

## Global Alliance for Buildings and Construction

*Towards low carbon and resilient real-estate*





## JOIN AND CATALYSE AMBITIOUS ACTIONS

*"The Paris agreement adopted at COP21 was a turning point for the future of our planet. The Lima-Paris Action Agenda (LPAA), a new framework implemented to mobilize the actors of civil society and private sector alongside governments, is one of its major components. It will enable immediate action in close collaboration with women and men working for a sustainable future.*

*The buildings and construction sector is part of this movement. The LPAA focus on buildings and construction on December 3rd confirmed the importance of partnerships and the complementarity of expertise for the buildings sector to respond to the challenge of reducing greenhouse gases emissions.*

*The Global Alliance for Buildings and Construction, launched on this occasion with the United Nations Environment Programme and many other partners, is a major milestone... I would like to thank you for your involvement from the beginning of this initiative, which showed your willingness to tackle the challenge of climate change..."*



  
Ségolène Royal

Entities interested in becoming a Member in the Global ABC are invited to contact us through [globalabc@cop21.gouv.fr](mailto:globalabc@cop21.gouv.fr).

In addition to any other information, the applicants should fill the registration form that includes:

- ✓ A commitment in which they endorse the Global ABC common statement;
  - ✓ Details of the organizational profiles and their field of expertise;
- ✓ Which specific initiative or activity stream (concrete initiatives, working groups, for example) they would like to get involved in;
  - ✓ A primary and secondary contact person

**The secretariat of the Global Alliance for Buildings and Construction** is hosted at UNEP in Paris.



## KEY NUMBERS



### *The responsibility of the building sector*

- ✓ More than **30 %** of global GHG emissions are buildings-related.
- ✓ Emissions could grow by 50% by 2050 if we carry on business as usual.
- ✓ **Often accounts for 5% to 10%** of the country national GDP

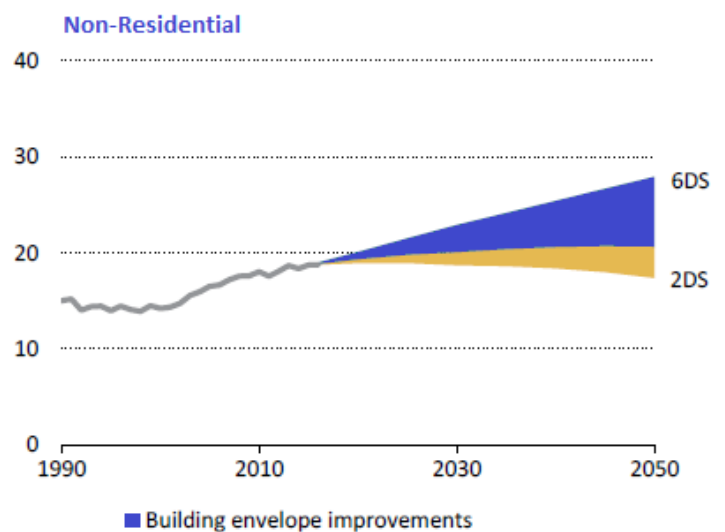
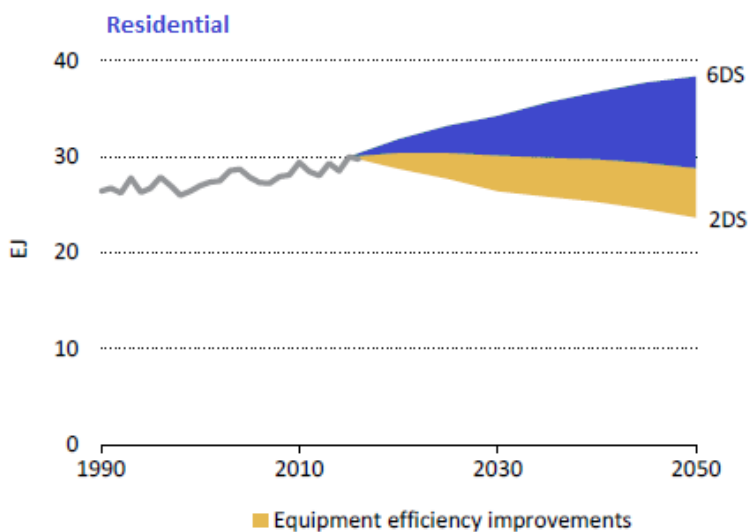
### *Trends related to buildings sector*

- ✓ In the context of population growth, the global stock of buildings is estimated to grow in m<sup>2</sup> by over 90% by 2050.

### *Meeting the 2°C objective: challenges for the building sector*

- ✓ Saving at least **30%** of the energy consumption trend by 2050.
- ✓ Investing an additional sum of around **11,500 billion** dollars by 2050

### *"Heating and cooling energy savings potential in global buildings (2-Degree Scenario)"*



Source: International Energy Agency





## THE GLOBAL ABC IN A FEW WORDS

### *Facilitating the building sector to contribute to the implementation of The Paris agreement*

The Paris Agreement adopted at the COP21 was a turning point for the future of our planet. Implemented on the basis of a five-year review process, it aims at **limiting warming well below 2 degrees C (article 2.1.a)**, in order to reach carbon neutrality from 2050 to 2100 (article 4.1).

All countries have submitted their Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDCs) and will have to need the contribution of the buildings and construction sector (article 4.2). Buildings are long-term ventures. **Today's new buildings are tomorrow's existing stock.** Failure to act now will lock in growth in GHG emissions for decades, as the global real estate should double by 2050.

### *Mobilizing all value chain actors*

**The buildings sector offers one of the most cost-effective and economically beneficial paths for reducing energy demand and associated emissions** while at the same time supporting adaptation and resilience to climate change.

**Many solutions are available.** Proven policy, finance and technology actions exist.

Yet the building sector is characterized by an important number of scattered stakeholders and all agree that **public policies are the main driving factor** in orientating the changes.

Buildings environmental footprints are the result of a complex consumption/use chain. Significant changes in these footprints will require to **think in terms of "life cycle" with all relevant stakeholders.**

### *Building an international framework for concrete actions*

**The Global Alliance for Buildings and Construction was launched by France and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)** during the Buildings Day, which took place on the 3rd December 2015, in Paris. Endorsing a common statement, 20 countries, 8 major groups, and more than 50 organizations from the buildings and construction sector agreed to dramatically upscale action, through: Communication, Collaboration, and scaling up concrete actions.

As a voluntary international framework for concrete and substantial sectorial actions, the Alliance aims at:

- ✓ Supporting and accelerating the implementation of the Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs),
- ✓ Strengthening members' human, technical, institutional and legal capacities,
- ✓ Mobilising adequate funding,
- ✓ Raising awareness towards buildings sector potential in reducing GHG emissions,
- ✓ Define a carbon neutrality strategy for the buildings and construction sector.





## GLOBAL ABC WORK PROGRAMME

During its inaugural meeting, held in Paris on 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> of April 2016, members identified priorities for joint actions, and established 5 working groups beginning to address initial challenges.

**1. Education and raising awareness:** this group aims to reinforce capacity building and raise engagement of stakeholders by:

- ✓ sharing good practices
- ✓ identifying key messages /advocacy
- ✓ preparing the global status report

Working Group members: Senegal\*, Construction21\*, CRCLCL\*, 10YFP\*, iiSBE, Investors Confidence Project, WGBC, RICS, WBCSD, Réseau Habitat Francophonie, GBPN, and la Voute Nubienne

**2. Public policies:** the group seeks to support member cities, states, regions, and countries in developing capacity, and implementing comprehensive building efficiency strategies and policies in order to decarbonise building sector. This working group aims to:

- ✓ Identify concrete actions and required policies, in terms of regulation and certification,
- ✓ Understand of what good policies should entail,
- ✓ Elaborate a roadmap for sustainable buildings,

Develop a common language Working Group members : Cameroun, Finland, France\*, Mexico\*, Morocco, Singapore, Tunisia, Thermaflex, IEA\*, IFLD, Saint Gobain\*, CRCLCL, Veolia, Lafarge Holcim, C2E2, Architecture 2030, The Prince of Wales Corporate Leaders Group, WGBC, and GBPN

(\*) Leads of the working group

**3. Market transformation:** The group seeks to support development of comprehensive action plans across the entire building value chain, workforce development, skills and training, support for technology transfer, and capacity building, by:

- ✓ Raising Stakeholder engagement
- ✓ Scaling up solutions

WG members: Morocco, Senegal, Tunisia\*, Ukraine, LafargeHolcim\*, WBCSD\*, Veolia, Climate KIC, WGBC, IFDD, Saint Gobain, RICS, INTA, and la Voute Nubienne

**4. Finance:** The group aims to increase financing options adapted to accelerate investment and funding for building mitigation projects and programmes, by:

- ✓ collecting and consolidating reliable data
- ✓ mapping existing opportunities for financing climate compatible buildings
- ✓ promoting innovative finance for specific activities
- ✓ Coordinating actions to access to finance

WG members: Ukraine, IPEEC\*, UNEP FI\*, Architecture 2030, ICP, Singapore, Climate-KIC, INTA, RICS, and AFD

**5. Measurement and accountability:** The WG aims at progressing toward a fair and common measurement system ground for any ambitious policy on low carbon transition. The WG is composed by: Ukraine, IEA, RICS, CSTB, CRCLCL, UNEP FI, ULI, ICP, WGBC, C2E2, and Climate KIC

**Relevant events for the GABC:** GABC identified key international events, in order to raise awareness and scale up actions by engaging relevant stakeholder to the building potential in meeting the 2°C objective:

Date	Venue	Event
19 May	Bonn	UNFCCC Subsidiary Bodies session
26 May	Nairobi	Second session of the UNEA
1-2 June	San Francisco	Clean Energy Ministerial
28-29 June	London	Business and Climate Summit
18-19 July	Tanger	MedCop22
15-16 September	Bratislava	European ministry of construction meeting
26 – 28 September	Nantes	Climate Chance
17-20 October	Quito	Building action day, Habitat III
7-18 November	Marrakech	Buildings day, COP22



GABC Inaugural meeting , 18 April 2016, Paris

## GLOBAL ALLIANCE FOR BUILDINGS AND CONSTRUCTION

### WHO PARTICIPATES?

#### Countries:

- Argentina
- Armenia
- Austria
- Brazil
- Cameroon
- Canada
- Finland
- France
- Germany
- Japan
- Mexico
- Mongolia
- Morocco
- Norway
- Russia
- Senegal
- Singapore
- Sweden
- Tunisia
- Ukraine
- United Arab Emirates
- United States
- Viet Nam

#### Organizations (public):

- Agence de l'environnement et de la maîtrise de l'énergie (ADEME)
- Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (ECREE)
- Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN)
- Global District Energy in Cities Initiative
- Institut de la Francophonie pour le Développement Durable (IFDD)
- International Energy Agency (IEA)
- International Partnership for Energy Efficiency Cooperation (IPEEC)
- UN HABITAT
- United Nations environment programme (UNEP)
- United Nations Economic Council for Europe (UNECE)
- 10-Year Framework of Programmes on SCP- Sustainable Buildings and Construction Programme

#### Local authorities :

- City of Warsaw (Poland)
- California State (USA)
- Mexico City
- Ontario Province (Canada)
- Tokyo Metropolitan government (Japan)

#### Non-governmental Organizations (Business or Construction):

- Architecture 2030
- Architects Council of Europe (ACE)
- Brazilian Sustainable Construction Council (CBCS)

- European Construction Industry Federation (FIEC)
- European Alliance of Companies for Energy Efficiency in Buildings (EuroACE)
- Confederation of international contractors association (CICA)
- Cooperative Research Council for Low Carbon Living (CRCLCL)
- ENERGIES 2050
- Energy-Cities
- Global Buildings Performance Network (GBPN)
- Haute qualité environnementale – association (HQE)
- Housing Europe (network)
- International Passive House Association (IPHA)
- International Union of Architects (IUA)
- International Urban Development Association (INTA)
- La Voute Nubienne
- Local Governments for Sustainability (ICLEI)
- Observatoire de l'Immobilier Durable (OID)
- R20 Regions of Climate Action
- Réseau Habitat et Francophonie (RHF)
- Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS)
- Royal Institute of British Architects (RIBA)
- Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL)
- The Prince of Wales's Corporate Leaders Group
- Urban Land Institute (ULI)
- World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)
- World Green Building Council (WGBC)
- World Resources Institute (WRI)

#### Companies:

- Broad Group China
- Consolidated Contractors Company
- Danfoss
- Lafarge Holcim
- Saint Gobain
- Sekisui House
- Thermaflex
- Velux
- Veolia

#### Finance:

- Agence Française de développement (AFD)
- Global Environment Facility (GEF)
- International Finance Corporation (IFC)
- Investors Confidence Project (ICP)
- UNEP Finance initiative (UNEP-FI)

#### Technology and Research:

- Buildings Performance Institute Europe (BPIE)
- Centre Scientifique et Technique du Bâtiment (CSTB)
- Climate-KIC
- International Initiative for Sustainable Built Environment (IISBE)
- Passivhuscentrum Västra Götaland





- Pôle de compétitivité fibres-énergies

## COMMON STATEMENT

**The buildings and construction sector is an economic powerhouse.** It represents more than 50% of global wealth. The sector also offers one of the most cost-effective and economically beneficial paths for reducing energy demand and associated emissions while at the same time supporting adaptation and resilience.

Buildings and construction sector is also responsible for 30% of global CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. This figure is growing rapidly and could reach 50% of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 2050. This rise increases risks and the vulnerability of countries, regions and local communities to the impacts of climate change. Rapid urbanisation, especially in emerging economies will accelerate this impact.

According to the International Energy Agency (IEA), **moving to a below 2°C path requires reducing the building sector's energy consumption** by at least 30% through means of mainstreaming highly energy-efficient new buildings and a deep renovation of the existing stock of buildings by 2050. Buildings are also the result of investment and production processes involving numerous players. To make progress it is therefore essential to engage all partners along the entire value chain and provide clear performance criteria and monitoring over the full development life cycle, including through the construction supply chain. This effort requires an additional public and private investment of around 11,500 billion USD, in addition to what is done today, over a 2015-2050 period. However, it could provide energy cost

savings that exceed this investment by more than 100% by 2050.

**Many solutions are available**, and the economic, health, and social benefits of sustainable buildings are significant, and have been demonstrated in most regions of the world. With early and efficient policies, the buildings and construction sector should therefore be more fully engaged in climate commitments.

The COP21 provides an important opportunity to highlight this issue, giving greater visibility to stakeholder's engagement, to initiatives underway and to demonstrate how they provide important triggers for action.

**Governments, major building and construction networks stakeholders, potential funders, and existing support initiatives, collectively committed to helping to put the buildings and construction sector on the "below 2 °C path" are therefore forming a Global Alliance for Buildings and Construction.**

**The Alliance will help facilitate the mobilisation** of ambitious levels of international resources for efficient local operational solutions, aligning existing initiatives, commitments and programmes to achieve greater scale, and catalysing greater pace and impact of climate action in the buildings and construction sector. The first 'Buildings Day', which took place at COP21 on 3rd December 2015, provided an opportunity to launch this unprecedented alliance.



**Global Alliance  
for Buildings and  
Construction**

Contact : [globalabc@cop21.gouv.fr](mailto:globalabc@cop21.gouv.fr)