

International Cooperation Project for Developed and Developing Countries on the issue of Building Energy Efficiency

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Scope

- Energy Efficiency in the Building Sector
 - Building Codes
 - Refurbishment
 - Appliances (energy label, MEPS*)
 - Training, Methods and Tools
- Foreseen extension to Urban Planning and Transportation

*MEPS: Minimum Energy Efficiency Standards

Developed countries and developing countries

	Developed Countries	Developing Countries
Technology and payment capacities	High – Products available, innovation	Lower Market or financial barriers...
Policy capacities	Fair Still to be improved	To be developed
Energy statistics	Available	Poorly available
Basic Energy Access	A concern for low income households only	Massive needs Poor payment capacity
Buildings and infrastructure	A lot are already in place	Still to be developed
Refurbishment	Improve EE of buildings with existing systems	Introduce service and comfort in an efficient manner

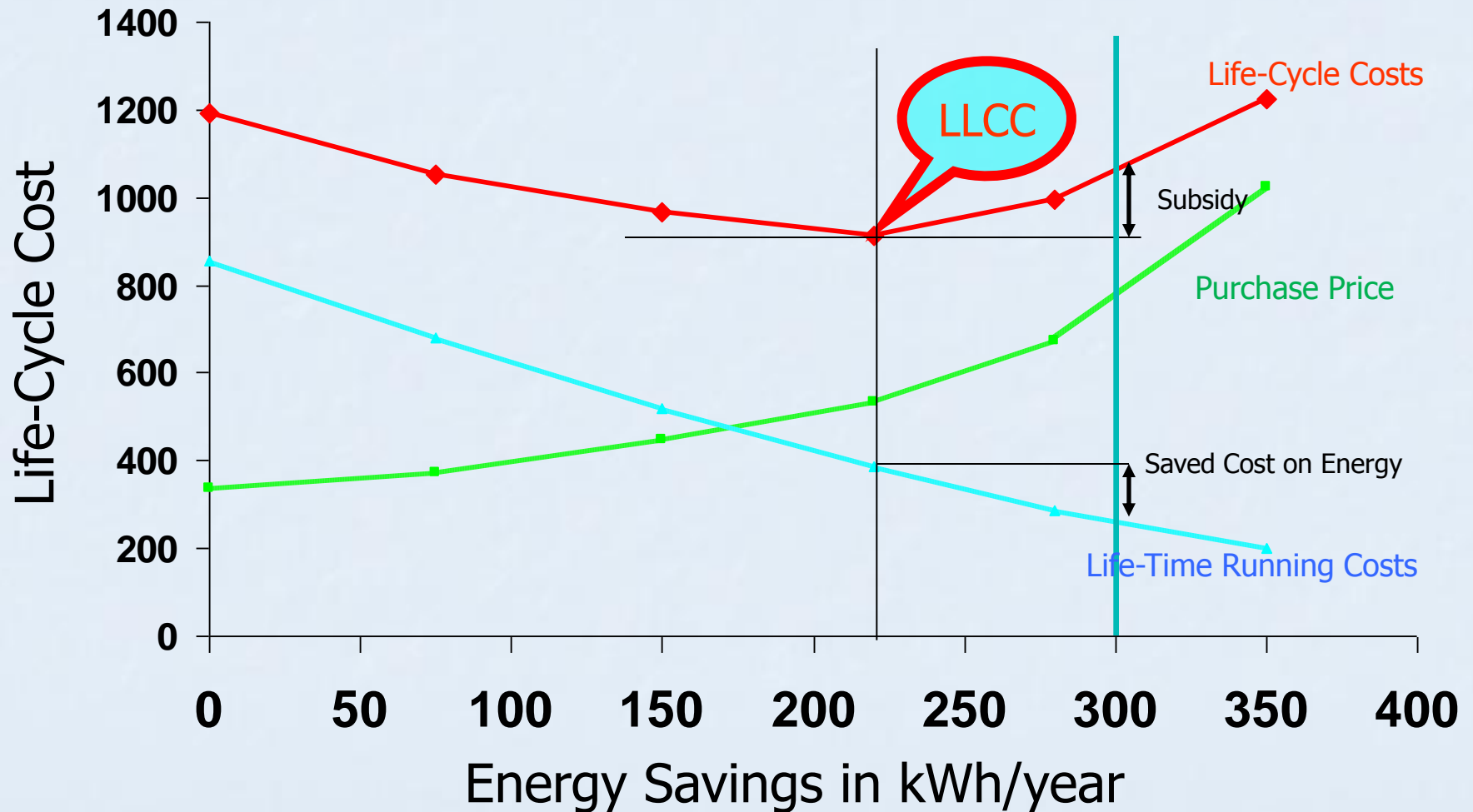
An alliance of developed and developing countries: Why?

	Developed Countries	Developing Countries
Organization in charge	IEA – progressive inclusion of emerging countries	UNDP – its mandate covers developing and transition economy countries only
Type of international initiatives	Technology and Policy reviews and analysis	Basic policy developments (capacity building, B. codes...)
Suggested extension	Include more developing countries or regions	Contribute/initiate a worldwide EE cooperation to foster 2 ways exchanges
Energy statistics	Improve – harmonize Introduce EE indicators Include more countries	Build or develop capacities Follow-up over the long term
Training	Develop E-training solutions on specific technical issues (e.g. address envelope air leakage reduction) based on specific regional expertise and languages	

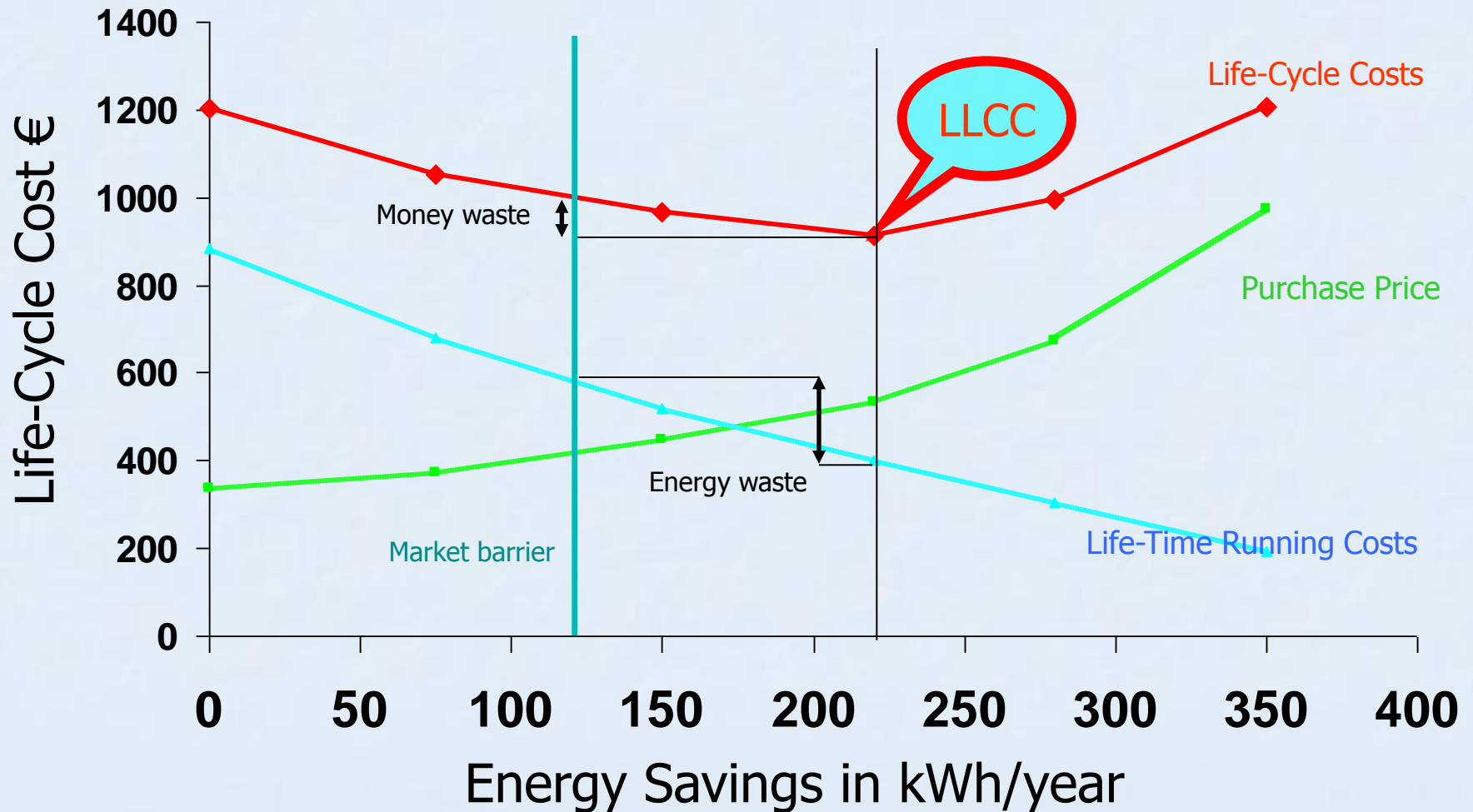
Market barriers and empowerment

- Market barriers are the principal problems to energy efficiency:
 - Lack of information and standards
 - Products are often not available on the market (esp. in developing countries)
 - Lack of investment capacity induces higher expenses (and higher pollution) over the life time of an (or a non-)investment

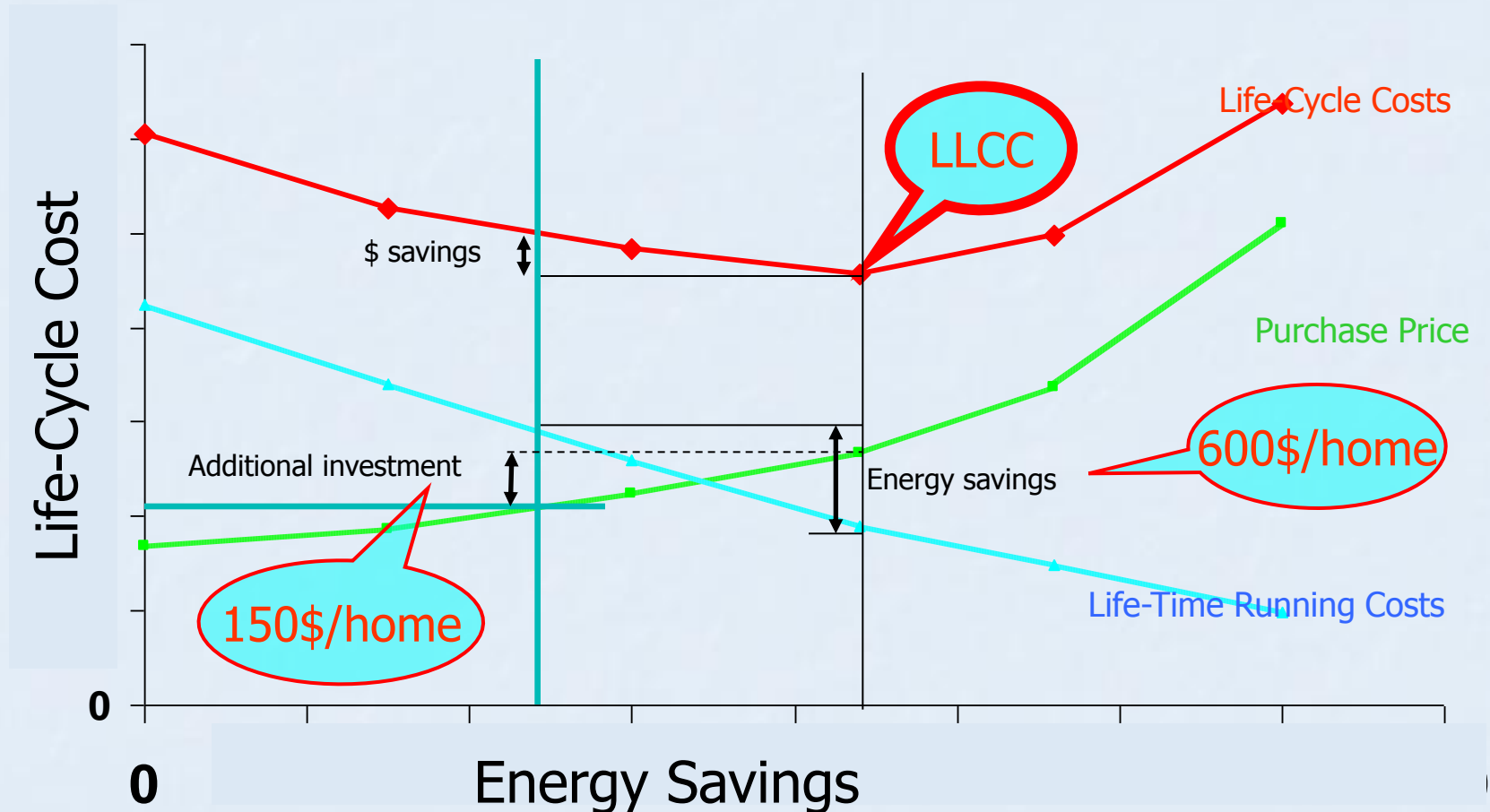
Least Life Cycle Cost and the Market Theory



Least Life Cycle Cost and Market barriers



US 1985-2000 LLCC Standard Action



Total DOE Programme Cost: 2\$/home

IEA-UNDP Partnership

- Analysis of UNDP GEF EE projects
- Include Developing and Transition Economy Countries:
 - in Global Energy Statistics
 - In Public Policy analysis and review
- Develop common tools
 - “Peer to peer” Web-based Training Tools
 - Dynamic models for thermal performance (software)
 - Common Publications
- Ultimately work on Urban Planning and Transportation

Global partnership

- UNDP
- IEA
- UNEP - SBCI
- GBPN Global Buildings Performance Network
- Wuppertal Institute BigEE project
- CLASP
- WBCSD
- Regionally based organisations: e.g. UfM (Union for Mediterranean), EU...

Regional workshops to promote EE

- Organised with global and regional partners
- Objectives:
 - Raise the profile of EE in national policies
 - Convene the community of EE specialists, corporations and policy makers
 - Promote successful initiatives, develop common tools, regional trainings...
- Projects: China and India (Spring 2012), maybe Morocco...

Global Agenda 2012 for EE

- Regional workshops
- Rio+20
- Possible high level political meeting
- 2012: Sustainable Energy for All Year
 - Promote the 3 x 30
 - Universal access to modern and sustainable energy by 2030
 - 30% improvement of Global EE by 2030
 - 30% of Renewable Energy Sources by 2030
- International agreement on EE actions?