

# Opportunities and risks of material innovation in a developing construction industry

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# Opportunities and risks of material innovation in a developing construction industry

Why radical change is needed

What we do

How and why we innovate





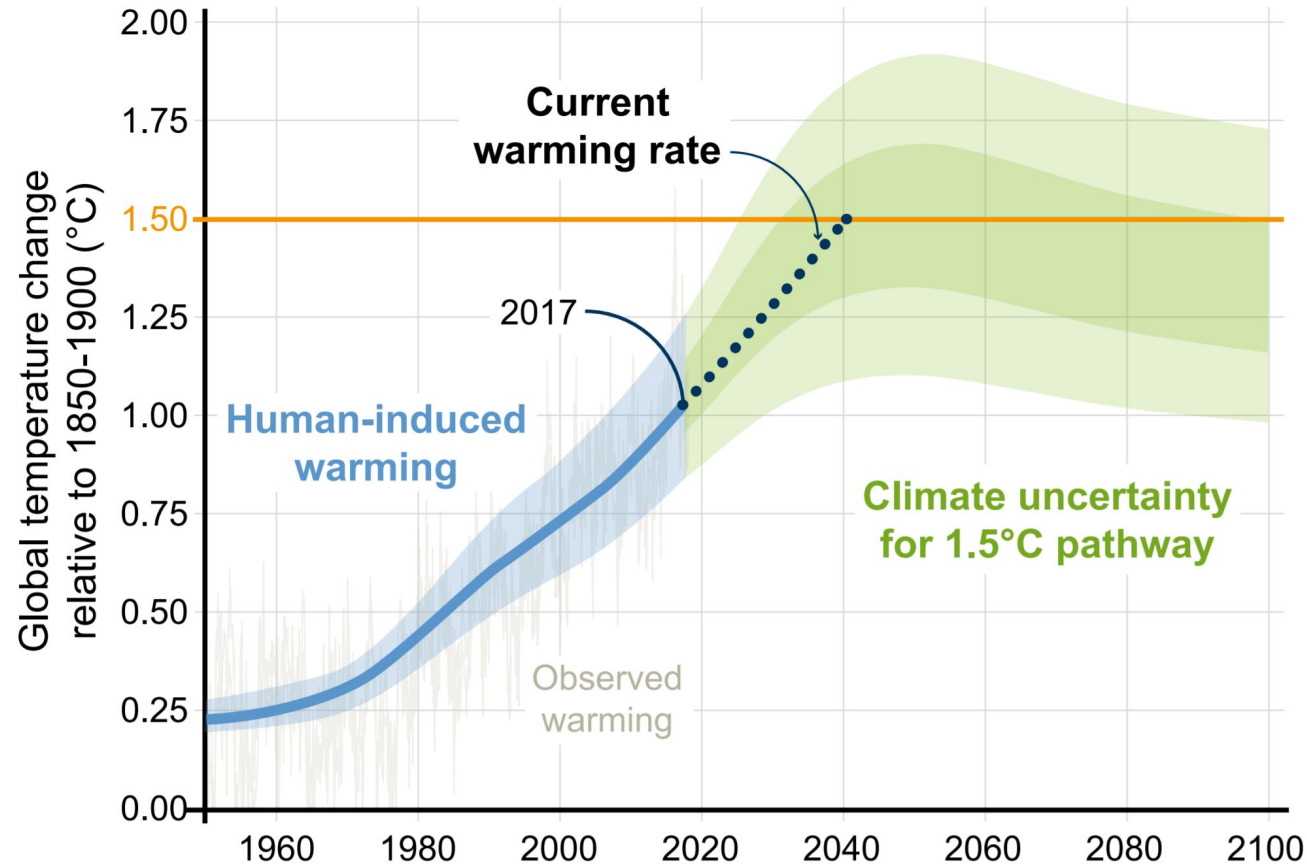
# Why radical change is needed



2030 / 2050

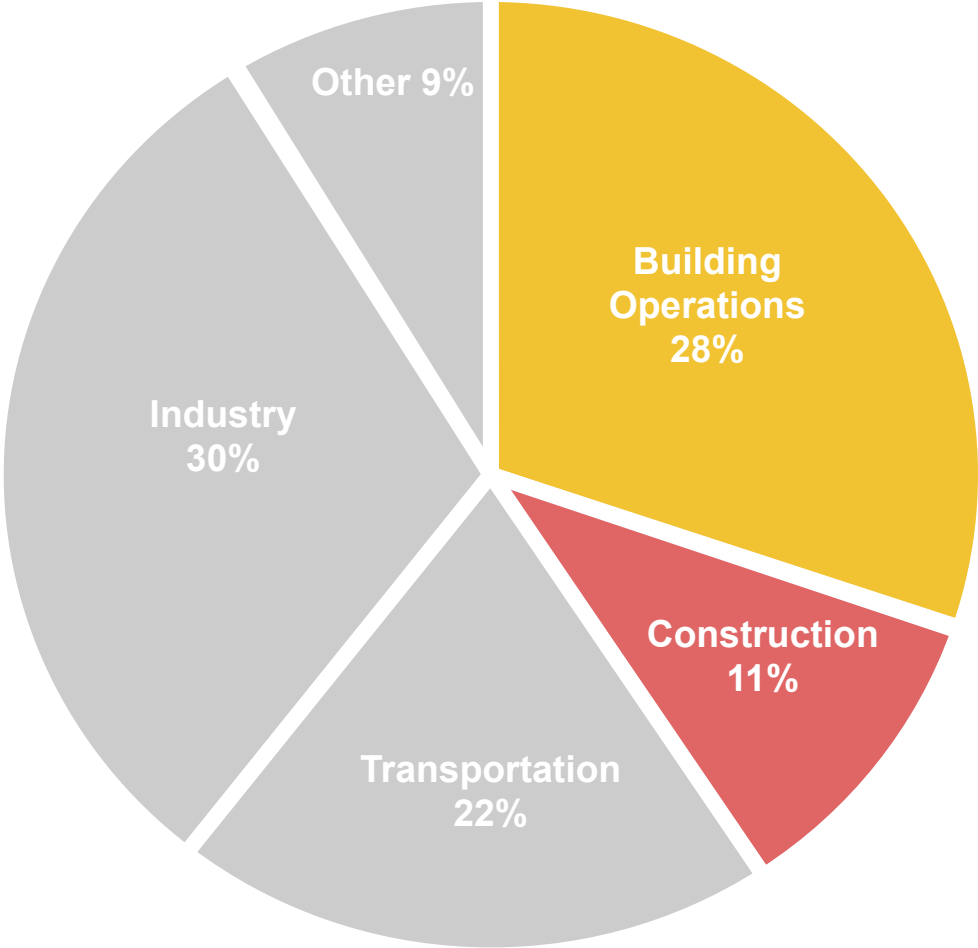
1/2 current CO<sub>2</sub>  
levels by 2030

Net zero by 2050



# Construction GHG

39% of Global  
Greenhouse Gas  
Emissions



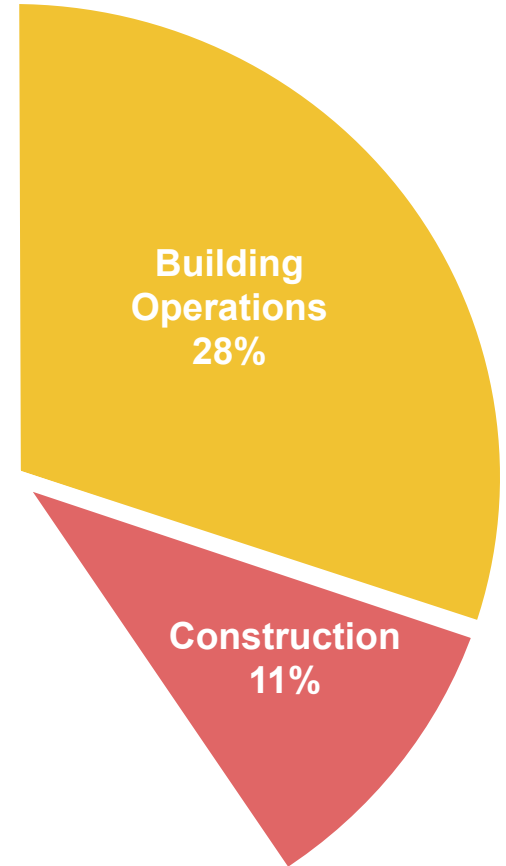
Source: UN Environment, Global Status Report 2017



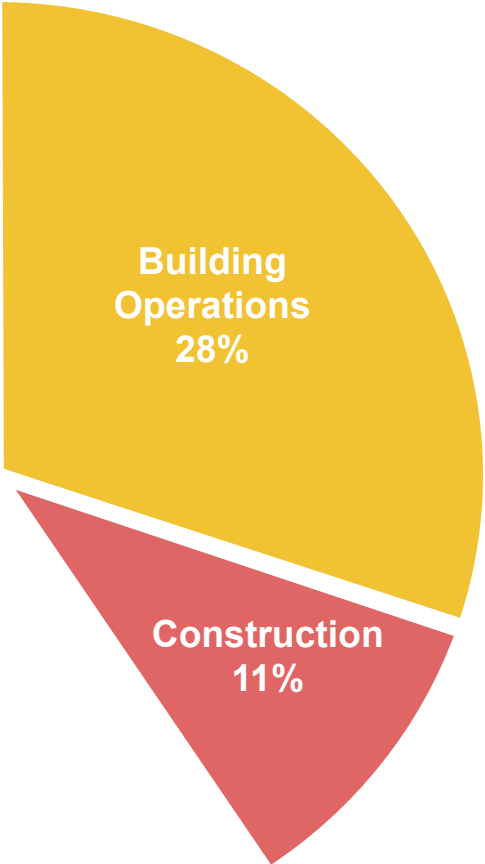
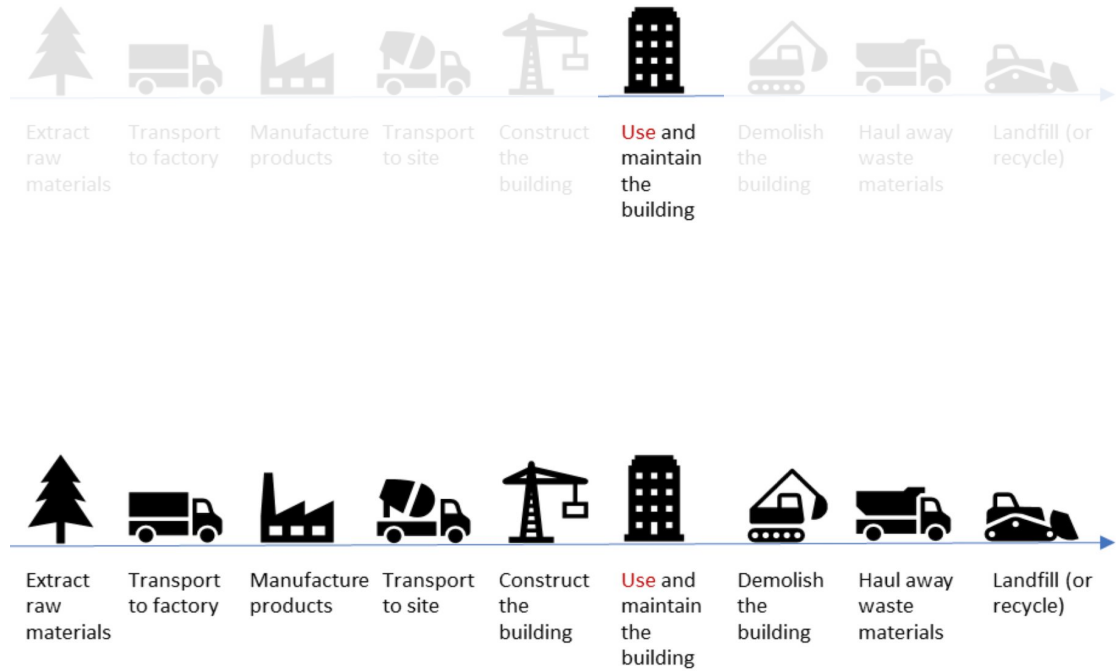
## Operational vs Embodied

**Operational carbon** from heating, cooling and electrifying our existing building stock.

**Embodied carbon** from extracting, manufacturing, installing, and disposing building materials.

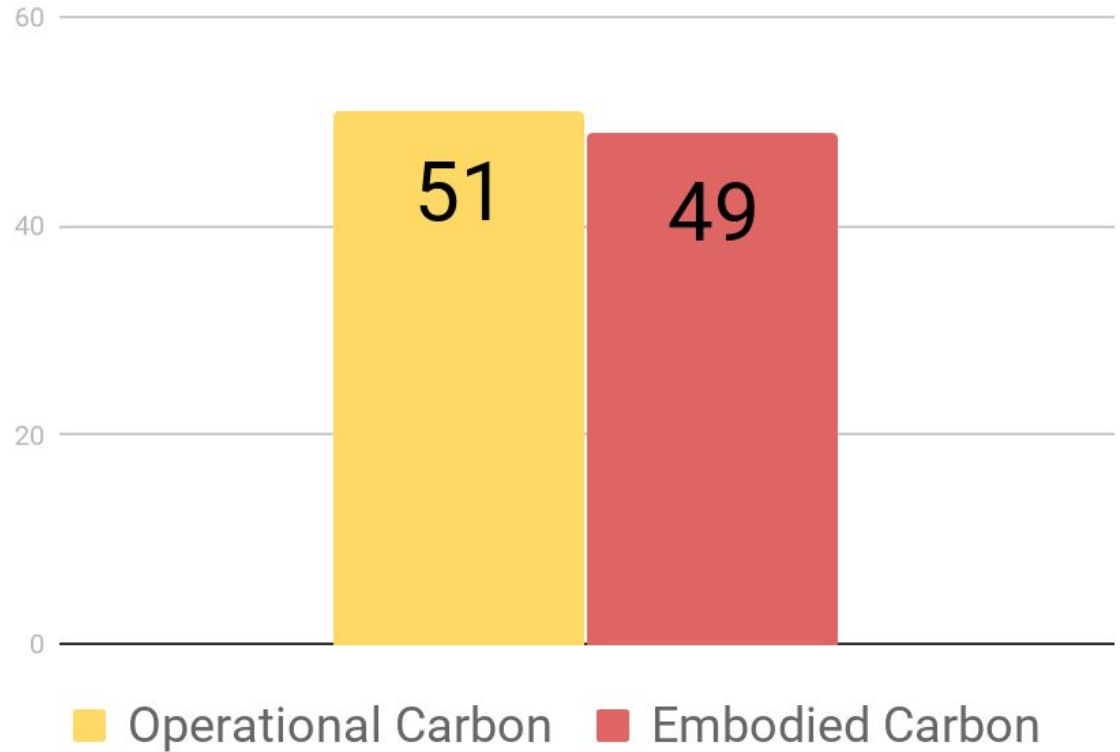


# Operational vs Embodied



## Operational vs Embodied

### Total Carbon Emissions of Global New Construction from 2020 - 2050



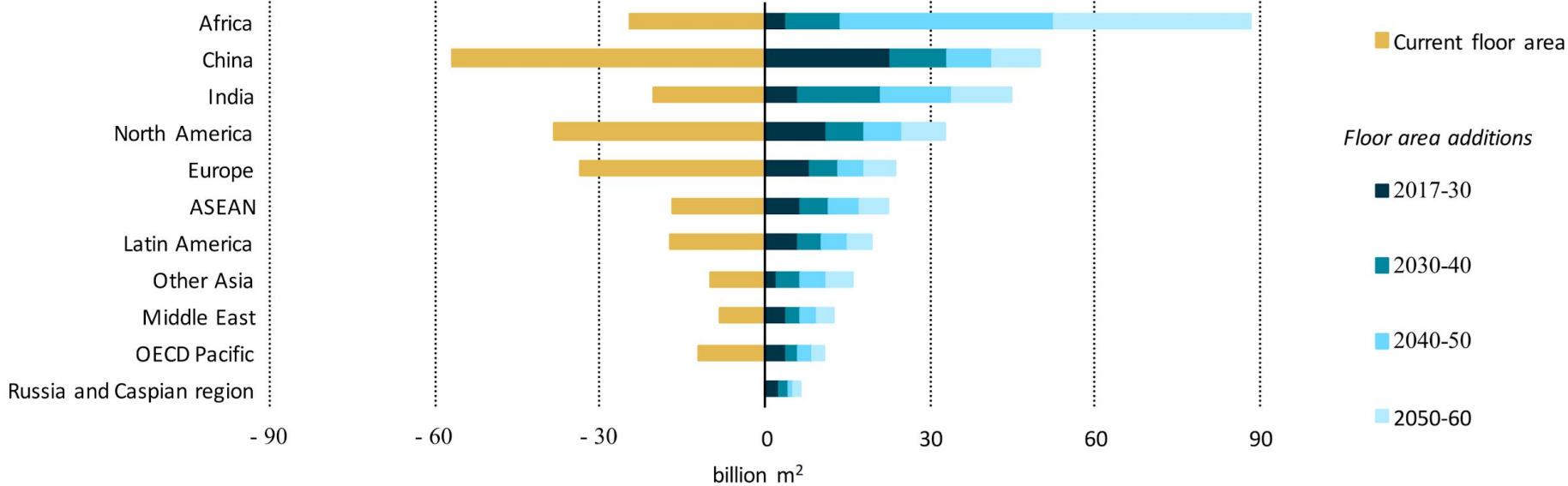


# Embodied carbon

A new New York  
every month for 40  
years



# Expected construction by 2060

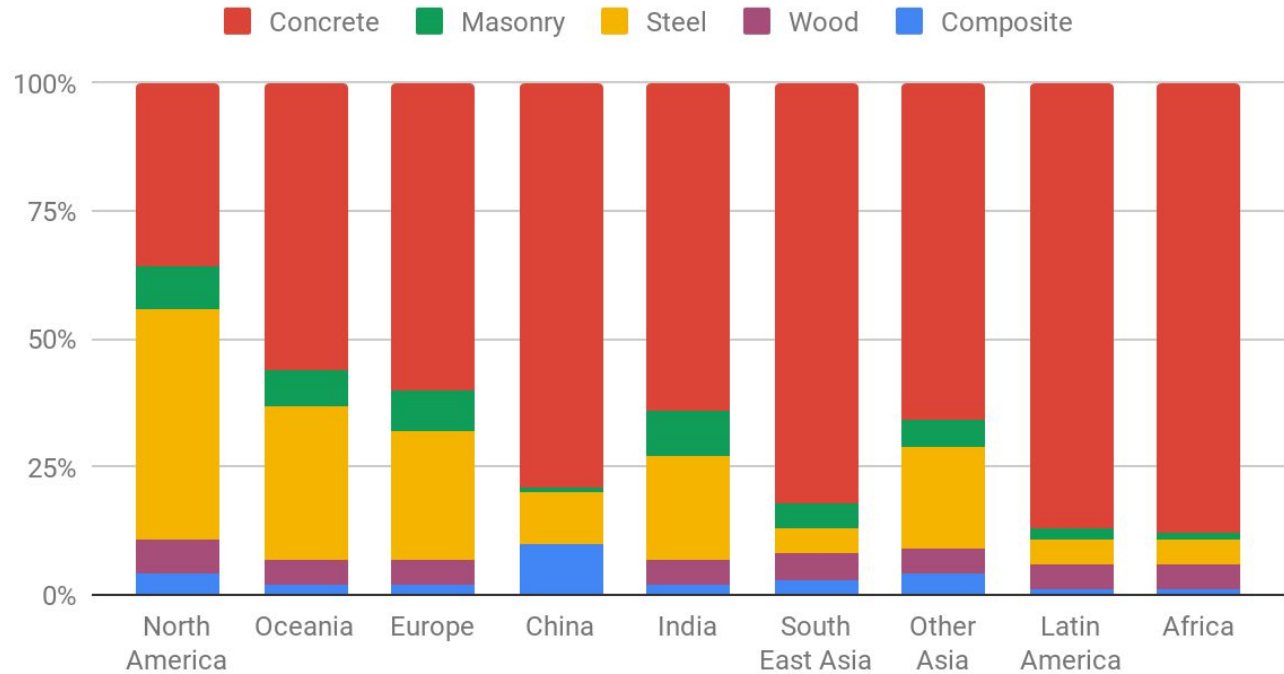


Source: IEA, Energy Technology Perspectives 2017

# Building structure materials

Concrete is the most used construction material

## Non-residential building structure material by weight



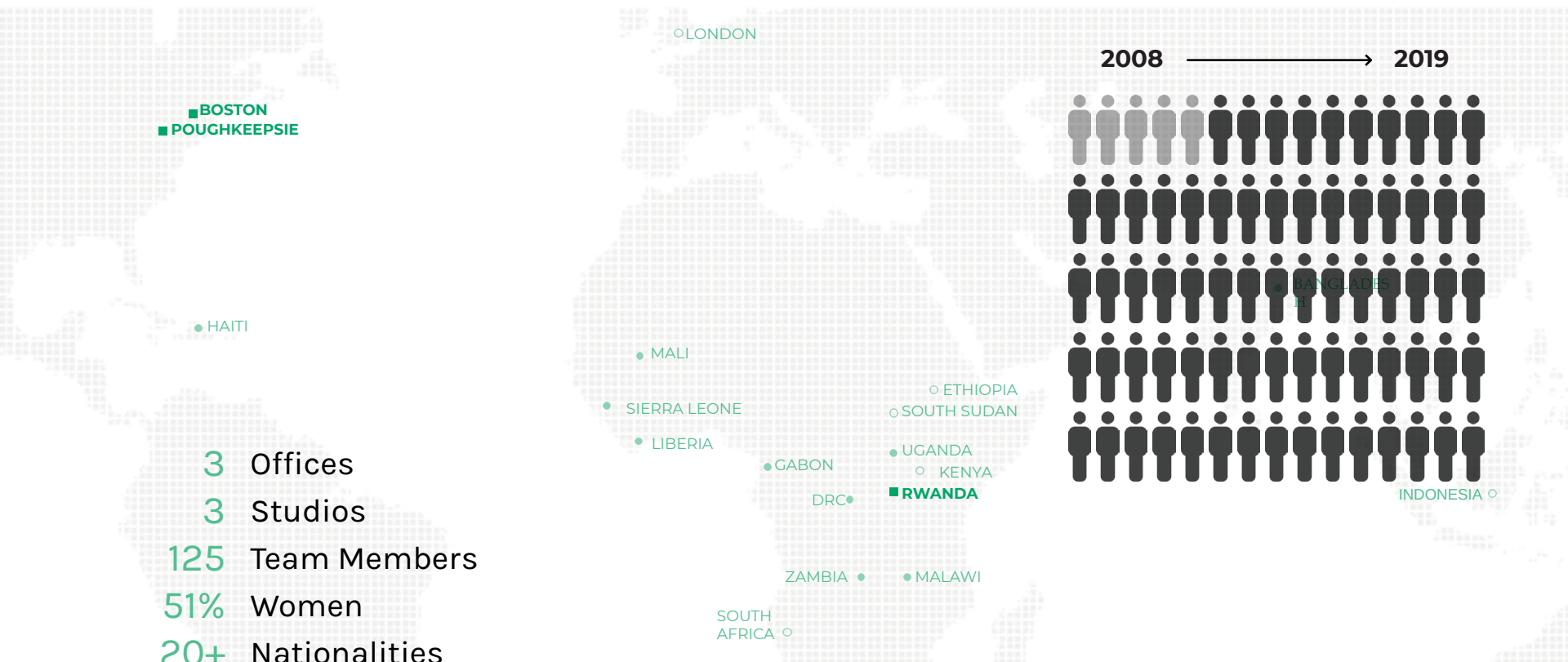


## What we do

Design is never neutral. It either hurts or heals. Our mission is to research, build, and advocate for architecture that promotes justice and human dignity.

**We help organizations amplify their missions.**

# Organization



# Over 10 years of delivering projects



**Butaro Hospital**  
2008



**Butaro Doctors Share Housing**  
2015



**University of Global Health Equity**  
2019



**GHESKIO Cholera Treatment Center**  
2015



**Ilima Primary School**  
2015



**The National Memorial for Peace and Justice**  
2018





# Partners



*The*  
**ATLANTIC**  
*Philanthropies*



**ARUP**





# Impact design methodology

Create a shared understanding of needs and goals.

Encourage broad and realistic expectations for what the project can do.

Identify potential metrics for impact and evaluation.





# Can a building heal?



**Butaro District Hospital**  
*Burera, Rwanda*



# Can a building help resist an epidemic?

**GHEKIO Cholera Treatment Center**  
*Port-au-Prince, Haiti*





# Can design amplify conservation efforts?



**Ilima Primary School**

*Ilima, Democratic Republic of the Congo*





Can a school's design  
improve the quality of  
education?

**Mubuga Primary School**  
Musanze, Rwanda

**MASS.**



# Locally-fabricated Construction

Hire locally

Source regionally

Invest in training

Uphold dignity





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# Butaro District Hospital

Rwanda, 2008





# Butaro District Hospital

Volcanic stone  
walling





# GHESKIO Cholera Treatment Center

Haiti, 2015





# GHESKIO Cholera Treatment Center

Perforated metal  
cladding





# Ilima Primary School

Democratic  
Republic of Congo,  
2015





# Ilima Primary School

Wooden shingles

Timber trusses

Earth blocks



# Maternity Waiting Village

Malawi, 2015





# Maternity Waiting Village

Compressed  
stabilised earth  
blocks (CSEB's)

Timber roof frame





# Rwanda Institute for Conservation Agriculture: a Lo-Fab at scale case study

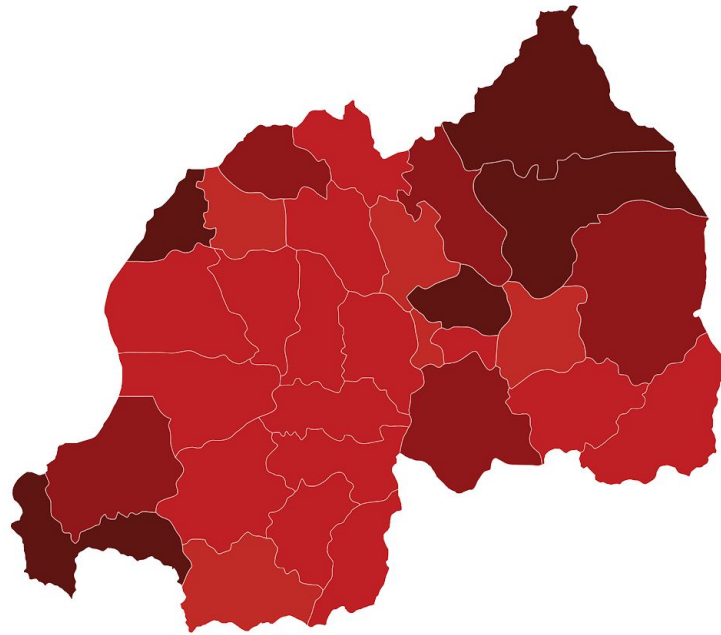


## Location



Population

12.6 million

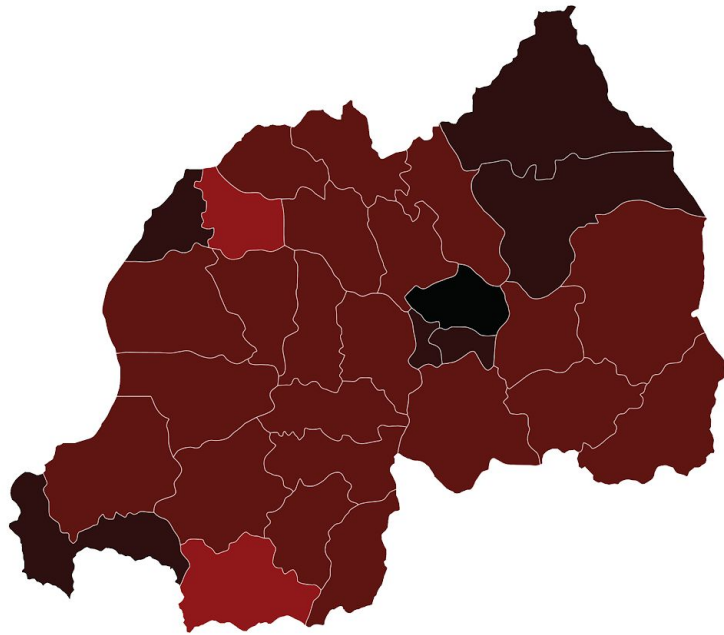


2019

**MASS.**

Population

25 million

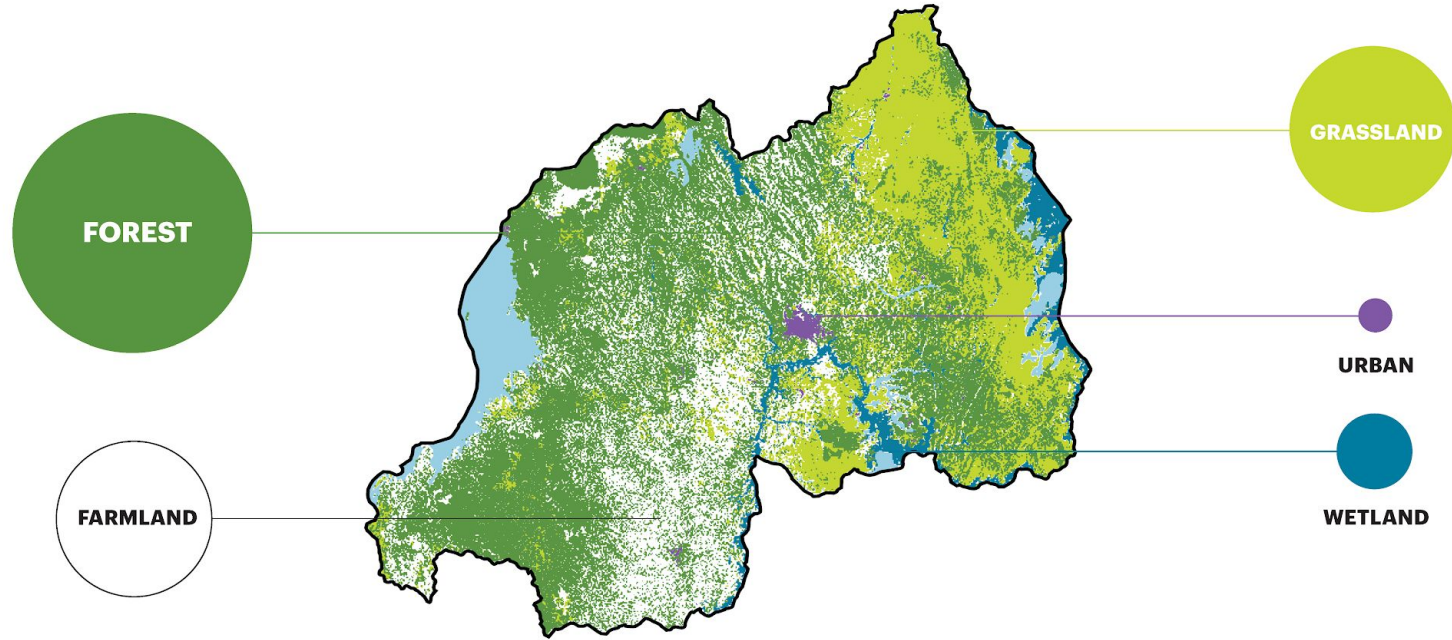


2050

**MASS.**



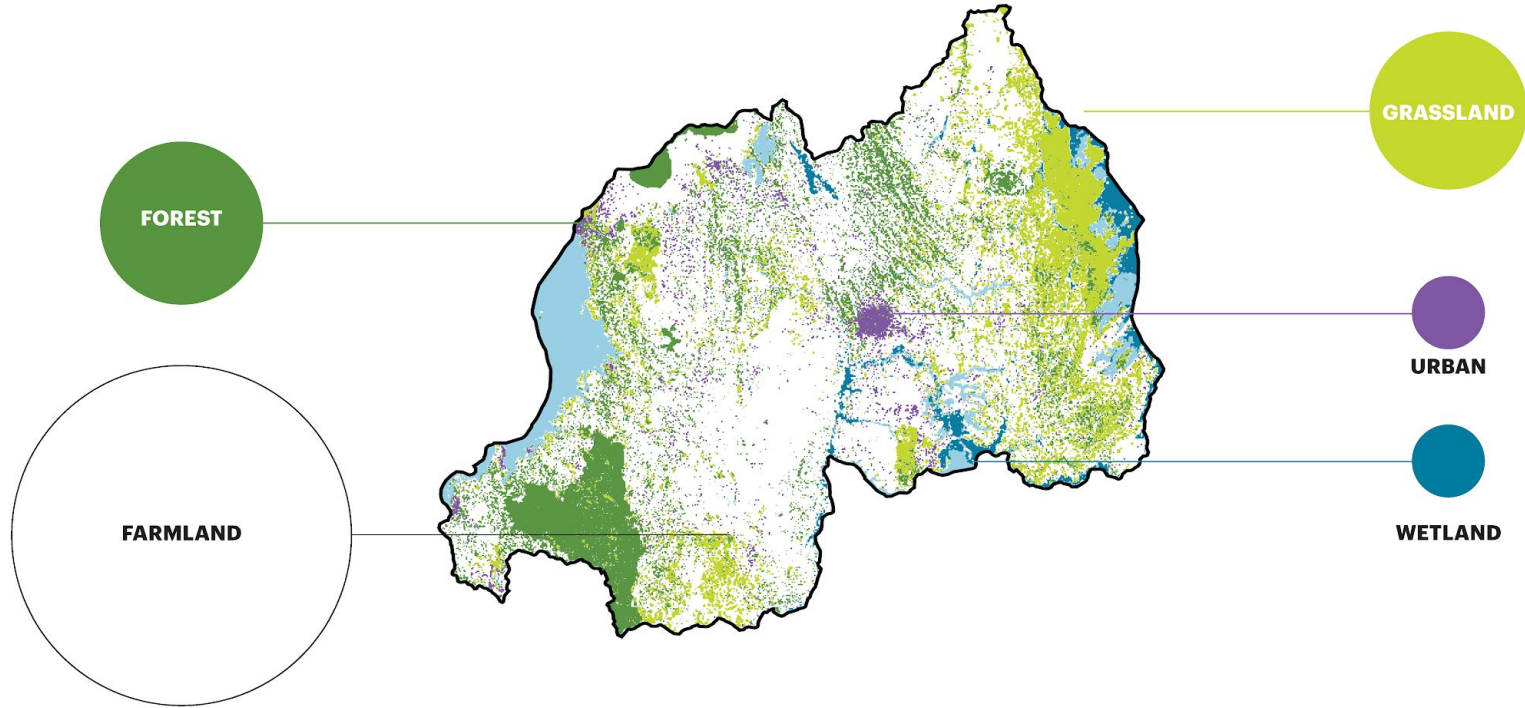
# Land type



1990



# Land type



2016

An aerial architectural rendering of a sustainable farm complex. The scene features several buildings with red-tiled roofs, including a large central structure and smaller units. Greenhouses and rows of crops are visible in the foreground. A winding path leads through the landscape, which is lush with greenery and trees. In the background, a large body of water reflects the bright sunlight, creating a shimmering effect. The overall atmosphere is bright and hopeful, suggesting a harmonious integration of human, ecological, and animal health.

Can design improve human,  
ecological, and animal  
health?

**RICA**  
Bugesera, Rwanda



# Rwanda Institute for Conservation Agriculture (RICA)



# One Health

## Existing Conditions

Degraded soil, food insecurity, deforestation

## One Health Conditions

Ecological, Human, Economic Health

### Existing

Monoculture crops,  
livestock grazing

### Native Ornamental Landscapes

Native species builds biodiversity, a seed bank, ecological stability.

### Silviculture

Providing biomass, natural resources, livelihoods

### Agroforestry

Soil improvement, biodiversity, food security

### Water Resources Protection

Erosion prevention, filtration of  
nutrients, sediment



# First Year Farms





# Enterprise buildings





# Campus Centre





# Locally-fabricated Construction

Hire locally

Source regionally

Invest in training

Uphold dignity





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## Clay tiles

Roof tiles sourced  
60km away



## Timber

New construction skills being developed.

Sourced from Rwanda and Tanzania.





# Furniture

90% local materials

800+ people  
engaged



## Earth construction

Soil is 25% of the  
building materials

Soil from site





Rwanda Institute for  
Conservation  
Agriculture, 2019

2/5ths of  
global  
average

Embodied carbon:  
 $175 \text{ kgCO}_2\text{e/m}^2$

Global education  
building average:  
 $425 \text{ kgCO}_2\text{e/m}^2$



# Challenges and lessons learnt in design and construction using earth





# Design brief

Sustainable

Replicable

Seismically  
designed

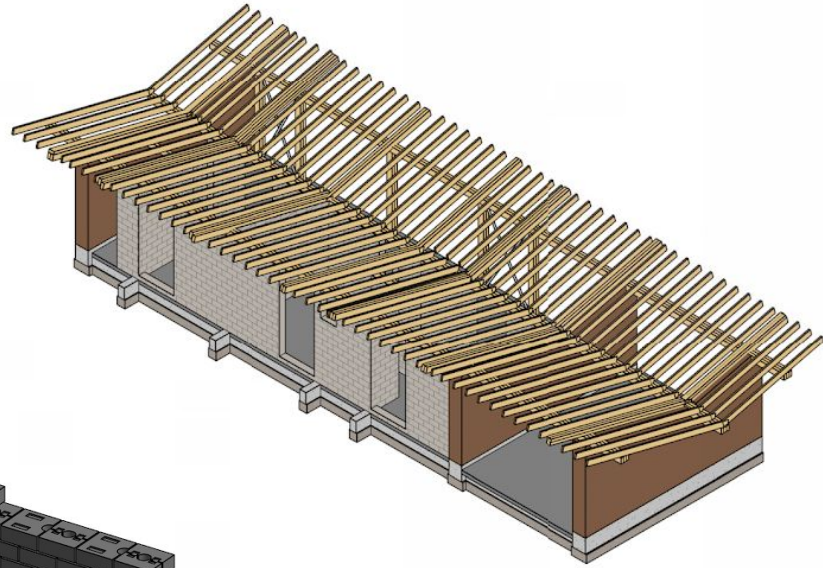
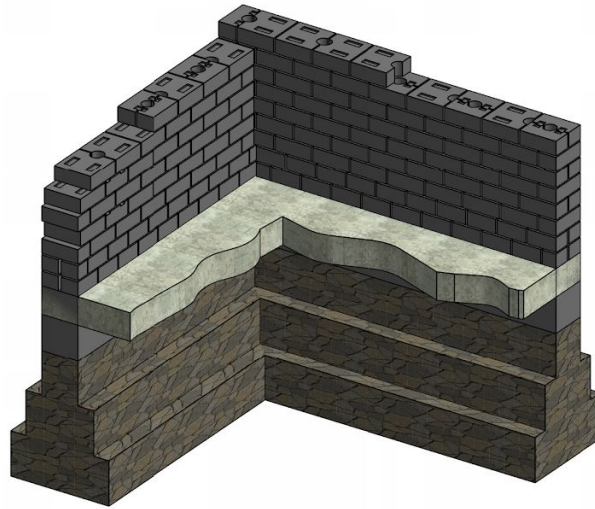


# 1 storey residential buildings

Stone foundations

Unreinforced earth construction

Timber rafters





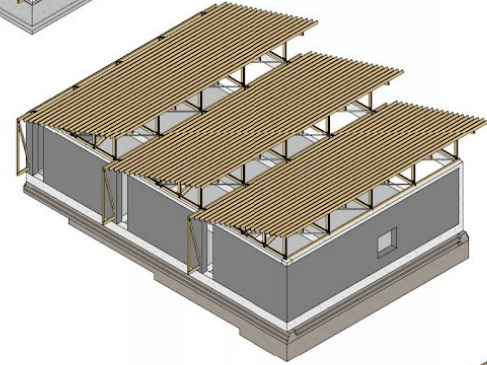
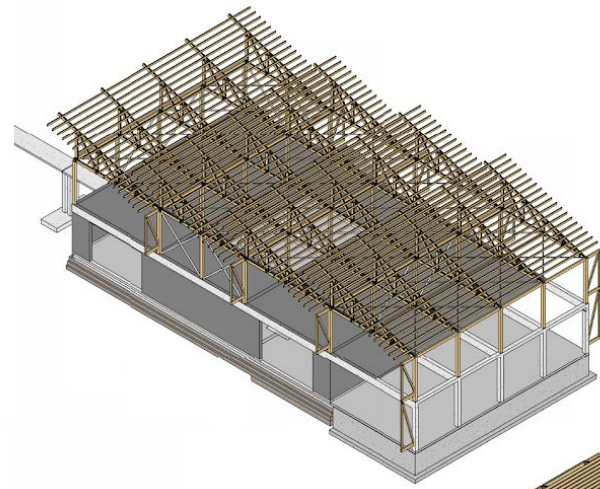
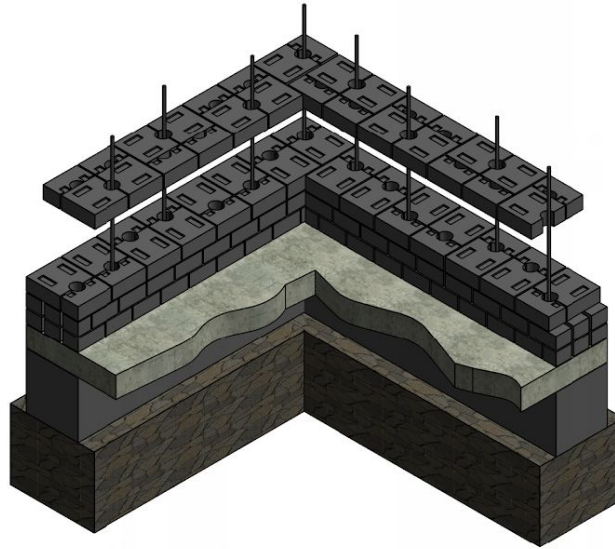
# 1-2 storey educational buildings

Stone foundations

Reinforced earth  
construction

Reinforced concrete  
suspended slab

Timber roof trusses



## Soil selection

4 different soils  
tested from site





# Stabilisation

Tested  
unstabilised, lime  
stabilised and  
cement stabilised



# Initial mix design

Thorough  
pre-design  
feasibility testing





## Material properties

Limited testing  
facilities

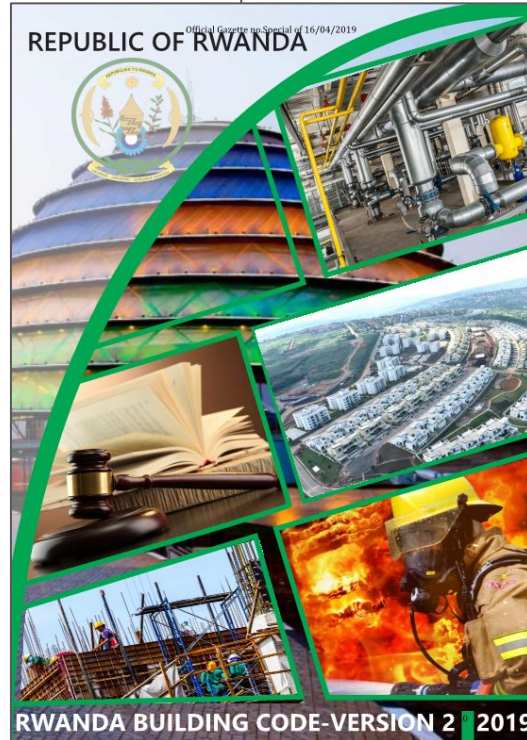


# Codes

Rwanda Building  
Code

Eurocode

New Zealand  
Standard



BRITISH STANDARD

BS EN  
1996-1-1:2005  
+A1:2012  
Incorporating  
corrigenda  
February 2006  
and July 2009

Design of  
reinforced  
structures

BSI  
British Standards

BS EN  
1998-1:2004  
+A1:2013  
Incorporating  
corrigendum  
July 2009,  
January 2011  
and March 2013

Design of  
structures for  
seismic actions

BSI  
British Standards

NZS 4298:1998  
Incorporating Amendment No. 1

not requiring

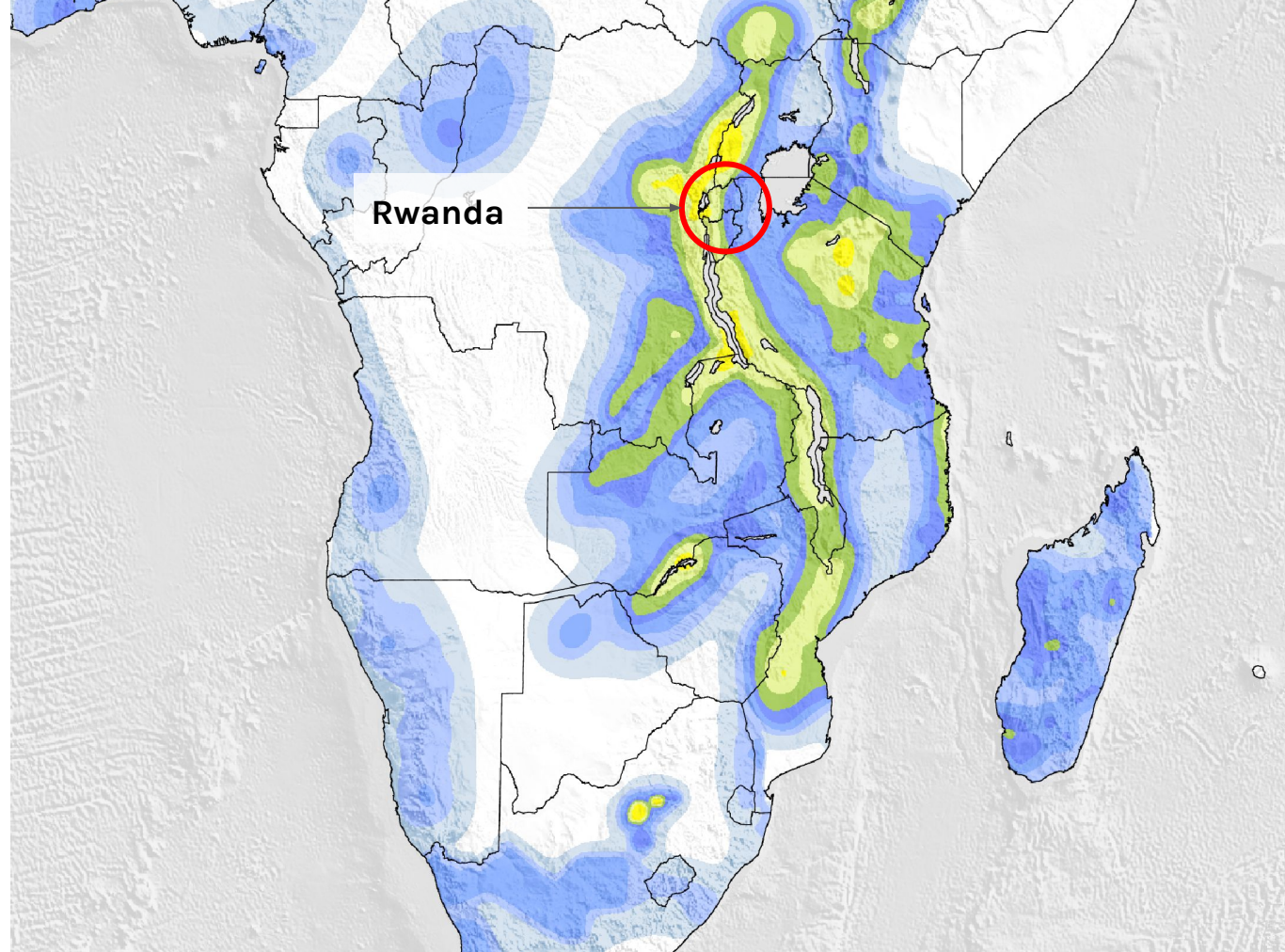
NZS 4299:1998  
Incorporating Amendment No. 1

MASS.



# Seismicity

Peak ground  
acceleration = 0.16g

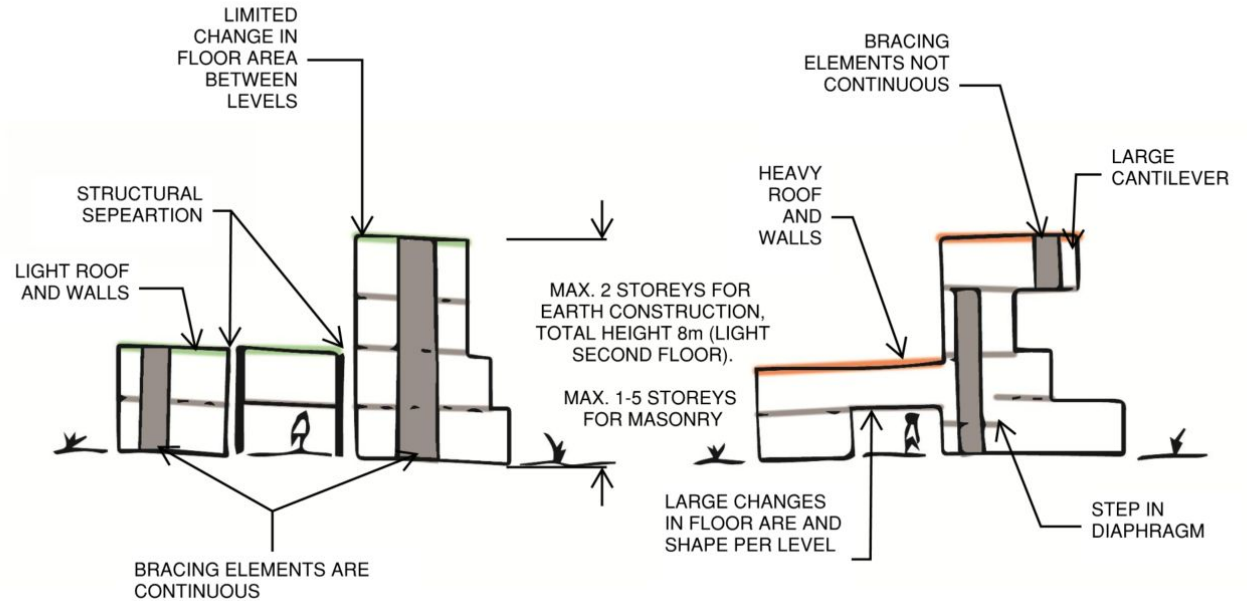


# Simple buildings

Early collaboration  
with architects

More predictable in  
earthquakes

## ELEVATION DO'S AND DON'TS



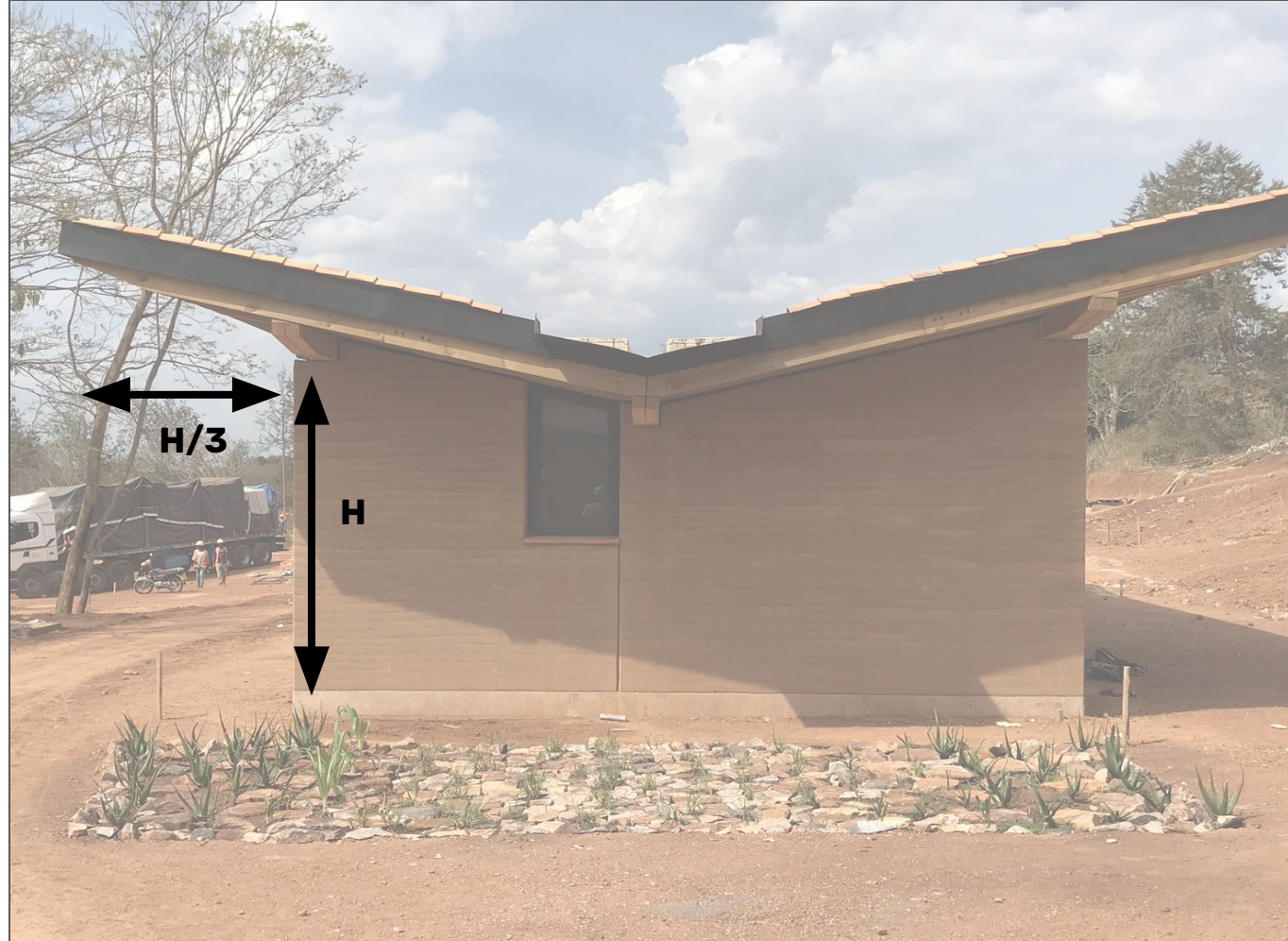


# Durability

Roof overhangs

Window sill

Raised off ground



Wall slenderness

Code

Constructability





# CSEB production

2.5 million blocks



# CSEB curing

28 days curing





# Weathering

Protection from  
rain



# Reinforcement

Coordination  
challenge





# Rammed earth production

Hand compacted



## Rammed earth shrinkage





# Lessons learnt

Preparation

Codes and guides

Engineering  
judgement

Material capacity





Why is earth  
construction  
important?





# Housing

3 billion live in  
earth houses

90% of people in  
Rwanda live in  
earth homes





Lo-fab



**MASS.**



## Cost

**Adobe**

$\$7/\text{m}^3$



**Concrete block**

$\$165/\text{m}^3$



**Fired brick**

$\$110/\text{m}^3$





## Embodied carbon

### Adobe

3 kgCO<sub>2</sub>e/m<sup>3</sup>

### Concrete block

69 kgCO<sub>2</sub>e/m<sup>3</sup>

### Fired brick

202 kgCO<sub>2</sub>e/m<sup>3</sup>





# Quality

70% of masons  
have no training

85% of roofs leak

65% don't feel safe



# Maintenance

Typical cost: \$500

38% earn less than  
\$175/year

Loans not common

Major repairs  
expected after 10  
years





# Systemic change

Change that fundamentally affects the whole system.





## Systemic change





## Systemic change

Assist in  
developing a  
specification for  
adobe blocks



# What next?



# The Ellen DeGeneres Campus of the Dian Fossey Gorilla Fund

Purpose built home  
to increase impact  
in conservation and  
community  
outreach





# The Ellen DeGeneres Campus of the Dian Fossey Gorilla Fund

Volcanic stone  
aggregate

Pozzolanic ash





# Grumeti Fund Rise Research Facility

Advance the Fund's  
research,  
monitoring,  
management  
initiatives





# Grumeti Fund Rise Research Facility

Glulam





# Environmental Product Declaration

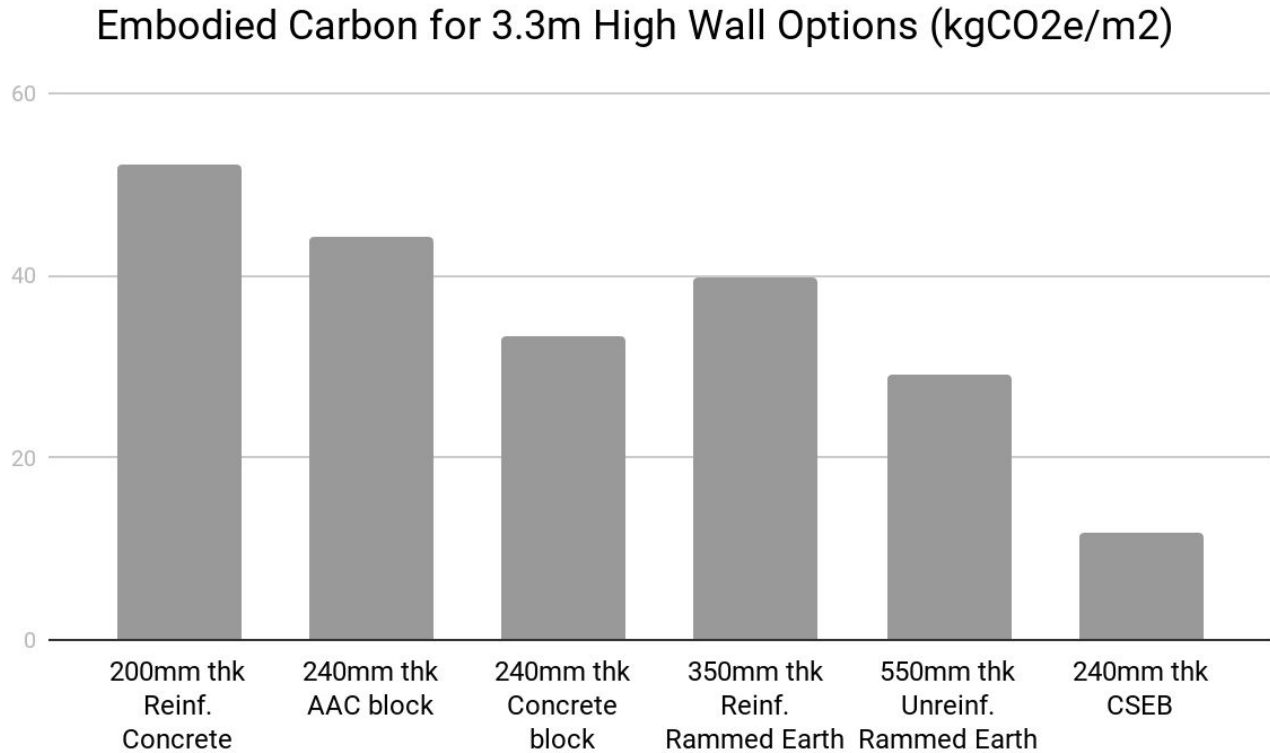


Source: The International EPD System





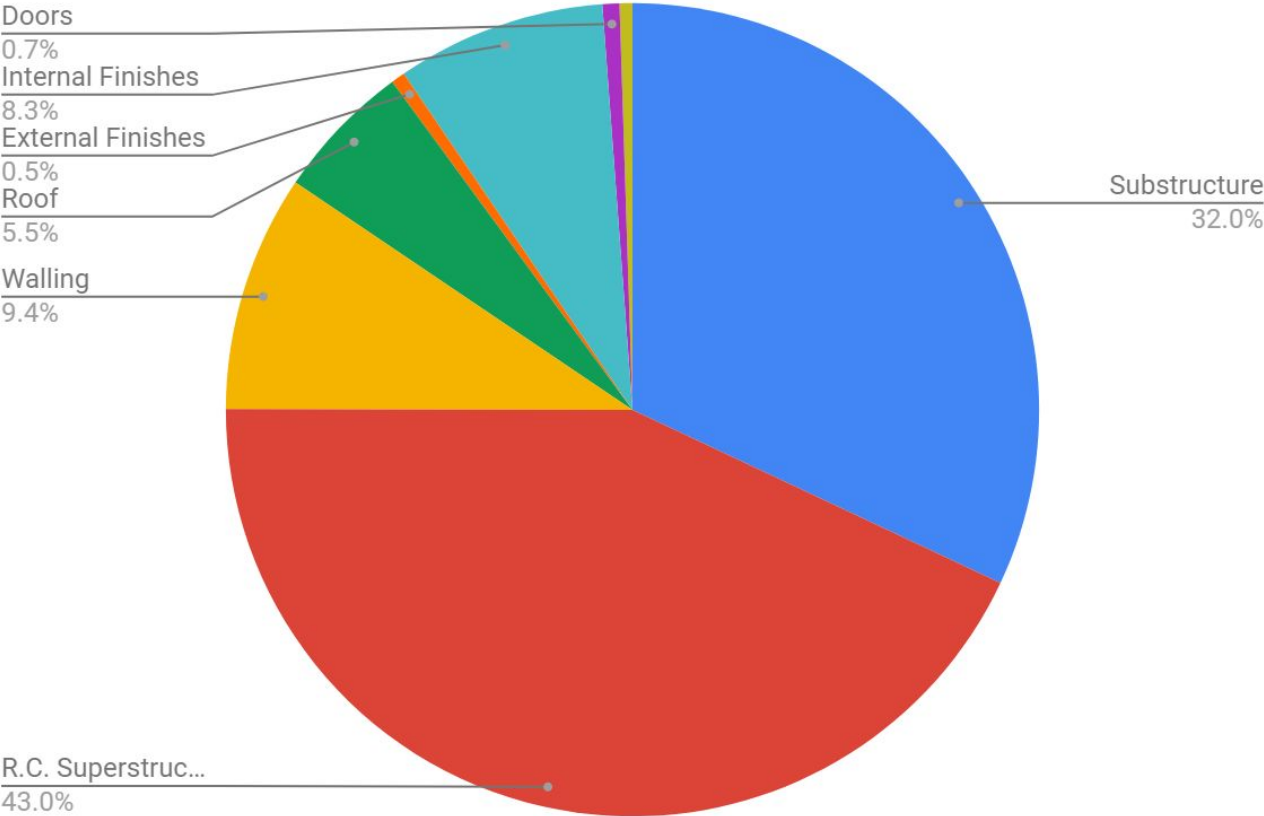
# Design decisions







# Carbon hotspots



4/5ths of  
global  
average

Embodied carbon:  
 $375 \text{ kgCO}_2\text{e/m}^2$

Global education  
building average:  
 $425 \text{ kgCO}_2\text{e/m}^2$





Rwanda Institute for  
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# What can you do

Communicate

Collaborate

Educate

Regulate

Innovate

Further reading:  
[architecture2030.org](http://architecture2030.org)  
[worldgbc.org](http://worldgbc.org)  
[Carbonleadershipforum.org](http://Carbonleadershipforum.org)  
UNEP Global Status Report 2018

