



Development of a Carbon-Mapping Framework for the International Distribution of Fresh Fruit

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“Climate change has evolved from being just another environmental problem to potentially the greatest threat facing our civilization”
-Prof. Alan McKinnon, 2018

- United Nations (UN) created a set of 17 global goals
- Act as global blueprint to achieve better future for all
- Goal 13 : "Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts."
- Goal 9 : "Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation."



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



(Source: United Nations, 2020)



FRESH FRUIT DISTRIBUTION



Southern and northern hemisphere production seasons are complimentary.



Southern hemisphere exported 9,4 million tons of fruit to northern hemisphere in 2018 valued at \$14,4 billion.

(Southern Hemisphere Association of Fresh Fruit Exporters, 2019)



Carbon intensive process- large shipment distances across multiple modes



SIZE OF ISSUE

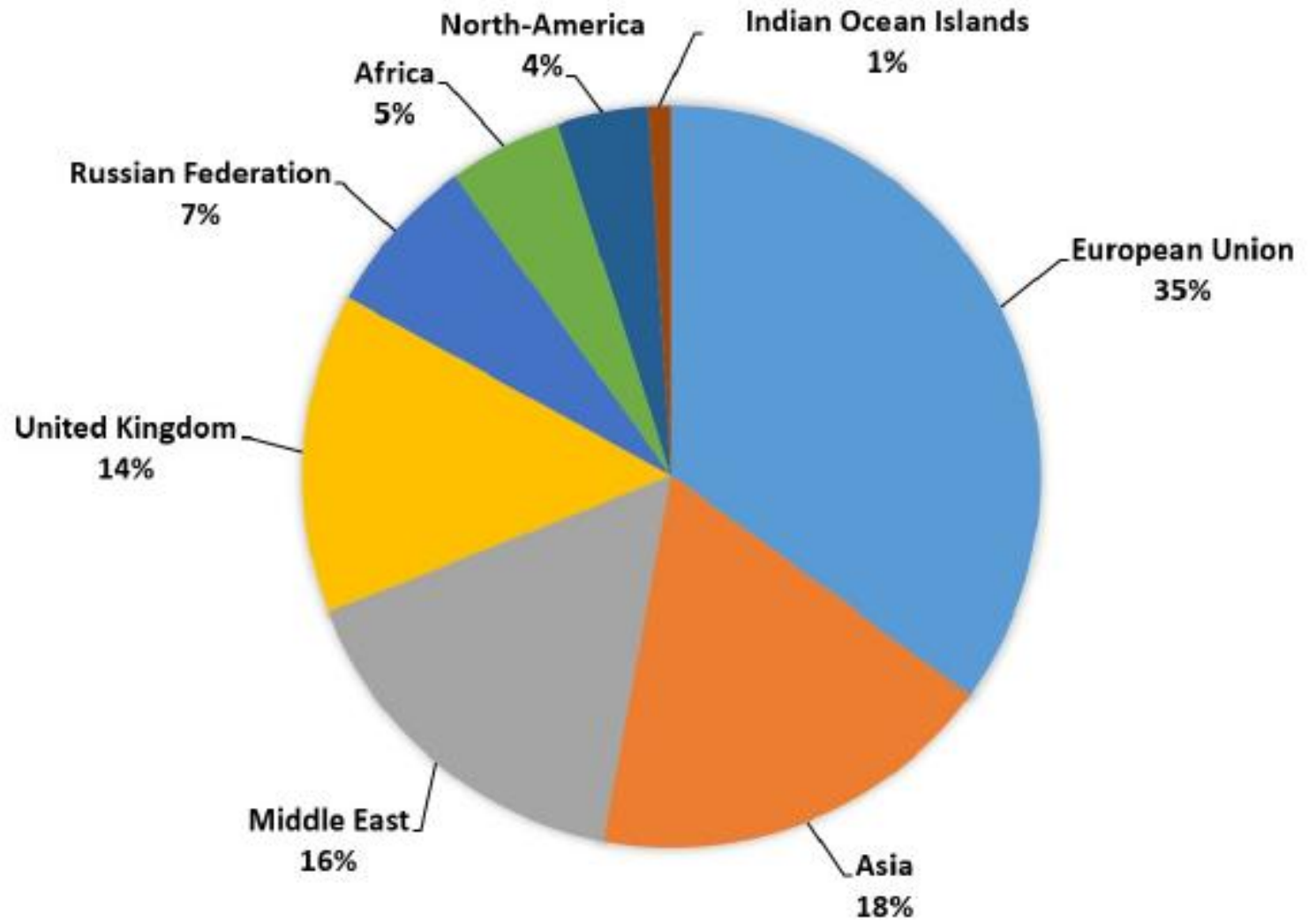
- Rizet, Browne, Cornelis, and Leonardi (2012) assessed the carbon footprint of different supply chains for various goods
- Scope of study is for logistics operations from the farm gate to the point of consumption
- Results:
 - Taking road, maritime transport as well as refrigeration into account from the farm gate up until retailer
 - Distributing apples from New Zealand to Ile de France retailer resulted in approximately 950 gCO_{2e}/kg apples.

Global distribution of fresh fruit is a major emitter!



SOUTH AFRICAN (SA) FRUIT EXPORT

- Biggest exporter of fresh fruit by volume in the southern hemisphere and second largest citrus exporter in the world (Fresh Produce Export Forum, 2020)
- Total volume across all fruit types: 2 605 008 tonnes valued at R36,4 billion (\$2,3 billion) (Fresh Produce Export Forum, 2020)
- SA exports 60% of its fresh produce to 110 countries worldwide (SA Fruit Journal, 2020)



(Source: Department of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries, 2018)

GLOBAL TREND

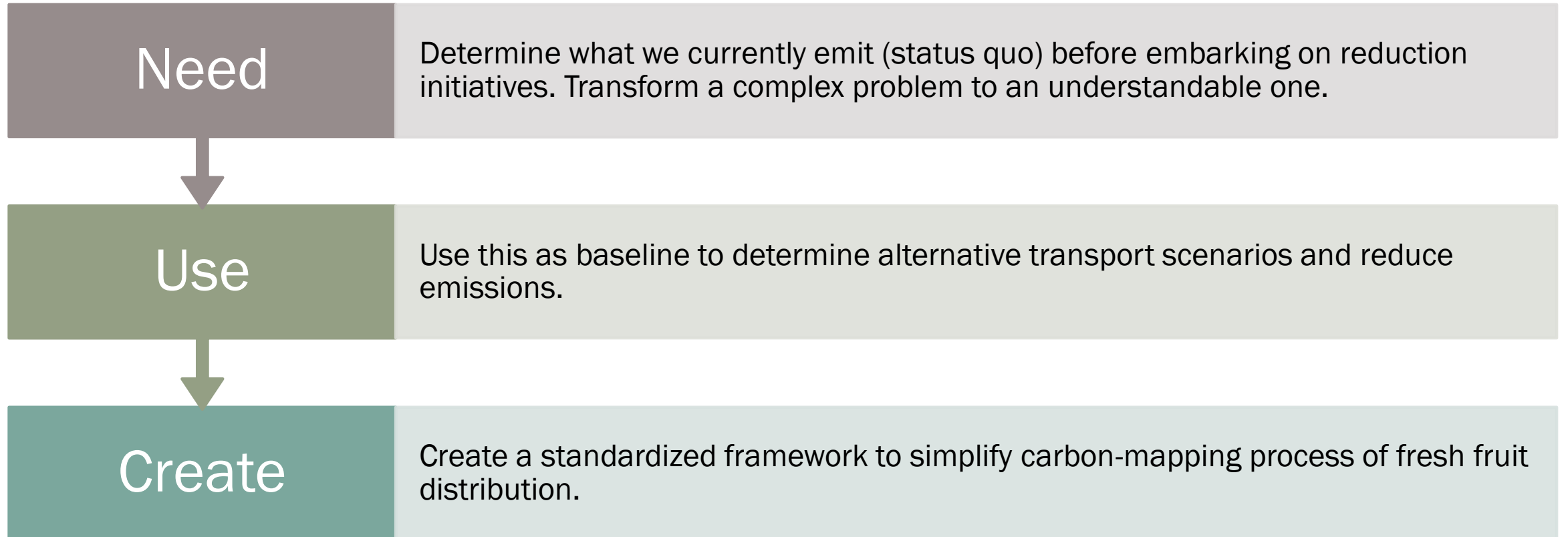
Majority of current frameworks/protocols focus on mapping emissions associated with a business entity and its assets or an entire country

- Leads to ambiguity- who takes responsibility for what emissions
- Companies simply outsource carbon intensive activities to other organisations to reduce emissions
- Large number of emissions in world are not accounted for such as maritime transport
- Complex and confusing process- not a true representation of emissions

Global shift towards measuring SC or product emissions

- Measure the emissions associated with a SC- map the activities, irrespective of ownership of assets
- Ensures that all processes are accounted for when determining emissions
- Easier to determine and interpret
- Can state what the carbon footprint of product is

WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE?



HOW WILL A FRAMEWORK HELP?

01

Simplify and
standardize
emission calculation
process

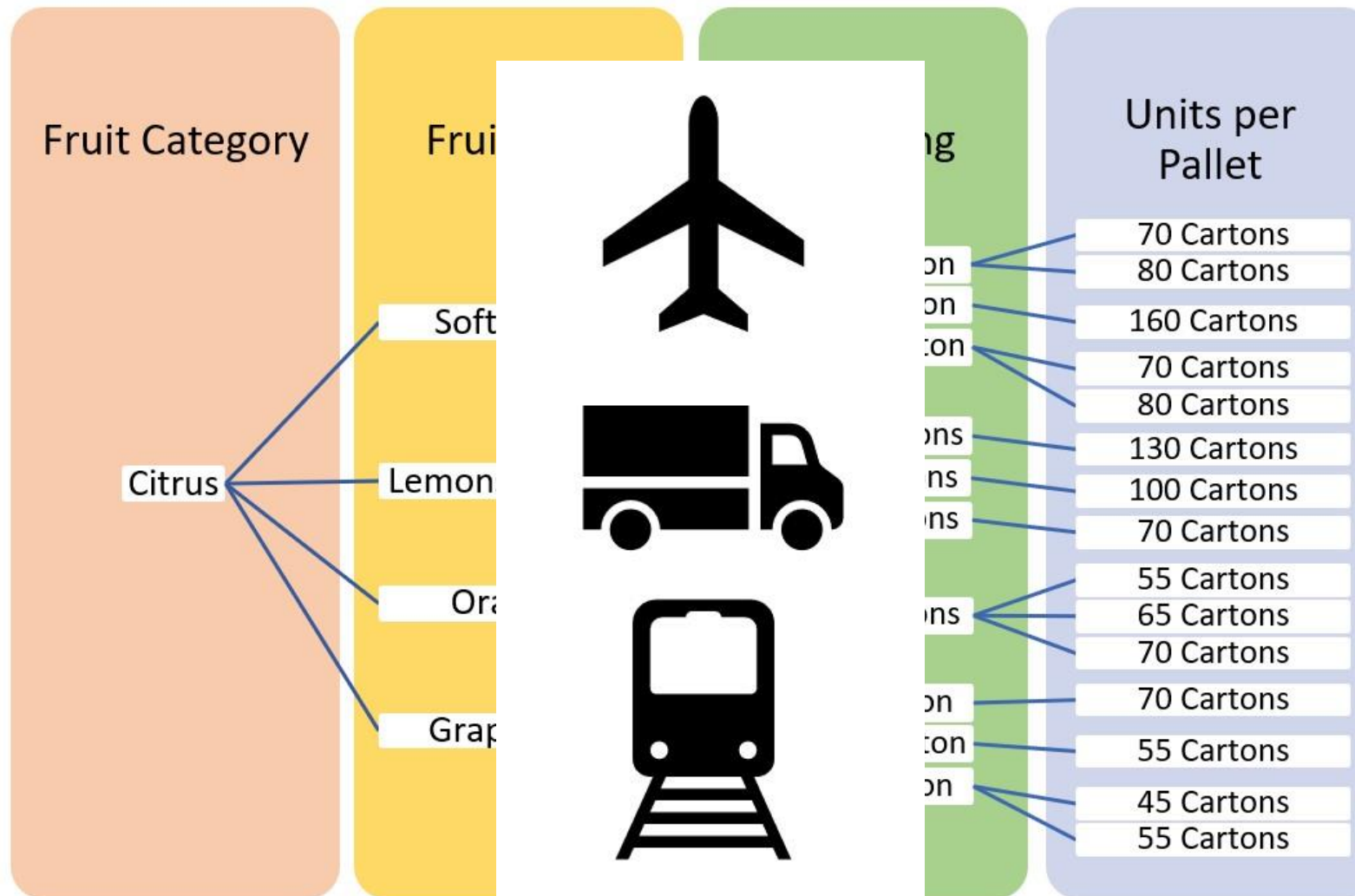
02

Identify areas for
improvement or
reduction by
providing overview of
SC

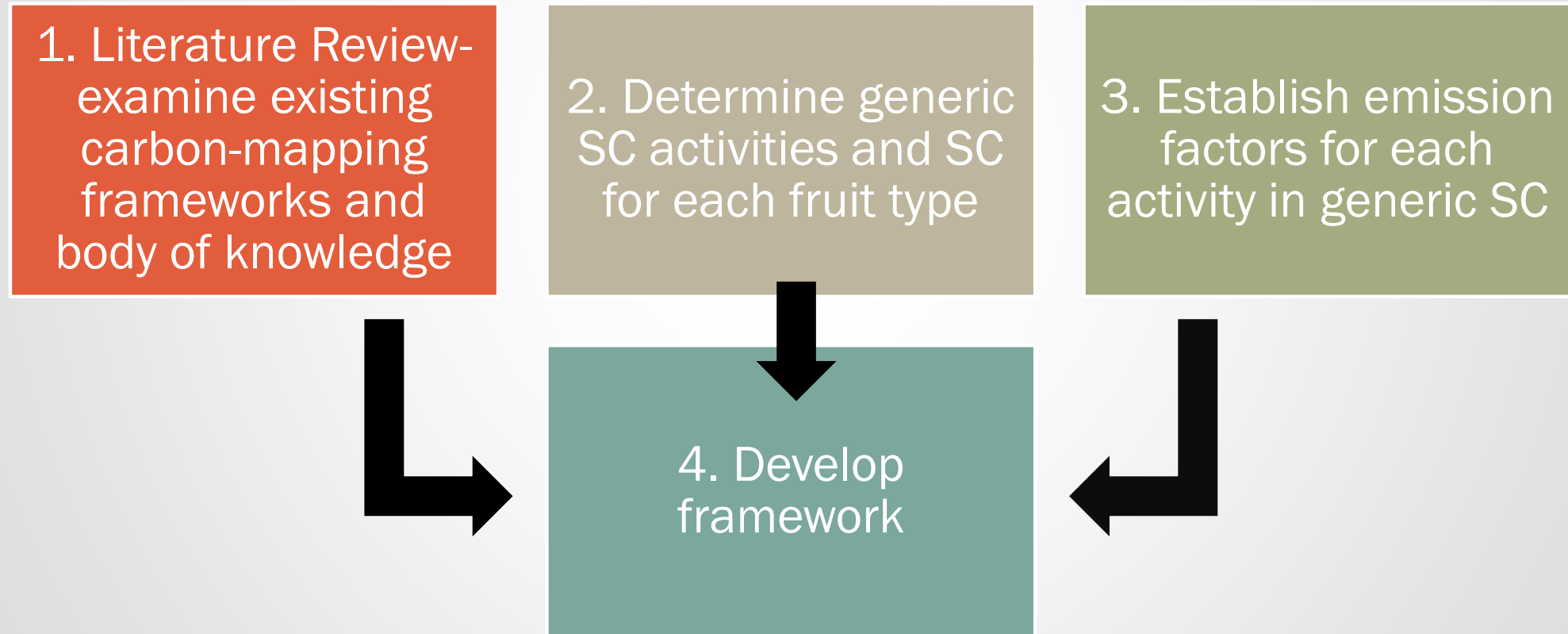
03

Establish carbon
footprint due to the
distribution of
product- will affect
client's purchase
choice

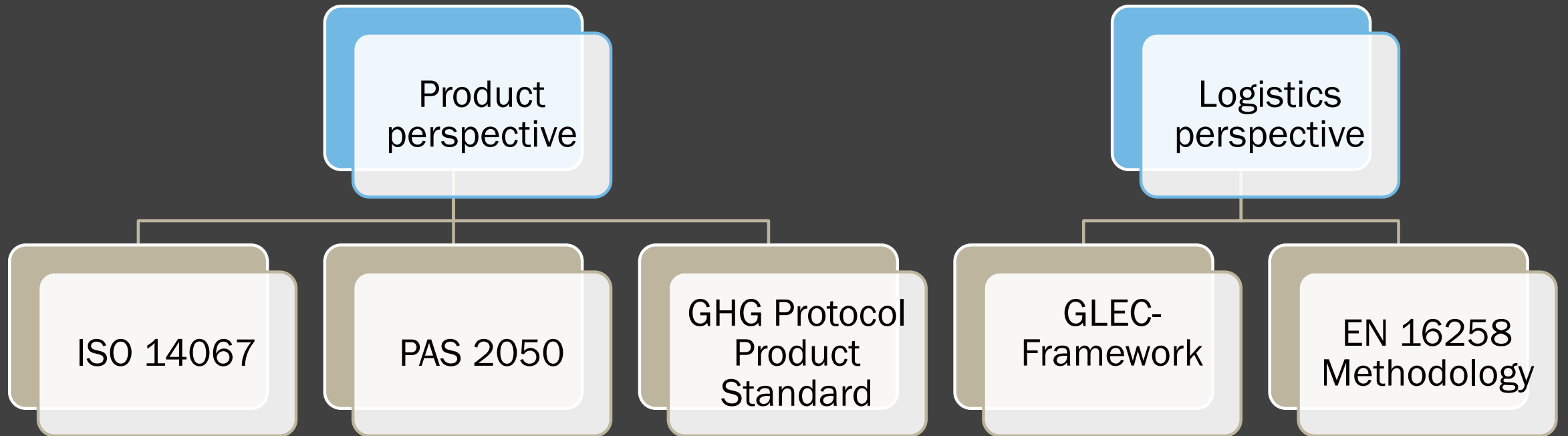




FRAMEWORK CREATION

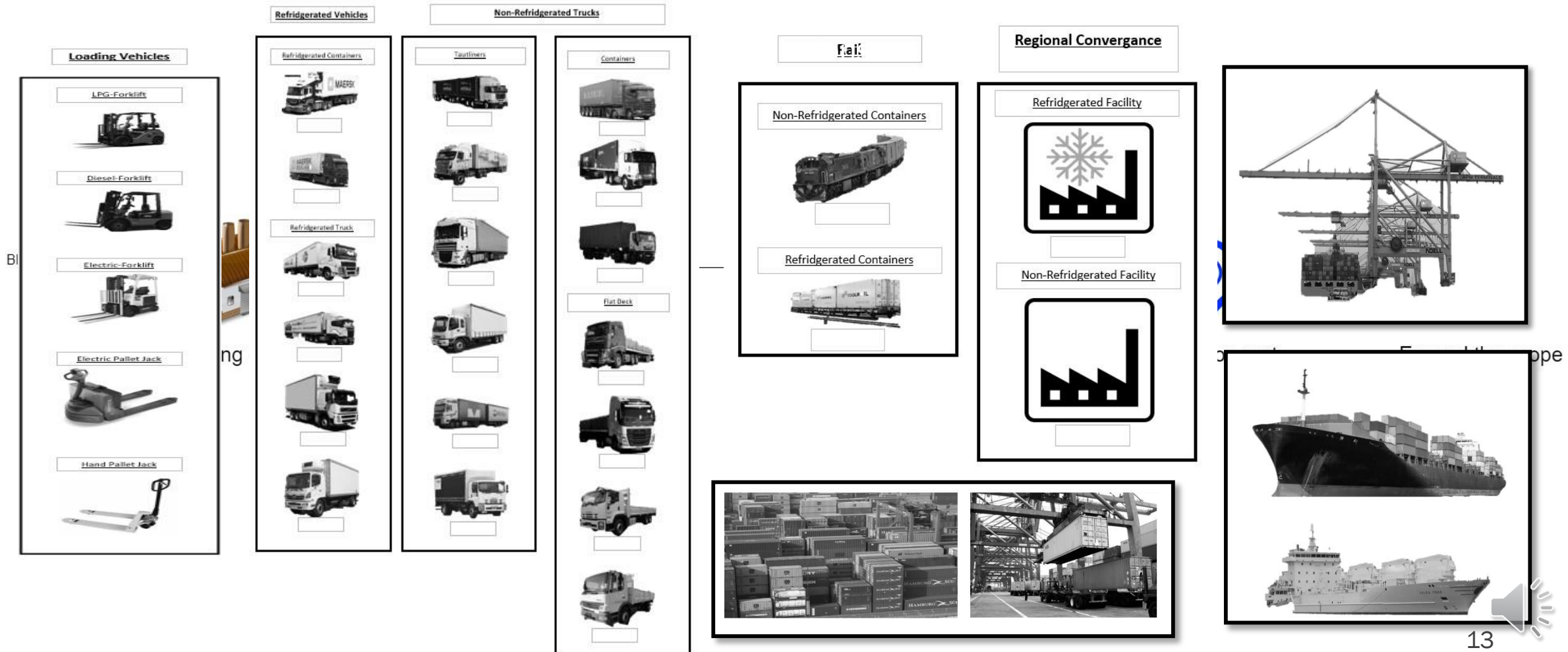


BASIS OF FRAMEWORK:



HOW WILL THE FRAMEWORK WORK?

Step 2: Collect data about the activities



CONCLUSION: WHERE AM I GOING NEXT?



Complete the Literature Review



Determine Generic activities in a fresh fruit SC for each fruit type and validate by means of interview(s)



Determine emission factors for identified activities and validate



Create the framework and develop in software.



Apply the framework to several different fruit SC in order to validate

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