



- **\*\* 39 member companies:** 
  - Representing more than 22 business sectors
    - Annual Sales: almost \$1 Trillion USD
    - Global Headcount: more than 2.5 million
    - Number of Manufacturing Facilities Worldwide: more than 3,000
- Non-profit 501(c)(3) organization
- Not an advocacy group

# Current GEMI Members

















































































# **GEMI Vision & Mission**

# ★ Vision:

To be globally recognized as a leader in providing strategies for businesses to achieve EHS excellence, economic success and corporate citizenship.

# <u>₩ Mission</u>:

Business helping business improve EHS performance, shareholder value and corporate citizenship.



- Work products/tools/reports
- Benchmarking
- Interaction and networking
- Cost savings
- Increased value to business
- Credibility
- Multi-sector responsibilities
- Members desire to be on the cutting edge



- **\*\*** Board of Directors from member companies
- Senior Advisory Council (SAC)
- Members provide "sweat equity"
- Year-round project activity
- \* Quarterly meetings
- \*\* Bi-annual conference
- Member companies provide financial support

# GEMI Leaders

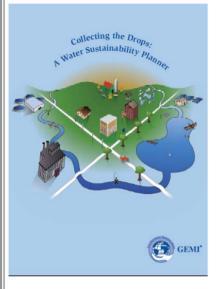
## **GEMI 2007 Board of Directors**

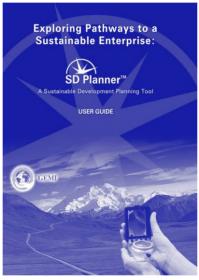
- Chair: Stan Christian, Motorola
- Vice-Chair: Bob Accarino, Abbott Laboratories
- **Finance Chair:** Karl Fennessey, The Dow Chemical Company
- Membership Chair: Leslie Montgomery, Southern Company
- Benchmarking Chair: Mark Hause, DuPont
- Tools Work Group Chair: Moe Bechard, Johnson Diversey
- Communications & Marketing Chair: Kelley Kline, Smithfield Foods
- Senior Advisory Council (SAC) Chair: Jack Kace, Roche
- Chair Emeritus: Mitch Jackson, FedEx

## GEMI Management

- Steve Hellem, Executive Director
- Amy Goldman, Director

# Recent GEMI Products











- Emerging Issues
- Communications & Marketing
- Business & Climate Change
- Information Management Systems (IMS)
- Metrics
- Strategic Futures
- Sustainable Development
- Tools Evaluation & Implementation Strategies
- Water Sustainability

# GEMI's Metrics Work Group

## **# History:**

 Work Group formed in 2005 to explore metrics. Three workshops with experts held between January and May 2006.

## Objective:

 To develop a process and planning tool to help identify and develop key material (i.e., relevant and substantive) metrics.

## GEMI Co-Chairs:

- Leslie Montgomery, Southern Company
- Jim Kearney, Bristol-Myers Squibb Company

## Consultant:

 Beth Beloff and team from Bridges to Sustainability of Golder Associates

## Workshop Collaborators:

Diverse group of 25 organizations from both the US and UK

# 'Sustainability' as a Business Issue

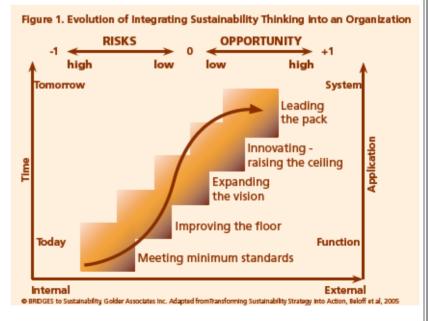
Business is evolving how it addresses the breadthdepth of 'sustainability' issues

Potential stakeholders have multiplied and grown

more diverse

Difficult to address all aspects at same degree& same schedule

Choices must be made
 a strategic direction
 must be set





- Metrics Need to:
  - Inform strategy
  - Provide meaningful information
  - Support decision-making
  - Complement traditional measurement systems
  - Yield value to an organization

- GEMI Metrics Navigator<sup>TM</sup>
  - Roadmap to identify critical few metrics
  - Six steps to develop the right mix of metrics
  - Workbook to develop and implement metrics that:
    - Inform business strategy
    - Enhance decision-making
    - Measure what is right
    - Communicate effectively



- \*\* Any type of business
- Managers, EHS and SD practitioners
- **\*** Business schools
- Applied at any organizational level
- Process is flexible and can be tailored to meet specific needs

# Value of the Tool

- **\*** Strength:
  - A rigorous thought process
- ★ Value:
  - Helps think through the process and suggests methods to use or augment in-house approaches
- Principal benefit:
  - Can advance business performance by developing and using non-financial measurements



- \* A tool for management to help their organization develop an appropriate approach to metrics
- Outlines a 6-step process to assist with:
  - Determine what is material to your organization
  - Assess what and how to measure appropriate metrics
  - Assure effectiveness
- Includes 19 GEMI member case studies, 8 EAG perspectives, 10 worksheets and additional online resources



- FedEx
- Eastman Kodak Company
- Bristol-Myers Squibb Company:
- The Scotts Company
- Abbott
- **\*** DuPont (3)
- The Dow Chemical Company

- The Procter & Gamble Company
- Intel Corporation
- Southern Company
- Johnson Controls, Inc.
- Johnson & Johnson
- Occidental Petroleum Corporation
- Pfizer Inc

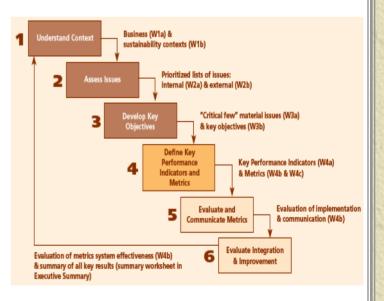
# EAG Perspectives

- What is the measurement challenge? (Jim L. Ritchie-Dunham)
- What contributes to shareholder value? (Jean "Pogo" Davis)
- \* How can one develop 'sustainability leaders'? (Paul Tebo)
- Are social goals relevant to business? (Kirvil Skinnarland)
- # How can one align environmental, social and business values? (Paul Tebo)
- # How can one form an effective 'picture' for different users of metrics? (Jim L. Ritchie-Dunham)
- What are the characteristics of a learning organization? (Eve Mitleton-Kelly)
- Do your metrics drive innovation? (Mark B. Milstein)

# Process Overview

- Steps 1–3: What is Material
  - Identifies what is material (relevant)
- Step 4: What & How to Measure
  - Defines Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)
  - Sorts through possible metrics
  - Ensures validity of metrics
- Steps 5–6: How to Assure Effectiveness
  - Distills data into useful information
  - Critical assessment of metrics & the process





# Step 1: Understand the Context

## STEP 1

### **Expected Outcomes**

- Understanding of the organization's business strategy and existing performance measurement systems
- Understanding of how the organization currently addresses environmental, social and economic aspects

| WORKSHEET 1a: UNDERSTAND THE BUSINESS SUCCESS FACTORS (XYZ Nutritional Beverage Brampile) |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| Organization:<br>The organizational unit under<br>consideration for metrics development   | XYZ Nutritional Beverage (a division of XYZ Food Products, Inc.)  |  |
| Mission:<br>The mission statement for the<br>organizational unit (or its parent)          | Providing our customers nutritious food and beverage products of the highest quality that are<br>produced in an environmentally-sensitive manner, while consistently exceeding shareholder<br>expectation.                                |  |
| Core values:  | Superior financial performance     Nutritious products of the highest quality     Safe and healthy work environment     Responsible environmental practices     Enriching the communities in which we operate                             |  |
| Vision for product / process:   | Superior nutritional beverage brand which consumers embrace for its quality, taste and innovation.  |  |
| Define the market environment:  | Food and Beverage / Natural Foods Industry. Consumers fall into three categories: diet and healthy living, lactose alternative and organic.   |  |
| Business objectives:  | Increase market share     Increase revenue     Reduce cost  |  |
| Business risks and opportunities:   | Availability and consistency of raw product. Building relationships and partnerships with organic farmers. Focusing on emerging markets by building brand recognition and educating consumers on health benefits of nutritional beverage. |  |
| Business performance measurement:   | Balanced Scorecard (financial, customers, business operations and learning and growth perspectives).<br>Cascaded from corporate down to each business division and individual manager.  |  |

- Describe business success factors
- Summarize current 'sustainability' focus
- Offers methods to document current status and gaps

# Step 2: Assess Issues

## STEP 2

## **Expected Outcomes**

 Identification and prioritization of issues from the perspectives of employees and key external stakeholders

# WORKSHEET 2a: INTERNAL – PRIORITIZE EMPLOYEES' ISSUES OF RELEVANCE TO THE BUSINESS A'Y's Nutritional Buyerage Example! INSTRUCTIONS: Plot the potential and cument issues identified by employees. Rate each issue as High (H), Medum (M), or Low (I) according to the following considerations: Organization's Impacts • On the organization's activities currently or have the potential to impact the issue? • Are the current / potential impacts significant in comparison to other industries or peers in the same sector? Importance to Business Success Factors • Are there short- or long-term business risks or opportunities associated with the issue? • Would addressing the risks / opportunities support the organization's business strategy and objectives? • Sesupply, C = Company Operation; D = Distribution; U = Customer Use of Product / Service; E = End of Life \* Energy use (S), C) • Importance on local communities (S, C) • Impacts on local communities (S, C) • Internative energy (S, C, D) • Community outneach (C) • Energy use (D) • Use of alternative energy (S, C, D) • Community outneach (C) • Energy use (D) • Local homeless population (D • Air emissions (D) • Faming nun-offs (S) Energy use (D) • Medum energy intensity in augus yard company operators Medum energy intensity in augus yard com

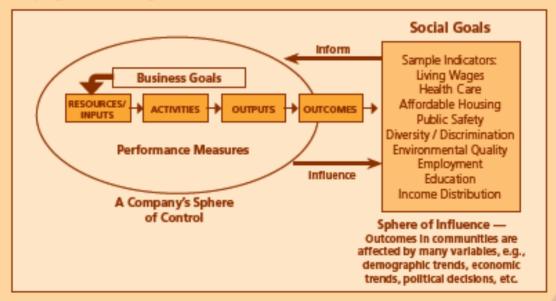
- Prioritize issues according to:
  - Relevance to business
  - Significance of impacts from the business
  - Level of concern to external stakeholders
  - Ability to control or influence

# Materiality: External Perspective

## **EAG Perspective**

## Are Social Goals Relevant to Business?

Community indicator programs can provide insights into what is important to the local community. While social / community goals are typically outside a company's sphere of control, they are influenced by local business policies and practices (see figure below). Online at <a href="https://www.gemi.org/metricsnavigator">www.gemi.org/metricsnavigator</a>, Kirvil Skinnarland of Sustainable Seattle and Trilogy, LLC, explores how community indicators can help inform a company in determining what is material and in shaping its business goals.





- Began publishing environmental performance data in the 1990's to meet stakeholder expectations
  - Driver for extensive infrastructure, procedures and database to collect, manage, verify and report data
    - Ability to assess company's potential environmental impacts
    - Identification of cost-saving opportunities
    - Cross-functional involvement and company-wide awareness of sustainability issues
- System helps assess potential impacts, set performance targets, and measure progress of goals (2010 sustainability goals)
- \*\* Today, BMS tracks 60 environmental parameters in 50 facilities worldwide and has issued sustainability reports since 2001

# Step 3: Develop Key Objectives

## STEP 3

## **Expected Outcomes**

- Material issues for consideration in developing metrics
- Critical few key objectives

- Short list the most material issues
- Select few critical key objectives based on:
  - Business value
  - Societal value of addressing the issues

|   | WORKSHEET 3a: SELECT MATERIAL ISSUES (XYZ Nutritional Beverage Example)   |  |  |   |  |
|---|---|--|--|---|--|
| H/H =H;<br>For exar<br>Worksh             | ; H/M<br>mple,<br>eet 3:  | ONS: Plot the issues according to ratings received<br>=H; H/L = L or M; M/M=M; M/L = L; L/L = L<br>Energy Use (S, C) was plotted in the dark-shaded<br>a. Energy Use (S, C) was plotted in the medium-shaded<br>3a. The overall rating is high (dark shaded) in this | area in Worksheet 2a and receives a high ratii<br>naded area in Worksheet 2b and receives a me | ng on the Relevance to the Business axis in   |  |
|   | VALUE CHAIN STAGES:  S = Supply, C = Company Operations; D = Distribution; U = Customer Use of Product / Service; E = End of Life |  |  |   |  |
| Significance of Concern<br>(Worksheet 2b) | н   | Immigration policy (C)   | Community outreach (C) Education (U, E) Air emissions (D)                                      | Nutrition content (U) Organic products (s, U) Valet use (S) Impact on local communities (S, C) Local economic development (S, C) Farming run-offs (S) |  |
| nificance of Cor<br>(Worksheet 2b)        | M   | 4 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2  | Use of alternative energy (S, C, D)  | Energy use (S, C, D)     Water use (C)     Employee Health & Safety (C)   |  |
| Sign                                      | L   | Taxes paid (C) Transportation infrastructure (D)   | Local homeless population (D)  | Talent retention (C)  |  |
|   |   | L  | M  | Н   |  |
|   |   |  | Relevance to the Business<br>(Worksheet 2a)  |   |  |

# Step 4: Define KPIs

## STEP 4

## **Expected Outcomes**

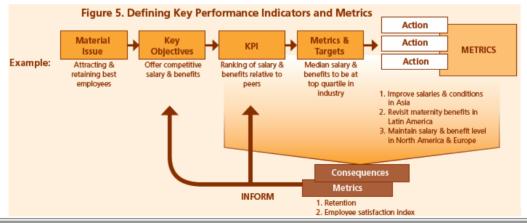
- Established set of Key Performance Indicator (KPIs)
- Understanding of uses and users of metrics
- Measurements that define and support KPIs
- · Clear targets for the metrics

- What are the objectives and targets?
- What are the uses
- Who are the users?
- How are the metrics defined and calculated?
- Where are the data?

| nis information               |   | that affect the key objective and poter<br>to what to track as KPIs. Indicate othe<br>Worksheet 3b.           |  |             |  |   |
|-------------------------------|---|---|--|-------------|--|---|
| Material<br>Issue             | Key Objective   | Drivers   | Consequences   | Π           | Key Performance<br>Indicator (KPI)   | Other Measurement<br>Considerations   |
| GHG<br>emissions<br>(S, C, D) | Reduce GHG<br>emissions along<br>value chain  | Energy efficiency     Use of renewable energy     Implementation of best practice technology and processes    | Energy cost reduction     Innovations: technology     & business model   | <b>&gt;</b> | Energy cost<br>reduction     Innovations<br>technology &<br>business model | Percent energy from renewable resources Best practice implementation Energy cost-saving                     |
| Organic<br>products<br>(S, U) | Increase organic<br>product portfolio<br>and sales  | New organic product<br>development     Marketing of organic products     Relationship with organic<br>farmers | Increased sales     Brand image     Driving more sustainable agriculture | <b>&gt;</b> | Percent revenue<br>from organic<br>products                                | Implementation of organic<br>farmers program     Customer perception     Avoidance in pesticide run-organic |
| Nutrition<br>content<br>(U)   | Become provider of<br>choice of balanced-<br>nutritional breakfast<br>products for children | Children nutrition awareness campaign at schools     Nutrition content in products                            | Increased sales     Brand image     Contributing to children's health    | <b>*</b>    | School children<br>reached in nutrition<br>awareness campaign              | Nutrition content   |

# Metric Types

- Outcome:
  - One-dimensional (energy consumption per year)
  - Cross-cutting (energy consumption per unit of value add)
- \* Process:
  - Management and operations (# energy review activities per year)
- Consequence:
  - Business (cost reduction from energy savings program)
  - Societal (land area saved from raw material reductions)



# Uses of Metrics

- Learning:
  - Benchmark internally
  - Evaluate alternatives
- Decision-making:
  - Identify improvement options
- Accountability:
  - Report to stakeholders
  - Track performance
- Demonstration:
  - Build the business case
  - Promote 'sustainable' initiatives





- Different metrics can be appropriate for different uses
- \*\* "SVA/lb" (shareholder value add per pound of production)
  - Combines multiple dimensions into one number (pound of production as proxy for environmental impacts)
  - Useful for planning and strategic discussions
  - Operationally too sensitive to factors unrelated to environment (e.g., market fluctuations, acquisitions/divestures)
- Marketplace and footprint reduction goals and metrics
  - Drive sustainable growth into operations
  - Drive same goals as SVA/lb
    - less sensitive to economic fluctuations
    - better address stakeholder concerns
  - Example: goal to nearly double revenues from non-depletable resources to at least \$8 billion by 2015

# Step 5: Evaluate & Communicate

## STEP 5

## **Expected Outcomes**

 Regular communication and feedback based on performance against targets

- How to implement the metrics
- \*\* How to integrate into existing information management systems
- How the metrics can be presented to provide useful insights to audience



- Set target: zero safety incidents
  - Beliefs
  - Expectations
  - Performance standards
- Principles: 'Believe it! Expect it! Live it!'
  - Believe all injuries and occupational illnesses can be prevented; all tasks can be planned and completed safely
  - Understand working safely is a condition for employment; managers, supervisors and individuals held accountable
  - Commit to health & safety rules, continuous improvement; leaders must recognize and reward success
- \*\* Results: improved performance (first year)
  - Recordable injuries reduced by 25 percent
  - Lost work time injuries reduced by 40 percent



- \* Dashboard displayed for employees and managers
  - Performance insights at multiple levels
  - Ratings use both process and outcome metrics
  - Composite indices combine multiple metrics/criteria into single score
  - Shown as 'on target', 'caution' or 'needs attention' (light/medium/dark shades used for green/yellow/red)

## Johnson & Johnson Environmental Performance Dashboard (Example)

| Next Generation Goal         | Progress | Reasons / Comments  |
|------------------------------|----------|---|
| Compliance / Risk Management |          | 3 Noncompliance events  |
| Mgt Systems / ISO 14001      |          | ISO certified, MAARS rating = 2, MAP not reviewed and signed, 100% of MAP items on time, CCO plan ongoing & on schedule   |
| New Product/Process Review   |          | 100% of New Products/Processes/Packaging reviewed using the DfE tool or equivalent.   |
| External Manufacturing       |          | 76% EM with EHS contract language, 40% EM audits on schedule, 100% EM audited before use, 0 unacceptable EM, 0 Marginal EM  |
| Energy Use                   |          | 93% Enhanced Best Practices Implemented   |
| Water Use                    |          | 81% Best practices implemented. Cumulative PBA = 7.15, Water Usage = 502,386 m³, Avoided = 35,897 m³  |
| Raw Material Use             |          | Total avoldance: 1,589,456 Total usage: 53,165,445 (PBA: 3.0)   |
| Packaging Use                |          | Packaging avoidance = 726,489 Packaging Use = 13,592,000 (5.4 PBA)  |
| Waste Reduction (NPO)        | 1 2 2 4  | 1. Non-haz NPO avoided = 1,275,194 Total Non-haz NPO = 81,095,432 (1.57 PBA) 2. Haz NPO avoided = 14,146,302 Total Haz NPO = 109,443,578 (12.9 PBA) 3. Toxic NPO avoided = 1, 914,000 Total Toxic NPO = 32,403,396 (5.9 PBA) 4. Use of Preferred Waste Migmit Method = 16% decrease from 2000 |

# Step 6: Evaluate Improvement & Integration

## STEP 6

## **Expected Outcomes**

 Assessment of how metrics are driving improvement and organizational alignment and creating business benefits \* Analyze the business value that has been achieved through the metrics development process



- \* Do the metrics...?
  - Inform business decisions, promote learning and demonstrate the business case
  - Support the business strategy
  - Engage employees and external stakeholders
  - Respond to issues identified by stakeholders
  - Change the behavior of individuals
  - Help integrate sustainability thinking into the organization's culture
  - Reflect business values and yield business benefits

# Summary Worksheet

- Captures critical conclusions from each step
- Provides a logical framework for communicating the 'what' and 'why' of metrics
- Can summarize the metrics development process for senior management

| WORKSHEET: SUMMARY OF KEY POINTS  |  |  |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|
|                                   | Key business objectives (from Step 1)  |  |
| What is<br>material               | Environmental, social and economic elements support business objectives (current and future) (from Step 1) |  |
|                                   | Key employees and external stakeholders in this effort (from Step 2)                                       |  |
|                                   | Critical few material issues (from Step 2)   |  |
|                                   | Key objectives which relate to the material issues (from Step 3)   |  |
| What and                          | Expected uses of the metrics and by whom (from Step 4)   |  |
| measure                           | KPIs and related metrics, what they are and how well they meet the criteria (from Step 4)                  |  |
|                                   | Degree of integration of metrics into management systems (from Step 5)                                     |  |
|                                   | Effectiveness of metrics communication to users (from Step 5)  |  |
| How to<br>assure<br>effectiveness | Expected organizational behavior (from Step 6)   |  |
|                                   | Expected change in personal behavior (from Step 6)   |  |
|                                   | Use of metrics to support the business case and refine business strategy (from Step 6)                     |  |
|                                   | Expected business value (from Step 6)  |  |



- Regardless of how this tool is used, it should generate meaningful conclusions
- This tool does not recommend specific metrics
- ★ The tool provides:
  - a framework for identifying and managing environmental, social and economic issues
  - a process for developing the critical few metrics which measure performance
- Additional resources to support the tool are online at www.gemi.org/metricsnavigator

# How to Contact GEMI:

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http://www.gemi.org/metricsnavigator