November 2022

C40 Cities
Clean Construction
Programme and Oslo
case study

André Aasrud aaasrud@c40.org



The C40 Cities Network



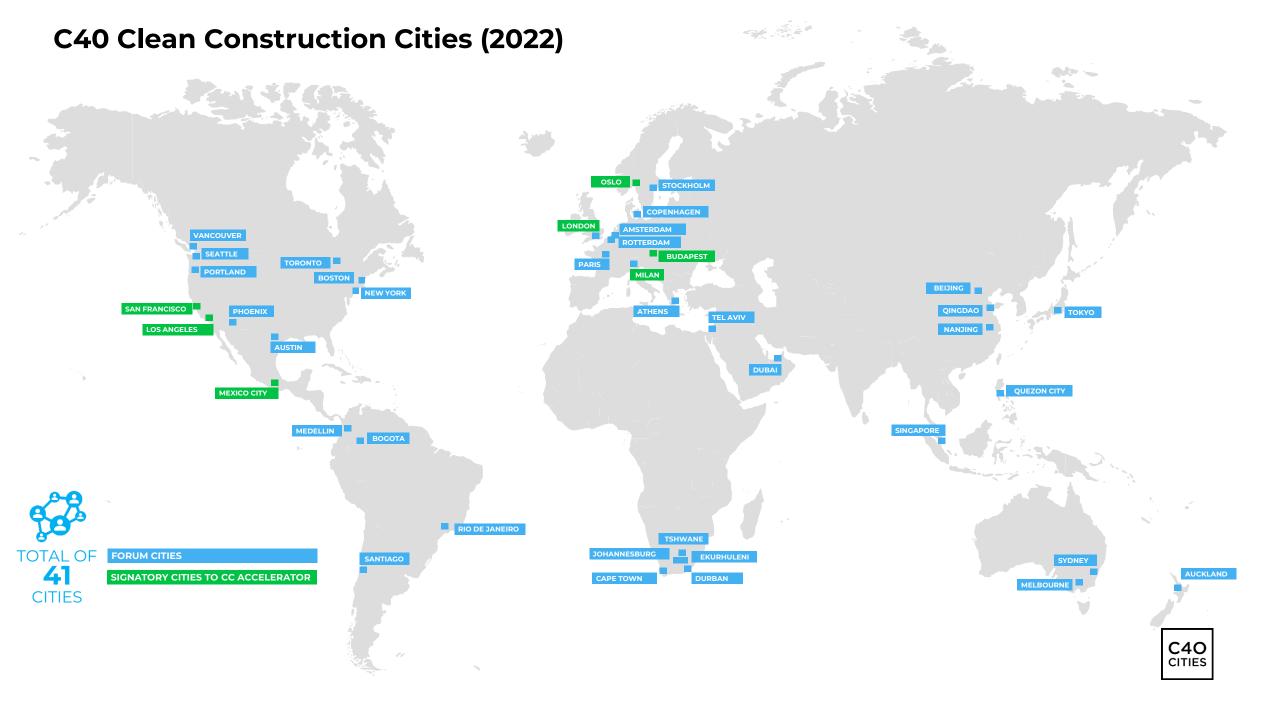
AFRICA: ABIDJAN - ACCRA - ADDIS ABABA - CAPE TOWN - DAKAR - DAR ES SALAM - DURBAN (ETHEKWINI) - EKURHULENI - FREETOWN - JOHANNESBURG - LAGOS - NAIROBI - TSHWANE | CENTRAL EAST ASIA: BELJING
CHENGDU - DALIAN - FUZHOU - GUANGZHOU - HANGZHOU - HONG KONG - NANJING - SHANGHAI - SHENZEN - QINGDAO - WUHAN - ZHENJIANG | EAST, SOUTHEAST ASIA & OCEANIA: AUCKLAND - BANGKOK - HANOI
HO CHI MINH CITY - JAKARTA - KUALA LUMPUR - MELBOURNE - QUEZON CITY - SEOUL - SINGAPORE - SYDNEY - TOKYO - YOKOHAMA | EUROPE: AMSTERDAM - ATHENS - BARCELONA - BERLIN - COPENHAGEN - HEIDELBERG
ISTANBUL - LISBON - LONDON - MADRID - MILAN - MOSCOW - OSLO - PARIS - ROME - ROTTERDAM - STOCKHOLM - TEL AVIV - VENICE - WARSAW | LATIN AMERICA: BOCOTÁ - BUENOS AIRES - CURITIBA - GUADAJARA - LIMA
MEDELLÍN - MEXICO CITY - RIO DE JANEIRO - SALVADOR - SÃO PAULO - SANTIAGO - QUITO | NORTH AMERICA: AUSTIN - BOSTON - CHICAGO - HOUSTON - LOS ANGELES - MIAMI - MONTRÉAL - NEW ORLEANS - NEW YORK
PHILADELPHIA - PHOENIX - PORTLAND - SAN FRANCISCO - SEATTLE - TORONTO - VANCOUVER - WASHINGTON DC | SOUTH & WEST ASIA: AMMAN - BENGALURU - CHENNAI - DELHI - DHAKA - DUBAI - KARACHI - KOLKATA - MUMBAI



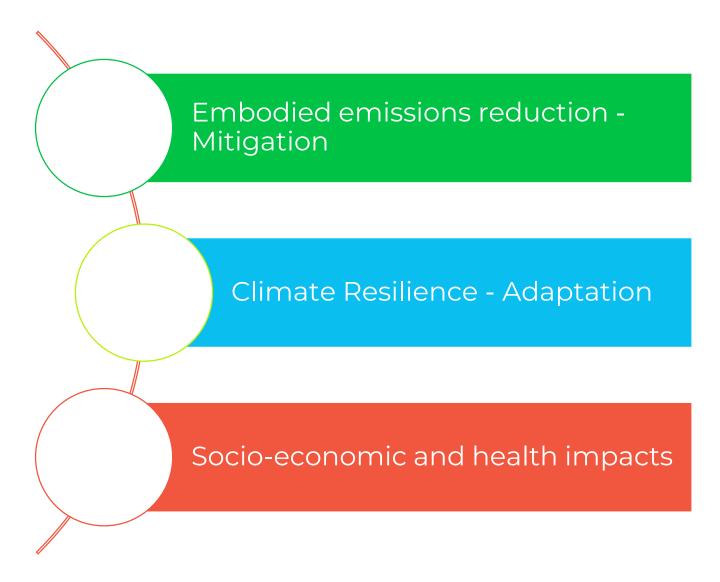
Programme Structure







Clean Construction programme: 3 pillars





The clean construction hierarchy: the framework

Optimise use

Repurpose and repair (e.g. renovate, refurbish, retrofit)

Prioritise existing assets

Foster Material Efficiency

Reuse materials

Switch to low carbon materials

Use materials efficiently and switch to low-carbon alternatives

Build for climate resilience

Plan and design for adaptable and flexible uses

Embed future reuse and recovery of materials

Tackle whole-life emissions

Plan design and build for the future

Transition towards low to zero emission machinery and construction sites

Optimize logistics and transport to and from sites

Clean and safe construction sites

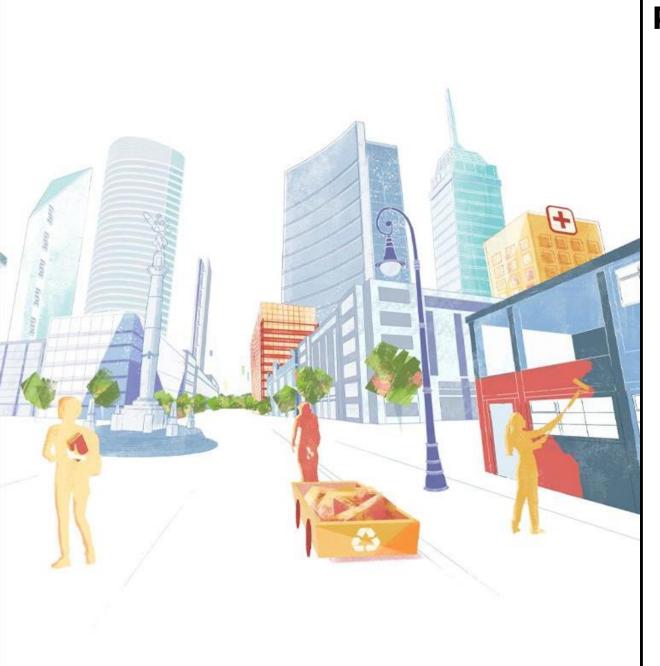




Clean Construction Accelerator: Mayoral leadership

- Signatory Mayors commit to 8 tangible actions
- By doing so, share of responsibilities in reaching three collective goals for the sector:
- > Require zero emission construction sites city-wide by 2030, where available
- Reduce embodied emissions by at least 50% for all new buildings and major retrofits by 2030
- Reduce embodied emissions by at least 50% of all infrastructure projects by 2030
- Launched in November 2020 7 initial signatories
- MoU with Buildings and Woodworkers International, a global union endorsing the declaration
- Clean Construction Action Coalition (launched at COP26) 11 large companies from manufacturers and architects to constructors all bringing actions aligned to those of cities





Resources on C40 Knowledge Hub

Research

In Focus-Buildings and Infrastructure consumption emissions

Policy brief

Why cities need to address the construction sector's hidden emissions

How to guide

How to reduce embodied emissions in municipal construction and lead by example

How to reduce embodied emissions in private and residential buildings

How to start deconstruction and stop demolishing your city's buildings

Case studies and City profile

Making the case for Clean Construction series: **Toronto**, **Mexico City** and **Milan** published - **Ekurhuleni** and **Quezon City** upcoming

Clean Construction in practice: case studies from Reinventing Cities

Developing an Embodied Carbon Policy Reduction Calculator: case study from **Austin**, **New York** and **Portland** on a city-level tool to measure embodied carbon reduction potential of different policies, co-developed with the University of Washington (CLF)

How **Oslo** is driving a transition to Clean Construction

Clean Construction Policy explorer

Interactive map in 5 languages documenting strategies, policies and actions adopted by cities

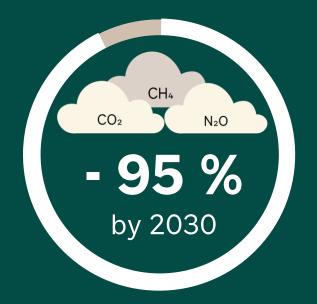




CLEAN CONSTRUCTION POLICIES IN OSLO



Climate strategy



Direct emissions

Oslo's greenhouse gas emissions in 2030 will be reduced by 95 % compared to 2009, and by 52 % by 2023



Climate resilience

Oslo's capacity to withstand climate change will be strengthened towards 2030, and the city will be developed so that it is prepared for the changes projected by 2100





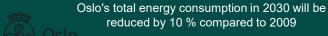
Forests and land use

Oslo's natural environment will be managed in such a way that natural carbon storage in vegetation and soil are protected and the greenhouse gas removal in forests and other vegetation increases by 2030



Indirect/embodied emissions

Oslo's contribution to greenhouse gas emissions generated outside the municipality will be substantially lower in 2030 than in 2020



Three sectors representing almost 90 percent of direct emissions (scope 1) in Oslo



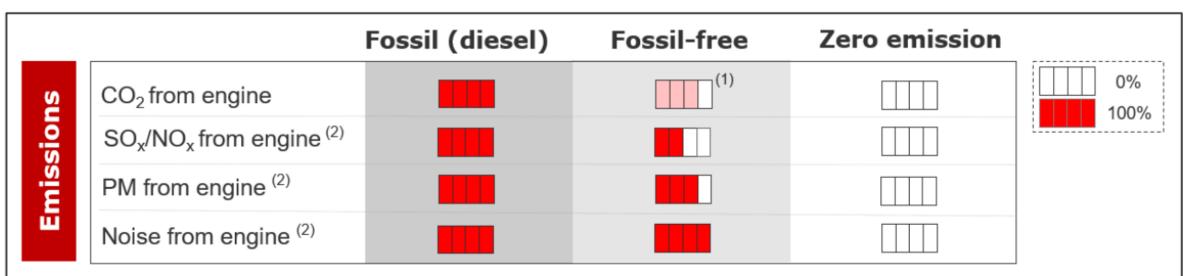
And emissions from building materials is one of the largest sources of indirect emissions in the city



CONSTRUCTION SITES



FOSSIL-FREE vs ZERO EMISSION TECHNOLOGIES



(1) CO₂ from engine is almost as high for bio as for regular diesel, but CO₂ absorption from biofuel feedstock reduces the total emissions and can be, depending on the sustainability of the biofuel, considered to be climate-neutral.



Climate Action Plan - Construction Sites

- Building and construction activities in Oslo will be fossil-free and thereafter emission-free by 2030
- All municipal construction sites shall be zero emission by 2025

ZERON

Opportunities

- Air quality
- Less noise
- Working environment
- No direct GHG emissions

Challenges

- New roles
 - Responsibilities: charging, scheduling
- Electricity supply
 - Slow process with grid owner
 - New process for all parties involved
- Cost
- Availability of machinery and vehicles







Procurement Strategy in Oslo

Tender competition criteria municipal projects



Other environment 15%

Construction machinery 7%

Transport of bulk materials 5%

Other transport 3%



Results in 2021

- Zero emission construction equipment represented 48 percent of all equipment used in municipal construction works (schools, kindergardens, nursing homes, road-, water and sevage infrastructure, etc)
- 99 percent emissions reduction combined, when biofuels are included

Key numbers		
Electrisity consumption	7 532 146	kWh
Avoided diesel	2 510 715	liters
Emissions avoided through		
electrification	6779	tonn CO2
Biofuel consumption (HVO 100)	2 644 093	liter
Emissions avoided with sustainable		
biofuels	7060	tonn CO2
Total reductions	13 839	tonn CO2



Online resources:

Perspectives on zero emission construction sites

https://www.klimaoslo.no/wp-content/uploads/sites/88/2019/06/Perspectives-on-zero-emission-construction.pdf

The making of zero-emission construction sites

https://www.klimaoslo.no/2022/01/12/zero-emission-construction-sites-with-electrical-machines/

Impact assessment of zero emission construction sites in Oslo https://www.klimaoslo.no/wp-content/uploads/sites/88/2022/05/Impact-assessment-of-zero-emission-building-processes-in-Oslo.pdf

Tender criteria municipal construction sites - Oslo https://procuraplus.org/fileadmin/user_upload/participants/City_of_Oslo_-_Requirements_Zero_Emission_Construction_Sites.pdf



C40 CITIES

Thank you







