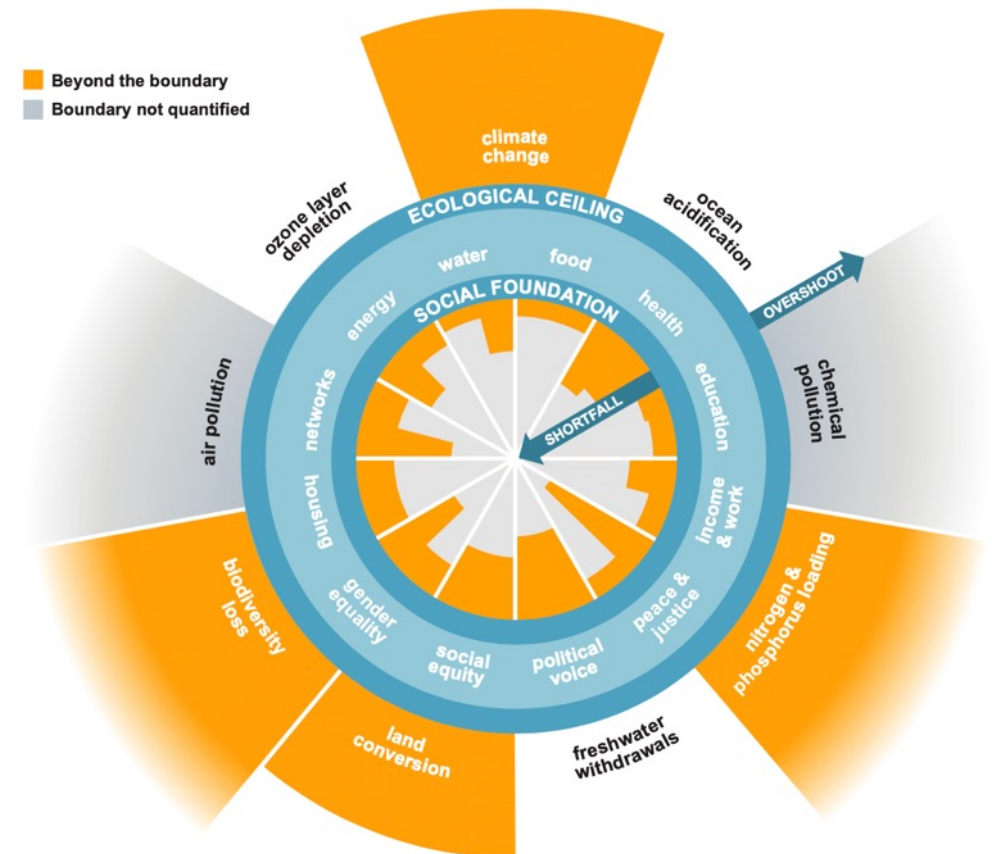
Politieke
vertegenwoordiging

Donut Economie

Kate Raworth (Oxford Univ.)

Binnen de
planetaire + De Sociale
grenzen + Fundering
blijven respecteren

= Een veilige én
rechtvaardige ruimte voor
de mensheid



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS





SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REPORT 2022

From Crisis to Sustainable Development:
the SDGs as Roadmap to 2030 and Beyond
Includes the SDG Index and Dashboards

http://sdg.iisd.org/news/secretary-generals-sdg-progress-report-proposes-actions-to-rescue-sdgs/?utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=SDG%20Update%20-%2026%20May%202022&utm_content=SDG%20Update%20-%2026%20May%202022+CID_a993fc05bf4dd15148f2c5c26b942c8a&utm_source=cm&utm_term=Read

<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/3217494/14665254/KS-09-22-019-EN-N.pdf/2edccd6a-c90d-e2ed-ccda-7e3419c7c271?t=1654253664613>



BertelsmannStiftung



CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS

Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – No Poverty					SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	0.2	2022	●	▲	Population using the internet (%)	91.5	2020	●	▲
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	0.2	2022	●	▲	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	87.0	2019	●	▲
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	8.1	2019	●	●	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	4.0	2018	●	▲
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2019	●	▲	Gini coefficient	27.2	2018	●	▲
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.6	2014	●	▲	Palma ratio	0.9	2019	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.4	2014	●	▲	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	10.5	2019	●	●
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	22.1	2016	●	●	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Human Tropic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2017	●	▲	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	0.0	2018	●	▲
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	8.2	2018	●	▲	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	12.3	2019	●	▲
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.7	2015	●	●	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100.0	2020	●	▲
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	77.2	2018	●	●	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	59.0	2021	●	▲
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	42.3	2019	●	●	Population with rent overburden (%)	7.0	2019	●	▲
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	5	2017	●	▲	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	20.4	2019	●	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.4	2020	●	▲	Production-based SO₂ emissions (kg/capita)	15.4	2018	●	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	4.2	2020	●	▲	SO₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	11.9	2018	●	▲
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	7.7	2020	●	▲	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	12.5	2015	●	▲
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	1.0	2020	●	▲	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	15.6	2015	●	▲
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	10.6	2019	●	▲	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	29.2	2021	●	▲
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	16	2016	●	●	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.5	2019	●	▲
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	5.8	2019	●	▲	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Life expectancy at birth (years)	81.4	2019	●	▲	CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO₂/capita)	7.2	2020	●	▲
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	5.5	2018	●	▲	CO₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO₂/capita)	5.2	2018	●	▲
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	NA	NA	●	●	CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2020	●	▲
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96	2020	●	▲	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO₂ (% worst 0–100 best)	33.6	2018	●	▲
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	85	2019	●	▲	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.9	2021	●	▲	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	94.0	2020	●	▲
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	2.6	2019	●	▲	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	32.0	2020	●	▲
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	29.7	2019	●	▲	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	●	●
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	15.4	2018	●	▲	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	13.0	2018	●	▲
SDG4 – Quality Education					SDG15 – Life on Land				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	96.2	2019	●	▲	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	75.6	2020	●	▲
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.1	2019	●	▲	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	85.6	2020	●	▲
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	92.5	2019	●	▲	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	1.0	2021	●	▲
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA	NA	●	●	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0	2020	●	▲
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	48.5	2020	●	▲	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	4.7	2018	●	▲
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	500.0	2018	●	▲	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	20.0	2018	●	▲	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	3.1	2002	●	●
Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	20.0	2018	●	▲	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	35.6	2018	●	▲
SDG5 – Gender Equality					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	NA	NA	●	●	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	14.6	2019	●	▲
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	97.5	2019	●	▲	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.5	2021	●	▲
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	84.4	2020	●	▲	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	41.3	2020	●	▲	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	67.8	2019	●	▲
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	3.8	2019	●	▲	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	45.1	2020	●	▲
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	2020	●	▲	Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-0.5	2020	●	●
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.5	2020	●	▲	Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.0	2018	●	●
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	49.1	2018	●	●	Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	98.6	2017	●	▲
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	67.9	2018	●	●	Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	2020	●	▲
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita)	6802.1	2018	●	▲	Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	1.6	2015	●	▲
Population using safely managed water services (%)	99.9	2020	●	▲	Employment-to-population ratio (%)	64.5	2020	●	▲
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	88.8	2020	●	▲	Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	12.5	2020	●	▲
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2019	●	▲	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	3.0	2020	●	▲
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2019	●	▲	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	2.8	2018	●	▲
CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO₂/TWh)	1.1	2019	●	▲	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	12.4	2019	●	▲
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	7.8	2019	●	▲	Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	37.9	2019	●	▲
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-0.5	2020	●	●	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	18.3	2020	●	▲
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.0	2018	●	●	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	25.8	2017	●	▲
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	98.6	2017	●	▲	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	2020	●	▲	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100.0	2020	●	▲
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	1.6	2015	●	▲	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	59.0	2021	●	▲
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	64.5	2020	●	▲	Population with rent overburden (%)	7.0	2019	●	▲
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	12.5	2020	●	▲	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure					SDG13 – Climate Action				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	2020	●	▲	CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO₂/capita)	7.2	2020	●	▲
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.5	2020	●	▲	CO₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO₂/capita)	5.2	2018	●	▲
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	49.1	2018	●	●	CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2020	●	▲
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	67.9	2018	●	●	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO₂ (% worst 0–100 best)	33.6	2018	●	▲
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita)	6802.1	2018	●	▲	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Population using safely managed water services (%)	99.9	2020	●	▲	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	94.0	2020	●	▲
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	88.8	2020	●	▲	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	32.0	2020	●	▲
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					SDG15 – Life on Land				
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2019	●	▲	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	75.6	2020	●	▲
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2019	●	▲	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	85.6	2020	●	▲
CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO₂/TWh)	1.1	2019	●	▲	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	1.0	2021	●	▲
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	7.8	2019	●	▲	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0	2020	●	▲
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-0.5	2020	●	●	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	4.7	2018	●	▲
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.0	2018	●	●	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	98.6	2017	●	▲	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	14.6	2019	●	▲
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	2020	●	▲	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.5	2021	●	▲
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	1.6	2015	●	▲	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	64.5	2020	●	▲	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	67.8	2019	●	▲
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	12.5	2020	●	▲	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	45.1	2020	●	▲
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure					SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	2020	●	▲	Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-0.5	2020	●	●
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.5	2020	●	▲	Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.0	2018	●	●
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	49.1	2018	●	●	Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	98.6	2017	●	▲
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Population using safely managed water services (%)	99.9	2020	●	▲	Employment-to-population ratio (%)	64.5	2020	●	▲
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	88.8	2020	●	▲	Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	12.5	2020	●	▲

* Imputed data point

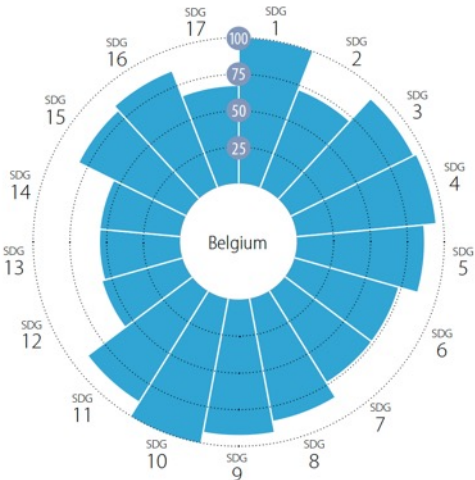
Belgian Performance on SDG's (2022)



- Major challenges
- Significant challenges
- Challenges remain
- SDG achieved
- Information unavailable
- ↓ Decreasing
- Stagnating
- ↗ Moderately improving
- ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
- Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

▼ AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

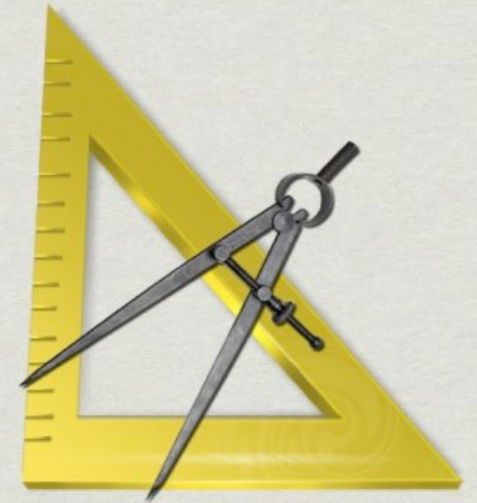


Hoe gaan we dit aanpakken?

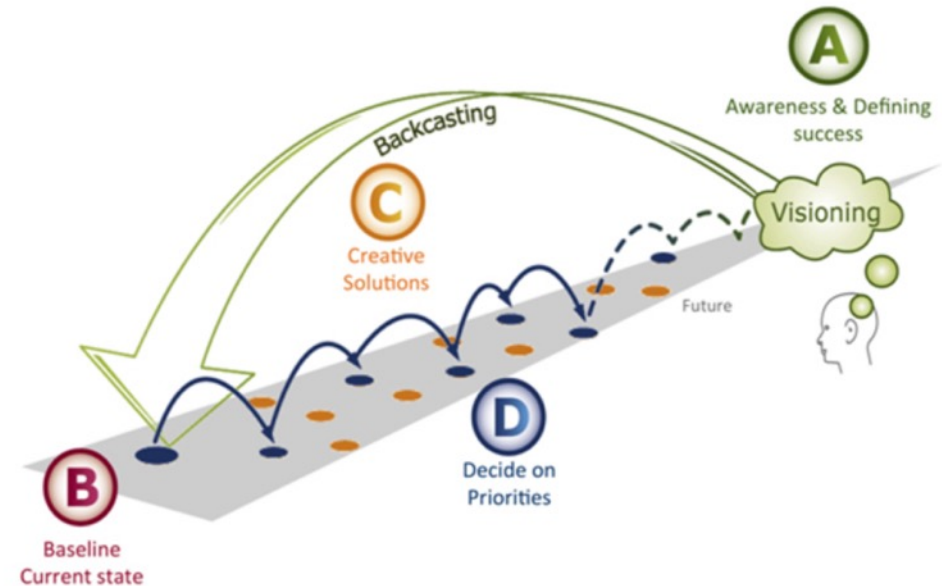
Next level, beyond SDG's

Meten is weten

**“IF YOU CAN'T
MEASURE IT, YOU
CAN'T MANAGE IT”**
PETER DRUCKER



- Voor elk thema indicatoren bepalen
- Nulmeting doen (referentie)
- Doelstellingen bepalen voor verbetering



De “grote planetaire” thema’s

Water



Verontreiniging
van bodem, water
en lucht



Onze fysieke
aanwezigheid
beschermt
ecosystemen (en
gemeenschappen)



Energie

Grondstoffen



Materialen:
Afval en
Circulariteit

De “grote planetaire” thema’s



Energie

Uitdieping



Energie

→ Energie/emissies voor mobiliteit

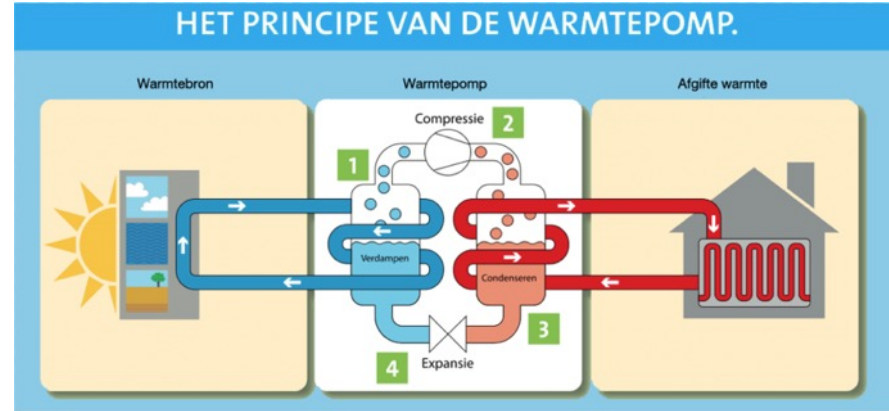
↓
Energie gebouwen en infrastructuur

↙ Energie behoefte/verbruik

- Thermische isolatie van daken, muren, vloeren
- Luchtdichtheid en ventilatie met energierecuperatie
- Buitenschrijnwerk
- Klimaatimpact zichtbaar maken

↘ Gebruik hernieuwbare energie (installaties + aankoop)

- PV panelen op alle daken
- Warmtepompen
- Thermische collectoren
- Laadinfrastructuur voor elektrische wagens
- Klimaatimpact zichtbaar maken



Wat kunnen wij doen?

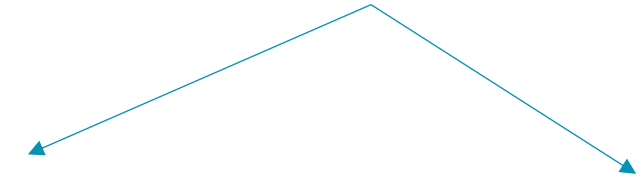
Gasketel vervangen door warmtepomp, (echte) hernieuwbare energie aankopen (via een burgercoöperatie), ...

Uitdieping

Energie



Energie gebouwen en infrastructuur



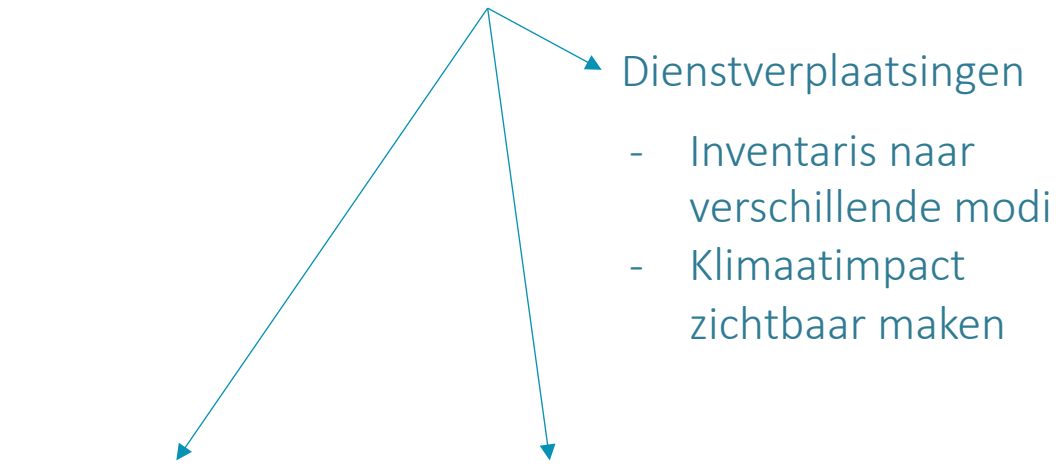
Energie behoefte/verbruik

- Thermische isolatie van daken, muren, vloeren
- Luchtdichtheid en ventilatie met energierecuperatie
- Buitenschrijnwerk
- Klimaatimpact zichtbaar maken

Gebruik hernieuwbare energie (installaties + aankoop)

- PV panelen op alle daken
- Warmtepompen
- Thermische collectoren
- Laadinfrastructuur voor elektrische wagens
- Klimaatimpact zichtbaar maken

Energie/emissies voor mobiliteit



Dienstverplaatsingen

- Inventaris naar verschillende modi
- Klimaatimpact zichtbaar maken

Woon-werkverkeer

- Inventaris naar verschillende modi
- Klimaatimpact zichtbaar maken
- Fietsaccommodatie (stallingen, douches, ...)

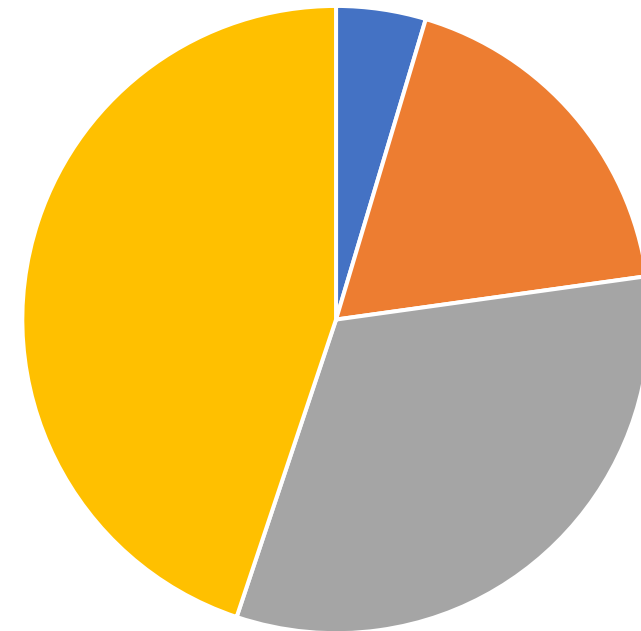
Transport van goederen

- Inventaris naar verschillende modi
- Klimaatimpact zichtbaar maken

Vervoersmodus woon-werkverkeer personeel



Grafiektitel

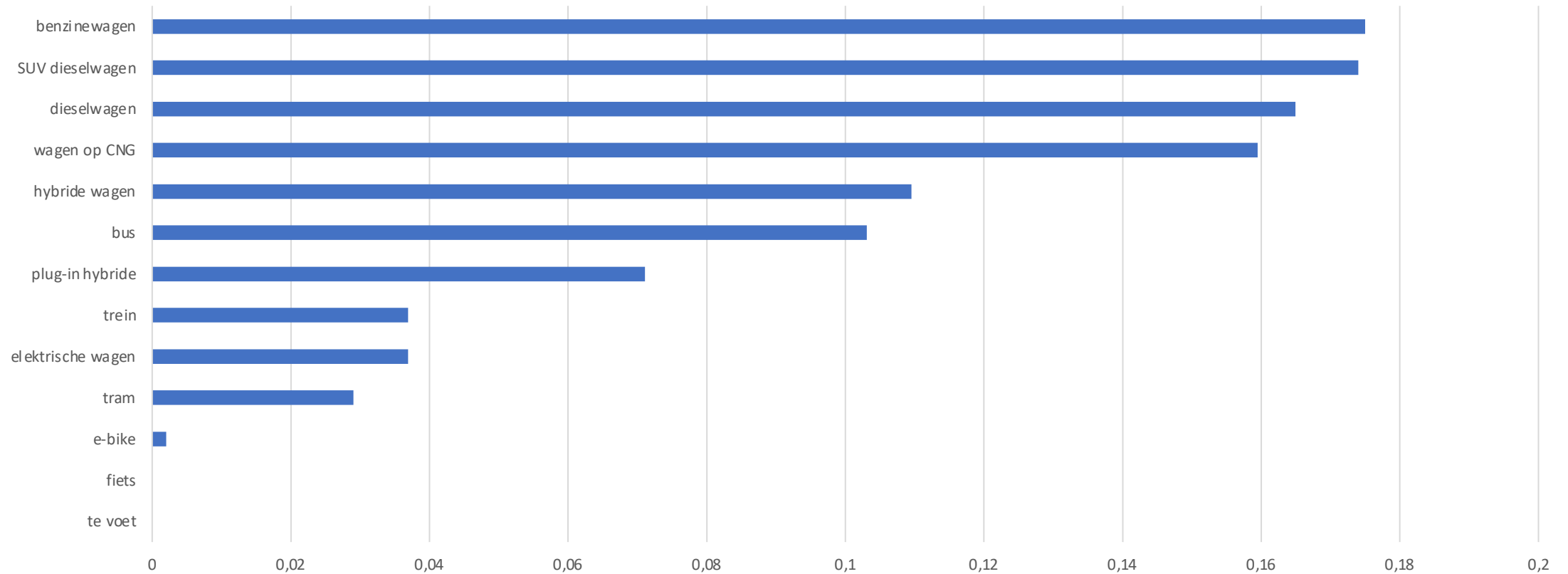


■ Te voet ■ Fiets ■ Openbaar vervoer ■ Gemotoriseerd privé-voertuig

Te voet	4,50%
Fiets	17,70%
Openbaar vervoer	31,50%
Gemotoriseerd privé-voertuig	43,70%

Impact op klimaatverandering volgens vervoersmodus (per km)

Carbon Footprint - Impact in CO₂e per km





Wat kunnen wij doen?

De fiets herontdekken!



Elektrisch autodelen?



Werken met meetbare doelstellingen: voorbeeld

- Thema: Woon-werkverkeer
- Meting: verdeling afgelegde afstanden auto/fiets/OV
- Doelstelling: autogebruik 20% reduceren over 3 jaar
- Acties voorbereiden en uitvoeren om doelstelling te kunnen halen:
vb. Autoparking kleiner en fietsparking groter maken, douches...
- Opvolging en eventueel bijsturing
- Communiceer en vier de (tussentijdse) succesjes

De “grote planetaire” thema’s



Water

Uitdieping



Water

Drinkwaterverbruik

- Nazicht verbruikstatistiek
- Wat is er aangesloten? Wat kan overgeschakeld worden op hemalwater?

Hemelwateropvang en -benutting

- Alle regenwater op regenwatertanks aangesloten?
- Check buffervolume en uitbreidbaarheid
- Waar is toiletspoeling op geschakeld?
- Aanpassingen nodig?

Grondwatergebruik

- Grondwaterboringen aanwezig
- Nazicht op alternatieven

De “grote planetaire” thema’s



Verontreiniging
van bodem, water
en lucht

Uitdieping



Verontreiniging van bodem, water en lucht

Nulgebruik pesticiden

- Nazicht op feitelijk nulgebruik
- Beheerplannen aanpassen?
- Nazicht op alternatieven

Lozingen water en bodem?

- Nazicht wettelijke verplichtingen
- Mazouttanks aanwezig? Reiniging en wegname, ... , nazicht bodemverontreiniging, acties...

Lekkende koelmiddelen (airco's)

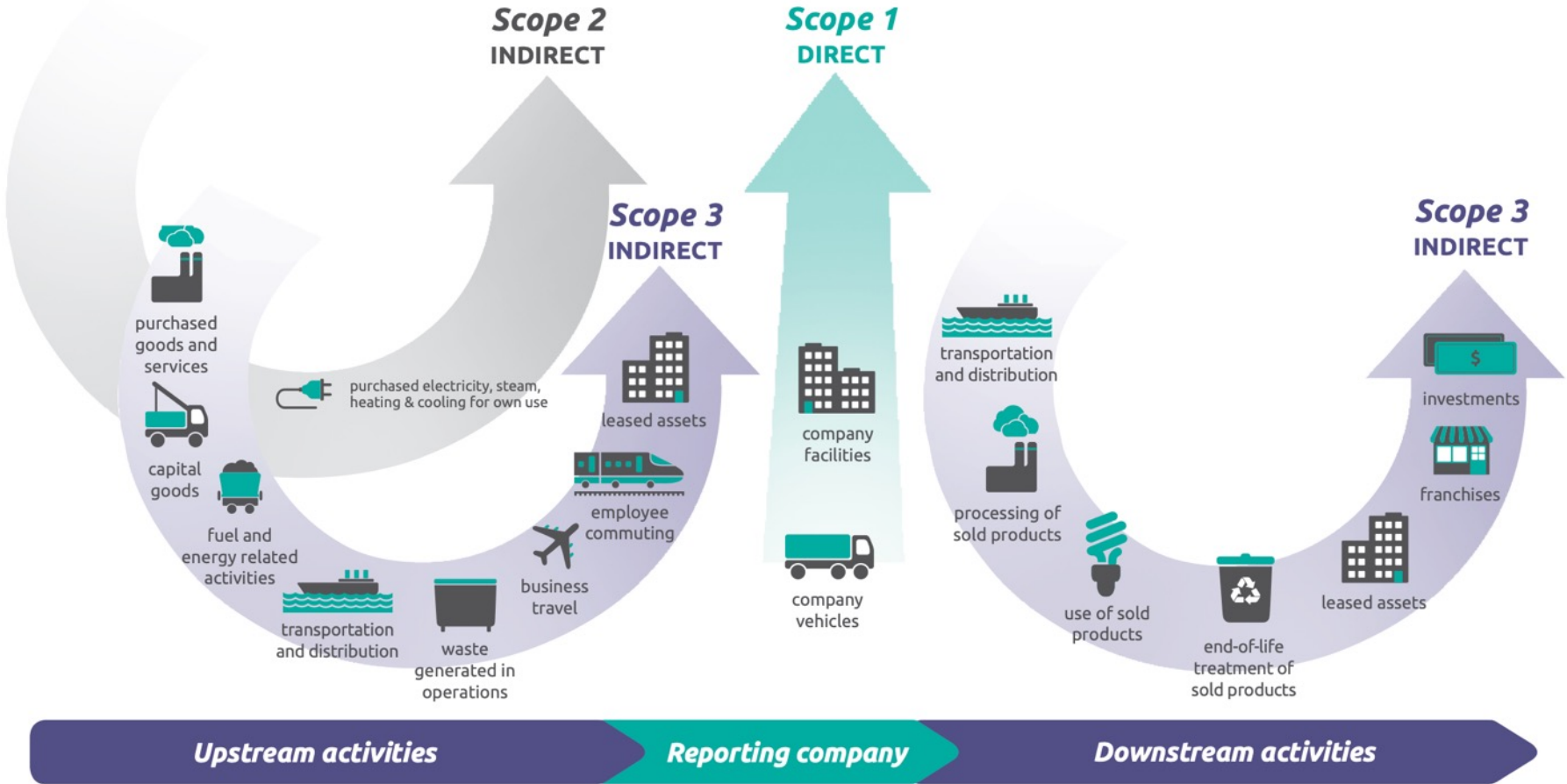
- Inventaris toestellen
- Nazicht onderhoudsverslagen op bijvullingen
- Klimaatimpact zichtbaar maken
- Lekdetecties indien nodig

Energie gebouwen en infrastructuur

Energie/emissies voor mobiliteit

- Energie behoefte/verbruik
- Gebruik hernieuwbare energie (installaties + aankoop)
- Dienstverplaatsingen
- Woon-werkverkeer
- Transport van goederen

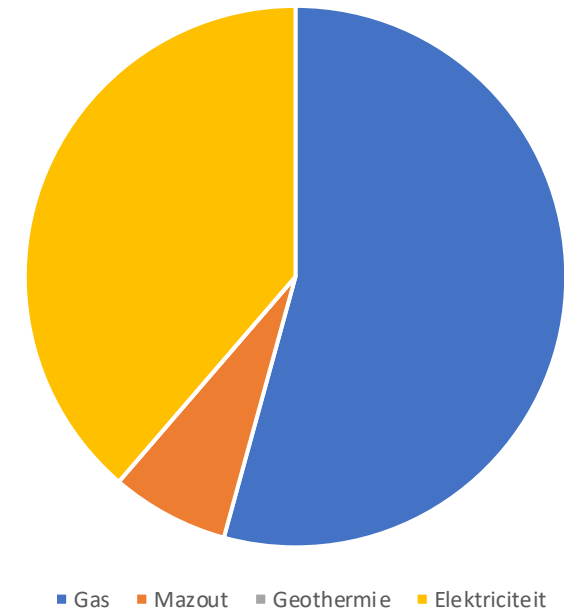
Klimaatimpact meten



Cijfers Maatwerkbedrijven 2021

Energieverbruik faciliteiten				
Aard	Eenheid	Hoeveelheid	Emissie-factor	Global Warming Potential (kg CO2e)
Gas	kWh	53999195	0,20297	10.960.217
Mazout	m3	516,417	2758,57	1.424.572
Geothermie	kWh	0	0	-
Elektriciteit	kWh	38110665	0,205	7.812.686
Totaal				20.197.475

Global Warming Potential



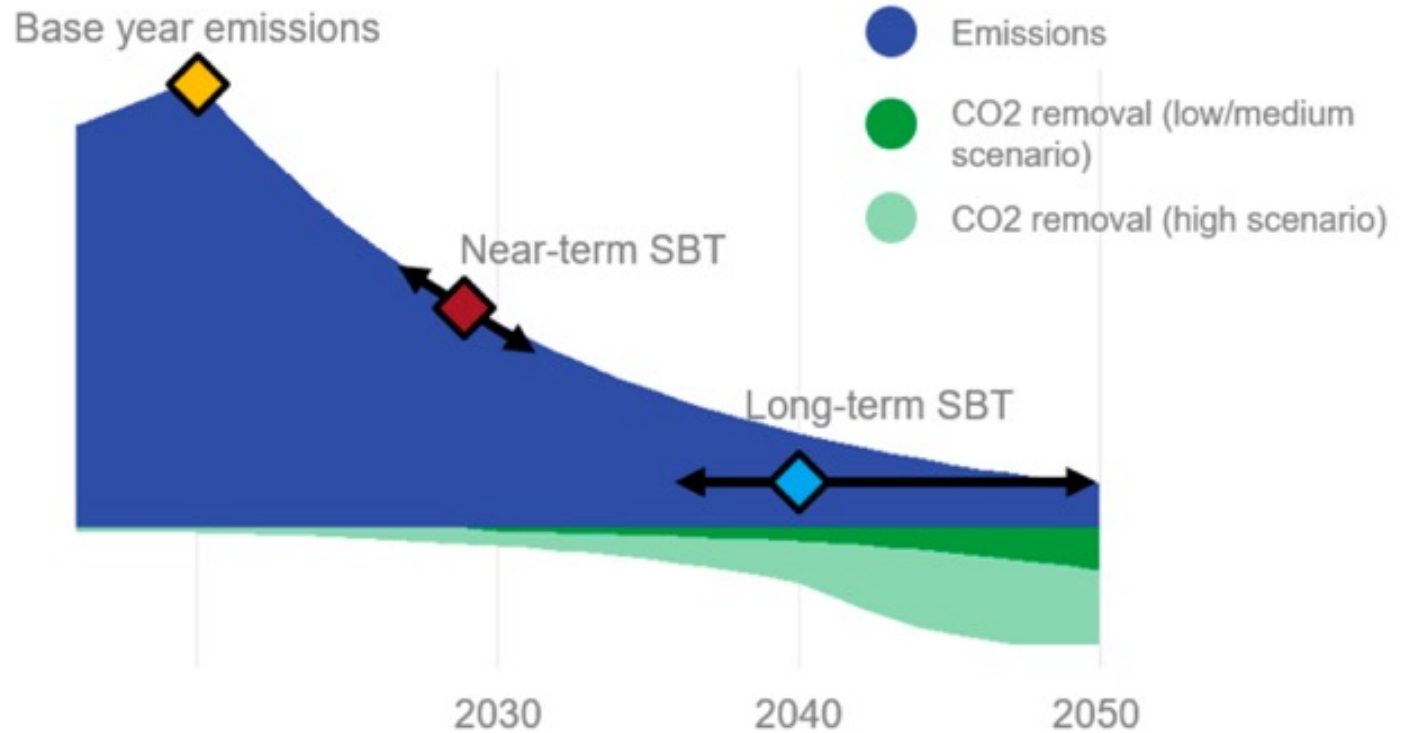
24 kg CO2/boom/jaar
500 bomen/ha bos
1.683 ha bos
17 km2 bos
Oppervlakte gemeente Zwijndrecht of Stad Blankenberge

Luisteren naar de wetenschap, begrijpen waar de oorzaak ligt, keuzes durven maken, emissies drastisch verminderen, ...



SCIENCE
BASED
TARGETS

DRIVING AMBITIOUS CORPORATE CLIMATE ACTION



De “grote planetaire” thema’s



Grondstoffen



Materialen: Afval
en Circulariteit

Uitdieping



Grondstoffen



Materialen: Afval en Circulariteit



Overige?

- Grondige en brede zelfanalyse



Wat kunnen
wij doen?





Wat kunnen wij doen?

Minder vlees, korte keten, lokaal voedsel, seizoensgebonden gerechten, biologische landbouw (zonder pesticiden en milieubelastende meststoffen)...

De “grote planetaire” thema’s



Onze fysieke aanwezigheid
beschermt ecosystemen
(en gemeenschappen)

Uitdieping



Versterking ecosystemen

Ontharding / infiltratie

- Waar kan onthard worden?
- Groene gevels mogelijk?
- ...

Biodiversiteit tuinen: aanleg en beheer

- Soortenkeuze, aanpassing van tuinen voor meer biodiversiteit
- Bijenkorven?
- Maaibeheer tegen het licht houden
- Belevingswaarde verhogen, ...
- ...

Duurzame catering/voeding

- Richtlijnen ivm catering
- Quid vlees en vis? Vegetarisch alternatief?
- ...

- Overige?

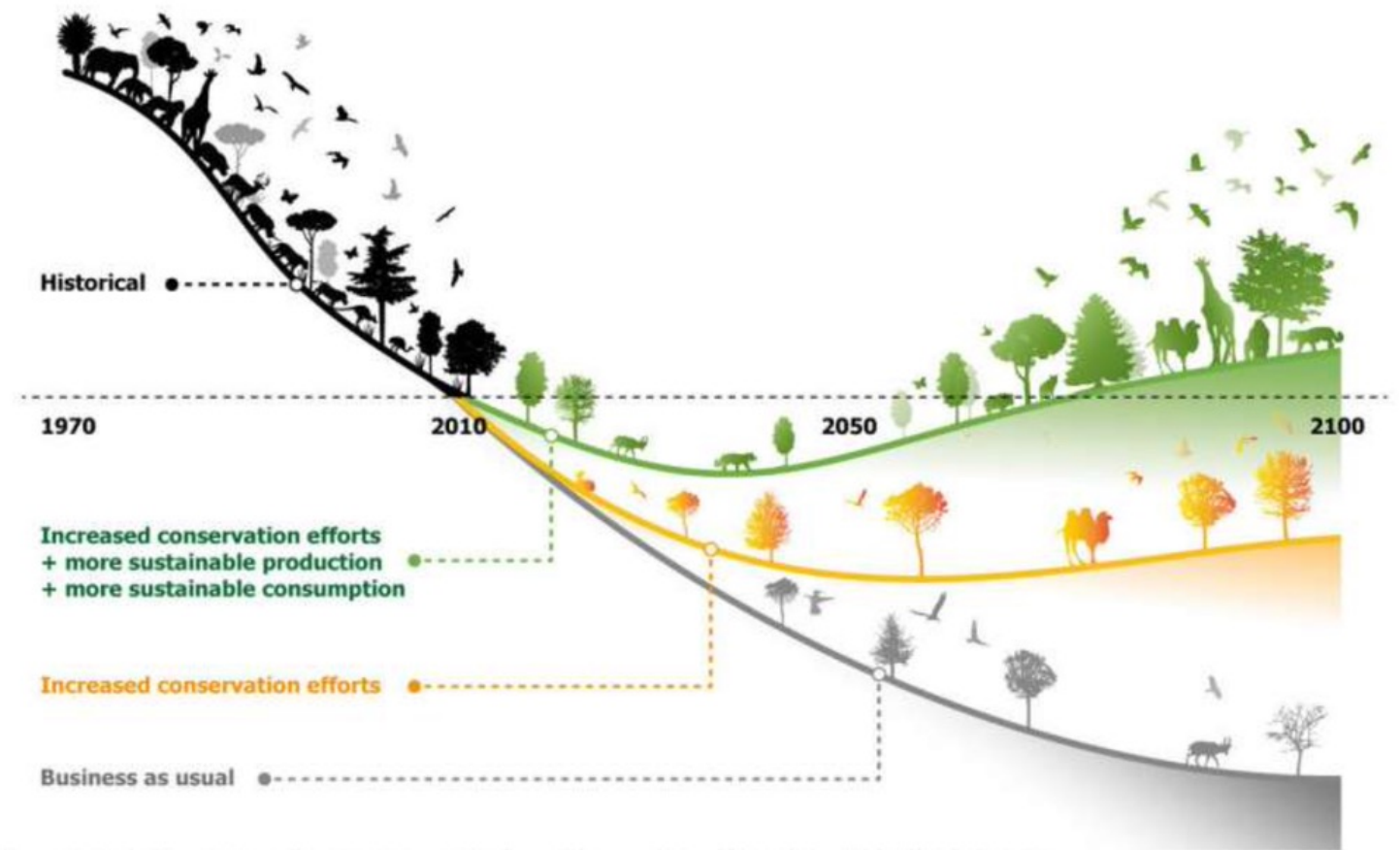
Verlies aan biodiversiteit

in relatie tot

natuur & gezondheid

Bending the curve of biodiversity loss

by International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis



This artwork illustrates the main findings of the article, but does not intend to accurately represent its results (<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-020-2705-y>)



Wat kunnen wij doen?

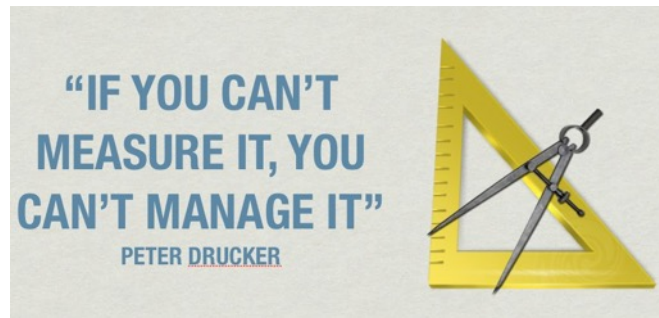
Natuurinclusieve samenleving/stad/landbouw

Stappen

Wat ertoe doet?
De behapbare
thema's!



Welke acties
passen hierin en
hoe kunnen we
(impact) meten?



Welke doelen
stellen we?



Impact meten,
evalueren en
eventueel bijsturen



← Inspireren, betrekken, enthousiasmeren en communiceren! →

“Moeke, waar komen de kleren vandaan?”



Duurzaamheid in de waardeketen!



We gaan voor collectieve intelligentie



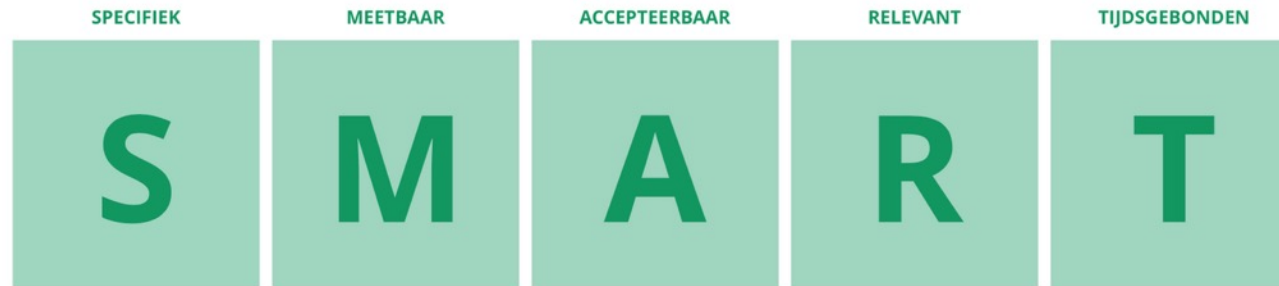
**Ken je het
Butterfly
effect?**



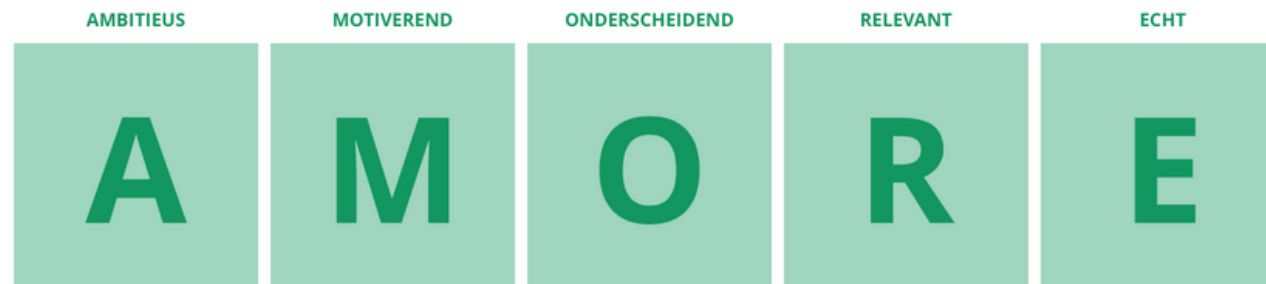
Als we samenwerken kunnen we veel
ten goede veranderen!

Zijn onze vooropgestelde doelen wel ambitieus genoeg?

Do It SMART

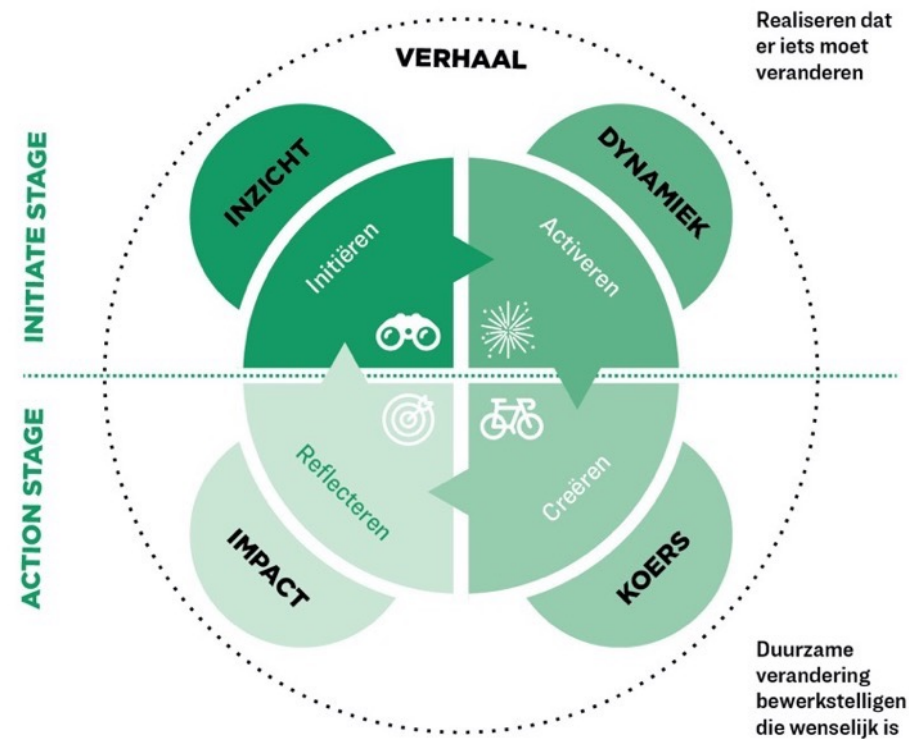


Do It AMORE



Nog wat nuttige tips

Het stappenplan naar duurzaam ondernemen: Sustainological feedback loop



© Jan Beyne & Sara Vermeulen

A “Next Level” for Sustainability Action



**Future-Fit
Business Benchmark**
(open-source)



Sustainable Development Goals

Laat ons samen
werken aan een
aanhoudbare
samenleving waar
elke mens kan
floreren.

