

Sustainability

Dr Jarrah AlZubi

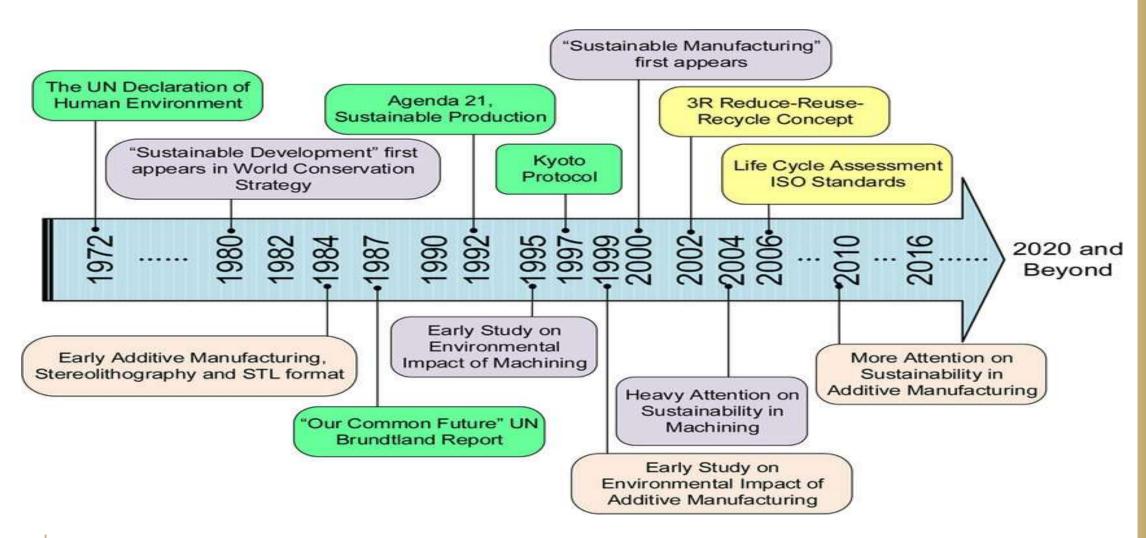
jarzubi@Hotmail.com

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History of Sustainable Development



History of Sustainable Development

The Earth Summit was held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from June 3 to June 14, 1992, and was attended by representatives from 178 countries, including 117 heads of state and government. The summit addressed a range of issues, including **climate change**, **biodiversity**, **desertification**, **ocean conservation**, and **sustainable development**.

The **Kyoto Protocol** is an international treaty on **climate change**, adopted in 1997 under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Its main goal is to **reduce greenhouse gas emissions** in order to mitigate climate change

The **Paris Agreement** is a legally binding international treaty on **climate change**, adopted by 196 parties at the 21st Conference of the Parties (COP21) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in Paris in 2015. **Its main goal is to limit global warming** to well below 2 degrees Celsius (3.6 degrees Fahrenheit) above pre-industrial levels, while pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 degrees Celsius (2.7 degrees Fahrenheit)

Sustainable Development Pillars



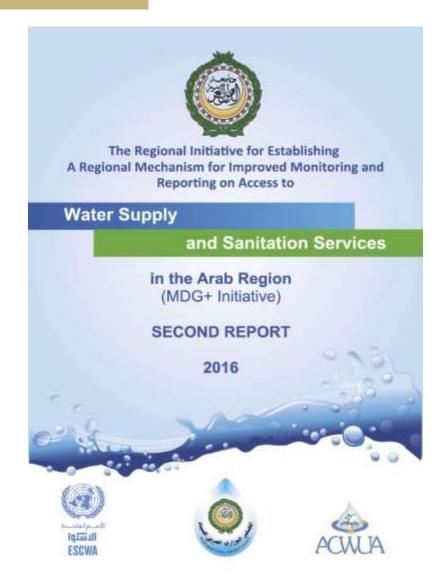
Sustainable Development

MDGs: 2000-2015



Sustainable Development

MDG+: 2009-2015



Sustainable Development

SDGs: 2016-2030

Economic Pillar



Environmental Pillar



Social Pillar



Green Economy

A **Green Economy** is an economic system that promotes sustainable development while minimizing negative impacts on the environment. It is a system that seeks to create economic growth and development while simultaneously addressing social and environmental challenges.

Circular Economy

- **Circular economy** is an economic model that aims to optimize the use of resources by keeping them in use for as long as possible through:
 - > reducing waste, pollution and the use of non-renewable resources.
 - > is based on the principles of designing out waste and pollution,
 - keeping products and materials in use,
 - > and regenerating natural systems.
- In a circular economy, products are designed to be
 - reused, repaired, and recycled instead of being discarded after a single use.
 - > This can involve using materials that are biodegradable or recyclable,
 - creating closed-loop supply chains,
 - > and incentivizing consumers to return used products for recycling.
- The circular economy is seen as a more sustainable alternative to the traditional linear economy, which is based on the "take-make-dispose" model. The circular economy is gaining increasing attention as a way to address the environmental challenges associated with resource depletion and waste generation.

GRI

GRI (**Global Reporting Initiative**) reporting is a framework that organizations can use to report on their sustainability performance.

GRI reporting provides a comprehensive set of guidelines for reporting on a range of sustainability issues, including environmental, social, and governance (ESG) issues.

The **GRI** framework consists of a set of reporting standards, which organizations can use to develop sustainability reports that provide stakeholders with information about their ESG performance. These standards cover a range of topics, including governance, environmental impact, labor practices, human rights, and community engagement.

GRI reporting is designed to be flexible and adaptable to the needs of different organizations, regardless of their size or sector. Organizations can use the GRI framework to report on their sustainability performance in a way that is meaningful and relevant to their stakeholders.

Benefits of GRI reporting

- **Enhanced Transparency:** GRI reporting provides stakeholders with a comprehensive and transparent view of an organization's sustainability performance. This can help to build trust and confidence among stakeholders, including investors, customers, employees, and communities.
- **Improved Performance:** GRI reporting can help organizations to identify areas where they can improve their sustainability performance. By reporting on their performance, organizations can identify opportunities to reduce their environmental impact, improve their labor practices, and enhance their social impact.
- **Increased Engagement:** GRI reporting can help organizations to engage with their stakeholders in a more meaningful way. By providing stakeholders with information about their sustainability performance, organizations can create opportunities for dialogue and collaboration, which can lead to more sustainable and impactful outcomes.

ESG

ESG reporting refers to the process of reporting on an organization's performance in three key areas: **Environmental, Social, and Governance**. ESG reporting aims to provide investors, stakeholders, and the public with information about an organization's sustainability and social impact, as well as its corporate governance practices.

Content of ESG Report:

- **Environmental factors** that may be reported on include a company's carbon footprint, energy use, waste management, and water management.
- **Social factors** that may be reported on include labor practices, human rights, community engagement, and diversity and inclusion.
- **Governance factors** that may be reported on include board composition, executive compensation, and anti-corruption policies.

LEED certification

LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) certification is a rating system developed by the U.S. Green Building Council (USGBC) to evaluate the environmental performance of buildings and encourage sustainable design and construction practices.

LEED certification evaluates buildings on a variety of criteria, including energy and water efficiency, indoor air quality, sustainable materials selection, and site selection and development. The certification process involves a rigorous review of building plans, documentation, and performance data, and buildings can earn one of four levels of certification: Certified, Silver, Gold, or Platinum.

WELL standard

One well-known well standard is the **WELL** Building Standard, which is a certification program administered by the International WELL Building Institute (IWBI). This standard focuses on optimizing **the indoor environment** of buildings in order to promote **human health and well-being**. It includes a wide range of criteria related to factors such as air quality, lighting, water quality, acoustic comfort, and access to healthy food

Quality of Life Index

The quality of life index is a measure of the overall well-being and satisfaction of individuals living in a particular area or country. It takes into account a range of factors, including but not limited to:

- **1.Health**: This includes access to healthcare, life expectancy, and disease rates.
- **2.Education**: This includes the level of education, literacy rates, and access to educational opportunities.
- **3.Environment**: This includes factors such as air and water quality, climate, and natural disasters.
- **4.Economy**: This includes factors such as employment rates, income levels, and cost of living.
- **5.Safety and security**: This includes crime rates, political stability, and civil liberties.
- **6.Social and cultural factors**: This includes factors such as social support networks, cultural amenities, and the degree of community engagement.

EPI (Environmental Performance Index)

EPI stands for Environmental Performance Index. It is a metric developed by researchers at Yale University and Columbia University in collaboration with the World Economic Forum that measures the environmental performance of countries. The EPI provides a standardized way to evaluate and compare a country's performance across a range of environmental issues, including air and water pollution, greenhouse gas emissions, biodiversity and habitat protection, and natural resource management.

The EPI ranks countries based on their performance on various environmental indicators and assigns them a score out of 100. The rankings and scores are updated every two years and are designed to provide policymakers, researchers, and the public with information on how countries are performing in terms of environmental stewardship.

The EPI can be used to identify areas where countries are excelling or falling behind in terms of environmental performance and can be a useful tool for policymakers and stakeholders in developing policies and strategies to address environmental challenges. It is also used as a benchmark for assessing progress towards global sustainability goals such as the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

What's Excellence

Excellence is about doing your best... And every day, we are reminded of how important it is to strive for excellence, be it in life or at work. By nurturing a culture of excellence within your organizations, you open the path to success.

Excellent Organization: Achieve and sustain outstanding/pioneering levels of performance that exceed the expectations of all stakeholders



Stages of Excellence Concept Development



Excellence Models

Global Overview

1st Generation Deming Award 2nd Generation Malcolm Baldrige 3rd Generation EFQM 4th Generation SKGEP-GEM 2.0

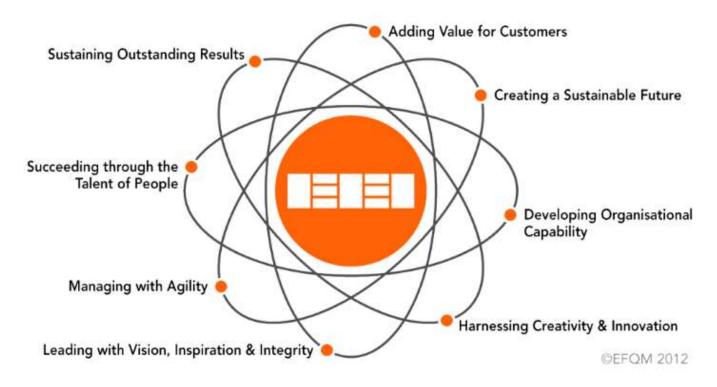




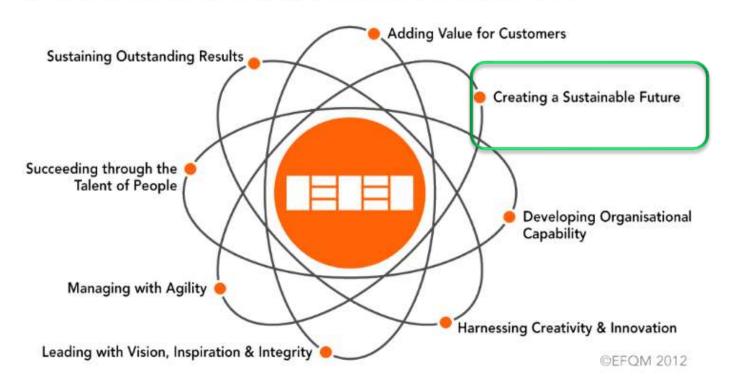


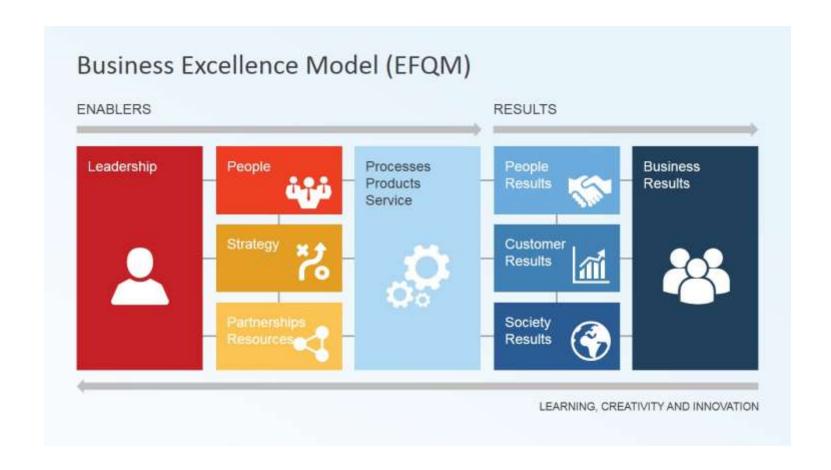


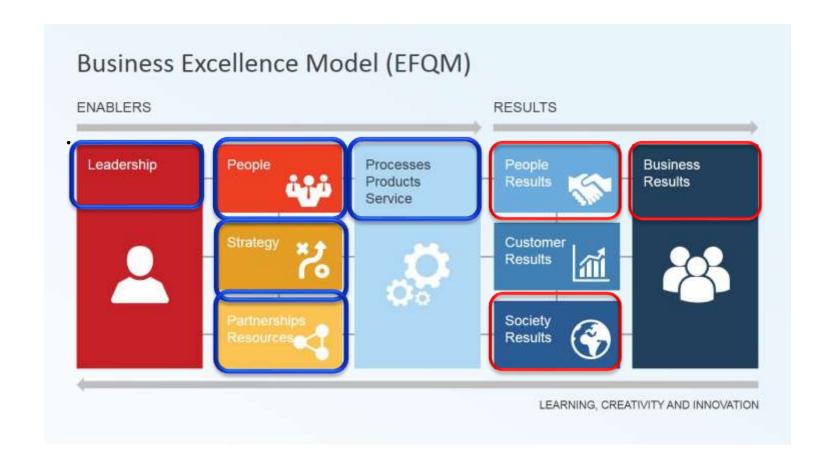
FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS



FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS









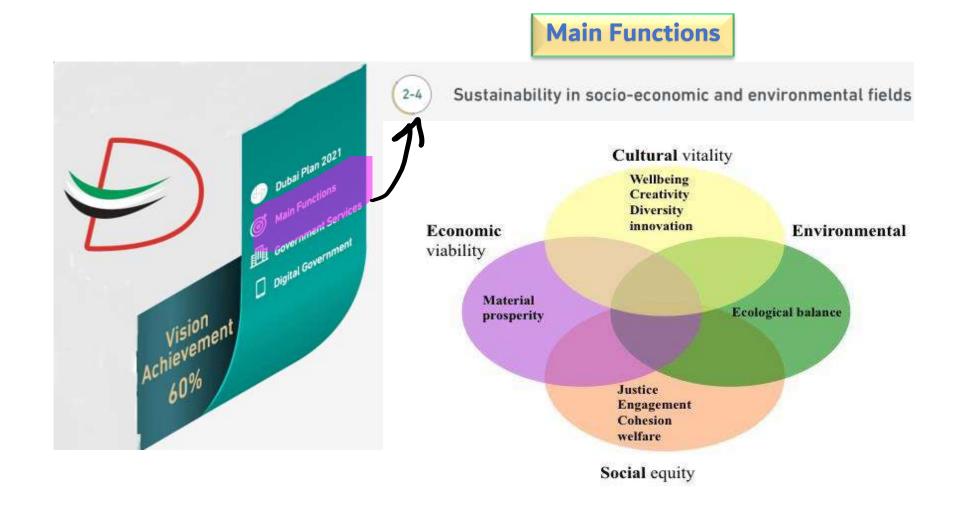




Dubai Plan







Government Services







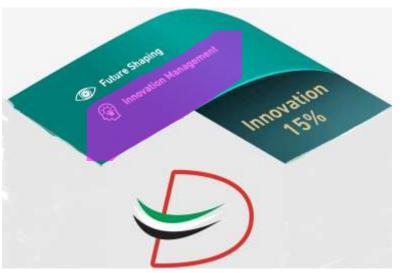
Digital Government















Human Capital and Emiratisation











Assets Management













KACE-5.0



KACE-5.0



Excellence System and Sustainable Development

Excellence in sustainable development can be achieved through several approaches, such as:

- 1. Adopting **sustainable business practices**: Organizations can adopt sustainable business practices such as reducing waste, conserving energy, using renewable resources, and promoting social responsibility.
- 2. Implementing **sustainable management systems**: Organizations can implement sustainable management systems such as ISO 14001 Environmental Management System, which helps organizations to manage their environmental impact.
- 3. Investing in **sustainable innovation**: Organizations can invest in sustainable innovation to develop products and services that meet the needs of customers while minimizing their environmental impact.
- **4. Collaborating with stakeholders**: Organizations can collaborate with stakeholders such as customers, suppliers, and communities to develop sustainable solutions that address their needs and concerns.

Excellence System and Sustainable Development

- 5. Sustainable development and excellence are **interconnected** as sustainable development aims to create a better future for current and future generations while excellence is about achieving the highest level of performance and quality in various aspects of life.
- 6. Achieving sustainable development requires excellence in **various areas**, including environmental management, social responsibility, economic growth, and governance
- 7. organizations can achieve excellence by integrating sustainable development principles into their overall **strategy and decision-making processes**. This can help them anticipate and respond to environmental and social risks and opportunities, which can lead to more resilient and sustainable business models.

Jordan Main Challenges for Sustainable Development

- Jordan Water Scarcity, Limited natural resources
- Energy Security
- Climate Change
- Urbanization
- Poverty and Inequality
- Economic challenges
- Lack of public awareness and participation













Next Steps

Achieving excellence and sustainability requires a multifaceted approach that considers social, economic, and environmental factors. Here are some next steps and advice to achieve excellence and sustainability:

- **1.Set clear sustainability goals**: Define your sustainability goals and targets, and communicate them to your stakeholders. Your goals should be specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, and time-bound.
- **2.Assess your current practices**: Conduct a sustainability assessment of your organization to identify areas where you can improve your sustainability performance.
- **3.Develop a sustainability strategy**: Based on your assessment, develop a sustainability strategy that outlines how you will achieve your sustainability goals. This strategy should include specific initiatives, targets, and timelines.
- **4.Engage your stakeholders**: Sustainability is a collaborative effort that requires engagement from all stakeholders, including employees, customers, suppliers, investors, and the community. Engage them in your sustainability efforts, and communicate your progress and successes regularly.
- **5.Adopt sustainable practices**: Implement sustainable practices in your operations, such as reducing energy and water consumption, reducing waste, using sustainable materials, and promoting eco-friendly transportation options.
- **6.Embrace innovation**: Embrace innovative solutions that can help you achieve your sustainability goals. For example, consider using renewable energy sources, implementing circular economy practices, or investing in sustainable technologies.
- **7.Measure and report your progress**: Regularly measure and report your sustainability performance to track your progress and identify areas for improvement. Use this information to adjust your sustainability strategy and initiatives as needed.

Summary

Sustainability is the concept of meeting the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. It involves **balancing** economic, social, and environmental considerations to ensure that resources are used in a way that is not only economically efficient, but also socially responsible and environmentally sustainable.

In practice, **sustainability** requires us to think about the **long-term impacts** of our actions and decisions, and to take steps to **minimize negative impacts** and **maximize positive ones**. This can include efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, conserve natural resources, protect biodiversity, and promote social equity and economic development.

Sustainability also involves **recognizing the interdependence** of different systems and **stakeholders**, and working to **foster collaboration and cooperation** to achieve shared goals. This can involve **partnerships** between businesses, governments, and communities, as well as individual actions and behaviors.

Ultimately, the goal of sustainability is to create a **more resilient**, **equitable**, **and prosperous** world for all, both now and in the future. It is a complex and evolving concept, and one that requires ongoing efforts and engagement at all levels of society to achieve.

