



The Trends in FM: Sustainability, Resilience and Corporate Responsibility

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The Trend in FM

Sustainability, Resilience and Corporate Responsibility

Agenda



01

Sustainability

The Fundamental of Sustainable Facilities Management: Sustainability, Facilities Management, Why It is Important, The Mechanism

02

Resilience

The Definition, Category, Planning, Strategies.

03

Corporate Responsibility

Why the Facility Managers should care about CSR?

FUNDAMENTAL OF SUSTAINABLE FACILITIES MANAGEMENT

- Principles of Sustainability: The principles of sustainability are the foundations of what this concept represents.
- Core Component
- Mechanism of Sustainable FM



Facilities Management

Definition

- Facility management (FM) is a profession that encompasses multiple disciplines to ensure functionality, comfort, safety and efficiency of the built environment by integrating people, place, process and technology.



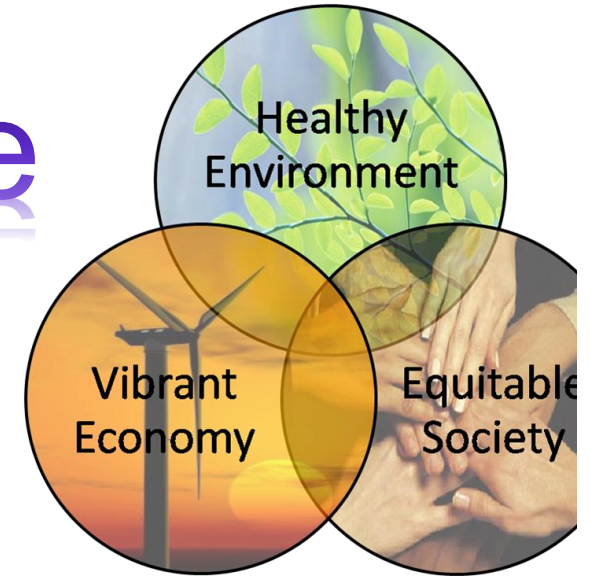
Condition

- Facility managers (FMs) can have many different titles and arrive in their profession through a variety of career paths. They're responsible for making sure systems of the built environment, or facility, work harmoniously.



Business decision-makers
around the world are
thinking, feeling and
planning

Sustainable



Sustainability

- What is sustainability? What does it mean? What are the principles and pillars behind sustainability? What examples of sustainability are there in areas like technology, agriculture, the workplace, business, or transportation? How is sustainability connected with supply and demand?



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THE PRINCIPLES OF SUSTAINABILITY



What is Sustainability?

- Etymologically, the word sustainability comes from sustainable + ity.
- And sustainable is, for instance, a composition of sustain + able.
- So if we start from the beginning, to <sustain> means “give support to”, “to hold up”, “to bear” or to “keep up”.



What does it mean?

- something that is
- “bearable” and “capable of being continued at a certain level”.
- In the end, sustainability can perhaps be seen as the process(es) by which something is kept at a certain level.

Defining Sustainable

- The term “sustainability” has been broadly applied to characterize improvements in areas like
 - natural resources overexploitation
 - manufacturing operations (its energy use and polluting subproducts), the linear consumption of products,
 - the direction of investments,
 - Citizen lifestyle,
 - consumer purchasing behaviours,
 - technological developments or business and
 - general institutional changes.

- Sustainability is usually defined as the processes and actions through which humankind avoids the depletion of natural resources, in order to keep an ecological balance that doesn't allow the quality of life of modern societies to decrease.

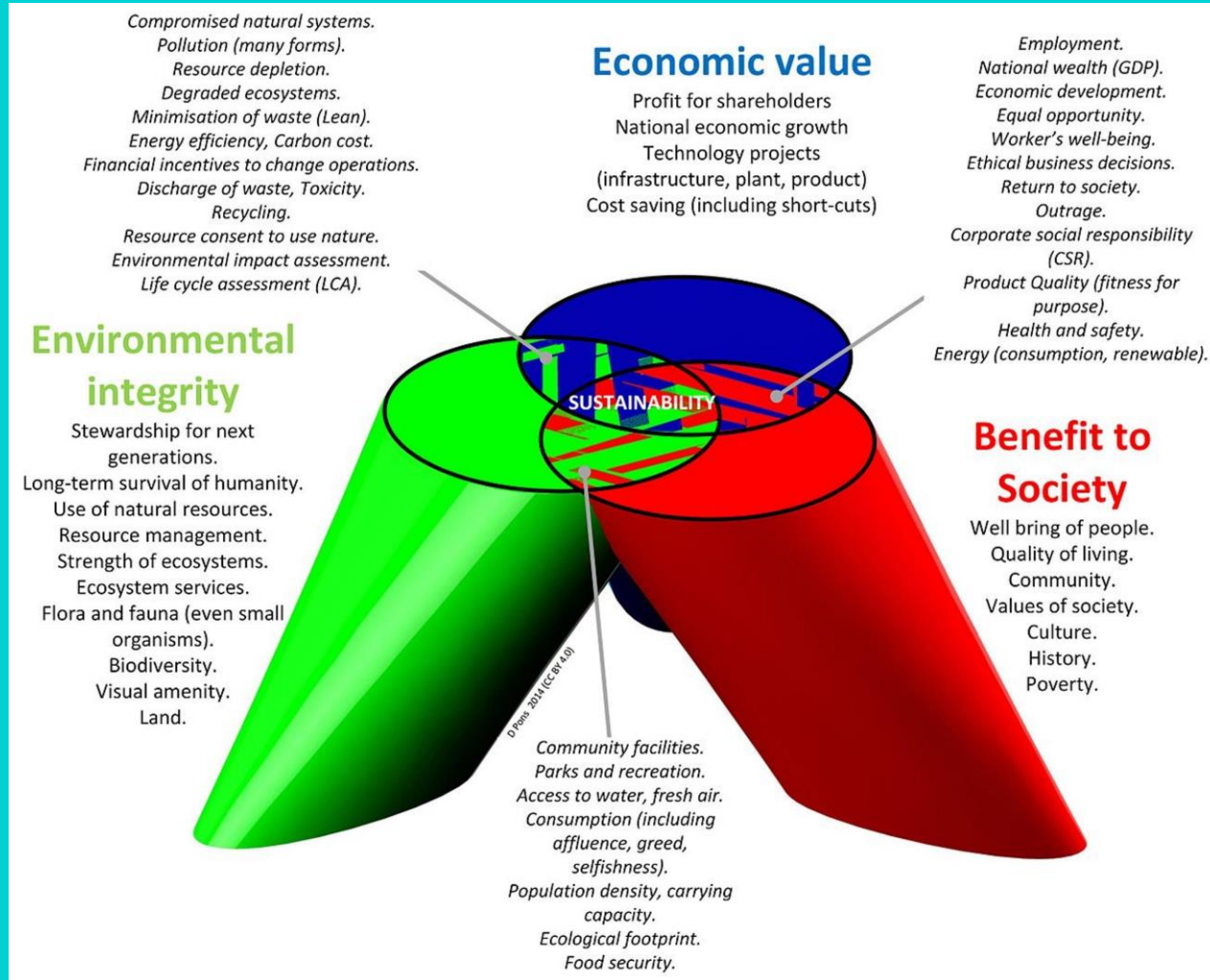


Definition of Sustainability and Sustainable Development: What's the Difference?



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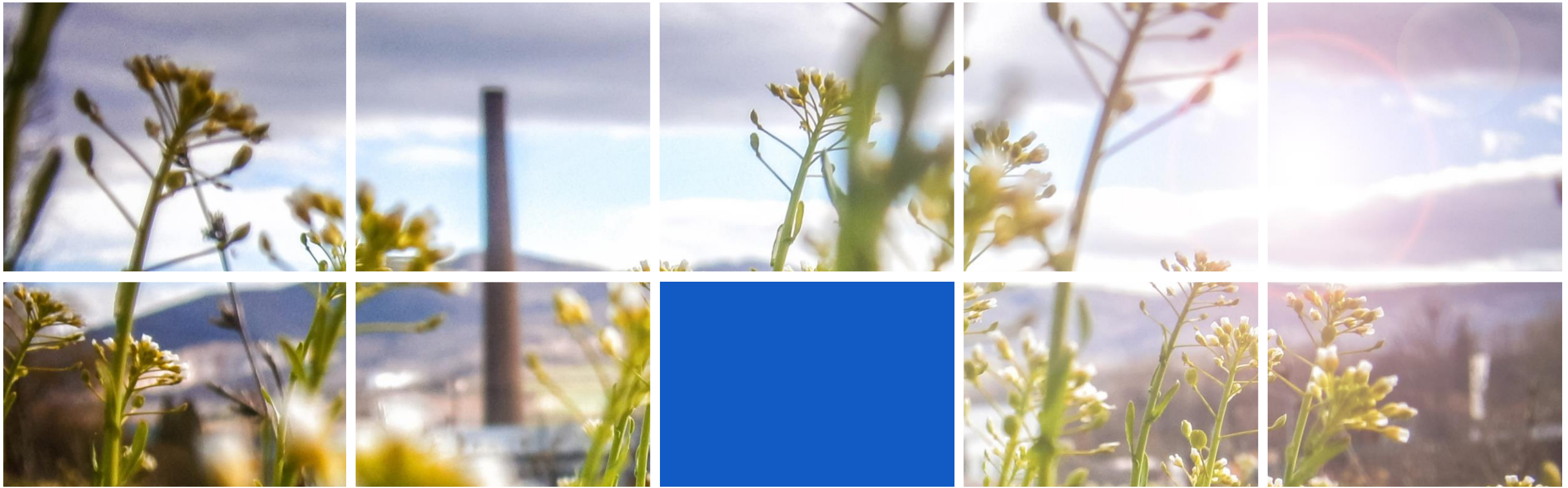
- The views on sustainability seem to have a stronger focus on the present moment and on keeping things above a certain level. By its turn, sustainable development focuses more on a long-term vision. In fact, sustainable development has a universally agreed definition that was first written in the Brundtland Report (aka *Our Common Future*), written in 1987.
- By adding the concept of <development>, sustainable development means not only that humankind should satisfy its current needs without compromising the ability of future generations doing the same. Along with it also comes an idea of societal progress and an increase in quality of life across the globe.



The 3 Pillars of Sustainability

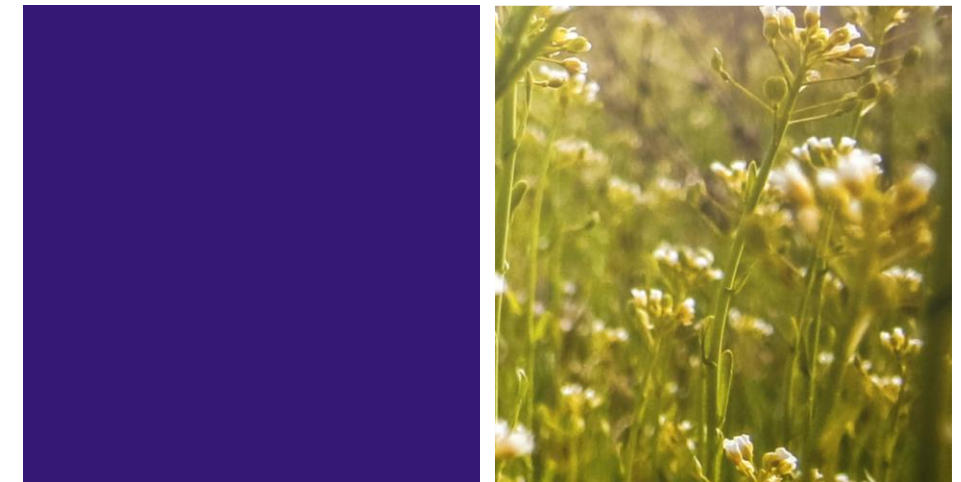
Sustainability is made up of three pillars: the economy, society, and the environment.

These principles are also informally used as profit, people and planet.



Sustainability means
meeting our own needs without
compromising the ability of future
generations to meet their own needs.

In addition to natural resources, we also need social and economic resources. ... Embedded in most definitions of sustainability we also find concerns for social equity and economic development.





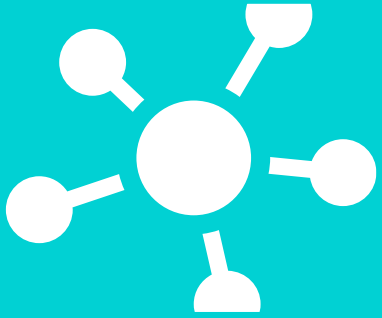


“Facilities managers control the operating costs of the facility, and they have the greatest amount of influence on the productivity of the workforce. Workforce costs are by far the greatest expense to an organization: about 10 to 15 times that of the facility cost. Small improvements in workforce productivity can easily overcome the cost of facility improvements. Facility professionals manage about 25 to 60 percent of an organization’s hard assets and have a huge amount of influence over the productivity of the workforce by influencing the comfort, health, and safety of the workplace.”



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Sustainable facility management (SFM)



To apply humane technology for better service delivery.



To reduce the negative impact of buildings on their occupants and the environment .



A unique process that offers a facility manager the authority to make structural, architectural, and operational changes in the operation

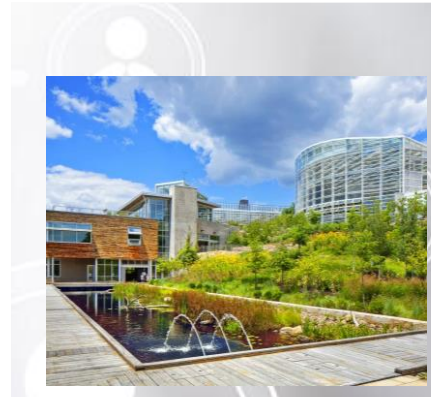


Has a positive effect on the three main pillars of sustainable integrate SFM into organisation vision.



SFM Mechanism

- SFM encompasses several principles, including energy and water efficiency, waste management, ecological design, use of sustainable materials, user perspective, indoor air quality assurance, appropriate landscaping, enhanced quality of life, financial aspects, and strategic maintenance



Sustainable in Facilities Management.



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Building Performance

Focus on measuring and improving the energy performance of buildings and use energy consumption and CO2 emissions as performance measure



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Sustainable tools and standard

Focus on the analysis of sustainability tools, green building indicators and certifications, especially developing tools and measurement systems or analyzing tool performance.



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User perception, satisfaction

Focus on the results of employee satisfaction surveys and post-occupancy evaluations of green buildings



Construction and sustainable building materials

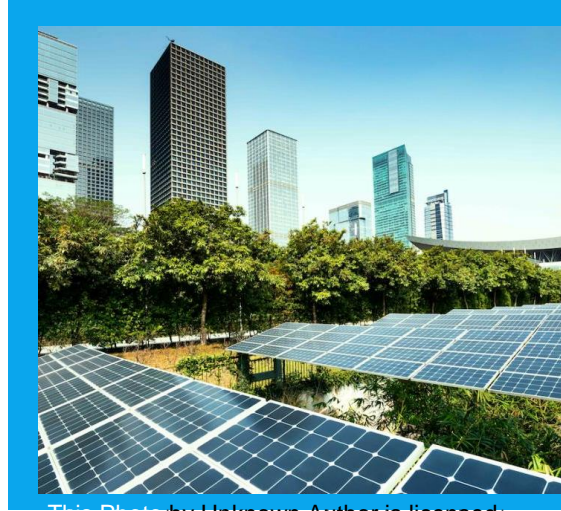
Focus on individual materials, but also consider building products and elements, e.g., facades, with the purpose of documenting the effect of new construction and building materials

Sustainable in Facilities Management.



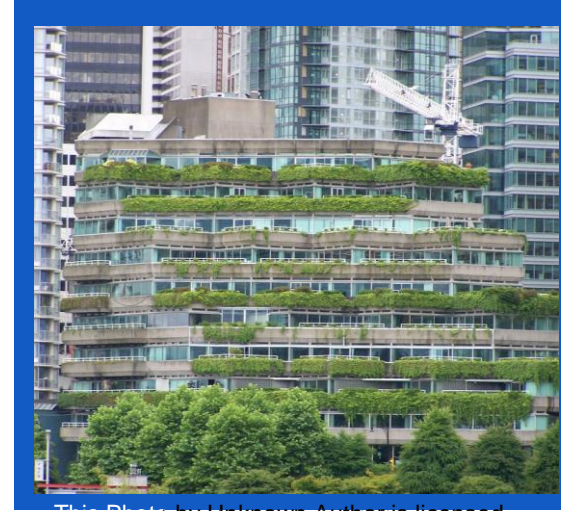
Building design and sustainability

Focus is logically on buildings or design.



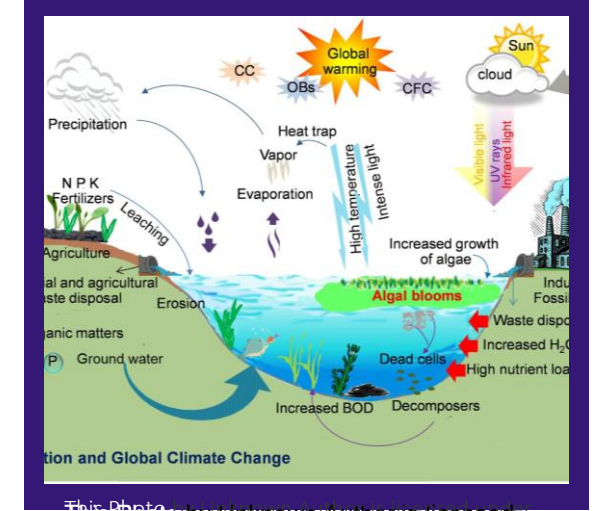
Urban development

Address cities' needs for sustainable community development, affordable housing, attractive parks, climate adaptation, risk management (natural catastrophes), and integrating sustainability aspects into sector development (energy, utility, transport, construction).



Green Building

Focus varies from the building to the building and its users, a green building as a workplace with a cultural context, and the general risks



Green Process and System

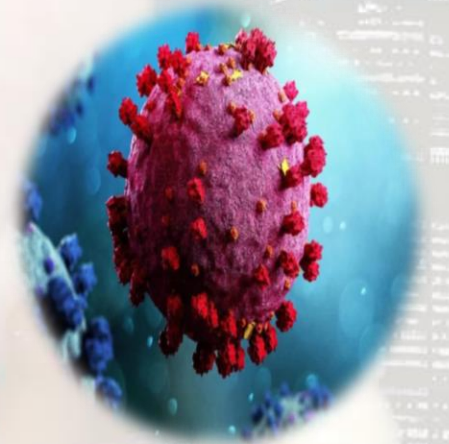
Focus on service delivery process that address sustainability

Resilience

”

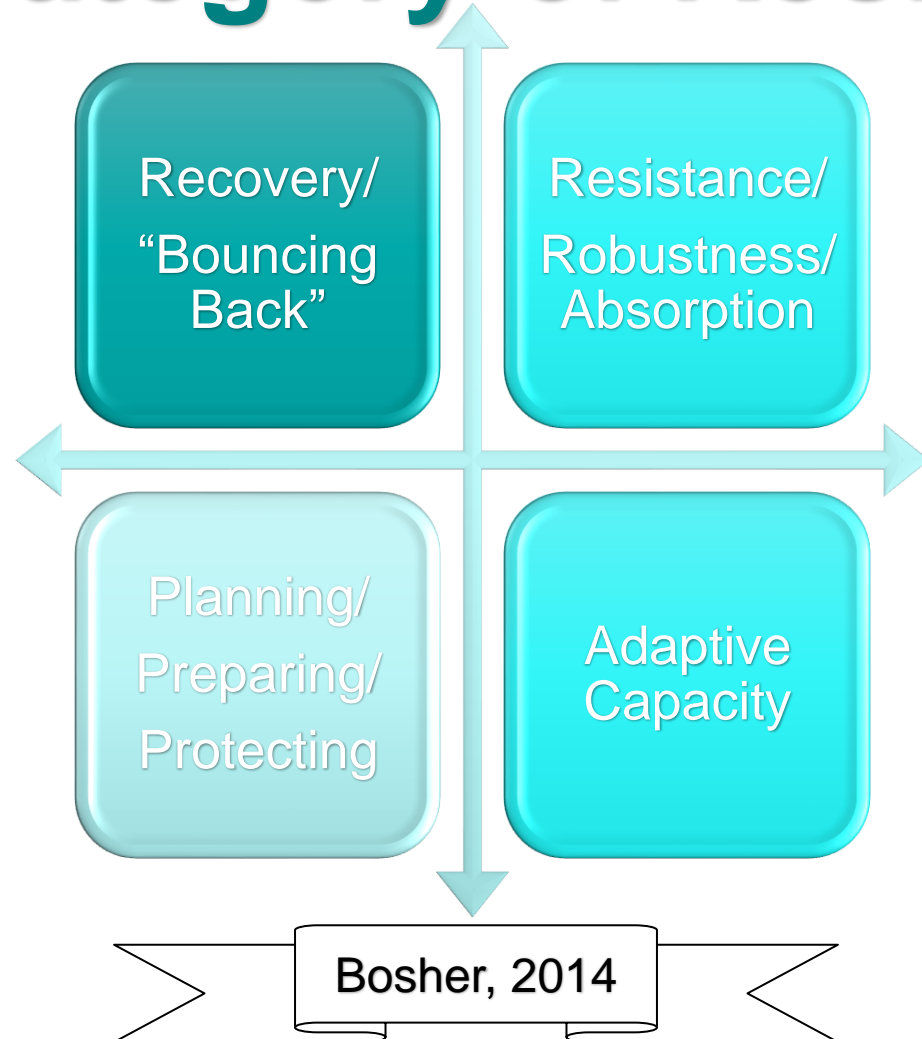
Hassler et al. (2014), Vale (2014),
Tainter et al (2014), Anderies (2014),
United Nations International Strategy for
Disaster Reduction UNISDR (2009)

“Resilience refers to the amount of change a system can undergo and still retain the same controls on function and structure ...”. It is the ability of a system, community or society exposed to hazards to resist, absorb, accommodate to and recover from the effects of a hazard in a timely and efficient manner



Resilience:

Category of Resilience



Resilience: Planning

Resilience:
Planning

Business
Continuity

Crisis
Communication

Critical
infrastructure
protection

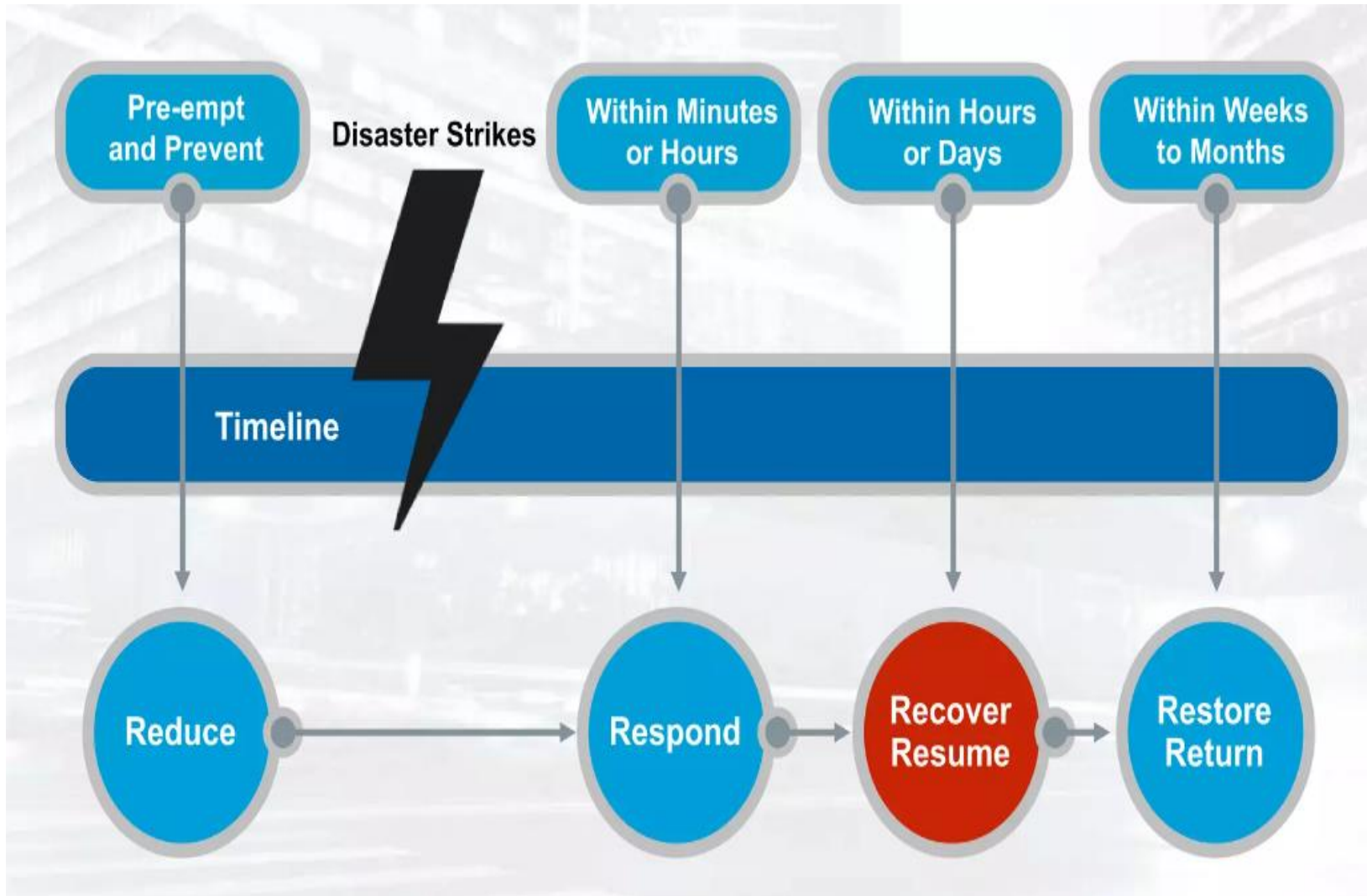
Disaster
recovery

Continuity of
Operations

Contingency
Planning



Resilience: When Disaster Strikes



Vital Resilience Strategies for Facilities



Resilience for the Long-term

- “When executed effectively, resilience strategies can do more than strengthen a building in the wake of a major weather event,” says Taryn Holowka, senior vice president, marketing, communications, and advocacy at the [U.S. Green Building Council](#).

Resilience and automation

- Building systems are increasingly tied together, sharing data, and providing advanced analytics and actionable items to facility managers about how their buildings are performing.

Resilience and collaboration

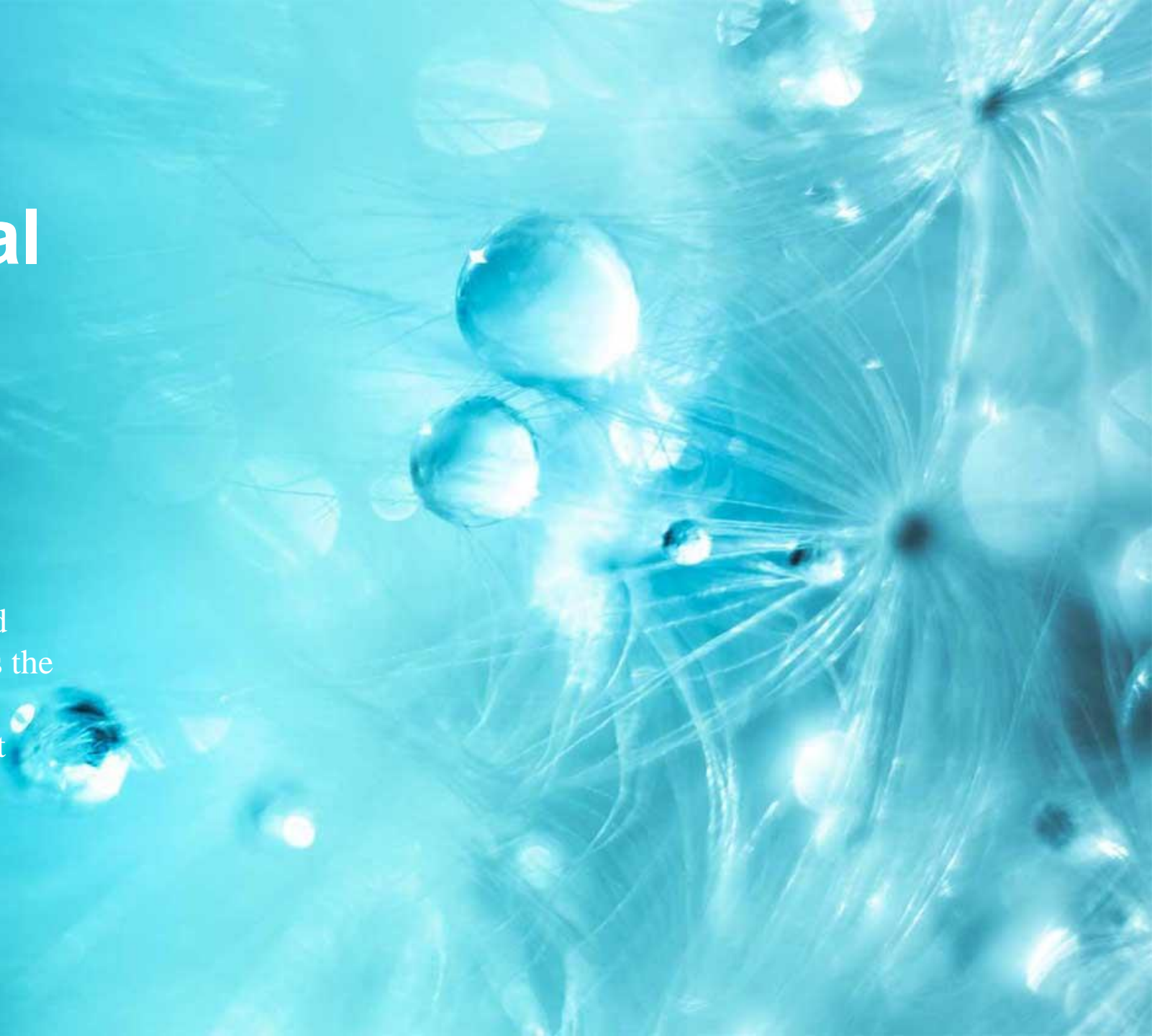
- One of the huge benefits of working on resilience is building cross-departmental bridges. This gets the entire organization moving in the same direction on resilience specifically, but eventually any other issue as well.

Resilience and cost justification

- the strongest strategy for showing ROI in resilience is calculating the loss of business if a building is out of operation for any length of time

Growing Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in the FM Community

Corporate social responsibility (CSR) and sustainable development (SD) are seen as the two of the main drivers for businesses including the FM profession over the past decade



CSR

- CSR is often defined as a self-governing business approach that creates long-term consumer and employee value by implementing strategy towards preserving the natural environment and taking into consideration every dimensions o how business operates in its social, cultural and economic environment.
- CSR emphasize to follow the energy efficient, water conservation, renewable energy usage, waste management practices and plantation programs to protect the environment (Lyon and Maxwell, 2008).



Why should Facility Managers care about CSR?

Delivering

Sustainable Performance

In a CSR compliant company, facility managers are asked to consider all aspects of CSR and create regular reports on its performance. For all the different areas of the business that they are responsible for, they need to show their overall ethical considerations along with their financial ones. Social and environmental considerations should be woven into every strategic business decision made within the company, from top to bottom.

Three areas to Ponders

the inputs (materials and energy that your business uses)

the operations (the building itself and transport, for example)

the outputs (thinking about the end products, waste and pollution)..

Facility Manager CSR Stewardship:

How do Facility managers fit into this equations

Economic

Economic responsibility refers to the practice of making financial decisions based on a commitment to doing good. Some common examples of economic responsibility include investing in alternative energy sources, putting more money into education programs and funding local charities as a way of bolstering their mission..



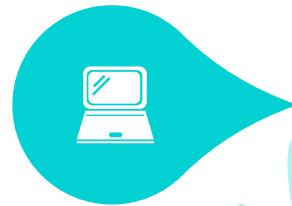
Ethical

Ethical responsibility refers to a company's commitment to operate their business in an ethical manner that upholds human rights principles, such as fair treatment of all stakeholders, fair trade practices and equal pay.



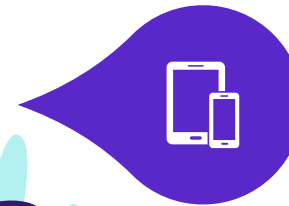
Environmental

Environmental responsibility refers to the organization's commitment to sustainability and environmentally friendly operations.



Philanthropic

Philanthropic responsibility refers to a corporation's aims, goals and objectives for actively bettering society as a whole.





THANK YOU