



The Added Value of Facilities Management: *How to map and manage?*

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 $f(x+\Delta x) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\Delta x)^{i}}{i!} f^{(i)}(x) = a^{b} + a^{i} +$

DTU Management Engineering

Department of Management Engineering

Who am I

Education

- MSc. in Civil Engineering, DTU 1978
- PhD. in Construction Management, DTU 1985
- MBA, Copenhagen Business School 2004
- Employment
 - Researcher at DTU, 1979-1984
 - Consultant in Rambøll, 1985-1991
 - DR Danish Broadcasting Corporation, 1991-2005
 - Project and Real Estate manager, 1991-1999
 - Deputy Project Director on DR Byen, 1999-2005
 - DTU, 2005-
 - Associate professor, 1. April 2005, Civil Engineering
 - Centre director, 1. January 2008, Management Engineering
 - Professor in Facilities Management, 1. January 2009



Agenda



THE ADDED VALUE OF FACILITIES MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS, FINDINGS AND PERSPECTIVES

PER ANKER JENSEN, THEO VAN DER VOORDT AND CHRISTIAN COENEN (EDITORS)



- FM Value Map
- Value Adding Management
- RENO-EVALUE
- Plans for book 2
- Added value process model



Per Anker Jensen





Theo van der Voordt



Christian Coenen







Facilities Management Best Practice in the Nordic Countries

- Research project at DTU 2005-2008
- 36 cases
- Involvement in a NordicFM workgroup
- From cost reduction to adding value
- FM Value Map
- EuroFM research group



General conclusions

- A change in focus from mainly cost reduction towards adding value
- Implication for knowledge and competences
 - Change from general management methods transferred from other industries and experience based knowledge
 - Towards new research based knowledge and more FM specific professionel competences

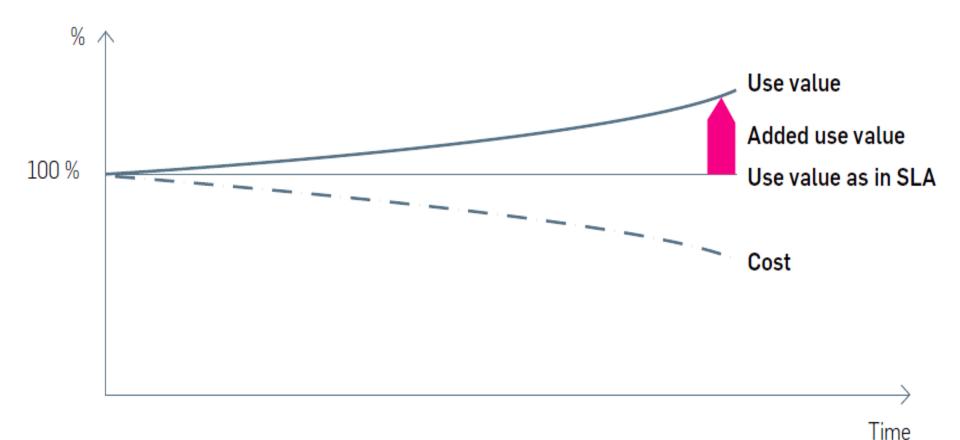


Added value – for who and how?

- For who?
 - Shareholders?
 - Stakeholders?
 - And which?
- How?
 - Value for money?
 - Efficiency?
 - More of the same for the same money
 - The same for less money
 - Value for money
 - Effectiveness?
 - Something better for the same or less money?



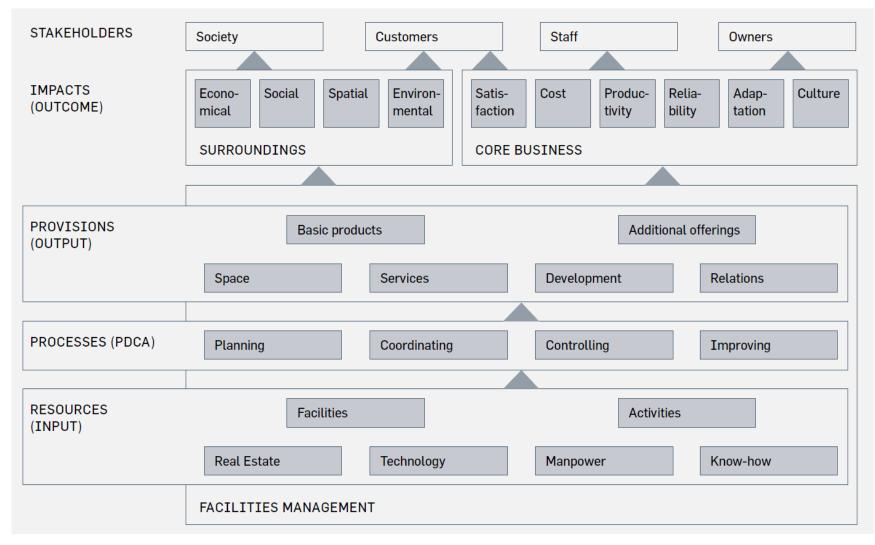
Figure 4.1: Added use value and cost reductions (Jensen, 2010)



The FM Value Map – What is it?

- A conceptual framework to understand and explain how FM creates value for core business and society
- Based on an analysis of best practice cases from the Nordic countries
- Inspired by Strategic Mapping in Balanced Score Card Methodology
- Part of a NordicFM workgroup on "Highlighting the added value for the core business provided by FM"

FM Value Map – Generic version, level 1 and 2, 2008



FM Value Map – Generic version, level 3 - Impacts

Satisfaction: Productivity: Reliability: Adaptation: Culture: Cost: Continuity Foresight Identity Customers Operational Efficiency End users Staff turnover Absence Security Flexibility Image Owners Effectivity Safety Responsive Brand Capital CORE BUSINESS Economical: Social: Spatial: Environmental: Saleries Employment Architecture Resources Commerce Education Pollution Landscaping • Tax Integration Townscaping Sustainability SURROUNDINGS

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IMPACTS



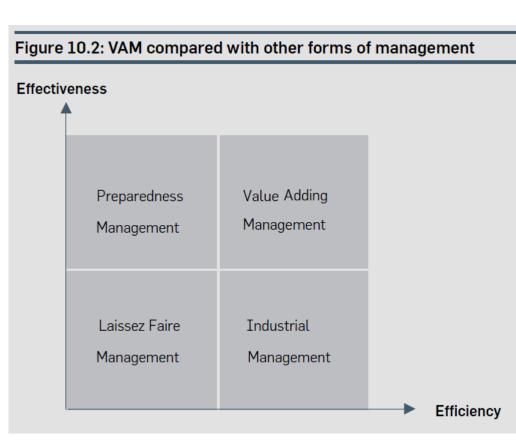
Value Adding Management

- A concept with the purpose to:
 - increase the awareness of the impacts and strategic importance of FM for organisations
 - be a practical tool for facilities managers in implementing value adding strategies and practices



Development of the concept

- From existing models of FM and Real Estate value and strategy mapping
- From existing management theories and models
- From case studies among leading actors, for instance LEGO
- From workshops with researchers and practitioners



Coordination mechanisms

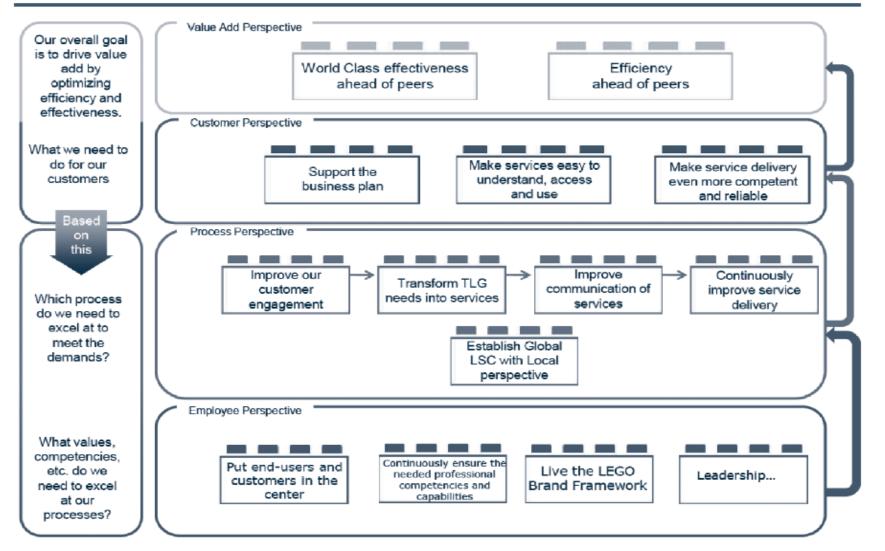
Degree of centralisation	Centralised	Semi- centralised	De-centralised
Decision- making			
One-sided	Authority relationship (Hierarchy)	Agent relationship	Norms/customs
Two-sided	Partnership	Negotiation	Price (Market)
Multi-sided	Coalition	Voting	Team

Table 10.1: VAM relationship differentiation

Level	Demand side	Relationship focus	Coordination form
Strategic	Client	Business orientation	Coalition
Tactical	Customer	Customer orientation	Negotiation
Operational	End user	Service orientation	Price per order/Service charge

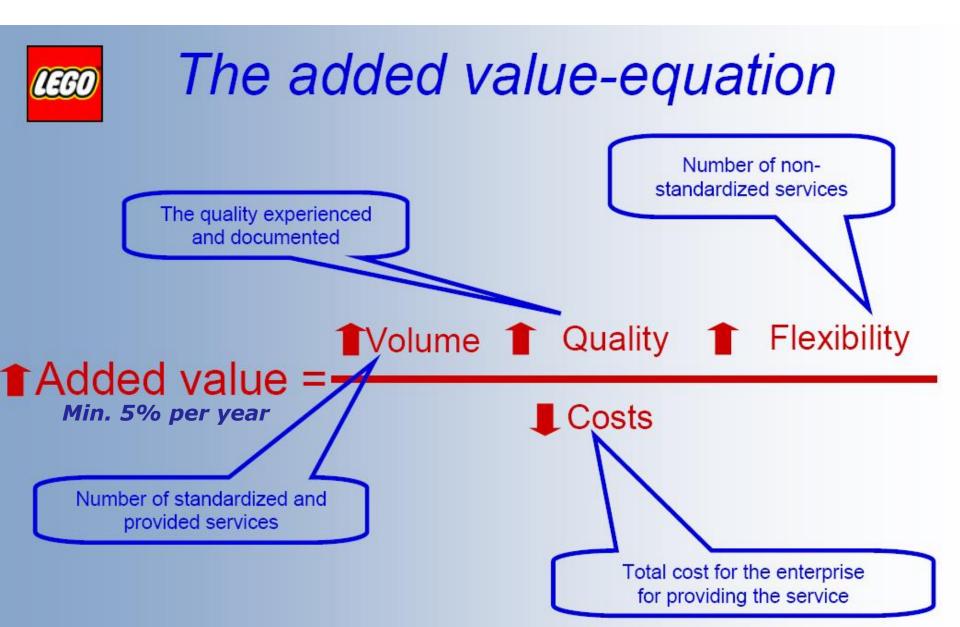


Figure 10.3: LEGO's Facilities Strategy Map 2010 (Møllebjerg, 2010)



Adding Value according to LEGO





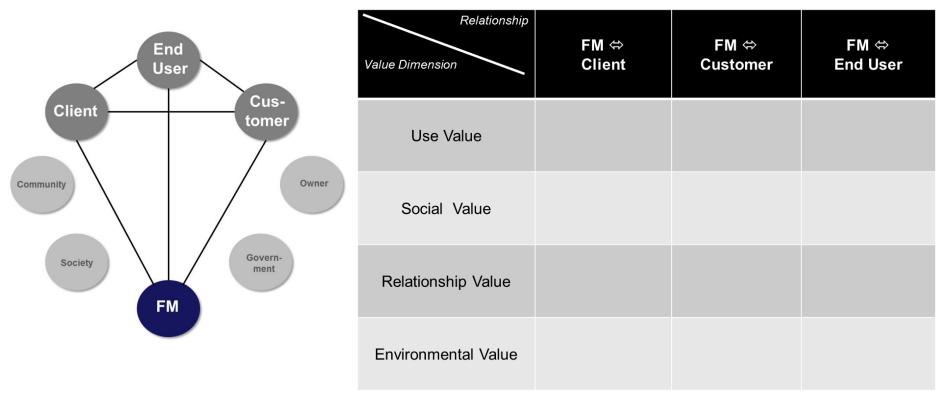


LEGO Service Centre and Value Adding

Stakeholder	Channel	Target Group
	Leadership team survey and meeting	Top 40 management level including vice president
Client	Client Facilities CFO, h committee Center	CFO, heads of LEGO Corporate Center, Global Supply Chain, LSC and others by invitation
Customer	Customer meetings Customer survey	Director level and above
End users	User survey	Everyone below director level



FM Value Net and FM Value Matrix



• Focus on co-creation of value

FM Value Matrix with 5 research topics



Relationship	Company < > Society	FM < > Client	FM < > Customer	FM < > End user
Value dimension				
Use value	Topic 3	Topic 1		
	Sustaina- bility	Corporate Strategy		
	and CSR			
Customer/consumer/ user value				
Economical/financial/ exchange value			Topic 2 FN	4 Value Map
Social value	Topic 4			
	Branding			
Relationship value		Тор	ic 5	
		Relationship	Management	
Environmental value				

RENO-EVALUE

- A tool for decision support for renovation projects in early stages and evaluation
 - Eracobuild program:
 - Value Driven Processes
 - Value is in the eye of the beholder
- Stakeholders assess renovation projects differently
 - Therefore we emphasize subjective evaluations
 - To make the evaluations made by stakeholders visible is important to create a basis for a meaningfull dialogue
 - The evaluations should as far as possible be based on the same factual information/preconditions
 - The reasons for the evaluations are important
 - Decision should not necessarily be based on consensus but on compromises that balance the different interests and considerations





RENO-EVALUE: Categories and Parameters

- Environment
 - Resources (energy etc.)
 - Climate (CO2 ect.)
- Stakeholders (satisfaction)
 - Product (quality)
 - Process (quality)
- Organisation (incl. competences)
 - Procurers/building clients (demand)
 - Consultants/contractors (supply)
- Economy (in a broad sense)
 - Euros/crowns (quantitative)
 - Value (mostly qualitative)











RENO-EVALUE templates

Kategori	Parameter	Faktor	Beskrivelse	
		Arkitektur og æstetik	 Ingen ændringer i focoden eller indretningen. Vinduer overvejes udskiftet. 	L
		Funktion og brugervenlighed	Nye belysningsarmaturer. Bevægelsesfølere på udearealer og i P-kælder. NOx målere i P-kælder.	ver dæk
	Produkt	Indeklima og komfort	Bedre indeklima pga. optimeret ventilation. Bedre belysning på kontorerne.	reduci eres.
		Holdbarhed/fremtidssikring	 Nye mekaniske dele (motorer og pumper) med lang levetid og lavere energiforbrug. Automatisk styring i P-kælder. 	
Interessenter		Samarbejdet mellem parterne	Projektgrundlag: frivillig an m lejer og ejer. Lejer sinsker - ndl. EMO vimerke	til nut
			inarbejde mellem	ommen 1 fung
		ari	otion -y Datea med Cawi som	
	Proc	desci	reprenør til W/S, én til el. • Kommunikation foregår via rådgiveren (Cowi) og	inde
	cas	e descri	ejendomsodministratoren (Datea). Byggemøder mellem Datea, Cowi og Byg.st.	omsme idig pa
1			 Opstartsmøder mellem Datea, brugere og lejer. 	r tilkni
1		Involvering af brugere	 Møder med koncernchef. Orientering om kommende arbejde. 	isvarlig
		Udførelseshensyn til brugere	Noget af arbejde udføres over sommerferien. Skæve arbejdstider.	
		Energiforbrug	 Energimærke hæves fra E til C. Det beregnede energiforbrug reduceres fra 183,8 til 137,7 kWh/m2/år. (ca. 25 %) 	n projei
	Ressourcer	VE produktion	 Solcelleaniking på taget overvejet men implementeres ikke pga. en lang tilbagebetalingstid. (15,5 år) 	rðagive Imførsi
	inclusion del	Vandforbrug	Ingen ændringer.	ivning
Miljø		Genbrug af vand	Ingen ændringer.	ns og
		Lokal udledning af vand	Ingen ændringer.	
		Omfang af affaid	Ingen ændringer.	
		Genbrug af affaid	Ingen ændringer.	ned eji
		CO2 udledning	Ikke opgjort.	ekter.
	Klima	Forurening	 likke opgjort. 	of eje ider r
				jaer i

Kategori	Parameter	Spørgsmål/karakter	Forklaring/begrundelse	
	Produkt	Hvilken betydning vi renoveringen have for den functionelle og den byggetskniske kvelitet of boliger og bebyggetsen fremover? 1: Meget mindre kvelitet 3: Unindre kvelitet 4: Bedre kvelitet	 Hoad er alln vigtigste grund til at give den korakter? 	e und til at give d
Interessenter	Proces	2. Maget badre kviliket Worden hard u opjevet den hindrigge worden and van opjevet den hindrigge worde under nenveringen i fornole filt, heid du maner, man mad rimelighed kunne forvente? 2. EVAIUS	• Hoad er din vigtion grund til at give den korekter?	und til at give d
		2. EV A. e e forvente 3: Meget bedre Hvilkan bedring vir ranoveringen	 Hvod er din vigtigste grund til at give den 	
Miljø	Ressourcer	nove pr. hvor miljøvenig beskygetisen viver med hensyn bir ressourceforbrug fremovert 1: Meget minjøvenig 3: Usandret 4: Nere miljøvenig 3: Neget mere miljøvenig	koratter?	und til at give d
	Klima	Hvilkan batydning vi Pranoveringen Nove for. Nove miljøvenig bebyggeten vi Være med hensyn til Nimapdvirkning fremover? 1: Meget mindre miljøvenig 2: Mindre miljøvenig 3: Uvandret 4: Mere miljøvenig 5: Meset mer miljøvenig	 Hood er din vigtigste grund til at give den Aoratter? 	und til at give d

RENO-EVALUE example

CONSULTANT/CONTRACTOR

- Project management competences
- Technical competences
- Problem solving competences
- Interpersonal skills
- Coherence in delivery team
- Risk/responsability/innovation

OWNER

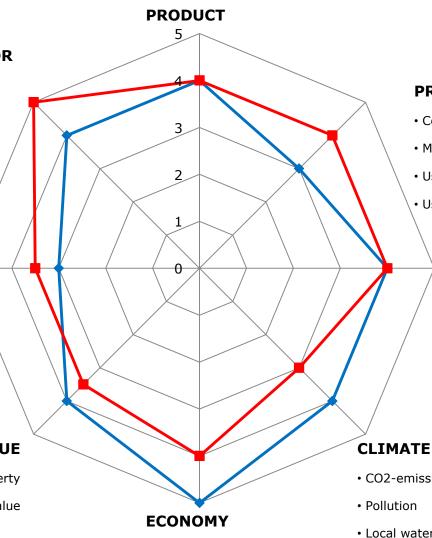
- Project management competences
 - Decision competences
 - Technical competences
 - Interpersonal skills
 - O&M involvement
 - Risk/responsability/innovation

VALUE

- Attractive property
 - Property value

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- Esthetics and architecture
- Function and usability
- Comfort and indoor climate
- Durability/future-proofing



- Reasonable maintenance costs
- Reasonable operational costs



PROCESS

- Collaboration between stakeholders
- Mutual information sharing
- User involvement
- User consideration during construction

RESOURCES

- Energy consumption
- Renewable energy sources
- Water consumption
- Reuse of water
- Waste amount
- Reuse of waste
- Reuse of materials
- CO2-emissions
- Pollution
- Local water treatment

ENGINEERING CONSULTANT **BUILDING CLIENT CONSULTANT**

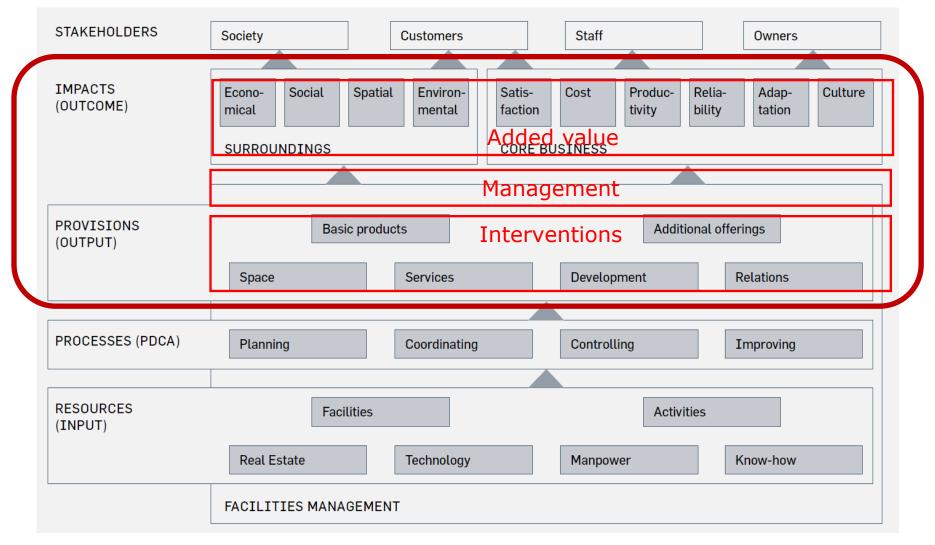
Book 2 on the Added Value of FM

- Preliminary title:
 - FM and CREM as Value Drivers How to manage and measure added value
- Editors and contributors
 - Per Anker Jensen and Theo van der Voordt
 - An anthology with contributions from a number of authors
- Publishing
 - Routledge
 - Planned spring/summer 2016

Overall framework

- The general process model:
 - Input -> Throughput -> Output ---> Outcome = Impact = Added Value
- The Added Value process model:
 - Intervention -> Management -> Added Value
 - Decision on type of change -> Implementation -> Outcome
 - What \rightarrow How \rightarrow Why

FM Value Map – Generic version, level 1 and 2, 2008



FM and CREM interventions typology

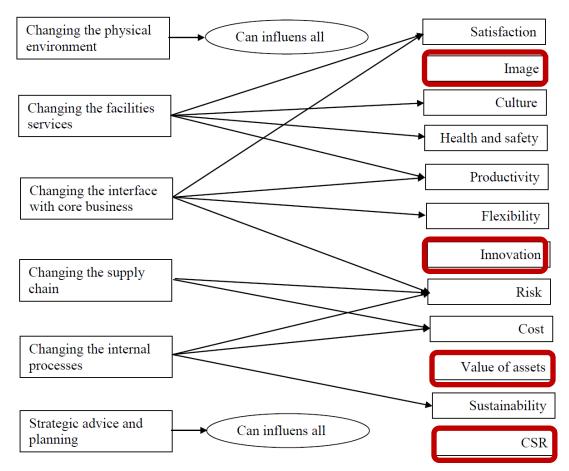
- Changing the physical environment on different scale levels (portfolio, building, space)
 - Moving to another location (new or existing building)
 - New building
 - Rebuilding, refurbishment or adaptive re-use
 - Changing workplace layout
 - Changing appearance
- Changing facilities services
- Changing the interface with core business
- Changing the supply chain
- Changing the internal processes
- Strategic advice and planning



TYPES OF INTERVENTIONS AND ADDED VALUE PARAMETERS

Interventions

Added Value





DTU

"I'm in value-adding. What do you folks do?"