



Programme Template

A. COVER PAGE

1. **Fund name:** One Planet MPTF for SDG 12
2. **MPTFO Project Reference Number** *(leave blank / automatically populated in Atlas)*
3. **Joint Programme title:** Multi-agency support to UNCTs in mainstreaming resource efficiency in the housing, buildings, and construction sector.
4. **Geographical scope:** Global, with two selected countries for piloting of activities, in Latin America, Southeast Asia, or Sub-Saharan Africa.
5. **SDG Targets directly addressed by the Joint Programme (targets of SDG 12 and other relevant SDGs)**
 - 12.2. By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources
 - 12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse
 - 12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities
 - 12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature
 - 11.1 and 11.c on adequate and sustainable housing and sustainable construction materials.
 - 17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination, and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed
6. **UN Joint programme focal point**

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7. Outcome and short description

In support to the goals of the [One Planet Sustainable Buildings and Construction Programme \(SBC Programme\)](#), the specific objective of this joint programme proposal is to equip UN country teams with the necessary tools and information to:

- Support governments in transforming their buildings and construction sector, particularly the housing sector, in a resource efficient, low carbon and climate resilient manner, through coherent policy support and results-focused programming.
- Raise awareness and strengthen the capacity of national stakeholders on sustainable buildings and construction related benefits and opportunities with an emphasis on material efficiency.
- Contribute through the UN country presence to develop and strengthen the productive links among construction sector stakeholders for the efficient use of resources from a circular economy perspective.

The different outputs and activities planned in this proposal are expected to result in (i) strengthened national commitments and objectives for sustainable buildings and construction in two pilot countries and (ii) strengthened technical resources for UNCTs to support governments in mainstreaming sustainability, resource efficiency, and climate change in the buildings and construction sector to achieve the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement. Moreover, it is expected that UNCTs, supported by the participating UN organizations (PUNOs), have enhanced capacities to utilise the potential of the buildings and construction sector to raise resources for the implementation of national sustainable development plans and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). In view of the importance of procurement in buildings and construction projects, the programme will include relevant information for sustainable procurement in the guidance developed and technical support provided in the pilot countries.

8. Keywords:

Sustainable buildings and construction, resource efficiency, circular economy, building materials, sustainable housing, affordable housing solutions, value-chain, resilience, climate change mitigation

9. Overview of budget

SDG 12 Fund contribution	USD 500,760.00
Co-funding X	USD 00.00
TOTAL	USD 500,760.00

10. Timeframe:

Start date	End date	Duration (in months)
<u>September 2020</u>	<u>September 2022</u>	<u>24 months</u>



11. Participating UN Organizations (PUNO) and Partners:

9.1 PUNO

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9.2 Partners

- National authorities: selected countries to be defined in inception phase
- UN Country Teams

¹ Convening Agent coordinates the joint programme design and consolidates the narrative reporting, prepared in accordance with the reporting procedures applicable to the PUNOs



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SIGNATURE PAGE

<p>Participating UN Organization (Convening agent) <i>UN HABITAT</i> <i>ROBERT LEWIS-LETTINGTON</i> <i>DATE</i> <i>SIGNATURE AND SEAL</i></p>	
<p>Participating UN Organization <i>UN ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME</i> <i>MARK RADKA</i> <i>CHIEF, ENERGY AND CLIMATE BRANCH</i> <i>ECONOMY DIVISION</i> <i>DATE</i> <i>SIGNATURE AND SEAL</i></p>	
<p>Participating UN Organization <i>UNOPS</i> <i>NICHOLAS O'REGAN</i> <i>DATE</i> <i>SIGNATURE AND SEAL</i></p>	



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B. Joint Programme description

1. Baseline and Situation Analysis

1.1 Problem statement

The buildings and construction sector accounted for 36% of final energy use and 39% of energy and process-related carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions in 2018, 11% of which resulted from manufacturing and procurement of building materials and products such as steel, cement and glass (GlobalABC, 2019)—making the building sector the single most significant industry in terms of emissions. In addition, the building sector consumes 12% of freshwater and 30% of raw material and it generates approximately 20% of water effluents and as much as 40% of landfill waste globally (WEF, 2016). With the building stock set to double by 2050, emissions, energy and resource consumption of the sector are set to increase.

The unprecedented multiplication of substandard construction and housing solutions and the number of carbon intensive buildings and construction are the physical manifestations of a chronic lack of sustainable and adequate housing and reflect inadequate public policies around the buildings and construction sector. Moreover, there has never been a moment in history where the pressure for affordable, yet sustainable housing solutions is so high across the globe. Currently, low and middle-income households across the globe spend more of their income on housing costs than ever before with a large share being reflected in utility costs. Instead of costs being attractive for sustainable choices, construction costs tend to be high despite the widespread use of non-sustainable and carbon-intensive materials and processes.

With the rapid urbanization and population growth, the importance of the buildings and construction sector with regards to sustainable development is increasingly recognized. The building and construction sector plays a key role in implementing the SDGs and Paris Agreement, and the decisions made today in the rapidly urbanizing developing countries will have long lasting impacts for the state of the planet and life on earth. While 136 out of the 184 parties who submitted NDCs mention buildings, most do not include concrete policy actions or targets for their buildings and construction sector (GlobalABC, 2019). UNEP's International Resource Panel demonstrated that material efficiency strategies in the buildings and construction sector, for example, would significantly reduce GHG emissions ([IRP](#), 2019).

Considering that 50% of the building stock that will exist in 2050 is yet to be built (UN Habitat, 2015), out of which in average housing can make up from 45-70% of all buildings in cities, there is a huge opportunity for introducing more sustainable production, procurement and consumption approaches in the buildings and construction sector that mitigate environmental pressures and change building practices to provide adequate, attractive and affordable housing. In this context, there is an urgent need to take stock of the successful sustainability approaches and experiences in the sector to inspire and influence governments to overcome policy shortcomings and reveal the full potential of this sector for sustainable development.

At approximately \$2.3 trillion per year, infrastructure investment is now at an all-time high (GIH, 2017). One estimate suggests that \$80 trillion of infrastructure investments will be required over the next 15 years, which is more than the value of the world's existing infrastructure (approximately \$50 trillion) (Bhattacharya et al, 2016). This exceptional scale of capital deployment represents arguably the greatest opportunity that now exists for the international community and the public and private sectors to steer development towards sustainable and resilient outcomes. It also represents an existential risk that the huge infrastructure investments that are anticipated in the coming years will lock-in carbon-intensive development, entrench vulnerabilities to natural hazards, exclude the poorest and most vulnerable, and destroy ecosystems whilst also opening them up to further over-exploitation.



In the housing sector, the consumption of water and energy, the generation of waste and greenhouse emissions from the construction, operation, and demolition phases affect and are affected by almost every lifestyle domain (UNEP 2015). How people live, where they live and how their living spaces are built all have social and environmental effects. Given the magnitude of the urbanisation of African and Asian countries and the changes of society's consumption patterns resulting from economic growth, it is critical to support countries to transform their buildings and construction sector as it has the potential to drive them towards sustainable development by introducing and promoting green and resource efficient practices in the buildings and construction industry.

1.2 Stakeholder mapping and target groups

By working closely with UN Development System's country teams, as well as governments and urban sector stakeholders, NGOs, academia, business sector, and the Sustainable Buildings and Construction Programme of the One Planet Network (SBC); the present joint programme proposal sees an opportunity in channelling future buildings and construction, as well as housing investments towards low-carbon, resource-efficient and climate-friendly, and resilient production and consumption approaches.

Main stakeholders:

- United Nations Development Agencies and country teams
- National and local government institutions

Secondary stakeholders:

To transform the Buildings and construction sector, national collective action of different stakeholders along the construction value chain is needed to ensure collaboration, advocacy and knowledge sharing among professionals at the national level. The project will therefore promote the establishment of National Alliances for Buildings and construction to bring together:

- Ministries and/or affiliated institutions (infrastructure, housing, environment.)
- Local governments; planning and housing departments,
- Chambers of commerce for the manufacturing, construction and buildings industry/profession
- Professional associations/federations and private sector representatives from the national buildings and construction value chain (architects, construction companies, construction material manufacturers and distributors, developers...)
- Academia, start-ups and R&D stakeholders
- Local partners from UN-Habitat, UNEP, UNOPS, the One Planet Network and its Sustainable Buildings and Construction and Sustainable Procurement Programmes,

2. Programme Strategy

2.1. Overall strategy

Promoting a common approach to supporting countries in leveraging their buildings and construction sector to achieve the SDGs

The UN Development System's country teams (UNCTs) support governments in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) using the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) as their main instrument for planning and delivering UN development support at



country level. By adopting an integrated and multidimensional programming approach the UNSDCF identifies how working on and advancing one SDG can maximize synergies and positive impacts and manages potential trade-offs.

According to the Internal Guidance on the UNSCDF², UNCTs require support in the implementation of new communities of practices as well as on solutions and support for SDG implementation. It also emphasizes that countries require new policy tools to meet the ambition of the SDGs, ranging from regulatory policies to planning, budgeting and political instruments that last beyond relatively short-term planning cycles and can propel deeper transformations for sustainable development.

This Joint Programme proposal is strategically aligned to the UNSDCF and aims at supporting UNCTs in meeting the above needs by employing two of the three mutually reinforcing modes of implementation: results-focused programming, and coherent policy support. Building on the recommendations of the [Global Sustainable Development report 2019](#) and the [International Resource panel](#), this initiative aims to help UNCTs and governments to unlock the significant sustainable development potential of the buildings and construction sector in countries.

Through a specific emphasis on resource efficiency (SDG12) in the buildings life cycle - planning, design, procurement, construction, operation, maintenance, and decommissioning - with a specific focus on the materials, the Joint Programme is aiming for a strategic advance on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, as well as the national commitments made under the Paris Agreement. Overall, the aim of this Joint Programme proposal is to offer a strategic approach for the UN to help countries in addressing resource efficiency by focusing on improving the sustainability of buildings and their impact on the environment, in particular on carbon emissions. This will be achieved through fostering the transformation of the buildings and construction sector; being one of the sectors with the biggest potentials to strive for sustainable consumption and production, along with food production. The opportunity for the PUNOs to work on this field on the start of the decade of action is a unique strategic UN driven approach to demonstrate the potential of transforming the buildings and construction sector into a more sustainable one.

Specific Objectives of the Joint Programme:

The specific objective of the programme is to equip UN country teams with the necessary tools and information to:

1. Support governments in transforming their buildings and construction sector to be a resource efficient, low carbon and climate resilient sector, through **coherent policy support** and **results-focused** programming based on science and facts.
2. Raise awareness and strengthen the capacity of national stakeholders on sustainable buildings and construction related benefits and opportunities with an emphasis on material efficiency.

The joint programme will use the country's UNSCDF as a strategic entry point for the UN to:

- Engage with national governments and buildings and construction value chain stakeholders, and advocate for mainstreaming sustainable buildings and construction approaches and practices.

² UNSDG 2019, United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework Guidance, pp. 45 <https://unsdg.un.org/resources/united-nations-sustainable-development-cooperation-framework-guidance>



- Link UNCT operations with public and private SBC related stakeholders such as relevant ministries and institutions, SMEs, think tanks, construction sector chambers/federations/associations, academia, and innovation sector related to SBC.
- Promote the opportunities and critical role of buildings and construction, namely housing, as a key sector for countries to achieve their SDGs and NDCs, including enhancing the demand for sustainable buildings and construction from national decision makers, and value chain stakeholders from private companies to consumers.

The joint programme will provide guidance to UNCTs and governments by collecting, improving, and disseminating tools and approaches to:

- Mainstream sustainable buildings and construction approaches that are tailored to local contexts (e.g. through using country assessments, building and construction roadmaps, NDC guidance, etc.)
- Guide and support countries national buildings and construction value chain stakeholders in developing coherent sustainable buildings and construction strategies, plans, policies and regulation, and processes to support sustainable and resource efficient materials use in planning, design, procurement, construction, operation, maintenance, and decommissioning for buildings and construction.
- Establish National Alliances for Buildings and construction, strengthen local skills and capacities and encourage locally adapted research and innovation on sustainable and resource efficient materials use.
- Assess the investment value in SBC approaches, with an emphasis on housing sector related programmes.

The above-mentioned guidance will be presented as an SBC Mainstreaming and Advocacy package for UNCTs and will be piloted in one or more countries jointly with the UNCT, leveraging on the PUNOs country presence as well as that of the SBC member's country presence.

Programme alignment

One, the proposal is strongly linked to the UN decade of Action, which calls for accelerating sustainable solutions to all the world's biggest challenges — ranging from poverty and gender to climate change, inequality and closing the finance gap. In September 2019, the UN Secretary-General called on all sectors of society to mobilize for a decade of action, out of which the global action call for governments is to secure greater leadership, more resources and smarter solutions for the Sustainable Development Goals. In that light, this proposal aims at addressing some of the 2030 Agenda targets that are still far from being accomplished.

Two, it is also closely aligned to the Global Sustainable Development Report 2019's call to action. Several of the main recommendations of the report surround the themes of 1) universal provision of quality basic services, including adequate housing; 2) encouragement of investment that is aligned to longer-term sustainability pathways, including transitioning towards a circular economy; 3) improvement of waste management and waste prevention; 4) improvement to sustainable urban and peri-urban development and the global environmental commons, and 5) facilitating and sharing or information and best practices.

Three, it supports the implementation of the One Planet Network strategy and the workplan of its Sustainable Buildings and Construction programme, as the programme aims to advocate for and promote affordable, sustainable and resilient housing construction practices; as well as to promote responsibly sourced materials in circular built environments. In addition, the proposal will align to the recommendations and findings issued by the **IRP-One Planet Task Group on Catalysing science-policy action** covering of buildings and construction sector. The joint programme expects that the findings related to the



identification of hotspots for sustainable buildings and construction will be beneficial to all outputs of this programme proposal.

Finally, this proposal also aligns with the recommendations of the One Planet Network's report to the High Level Political Forum for 2020. A key message from the report includes the need for a shift to addressing SDG 12 in national economic plans, financial policy instruments and national budgets – rather than in environment portfolios. One of the key areas for further focus is the building and construction sector as the projected doubling of the building stock will take place before 2050. Therefore there is a substantial opportunity to create the governance mechanisms to ensure this new building stock is more resource efficient and sustainable by applying a lifecycle approach.

Alignment with Sustainable Development Goals.

Through more emphasis on the issue of materials efficiency, the proposal **is a game changer for SDG12** as it combines added value from the participating UN-Agencies while delivering on mainstreaming state of the art know-how on sustainable buildings and construction practices and analysing the value for governments to make the shift towards more sustainable practices. In addition, the proposal is situated at a **strategic crossroad between SDG 12 and SDG 11**, taking advantage of urban development processes and sustainable buildings and construction.

This approach is novel to the way in which the UN works on programme and project development and adds an important lens to the issue; where it is expected that private sector interest is prompted and thus SDG implementation is also accelerated.

Main SDG targets to be addressed by the Joint Programme

- 12.2. By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources
- 12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse
- 12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities
- 12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature
- 11.1 and 11.c on adequate and sustainable housing and sustainable construction materials.

Alignment with UN-Habitat's Strategic Plan 2020-2023 and the New Urban Agenda

Sustainable development cannot be achieved without addressing the basic human rights of the millions of marginalized urban dwellers living in poverty and subject to marginalization. That can be done in a variety of ways, including by expanding access to adequate housing to ensure the achievement of truly equal and inclusive cities and human settlements, among many others.

Spatial inequality (defined as the concentration of disadvantage in a specific location) manifests in the different experiences and opportunities that people may have, and the rights that they can exercise, between regions, across the rural–urban continuum or within the same city. Spatial inequalities in cities perpetuate other forms of social, economic, political or cultural inequality. Unequal access to land, adequate and affordable housing, among many other rights and services, are key aspects of spatial inequality often characterised by spatial segregation. According to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, living in a deprived neighbourhood can have an impact on the education, health and work prospects of both children and adults, further deepening inequalities, even across generations. That cuts



across most of the Sustainable Development Goals and their associated targets, as highlighted in the report of the Secretary-General on Progress on the implementation of the New Urban Agenda. For the reasons stated above, the joint programme proposal is directly linked to one of **Domain of Change 1** outcome areas: **“Increased and secure access to land, and adequate and affordable housing”**.

Furthermore, the New Urban Agenda sets out a shared vision for cities and other human settlements towards strengthened climate action responses and an improved urban environment. There is a recognition of the unprecedented threats to cities and human settlements from unsustainable consumption and production patterns, pollution, climate change and its related risks, among others that are undermining the efforts to end poverty in all its forms and dimensions and to achieve sustainable development. Likewise, the NUA promotes that member states commit themselves to facilitating the sustainable management of natural resources in cities and other human settlements in a manner that protects and improves the urban ecosystem and environmental services, reduces greenhouse gas emissions and air pollution, and promotes disaster risk reduction and management. For these reasons, the joint programme proposal is directly linked to one of **Domain of Change 3** outcome areas: **“Improved resource efficiency and protection of ecological assets”**.

Proposal links to UN-Habitat Strategic Plan 2020-2023, Sustainable Development Goals, and New Urban Agenda

Indicator number	Indicator description	Relation in logframe	Contribution of indicator to SDG	Contribution of indicator to NUA
1.2.3	Number of partner countries that are implementing housing policies to provide adequate and affordable housing for all in line with SDG 11.1 and the Right to Adequate Housing	Direct	SDGs: 1, 2, 5, and 11. Specifically: 1.4 (1.4.2), 2.3, 5.a (5.a.1, 5.a.2), 11.1 (11.1.1)	paragraphs: 35.
1.2.4	Number of partner countries that are implementing regulatory standards, building codes, measures and incentives ensuring the construction of sustainable housing	Direct	SDGs: 6, 7, 11, and 12. Specifically: 6.3, 6.a, 11.1, 11.6, 11.c.1, 12.2, 12.3, 12.4, (12.4.1, 12.4.1.2), 12.5, and 12.c.	paragraphs: 68, 69,70, 71, 72,73
3.2.1	Number of partner cities that are implementing resource efficiency policies, plans and standards in urban management	Direct	SDG 12 Specifically: SDG 12.2, 12.5, 12.7, 12.8	
3.3.1	Number of partner countries with stronger urban content in National Determined Contributions (NDCs),	Direct	SDGs: 3, 11, and 13. Specifically: 3.9	paragraphs: 67, 75.



	National Adaptation Plans, Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action (NAMAs) and other global climate action frameworks		(3.9.1), 11.6, and 13.2 (13.2.1)	
1.D.1	Total population having access to adequate housing in partner cities	Indirect	SDGs: 1, 2, 5, and 11. Specifically: 1.4 (1.4.2), 2.3, 5.a (5.a.1, 5.a.2), 11.1 (11.1.1)	paragraphs: 35.
1.D.6	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements, or inadequate housing in partner cities	Indirect	-	-
2.3.4	Number of partner local authorities with adequate financial resources to deploy frontier technologies and urban innovation to improve social inclusion, urban environment, resilience and quality of life	Indirect	-	-
3.2.6	Number of partner cities implementing actions towards expanding green infrastructure	Indirect	-	-
3.3.2	Number of partner cities implementing integrated policies and plans towards mitigation and adaption to climate change	indirect	-	-

** Direct: mentioned in logframe*

Indirect: the achievement of the programme advances the progress of this indicator

Gender mainstreaming in the joint programme:

Gender inequality is a crucial aspect to understand in urban contexts; women and youth continue to make up most people living in poverty in urbanised areas and with limited control over assets. Women move to urban areas for several different reasons, including avoiding environmental degradation or escaping family and discrimination problems. While many of them hope to find economic stability in cities, a majority ends up in precarious urban settlements, in which housing and living conditions are especially harsh. Women, youth, and groups in a vulnerable situation are affected in different ways by inadequate and precarious living conditions, many of which can be improved through improving the buildings and construction supply chain.

Participating UN agencies to this joint programme commit fully to the principle of gender mainstreaming. The United Nations has gender mainstreaming as one of the five UN Programming Principles. It is a strategy to achieve gender equality and empowerment and it is directly linked to the responsibility the UN agencies



must foster the implementation of the Convention of the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. Following this commitment, this Joint Programme will promote gender sensitive approaches to the building and housing sector as opposed to gender neutral approaches. Adopting a gender sensitive approach is key to address the systemic constraints that contribute to persistent gaps in women's economic opportunities. While sustainable urban planning and innovations in building materials cannot solve the root causes of gender inequality; adequate gender mainstreaming in programmes can support and mitigate the negative consequences that women, girls, and groups in a vulnerable situation face in inadequate housing and built environments.

This programme thus recognizes the strong role that women can play in the buildings and construction sector ensuring that their needs, health related risks, safety and vulnerability are taken into consideration. The same applies to women working in the buildings and construction industry, where they are underrepresented in leading positions, and often employed in precarious conditions and have hazardous tasks to handle that put their life at greater risk than men. In developing countries, women often work informally in sectors such as the extraction of raw materials, as well as in recycling processes of construction materials in landfills and demolition waste, constantly exposing themselves and their newborns to hazards.

Considerations to take regarding labour: this joint programme will ensure that the International Labour Organization's updated master plans on women's working hours will guide the partners when analysing supply chains and employment generation, particularly towards women's employment conditions. Thus, to foster the development and implementation of policy and business cases that empower the women on their labour rights since they are the most affected. Moreover, when analysing the production, consumption, and life cycle of the materials, this joint programme will focus on policy recommendations that promote decent employment, healthy working environments, and equal pay for women in the material and construction industry. Furthermore, this proposal will help governments to ensure that hazardous supply chains and consumption of materials are prevented when they put at risk the health of vulnerable groups.

In parallel, through the compilation of best practices in the analytical components of the programme such as the analysis of energy performance of building materials, among many other activities, this programme will foster improvements in building's indoor conditions with a strong gender dimension. Integrating gender analysis into design and construction processes can ensure that the housing sector and consequently buildings and neighbourhoods serve the needs of all inhabitants: women and men of all ages as well as of all family configurations, socio-economic status, employment patterns and burdens of caring labour.

Different user groups, such as women and men, must be understood as heterogeneous groups that have different needs and perceptions of what safe, healthy, and comfortable building environments are. As women tend to have limited access to employment, housing tenure, and housing finance, due to diverse cultural, social and economic reasons; any improvements to policy and practice within the building and housing sectors that are designed based on gender specification and a human rights approach, can bring proportionate benefits to both women and men, children, the elderly, and the disabled.

Finally, within programme activities, work packages and task leaders will be required to collect and acquire data, wherever possible, that is gender sensitive and disaggregated to better understand the possible impacts of gender in poverty and sustainable development.

Impact of COVID-19 on programme activities:



The construction sector is a key sector for national economies. Crises similar to the COVID-19 pandemic can dramatically affect the sector. Most countries have seen their construction industries come to a standstill during the respective “peaks” of the pandemic.

The programme activities are devised in such a manner that the link between the construction sector, resource efficiency and supply chain approach are all linked together with the relationship between the construction industry and the environment. Whereas the links between raw material extraction and pandemics is not evident; the link between environmental degradation and the construction sector is. This in part is one of the myriad reasons why ecosystems are being eroded, fragmented, and destroyed, causing damage and reduction to biodiversity.

In addition, the programme activities, namely the SBC roadmaps, the value assessment methodology, and the overall advocacy tool, will consider the supply chain related bottlenecks of materials, equipment, etc, and its effects on the employment sector. Employment aspects of the sector are quite important in relation to a pandemic situation as they are not essential sector for society during an emergency. This will allow the programme to convey adequate messages to member states and to advocate for better working conditions in relation to a more sustainable sector during a pandemic. Considerations about the vulnerabilities to which people are prone to in any stage of the supply chain, will be analysed with a human rights-based approach and with utter consideration for crises situations.

Future-proofing sustainable recovery and sustainable development of the construction sector is only possible when sound environmental responses, plans and policies are given the importance they deserve: decarbonizing and climate proofing, promoting recovery policies and investments to incentivize circularity, an inclusive sustainable consumption driven approach and the alignment of public and private finance with shifts towards more sustainable and resilient economies and societies.

This common understanding of the building and constructions sector between the PUNOs will allow them to adhere to an integrated approach to sustainability and see the effects and opportunities in the social, economic, and environmental dimensions.

Participating UN Agencies:

The three participating agencies: UNEP, UN Habitat, UNOPS, as well as the One Planet Network Sustainable Buildings and Construction Programme, including its members, will develop and deploy the joint programme with UN country teams and in partnership with relevant stakeholders in the national buildings and construction value chain, to support governments for transforming their buildings and construction sector, as well as to emphasize policies and strategies that integrate and support the SDGs and lead to transformative change across the industry.

The added value of each PUNO is described below:

UN-Habitat:

UN Habitat is mandated by the UN General Assembly to promote socially and environmentally sustainable towns and cities with the goal of providing adequate and affordable housing for all. It works with organisations at every level, including all spheres of government, civil society and the private sector, to help build, manage, plan and finance sustainable urban development.

UN-Habitat provides technical assistance to governments to support policy reforms, improved governance, and enhanced capacity of stakeholders in addressing constraints to the provision of affordable housing. Through key policy reform and capacity building activities, UN-Habitat aims to improve access to affordable housing through a mix of demand and supply side interventions targeting both lower-middle income and



lower-income households. UN-Habitat also works towards the creation of enabling environment for housing finance and housing information system, building on a preliminary in-depth analysis and policy advisory work conducted under the National Housing Profile for the housing sector assessment.

In the past three years, more than 40 national and local governments have counted on UN-Habitat's support to strengthen their policies and development plans as well as to enhance the government capacity in the implementation of housing plans that improve the supply and affordability of housing.

UNEP:

The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) is the leading global environmental authority that sets the global environmental agenda, promotes the coherent implementation of the environmental dimension of sustainable development within the United Nations system, and serves as an authoritative advocate for the global environment. In an increasingly urbanized world, UNEP and its partners support cities across the world in addressing environmental impacts and integrating the environment into cities' long-term strategic planning with a focus on buildings and infrastructure, transport, air pollution, waste and water management, biodiversity and ecosystems. The emphasis is in particular on supporting developing countries to develop and implement policies; policies which support low-carbon, resource efficient and green growth as well as policies on mitigation and adaptation to climate change.

UNOPS:

UNOPS is mandated to expand implementation capacity across peace and security, humanitarian, and development efforts. Through its project services — including infrastructure, procurement, project management, human resources, and financial management services — UNOPS supports governments, the United Nations, and other partners in achieving Member States' Global Goals, and local objectives for people and countries. UNOPS promotes a holistic and evidence-based approach to quality infrastructure, and aims to empower government partners to plan, deliver and manage their infrastructure systems with a clear focus on sustainability and resilience. It also streamlines considerations on economic, social and environmental sustainability into all its implementation activities, including those focussed on infrastructure. UNOPS is also a member of the Sustainable Public Procurement and Sustainable Buildings and Construction programmes and can provide expertise on sustainable public procurement in support of this proposal.

Overall, this programme supports the **Sustainable Building and Construction Programme** of UNEP's **One Planet Network**, of which all three agencies are members, and aims at improving the knowledge of sustainable construction and to support and mainstream sustainable building solutions. Through the programme, all major sustainable construction activities can be brought together under the same umbrella. The work involves sharing good practices, launching implementation projects, creating cooperation networks and committing actors around the world to sustainable construction. They will support the programme by being a member of the steering committee, advising on the use of existing Trust Fund Projects, Signature Products, for the strengthening and efficiency of this proposal's components, as well as engaging their members depending on the country presence and expertise required in the proposal's outputs.



2.2 Theory of Change

Theory of Change for SBC Joint Programme Proposal			
Problem	Lack of concrete measures to mainstream sustainability in the buildings and construction sector will prevent governments from implementing the 2030 Agenda, specifically SDG12, and reaching the Paris Agreement commitments.		
Interventions	Advocacy and mainstreaming of SBC within the UNSCDF	Policy environment interventions to catalyse the shift into SBC	Investment value assessments in SBC related national housing programmes and or projects
	National capacity building guidance on SBC		
Activities	Develop a generic advocacy approach for UNCTs to make the case for sustainable buildings and construction, with a focus on resource efficiency and including tailored country advocacy and awareness raising.	Develop a generic policy planning approach for UNCTs for setting sustainable development and climate related objectives and targets for the buildings and construction sector, with a focus on resource efficiency.	Develop a generic approach for UNCTs to use in countries to assess the investment value of sustainable buildings and constructions related programmes and projects: namely housing sector and resource efficiency related.
	Include guidance and suggested tools for advocacy.	Include guidance and suggested tools for policy support. Including CAT-I and UNOPS sustainable public procurement tools	Include guidance and suggested tools for value assessment support. Including: Sherpa, MAS-SHIP, as well as other SBC Trust Fund Projects and its results
	Pilot the approach: - SBC country assessment - Development of country tailored SBC facts and recommendations	Pilot the approach: - Development of a national buildings and construction roadmap supporting national sustainable development objectives and commitments under the Paris agreement - Integration of buildings and construction objectives and targets in NDC (and/or possibly national development plan, as well as building construction codes)	Pilot the approach: - Development of an investment value methodology for SBC related programmes and projects, with a focus on housing sector and based on existing tools -Piloting of certification mechanism based on assessment
	Communication and dissemination activities		
	SBC related resource mobilisation under further calls		
Outputs	SBC Mainstreaming and Advocacy Package for UNCTs covering policy, investment value, and capacity building, and investment value in SBC related programmes Country capacity needs assessment and set of tailored capacity building activities		
	Advocacy Guidance Document for UNCTs	National Sustainable Buildings and Construction Roadmaps	Value assessment in SBC methodology for national buildings and construction programmes with a focus on housing and SBC certification



Outcome	<p>Strengthened technical resources of UNCTs to support governments in mainstreaming sustainability, resource efficiency, in the buildings and constructions sector to achieve the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement.</p> <p>UNCTs, supported by the PUNOs, have enhanced capacities to programme, raise resources, and utilise the potential of the buildings and constructions sector to achieve the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement.</p>
Objective	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Support governments in transforming their buildings and construction sector in a resource efficient and low carbon, through coherent policy support and results-focused programming.2. Raise awareness and strengthen the capacity of national stakeholders to unlock the significant sustainable development opportunities and potential of the buildings and construction sector in countries.
Impact	<p>Improved strategic implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement through enhanced UN support to governments for mainstreaming sustainable buildings and constructions, with a focus on the housing sector.</p>



2.3 Expected results by outcome and outputs

The outcomes and outputs of the joint programme are described in the table below:

Outcome 1. Strengthened technical resources of UNCTs to support governments in mainstreaming sustainability, resource efficiency, and climate change in the buildings and constructions sector to achieve the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement.

Expected impact:

There is a strengthened UNCTs approach, based on science and facts, towards transforming the buildings and constructions sector; combined with a strengthened role of UN agencies geared towards accelerated action to achieve the SDGs and the Paris Agreement through targeted SBC strategies.

Furthermore, impact is expected in selected countries' policy environment around the themes of resource efficiency, resource extraction, cost-saving for end-users through national SBC initiatives and incentives, reduced negative environmental impact and climate change, and mainstreamed gender approaches into policy making around SBC, among others.

Output 1. Inception Report

During the inception phase of the project, the joint programme will take stock of regional buildings and construction trends in selected countries with a special attention to materials and their value chains. The intention of this preliminary work is two-fold: to narrow down the country selection to at least two countries where the joint programme will direct its piloting activities; based on (i) the willingness of UNCTs and appetite of governments and local stakeholders to engage, (ii) the availability of data, and (iii) the lowest foreseen levels of risk that the programme has identified.

Additionally, the intention is to collect generic information and tools that can feed into the process of drafting the different guidance documents for advocacy and mainstreaming sustainable buildings and construction. The intention being to create a generic common approach for SBC advocacy and mainstreaming in the two pilot countries that will serve to develop the SBC Mainstreaming and Advocacy Package (Output 3).

The inception report will include an assessment which includes up to 4 countries with a clear analysis on the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and risks of engaging with each one. This analysis and selection of the different candidate countries for the implementation of the subsequent activities in this proposal, will be presented to the Steering Committee of the OPN MPTF for validation. Moreover, the inception report will also be made available to the SBC and SPP Programme Coordination Desks and the IRP-One Planet Task Group on Catalysing science-policy action, for commenting and feedback.

Activity 1.1 Stock taking and country selection

During this period, the programme partners will take stock of the latest recommendations raised by the OPN Sustainable Buildings and Construction Programme, as well as the International Resource Panel working group on the buildings and construction sector. It is expected that by addressing identified gaps and opportunities, the joint programme can deliver an inception report that benefits from a head-start and well-advanced areas for strengthening SDG12. This includes aiming at hotspots along the supply-chain of materials used in buildings and constructions as identified by both entities.

This first activity includes defining the criteria for country selection, conducting virtual consultations with the UNCTs and the validation of inception reports by the consortium of the PUNOs. It will combine content from the subsequent activities in order to produce an inception report in 3 months.

This activity will benefit largely from existing reports drafted by the PUNOs; they include the state of the world's cities report, and the regional urbanisation reports for Africa, Asia Pacific, and Latin America. Likewise, the National Housing Profiles developed for countries included in the pre-selection list will prove beneficial to understand the



current regulatory and legislative constraint to sustainable buildings and constructions as well as the existence of a sustainable construction industry and value chain. Moreover, the Global ABC Regional Roadmaps and SBC programme's Regional State of Play reports on Circular Built Environment will serve to quickly identify trends and issues that are shared within the region, to analyse with further detail how they are affecting the selected countries for this proposal.

Activity 1.2 Analysis and value added of selected sustainability and value assessment tools

This activity consists in taking stock of existing methodologies and tools, as well as merging existing tools that have already been developed by the PUNOs. It is important to highlight that the programme proposal will not create new tools but will reinforce, strengthen and validate existing ones from the PUNOs. The aim is to develop a methodology for assessing the investment value of sustainable buildings and construction related programmes, with a focus on the housing sector. The programme will therefore make a clear distinction between a generic approach towards sustainability in the buildings sector as a whole, and aim at addressing such concerns for the housing sector as a major sector related to buildings and constructions which has the potential to shift into sustainable construction practices, resource efficiency, and still remain close to people and groups in a vulnerable situation. This is to be complementary to the country assessment and roadmap but focused on a programmatic scale as opposed to the national sector which includes institutions, policies, etc.

The aim is to narrow the assessment on the economic, environmental, social, and cultural value of shifting towards sustainable approaches as opposed to the business as usual, within national buildings and construction programmes. Therefore, the main focus of the assessment will be devoted to government led housing programmes, that include the construction of housing projects. The housing sector has been identified as one of the largest sectors where public attention can be shifted towards sustainable consumption and production, as well as one of the largest resource consuming sectors. This approach will be further defined following the inception report and the country selection.

This activity will produce a compendium of the analysed tools and methodologies as well as a merged methodology that can be further used to create the assessment on an actual housing project. Some of the existing tools to be utilised include tools developed by UN-Habitat with support from the OPN SBC Programme (Trust Fund Projects) Sherpa and MAS-SHIP Decision Support Tool, as well as adding technical advice from UNOPS and UNEP. All of the tools included have already been tested widely and can be combined to deliver added value within the joint programme. Special attention will be given to the issue of materials efficiency.

Activity 1.3 Analysis and added value of existing capacity building, guidance and assessment tools for SBC

This activity is set to occur during the inception phase of the project; and it will consist of taking stock of existing capacity building, guidance and assessment tools (such as guidance for setting-up National Alliances, country assessment methodology and checklists, buildings and construction roadmap guidance housing profiles, CAT-I and sustainable public procurement tools, developed by the PUNOs **and their partners** that can assist UNCTs in engaging with national stakeholders to increase the capacity in understanding the potential of the buildings and construction sector in achieving the SDGs and the Paris Agenda. During the inception phase, and in parallel to activities under output 1, this activity will oversee adding criteria needed by the selected countries to utilise the collected tools and methodologies in the most efficient manner. The product of this activity will be added to the inception report and will require the support of PUNOs country presence.

Activity 1.4 Strengthening the integration of value chain approaches, materials and resource efficiency in existing guidance and tools

This activity is set to occur during the inception phase, and will consist strengthening selected guidance and tools collected in Activity 1.3 (such as the guidance for country assessments and roadmap development) on themes related to resource efficiency (notably materials efficiency) and roles of value chains actors (notably materials supply chain and procurement actors) for the housing sector.



The activity will therefore ensure that resource efficiency and the value chain approach are well covered in the tools and guidance that will guide the activities in the pilot countries and later be an integral part of the SBC Mainstreaming and Advocacy package for UNCTs.

Activity 1.5 Drafting the inception report

This activity takes stock of the previous activities in this output and combine results and findings in an inception report with a succinct analysis of the SWOT of implementing the joint programme in the 2 selected countries.

Output 2. Investment value assessments for national buildings and construction programmes, focusing on national housing-related programmes.

Activity 2.1 Value assessment methodology for national buildings and construction programmes with a focus on housing.

This activity will take stock of the inception phase report, and the findings of the analysis of existing tools to deliver a methodology tailored to analyse the value of housing sector specific national programmes in the selected countries. The aim is to demonstrate how the shift towards sustainable buildings and constructions can deliver added value in all dimensions of sustainability, through resource efficiency specifically materials efficiency and, energy efficiency; and can be further translated into important economic savings and benefits in several areas (such as national programmes, construction industry, employment, environment, end-users' livelihoods).

On the theme of resource efficiency, the programme will draw upon the recommendations made for HLPF SDG12 and from the IRP, in order to ensure aspects of resource efficiency are considered for this activity. They will mainly be related to the impact of resource extraction, manufacture, procurement, use and disposal on the socio-economic and environmental dimensions of sustainability.

Activity 2.2 Strengthening of the OPN, SBC Sherpa app with value assessment methodology

This activity will oversee incorporating the assessed criteria and the results from the value assessment methodology and packaging it within the existing Sherpa app, created under the One Planet Network Trust Fund, in order to be utilised as a reinforced sustainability assessment tool in SBC related programmes and projects. The end-product is to be used with the value assessment methodology and not separately. The results and impact of this merger is to be added to the advocacy package.

This activity will benefit largely from previous normative tools and guidelines created by the PUNOs. Namely, the MAS-SHIP project under the OPN SBC Programme Trust Fund for India, where a Decision support Tool was developed to guide sustainable building choices for public housing programmes which include the construction of housing projects; the SDG Certification Tool created with UN-Habitat country office, which aims at delivering national housing projects with a direct link to SDG targets.

Output 3. SBC Mainstreaming and Advocacy Package for UNCTs covering policy, investment value, and capacity building in SBC related programmes.

Activity 3.1 Compilation and packaging

This activity oversees compiling and packaging the products of outputs 1, 2, 3, and 4, in order to develop the SBC mainstreaming and advocacy package. The compiled draft product is to be validated by the Joint Programme PUNOs and presented to the UNCTs of the two selected countries. The end-product is expected to contain succinct and summarised tools, methodologies and guidelines to assess and tailor specific country needs, as well as guidance for resource mobilisation compounded by the benefits for UNCTs and Governments of working with the joint programme.



Activity 3.2 Development of the Mainstreaming and Advocacy Package for UNCTs

This activity consists of drafting the SBC advocacy guidance document for UNCTs including a focus for strengthening the work of non-resident agencies in the achievement of the UNSDCF. A preliminary draft will be produced over the inception period to test the approach in selected pilot countries. The final version will be an upgraded version that also integrates experience and lessons from the country pilots (Outcome 2). Some webinars will be used to communicate and discuss progress on the tool along the project life with a final series of webinars to disseminate the tools to UN Country Offices around the world.

Activity 3.3 Integrating recommendations stemming from SBC Programme and IRP

This activity will oversee the mainstreaming of existing and newly developed communications material, policy and advocacy messages stemming from the One Planet Network's SBC Programme and other leading global sustainable buildings and construction initiatives, as well as the **IRP-One Planet Task Group on Catalysing science-policy action** covering of buildings and construction sector, and their focus on buildings and construction. It will be fundamental to consult with short-term experts from these two groups on how to mainstream the systemic value-chain approach, as well as guidance stemming from the OPN members into this joint programme.

Activity 3.4 Global dissemination and communication activities: south-south and triangular cooperation

Dissemination and communication activities to raise the importance of the buildings and constructions sector achieve the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement. Special emphasis is to be placed at the normative strength of the PUNOs in convening the opportunities to refocus the work of UN teams around the topics of resource efficiency, sustainable consumption and production, the housing sector, climate change, among others. In this manner, SBC normative work is mainstreamed throughout all communication and dissemination activities globally, to better inform the specific country activities included in the next outcome area of the programme. Additionally, this important activity serves to scope out new countries for wider implementation of the programme as well as to foster the communication between the two selected countries in a south-south cooperation format, which is expected to foster wider dialogue and programme opportunities.

The full list of proposed dissemination and communication activities is contained in the annex to this proposal. This activity includes the drafting of visibility guidelines where the following logos will be considered in all communication and dissemination products: One Planet Network, SBC Programme, and the logos of the PUNOs.

Activity 3.5 Country focused dissemination and communication

Dissemination and communication activities for UNCTs on the SBC Mainstreaming and Advocacy Package for UNCTs covering all output areas.

This activity will oversee the dissemination and communication efforts, with the intention to have recurring dissemination and communication activities that can improve the efforts of all outputs as well as to seek continuity for the joint programme. This activity will therefore include communication products, links to existing websites and newsletters from the PUNOs and OPN, as well as specifically to the SBC subprogramme.

The full list of proposed dissemination and communication activities is contained in the annex to this proposal. For example, this activity will oversee organising and conducting online trainings and dissemination to UNCTs on the advocacy package and its tools.

Activity 3.6 Resource mobilisation under further calls

Engagement with UNCTs and governments/local stakeholders to build on joint proposals e.g. for the MPTF "Build Back Better" call, utilising this joint programme components and activities.

This activity oversees fundraising and resource mobilisation opportunities and utilising the project's country piloting to benefit the purpose of raising more portfolio under the joint programme in close coordination with UNCTs.



Outcome 2.

UNCTs, supported by the PUNOs, have piloted and enhanced capacities to programme, raise resources, and utilise the potential of the buildings and constructions sector to achieve the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement.

Expected Impact:

There are enhanced capacities at UNCTs that allow for coordinated efforts in programming, raising resources, and mainstreaming SBC approaches as a One UN. The capacities allow for mainstreamed sustainability approaches that directly implement UNSDCF with a focus on SDG12 and the buildings and constructions sector as a transforming sector to achieve the SDGs and the Paris Agreement.

Furthermore, impact is expected at the national level with mainstreamed advocacy and policy messages for the buildings and construction sector, as well as a stronger relationship between UNCTs, national governments, and the One Planet Network.

Output 4. Country assessments, SBC roadmaps, and tailored capacity building guidance

Consensus reached objectives and targets for the buildings and construction sector to achieve the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement, with a focus on resource efficiency and the housing sector.

Activity 4.1 SBC Country assessments:

This activity includes using the existing OPN's SBC methodology for country assessments to collect more data on stakeholders and potential constraints, opportunities, etc., to the delivery of the programme. Conducting the SBC country assessment will facilitate the identification of a country's SBC priorities and opportunities, the mobilization of local stakeholders and getting the commitment from governments and other actors towards sustainable buildings and construction approaches and practices. Overall, it will help increase the awareness on what sustainable building and construction, as well as its related concepts, mean in each context in order to make the case for SBC by contextualizing its opportunities and benefits for the targeted country.

Additionally, this activity will benefit greatly from having the UNOPS developed CAT-I tool to assist the assessment of the capacity of the enabling environment that the selected country has to support the efficient use of building materials (including low embodied carbon) across the building lifecycle (specifically housing) - i.e. planning, design, procurement, construction, operation, management and decommissioning. This activity will also incorporate some tools and guidance developed by UNEP to support the development of buildings and construction NAMAs, NDCs and roadmaps. In this light, some of the normative products already developed by UN-Habitat, such as the National Housing Profiles and National Housing Policies will also be considered for this activity and the overall output.

In the end, the SBC country assessments will aim to provide:

- A solid overall baseline on the construction sector's current situation in the local context, its environmental, economic, cultural, and social impacts and practices surrounding the efficient use of resources and low carbon materials throughout the building lifecycle.
- An understanding of the challenges in the enabling environment to the efficient use of resources and low carbon materials throughout all key stages of the building lifecycle to ensure they are used safely and effectively. For example, locally available low carbon materials to be procured, procurement processes which prioritize the use of low embodied carbon materials, locally adapted and adopted design codes, standards and guidance that support the use of these types of materials, a design and construction sector which has the skills to safely design and construct buildings using those standards and materials, etc.
- An analysis of the country's SBC needs, challenges, and opportunities, to show the advantages of introducing sustainable building practices and the related enabling policies. Specifically, and aligned to the



SBC Programme, concepts such as circularity, responsibly sourced materials, and affordable and resilient building techniques and the built environment will also be considered.

This activity will require the support of the UNCTs and PUNOs country presence and involve local experts/consultants.

Activity 4.2 National SBC advocacy and dissemination

Targeted national validation workshop (2) and development of National SBC advocacy briefs summarizing the main findings of the country assessments and some preliminary recommendations, with the input of OPN SBC Programme partners in respective countries, as appropriate.

Activity 4.3 Capacity building in SBC guidance document

This activity will be based on the inception report and will be devoted to developing a quick guide on tailoring capacity building tools and methodologies according to specific country needs. It runs in parallel to the analysis of country specific challenges and opportunities, as well as the integration of the findings included in other SBC programme activities among others.

Specific considerations added to this quick guide will include: approaches on linking UNSDCF objectives to guide the transformation of the buildings and construction sector towards sustainable approaches, with a focus on achieving SDG12 and the Paris Agenda, and roles for resident and non-resident agencies in capacity building, addressing resource efficiency, among others.

This activity will produce a guidance document to be utilised for the programme's main product, the SBC Mainstreaming and Advocacy Package, but also to guide resource mobilization efforts.

Activity 4.4 Development of Buildings and Construction Roadmaps for selected countries

Building on Activity 4.1 (baseline) and applying the tools and guidance from the preliminary version of the Mainstreaming and Advocacy Package (Activity 3.2 - notably on setting up national alliances and developing roadmaps); this activity will accompany country stakeholders in developing their National Buildings and Construction Roadmap. This will be narrowed down to 2 countries and will aim at supporting national sustainable development objectives and commitments under the Paris agreement, among others.

The activity will involve local experts/consultants and include 1 consultation workshop, 1 validation workshop and stakeholder participation activities which will be further defined during the inception phase and will require the support of the PUNOs country presence.

Activity 4.5 Adoption of Buildings and Construction Roadmaps in selected countries

This activity will oversee the official adoption of the Buildings and Construction roadmap in coordination with the government counterpart and the UNCT.

Activity 4.6 Country specific resource mobilisation efforts

Based on the findings and results of the in-country activities; country specific opportunities will be identified and pursued to further engage in mobilising resources for the implementation of national sustainable buildings and construction priorities.

Output 5 Piloted value assessment methodology for selected government-led housing projects

Activity 5.1 Selection of national project or programme for value assessment testing



This activity will be devoted to scoping and selecting a potential national housing programme, which includes the construction of housing projects, or in the absence of, a construction related programme or project where the investment value assessment can be tested and piloted. This activity will require the support of the PUNOs country presence and can be started from the inception phase to feed-into the criteria for selecting a country.

Activity 5.2 Stakeholder validation

This activity is to occur in parallel to the SBC roadmaps stakeholder workshops, and it consists of stakeholder consultation where the draft methodology and assessment is presented and shortcomings are identified in order to perfect the approach before testing.

Activity 5.3 Piloting the value assessment methodology

This activity consists in piloting the investment value assessments in selected public housing related projects, or in the absence of, a large-scale construction projects for the two countries. This includes conducting stakeholder consultations, desk research, and participatory workshops to highlight the potential in shifting from business as usual programme proposals towards SBC approaches, and delivering a report with facts and science-based results useful for government entities in charge of designing and delivering housing or constructions programmes.

The end product will consist of a facts-based report, that draws conclusions on the potential benefits that SBC approaches can have on resource efficiency, energy efficiency, national programmes, the construction industry, employment, the environment, end-users' livelihoods, among many more.

3. Programme implementation

3.1 Governance and implementation arrangements

The following management structure has been designed to be effective yet simple, and it includes the following roles: Programme Coordinator, Steering Committee, WP Leaders and Activity Leaders, all responsible for the project execution; and Advisory Board providing guidance and support.

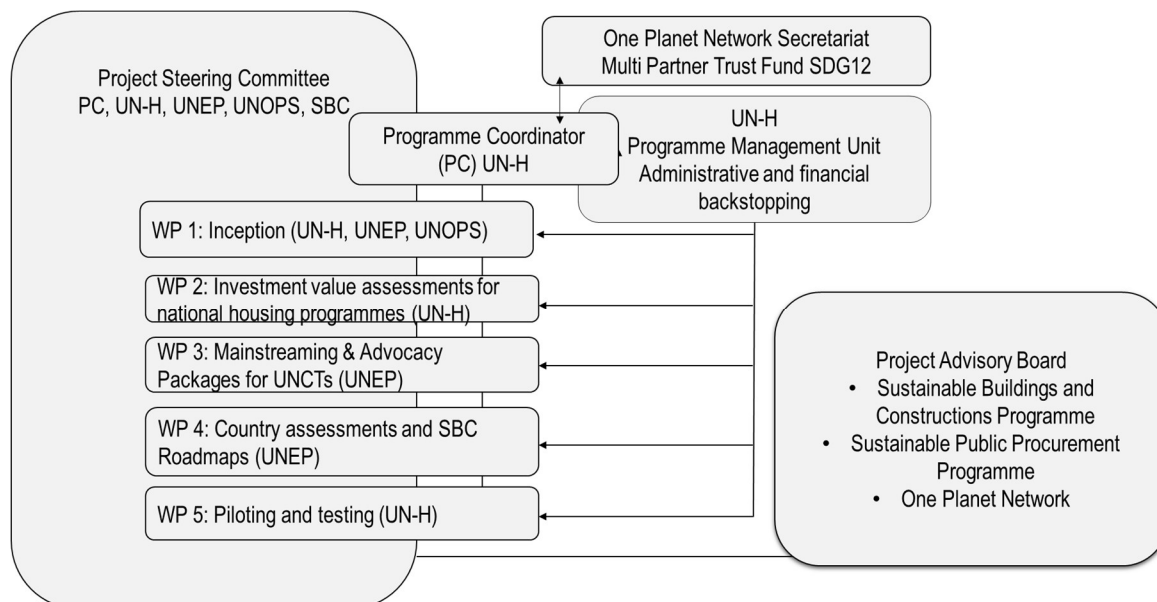




Figure 11 Governance structure

Decision-making procedures

The contractual documents binding the PUNOs are in decreasing order of precedence:

- MPTF Grant Agreement;
- Consortium Agreement (this will be based on a common template and signed before the start of the project);
- Recorded decisions of the Steering Committee;

The abovementioned management roles are below listed in decreasing degree of authority:

- Steering Committee, chaired by the Programme Coordinator;
- WP Leaders;
- Task Leaders.

Any decision that cannot be agreed at a given level shall be first consulted with the Project Coordinator, and if necessary, transferred to the next higher level for resolution. The Steering Committee has the highest authority. The Consortium Agreement will further detail the rules. The Consortium Agreement will be based on a common template and signed before the start of the project. Existing MPTF MoU can replace the need to draft and sign a consortium agreement.

Description of management roles

Programme Steering Committee (SC)– The SC is composed of senior representatives from PUNOs acting as WP leaders and the Programme Coordinator: UN-Habitat, UNEP, and UNOPS, as well as two members of the SBC Programme, each having an equal vote. Other persons may be invited to attend SC meetings without having a voting right. The SC will be chaired by the Programme Coordinator (PC), which includes preparing the agenda, presentations, minutes, etc. The SC will take executive decisions relating to the project execution according to the Description of Work and decide on updated implementation strategies to achieve the project's objectives. The SC will perform coordination and integration between WPs, control the quality of results and decide on risk mitigation and contingency measures, when necessary. Based on the outcomes of internal quality assurance reported by the PC, the SC will decide on submission of due deliverables to the OPN Secretariat.

Programme Coordinator (PC) - UN-Habitat will act as the Programme Coordinator, and acts as the interface between the Consortium and the OPN Secretariat and the SBC Programme. The day-to-day activities are mainly administrative such as communication, IPR issues and reporting to the OPN Secretariat and SBC Programme. Based on information from the WP-leaders, the PC will submit compiled narrative reporting on the joint programme status based on the reporting templates. The PC will inform the OPN about any risks, problems, and changes of key personnel. The Work Plan will be regularly updated by the PC, with inputs from all partners. Permanent progress monitoring, including alignment with the ethical and gender principles established by the joint programme, will help to detect any delay in time or any other failure and will allow immediate intervention.

Work Package Leaders – They are responsible for the day-to-day coordination (including planning, monitoring and control) of all tasks within their WP, as well as for their seamless integration with the rest of WPs and tasks. Their obligations are as follows:

- Ensure the quality of WP deliverables and submit them in due time to the PC.



- Technical responsibility over the WP.
- Keep the SC and the PC regularly informed about the technical results of their WP as well as any risks and problems that might arise.
- Develop the plan for their WP, ensuring consistency between the tasks.
- Participate in ad hoc meetings within their respective WPs

Advisory Board (AB) - Formed by experts from the SBC Programme, the SPP Programme, the IRP Task Group, and the OPN, representing the following sectors: policy makers, industry, research, practitioners in the field of sustainable consumption and production, and sustainable urban development. The AB will participate in meetings and activities organized by the PUNOs. They will be also requested to peer review some of the project's results and to provide guidance in the form of written recommendations to the programme steering committee.

Working procedures

Internal communication - All PUNOs will have access to the project documents and regular and transparent communication will be arranged to ensure effective cooperation across all WPs. An internal web-based collaboration platform (one drive-based) will be established to enable easy project communication and document sharing between the partners and to ensure that every participant is always informed about progress, updates, project related events and relevant matters. The PC will provide practical guidelines for communication, reporting, quality assurance, etc.

Preparation of deliverables - During the inception phase, the PC will communicate to other PUNOs how to follow an agreed standard format for deliverables and will include a document control table, which will record information related to issue dates, revisions, authors and confidentiality classification. All documents will be made available to all PUNOs through the abovementioned internal data-sharing platform. Public reports and deliverables will be available on the PUNOs websites according to the dissemination table.

Quality assurance (QA) - The quality of reports, deliverables and overall project results will be assured through a quality control process, managed by the PC, who may request advice from other partners or from the Advisory Board. Based on the internal QA, the PC will make recommendations to the SC regarding submissions to the OPN.

3.2 Monitoring, reporting, and evaluation

Reporting on the SDG 12 Fund will be results-oriented, and evidence based. Each PUNO will provide the Convening Agent with the following narrative reports prepared in accordance with instructions and templates developed by the SDG 12 Fund Secretariat:

- *Annual narrative progress reports*, to be provided no later than three (3) months (31 March) after the end of the calendar year and must follow the template for narrative reporting provided by the Fund Secretariat.
- *Final consolidated narrative report*, after the completion of the joint programme, to be provided no later than four (4) months (30th April) after the operational closure of the activities of the joint programme.

The Convening Agent will compile the narrative reports of PUNOs and submit a consolidated report to the SDG 12 Fund Secretariat.

PUNOs will be required to include information on complementary funding received from other sources (both UN cost sharing, and external sources of funding) for the activities supported by the Fund, if applicable.



PUNOs at Headquarters level shall provide the Administrative Agent with the following statements and reports prepared in accordance with its accounting and reporting procedures, consolidate the financial reports, as follows:

- Annual financial reports as of 31st December each year with respect to the funds disbursed to it from the SDG 12 Fund Account, to be provided no later than four (4) months (30th April) after the end of the applicable reporting period; and
- A final financial report, after the completion of the activities financed by the Joint SDG Fund and including the final year of the activities, to be provided no later than 30 April of the year following the operational closing of the project activities.
- PUNOs can make variations of not exceeding 20 per cent on any total of each budget category provided that the total budget allocated is not exceeded. Any variations exceeding 20 per cent on any budget category that may be necessary for the proper and successful implementation of the Project shall be subject to prior consultations with and approval by the Steering Committee.
- If applicable, In-kind and co-financing contributions of each PUNO to the joint programme should also be included in the financial reporting.

In addition, regular updates on programme delivery might need to be provided, per request of the Fund Secretariat or Steering Committee.

3.3 Accountability, financial management, and public disclosure

The Joint Programme will be using a pass-through fund management modality where UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office will act as the Administrative Agent (AA) under which the funds will be channelled for the Joint Programme through the AA. Each Participating UN Organization receiving funds through the pass-through has signed a standard Memorandum of Understanding with the AA.

Each Participating UN Organization (PUNO) shall assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent of the SDG 12 Fund (Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office). Such funds will be administered by each UN Agency, Fund, and Programme in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures. Each PUNO shall establish a separate ledger account for the receipt and administration of the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent.

Indirect costs of the Participating Organizations recovered through programme support costs will be 7%. All other costs incurred by each PUNO in carrying out the activities for which it is responsible under the Fund will be recovered as direct costs.

Funding by the SDG 12 Fund will be provided on annual basis, upon successful performance of the joint programme.

Procedures on financial transfers, extensions, financial and operational closure, and related administrative issues are stipulated in the Terms of Reference of the SDG 12 Fund.

Each PUNO will take appropriate measures to publicize the One Planet Multi-Partner Trust Fund for SDG 12 and give due credit to the other PUNOs. All related publicity material, official notices, reports and publications, provided to the press or Fund beneficiaries, will acknowledge the role of Governments, donors, PUNOs, the Administrative Agent, and any other relevant entities. In particular, the Administrative Agent will include and ensure due recognition of the role of each Participating Organization and partners in all external communications related to the SDG 12 Fund.



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ANNEXES of the Joint Programme template

Annex 1. Results Framework

Result / Indicators	Baseline	2021 Target	2022 Target	Means of Verification	Responsible partner	Technical support partner	Informed Partner
Outcome 1.Strengthened technical resources of UNCTs to support governments in mainstreaming sustainability, resource efficiency, and climate change in the buildings and constructions sector to achieve the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement.							
Outcome indicator Number of countries where the programme worked with UNCTs to engage with government and national stakeholders to raise the sustainability ambition of buildings and construction sector plans, policies and programmes or projects, in line with SDG12.	0	0	2 countries	letter of intent or signed programme or project document	all		



Outcome indicator Number of countries where the programme worked with non-resident UN agencies to support the implementation of the UNSDCF with a focus on SDG12.	0	0	2 countries (can be same as above)	letter of intent or signed programme or project document	all		
Output 1. Inception Report	0	1 Report	0	Drafted report	UN-H	UNEP and UNOPS	-
Activity 1.1 Stock taking and country selection	0	2 Compiled Reports	0	Report compiling existing information, experiences/approaches, guidance and tools for SBC advocacy in regions/selected countries, presented in a summarised document containing resources and links.	UNEP	UN-H	UNOPS
Activity 1.2 Analysis and value added of selected sustainability and value assessment tools	3 existing tools (Sherpa, MAS-SHIP, CAT-1)	1 compendium	0	Finalised compendium	UN-H	UNOPS	UNEP
Activity 1.3 Analysis of existing capacity building, guidance and assessment tools for SBC	Existing tools including compendium by SBC subprogramme, CAT-I and sustainable public procurement tools	1 updated compendium	0	Report compiling existing information, experiences/approaches, guidance and tools for SBC related capacity building; presented in a summarised document containing resources and links.	UNEP	UNOPS and UN-H	UNOPS



Activity 1.4 Strengthening the integration of value chain approaches, materials and resource efficiency in existing guidance and tools	0	1	0	Improved guidance and tools better integrating value chain approaches, materials and resource efficiency issues	UNEP	-	UN-H and UNOPS
Activity 1.5 Drafting the inception report	0	1	0	Drafted report	UNEP	UN-H and UNOPS	-
Output 2 Investment value assessments for national buildings and construction programmes, focusing on national housing-related programmes.							
Output 2 indicator % increase in value of investment for SBC related programmes in comparison to non SBC approaches, measured as difference in utility cost in the housing sector for both approaches, as well as measured in forecast value of built unit after 5 years with both approaches.	baseline to be created during inception phase	0	1	Project proposals in each selected country where value assessment methodology will be utilised to guide the project design stage.	Value assesment document containing methodologies/tools and business cases for SBC investments in public programmes or projects. Comparison between business as usual approach from same government sector and new approaches sought in project proposal stage.		



Activity 2.1 Value assessment methodology for national buildings and construction programmes with a focus on housing.	2 methodologies	0	1 tailored and merged methodology	Finalised methodology (presented and validated by project steering committee and UNCT in selected countries)	UN-H	UNOPS	UNEP
Activity 2.2 Strengthening of the OPN, SBC Sherpa app with value assessment methodology	0 Criteria set on value assessment for SBC	0	1 Criteria Set (indicators and checklist) on value assessment for SBC	Integration of criteria set in existing Sherpa tool	UN-H	UNEP	UNOPS
Output 3. SBC Mainstreaming and Advocacy Package for UNCTs covering policy, investment value, and capacity building in SBC related programmes.							
Output 3 indicator Number of UNCTs confirming use of advocacy packages Number of project proposals using the tools and products from the joint programmes within one year of completion of the advocacy package	0	0	2 selected countries following inception report selection. +4 additional countries within 1 year of implementation	Project, programme proposals Same as above			
Activity 3.1 Compilation and packaging	0	0	1	Finalised SBC Mainstreaming and Advocacy Package for UNCTs	UNEP		UNOPS and UN-H



Activity 3.2 Development of the Mainstreaming and Advocacy Package for UNCTs	0	0	1	1 generic SBC Advocacy guidance document for UNCTs including non-resident agencies.	UNEP	UN-H and UNOPS	-
Activity 3.3 Integrating recommendations stemming from SBC programme and IRP	0	2 Reports form either IRP and SBC with findings mainstreamed	0	Findings and recommendations from IRP Task Group on Resource Efficiency and from SBC added to country selection criteria	UNEP	UN-H	UNOPS
Activity 3.4 Global dissemination and communication activities: south-south and triangular cooperation	PUNOs Website + OPN, SBC, products	1 communication strategy draft	list of communication and dissemination activities in annex completed	Verified individual products enlisted in annex: dissemination and communication activities	ALL		
Activity 3.5 Country focused dissemination and communication	0	0	2 regional dissemination webinars 2 country specific conferences or workshops 1 overall communications package including project findings and tools	Key messages from advocacy packages included in official UNCT statements, press releases, op-eds, etc.	UN-H	UNEP	UNOPS
Activity 3.6 Resource mobilisation under further calls	0	1	2	Jointly developed proposals submitted to MPTF	ALL	-	-



<p>Outcome 2 UNCTs, supported by the PUNOs, have piloted and enhanced capacities to programme, raise resources, and utilise the potential of the buildings and constructions sector to achieve the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement.</p>							
<p>Outcome indicator Portfolio increase in SBC within selected countries due to the work of the Joint Programme, its activities, products, and opportunities created. (number of programmes, project documents, or add-on modules)</p>	0 SBC related work stemming from joint programme	0	2	Project and programme documents, or agreements of cooperation for mobilised projects developed using joint programme's advocacy package, or letter of intent from governments engage in further activities.			
<p>Output 4. Country assessments, SBC roadmaps, and tailored capacity building guidance</p>							
<p>Output 4. indicator Number of facts-based sustainable buildings and construction country assessments and recommendations</p>	0	2 country assessments	0	2 nationally endorsed/validated SBC Country assessment report (with direct validation from UNCT and government counterpart in selected country).			



Output 4. indicator Number of consensus-reached roadmaps adopted by countries	0 (no national roadmaps yet)	0	2	Finalised national roadmap document Meeting proceedings document			
Activity 4.1 SBC Country assessments	0	0	2 country assessment reports	2 country assessment reports showing buildings and construction status and providing recommendations for national SBC priority actions 2 Stakeholder consultation workshop reports	UN-H	-	UNEP and UNOPS
Activity 4.2 National SBC advocacy and dissemination	0	2	0	2 SBC country advocacy briefs, validated in coordination with UNCTs and following inception report recommendations 2 Stakeholder validation workshops reports	UNEP		UN-H and UNOPS
Activity 4.3 Development of SBC Roadmaps for selected countries	0	0	2	2 validated national buildings and construction roadmaps document 2 Consultation workshop reports	UNEP	-	UN-H and UNOPS
Activity 4.4 Adoption of SBC Roadmaps in selected countries	0	0	2	2 endorsed national buildings and construction roadmaps document	UNEP	-	UN-H and UNOPS
Activity 4.5 Country specific resource mobilisation efforts	0	0	4	Identified calls for projects, proposals, or engagement opportunities to jointly raise resources in specific countries with UNCTs	ALL		



Output 5 Piloted value assessment methodology for selected government-led housing projects							
Output 5 Indicator Tested and approved methodology in selected countries	0	0	1	1 Validated and tested methodology, including report of programme or project assessed.			
Activity 5.1 Selection of national project or programme for value assessment testing	0 countries	2	0	Letter of intent / support	UN-H	-	UNEP and UNOPS
Activity 5.2 Stakeholder validation	0 stakeholder workshops	2	2	Workshop proceedings, minutes, etc.	UN-H	-	UNEP and UNOPS
Activity 5.3 Piloting the methodology	0 projects or programmes undertaken test	0	2	Value assessment report	UN-H	UNOPS	UNEP

Annex 2. Budget and Work Plan

2.1 Budget per UNSDG categories

UNDG BUDGET CATEGORIES	UN-Habitat		UNEP		UNOPS		TOTAL	
	SDG 12 Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)	SDG 12 Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)	SDG 12 Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)	SDG 12 Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)
1. Staff and other personnel	162,384		137,424		39,192		339,000	
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	0		0		0			
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	4,000		0		4,000			
4. Contractual services	10,000		10,000		0			
5. Travel	10,000		25,000		0			



6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	30,000		30,000		0		60,000	
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	6,000		0		0		6,000	
Total Direct Costs	222,384		202,424		43,192		468,000	
8. Indirect Support Costs (Max. 7%)	15,567		14,170		3,023		32,760	
TOTAL Costs	237,951		216,594		46,215		500,760	-
1st year	142,771		129,956		27,729		300,456	0
2nd year	95,180		86,637		18,486		200,304	0



2.2 Work plan

See at the end of the document

Annex 3. Risk Management Plan

PUNOs have carefully selected project managing roles based on each agency’s added value and country presence to include outstanding expertise and productivity, and the work plan has been designed to be feasible in the proposed time frame. Some risks, however, are unavoidable and can already be identified in relation to the proposed work.

The main risks identified in relation to the workplan and the corresponding mitigation measures are shown in the table below. In addition to those, particular attention will be paid to those risks where lack of communication or inputs can propagate to subsequent activities and tasks, thus compromising the results.

Risks	Risk Level: (Likelihood x Impact)	Likelihood: Certain - 5 Likely - 4 Possible - 3 Unlikely - 2 Rare – 1	Impact: Essential – 5 Major - 4 Moderate - 3 Minor - 2 Insignificant - 1	Mitigating measures	Responsible Org./Person
Contextual risks					
Political instability in selected country	Medium = 8	Unlikely = 2	Major = 4	Careful selection of pilot countries. Dividing tasks across different partners to ensure continuity of activities. Also having secondary partners on work packages to ensure the successful conclusion of the project. In case events make it impossible to work in one of the selected countries, the partners’ network and inception report research can allow the joint programme to find an adequate country substitution and carry on with the planned activities in a different setting.	UN-H



				Potential setbacks to be communicated by project management lead to consortium and steering committee.	
Force Majeure	Medium = 6	Possibly = 3	Minor = 2	<p>The impacts of a force majeure event have to be taken seriously into account due to current situation caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. Therefore, this Joint programme is already designed in a way that it can deliver under current force majeure settings. However, in the event of an additional force majeure event unfolding, the mitigation measure consists in closely monitor events in the region and have backup strategy for the implementation of activities in virtual modalities in the event that the <i>force majeure</i> event is restricting movements and gatherings.</p> <p>Ensure adequate alternatives are available i.e.: virtual activity implementation in case of unforeseen events.</p> <p>Potential setbacks to be communicated by project management lead to consortium and steering committee.</p>	All PUNOs
Lack of comprehensive SBC related data in selected countries	Low = 3	Possibly = 3	Moderate = 3	Multiple sources of data exist outside of the scope of UNCTs operations. It is important for the joint programme to be able to rely on data provided by the members of the OPN first, and then to seek externally. It should be possible to fill the gaps by resorting to an alternative provider or use simulated data obtained via interpolation.	UNEP and UN-H
Programmatic risks					
Unexpected delays in achieving/delivering deliverables	Low = 4	Unlikely = 2	Minor = 2	<p>Related WP and task leaders will be supported by the lead partner; eventually programme lead has the capacity to deliver on any outstanding activities.</p> <p>In the event of this risk occurring, direct project management action is required to keep accountability of risk owner.</p>	UN-H
Lack of communication, lack of respect for planning and	Medium = 3	Rare = 1	Moderate = 3	An adequate management structure was conceived, the project coordinator, the project steering committee, consisting of WP leaders, will closely track the consortium functioning to detect any delay or organizational risk at the	All



deadlines, or partner underperformance				<p>early stage. Adequate decisions will be taken to keep consortium on track.</p> <p>In the event of this risk occurring, direct project management action is required to keep accountability of risk owner.</p>	
Insufficient communication between partners	Low = 4	Unlikely = 2	Minor = 2	<p>Project Coordinator calls interim meetings to activate communication channels. Coordinator will closely monitor the work of WPs.</p> <p>PUNOs are closely linked by other overarching work, therefore there is no foreseen negative impact of this risk.</p>	UN-H
Institutional risks					
Loss of interest and or commitment of joint programme partner	Medium = 3	Rare = 1	Moderate = 4	<p>Consequences of this risk happening are that a new partner or existing one has to take over the role based on complementary expertise. The decision has to be proposed to the steering committee and any delays to the project must be communicated along with all planned mitigation measures.</p> <p>All partners are committed to the project and will sign the Consortium Agreement. It makes them equally responsible for the project implementation and reaching the goals. All project partners have a history of successful cooperation from previous projects.</p>	All PUNOs
Loss of interest and or commitment of joint programme selected country and UNCT	Medium = 6	Possibly = 3	Minor = 2	<p>Consequences of this risk happening do not represent a high impact, as the inception phase will manage to identify the most adequate country to pilot the products of the joint programme, as well as identify a potential backup candidate for the same purpose. In the event of the country government or UNCT expressing unwillingness to continue with the activities of the joint programme, upon being communicated b the project lead, the steering committee might recommend shifting country activities to a backup candidate country</p>	All PUNOs



Constraints and delays faced by operations and stakeholder bureaucracy	Medium = 6	Possibly = 3	Minor = 2	Establishing a solid and transparent working relation with the UNCTs during the inception phase is crucial. Understanding entities standard operation procedures and timelines will be key, and they will be included in any revision that needs to be made to the workplan after the inception phase.	All PUNOs
Lack of interest from buildings and construction sector, and institutional stakeholders (e.g., municipalities, governmental policy makers) in participating in the stakeholder meetings	Medium = 6	Unlikely = 2	Moderate = 4	The joint programme has to clearly define the added value that the programme has on its government partners and the different stakeholders that can benefit from the products. Therefore, a strong working relationship with the UNCTs and the PUNOs country presence can also invest efforts in having close communication and updates with the different stakeholders and inform the project team in case of interest being diverted or lost.	All PUNOs
Fiduciary risks					
-	-	-	-	-	

Annex 4. Gender marker matrix

See section Gender Mainstreaming above. Gender is reflected in the context of the SBC industry, including informal sector. Likewise, gender considerations have been added to the logframe and activity plan. The proposal recognises that the proposed activities do not have as a priority and principle purpose to advance gender equality, but recognize the importance of gender equality in the employment generation field related to SBC. The project can therefore be considered as **2a Gender well mainstreamed** as related to the gender matrix below.

Code	Meaning	Criteria
0	Gender-blind	Gender relevance is evident but not at all reflected in the project document.
1	Gender partially mainstreamed	Gender is reflected in the context, implementation, logframe, OR the budget
2a	Gender well mainstreamed	Gender is reflected in the context, implementation, logframe, AND the budget
2b	Targeted action on gender	<i>The principle purpose of the project is to advance gender equality.</i>
N/A	Not applicable	A gender analysis reveals that the project does not have direct interactions with and/or impacts on people, therefore, gender is considered not applicable.

Annex 5. Dissemination activities and target groups

Table 5.1 List of dissemination activities by the joint programme

Dissemination activity	Year 1			Year 2		
Regular Newsletter to feed into SBC subprogramme of OPN and identified stakeholders	x		x	x		x
Press release in PUNOs members websites	x		x			x
Audio-visual material useful for OPN webinars						x x
Open access info: best practices, material catalogue, material datasheets, to be added to the SBC subprogramme database.				x		
Open access for advocacy package and tools, to be included in the OPN website.			x			x
Guidelines for SBC policy mainstreaming			x			x
Ad-hoc dissemination and communication activities linked to additional resources mobilized.		x	x		x	X
Attend meetings in support of UNCT and policy making process	x	x	x	x	x	x X



Visits and presentations to local construction chambers that could be interested in the joint programme			x			X	
Organize virtual or presential workshops and trainings for relevant target groups (private sector, policy makers, academia, at national level). Topics can cover capacity building, policy mainstreaming, etc.		x			x		x

Table 5.2 Specifically targeted dissemination actions of the joint programme:

Target Group	Specific actions
UNCTs, Policy-makers, Public sector, Regulatory Bodies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy drafting guidelines • Policy briefings • SBC Roadmaps • Recommendations for future government policy implementations • Stakeholder workshops for advocacy, guidelines and policy • Capacity building on SBC guidelines
Business / private sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business models and identified business opportunities originated by value assessments • Housing Design proposals linked to business models • Construction / materials/ best practices/ compendium of add-on modules • Stakeholder consultations for value assessment validation
Scientific / academic sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interaction with other projects in the fields of building design, material design, sustainable urban planning in general. • Organization of dedicated dissemination events, such as workshops co-located with relevant conferences such as the World Urban Forum, COP, World sustainable Built Environment Conference, etc. These events have the objective to disseminate and demonstrate the results of the joint programme. • Stakeholder workshops should include members of scientific and academic community to adhere to science-based programming principles.
Practitioners / workers sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guidelines, Business models, SBC Roadmaps • Construction / materials/ best practices/ catalogues • Webinars: Global Urban Lecture • Stakeholder workshops for validation of tools and methodologies
General Public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digital project flyer, brochures, and posters disseminated at public events. • OPN website, database, and project findings



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OPN and PUNOs press releases, newsletters, announcements. • Webinars implemented by PUNOs • Links to coordination and compilation of work produced in all work packages
International Development Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Press releases, newsletters, announcements. • Webinars and massive online courses linked to PUNOs.

Annex 6. Preliminary list of countries for implementation of the Joint Programme*

Country pre-selection	Criteria useful for country preselection (links established by PUNOs, status of Cooperation Framework cycle, etc.)	Confirmed availability of PUNO knowledge (normative work) and human resources (including presence in UNCT) in country
Argentina	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OPN country and One Planet Board member • SBC Programme MAC member • Global ABC member • Interest from UNDP to work on resource efficiency • New CF cycle starting in 2021 (document currently not available on UNSDG website) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no UN-H country office • UNEP has several projects in the country including a GEF cities project
Burkina Faso	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OPN Country • Strong interest and champion for sustainable buildings and construction • SBC Trust Fund Project Pilot Country in 2017 • New CF cycle starting in 2021 (document currently not available on UNSDG website) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UN-H country office presence in UNCT and has expressed interest • On-going UEMOA Housing and capacity building project



Colombia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OPN country • SBC Programme MAC member and 2 Trust Fund projects already implemented • New CF cycle started in January 2020 (document currently not available on UNSDG website) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UN-H country office presence in UNCT and has expressed interest • Government is active in SBC area, namely through recent sustainable constructions policy CONPES 3919; moreover local governments in Barranquilla and Medellin have shown interest in this area of work.
Cote d'Ivoire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OPN country • Global ABC member, SBC partners, strong interest and champion for sustainable buildings and construction • New CF cycle starting in 2021 (document currently not available on UNSDG website) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
Djibouti	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New CF cycle starting in 2023 => could offer opportunity to support/engage in UNSDCF development process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No UN-H established team yet. Programme for country office is under development. • Not an OPN country
Mexico	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OPN Country • SBC Programme MAC member • UN Habitat closely working with Mexico (Infonavit, Conavi, SEDATU) • New CF cycle started in January 2020 (document currently not available on UNSDG website) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UN-H country office presence in UNCT and has expressed interest • Completed UN-H Housing Profile and/or National Housing Policy • The Housing Building Code (CEV) of the National Housing Commission (CONAVI). • Mexican Standard for Sustainable Building (NMX-AA-164-SCFI-2013). • Sustainable Buildings Certification Program (PCES) of Mexico City • Green Housing Assessment System (SISEVIVE-EcoCasa).
Mozambique	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New CF cycle starting in 2022 => could offer opportunity to support/engage in UNSDCF development process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UN-H country office has expressed that there is no human resource capacity to take this project • Completed UN-H Housing Profile and/or National Housing Policy • Not a OPN country



Philippines	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• OPN Country• New CF cycle to start in January 2024• SBC Programme Partner	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Both UNEP and UN-H have activities in country
Senegal	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• OPN country• Global ABC member, strong interest and champion for sustainable buildings and construction• New CF cycle to start in January 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Completed UN-H Housing Profile and/or National Housing Policy
Sri Lanka	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• OPN Country• New CF cycle starting in 2023 => could offer opportunity to support/engage in UNSDCF development process• SBC Programme partner	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• UN-H country office presence in UNCT and has expressed interest• Completed UN-H Housing Profile and/or National Housing Policy• Green Building Council of Sri Lanka has a green rating system for buildings and a green labelling system for products which needs improvement, formalization and promotion, which can be supported by the proposal.• Existence of a hazard Resilient Construction Manual with the National Building Research Organisation, as well as a Green Technology Module drafted by UN-Habitat

**Country selection criteria to be further defined in inception phase according to workplan.*