



Greening the Philippine Industries with the **ECO**PROFIT Approach

Environmental team



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Teamwork as basis

- To represent different departments
- to get the overview and technological knowledge
- to share opinions and motivate
- to stimulate creativity
- to inform



members from: production, maintenance, design, management, quality, accounting, environment, health and safety,

legal branch





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Needs of the employees

Evaluation by management

- 1. good salary
- 2. good working conditions

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9. praise/credit for good work

10. exact knowledge of company goals

Evaluation by employees

- 1. praise/credit for good work
- 2. exact knowledge of products and company goals
- 3. care also for private problems
- 4. safe job
- 5. high salary
- 6. "politeness of management"

9. good working conditions

..



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The environmental team of Eloxal Heuberger

maintenance

packaging reception

montage

secretary

director

apprentice

foreman



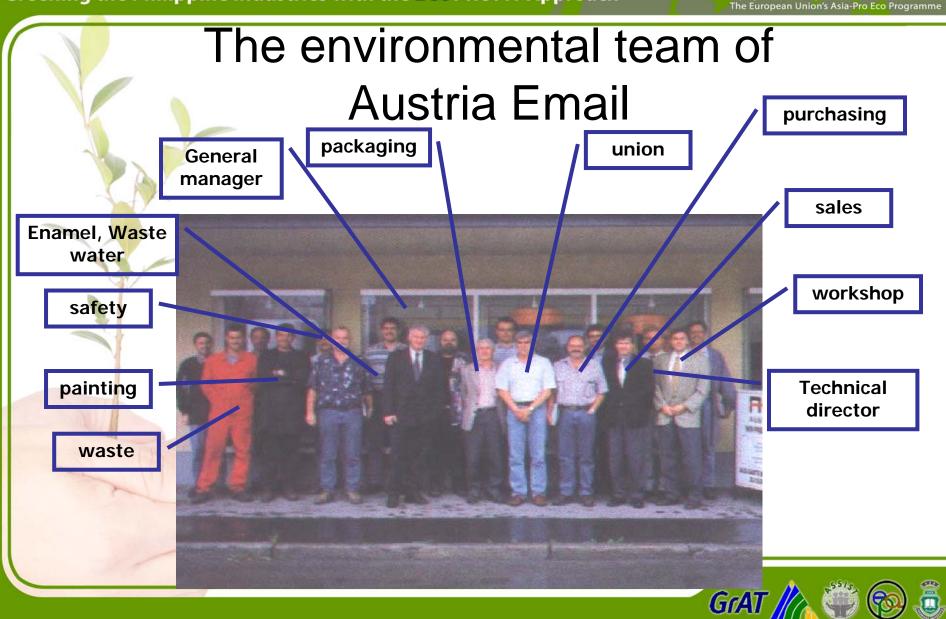








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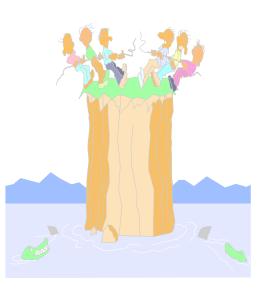




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Pre-conditions for co-operation

- Information: why? What? How?
- Feeling of responsibility
- Approval of work
- Environmental image of the company
- Model example of the management
- Integration of apprentices
- Showing the advantages and results





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Motivation of employees

Employees who do not have all information cannot take responsibility;

employees who have all information cannot do anything else than to take the full responsibility.

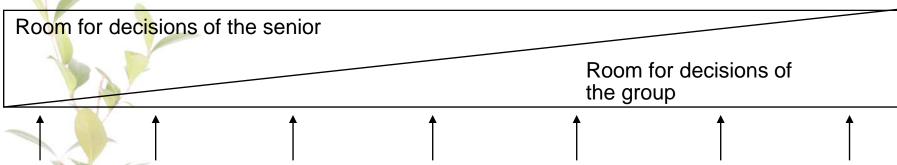
Jan Carlzon





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Different models of leadership



I. autoritary style

- 1. Co laborate
 - 2. Co knowledge

II. consultative style

3. Co - thinking III. participative style

4. Co - recommend

5. consult

IV. cooperative style

6. Co-decide

7. Decide - autonomously





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Management by ... strategies

•Management by Champignons:

keep the employees in the dark, throw manure at them and cut them as soon as they show their head

•Management by Hypopotamos:

Open the mouth and dive

•Management by Terror:

Set goals - deny tools





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Management by ... strategies

•Management by helicopter:

hang in the air above everything, touch down from time to time, whirl up a lot of dust and rise again immediately

•Management by Grandmother:

buy low - sell high

•Management by kangaroo:

wide jumps with empty sac



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Every management has the staff that it deserves!

If we believe 75 % of our staff are people who steal, are lazy, badly qualified and stupid, then we exactly have these employees.

If we are convinced that 98 % of our staff have a super performance, are dynamic, motivated and have a positive attitude towards the company, then the house is alright.

Tom Peters

99 % of all employees want to do a good job. How they perform is simply a question of whom they work for.

Bob Hazard





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An employee oriented leader has to:

- Convince more than order
- Form a team and arrange regular meetings for information exchange
- Ask others for their contributions
 AND consider them
- Approve good work
- Show sympathetic understanding



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Environmental activities at Neckermann



- start workshop for ISO 14.001 for all employees with the board of directors and the management
- formation of an environmental team with employees from all departments (quality, health and safety, environment, production, accounting)





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Environmental activities at Neckermann

- painting compedition for the children of the employees with the environment as topic
- •information brochure "Eco-savings" for all employees
- information brochure "safety and environment" for all employees

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Visions / objectives

If you want to build a ship, do not collect people to plan, distribute work, fetch tools and chop trees,

but teach them the longing for the endless sea. Then they will build the ship

by themselves

Saint-Exupéry





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MOTIVATION



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Motivate employees - but how?

- Approval and appreciation
- Transparency
- Information
- Delegation = give up responsibility
- Model example of the management
- Vision instead of merely quantitative goals
- Common activities out of the company

- Training and education possibilities
- Targeted and regular meetings
- Exact work preparation
- Define clearly the begin and the end of the work
- Fun factor of work
- Interest also for private problems



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Incentives for employees

Financial

General and specific rewards

Employees' participation (stocks)

Material special rewards (company pension)

Training

Private use of the company's infrastructure (car, laptop, etc)

Company's kindergarden

sports in the company

Common excursions

Personal

Social







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Means for motivation

- financial motivators
 - Taylors concept
- social motivators
 - Human-Relations approach
- motivators from work itself
 - Human-Resources approach





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Current financial motivators in practice

- incentive wages
- wage increase depending on performance
- financial rewards
- provisions
- percentage of sales
- special forms of payment (e. g. pension)





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Financial motivators



results and critics

Financial motivators can satisfy personal interests of employees by the detour of work

BUT

thus interest in the work cannot be increased



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social motivators

in practice

- Praise, awards, satus symbols (bigger desks, chairs, computer, etc.)
- Strengthening of sense of solidarity (Parties, sports, excursions)
- Incentives (combination of financial and social motivators), trips etc.
- social contributions e. g. meal vouchers, special discounts





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Social motivators

results and critics



 Social motivators satisfy a couple of needs like recognition, prestige, affiliation (this is important to avoid dissatisfaction)

BUT

thus interest in the work cannot be increased



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The motivation concept of MASLOW the pyramid of needs

Self-realization

Social needs

Societal needs

Security needs

Physiological basic needs





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The theory of MASLOW



- Only if the needs of levels 1 to 4 are satisfied, the striving for self-realization is activated. This can never be fully satisfied and thus continuously acts motivating
- The striving for self-realization can be activated by lower division of labour, decreased external control, more autonomy and freedom of choice

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Conditions for motivation

- Direct communication
- possibility of autonomous planning of work
- direct feedback and knowledge of results of work
- personal attribution of results
- learning from work
- acquisition of special knowledge





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Motivation starts

On the very first working day of a new employee

- training plan
- mentor
- time, time, time



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How to measure motivation:



Reinhard K. Sprenger:

With the feeling which you have on Sunday evening thinking about Monday morning.



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The magic formula

- The right person as environmental manager contact to the basis shining example
- be "open"be accessible for everyone anytime
- Ability to listen
 pay attention even to "small" problems
 take everyone seriously





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The magic formula

- hard discussion stimulate thought
- do not try to convince at any price
- be proud of your environmental activities
- visit other companies for a benchmark

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Consequences:

- Employees shall
 - know the environmental policy
 - discuss it
 - know the objectives
 - know the performance
- they shall be acknowledged individually and as a team
- managers shall be respectful
- deal also with private problems
- agree upon objectives
 - for individuals and teams
 - qualitative / quantitative objectives
 - build competence
 - objectives and results instead of duties and acitivities

