



# Wood as Low-Carbon Material for housing needs

FAO Workshop on **Wood Products in the Sustainable Bioeconomy** 10-11 December 2019



#### **GGGI** at a Glance



Headquartered in Seoul, GGGI has 32 Members with operations in 33 countries



#### **GGGI's mission**

To help developing country governments transition towards a model of economic growth that is environmentally sustainable and socially inclusive.

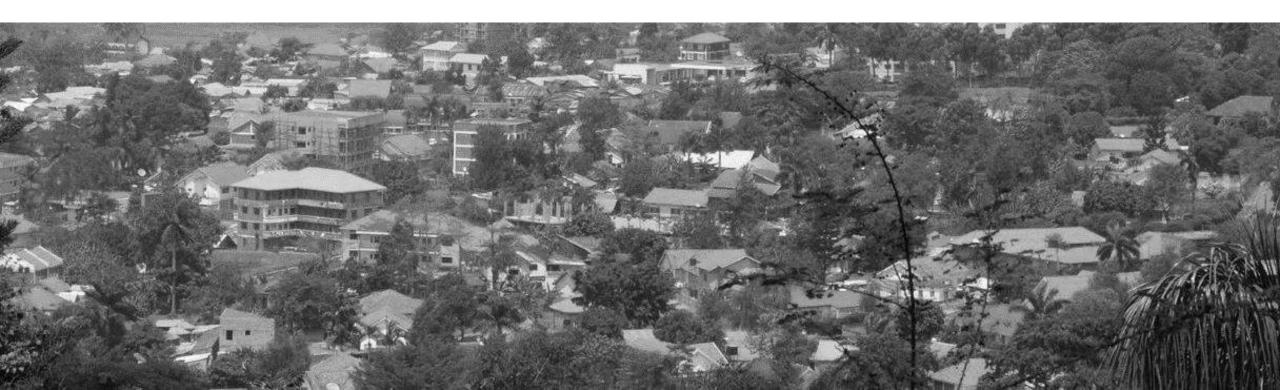
#### GGGI Capacity Statement on Green Buildings

2017: Developed the **GREEN**BUILDING MATERIAL
DATABASE REPORT, providing design data and material selection criteria to building developers for maximizing resource-efficiency in buildings.

2017-18: Coordinated the drafting of Rwanda Green Building Minimum Compliance System, promoting resource-efficiency, improved indoor environmental quality, environmental protection and other forms of green innovations and included as an Annex to the Rwanda Building Code (in 2019).

2019: Published technical report on Meeting Global Housing Needs with Low-Carbon Materials, outlining material options, selection framework and key considerations in supporting industrywide transition towards low-carbon building materials.

2019: Conducted the **Green Building Readiness Assessment** in Senegal, engaging with government, academia, professional associations, material suppliers and contractors.



#### THE NEED for low-carbon materials



# 300 million houses needed by 2030

Concentrated in the cities of Least Developed Countries (LDCs), where over 1 billion people are already living in inadequate housing.

# Material depletion & global warming

Need to reduce carbon emissions from buildings and diversify in building materials from concrete and steel.

# Technical, financial and human resource gaps

Governments are challenged by funding and capacity gaps, as well as competing demands, in meeting the need for affordable housing.





Meeting Global Housing Needs with Low-Carbon Materials

May 2019:



## To explore material options that

- Meet housing needs of low-income city dwellers with lower environmental (energy) requirements.
- Promote innovative and scalable practices for replicable housing solutions with reduced financial and environmental costs.
- Support the local economy through job creation, skills upgrading and support to micro, small and medium enterprises (SMEs).

#### **SELECTION FRAMEWORK & MATERIALS**

#### Local environmental conditions

- Earthquake-prone area
  - Flood-prone area
- High wind speeds (typhoon/coastal areas)
  - High thermal fluctuations
  - Extreme heat / extreme cold

Life cycle environmental impacts	Benefit to local economy
<ol> <li>Sustainable/renewable source</li> <li>Local source (reduced transportation)</li> <li>Low production energy &amp; pollution</li> <li>Recyclable/Biodegradable</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>Local production, economic opportunities.</li> <li>Ease of construction (creates local low-skilled jobs)</li> <li>Regulatory compliance</li> <li>No toxic substances (health of manufacturers &amp; occupants)</li> </ol>

Wood Bamboo Straw Earth Stone Recycled materials Green concrete





## Opportunities for using wood for housing





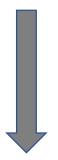
What people want Resources available

#### Life cycle environmental impacts



#### Life cycle environmental impacts

# Sustainable source Local raw material source



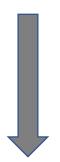
- Sustainable forest management.
- Regulatory oversight, monitoring, enforcement.
- Accurate accounting & reporting.

# Low production energy Low waste & pollution



- Only half a log is turned into lumber. Waste wood is burnt or used for other products.
- Chemicals for wood treatment – chromium, arsenic –can be harmful to humans and environment.

#### Recyclable, biodegradable

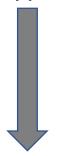


- Treated timber cannot be burnt as cooking fuel.
- Disposal in landfill is costly.
- Maximize opportunities for reuse/recycling.



#### Benefits to local economy

Local production, economic opportunities



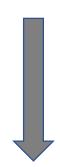
- Local supply vs global demand.
- Balancing profits with meeting local needs.
- Supportive regulatory environment.

Ease of construction (local jobs)



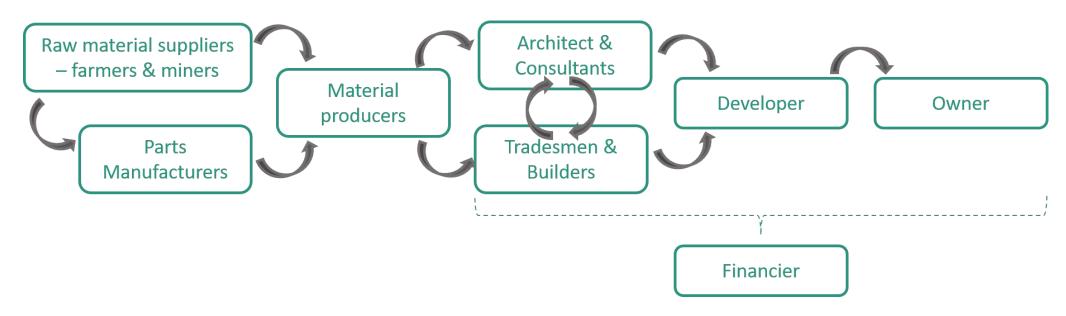
- High-tech processing and precise design requirements not suitable.
- Opportunity to enhance design and production capacities.
- Develop skills for deconstruction, recycling.

#### Regulatory compliance



- New skills and new jobs in monitoring and compliance.
- Enhance investor confidence in product quality through a wellregulated market.

#### **SUPPLY CHAIN CONSIDERATIONS**



Key stakeholders and flow of goods/services in construction supply chain

Continuous reliable SUPPLY

Manufacturing facilities

**Skilled WORK FORCE** 

Standards & Certification

**Market Integration** 

Supply chain considerations to be considered when developing new building products.

# Wood as low carbon building material

Advocates	Government	Developers, owners	Architects, engineers, producers, plantation owners
Change attitudes	Promote potential of local wood for meeting local housing needs.	Promote the attractiveness of wood as a modern and safe building material.	Promote appreciation of wood as a low-cost material for high quality housing.
Enhance capacities	<ul> <li>To regulate and monitor forest/plantation management practices.</li> <li>To regulate, enforce and incentivize the meeting of local housing demands prior to exporting.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>For ensuring wood is sustainably and legally harvested.</li> <li>For verifying wood products used have been through sufficient quality processing and checks.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>To account for real life cycle impacts of wood as a raw material, including forest emissions.</li> <li>To design, produce and construct attractive, comfortable, resilient and low-cost housing with local labor.</li> </ul>

Cautious optimism on increasing use of wood for meeting affordable housing needs.

### Thank You



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