



Global Alliance
for Buildings and
Construction



Ministry of the
Environment Finland

Helsinki, Finland

1 - 2 June

2023

GlobalABC Assembly

The GlobalABC as a Community!

Summary





Global Alliance
for Buildings and
Construction



**Thank you to all
GlobalABC members for
their participation and to
the Finnish Ministry of
the Environment for
hosting the Assembly!**



Photo © / Ministry of the Environment, Finland



INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSE

The GlobalABC Assembly gathers all the GlobalABC members and is as such the primary organ of the GlobalABC. The Assembly defines strategic vision, monitors progress and approves and provides updates on Work Areas, Work Plan and budget. The GlobalABC Assembly is held once a year.

The 2023 GlobalABC Annual Assembly took place on 1-2 June in Helsinki & online and was generously hosted by the Ministry of the Environment of Finland. The 2023 Assembly has been the best-attended GlobalABC Assembly since COVID-19 with the highest number of GlobalABC members from the Global South. With about 85 in-person participants and 90 online participants, the Assembly highlighted the tremendous willingness of our members to get involved in the GlobalABC's work as well as the growing momentum towards a zero emission, efficient and resilient buildings and construction sector.

During these 1.5 days, we were delighted to receive many insightful speakers, including during the opening session where **Juhani Damski**, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of the Environment of Finland, **Youssef Hosni**, Secretary General of the Housing and City Policy Department of the Ministry for National Territory Planning, Urban Planning, Housing and City Policy of the Kingdom of Morocco (online), **Steven Stone**, Deputy Director of the UNEP Industry and Economy Division, **Emmanuel de Lanversin**, Deputy Director of the Directorate for Housing, Urban Development and Landscapes of the French Ministry of Ecological Transition and Territorial Cohesion and **Kirsi Martinkauppi**, Director of the Unit for Buildings and Construction at the Finnish Ministry of the Environment honoured us with their presence.

The first day focused on the core sessions of the GlobalABC Assembly. The 2023 work plan and budget as well as the proposed revised strategy for the GlobalABC were discussed.

The second day was devoted to thematic sessions and members' activities, including Work Areas updates, buildings and construction roadmaps and Buildings Breakthrough. A marketplace session was also organised to give GlobalABC members a space to showcase their work and activities.

The summary below captures the main points of discussion and decisions. All photos from the Assembly can be found on the [GlobalABC Flickr](#). All the presentations from the Assembly can be found [here](#).

NOTE: Unless otherwise established, all decisions of the GlobalABC are made by consensus of its members. Consensus is defined as absence of sustained objection by GlobalABC members.



DAY 1

THURSDAY, 1 JUNE 2023

OPENING

The first day began with welcoming words by **Nora Steurer** from UNEP/GlobalABC secretariat, who introduced the Toastmaster for the opening session, **Kirsi Martinkauppi**, Director of the Unit for Buildings and Construction at the Finnish Ministry of the Environment.

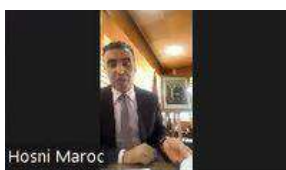


Juhani Damski, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of the Environment of Finland, generous host of the 2023 GlobalABC Assembly, kick-started the opening of the Assembly, recalling Finland's involvement in the GlobalABC since its inception as well as in the Buildings Breakthrough. Mr. Damski discussed the One Planet Network (OPN) Sustainable Buildings and Construction (SBC)

Programme, which Finland had been leading since 2012 and whose mandate expired last year. However, the Secretary General explained that the implementation of the SDG12 through the work of the OPN has been extended until 2030 and will now be carried out within the GlobalABC's Materials Working Group. As part of this, two Finnish-funded projects will start in 2023, with the aim of developing global standardised indicator frameworks for assessing circularity in the affordable housing sector at the national and at the project level:

1. Project 1 - Accelerating Sustainability through Circularity in the Affordable Housing Sector in Developing and Emerging Economies
2. Project 2 - Assessment of Circularity in the Built Environment Procurement

The second speaker of this opening session, **Steven Stone**, Deputy Director of the UNEP Industry and Economy Division, thanked Finland for organising the World Circular Economy Forum, hosting the GlobalABC Assembly and leading the OPN SBC for 10 years. Steven Stone highlighted the importance of looking at the built environment to achieve a circular economy globally, but also of raising awareness and making already available solutions more accessible and affordable for everyone. He outlined the need to keep buildings on top of the global climate agenda, and put forward the importance of the Buildings Breakthrough in this regard.



Youssef Hosni, Secretary General of the Housing and City Policy Department of the Ministry for National Territory Planning, Urban Planning, Housing and City Policy of the Kingdom of Morocco, recalled Morocco's national strategies and commitments towards building decarbonisation and resilience, including the [country's NDC](#),



the [national strategy for energy efficiency](#) and the [national strategy for sustainable development](#) - all focusing primarily on energy efficiency, adaptation and resilience, as well as the use of sustainable building materials. These ambitious measures reflect Morocco's long-standing involvement in the GlobalABC culminating in its role as co-lead of the [Buildings Breakthrough](#).

Emmanuel de Lanversin, Deputy Director of the Directorate for Housing, Urban Development and Landscapes of the French Ministry of Ecological Transition and Territorial Cohesion gave the final presentation on behalf of H.E. Christophe Béchu, Minister for Ecological Transition and Territorial Cohesion. The French representative recalled the successes of the GlobalABC and its community, such as the COP27 Buildings Pavilion or the MIPIM Road to Zero stage. He gave an overview of the challenges ahead and France's strategies for meeting them, including the country's commitment to initiate a coalition aimed at facilitating the use of sustainable wood in construction or the launch of a work program to adapt buildings and infrastructures, among other things, to an increase in average temperature of 4°C. Last but not least, Emmanuel de Lanversin highlighted the importance of the Buildings Breakthrough and announced the **French government's intention to bring together countries and organisations from the building value chain at the first Global Buildings and Climate Forum in March 2024**, with the aim of gathering all the Ministers in charge of buildings and construction for the very first time.



CORE SESSION 1

ONE PLANET NETWORK

Fabienne Pierre, from the UNEP/One Planet Network secretariat, presented the agreement to work in close cooperation with the GlobalABC on the sustainable built environment and construction (SBE) high impact sector, as part of the Global Strategy for Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) 2023-2030.

The Global Strategy for SCP 2023-2030 comes from a strong mandate and was developed under the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production (SDG12), that is a common agreement adopted by the UN member states in 2012. The vision of the Global Strategy is to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation and primary resource consumption in a way that is compatible with the ecological thresholds of our planet, and enhance human well-being, leaving no one behind.

In a continuous effort to implement the Paris Agreement and achieving decarbonization through SCP and circularity, there is an urgent need to bring these two communities together with the common objective of supporting governments, the private sector, and other stakeholders to have access to strategic principles, tools and solutions that can help mainstream a holistic approach to buildings, construction and infrastructures, through a whole life cycle approach, circularity, material efficiency, and low-emission solutions.



RADICAL COLLABORATION IN ACTION: THE GLOBALABC REVISED STRATEGY

The GlobalABC secretariat presented the work undertaken over the last few months by two consultants, Marja Edelman and Michelle Malanca Frey, with the help of the strategy volunteer group and the Steering Committee, to rethink and review the strategy of the GlobalABC.

1. FOR DECISION - Revised strategic framework: Policy and programme objectives

The proposed new policy objective is as follows (green elements are **new**):

GlobalABC **as a community** mobilises the collective effort to:

- **Governments (national and subnational)** developing and implementing vision, strategies and policies to decarbonise and **increase the resilience** of their buildings sector; and
- **Private sector and finance institutions with influence over building emissions and resilience** committing to and implementing decarbonization and resilience strategies.

The proposed programme objectives and programme outcomes are as follows (green elements are **new**):

Programme Objectives	Programme Outcomes
(P01) Be a global advocate for the importance of the sector for global climate action, provide a common language for discussion among decision makers and be a catalyst for action by leading actors in the buildings and construction sector.	(1) Increased awareness and understanding at decision making level of state-of-the-art building policies and business models in national and subnational governments, and the private sector.
(P02) Provide a neutral and trusted platform to set targets for decarbonization and resilience , track progress , track action and share knowledge and good practices.	(2) Increased tangible actions for decarbonization and resilience across the whole building and construction sector value chain.
(P03) Provide the key measures for governments (national and subnational) to adopt, helping them set priorities in their own strategies, based on their situation, e.g., using the GlobalABC regional and national roadmap process.	(3) Clear understanding at decision making level at political and administrative levels of steps needed for successful implementation of decarbonization policies , in national and subnational governments.



<p>(P04) Support the private sector transition with priorities and strategies towards business models focused on decarbonizing and increasing the resilience of buildings.</p>	<p>(4) Clear understanding at decision making level of systemic barriers and necessary steps to support the private sector transition.</p>
--	--

→ The Assembly adopted the objectives and results of the policy and programme, adding the following conditions:

- Resilience will be added in Programme Outcome 3, “Clear understanding at decision making level at political and administrative levels of steps needed for successful implementation of decarbonization **and resilience** policies, in national and subnational governments.”
- A list of critical enablers, such as academia and civil society organisations, will be added under each programme objective/outcome

2. FOR DECISION - Revised strategic framework: 2023 Targets

TARGETS: Where to be in 2030?	PROGRAMME OBJECTIVES that targets link to:	GlobalABC role
Community Target		
<p>T1: GlobalABC generates and coordinates 15 collaborative projects or partnerships.</p>	<p>(P01), (P02)</p>	<p>Leading role: Coordinating and facilitating exchange and action. Direct influence: Based on GlobalABC’s facilitated processes and flagships e.g., through developing roadmaps, making tools available and hosting coordination hubs, e.g., the Roadmaps and Materials Hub, NDC working group. Indirect influence: Achieving this target through members direct actions in support of the whole sector’s decarbonization and resilience.</p>
National Governments Targets		
<p>T2: 100 national governments have joined and 30 initiatives are supporting credible building decarbonisation and resilience commitments.</p>	<p>(P01), (P03)</p>	<p>Leading role: Serving as a coordinating or liaison body for national governments/initiatives and the credible commitment overall.</p>
<p>T3: 50 national governments have building decarbonization and resilience strategies in place.</p>	<p>(P03), (P02)</p>	<p>Direct influence: Based on GlobalABC’s facilitated processes and flagships e.g., through developing roadmaps, making tools available and hosting coordination hubs, e.g., the Roadmaps and Materials Hub, NDC working group.</p>



<p>T4: 20 national governments with building decarbonization and resilience strategies in place are implementing these, with support of GlobalABC members.</p>	<p>(P03), (P02)</p>	<p>Indirect influence: Achieving this target through members direct actions in support of the whole sector's decarbonization and resilience.</p>
<p>Subnational Governments Targets</p>		
<p>T5: 100 sub-national governments have vertically integrated building decarbonization and resilience targets and strategies in place.</p>	<p>(P01), (P03)</p>	<p>Direct & indirect influence, through advocacy and collaboration with existing initiatives, led by networks and coalitions, for targets' and strategies increased alignment and coherence with National government targets, developing sub-national roadmaps with vertical integration elements, and encouraging members to do so.</p>
<p>T6: 20 sub-national governments with above targets and strategies in place are implementing actions supported by GlobalABC members.</p>	<p>(P01), (P02)</p>	<p>Indirect influence: Achieving this target through members direct actions in support of the whole sector's decarbonization and resilience.</p>
<p>Private Sector Targets</p>		
<p>T7: 100 influential buildings and construction sector companies in each segment of the value chain join credible commitments, and implement these.</p>	<p>(P01), (P02)</p>	<p>Direct & indirect influence, through advocacy and collaboration with existing initiatives, fostering existing commitments and tracking action's implementation.</p>
<p>T8: GlobalABC supports 10 initiatives to overcome barriers for the private sector transition.</p>	<p>(P04), (P02)</p>	<p>Direct & indirect influence: through advocacy and collaboration with members and existing initiatives, helping the private sector identify and overcome systemic barriers that sit in the way of collective actions, implementing the levers for market transformation.</p>
<p>T9: 50 financial institutions are applying decarbonisation criteria for their real estate related business activities and decisions.</p>	<p>(P04), (P02)</p>	<p>Direct & indirect influence, through advocacy and collaboration with existing initiatives, but also achieving this target through members direct actions in support of the whole sector's decarbonization and resilience (developing tools, and or enabling mechanisms to overcome barriers for implementation).</p>

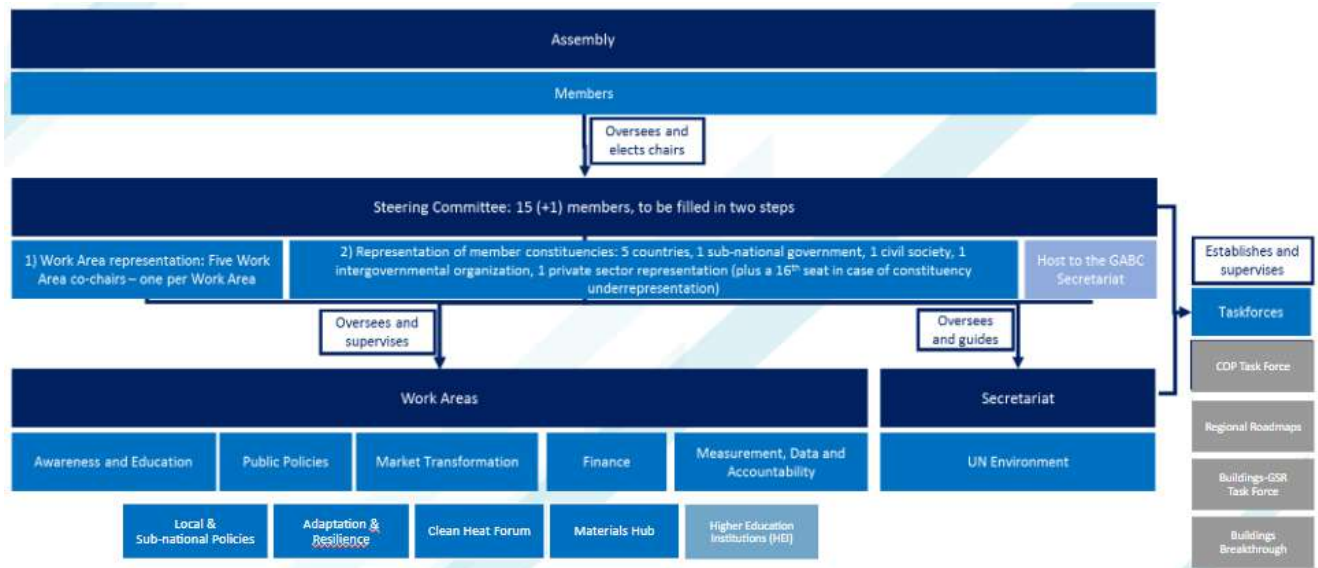
→ **The Assembly adopted the targets, EXCLUDING the associated figures and annual indicators, provided that the resilience aspect is added in T9.**

3. FOR DISCUSSION - Revised governance structure

Michelle Malanca Frey presented the proposed revised governance structure **for discussion**. Based on the feedback from the Assembly and the volunteer group, the new governance structure will be refined and submitted to the Assembly for approval at a later stage.

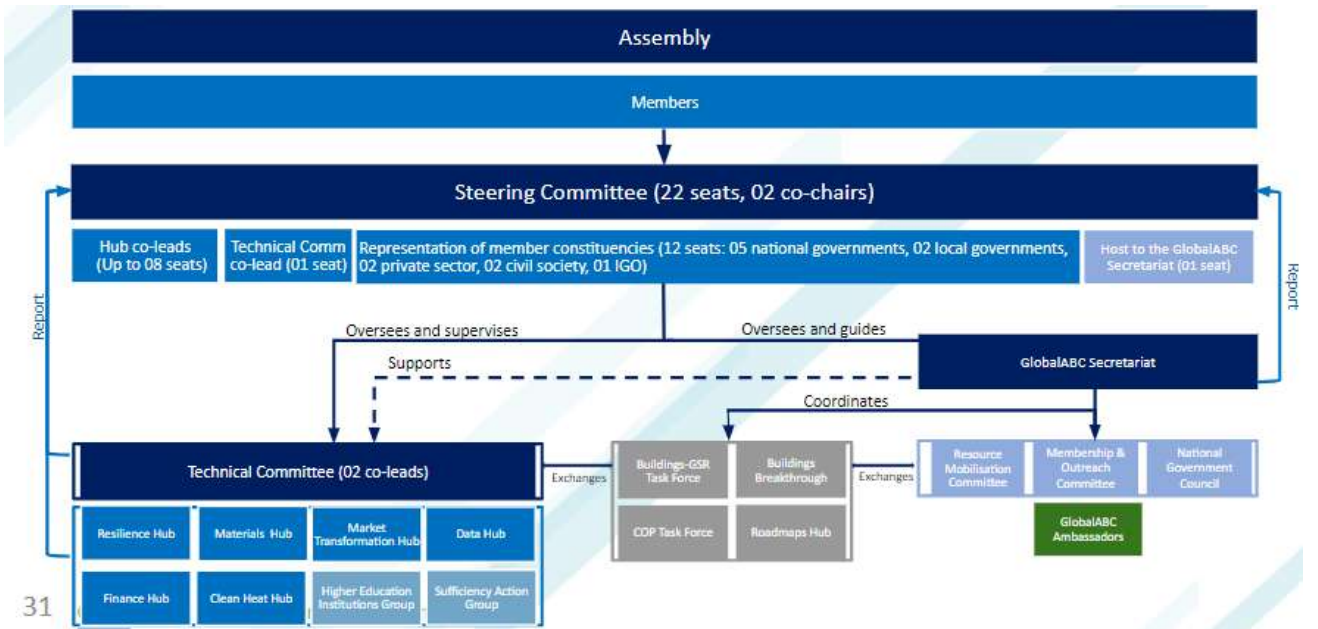


Existing structure



One of the reasons for the review of GlobalABC's governance structure is that the Work Areas system is no longer functioning, given the exponential growth in the number of GlobalABC members and activities in recent years. Work Area co-leads have expressed the need for more coordination, communication, and accountability in the Work Areas.

Proposed revised structure



With this new proposed structure:

- The most active Work Areas become **Hubs**.
- Some cross-cutting Work Areas (e.g. education and awareness and public policies) are no longer siloed but need to be **addressed in all Hubs**.
- Each Hub will have its **own work plan and Terms of Reference**, setting out its mission, objectives, what it means to be a Hub member and what leadership in the Hub looks



like. These documents will be examined **each year** by the Steering Committee, which will decide whether or not to renew the Hub for another year.

- A **Technical Committee** will be set up, serving as a coordinating body and bringing together all the co-leads of the Hubs in order to exchange information and keep everyone up to date with the activities taking place within the various Hubs. The Technical Committee reports to the Steering Committee, which still retains final oversight of the Hubs and Action Groups.
- Membership and participation in the Hubs and Technical Committee is no longer automatic and will be subject to an **annual application process**.

This new proposed structure would bring the number of Steering Committee members to 22:

Current Structure	New Structure
05 Work areas representatives, one Work Area co-chair per Work Area.	Up to 08 Content Hubs representatives from hubs, + 01 technical committee co-lead.
05 countries	05 countries - UNCHANGED
01 sub-national government	02 sub-national governments. Those who have their own grouping in targets PO get min. 2 seats.
01 private sector representative	02 private sector/networks. Those who have their own grouping in targets PO get min. 2 seats.
01 civil society representative	02 civil society representatives. Large group mentioned in governance framework.
01 intergovernmental organization.	01 intergovernmental organization - UNCHANGED
01 seat is filled by the organisation hosting the Secretariat as an ex-officio non-voting member (UNEP).	01 seat is filled by UNEP (host, ex-officio non-voting member) - UNCHANGED
01 underrepresented constituency	N/A
TOTAL: 16 members	TOTAL: 22 members

The Assembly raised the following points:

- 22 members may be too many for the Steering Committee to function effectively
- A number of GlobalABC members have expressed an interest in creating a clean cooling Hub



CORE SESSION 2

2022 REVIEW



The GlobalABC secretariat has provided an overview of GlobalABC's aims and activities in 2022, including:

- **Be a global advocate for buildings decarbonisation:**
 - Strong presence at COP27 with the Buildings Pavilion, coordination with the BuildingToCOP Coalition but also organisation/participation in over 20 events.
 - High-level presence in CEM-MI and UNGA.
 - The GlobalABC has attracted over 40 new members, among which Egypt, Iraq and South Korea.
 - GlobalABC Assembly in Nice and in-person Steering Committee meeting in Geneva.
- **Track & set targets:**
 - Launch of the 2022 Buildings-GSR with a regional focus on Africa and a topical deep-dive on materials.
 - Continued role as co-lead of the MPGCA Human Settlements Pathway.
 - Co-lead of the housing and buildings track under Sustainable Urban Resilience for the Next Generation (SURGe) Initiative.
 - Development of the Sustainable Building Materials Hub and of the report Buildings Materials and the Climate: Status and Solutions to be launched in Q3 2023.
- **Support countries:**
 - Start of the Buildings Breakthrough with now 18 countries that have joined and 14 initiatives that are supporting.
 - Launch of the Sri Lanka and Colombia roadmaps.



- NDC Toolkit with priorities for meaningful buildings actions in NDCs and basis for larger benchmarking tool and NDC blueprint developed.
- Building passport: Pilot of the application CAPSA on buildings in Morocco.

2023/2024 WORK PLAN

The GlobalABC Secretariat presented the Work Plan for the years 2023/2024, including flagship events, flagship and affiliated products, and Work Areas activities.

Flagship events				
Event	Date	Location	Host (Co-Organizer)	Programme objectives and targets
World Circular Economy Forum	30-31 May	Helsinki, Finland	Ministry of Environment Finland, SITRA	All
GlobalABC Assembly	1-2 June	Helsinki, Finland	Ministry of Environment Finland, GlobalABC <i>Right after WCEF</i>	All
UN Habitat Assembly	5-9 June	Nairobi, Kenya	UN Habitat	PO1, PO3, T5, T6
World Congress of Architects	2-6 July	Copenhagen, Denmark	International Union of Architects	All
4th Conference on Climate and SDG Synergies	16 July	Nairobi, Kenya	UNDESA, UNFCCC	All
CEM-MI & G20	June-July	India	India	PO1, PO3, T1, T2, T3, T4
Climate Ambition Summit & SDG Summit	End of Sept	New York, USA	UN	All
Regional Climate Weeks	Africa CW: 4-8 September MENA CW: 9-12 October LACCW: 23-27 October APCW: 2nd half of 2023	Africa CW: Nairobi Kenya MENA CW: Riyadh, Saudi Arabia LACCW: Panama City, Panama APCW: Malaysia (TBC)	UNFCCC and respective governments	All
COP28	30 Nov -12 Dec	Dubai, UAE	UAE	All
UNEA-6	26 Feb to 1 March 2024	Nairobi, Kenya	UNEP	All
Global Forum on Buildings and Climate AND OTHER EVENTS	Mid-March 2024	Paris, France	Ministry for Ecological Transition and Territorial Cohesion, France	PO1, PO3, T1, T2, T3, T4



Flagship products			
Product	Date	(Co-) Lead(s)	GlobalABC Strategic Aims
<i>Building materials and Embodied Carbon: Status and Solutions</i>	2-6 July 2023	Secretariat, Advisory Board	All
Building codes model regulations	Oct – Nov 2023	TBC: Interested members include: Egypt HBRC, CAA, ICC, UNEP	PO1, PO2, PO3; T2, T3, T4
COP28 Pavilion	30 Nov-12 Dec 2023	COP Task Force, Secretariat	All
Buildings in NDCs: Deep diver tracking (TBC)	March 2024	Secretariat, Buildings-GSR Task Force, other TBC	PO1, PO2, PO3; T2, T3, T4
<i>2023/2024 Global Status Report for Buildings and Construction (special edition)</i>	March 2024	Task Force Buildings-GSR	All

The study “**Building materials and the climate: Status and solutions**” will be launched in Q3 2023. It is designed as a guide to applying a whole life-cycle approach to the buildings sector, and shows that adopting a whole life-cycle strategy for decarbonising the built environment process means:

- Building less or building with less,
- Incorporating circular materials strategies into new and existing buildings,
- Designing buildings with lower lifetime operational emissions, and
- Accelerating the use of low-carbon-intensity building materials

For the launch of the **2023 Buildings-GSR**, the GlobalABC Secretariat and authors are considering a two-step approach, i.e.:

- Releasing a high-level summary of trends at COP28
- Launch including deep dives at the Global Forum on Buildings and Climate in March 2024

The regional deep-dive of the 2023 Buildings-GSR could be based on the example of 2-3 countries that have joined the Buildings Breakthrough. In terms of potential deep-dive topics, the following subjects are being considered:

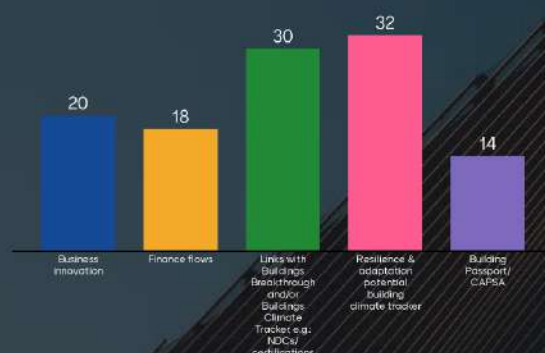
- Business innovation
- Finance flows
- Links with Buildings Breakthrough and/or Buildings Climate Tracker, e.g.: NDCs/certifications
- Resilience & adaptation potential building climate tracker
- Building Passport

According to a survey of Assembly participants, “**Resilience & adaptation potential building climate tracker**” appears to be the most popular option, closely followed by “Links with



Buildings Breakthrough and/or Buildings Climate Tracker, e.g.: NDCs/certifications".

Which of the following deep-dive topics do you consider the best for the 2023/2024 Buildings-GSR?



Finally, the GlobalABC Secretariat presented **GlobalABC's involvement and plans for COP28**. The GlobalABC Secretariat is preparing a letter to the COP28 Presidency team to call for explicit visibility of buildings and construction within the COP28 Presidency agenda, by including a "Buildings" Day or explicitly bringing buildings to the forefront of another thematic day. Given the limited number of pavilion space this year, GlobalABC intends to continue its collaboration with We Mean Business and potentially with WWF and IUCN to share one of the existing buildings in the blue zone, bringing together the following themes: **Buildings, Business and Nature**. The expression of interest in hosting such a pavilion was submitted on 14 June. The selection result of such a pavilion is expected in mid-July.

Affiliated Flagship products			
Product	Date	(Co-) Lead(s)	GlobalABC Strategic Aims
AFF Roadmaps step-by-step guidance and tool	Step-by-step guidance: December 2023 Tool: March 2024	UNEP, UNOPS, UN-Habitat (funded through BMZ; through OPN engagement)	PO1, PO2, PO3; T2, T3, T4, T5, T6
AFF National Buildings and Construction Roadmaps in Bangladesh, Ghana, Senegal,	March 2024	UNEP, UNOPS, UN-Habitat (funded through BMZ; through OPN engagement)	PO1, PO2, PO3; T2, T3, T4, T5, T6



India (state-level)			
IN-KIND GlobalABC Regional Roadmap for Buildings and Construction in the Arab Region	May 2023	UAE Ministry of Energy and Infrastructure, Guidehouse	PO1, PO2, PO3; T2, T3, T4, T5, T6
IN-KIND Sub-regional roadmap in China Greater Bay Area	1 June	dena	PO1, PO2, PO3; T2, T3, T4, T5, T6
AFF Whole life carbon Building Passport pilot - India and Ghana	December 2023	UNEP, CUES	PO1, PO2, PO3; PO4, T8, T9

Hubs			
Hub	2023 Output	Description	Date
Materials	<p>Framework for assessing the circularity of the affordable housing sector and its procurement.</p> <p>Launch of materials study, titled <i>Buildings Materials and the Climate: Status and Solutions</i> and online Sustainable Building Materials Online Hub</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two sub-working groups: Circularity and Whole Life Cycle Forum. An action-oriented flagship study on challenges related to building materials and embodied carbon in the buildings and construction sector Target audience: policymakers 	July 2023
Resilience	<p>Report: <i>Buildings and construction sector contribution to climate change adaptation along the value chain of the buildings and construction sector</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hub meets every two months. Launch event for this report during or around COP28. 	All Year
Market Transformation	<p>Market Transformation Measures workshop series</p>	<p>Building on Market Transformation Levers to develop a global action agenda for how stakeholders all along the value chain can work with each other to transform the system, in order to drive consensus on</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> what - exactly - needs to be done, who - exactly - needs to do it and how - we can call to action global governments to support through the Buildings Breakthrough agenda. 	All Year
Data	<p>Promotion, enhancement, and piloting of digital Building Passport/Logbooks</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly update webinars for GlobalABC members Piloting of digital building passport in Ghana and India, collecting data on min. 100 residential buildings in each country and estimating embodied carbon Engagement at EU level on building passports Showcasing the power of building passports to address data challenges for informed decision making at COP28 	All Year



Finance	Mapping of finance initiatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentations on EU Taxonomy • Webinar series on mobilising climate finance for green buildings • GlobalABC Mapping of green building finance (Banks, investors and funds) • Tools & resources for green building finance 	All Year
Clean Heat	Clean heat policy tracker	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quarterly policy group meetings with new governments only sessions. • Sharing of the clean heat policy tracker 	All Year
Sufficiency (Action group)	Official launch; Publication and presentation of State of the Art	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Official launch: June 2023 • State of the art report at COP28: International comparison of the concept of sufficiency applied to the building sector; exemplary projects. • Recommendations for future developments. 	May 2023 – April 2024

2023 BUDGET

1. 2023 Budget & projections - Core overview

Name	Amount in US\$ in 2023
Federal Department of Foreign Affairs via Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (US\$ 893,854.74 over 4 years)	223,214.29
German Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Action via GIZ (US\$ 436,205.02 over 2 years)	214,592.27
Laudes Foundation (partial carry-over from 2022)	189,738.60
German Ministry for Development Cooperation (BMZ)	158,810.93
Natural Resources Canada	110,051.36
Ministry for Ecological Transition and Territorial Cohesion France (under development)	101,931.33
International Climate Initiative (IKI) Improving the energy efficiency of the global building supply chain industry and its products to deliver high performance buildings via UNECE	21,630.00
Ministry for Ecological Transition and Territorial Cohesion France (carried-over)	6,503.40
TOTAL core in 2023	1,026,472.18
Total core in 2022	1,151,926.91



2. 2023 Budget in details - flagship events and products, hubs, communication, Secretariat

ACTIVITY	Amount excl PSC	Start	Overall work time	Delivery/main milestone	Lead entity	Link with TOC & results framework			
						PO1: Advocate & catalyse	PO2: Set targets & track	PO3: Support nat/sub-national gvt	PO4: Support priv/fin
GlobalABC events									
Annual assembly (in-kind by host)	34,896.40*	Q2	Feb-June 2023	May 2023	Host; Secretariat	ALL			
Annual assembly travel support	111,928.00					ALL			
Regional Roundtable(s) on materials in West Africa and/or South Asia	50,000.00	Q2	May-Dec 2023	Q3 2023	Host; Secretariat	ALL			
COP28 pavilion (via sponsorship)	550,000*	Q1	June-Nov 2023	Nov-Dec 2023	Secretariat	ALL			
COP28 pavilion support	82,500.00					ALL			
Other events (e.g., COP28 w/o pavilion, MIPIM, Regional Climate Weeks)	28,202.39	Q1	Throughout the year	Throughout the year	Depends on event	ALL			
Sub-total	272,630.39								
Flagship products									
Global Status Report for Buildings and Construction (special edition)	210,000.00	Q2	June 2023-March 2024	March 2024	Secretariat	ALL			
Buildings and Construction roadmaps support	45,748.80	Q1	Whole year	Whole year	UNEP; Secretariat	X	X	X	
IKI Preparatory phase (Improving the energy efficiency of the global building supply chain industry and its products to deliver high performance buildings)	21,630.00	Q3	Sept-Dec 2023	Dec 2023	UNEP, Secretariat, UNECE		X	X	
Buildings Breakthrough target	101,931.33	Q1	Jan 2024-March 2024	March 2024	Secretariat; co-leading countries		X	X	
Sub-total secured	379,310.13								
Work Areas/groups									
Materials (UNEP-OPN/Finland - Circularity assessment framework project)	150,000*	Throughout the year	Throughout the year	Depends on WA	UNEP, OPN, MoE Finland, Velux	X	X	X	
Resilience	56,161.40*				OID, ADEME, Resalliance	X	X	X	
Clean Heat	0*				E3G, RAP Online	X	X	X	X
Finance	8,000*				PEEB/GIZ; IFC		X		X
Data	202,350*				CUES, IEA, Ukraine SEEAA	X	X	X	X
Market Transformation	0*				WBCSD; Holcim; WorldGBC	X	X		X
Sufficiency (TEMP)	49,073.06*				IFPEB, France	X	X	X	
Sub-total	210,000.00								
Strategy & communications									
Website	10,000.00	Throughout the year	Throughout the year	Throughout the year	Secretariat	ALL			
Overall communications support incl. for the materials hub	53,062.13				Secretariat	ALL			
Sub-total	63,062.13								
Secretariat									
Admin support	10% FTE-eq					ALL			
Management support	50% FTE-eq					ALL			
Communications support	20% FTE-eq					ALL			
Programme officer	150,000.00					ALL			



Additional programme officer: Strategy implementation	150,000.00								ALL
Sub-total	300,000.00								
TOTAL SECURED excl in-kind & pavilion excl. PSC	1,015,002.65								
Programme Support Cost PSC (13%)	11,469.53								
TOTAL SECURED excl in-kind & pavilion incl PSC	1,026,472.18								

3. 2023 Budget in details - affiliated & in-kind

AFFILIATED/IN-KIND	Amount in US\$ in 2023	Carried out by	Funder
AFF UNEP Roadmaps in Senegal, Ghana, India (Odisha) Bangladesh (2022-2023)	702,522.00	UNEP	BMZ Germany
AFF UNEP Roadmap step by step guidance and tool (UNOPS)	285,818.00	UNEP	BMZ Germany
AFF Data Hub (Whole life carbon Building Passport pilot - India and Ghana)	202,350.00	UNEP	BMZ Germany
AFF Materials Hub (UNEP-OPN/Finland - Circularity assessment framework project)	150,000.00	UNEP	MoE Finland
AFF UNEP FI/GlobalABC Training for commercial banks (Buildings session)	25,000.00	UNEP	Core UNEP funds
AFF building codes via UNEP law division	25,000.00	UNEP	Core UNEP funds
IN-KIND Buildings and Construction Roadmap in the Arab Region (2022-2023)	150,000.00	Guidehouse	Ministry of Energy and Infrastructure UAE
IN-KIND sub-regional roadmap in China Bay area (2022-2023)	140,000.00	dena	dena Germany
IN-KIND Resilience Hub	56,161.40	OID/Resallience/ADEME	ADEME France
IN-KIND 2023 Assembly	34,896.40	MoE Finland/GlobalABC	MoE Finland
IN-KIND Support for the Buildings Breakthrough (via Laudes Foundation/WorldGBC)	18,240.34	UNEP/GlobalABC	Laudes Foundation via WorldGBC
IN-KIND Sufficiency Action Group	49,073.06	ADEME, IFPEB, France	ADEME France, IFPEB
IN-KIND Finance Hub	8,000.00	IFC, PEEB	IFC Edge
TOTAL affiliated & in-kind 2023	1,847,061.20		
TOTAL affiliated & in-kind 2022	1,330,000.00		

→ The Assembly approved the budget and work plan



DAY 2

FRIDAY, 2 JUNE 2023

OPENING DAY II



Harri Hakaste, Ministry of the Environment, Finland opened this second day by introducing the project “Accelerating Circularity in the Built Environment of Developing and Emerging Economies”. As the SBC (Sustainable Buildings and Construction) programme is being merged into the GlobalABC and the Materials hub specifically, the Ministry of the Environment of Finland is starting to projects based on the legacy of the SBC programme to promote circular economy in the built environment. The other project, which will be introduced in the Materials working group breakout session, focuses on circular public procurement. The basis for the “Accelerating Circularity” project is a global survey that was carried out in the SBC programme and asked sustainable building experts which SDGs measure circular economy in the built environment. Five key indicators and nine additional indicators were selected, with the aim to serve as a basis to measure circularity in the built environment on a national level.

Roselyn Fosuah Adjei, Director of the Climate Change Directorate at the Forestry Commission of Ghana, discussed the inception of a coalition on the Intergovernmental Wood and Biobased Materials in Construction decided by the governments of France, Gabon and Canada during the One Forest Summit in March 2023. Since then, these countries and other members of the Forest & Climate Leaders' Partnership (FCLP) have begun the first phase of this work, in consultation with the Secretariat of the GlobalABC, with the objective of focusing on a limited number of priority actions, and engaging partner organisations to develop a concrete initiative with measurable outcomes. Roselyn Fosuah Adjei highlighted the potential of this initiative to deliver a collective agreement of the priority actions and the means required to mobilise support for the use of sustainably produced wood and bio-based materials in the construction sector, and explained that this would have the dual impact of

decoupling the demand for wood from deforestation and forest degradation, and the reduction in embodied emissions in the construction sector.

Liliana Campos, Project Director, GIZ Mexico, gave an overview over the Programme for Energy Efficiency in Buildings (PEEB) activities in Mexico, specifically under the next phase focused on cooling. PEEB is one of the implementation programs under the GlobalABC umbrella.

Last year, the construction sector contributed around 7.3% to Mexico's GDP. Two thirds of which can be attributed to buildings. In Mexico, buildings are responsible for roughly 17% of CO₂ emissions. This is mainly due to energy consumption for maintaining comfort conditions. The buildings sector, in Mexico as in many other countries, is key for fostering a green recovery by stimulating economic growth, creating green employment opportunities, leaving no one behind, while significantly reducing the sector's greenhouse gas emissions.

This potential has largely remained untapped, and that is why the Programme for Energy Efficiency in Buildings (**PEEB**) aims at transforming the buildings sector at scale by supporting resilient and energy-efficient buildings in hot climates. **PEEB Cool** is a multi-country facility, to be implemented simultaneously in 11 countries, including Mexico. With a total budget of **1.3 billion EUR**, with funding from the Green Climate Fund (**GCF**), the French Development Agency (**AFD**) and Germany's Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate (**BMWK**), **PEEB Cool** combines an **Investment Facility** for supporting large-scale green building projects through concessional loans and grants and an **Enabling Facility** for improving strategies and regulations for resilient and efficient buildings.

Mexico's building sector is facing a crucial moment that can catalyse sustainable construction and PEEB activities include the following three:

1. Three months ago, Mexico's Ministry of Finance unveiled the **sustainable finance taxonomy**, a tool that incorporates environmental and social dimensions allowing a comprehensive approach to sustainability for 124 economic activities in five sectors, including buildings and construction. The taxonomy for the construction sector, clearly identifies technical evaluation criteria:
 - a. The **substantial contribution** to climate change mitigation from the buildings and construction activities was defined by science-based metrics and thresholds and,
 - b. The **contribution to other dimensions of sustainability** was defined in the safeguards, the non-significant harm criteria, and the gender equity criteria.
2. Two weeks ago, a cooperation agreement was signed between the Mexico Green Building Council (SUMe), the Mexico City government, and the largest developers' association in the country to promote the decarbonisation of the buildings sector. This agreement has the potential to influence the way **that 80% of Mexico City's buildings and 70% of the country's real estate developments are designed and built.**
3. **Mexico's Alliance for Buildings and Construction has been developing a mapping of key stakeholders that currently work in sustainable buildings.** 20 implementing agencies such as multilateral and development banks, international cooperation agencies, and NGOs are currently working on topics such as green finance, improving the regulatory framework, sustainable materials, digitalisation, social inclusion,



renewable energy, energy efficiency and the strengthening and capacity building of the entire value chain. Considerable impacts in terms of mitigation, capacity building and green finance are expected from working on the sustainability and resilience of Mexico's built environment.

Dario Liguti, director of the Sustainable Energy Division at the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), presented the work of the UNECE on energy efficiency in the built environment, including the elaboration of the [Framework Guidelines for Energy Efficiency Standards in Buildings](#) that contain principles-based recommendations aimed at raising energy performance of buildings and improving the built environment. In order to disseminate those recommendations, the UNECE has launched the High Performance Buildings Initiative, which brings together organisations with demonstrated relevant capabilities to disseminate and do training on the Guidelines and support new research. Additionally, the UNECE has launched two projects - an [IKI-funded project](#) to improve energy efficiency in the supply chain of the building materials industry in a group of countries in Eastern Europe, the Caucasus, and Central Asia, and the [UN4Kharkiv](#) reconstruction project to develop a master plan for the sustainable reconstruction of Kharkiv and Mykolaiv in Ukraine.

Gennai Kamata, Junior Professional Officer at UNEP, closed this session and presented an overview of the Cool Coalition and the Global Cooling Pledge. He is currently working to link the agenda between GlobalABC and Cool Coalition initiatives. Cool Coalition, founded in 2019, is a global multi-stakeholder network to facilitate knowledge exchange, advocacy and joint action towards a rapid global transition to efficient and climate-friendly cooling. The Cool Coalition is now working with over 130 partners, including 26 countries. Where GlobalABC can have a linkage with Cool Coalition is in the sector of urban/building cooling. For example, passive cooling strategies, such as building envelope insulation, natural ventilation, shading, and green roof and walls, are possible solutions to make a space feel cool and comfortable, and to mitigate energy demands for cooling.

The UAE COP28 Presidency announced that sustainable cooling is on the agenda for 2023. Last January, at the Abu Dhabi Sustainability Week, the UAE COP28 Presidency announced the development of the Global Cooling Pledge. The Pledge was drafted drawing on the technical expertise of the Cool Coalition network. The Global Cooling Pledge, which is under consultation now, offers state and non-state actors a Menu of Options to enhance their commitments to climate mitigation, adaptation, resilience and investments toward sustainable cooling. The Pledge will continue to be fed with additional comments and contributions. It will be officially launched at the upcoming Clean Energy Ministerial in Goa (India) in July and will be followed by a campaign to secure further commitments from countries until COP28.

We welcome any written feedback or comments on the latest version of the Global Cooling Pledge. To provide feedback:

1. *Download the latest version of the Pledge from [here](#).*
2. *Edit with comments as required in tracked changes and comment boxes*
3. *Save the version with the following file name : « [DATE]_GCP_ [STAKEHOLDER NAME] »*
4. *Send the revised version back to unep-coolcoalition@un.org*



WORK AREAS/WORKING GROUPS WORLD CAFÉ

MARKET TRANSFORMATION

During the Market Transformation work area 3 update, we presented the plan for this year of the “COP28 action agenda for market transformation”. The opportunity was to familiarize the narrative with all the GlobalABC members, collect feedback and identify engagement opportunities. The meeting was very fruitful to improve the process further. Here more information:

This year, in the run-up to COP28 and as support to the emerging [Buildings Breakthrough](#), we are embarking on an ambitious initiative to build on this narrative and identify the key actions stakeholders all along the value chain can take to shift the system as a whole. We will do this through a series of 3 value chain workshops that will build on each other to identify some of the critical barriers, or system intervention points, and the actions to overcome those barriers.

What to expect: The 3 workshops will bring together all stakeholders from every segment along the value chain (manufacturing, architecture, engineering & construction, real estate, finance, and end users) as well as policy makers, in order to drive consensus on (i) what - exactly - needs to be done, (ii) who - exactly - needs to do it and (iii) how - we can call to action global governments to support through the Buildings Breakthrough agenda. However, to achieve true system transformation it is urgently required that all initiatives and actions align and build on each other along the full value chain.

Each workshop will be held in person and one week later in an online format to maximize opportunities to participate and shape the work:

- **Workshop 1: System intervention points along the value chain**
27 June 2023 in London, 6 July 2023 online (09:00-11:00 CEST and 16:00-18:00 CEST)
- **Workshop 2: Actions and interdependencies, including benefits**
20 September 2023 in New York City, 3 October 2023 (TBC), 09:00-11:00 CEST and 16:00-18:00 CEST
- **Workshop 3: Creating the collective action agenda**
Date during COP28 in Dubai, online workshop before the COP (dates TBC)

What we aim to achieve: The expected outcome of this initiative will be a collective action agenda that is endorsed by a critical mass of key actors, and a prioritised set of advocacy messages for national governments as part of the [Buildings Breakthrough Initiative](#). It will hone down on a series of targeted interventions along the value chain - which, subject to continued industry support, will be monitored and managed into delivery, providing tangible results that shift the system in a 1-3 years horizon.

For background, you can find here the concept note and an overview slide deck setting out the background and rationale for this work. Here you can read the narrative and watch a short video here.

We would be very pleased if you were to join us on this important journey. To join us for one or several workshops, or for any questions you may have, please reach out to Roland Hunziker (hunziker@wbcsd.org) and Hida Parsay (parsay@wbcsd.org) at the WBCSD.

BUILDING MEASUREMENT, DATA AND INFORMATION

Work Area 5's breakout session consisted of a general overview over the members activities during the last year as well as a work session around data needs and data value from the perspective of the finance sector.

In 2022/2023 the work around **digital building passports** was the center piece of the Work Area 5. The members were able to secure external funding via projects from UNEP for embodied carbon estimation in Ghana and India, the European Commission for demonstration of building logbooks in the EU and the European Investment Bank for data collection and the generation of decarbonization roadmaps in 50.000 residential units in Germany. This is flanked by smaller demonstration activities in Canada, Scotland and France.

The platform vehicle for the activities is the [CAPSA digital building passport](#) that is constantly evolved and expanded via the projects. It will serve as demonstration tool for the work area in the future such as COPs.

The work session put the simple task of placing data points or information on a chart showing value (for the finance sector) against effort to generate. The work session was held in two rounds, the first with a focus on the identification and placing of the data points and the second on quantified costs.

The two rounds yielded a good consensus on the relevant data as well as its placement on the chart. It is quite clear what is needed and its value but also the difficulty in creating it. The result also shows a clear correlation between value and effort. This is one potential explanation why the data is not yet generated at scale as no one wants to cover the associated costs. There are however data points with high value and low associated effort or cost. These are typically fundamental information needed to assess a buildings performance, for example the energy carrier. Such information could be easily generated as byproduct of maintenance visits. Finally, there are distinct differences in value of some data points in a local context. Regions with high risk of earthquakes rank knowledge of a building's structural performance high for obvious reasons.

The breakout session provided valuable input for the future work of the work area, as well as potential leads for the registration of case study buildings from the participant.

ADAPTATION

The breakout session on adaptation was focused on discussing the next priorities in the cross-cutting resilience issue, by taking multiple perspectives into account: from general

reflections and recommendations for adaptation matters to adaptation priorities by building type and to linking building adaptation to the Loss and Damage discussion.

Karim Selouane, co-lead of the Adaptation Working Group from Resalliance, introduced the [GlobalABC Working Group \(WG\) on Adaptation](#), including its foci: new buildings, retrofitting existing buildings, industrialised & emerging economies, and integrating climate science. Before continuing the discussion, Karim explained the terms “adaptation”, “resilience”, and “mitigation”. Karim then presented one of the works previously carried out by the adaptation WG - [Adaptation of the Building Sector to Climate Change: 10 Principles for Effective Action](#).

Victor Pianet from OID presented some other previous works of the adaptation WG, including the report [Buildings and Climate Change Adaptation: A Call for Action](#), the Resilience Assessment Tool, and the Initiative Notices that showcase the relevance of the 10 principles in a wide-ranging variety of projects. Victor then presented the [surveys](#) that the adaptation WG has been carrying out, targeting specific stakeholders and aiming to address frameworks for conducting adaptation, consider the systemic integration of adaptation, and explore stakeholder-specific levers when it comes to climate change adaptation.

Then, the discussions continued around 3 main questions:

- How do you understand adaptation to climate change in the buildings and construction sector?
- What are the adaptation priorities by buildings and stakeholders type along the value chain of the buildings and construction sector?
- What mechanisms to avoid maladaptation? How does adaptation fit into the loss & damage discussion?

Participants shared examples from Africa, Europe and Latin America. The discussions underlined the importance of developing a global approach to adaptation with local specificities, e.g., architectural specificity, construction techniques, materials, climatic differences, and administration.

CLEAN HEAT FORUM

The breakout session on Clean Heat Forum introduced participants to the overview, the aims and efforts of the Clean Heat Forum and discussed upcoming national and international opportunities for clean heat policy and pledges in service of the 2030 Buildings Breakthrough agenda and, ultimately, 2050 net-zero goals. It also provided a space for GlobalABC Assembly participants to share concrete actions taken in different geographies over the past year and lessons learned on accelerating clean heat policy.

The [Clean Heat Forum](#) is an international collaborative effort between national governments, NGOs, and companies to share best practices and advance global policy away from fossil fuels in the heating sector. The Clean Heat Forum was launched at COP26 in Glasgow with the continued management organised by the GlobalABC, RMI, UK Department for Energy Security and Net Zero, and Scotland Department of Energy & Climate Change, along with the

support of industry actors and civil society, including RAP and E3G who host the Public Policies Working Group within the Clean Heat Forum.

Nearly 10 percent of global greenhouse gas emissions are direct emissions from the building sector, primarily the result of processes to meet space and water heating demand. Larissa Gross and David Smedick discussed the importance of increasing the ambition of decarbonizing heating across the globe in order to meet the net-zero goal by the mid-century. In order to accelerate the transition, the Clean Heat Forum is planning to launch a Clean Heat Tracker this year to track the policy progress of mostly national and potentially some sub-national government settings. Also, they are launching a government to government learning sessions with the Scottish Government, UK Government and Denmark Government, and preferably more countries, to hear about their experience with decarbonisation policies of the heating sector in the topics such as district heating, heat pump financing, retrofit work, etc. They are also one of the initial supporting initiatives for the Buildings Breakthrough, where they are seeking how the heating sector can tie into the breakthrough announcement and the ministerial in March.

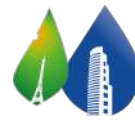
FINANCE

In the two breakout sessions, the two co-chairs Omid Saberi (IFC) and Anna Zinecker (GIZ) introduced the Finance Work Area. Its aim is to contribute to narrowing the public and private finance gap for investments in zero-carbon, efficient, and resilient buildings and construction. Meltem Bayraktar from WRI Turkey then presented a mapping of finance initiatives conducted by the Finance Work Area. Four types of initiatives can be differentiated: 1) alliance/initiative/coalition/partnership, 2) council/platform/network, 3) financial and technical assistance programs and 4) finance institutions.

A number of gaps and barriers related to green building finance were identified:

1. Insufficient coordination, trust, and presence of duplicated efforts among initiatives hinder effective collaboration and cooperation.
2. There is a significant overlap in activities (webinars, knowledge products, trainings), leading to redundancy and potential confusion.
3. The short-term nature of initiatives limits their ability to achieve long-lasting and sustainable impact.
4. Limited financial resources pose a challenge in implementing and scaling up green finance projects.
5. Limited focus on implementation strategies results in a gap between plans and effective execution.

The subsequent discussions identified a gap in initiatives that provide actual financing, particularly in emerging markets, as a bigger number of initiatives focuses on knowledge sharing. Another discussion point was that financing on the supply side seems more prevalent than on the demand side. An example of Germany, where financing happens through government subsidies, highlights that it is important to identify what type of finance works best in which contexts.



SUFFICIENCY

1) Global consensus on the need to work on sufficiency measures

Trying to decarbonise by only working on efficiency, techniques, metrics, data, tools and achieving our 2030/2050 targets is not enough. There is a major rebound effect issue & risk: we need to introduce sufficiency measures to maximise other measures' results and avoid rebound effect to decrease emissions at the scale and pace required.

⇒ *But what exactly is sufficiency? How does it translate into the built environment?*

2) Working-group axis identified by panels:

- Words matter: work on a positive sufficiency narrative
- Wellbeing and wellness parameters are at the forefront of sufficiency measures
- Translation for real estate and construction is a matter of scale
- Need for a positive shift in consumer's expectations
- Be region specific
- Who to develop and implement sufficiency measures?

⇒ **A summary could be: *Why we build, what we build or refurbish, how we build, how we use.***

A first scheme?

<i>Intensity of use and usefulness</i>	
<i>Consume less energy</i>	<i>Consume better</i>
<i>Consume less material</i>	<i>Consume better</i>

Delivery of the Action Hub: the hub will lead to the publication of a report on the role of sufficiency for buildings' decarbonization to be released by March 2024.

3) Next steps

- Workshop #1: - Online 28/06 9h30-11h30 CET AND 06/07 14h-16h CET (twice the same session) – to sign up: <https://forms.gle/KP74ZqAs1DbX6yQd8>
Proposed agenda: Confirming participation into action hub, structuring the report, defining contributions / proofreading and validation channels

4) Next steps

- COP28 - December 2023: publication of part 1 of the report (State of the Art)
- March 2024: release of full report including recommendations for future developments: What role(s) for public policies and companies in the development of sufficiency?

MATERIALS

The Materials Working Group (MWG) leads and supports diverse actors across the circular value chain of the built environment in knowledge generation, dissemination and



implementation to apply the avoid-shift-improve framework to construction materials. The MWG aims to support the just transition to healthy, sustainable, net-zero buildings along their life cycle by 2050, contributing to local job creation and business opportunities; while preserving the integrity of biodiversity.

The MWG has currently two work streams: Circularity and the Whole Life Cycle Forum. The circularity sub-WG is focused on establishing frameworks and assessing the circularity of the built environment. The WLCF sub-WG is focused on building a learning community to understand the developments of the life cycle community and disseminate knowledge for a common application across different countries.

1) Circularity sub-working group

The Sustainable Built Environment programme will continue the work focused on the circularity of building materials, as the legacy of the former One Planet Network's Sustainable Buildings and Construction programme.

SBC legacy areas:

- Building the knowledge base for circular construction.
- Promotion of existing and creating new tools.
- Implementation projects

Workplan:

The work has started with a concept note for 2023-2024 on the operational environment, roles and responsibilities; and there are two implementation projects:

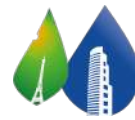
1. Accelerating sustainability through circularity in the affordable housing sector in developing and emerging economies.
 - a. Development of a standardised assessment methodology and framework to assess the circularity of the affordable housing sector at the national level --> piloting in two countries in West Africa and South Asia
2. Assessment of circularity in the built environment procurement.
 - a. Development of a framework for assessing the circularity of procurement related to affordable housing --> results of this work will provide feedback to the flagship on leveraging sustainable public procurement in the construction sector (10YFP/OPN).

Potential activities [Menti.com questionnaire]:

- Global and regional reporting on circular construction [9]
- SBE case studies and information database [8]
- Organising/contributing to events and webinars [7]
- Capacity building [5]
- Promotion of tools [1]

2) Whole Life cycle Forum

There is interest to develop policy regulations to measure the whole life carbon of products and not only focus on operations. The forum would provide a platform to engage between "novice" and "expert" policymakers on WLC, and receive feedback from non-governmental stakeholders (architects, manufacturers, city planners, academics). The idea is to learn from the experts (such as Finland, Norway, France, Sweden) to understand the methodologies and



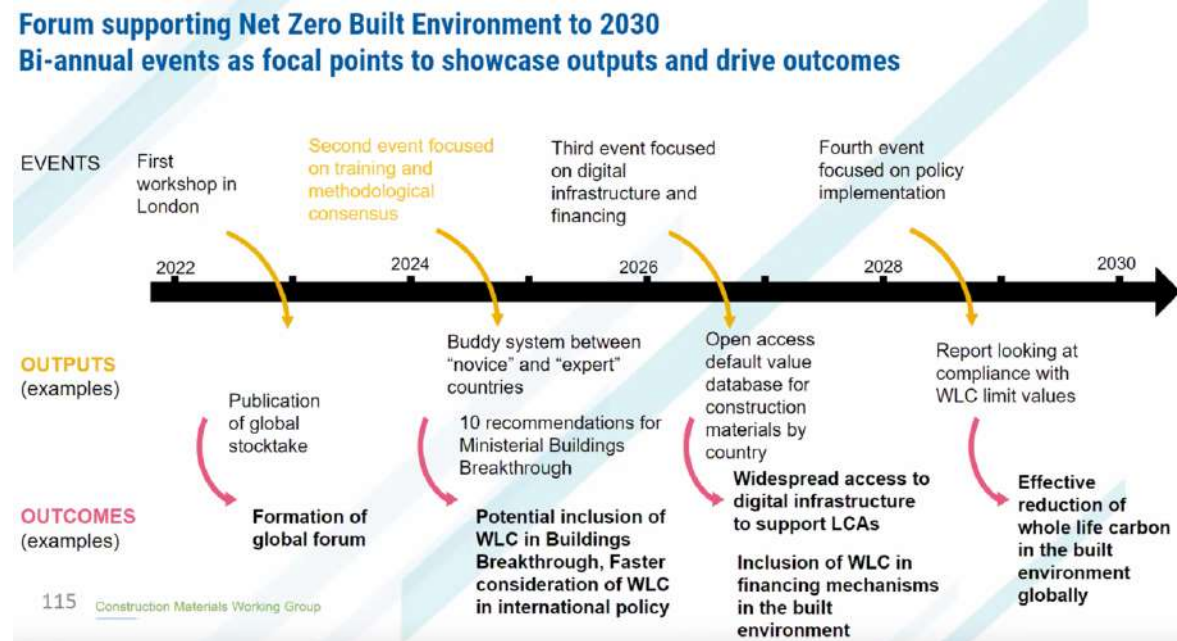
challenges and empower nations to decarbonise their whole buildings and infrastructure sector.

Challenges to Global Implementation of LCA:

Challenge	How the WLCF will help
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Various levels of access to supply chain, funds, and digital infrastructure to make, store, communicate standards. - Complex supply chain data collection for building materials. - Lack of internationally agreed rules on complicated LCA aspects. - Lengthy learning curve required by policymakers to understand the complexities of reducing embodied carbon. - By 2050, significant infrastructure developments will take place in Africa, Southeast Asia, and South America. Standards are not being designed for these regions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop digital infrastructure to support LCA practitioners. - Ensure that the realities of the supply chain internationally are considered when mandating and developing standards. - Get feedback from experts and drive consensus on methodological points. - Provide a training pack for 'novices' to the policy area to bring people up to speed - Ensure a diversity of views and experiences are represented.

Workplan:

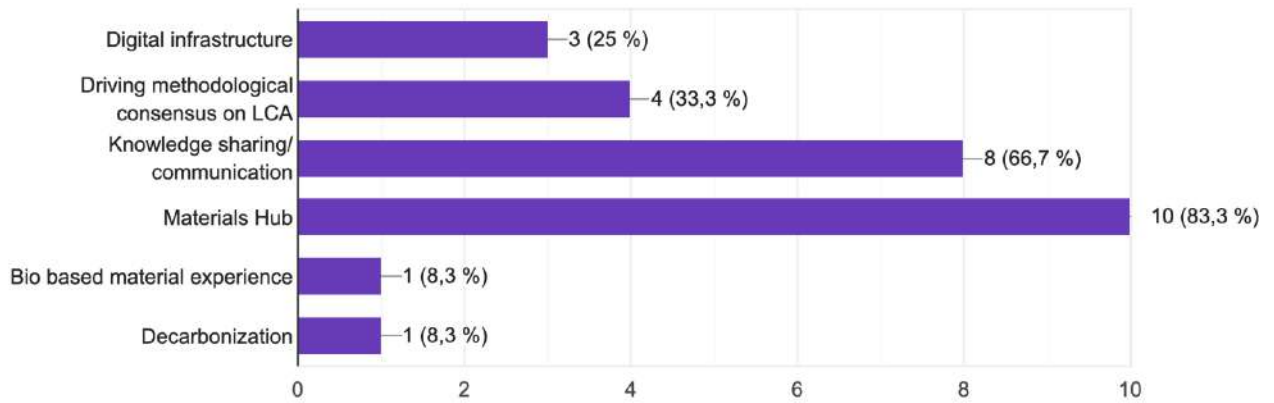
Have focal points and gather people together biannual to discuss the different aspects to drive change, there are several activities already planned.



Activities:

- Develop digital infrastructure
- Driving methodological consensus on LCA
- Learning for implementation of Whole Life Carbon policies

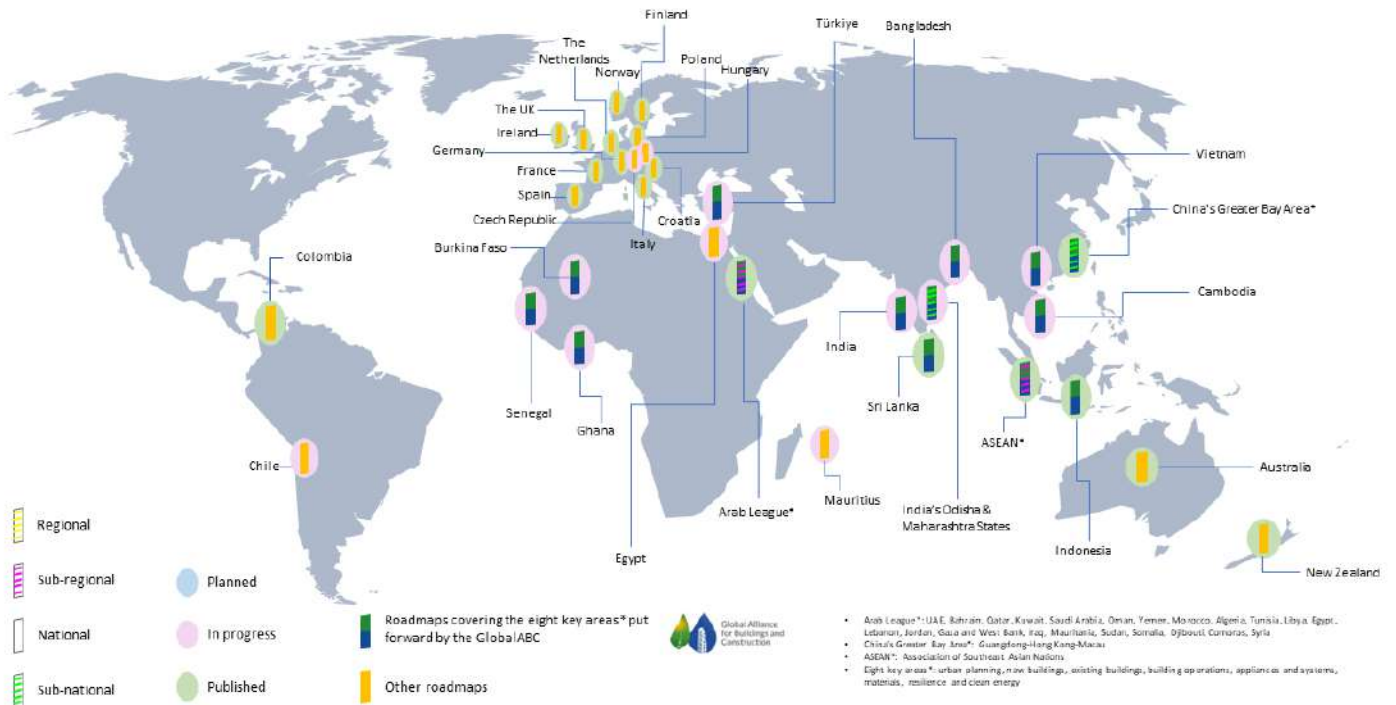
Survey results [expression of interest in the following activities]:



ROADMAPS SESSION

Jonathan Duwyn from UNEP/GlobalABC Secretariat opened this roadmaps session, providing background on the development of the global, regional and national buildings and construction roadmaps and explaining the rationale behind the work ongoing with UNOPS on the development of a roadmap step-by-step guidance and tool and the review of the GlobalABC roadmap framework.

ROADMAPS FOR BUILDINGS AND CONSTRUCTION





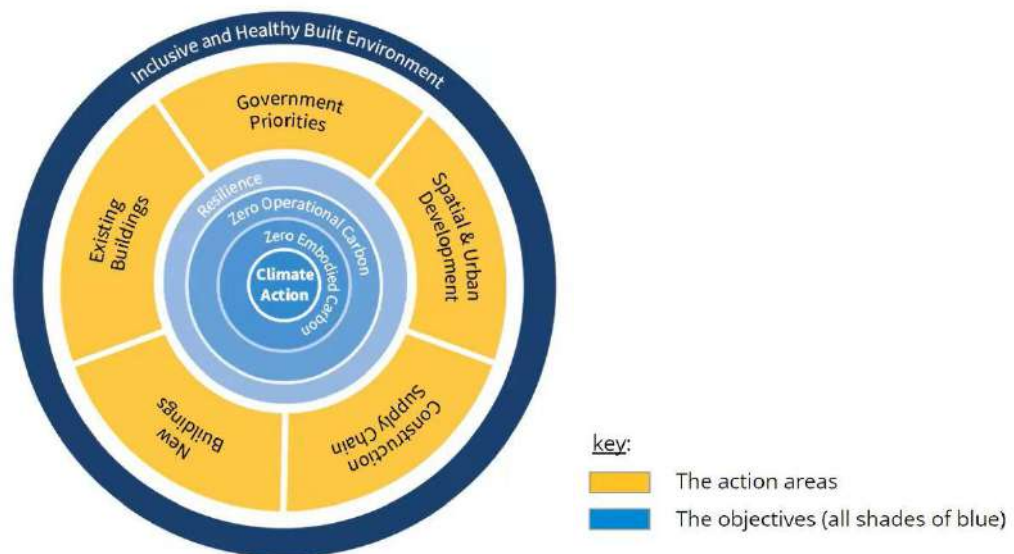
1) Presentation - GlobalABC updated roadmap framework



Geoffrey Morgan, Senior Infrastructure Sustainability, Resilience and Inclusion Specialist at UNOPS, gave a presentation on the above-mentioned work and the proposed new GlobalABC roadmap framework. Geoffrey explained the review of the initial roadmap framework by the need to develop a standardised approach so all countries can easily follow and create their roadmaps. In the process of obtaining feedback from the key stakeholders working on roadmaps, it turned out that the current action areas could be improved. The challenges of the present action areas are 1) overlap between the actions areas, 2) not all technical aspects covered, 3) unclear framework mixing lifecycle-based actions and cross-cutting ones, 4) not being objectives-based or implementation-oriented, 5) need to align with the Human Settlements Climate Action Pathway. Therefore, the objectives of the updated framework are to:

- Align the framework objectives with evolving global agendas
- Facilitate goal setting and monitoring with a standardised assessment
- Include more comprehensive action areas to act on all aspects of the buildings and construction value chain
- Structure the actions in a way that facilitates the roadmap implementation
- Facilitate understanding by a variety of actors

The proposed framework

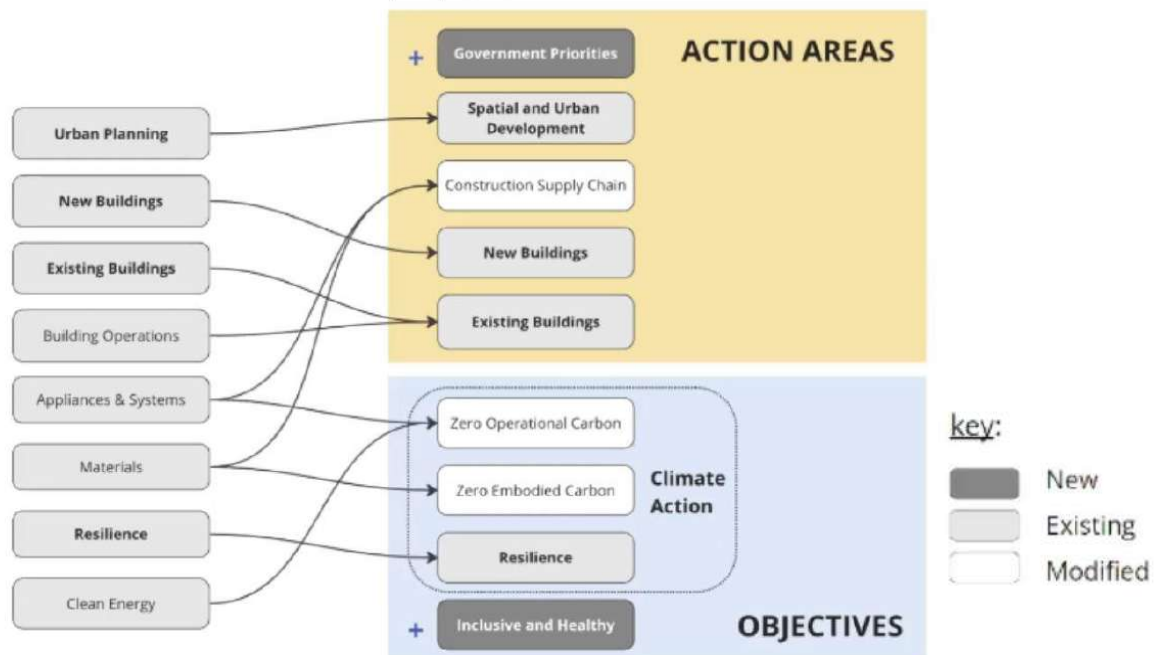


The objectives are crosscutting and should be addressed in all roadmaps/action areas. There are now 5 action areas - some have been taken over from the existing framework, others have been added and others have been modified, ensuring that the proposed framework still speaks and remains true to the original one.



current framework

proposed framework



This framework will be refined and reworked in response to feedback received from the Roadmaps Coordination Hub and will then be used to structure the roadmap development step-by-step guidance and tool. It will be used in the development of roadmaps in Senegal, Ghana, Bangladesh and India (Odisha and Maharashtra States).

2) Presentation - China Greater Bay Area Roadmap



Following Geoffrey's presentation, **Ludwig Labuzinski**, senior expert from the German Energy Agency (dena), and **Xuan Xie**, programme officer from ICLEI East Asia, introduced the recently launched regional roadmap for the Greater Bay Area of China.

The Greater Bay Area of China, which is economically strong and internationally diverse, contributes to 11% of China's GDP. However, the region has become extremely vulnerable to climate risks such as floods and typhoons. In line with the Climate Policy Outline, China targets a peak of carbon emissions in 2030 and carbon neutrality in 2060. The Greater Bay Area of China must be a leading example to achieve this goal.

The roadmap for the Greater Bay Area of China follows the 8 action areas of the initial GlobalABC roadmap framework.



Discover the [roadmap](#) and read the [executive summary](#) !

3) Fireside chat - Roadmaps benefits and implementation

Facilitated by Jonathan Duwyn.

Pham Thi Hai Ha, from the Hanoi University of Civil Engineering, was asked about the main benefits and challenges of the roadmap development process in Viet Nam. She explained that the Viet Nam roadmap was initially developed in 2021 and is now in the process of administrative approval. As of today, it is in the final process and will hopefully be approved by the Ministry of Construction this year, and will shift to the implementation phase. She pointed out the difficulty of bringing several ministries and departments together toward the finalisation of the roadmap.

Chris Pobee Abbey, from the Ministry of Works and Housing of Ghana, presented how the Ghana roadmap can be integrated into national sector medium-term development plans to make them effective. This year, there will be a midterm review of strategic actions of the sectoral plans, and this

could be an excellent opportunity to incorporate roadmap actions into them. Simultaneously, it is essential to have a good collaboration with other sector ministries when they transcend the roadmap actions from the national level into the sub-national level so that the implementation can be conducted decently.

Answering to the question “How will the future roadmap help the Ministry achieve its climate goals?”, **Moustapha Diop** from the Senegalese Ministry of Urbanism emphasised the importance of roadmaps, firstly to agree on national priorities for the decarbonisation of buildings, but also to develop an inclusive approach by bringing together actors from the public and private sectors, as well as all the ministries working on construction-related issues. As such, and following the development of the roadmap in the country, Senegal aims to set up a permanent Committee on Green Buildings including all the actors from the buildings and construction value chain.

Aruma Kankani Muditha Priyanvada, from the Construction Industry Development Authority of Sri Lanka, was asked about the challenges facing the country in implementing the roadmap. She began by presenting the national priority actions in implementing the [roadmap](#), which was completed last October. Muditha then outlined the challenges Sri Lanka faces in implementing the roadmap, including:

- Creating funding mechanisms to implement the roadmap's recommendations
- Raising awareness of the importance of the sector for climate action and sustainability
- Sharing useful resources with building professionals
- Monitoring and establishing a central database such as cost and material qualities
- Strengthening the enforcement of building regulations through effective communication with stakeholders.

Commenting on how to unlock funding for roadmap implementation, **Nan Li Collins** from UNOPS explained that funding must be part of the roadmap planning process. In this respect, and in order to have an effective implementation strategy, Nan Li Collins stressed the need to define the scope and objectives of the roadmap in a realistic and achievable way in relation to the funds available. She explained that the government planning process should consider various finance flows: Domestic (public, private); International (ODA and private) - for example, it is important to work with the Ministry of Finance in the national budgeting process on budget allocation and to understand and remove barriers that prevent private investments. She also highlighted the importance of measurement and monitoring as well as preparedness, including policy and incentives, the preparation of pipelines and feasibility study and matching demand with supply.



BUILDINGS BREAKTHROUGH WORKING SESSION

1) Opening



Soraya Khalil, Director for Quality and Technical Affairs at the Ministry of National Territory Planning, Land Planning, Housing and City Policy of the Kingdom of Morocco, opened the session by highlighting the building sector's role in mitigating greenhouse gas emissions and improving living conditions. She emphasised that the decarbonisation and resilience of buildings should be regarded as opportunities rather

than additional costs since they can create jobs, stimulate investment, and develop domestic industries.

Soraya Khalil brought attention to the Buildings Breakthrough initiative, co-led by the Kingdom of Morocco and France, and supported by GlobalABC. The Buildings Breakthrough aims to enhance international cooperation in addressing climate action through actions focused on buildings. By 2030, the objective is to integrate energy efficiency, carbon footprint reduction, and climate change resilience into building practices. Ms Khalil outlined potential priority actions for cooperation, such as developing national decarbonisation roadmaps, implementing energy and environmental regulations, promoting the use of local materials, encouraging circular economy practices, integrating climate change resilience in building design, establishing project labels and certifications, conducting pilot projects for low-emission and resilient buildings, fostering capacity building, innovation, and research, and mobilising international funding for building resilience and decarbonisation. She recalled the 18 countries participating in the Buildings Breakthrough, recognising that while objectives are shared, each country faces unique challenges. The diversity of participants will contribute to the development of realistic and attainable action plans. She concluded by emphasising the significance of engaging more countries to strengthen the building sector's commitment to the goals of the Paris Agreement.



Regis Meyer, from the Ministry of Ecological Transition and Territorial Cohesion of France, delivered a speech on behalf of **Emmanuel de Lanversin**, Deputy Director of the Directorate for Housing, Urban Development and Landscapes at the same Ministry. He thanked the Buildings Breakthrough co-lead Morocco for hosting the project ABC21 in Efrane, which aims to promote bioclimatic science in Europe and Africa.

He emphasised the objective of the Buildings Breakthrough to rapidly disseminate best practices and technologies, with the aim of achieving significant progress by 2030 and ultimately attaining net-zero emissions in the sector by 2050.

Mr Meyer stressed the significance of partnerships in shaping the future of the Buildings Breakthrough, particularly with the International Energy Agency (IEA), which, in collaboration with the GlobalABC Secretariat, has put forth recommendations based on its expertise. Building fruitful relationships with the Energy Efficiency Hub and participating in collaborative initiatives identified by the World Business Council for Sustainable Development is also key.

Additionally, ongoing communication with countries like the USA, China, and the European Commission, as well as expanding membership to interested non-member countries, are priorities.

Participation in international events such as the G20/India, CEM/India, Climate Summit New York, and COP28 is planned to broaden partnerships, share recommendations, and discuss future directions.

Lastly, Mr Meyer highlighted that a **Global Forum for Buildings and Climate** is scheduled for March 2024 in Paris, with the aim of gathering all the Ministers in charge of buildings and construction.

2) The Breakthrough Agenda & the Status of the Buildings Breakthrough



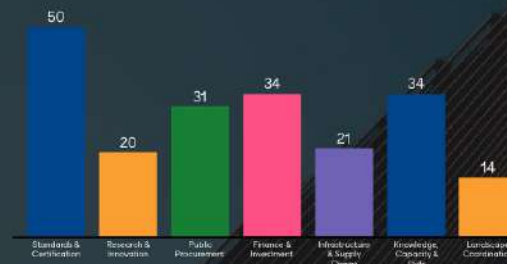
Lois Raines from the UK Department for Energy Security and Net Zero provided an overview of the Breakthrough Agenda (BA) launched at COP26, which aims to accelerate the development of clean technologies and sustainable solutions. It highlights the endorsement of the 2030 Breakthrough goals across multiple sectors, including power, road transport, steel, hydrogen, agriculture, and soon the buildings sector, and focuses on identifying critical areas for collaborative action and creating international conditions to meet these goals. Progress towards the Breakthrough goals is reviewed annually, with countries committing to priority actions based on recommendations. The buildings sector will be included in this year's report for the first time, recognising its significance and interlinkages with high-emitting sectors like steel and cement.



Ilyas Essabai, Head of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, Direction of Quality and Technical Affairs at the Ministry of National Planning, Urban Development, Housing, and Urban Policy of the Kingdom of Morocco, stated that achieving the 2050 carbon neutrality target is challenging due to the differing realities between countries, as well as the fragmented nature of the sector. To progress towards decarbonisation and resilience, a gradual approach is recommended. Collaboration, shared goals, and mutual learning are crucial in this regard. Mr Essabai recalled that COP27 was a crucial milestone for the development of the Buildings Breakthrough, with high-level representatives issuing an official call for all countries to join the Breakthrough. Upcoming milestones include Regional Climate Weeks, G20, CEM-MI, and COP28, which will lay the foundation for the Paris Global Forum for Buildings and Climate in March 2024. COP28 presents a key opportunity to promote the initiative, demonstrate leadership in building decarbonisation and resilience, showcase innovation, and rally countries through ministerial roundtables. It aims to build upon the existing powerful framework while forging new pathways. To identify priority actions and areas of cooperation, feedback is being collected through open questions covering various aspects, including standards and certification, research and innovation, public procurement, finance and investment, and more. Among GlobalABC members, standards and certification were identified as the most important area, followed by knowledge, capacity, and skills, finance and investment, public procurement, infrastructure and supply chain, and research and innovation.



Which in your opinion are the areas of cooperation that are most important to address?



3) Buildings Breakthrough Key Concepts and Technologies



Regis Meyer provided an update on the progress made in defining key terms related to the "Buildings Breakthrough target". These definitions are meant to provide flexible guidance for achieving targets while taking into account the unique contexts of nations and jurisdiction. The objective is for buildings to be near-zero emission and resilient. "Near-zero emission buildings" are highly energy efficient structures with minimal carbon

footprint, while "resilient buildings" are designed to anticipate and adapt to changing climate conditions. The goal is to establish these sustainable building practices as the "new normal" in the construction sector. He presented the NZERB (near-zero emission and resilient buildings) approach to clean technologies, which encompasses components, products, tools, and methods. These are categorised by the following: intensification of uses (such as developing self-sufficiency, reducing net surface needed, etc.), reduced consumption of energy and materials, improved consumption of energy and materials, and adaptation to future climate risks. Feedback on the target's terms has generally been positive, with suggestions to apply resilience to emerging markets and consider regional climate, cultures, and building traditions. Additionally, there was a call for increased collaboration with professionals working in the field.

4) Panel Discussion

BUILDINGS BREAKTHROUGH WORKING SESSION

Panel discussion - Deep collaboration among the actors

Roland Hunziker Moderator	Paul Cronjaeger Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Action, Germany	Dr. Yvo Ripstein Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, Côte d'Ivoire	Chiara Delmas International Energy Agency	Jonathan Sinton Energy Efficiency Hub, ONLINE	Mark Wild BuildingSMART Coalition, Living/learn/Share Change@TUM
-------------------------------------	---	---	---	---	--

Roland Hunziker, the moderator, opened the panel discussion by asking **Paul Cronjaeger**, Policy Officer at the German Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Action of Germany, how countries can work together to raise ambition in the building sector through the Buildings Breakthrough. Paul sees the establishment of the Buildings Breakthrough as an opportunity to engage more countries in addressing the complex challenges of the



building sector. He highlighted the strong language on buildings in forums like the G7 and G20 and expressed gratitude to France and Morocco for bringing this agenda to the forefront of international climate discussions. The focus should be on involving more countries, including developing and emerging nations with their unique issues. Different realities, such as renovations in Finland and new constructions in developing and emerging markets, must be considered. Collaboration and providing support are crucial for achieving the goals of the Buildings Breakthrough. It is necessary to garner diplomatic support for engaging with major emitters and fast-growing countries in Africa and Asia.

Responding to the question "How can the Buildings Breakthrough help a country like Côte d'Ivoire advance the sustainability agenda in buildings?", **Dr Yro Hyacinthe Tié**, Director of Environmental Quality and Risk Prevention, Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development of Côte d'Ivoire, highlighted that the Breakthrough provides a framework for considering the resilience aspect of the building sector. It will support the development of local policies and strategies, techniques and enabling technologies. Dr. Tié emphasised the importance of exchanging experiences and sharing knowledge with countries that do not have such expertise, promoting cross-fertilisation in order to build capacity.

Chiara Delmastro, representing the International Energy Agency (IEA), spoke about the Breakthrough Agenda report, explaining that a notable outcome of last year's report was the identification of buildings as the largest emissions sector not addressed by the Breakthrough Agenda. The IEA, IRENA, and the UN High-Level Climate Champions will collaborate on developing recommendations for the buildings sector in this year's report. The focus will be on international collaboration, identifying gaps and opportunities for accelerated progress, and short-term actions to be implemented within the next 1 or 2 years. Consultations and interviews are being conducted in collaboration with the GlobalABC Secretariat, and a peer-review process is set to begin at the end of June. Several focus areas have been identified, including building codes, standards and certifications, finance and demand creation, as well as research, development, and innovation.

Jonathan Sinton, Head of Secretariat, Energy Efficiency Hub (EEHub), was asked about how the EEHub and EEB could contribute to the Buildings Breakthrough. The EEHub is a collaborative platform of 16 governments focused on energy efficiency. The recently established EEB task group addresses crucial issues related to energy efficiency implementation as a key aspect of decarbonisation efforts. The EEHub's ongoing program of work includes examining the life cycle perspective and developing fundamental concepts to motivate financing. One of the significant contributions to the Buildings Breakthrough is to promote understanding between the parties involved, ensuring that terminology and objectives are aligned. Jonathan stated how it is encouraging to witness the involvement of both countries and organisations, as they bring diverse perspectives and contribute to aligning efforts and establishing a common language

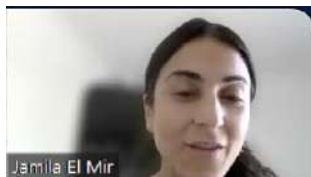
Will Wild, Built Environment Lead at the UN High-Level Climate Champions Team, was asked about the influence of the Buildings Breakthrough in driving change with buildings and construction actors along the value chain. Will responded that the Climate Champions Team focuses on non-state actors and explores the potential and opportunities that the Buildings Breakthrough initiative can unlock. He indicated that to accelerate progress, there is a need for international collaboration between national governments to support non-state actors and create a conducive environment for action. By aligning national roadmaps, policy frameworks, and technological roadmaps, a stronger signal can be sent to businesses, providing them with a credible picture of the operating environment. This increased credibility enables businesses to adapt and work towards the set vision.

Will stressed that international collaboration is crucial in setting global standards for near-zero and resilient buildings. This alignment facilitates the unlocking of finance, making it easier for investments



in low-carbon and resilient projects. This should also consider the local context and realities of each country. Effective coordination is required in research, development, and deployment of key technologies, particularly in heating and cooling systems. By avoiding research duplication and providing clear signals to the private sector, countries can accelerate the adoption and reduce the cost of these technologies. For non-state actors, the opportunities lie in the ability of international governments to come together and disrupt the dynamics of the system in which they operate. Collaboration and coordination at the international level can create a transformative impact and drive the necessary changes.

5) Closing



Jamila El Mir, Senior Advisor to the UN Climate Change High-Level Champion, COP28, concluded the session by highlighting two impactful aspects of the Buildings Breakthrough framework: its consideration of urban planning and its focus on resilience, especially given the significant number of people living in informal settlements and climate vulnerable areas. Jamila also mentioned positive signs of change, such as businesses and cities committing to reducing operational emissions and achieving net-zero buildings. The financial and investment sector is also showing a shift towards considering climate risks and emissions reduction as a liability, which influences developers' actions. These changes encourage governments to implement necessary policies, and the inclusion of building efficiency measures in countries' Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). However, Jamila acknowledged that the building sector is fragmented and complex, with a complex supply chain and various stakeholders involved. Collaboration is deemed crucial, and investing in new partnerships to bridge the gap between existing participants and those not yet engaged (urban planning institutes, real estate platforms, and materials associations). In conclusion, Jamila stated that any leading change can create a ripple effect across the wider supply chain and shift the economics of the transition.

MARKETPLACE & EXCHANGE

The marketplace & exchange session at the GlobalABC Assembly responds to the wish for more exchange among participants, by giving them a space to showcase work and activities of their choice, e.g., projects, reports, and campaigns that are related to buildings and construction.

The in-person and online marketplaces took place in parallel and separately. 12 in-person and 3 online presenters took part. See below lists.

In-person participants:

Organisation	Presenter	Description
Djibouti Energy Agency	Saida Abdillahi	Exchange Djibouti Energy Agency's experience projects.



Botswana Green Building Council	Thandi Katholo	2 ongoing projects : 1. The first campaign aims to promote meaningful engagement of civil society in the decision-making process regarding the green built environment. We believe that linking civil society to the media is essential to achieving this goal. We initiated this campaign during the national housing summit in February, and we are currently mobilising funding to strengthen it. We believe that this campaign will prevent affected communities, especially women, from being excluded from claiming their right to participation and information. Additionally, we aim to establish and host a platform for green climate champions, with priority given to women and youth, to promote their right to participation and an effective unified advocacy campaign. 2. Secondly, we have been creating stakeholder awareness advocating for a call to action for the construction industry to consider the impact the built environment has on the health and wellbeing of our local communities. This is done through partnerships with existing Civil Society organisations working in health.
ARPEDAC	Bernard Magloire NGANSOP	Present the "Alliance régionale d'Afrique centrale pour les bâtiments nets zero"
IEA	Chiara Del Mastro; Will Wild	"Talk with the Breakthrough Agenda report's authors" – The Buildings Breakthrough will be supported by the 2023 Breakthrough Agenda Report - an independent report exploring the key international collaboration priorities for unlocking action to make "Near zero emission and resilient buildings are the new normal by 2030." Come share your thoughts with a selection of the report authors from the IEA and UN High-Level Climate Champions Team.
Velux	Kurt Eriksen	Present and discuss projects that can become lighthouses for 2030 new built, like the new demonstration project in Denmark Living Places (effekt.dk). I would be pleased if other members also could bring forward projects.
NSW Decarbonisation Innovation Hub, University of New South Wales	Deo Prasad	I can present on our Race to net zero carbon 2030 work in Australia. Australia nationally and New South Wales as a state have set targets for 70% reduction by 2030 and net zero by 2050. I can present on building sector pathways and ambitions and policies that drive these.
CUES	York Ostermeyer	We will present our work on data on the country level and how it informs the work around Digital Building Passports. Join us for a discussion on the situation of data in the built environment and how Digital Building passports can address some of the challenges. The focus of the discussion will be on the various aspects of decarbonisation and how to channel (green) finance into the sector. The discussion will be based on a number of concrete example buildings for which a Digital Building Passport entry is available via the CAPSA Building Passport platform .



<p>University of Cape Town (UCT)</p>	<p>Dr Tom Sanya</p>	<p>There are two presentations here: one about sustainable architectural education and another about research on water sensitive design for liveable informal settlement upgrading.</p> <p>(1) Sustainable Architectural Education: integration of sustainable design in the architectural programme at the University of Cape Town. This includes equipping up to 90 students annually with the skillset to demonstrate fulfilment of the new revised South African National Standard for Energy Efficiency (SANS 10400-XA:2021 Edition 2). It also introduces a new interdisciplinary MPhil in Sustainable Building and City Design (SuBCiti) at the UCT targeted to built environment professionals in Africa and beyond</p> <p>(2) Research on water sensitive design for liveable informal settlement upgrading: Cape Town faces water stress, spatial segregation, and informalisation. Located in Hangberg informal settlement in Cape Town, this study generated Water Sensitive Design proposals that are responsive to the social inequity and informality challenges of a Global South city context. The proposals are also aimed at increasing urban densification and liveability while enhancing ecological vitality and promoting SDGs.</p> <p>Material relevant to each presentation is available here. More material will be added here.</p>
<p>International Passive House Association (iPHA)</p>	<p>Carl Halbach Jessica Grove Smith</p>	<p>The International Passive House Association, a global member network, is an initiative of the Passive House Institute. Our focus area is to develop and make available practical solutions for highly energy efficient buildings. Our activities include research, training, working with manufactures of energy efficient components, establishing and providing consultancy and quality assurance, as well as knowledge transfer. We would like to use this opportunity to present and talk about the Passive House Standard and what it can do for the building sector, both for new buildings and for deep retrofitting the buildings stock. We also want to highlight the work of our member network, the International Passive House Association with its 23 Affiliate organisations and many Passive House related events and policy work.</p> <p>Explore the online project database to explore projects that have been built to the Passive House Standard here.</p>
<p>Hanoi University of Civil Engineering - HUCE</p>	<p>Hà Phạm Thị Hải</p>	<p>Talk about the process of establishing the IAQ standard in Vietnam. How difficult is it to regulate the IAQ content in the Building Code with the state of the construction industry in Vietnam at the present. More information here.</p>
<p>GCCA</p>	<p>Andrew Minson</p>	<p>The GCCA is led by the CEOs of the leading companies globally who represent 80% of production outside China, as well as key China players. GCCA activity is all about sustainability, decarbonisation and resilience. In 2021 GCCA launched its Net Zero 2050 Roadmap to which GCCA members committed. GCCA now is taking this global commitment to local action with the development of country specific roadmaps which comprise technology, policy and projects. These roadmaps are whole lifecycle roadmaps. Stakeholders at all stages have a role to play in enabling decarbonisation of the sector. This includes designers, contractors, clients, policy makers and governments. GCCA is increasingly engaging with all these stakeholders as there is a common agenda of decarbonisation which requires collaboration.</p> <p>The GCCA link to GABC is Andrew Minson GCCA Director of Concrete and Sustainable Construction. He is a Fellow of the Institutions of Civil Engineers and Structural Engineers . He worked for ARUP for 10 years on international building projects before joining the UK Concrete Centre – a think tank on sustainable use of concrete in buildings. Since 2019, at GCCA he has led the work of GCCA in sustainable construction including EPDs, roadmaps, resilience and low carbon procurement.</p>



Institut Français pour la Performance du Bâtiment	Marine GIRARD	Present two collective actions targeting: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Energy performance : the "CUBE" project brings together landlords, building managers and occupiers together in a competition to increase energy performance via behaviour change and energy efficiency - without major investment.2. Circular economy in buildings : the "Re-use Booster" gets property stakeholders to join forces in recommending the re-use of materials in order to ramp up and consolidate re-use in the building sector.
---	---------------	--

Online participants:

Organisation	Presenter	Description
Construction 21	Stephanie Obadia	<p>Construction21 provides an information and networking place for professionals in the sustainable construction sector. Their international network encompasses several portals in Europe (Germany, Belgium, Luxembourg, Italy, Spain, France), in China and Maghreb (Morocco and Algeria), as well as an information platform in English. More developments are to come in the Middle east, in Africa and in the United States.</p> <p>They introduce their Symposium project during COP28 in Dubai to promote sustainable solutions in the building sector. The objective is to propose concrete, implemented and reproducible solutions at scale to build sustainability in the building construction sector. They are currently recruiting supporters for this initiative.</p> <p>More information can be found here.</p>
International Code Council	Judy Zakreski	<p>Buildings are a significant contributor to the emissions that drive climate change. Building codes provide a highly effective approach to reducing building-related emissions and enhancing resilience. Unfortunately, the current adoption and effective implementation of the global building codes has fallen short, leaving their impact vastly unrealised.</p> <p>The International Code Council emphasises the importance of the capacity building programmes for energy code and hazard resistance codes in realising sustainable and resilient buildings. They also highlight the importance of governments conducting a robust implementation and creating an enforcement ecosystem necessary to achieve the targets they commit to reaching. They are also recruiting supporters for this initiative that supports the Buildings Breakthrough.</p> <p>More information can be found here.</p>
SETA Network	Silke Krawietz	<p>SETA Network presents the importance of the integration of Nature into the Design processes in order to live, work and relax in Harmony with Nature, outlining the various benefits of Biophilic Design and NBS and the benefits for our well-being and health. Design and Architecture have an immense opportunity in this regard. Future-proofing cities in harmony with nature are vital to ensuring that we leave a habitable planet for future generations.</p> <p>SETA Network's innovative approach is based on the biomimicry and biophilia principles that delivers unique design solutions with positive environmental impact. Forms, sounds and beauty of nature are the basis of new architectural design developed by SETA Design. It is time to create a living future and a world full of living buildings.</p> <p>There are online presentation materials for further understanding.</p>



Global Alliance
for Buildings and
Construction



CLOSING

Jonathan Duwyn, Head Ad Interim of the GlobalABC Assembly and **Annika Lindblom**, Director for International and EU Affairs of the Finnish Ministry of the Environment delivered the final words of the GlobalABC Assembly, thanking all in-person and online participants, interpreters, IT team and the organising team within the Ministry of the Environment and the GlobalABC Secretariat.