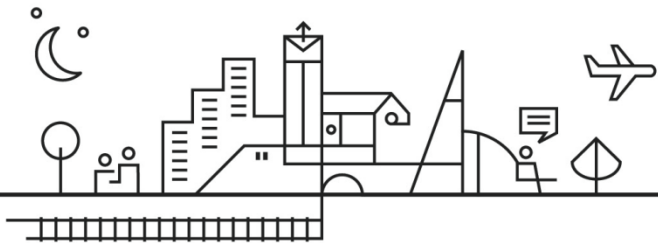


IEMA Associate Membership Standard



Introduction

There are 13 Learning Outcomes covered within the Associate membership standard which align to the Entry level of the IEMA Skills Map. These are split into the areas of core knowledge, technical knowledge and skills/knowledge of skills.

The technical knowledge section is split into environment and socio-economic. Those who wish to take the environment exam related to this Standard will be assessed on only the environment related learning outcomes but those who wish to take the sustainability exam will be assessed on the environment and socio-economic related learning outcomes.

As a general guide, the recommended study time is 40 hours to ensure coverage of these learning outcomes. However, as every learner has a different background and learning style, please use as much time as required to feel confident in meeting the Associate standard.

Learning Outcomes

The 13 Learning Outcomes are listed below:

Core Knowledge

1. Outline the implications of global trends for the environment, for society, for the economy and for organisations
2. Outline sustainable business/governance principles and their relationship with organisations, products and services

Technical Knowledge

3. Outline environmental / socio-economic principles and their relationship with organisations, products and services
4. Outline major policy and legislation and their implications for organisations, products and services
5. Outline major tools, techniques, systems and practices used to improve sustainability performance
6. Outline the role of innovation and other leading practices in developing sustainable products and services and providing sustainable solutions

Knowledge of Skills

7. Collect data, perform analysis, and evaluate information
8. Research and plan to provide sustainable solutions
9. Deliver effective communication and capture feedback
10. Engage with stakeholders
11. Outline tools and techniques that identify opportunities and risks
12. Identify and propose ways to improve performance
13. Support change and transformation to improve sustainability

Detailed assessment criteria and scope for each learning outcome are provided on the following pages.

Command Words

A number of Command Words are used within the Learning Outcomes and associated Assessment Criteria to help learners understand the level of detail required. These include:

Identify: Stating the name or identifying the characteristics/main point of something. Normally a name, word or phrase will be sufficient, provided the reference is clear.

Recognise: Same meaning as Identify.

Outline: Stating the most important features of something. Equivalent to a thin description but involves more than simply listing.

Describe: Providing a thorough description and enough detail about an item for a learner to have a clear picture of it.

Explain: Providing a detailed response (definition and explanation). 'Explain' may involve giving reasons for something, linking causes and effects, drawing parallels, pointing to relationships or showing how theory can be applied.

Associate Standard in Detail

Core Knowledge

| Learning Outcome (the learner will...) | Assessment criteria (the learner will be able to demonstrate knowledge by...) | Prescribed Content (the learner will be familiar with...) |
|--|---|--|
| Fundamentals of Sustainability | | |
| 1. Outline the implications of global trends for the environment, for society, for the economy and for organisations | 1.1. Outlining the global mega-trends driving the need to transform the world to sustainability 1.2. Outlining the concept of sustainable development 1.3. Outlining the UN's Sustainable Development Goals 1.4. Describing the five sustainable capitals and the dependencies between them 1.5. Outlining the concept of environmental limits 1.6. Recognising that economic activity regularly creates unintended environmental and social consequences, locally and globally 1.7. Recognising that delivering sustainable outcomes involves applying sustainability skills to overcome internal and external challenges | Mega Trends: Climate Change (GHG and climate consequences), population, global middle class, urbanisation, pivot to asia-pacific market, resource scarcity, biodiversity loss Sustainable Development: Brundtland definition; triple bottom line (environment, society and economy) Sustainable Capital: Natural, Social, Human, Financial and Manufactured/Built Environmental Limits: Planetary boundaries concept (Stockholm Institute) Sustainability Skills: IEMA Skills Map |
| Fundamental Business and Governance Principles and Issues | | |
| 2. Outline sustainable business/governance principles and their relationship with organisations, products and services | 2.1. Outlining the role of ethics in individual and organisational decision making 2.2. Outlining the importance of accountability, equalities (incl: gender equality), inclusivity, integrity, stewardship, transparency, cultural context and engagement | |

Technical Knowledge

This section is split into Environmental and Socio-Economic themes.

Those who wish to take the environment exam related to this Standard will be assessed on only the environment related learning outcomes but those who wish to take the sustainability exam will be assessed on the environment and socio-economic related learning outcomes.

Environment

| Learning Outcome (the learner will...) | Assessment criteria (the learner will be able to demonstrate knowledge by...) | Prescribed Content (the learner will be familiar with...) |
|---|---|---|
| Fundamental Environmental Issues and Principles | | |
| 3. Outline environmental principles and their relationship with organisations, products and services | 3.1. Outlining the importance of natural cycles, ecological systems, ecosystem services and environmental limits , and their impact on your organisation 3.2. Outlining the impact of human interventions on natural ecological systems, habitats, species and individuals 3.3. Describing pollution sources, pathways and receptors | Natural Cycles: Carbon, Nitrogen, Phosphorus and Water Ecological Systems: Plants and animals and their interactions with non-living components including energy Ecosystem Services: Supporting, Provisioning, Regulating and Cultural Environmental Limits: Planetary boundaries concept (Stockholm Institute) Pollution Sources, Pathways and Receptors: Including the concept of pollution linkages |
| Policy, Regulation and Legislation | | |
| 4. Outline major policy and legislation and their implications for organisations, products and services | 4.1. Outlining how sustainability issues link to policy 4.2. Outlining the main types of law and the relationship between international, national and sub-national law 4.3. Identifying key policy instruments in place and how they are used to achieve sustainable change | Types of Law: Common, Statute, Civil and Criminal law (in jurisdictions where they exist) Policy Instruments: Fiscal, legislative, market and voluntary instruments Principles of environmental policy: Polluter Pays, |

| Learning Outcome (the learner will...) | Assessment criteria (the learner will be able to demonstrate knowledge by...) | Prescribed Content (the learner will be familiar with...) |
|--|---|---|
| | 4.4. Outlining key environmental principles that form the basis of policy 4.5. Outlining key environmental legislation 4.6. Outlining the role of environmental regulators and penalties for non-compliance 4.7. Identifying relevant stakeholders that influence environmental issues and policy development 4.8. Outlining the benefits and opportunities organisations can achieve in moving beyond compliance | Precautionary Principle, Best Available Technique, Hierarchy Approach, Producer Responsibility, Lifecycle Thinking Environmental Legislation: Legislation in relation to natural environment, air, water, land, energy, waste, resources, climate change, planning and producer responsibility Environmental Regulators: National regulators appropriate to country or region of operation/activity (in jurisdictions where they exist) Penalties: Civil and criminal sanctions (in jurisdictions where they exist) |
| Management and Assessment Tools | | |
| 5. Outline major tools, techniques, systems and practices used to improve sustainability performance | 5.1. Outlining major environmental management tools , techniques, systems and practices, their advantages and disadvantages 5.2. Outlining the concept of lifecycle thinking, its benefits and challenges 5.3. Identifying the different roles people play in delivering sustainable outcomes 5.4. Outlining the tools, techniques, systems and/or practices used by organisations to manage compliance and non-compliance | Environmental Management Tools: Environmental Management Systems (EMS) and Audit covering the main applicable standards and key elements/steps within the tools as well as advantages and disadvantages. Brief coverage of the following: Impact Assessment, Lifecycle Thinking and Corporate Reporting covering main features, advantages and disadvantages only. People: Sustainability profession, leaders (organisational), wider professions, everyone |
| Innovative and Leading Practices | | |
| 6. Outline the role of innovation and other leading practices in | 6.1. Identifying examples of innovation and other leading practices in developing sustainable products and services or | |

| Learning Outcome (the learner will...) | Assessment criteria (the learner will be able to demonstrate knowledge by...) | Prescribed Content (the learner will be familiar with...) |
|--|--|--|
| developing sustainable products and services and providing sustainable solutions | providing sustainable solutions | |

Socio-Economic

| Learning Outcome (the learner will...) | Assessment criteria (the learner will be able to demonstrate knowledge by...) | Prescribed Content (the learner will be familiar with...) |
|---|--|--|
| Fundamental Socio-Economic Issues and Principles | | |
| 3. Outline socio-economic principles and their relationship with organisations, products and services | 3.1. Outlining the importance of tackling global inequalities, a social protection floor and their impact on your organisation 3.2. Outlining the impact of human interventions on social systems, cultural practices, community cohesion and individuals 3.3. Outlining the social and physical determinants of health | Social Protection Floor: access to essential health care (including maternity care), basic income security for children, persons unable to work and older persons. |
| Policy, Regulation and Legislation | | |
| 4. Outline major policy and legislation and their implications for organisations, products and services | 4.1. Outlining how sustainability issues link to policy 4.2. Outlining the main types of law and the relationship between international, national and sub-national law 4.3. Identifying key policy instruments in place and how they are used to achieve sustainable change 4.4. Outlining key socio-economic principles that form the basis of policy 4.5. Outlining key social legislation 4.6. Outlining the role of regulators and penalties for non-compliance | Types of Law: Common, Statute, Civil and Criminal law (in jurisdictions where they exist) Policy Instruments: Fiscal, legislative, market and voluntary instruments Principles of socio-economic policy: People Centred, responsive and participatory, multi-level, conducted in partnership, sustainable, dynamic Social Legislation: Legislation in relation to human rights, equality, gender, labour rights, health and safety, inclusivity, diversity, engagement, healthcare, income security, and well being |

| Learning Outcome (the learner will...) | Assessment criteria (the learner will be able to demonstrate knowledge by...) | Prescribed Content (the learner will be familiar with...) |
|---|--|---|
| | 4.7. Identifying relevant stakeholders that influence socio-economic issues and policy development 4.8. Outlining the benefits and opportunities organisations can achieve in moving beyond compliance | Regulators: National regulators appropriate to country or region of operation/activity (in jurisdictions where they exist) Penalties: Civil and criminal sanctions (in jurisdictions where they exist) |
| Management and Assessment Tools | | |
| 5. Outline major tools, techniques, systems and practices used to improve sustainability performance | 5.1. Outlining major socio-economic management tools , techniques, systems and practices, their advantages and disadvantages 5.2. Outlining the concept of lifecycle thinking, its benefits and challenges 5.3. Identifying the different roles people play in delivering sustainable outcomes 5.4. Outlining the tools, techniques, systems and/or practices used by organisations to manage compliance and non-compliance | Socio-Economic Management Tools: Impact Assessment (Social, Health, Human Rights), Socio-Economic Surveys, Stakeholder Engagement, Auditing (labour, human rights), Corporate Reporting People: Sustainability profession, leaders (organisational), wider professions, everyone |
| Innovative and Leading Practices | | |
| 6. Outline the role of innovation and other leading practices in developing sustainable products and services and providing sustainable solutions | 6.1. Identifying examples of innovation and other leading practices in developing sustainable products and services or providing sustainable solutions | |

Knowledge of Skills

| Learning Outcome (the learner will...) | Assessment criteria (the learner will be able to demonstrate knowledge by...) | Prescribed Content (the learner will be familiar with...) |
|--|--|---|
| Analytical Thinking | | |
| 7. Collect data, perform analysis, and evaluate information | 7.1. Identifying relevant sources of data and describing techniques used to collect, process, and store accurate data 7.2. Explaining the importance of relevant and accurate data 7.3. Describing how to analyse and interpret data / information to draw appropriate conclusions and make practical recommendations that improve sustainability performance 7.4. Describing methods to monitor a programme to improve sustainability performance | Data: Absolute and Normalised data, Qualitative and Quantitative data |
| Problem Reframing and Resolution | | |
| 8. Research and plan to provide sustainable solutions | 8.1. Identifying the benefits of research, planning and keeping up-to-date with innovations providing sustainable solutions | Innovations: Academic research, developments by competitors, other sectors and wider stakeholders, new business models |
| Effective Communication | | |
| 9. Deliver effective communication and capture feedback | 9.1. Explaining the role effective communication plays in achieving sustainable outcomes 9.2. Identifying a range of internal and external stakeholders 9.3. Identifying different communication methods that provide information and capture feedback | Internal Stakeholders: Leadership Team, Operations, Finance, Other Specific Departments, All Staff External Stakeholders: Partners, Clients, Customers, Suppliers, Shareholders, Regulators, Local Community |
| Relationship Development | | |
| 10. Engage with stakeholders | 10.1. Identifying the benefits of collaboration and cooperation in responding to sustainability challenges, particularly when facing similar issues | |
| Resilience, Risk and Continual Improvement | | |
| 11. Outline tools and techniques that identify opportunities and | 11.1. Outlining tools and techniques that can be used to identify risks and opportunities | Risks and Opportunities: At an operational and organisational level, risks and opportunities to the |

| Learning Outcome (the learner will...) | Assessment criteria (the learner will be able to demonstrate knowledge by...) | Prescribed Content (the learner will be familiar with...) |
|---|--|--|
| risks | | environment, risks and opportunities presented by a changing environment |
| Delivering Sustainable Solutions | | |
| 12. Identify and propose ways to improve performance | 12.1. Outlining how a long-term vision for sustainability, with milestones and targets, can improve sustainability performance 12.2. Identifying key project management techniques that, when used, can deliver sustainable outcomes 12.3. Outlining how a financial return on investment and wider benefits can create a business case for sustainability 12.4. Outlining how contracting and procurement can be a vital component of improving sustainability performance | |
| Leadership for Change | | |
| 13. Support change and transformation to improve sustainability | 13.1. Outlining the principles of change management | |