#### CARISCA Supply Chain Research Summit 2021



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An investigation of the relationship between the diffusion and adoption of sustainable supply chain management practices, organizational capabilities development and firm innovativeness

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### Introduction

"Looking at the world through a sustainability lens not only helps us 'future proof' our supply chain, it also fuels innovation and drives brand growth."-Paul Polman (CEO, Unilever)





### Introduction

- Achieving sustainability is a **difficult task** 
  - Coordination of all the firms and actors in the supply chain in radically redesigning the SC (Pagell & Shevchenko, 2014; Roy, 2019).
- The adoption of SSCM practices influences various performance outcomes of the firm, influencing it's attractiveness for firms implementing such practices (Gimenez & Tachizawa, 2012).
  - Does implementing SSCM initiatives actually pay- off (especially economically)? (Magon, Thomé, Ferrer & Scavarda, 2018; Pagell & Shevchenko, 2014.
  - Trade-offs between performance outcomes, social, environmental and economic performance (intended performance outcomes).
- Firms adopt sustainable SSCM practices differently-more or less proactive (Gosling et al., 2016:262; Harms et al., 2013; Schaltegger & Burritt, 2014; Van Tulder, Van Wijk & Kolk, 2009).
- However, firms can also experience <u>unintended performance outcomes</u> from SSCM practices (Roy, 2019; Carter & Ketchen, 2020)
- Gap: Process of adoption and relationship to unintended performance outcomes. Would firms that adopt SSCM differently (more or less proactive) based on different kinds of pressures, witness different kinds of performance outcomes? How?



### **Research questions**

Study divided into two interrelated essays:

Essay 1-RQ 1:	<ul> <li>How do internal and external factors influence a focal firm's adoption of SSCM practices, more or less proactively?</li> </ul>
Essay 1-RQ 2:	<ul> <li>Under what conditions do firms adopt SSCM more or less proactively?</li> </ul>
Essay 2-RQ 3:	<ul> <li>What type of capabilities do firms attain when they adopt SSCM practices, more or less proactively?</li> </ul>
Essay 2-RQ 4:	<ul> <li>How do the capabilities developed from the diffusion and adoption of SSCM practices relate to innovativeness of the firm?</li> </ul>

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### **Theoretical background**

#### Diffusion of innovation theory (DOI) by Rogers(2003)

- Adoption strategies of firms
- 5 adopter categories

#### Institutional theory -DiMaggio & Powell (1983)

- •External factors/pressures influencing sustainability adoption
- •Coercive, normative and mimetic pressures

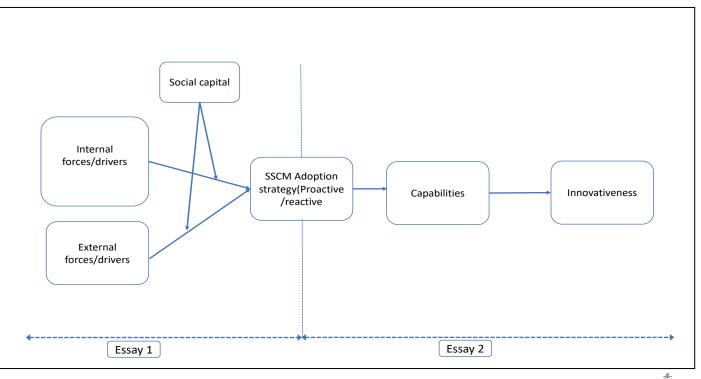
•Internal factors- from literature

#### Social capital theory (Nahapiet & Ghoshal, 1998)

- Conditions in which firms adopt SSCM more or less proactively
- Cognitive, structural and relational dimensions



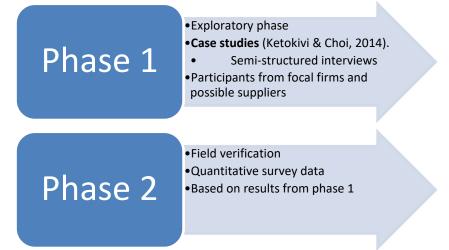
### **Conceptual model**



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## **Planned methodology**

- Mixed methods (Sequential approach)
  - Justified using Edmondson and McManus (2007:1155) framework for evaluating and promoting "methodological fit"
  - Data coding to be conducted via Atlas-ti software





### **Preliminary findings-data collected**

Company profile	Main data collected	Other data collected
C1: Food and clothing retailer	9 interviews 1 interview with supplier	Sustainability report and other reports related to the research questions
C2:Manufacturer of frozen vegetables (potatoes especially)	7 interviews	Supplier interviews awaiting confirmation Sustainability and other reports related to the research questions
C3: Producer and marketer of spirits, fine wines, ciders and ready-to-drinks (RTDs)	9 interviews	Sustainability report
C4: Manufacturer of high-quality cosmetics, perfumes, hair care, and skin care products.	7 interviews	Sustainability reports Archival data
C5: Manufacturer of tissue paper	5 interviews	To be collected
C6: Manufacturer of branded and private label foods	2 interviews so far	To be collected



## **Raw preliminary findings**

- Evident relationship between SSCM adoption strategy and firm innovativeness
  - C1 and C4 exhibit risk-taking characteristics, experimentation, creativity and innovation (internally motivated)
  - various sustainability programmes in place
  - recognised for their achievements in innovation as well as sustainability (awards)
  - launched new and innovative products
  - Collaboration with suppliers and other parties- focus and drive on <u>local sourcing (SCT)</u>
  - Capabilities: Development of performance measurement, managing a complex supply chain (supply networks) collaboration with multiple stakeholders and supply chain partners. Knowledge of traceability and transparency
- Proactive adopters more innovative-DOI
- Less proactive firms:
  - Laggards (wait and see approach)-solar panels
  - Cost reduction vs sustainability trade-off
  - How can we improve our current processes (e.g., truck utilisation) to reduce cost and can we impact sustainability simultaneously?
  - Various cost-savings opportunities have been identified that simultaneously fulfil sustainability criteria



## **Impact of research for Africa**

- Fastest growing economies in the world
- Vast social issues-e.g. labour conditions and poverty (SDG 1)
- Africa is losing 4 million hectares of forest every year, twice the world's average deforestation rate.
  - Short-lived agricultural productivity as land nutrients are depleted
- Continent's coastal areas continue to confront problems
- Role of institutions, especially government is lagging behind
- Firms can drive sustainability initiatives throughout their supply chainsbigger reach extending to supply networks (SDG12 responsible consumption and production)
- Proactive approach can contribute to innovative solutions





# **Thank You**

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