

POLICY RECOMMENDATION

Climate Mitigation

**Scaling Effective Building Energy Standards
in Emerging and Developing Economies**

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The Commonwealth Sustainable Cities Coalition is an initiative led by the members of the Commonwealth Sustainable Cities Initiative working in collaboration with The King's Foundation.



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Data collection in India by OffsetFarm using the CAPSA digital building passport platform.

With many Commonwealth countries experiencing rapid urbanisation, the need for enforceable building energy standards is becoming ever more urgent. This policy recommendation describes how to achieve energy standards that are enforceable, locally tailored and can be expanded over time.

Executive Summary

This policy recommendation draws on research commissioned as a contribution to the work of the Commonwealth Sustainable Cities Coalition (CSCC), in support of the Commonwealth Declaration on Sustainable Urbanisation. It responds to the unprecedented scale and pace of urban growth across Commonwealth countries, which are projected to account for nearly 50% of global urban population increase to 2050, equivalent to a doubling of the Commonwealth's urban population from approximately 1 billion to 2 billion people over the next 25 years.

Critically, much of this growth will occur in countries that do not yet have effective mandatory building energy codes in place. Without intervention, this risks locking in high-carbon development pathways at precisely the moment when alignment with net zero commitments and international climate obligations is essential. Given that buildings are a major source of global energy consumption and carbon emissions, the establishment of effective, scalable energy standards represents a pivotal opportunity to shape sustainable, low-carbon urbanisation outcomes across the Commonwealth.

Building energy standards are central to reducing emissions, improving living conditions, and supporting economic development, yet many fail due to poor design or implementation. This recommendation proposes a staged, locally tailored approach to developing and scaling energy standards that balances ambition with market readiness. Key actions include building a compelling "logic story," starting with simple and enforceable measures, targeting initial rollout in public or controlled building segments, and strengthening compliance and capacity systems. By aligning standards with local conditions and scaling progressively, governments can achieve widespread adoption, unlock investment, and deliver meaningful energy and carbon savings at scale.



Policy Problem

Many emerging and developing economies, either lack building energy standards or have standards that are ineffective in practice. Common issues include:

- Overly complex or misaligned standards that exceed market capacity
- Weak compliance and enforcement mechanisms
- Poor alignment with local climate, construction practices, and skills
- Limited stakeholder understanding of benefits, leading to low adoption

As a result, standards often fail to deliver real energy or carbon savings, undermining climate commitments and missing opportunities for improved housing quality and economic development.

Objective

To design and implement building energy standards that achieve **scalable, measurable energy and carbon reductions**, while supporting **market development, affordability, and local relevance for emerging and developing economies**.

Recommendations

- 1. Develop a compelling “logic story”**
Clearly articulate how energy standards improve quality of life (comfort, health, affordability), not just compliance.
- 2. Tailor ambition and complexity to market maturity**
Start with simple, prescriptive measures in low-capacity markets; introduce performance-based approaches as alternative to enable inventions over time.
- 3. Design for local conditions**
Align standards with local climate, materials, construction practices, and user behaviour.
- 4. Implement a staged (stage-gate) rollout**
Begin with a subset of buildings (e.g. public housing, schools, hospitals), then scale progressively.
- 5. Build sectoral and institutional capacity**
Train industry professionals and strengthen regulatory bodies responsible for enforcement.
- 6. Establish robust compliance mechanisms**
Introduce clear, enforceable verification systems to ensure a level playing field and build market trust.
- 7. Deploy targeted, adaptive support mechanisms**
Use subsidies and incentives selectively, responding to real barriers as they emerge.

Rationale

Buildings are commonly held to be a major aspect of human life. In many countries people spend most of their time in buildings. Buildings are responsible for a substantial share of emissions and energy consumption. At the same time the construction industry is a major source of employment and wealth generation.

As such a building's energy standard is a legislation with an impact on people's life, the country's economy and environment that is hard to be overestimated. Accordingly, energy standards are included in almost all national roadmaps addressing climate mitigation and adaptation and are a part of an increasing number of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).

Designing a building energy standard has profound and far-reaching consequences for a country's people, its building stock and construction industry, and its economy. In the best case, it provides orientation and guidance for the construction industry to derisk investments in the development of technologies, facilities and human capacity, while at the same time providing a vision for the future life- and workstyle of a country's people and contributing positively to economic development.

Some building energy standards are more successful in delivering on this than others. For countries without such standards or those that want to improve existing standards the question arises one what the success factors are.

In the context of this work, a "successful energy standard" is one that achieves substantial energy and carbon savings in buildings and at scale. As such a highly ambitious standard that is not followed does not constitute a successful standard. Neither does a standard that is widely adopted but only puts the current state of play into legislation. This piece of work aims to identify the sweet spot between ambition and deliverability

The recommendations are grounded in interviews with buildings and policy experts with a focus on emerging and developing economies.

Key evidence-based insights include:

- **Adoption depends on perceived value:** Standards succeed when users understand benefits, not just obligations
- **Localisation is critical:** Imported standards underperform unless adapted
- **Simplicity enables compliance:** Early-stage standards must be easy to implement and verify
- **Compliance drives credibility:** Enforcement builds trust, investment, and market transformation
- **Phased scaling reduces risk:** Starting small enables learning, capacity building, and political acceptance

1. Develop a compelling “logic story”

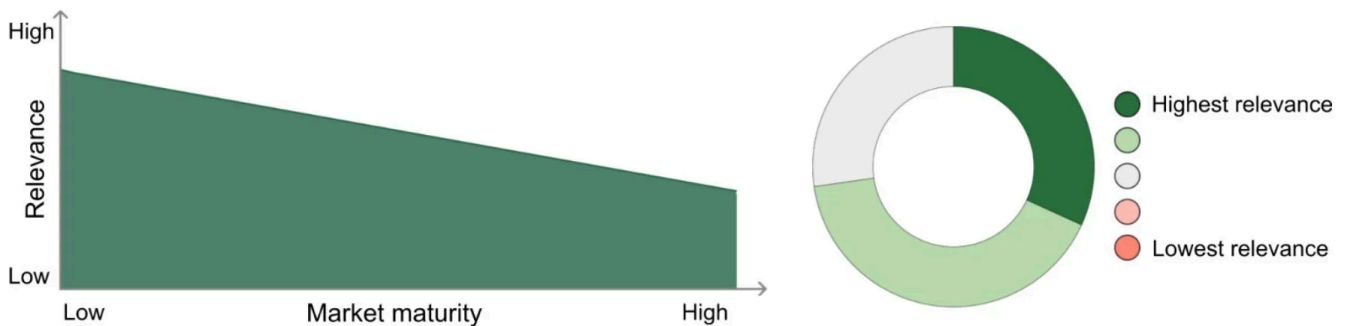
Starting the design of an energy standard with a logic story that genuinely resonates with the affected people in the country and all stakeholders in the sector is strongly recommended. It should highlight the benefits resulting from the standard and include a rough timeline and final aim.

Important steps for this can be:

- Assess the benefits that an energy standard will have on people’s life in terms of comfort and cost saving.
- Where applicable address co-benefits such as health, and property value
- Design a vision for the timeline of the implementation as well as for the final ambition.

This is ranked by the experts as 4.0/5

The relevance of this factor is seen by the experts to be highest for markets of low maturity and slightly less crucial for more mature markets.



2. Tailor ambition and complexity to market maturity

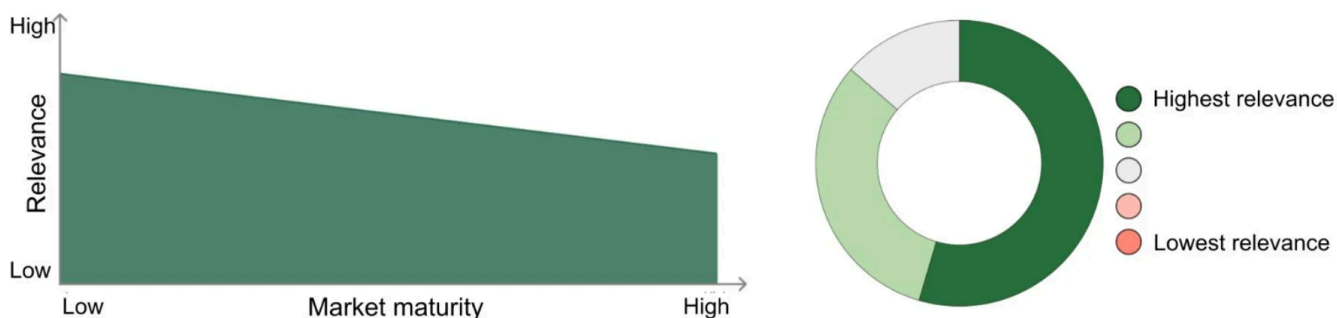
Consider a level of ambition and complexity tailored to the maturity of the country's construction sector and market. While highly ambitious standards can accelerate progress towards energy and climate goals, they also introduce technical, administrative and market complexity. In case of low maturity, start with a prescriptive standard, ideally based on performance-based scenarios and modelling. Ensure that the deducted prescriptions have immediate benefits and high impact per investment. This will make the standard easy to understand, implement and check.

Important steps for this can be:

- Ensure a decent data basis for buildings that are addressed first.
- Model low cost/ high impact interventions and deduct prescriptive measures from the result.
- Frame the prescriptive interventions as simple as possible. Stick to interventions that the local construction industry can deliver and apply.
- With growing market maturity, flank the prescriptive standard with a performance-based alternative to trigger innovation and experimentation.

This is ranked by the experts as 4.4/5

The relevance of this factor is seen by the experts to be highest for markets of low decreasing slightly as the market matures.



3. Design for local conditions

Design your standard according to local climate, habits and market maturity. Ensure that the initial stage realizes the low hanging fruits and can be scaled with available or easy to build competences and technological solutions.

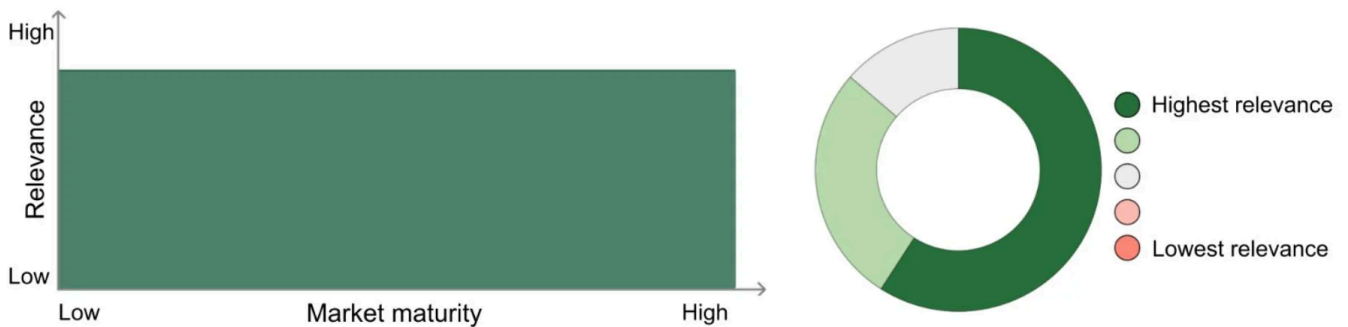
The effectiveness of standards is strongly influenced by local habits and practices, including established construction methods, user behaviour and regional market structures. Local climatic conditions also shape the design and applicability of these standards, as building performance requirements must reflect differences in climate and resulting technical solutions, from building envelopes to system requirements.

Important steps for this can be:

- Assess the available skillset in the construction sector and the available and affordable materials.
- Avoid any prescriptive measure that cannot be implemented with available skills and materials.
- Assess historical buildings and how they dealt with the local climate. Often, they applied low-cost and effective means for passive energy saving. Complement them with current day technologies.
- Use local climate data and potentially climate scenarios in the assessment of the effect of proposed prescriptions.

This is ranked by the experts as 4.5/5

The relevance of this factor is seen by the experts to be high for markets of all levels of maturity.



4. Implement a staged (stage-gate) rollout

Design the strictness and scale of your standard in stages. Start with buildings under your authority and/ or with direct positive impact on people's lives. Generate a transparent timeline on when and to what extent buildings will be affected and what the upcoming benchmarks will be.

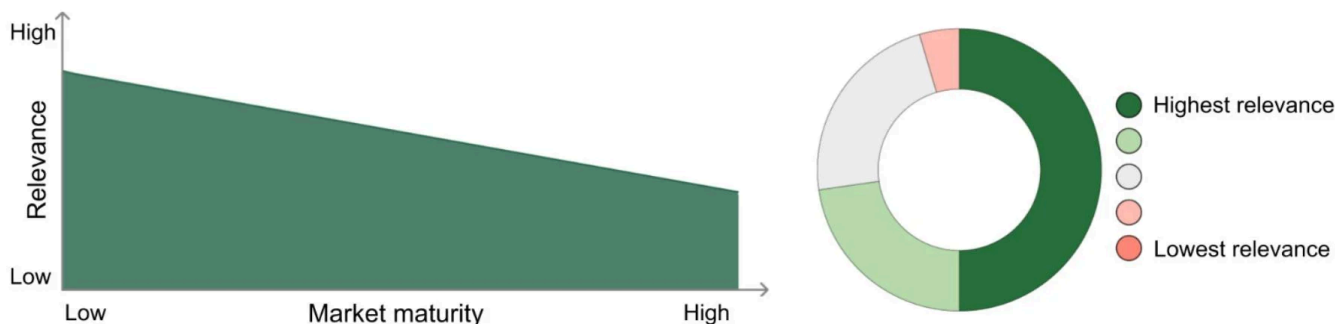
A step-by-step approach to the introduction of energy standards is often both effective and necessary. Differences in policy ambition, technical complexity, financial support, local conditions, institutional capacity and enforcement structures mean that implementation rarely succeeds when introduced all at once or at full scale. Initial phases should therefore focus on simple and easy-to-apply requirements, with ambition and complexity increasing over time as experience, capacity, monitoring and compliance systems develop. This way, gradual implementation can support both higher long-term ambition and more durable policy outcomes.

Important steps for this can be:

- Identify a building typology which you have control over (e.g. governmentally owned buildings)
- Give preference to buildings which affect as many people as possible to make the benefits visible (e.g. schools or hospitals)
- Start the standard on the selected building typology and use them to train the sector as well as the body responsible for checking compliance.
- Gradually expand to other typologies.
- Expand into large and mature market segments first.

This is ranked by the experts as 4.2/5

The relevance of this factor is seen by the experts to be high in less mature markets and medium in more mature markets.



5. Build sectoral and institutional capacity

Establish capacity building for the sector as well as for the parts of the legislation that will be tasked with checking compliance.

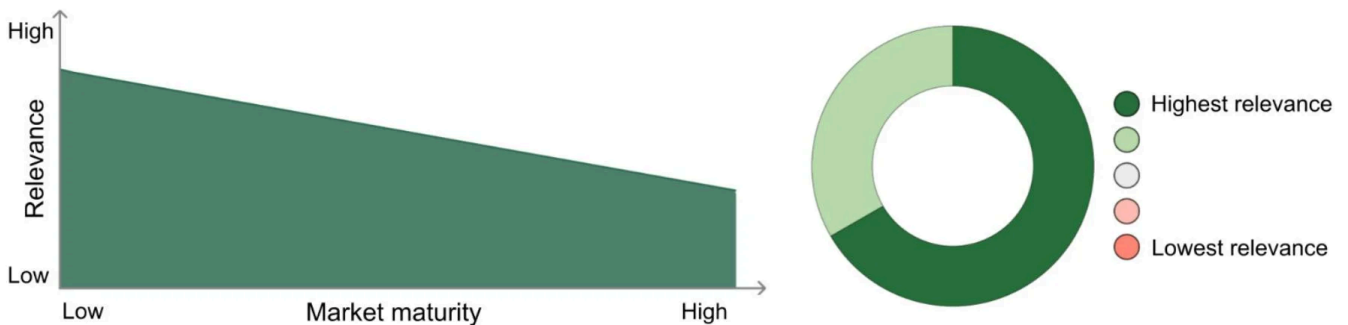
Capacity building is essential to ensure that authorities, professionals and market actors have the knowledge and technical skills required to implement and comply with new and evolving standards. This includes training for architects, engineers, builders and inspectors, as well as strengthening the understanding and capacities of public authorities responsible for permitting, verification and enforcement on the topics at hand. Continuous investment in capacity building by governments and relevant stakeholders is therefore essential for the effective implementation and enforcement of energy standards.

Important steps can be:

- Use government contracts to train the workforce as well as the compliance checking body on the job.
- Partner with academia, associations and NGOs for training and communication events.

This is ranked by the experts as 4.2/5

The relevance of this factor is seen by the experts to be highest for markets of low maturity and less crucial for more mature markets.



6. Establish robust compliance mechanisms

Establish a compliance check mechanism. Ensure in the communication the quality ensuring aspect of this activity and the value it generates for the building owner. Become stricter over time and learn and mature with the market.

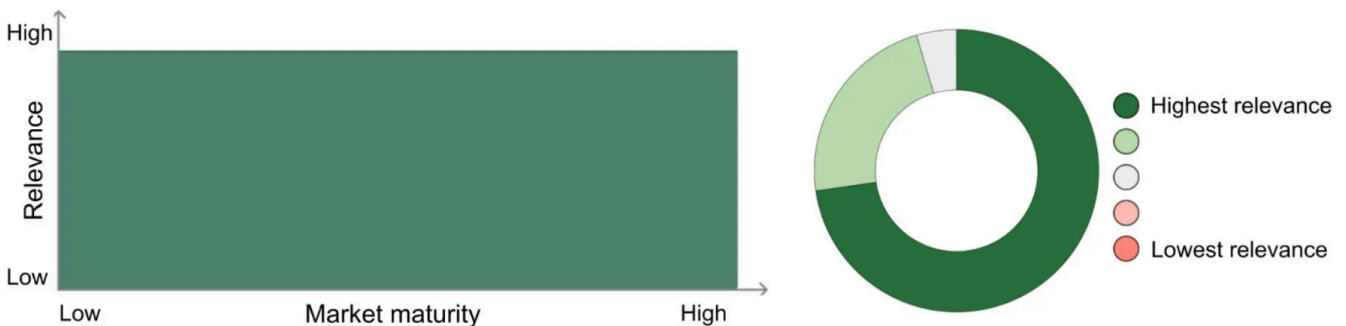
Policymakers should ensure effective enforcement of compliance so that standards are applied and that regulatory requirements are translated into actual performance improvements in buildings. Compliance checks therefore act as quality assurance mechanisms, while also creating a level playing field and increasing transparency and trust in the market. These mechanisms should exist and evolve in tandem with market development, enabling the market to grow and mature consistently.

Important steps can be:

- Decide on a suitable legal body for enforcing compliance
- Ensure sufficient staffing of the selected compliance enforcement body
- Continuously train the compliance enforcement body and link their activities to ones of monitoring, research and development
- Highlight the aspect of quality assurance in public communication

This is ranked by the experts as 4.7/5

The relevance of this factor is seen by the experts to be high for markets of low maturity, remaining continuously high for more mature markets.



7. Deploy targeted, adaptive support mechanisms

Design support mechanisms reacting to needs and barriers you encounter when scaling the standard through a stage gate approach. Do not design support schemes proactively but rather reactively.

Policymakers should consider the use of targeted financial support mechanisms, including subsidies or incentive schemes, that can facilitate adoption by reducing upfront costs and enabling stakeholders to adapt to new requirements and develop new solutions over time. Such mechanisms should maintain market competitiveness and support a level playing field for market actors of different sizes, while fostering its gradual development.

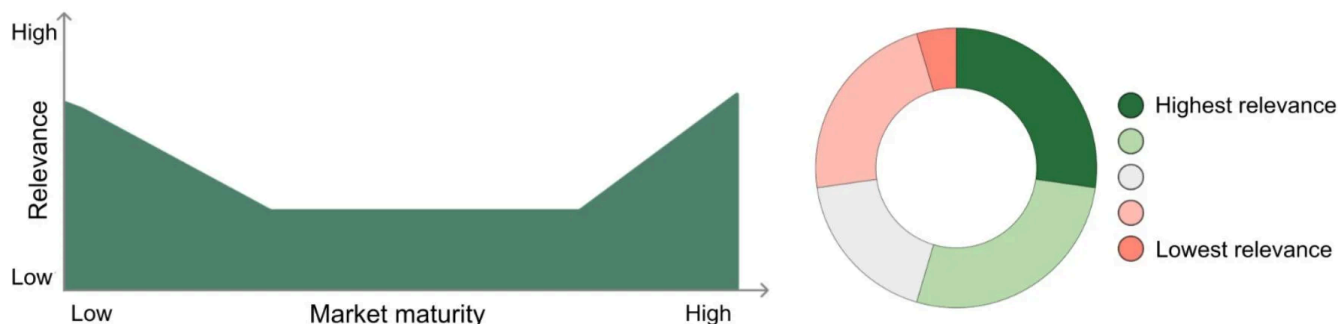
Important steps can be:

- Continuously assess the scaling rate of the standard across regions and building typologies.
- In areas of slow scaling, identify the barriers.
- Design tailored support schemes to overcome the barriers and re-assess them regularly.
- Especially consider non-financial support schemes (e.g. preferential floor space indices or similar).

This is ranked by the experts as 3.5/5

The relevance of this factor is seen by the experts to be high for markets of low maturity and less crucial for more mature markets while becoming highly relevant again in very mature markets where the boundaries are pushed beyond the low hanging fruits.

The approach aligns with climate commitments (e.g. NDCs), housing policy goals, and broader sustainable development objectives.



Insights and key findings

The analysis of the interview material was structured into two categories. Topics on which a high degree of convergence was observed among the interviewees are presented as non-contested findings and form the basis for the general recommendations outlined in this report. Issues where perspectives differed or where contextual factors played a stronger role are presented as contested findings and inform the context-specific discussion and recommendations.

Non-contested findings and insights

There are a number of aspects for building energy standards that almost every interviewed expert agreed on and termed as highly relevant for the success of a standard. These aspects are considered to be generally valid “non-contested” findings. They are:

a) Logic stories and rationales

It is surprising according to the interviewed experts, how many standards are missing out on the overarching message that the standard is put into place to actually improve the life of the people affected.

Energy efficient buildings, if done right, have lower life cycle costs, are found to be more value maintaining and healthier than their non-efficient counterparts. Standards that are not conveying this convincingly are seen to generally have lower impact than those in which this is not only communicated well but also make a fundamental part of the standards design.

b) Localisation

The only aspect with an anonymous agreement among the interviewed experts is that standards need to be tailored to the local situation. The most obvious aspect of this is seen to be the local climate(s) but it extends to people’s preferences, lifestyles, the available construction materials, construction habits and the respectively available skills.

A standard that does not address this in a convincing form has often been found to not be met with acceptance.

Standards which are taken from other countries are seen to generally perform worse than those built on local experience and expertise and address the local situation rather than some abstract setting.

While being inspired by the solutions that other countries identified is seen as a good thing, copying them un-reflected is not. In the case of looking for examples these should come from settings with similar climate and/ or culture and the inspirations should be evaluated through the filter of cultural and climate rationale of these solutions making sense where they are taken from.

c) Starting simple, easy to understand, to comply and to check

The complexity of a successful standard is seen to be matching the maturity of the market. Especially in countries with no energy standard, the first versions often have met resistance in the form of doubt and non-compliance, be it intentionally or unintentionally.

Very few other sectors are seen and found as resistant to change as is the construction sector.

The simpler a standard is, the more intuitive the effect of its measures and interventions is, the easier it is seen to be able to overcome concerns and the more correctly it will be applied.

This often means to start with prescriptive standards in markets of low development and only introduce more complex performance-based options at later stages. These prescriptions can and actually are seen to be based on performance-based analyses conducted as part of the standards design in successful cases.

The advantage of prescriptive standards (e.g. minimum insulation, reflective roof materials or colours, minimum efficiencies of technical system) is seen in that not only are they easy to understand and apply, they are also easy to check compliance on.

d) Checking compliance

Compliance checks are the second most agreed on success factor that came up in the interviews. The reasons given were varied. Compliance checks create a level playing field, ensuring that everyone sticks to the same rules. The indication that compliance is and will be in place makes investment of construction stakeholders in innovation predictable. Markets with high transparency and effective compliance in place are generally perceived as attractive for international stakeholders.

Robust compliance mechanisms generate trust, making access to investments easier as well as having a positive effect on insurance fees.

It was genuinely felt by the interviewed experts that compliance was communicated not as a check but also as quality insurance on behalf of the building owner in successful cases.

The ability to check and enforce compliance needs to be built though. Capacity building is not only needed in the construction sector itself but also in the parts of the legislation responsible for its monitoring according to the experts' experience.

e) Starting with a subset

Approaching the whole market at once is rarely going to work according to the experts. Rather one should start with a subset of the market that is under one's authority. This likely are governmental or public buildings or those that are owned by organizations part of or close to the government. These can be affordable housing, schools, hospitals or similar typologies.

An advantage in starting with public buildings is seen in that everyone profits at a very early stage and the effects of the standard are visible.

Starting with a subset enables testing the standard, building capacity, creating and maturing the market and making the development of skills and innovations economically feasible for the industry.

Starting with a subset is also seen as the first stage of a stage gate approach that gradually builds experience and capacity and then expands into other parts of the building stock with the newly developed competences.

This can and should be flanked with increasing ambition and strictness of the standard in stages. Communication on this matter should be made in advance and the rationale (start with what is feasible now but be clear about higher ambitions in the future once these become achievable) should be transparent and clear from the very beginning and first launch on the standard. If this does not happen, later increases in strictness of the standard will be met with resistance as buildings which have been up to standard now are not. In the worst case, increases in strictness are perceived as an endless chain of higher and higher demands without any final aim or rationale.



Contested findings and insights

Besides the non-contested findings there are several mentioned aspects with no clear agreement among the interviewed experts. In most cases the disagreement was found to be different levels of market maturity from the examples that the experts were listing. As a result, these “contested” findings should not be taken as general as the previous “non-contested” examples but rather reflected based on the market maturity in one's country. The contested findings are:

a) Subsidies and financial support schemes

Financial support schemes were intensively discussed with the experts. Some gave strong evidence that such support schemes are essential to get anybody moving in the beginning, realizing energy efficiency as a by-product of also addressing other needs. Others gave equally strong evidence that, especially in the very beginning, energy efficiency measures are often so obvious, and the return of investment is so short that no subsidy schemes are needed, especially for measures which are extremely cheap in the first place. In more mature markets where higher ambitions are aimed to be realized this is seen as being more relevant to overcome costs as a barrier in decision making.

The relevance of financial support schemes seems to be very context dependent. As an indication, financial support schemes should focus on enabling decent housing first and foremost in markets of low maturity with energy efficiency being a by-product of such housing. In more mature markets where the investments in energy efficiency and low carbon technologies are a substantial share of the overall construction costs and where decent housing is an established baseline a direct support scheme for energy efficiency is seen to be more appropriate.

When markets have matured to the point that innovation and respective investments become important to proceed further, financial support schemes can reduce the risk of such investments and be an important tool for further developing the sector.

b) Stakeholder involvement in the standards design

While it is generally agreed that stakeholder involvement is important to ensure wide acceptance and inclusion of perspectives and information, the form and extent on how this happened and its contribution to successes of standards varied.

Some experts stated that successful examples managed to bring all stakeholders to one table and arrive at a standard that was widely supported and carried

Other experts pointed at the dangers of standards being dominated by one or several stakeholder groups and thereby losing the focus on improving people's lives and the quality of buildings.

It seems that the ideal form of including stakeholders and who to include is highly culture dependent. Cultures with a strong focus on social coherence and alignment and a culture of constructive discourse seem to fare better with a very wide and unstructured stakeholder involvement. Other cultures with a tradition of central decision making seem to at least benefit from the stakeholder engagement being transparently managed in a more structured form.

c) Evidence base

Standards need to justify their assumptions, recommendations and mandatory changes at some point. Some examples given by the experts based this justification on experiences from the sector while others based it on academic findings and test results.

The experts were divided on what constitutes to be a better approach, some pointing at the inherent acceptance from industry toward an experience based standard yields while others pointed at the inherent risk of being not ambitious enough and ignoring readily available knowledge and insight while sticking to the state of play.

The best way forward again seems to be highly country and culture specific. In some cases, robust academic findings and solutions are available while in others they are not. There also is seen to be profound differences regarding what stakeholders have the best reputation and accordingly can generate a foundation of trust for a new standard.

d) Monitoring

Monitoring enables the objective reflection of a standard's effect and impact. Many interviewed experts cited the mantra of “you cannot manage what you do not measure”. Opinions however were divided on how early monitoring makes sense. In very early stages, especially in cases with little or no technical systems being involved, the effects of standards are mostly in increased health and comfort, and the effect of standards is often very obvious. The more mature a market becomes and the more the solutions become complex and systemic, the higher the relevance of monitoring.

It is noteworthy that interviewees from the financial sector deemed monitoring more relevant as a success factor and to channel finance into the market than engineers who seemed more confident to correctly predict the effect of an energy standard on a country's buildings performance.

e) Co-benefits

Energy standards do interact with other aspects of buildings and people's lives. As such they offer the opportunity to be connected to other societal challenges a country faces, be it affordable housing, health, limited resources of some sort or similar issues.

The interviewed experts were divided on the idea to link energy standards to co-benefits, effectively nudging people into compliance by offering a solution to other challenges they face.

Some experts pointed to successful examples of allowing higher floor area ratios to be built in case energy efficiency measures are implemented or the scaling of energy efficiency in social housing schemes. Other experts pointed at the inherent resistance of social housing tenants to being used as first movers and the benefit of highlighting the positive effect of energy efficiency and entering a market from the top rather than the bottom.

The extent to which co-benefits are a success factor seems to again depend highly on culture and the actual existence of challenges that can be addressed.

Expected Outcomes

Short-term outcomes

- Increased compliance and uptake of initial standards
- Improved capacity across public and private sectors
- Early energy savings in targeted building segments

Medium- to long-term outcomes

- Scaled adoption across the building stock
- Significant reductions in energy use and carbon emissions
- Stronger construction sector capability and innovation
- Enhanced housing quality and affordability

Implementation Considerations

Institutions

- National ministries (housing, energy, environment)
- Local authorities (permitting and enforcement)
- Industry bodies and training institutions

Financing

- Public funding for capacity building and pilot phases
- Targeted subsidies or incentives where market barriers exist
- Leveraging private finance through improved market confidence

Risks and mitigation

Risk	Mitigation
Overly ambitious standards leading to non-compliance	Start simple; scale gradually
Weak enforcement capacity	Invest in institutional training and systems
Market resistance	Communicate benefits through a strong logic story
Misalignment with local context	Design standards based on local data and practices

Monitoring

Key indicators:

- Compliance rates
- Energy performance improvements (kWh/m²)
- Carbon reductions
- Number of trained professionals
- Market uptake (by building type)

Reporting responsibility:

- National regulatory authorities, with support from local governments

Review timeframe:

- Initial review after pilot phase (2–3 years)
- Periodic updates aligned with stage-gate scaling

Call to Action

Governments and partners should **initiate the development or reform of building energy standards using a phased, locally adapted approach**, starting with pilot sectors under public control and embedding compliance and capacity systems from the outset.

This policy recommendation was developed by York Ostermeyer (author) and Paula Baptista (research) with support from the Commonwealth Sustainable Cities Coalition (CSCC) in collaboration with the UK Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO) and the UNEP-hosted Global Alliance for Buildings and Construction (GlobalABC).

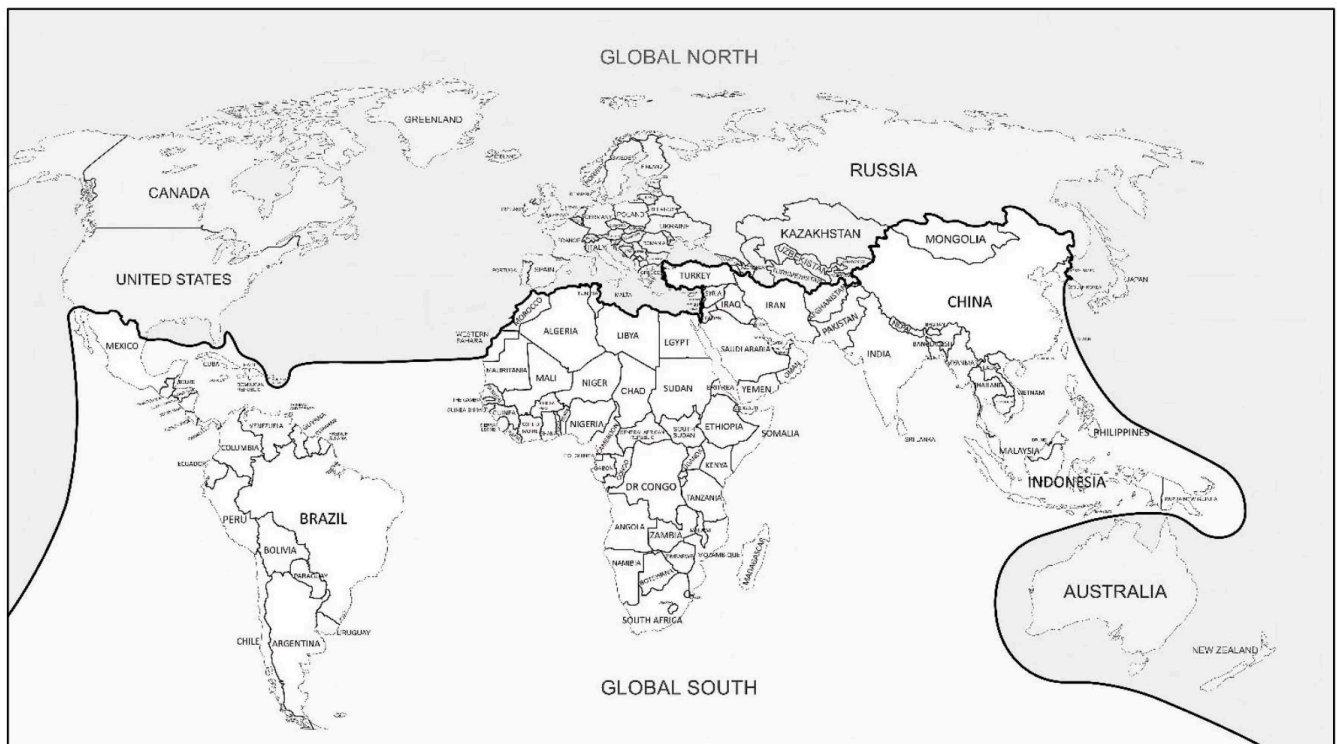
Appendix I: Terminology

Emerging and Developing Economies

Emerging and developing economies (EMDEs) are nations transitioning toward higher living standards, characterized by rapid industrialization, high GDP growth, and increasing integration into global markets. They often possess some, but not all, characteristics of developed economies, often featuring lower per capita incomes, expanding middle classes, and higher investment risks.

Emerging and developing economies in economic terms are defined by the World Bank as Low-Income Countries (LICs) and Medium-Income Countries (MICs). LICs (Low-Income Countries) and MICs (Middle-Income Countries) are World Bank economic classifications based on Gross National Income (GNI) per capita. LICs are nations with low development levels (GNI <\$1,135 per person), while MICs are developing economies ranging from lower-middle to upper-middle (GNI \$1,136 - \$13,845).

The above also roughly matches what is commonly termed the “Global South” as defined by UN Trade and Development (UNCTAD).



The Global North and the Global South, *Tariene Gaum*



Energy Standards

Energy standards refer to regulatory or voluntary requirements that set minimum levels of energy performance for buildings, equipment, or systems in order to reduce energy consumption and improve efficiency.

Scope

The following countries have been explicitly mentioned in the interviews

- **Latin America and the Caribbean:** Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, and Venezuela.
- **Africa:** Nigeria, Rwanda, and South Africa (including references to Commonwealth countries in Africa).
- **Asia and Oceania:** China (including Hong Kong SAR and Macao SAR), India, and the Philippines.

Appendix 2: Data Collection

A robust evidence and data basis is a critical component this report was flanked by a data collection exercise on residential buildings in India. For the data collection, the CAPSA digital building passport, developed in cooperation with the Environment Programme of the United Nations (UNEP) was used.

The data set consist of five residential high-rise and five residential one family homes, commonly termed “villas” in India, in the regions of Mumbai, Chennai and Delhi, India.

The data sets consist of all data that is needed to inform an EnergyPlus or similar energy simulation tool (e.g. spatial data, material data, information on element make-ups and technical systems).

The dataset will be used by the UNEP hosted Global Alliance for Buildings and Construction in further developing its toolkit for supporting emerging and developing economies in their efforts for better energy standards. It will specifically be used to apply parametric modelling to the data sets to deduct quantified average effects for prescriptive measures for these types of buildings.

First assessments already confirmed the potential for the relevance of shading, avoiding large and unshaded glazing area, surface coatings with low albedo values and energy efficient appliances.

The datasets will also be used to inform the flagship product of the GlobalABC, the Buildings Global Status Report (Buildings GSR), annually documenting the status of the global construction sector.



Data collection in India by OffsetFarm team using the CAPSA digital building passport platform.



Appendix 3: Methodology

This report draws on a series of interviews collected from stakeholders from relevant institutions and organisations across the global buildings and construction sector. It was designed to capture the current best practices, approaches and regional perspectives across emerging and developing economies.

Each interview consisted of three parts. The first part in an open unstructured format to allow interviewees to freely outline their perspectives and identify key issues considered relevant based on their experience. This was followed by a semi-structured part based on guiding questions designed to refine and explore specific themes considering the best and worst case scenarios referred to in part one. The final part of the interviews consisted of a structured rating of these same themes for relevance and prioritisation, including asking the interviewees to include any themes which had not yet been mentioned.

Interviewees were selected based on their expertise and involvement in the relevant policy, research, or implementation fields. In several cases, additional experts were identified through recommendations from interview participants. In total 22 interviews were conducted.

Data collection was conducted as a cooperation between OffsetFarm and CUES as part of the GlobalABC DataHub activities. For the data collection the CAPSA digital building passport was used.



Appendix 4:

Acknowledgements

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