



Guided Discussion on energy efficiency and COVID-19 stimulus for Roadmaps

A sustainable and resilient recovery from COVID-19

- The converging crises of the COVID-19 pandemic and ongoing threat of climate change means there is a pressing need to address climate change through recovery efforts.
- The potential for 'building back better' is critically important for the long term sustainability of the built environment and how it fits into plans for a resilient recovery.
- Countries around the world have announced policies and actions that have sought to address the COVID-19 recovery and climate change together.
- The built environment is among the most important sectors of many recovery plans and offers enormous potential to address near and long-term CO2 emissions, act to protect health and support economic prosperity.

A sustainable and resilient recovery from COVID-19

- Examples of policies include:

Singapore

◦ Building sector

Response Recovery Redesign

Co-creation of Singapore Green Building Masterplan with industry and community

Singapore is reaching out to a wide range of stakeholders, who are spatially dispersed due to telecommuting arrangements (e.g. using digital platforms), to better understand public perception on how green buildings can play a part in post-COVID-19 recovery.

Indonesia

◦ Building sector

Improvement of energy efficiency in buildings (offices and commercial buildings)

Reference – <http://ebtke.esdm.go.id> <http://km.reddplusid.org/d/566f0ea4f6c2e947f36795c8f58ba901>
<http://ditjenppi.menlhk.go.id/peraturan-perundangan.html> (Summary NDC and Its Progress)

Contact – Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources
Ministry of Environment and Forestry

Countries



Platform for Redesign 2020

A sustainable and resilient recovery from COVID-19

- Examples of policies include:

United Kingdom

• Building sector

Recovery

Redesign

Advanced New Building Techniques - £26 million to support advanced new building techniques in order to reduce build costs and carbon emissions in the construction industry.

Reference – <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/pm-commits-350-million-to-fuel-green-recovery>
<https://www.ukri.org/news/a-digital-greener-and-higher-quality-construction-industry-being-backed-by-36-million-government-funding/>

Contact – Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy, and UKRI

Denmark

• Building sector

Redesign

Green renovation and housing agreement: In Denmark a political agreement has recently been entered to ensure green renovation of the social housing sector in 2020 and 2021-2026 for 30 billions dkk. The agreement entails a structural shift in the Danish National Building Fund's support system containing a new green support criterion, a new green guarantee and a fund for experiments which will improve energy efficiency of buildings in the social housing sector.

Reference – <https://www.buildup.eu/en/news/green-recovery-denmark-new-renovation-scheme-social-housing-sector>

Countries



Platform for Redesign 2020

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- The focus of this session is to examine and discuss the potential that stimulus actions focused on the built environment can have to support the recovery from COVID-19 and address the long-term sustainability of the built environment.
- We welcome questions from the audience via our moderated chat.

Question 1

Across the ASEAN region, which technology areas have been the focus of energy efficiency policies under stimulus announcements?

- a. Building envelopes
- b. Heating systems
- c. Cooling systems
- d. Lighting
- e. Appliances and equipment
- f. Building management systems (BMS)

Question 2

Aside the pandemic and economic focus, what other benefits of energy efficiency have been included in these announcements?

- a. Carbon emission reductions
- b. Resilience to climate change
- c. Building related health and wellbeing
- d. Energy pricings
- e. Energy security
- f. Air quality improvements
- g. Productivity
- h. Energy access

Question 3

Which of the following actions would have the biggest short term benefit to address the health and economic crisis?

- a. Prioritise sustainable urban planning and development
- b. Prioritise new building energy codes and standards
- c. Accelerate action on building retrofits
- d. Develop and adopt energy efficient operation and maintenance standards
- e. Promote the use of low carbon materials
- f. Building in resilience for building and communities
- g. Accelerate access to clean energy

Question 4

Which of the following actions could have the biggest long term benefit to address the sustainability of Asia's building stock?

- a. Prioritise sustainable urban planning and development
- b. Prioritise new building energy codes and standards
- c. Accelerate action on building retrofits
- d. Develop and adopt energy efficient operation and maintenance standards
- e. Promote the use of low carbon materials
- f. Building in resilience for building and communities
- g. Accelerate access to clean energy

Question 5

Which area of sustainability innovation within the buildings and construction industry will most help address the challenges of the pandemic over the coming year?

- a. Modular building techniques
- b. Onsite digital construction technologies
- c. Diversified local and low-carbon materials supply sources

