

# Scaling up low carbon technology in construction & infrastructure Sector

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SCIENCE POLICY  
DIALOGUE

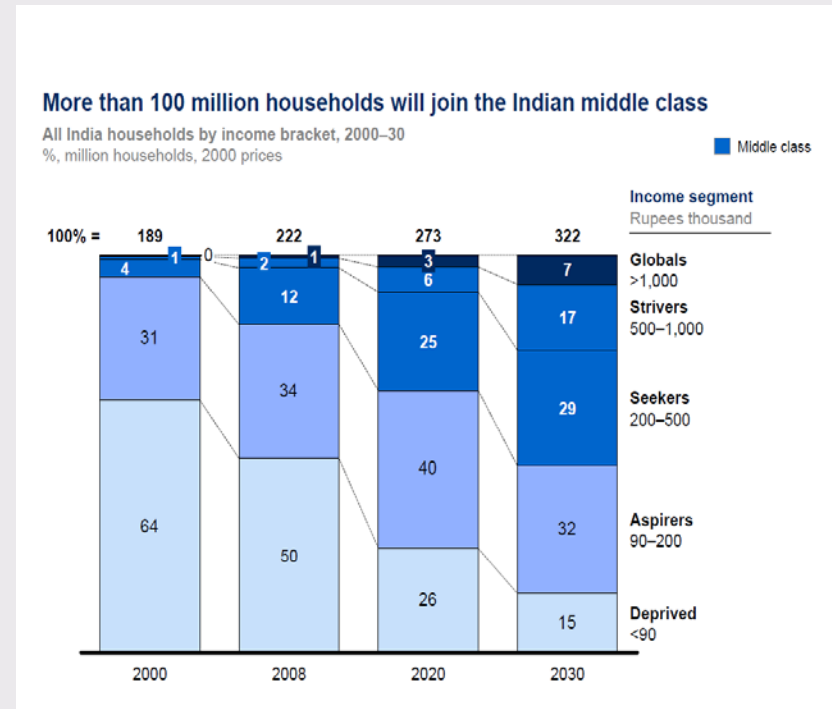
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# Urbanisation in South Asia

## *growth and demands on built space*

- ❖ In **India** the total urban housing shortage was estimated to be **18.78 million** (2012)
- ❖ In **Pakistan** housing shortage was estimated at **7.57 million** (2009)
- ❖ In **Nepal** an additional **1 million** urban houses will be required from 2011-21

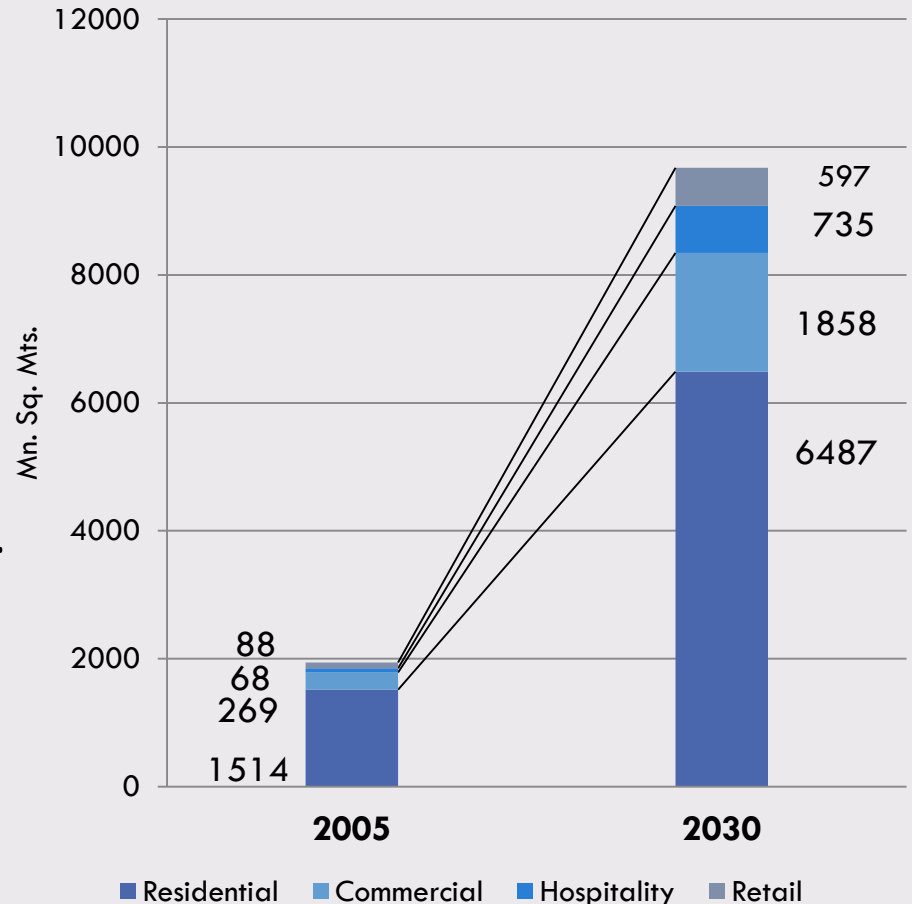


*Predicted Growth in Indian Middle Class  
(Sankhe et al. 2010)*

# Urbanisation

## *pressure for more and new materials*

- ❑ Worldwide buildings account for upto **30% raw materials use**
- ❑ In 2011, gross built up urban area grew by 10% (CII)
- ❑ A major share, almost **80% of the GHG burden** of the building sector, is borne by the building materials alone.
- ❑ Cement, steel, lime and bricks are the **largest bulk consumption items** in the Indian construction industry and also the most energy-guzzling.



*Projected Growth in Building Sector of India (Parikh, 2011)*



# Construction Materials *growth trends in India*



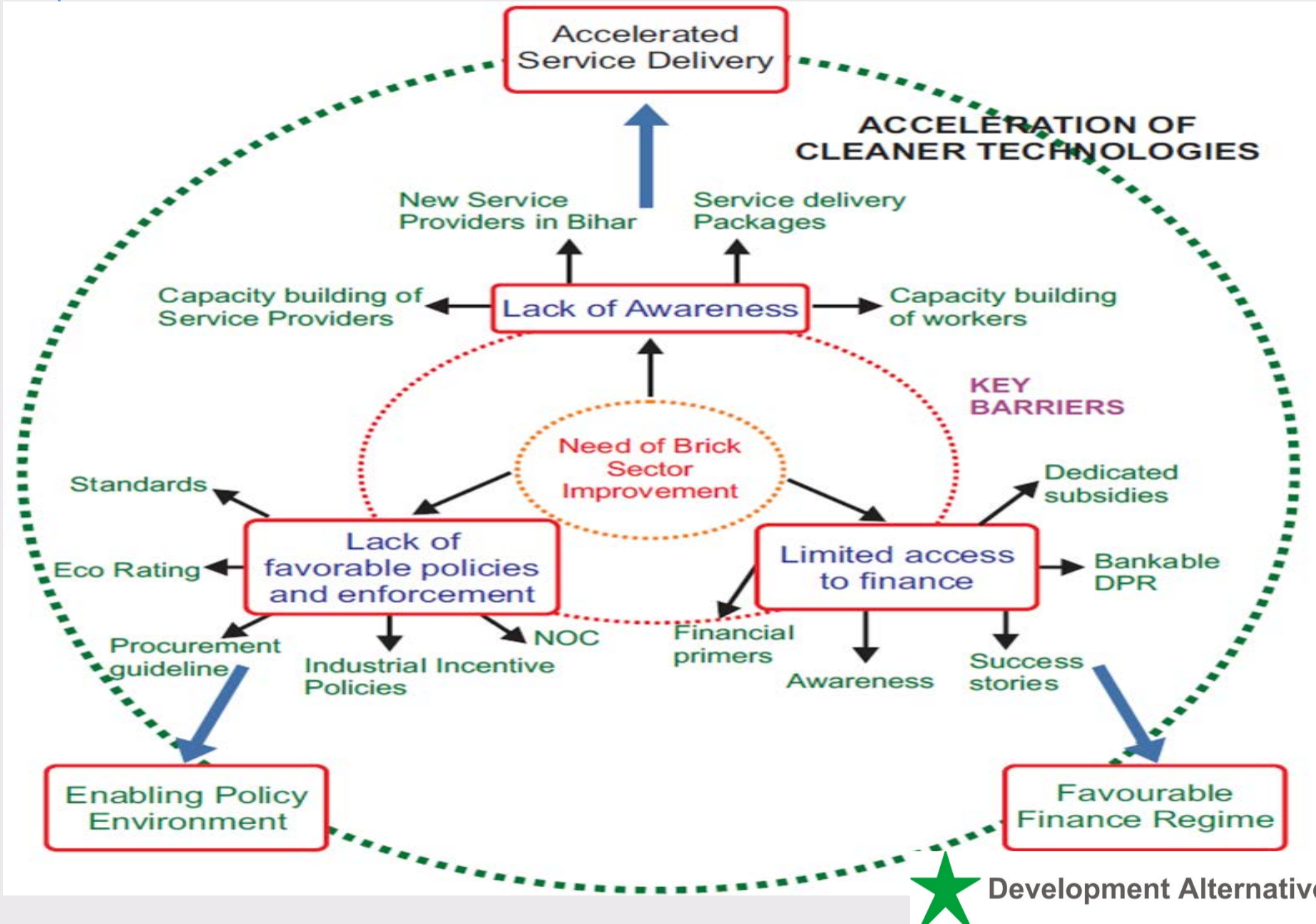
# What are Green Materials

- Low in **embodied energy**
- Low in **resource footprints**
- Cleaner production** processes
- Contribute to **thermal comfort**
- Low or nil conflicts** with other uses of greater ecological and economic value
- Recyclable/Reusable** – low life cycle costs

*...low environmental impacts, small ecological footprints*



# Case example: Fly ash brick production in India



# Case example: Vertical Shaft Brick Kiln in Pakistan

- ❖ **30% to 50%** lower CO2 emissions,
  - ❖ **80%** reduction in suspended particulate matter
  - ❖ **35-40% fuel reduction**, resulting in **30% increase in profit**.
- ❖ **Lessons learnt:**
- ❖ Environmental hazards and threat to human health due to emissions by brick kilns have been given less consideration
  - ❖ Involvement and support from Pakistan Environment Protection Agency was critical
  - ❖ Cost effectiveness of the technology as well as collaborations with local investors (Small & Medium Enterprise Development Authority)
  - ❖ Greater public awareness among all stakeholders



# Case example: Hollow Concrete Blocks, Nepal

- ❖ Precast concrete blocks produced from an appropriate mixture of **cement, sand and aggregates with manual or mechanical compressions** that have hollow cavities in between the cells.
- ❖ **Less embodied energy** than fire bricks
- ❖ HCB houses are **30-40% cheaper** compared to RCC buildings and more energy efficient
  
- ❖ Lessons learnt:
  - ❖ Low carbon construction materials are **not included in the Building Codes and Standards**, thus no compliance for use of sustainable building materials
  - ❖ **Lack of awareness** for use of alternative sustainable materials in the construction sector.
  - ❖ With **no existing norm and guidelines** for manufacturing these alternative materials, there is no assurance of strength and quality.
  - ❖ Lower cost of these materials is often thought of as being of lower quality by end-users. (**perception**)





# Imperatives for upscaling low carbon technologies

Research

Capacity

Information

New Knowledge

Existing Knowledge

Consumer  
Engagement

Materials

Models

Curricular  
Revision

Vocational  
Skills

Public  
Disclosure

Decision  
Support



# Imperatives for upscaling low carbon technologies

Technical Specifications

Regulatory Norms

Priority Finance

Standards & Codes

Behaviour Change

Performance Incentives

Certification & Labelling

Sustainable Procurement

Regulated Use / Bans

Incentives

Easy Credit & Grants

Tax Reform



**Thank you**

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