

# Eco-efficiency assessment of conventional OPC/PPC replacement by LC<sup>3</sup> in Cuban residential buildings

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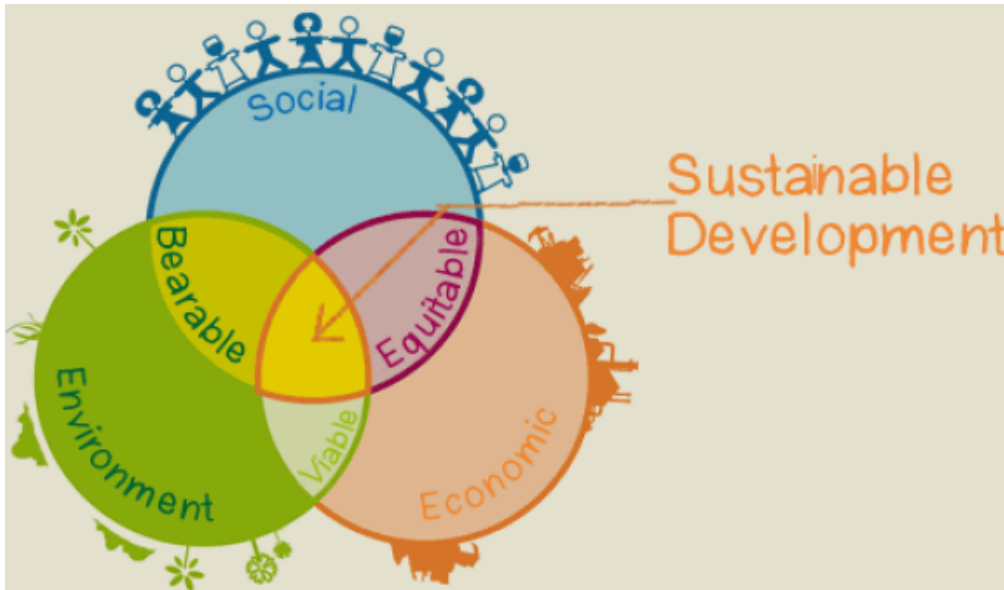
# Outline

- » **Introduction**
- » **Objectives, methods and Data**
- » **Results in a nutshell**
- » **To-take key messages**

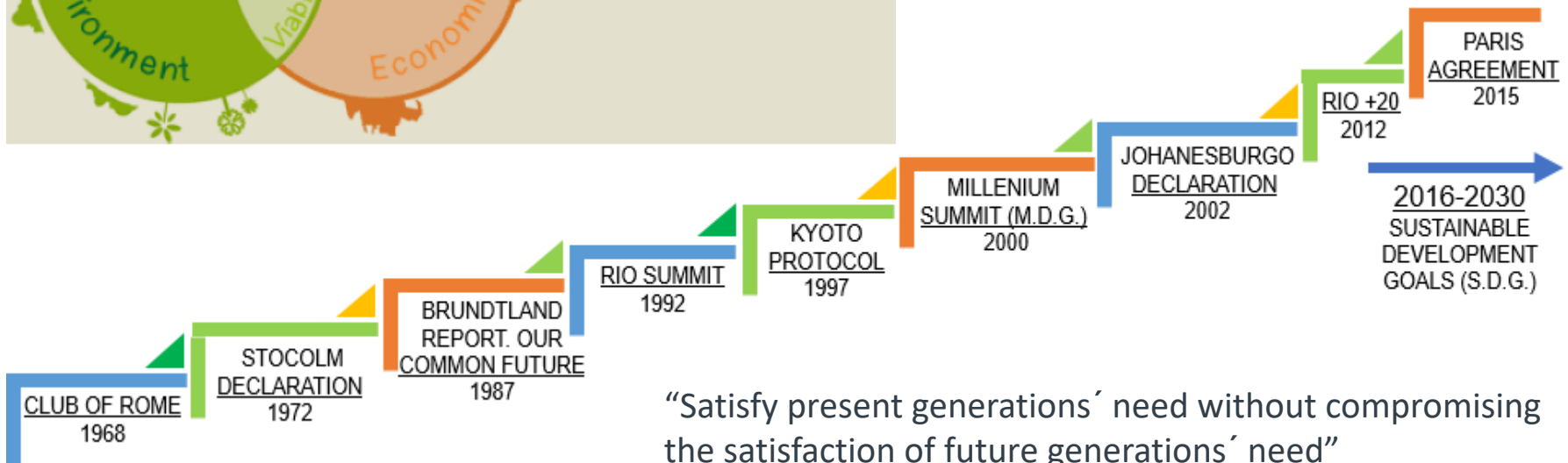
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# Contextualizing research: where do we stand?



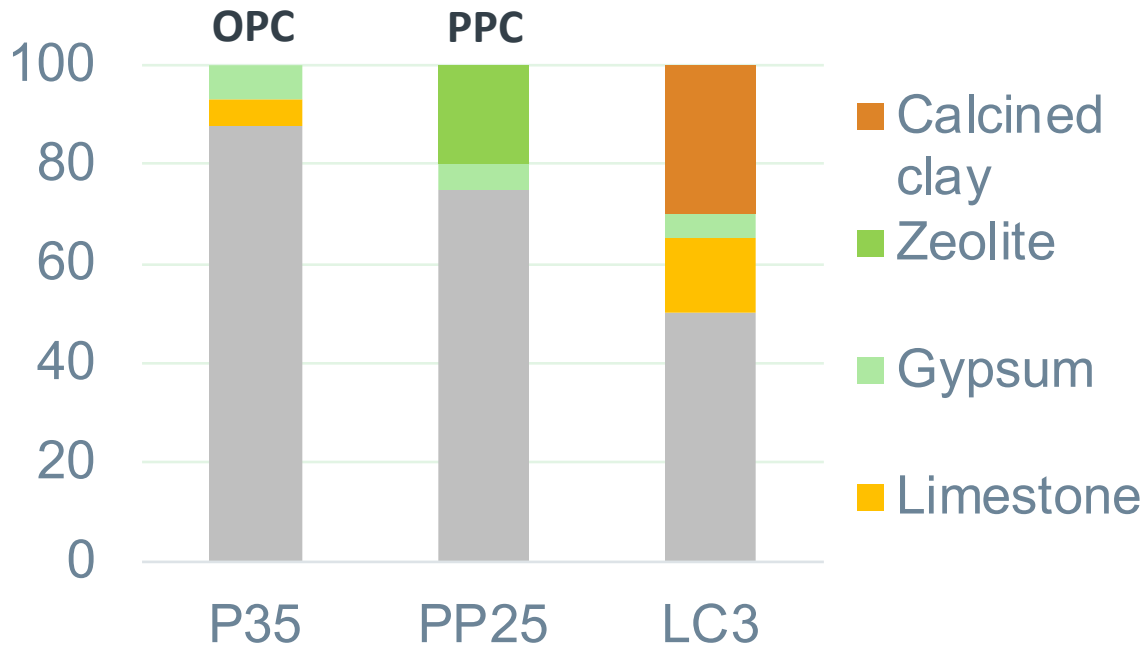
Cuba embraces sustainable development goals (S.D.G.) within its long term development strategy



“Satisfy present generations’ need without compromising the satisfaction of future generations’ need”

(Brundtland Report, 1987)

# Traditional cements in Cuba vs. LC<sup>3</sup>: composition

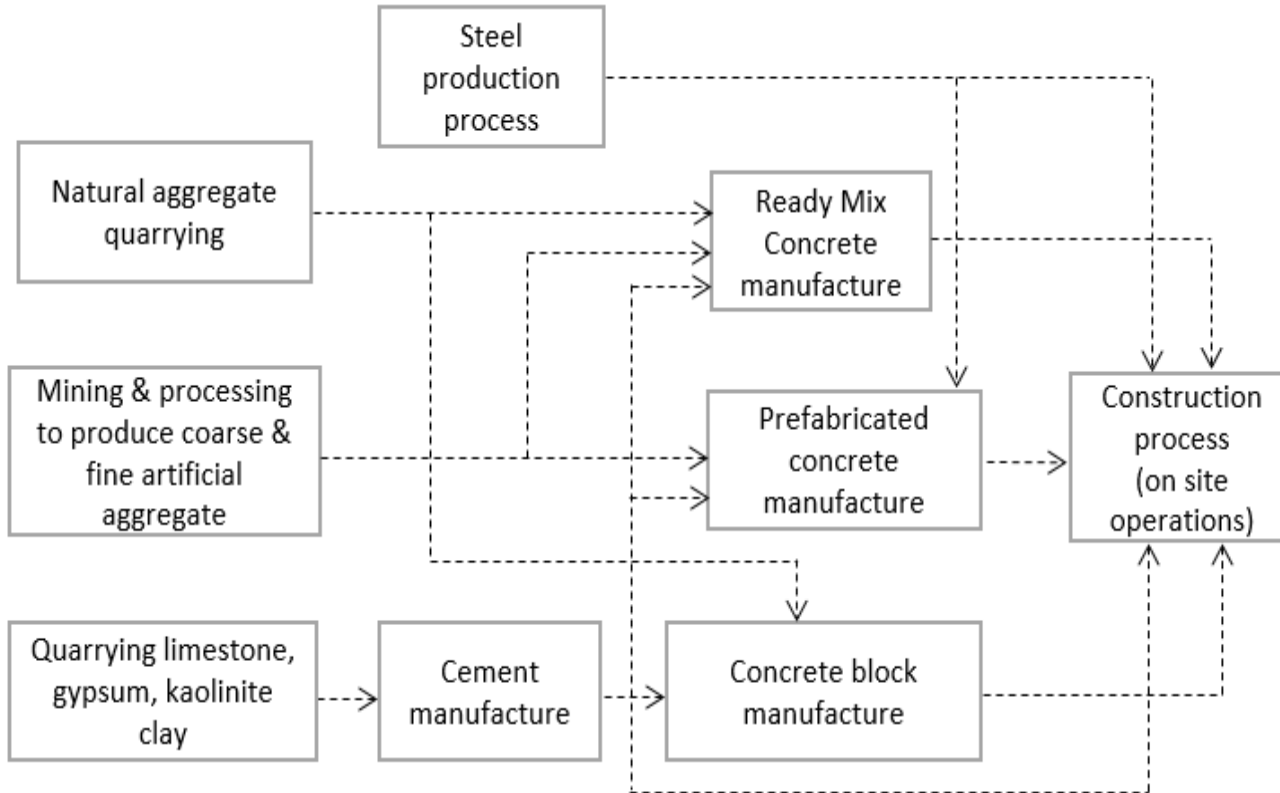


From current situation to LC<sup>3</sup> technology

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## Purpose and methods



- Life Cycle Assessment (LCA)
- Costs in (Net Present Value)
- Eco-efficiency perspective

## Construction supply chain mapping (overview)

- Damineli, Bruno. ; Kemeid, Fernanda.; Aguiar, Patricia; John, Vanderley (2010): Measuring the eco-efficiency of cement use. *Cement & concrete composites*.
- World Business Council for Sustainable Development (2000): Measuring eco-efficiency: a guide to reporting company performance.
- Schaltegger, Stefan (1998): Accounting for eco-efficiency. In *Environmental Management in Practice. Vol. I*. London.

## Case studies in Villa Clara province



Concrete block  
technique



Grand panel system

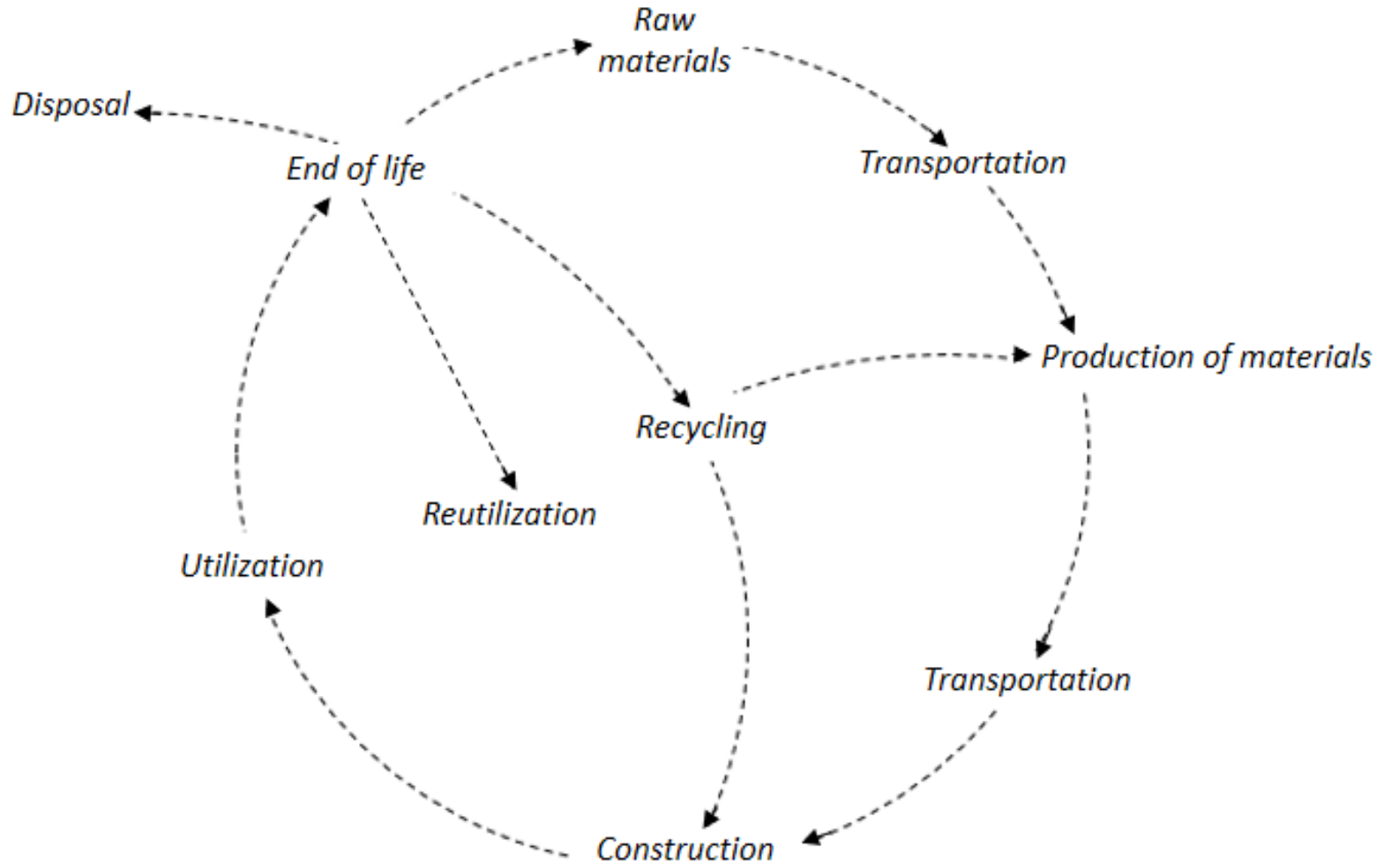


Forsa technology



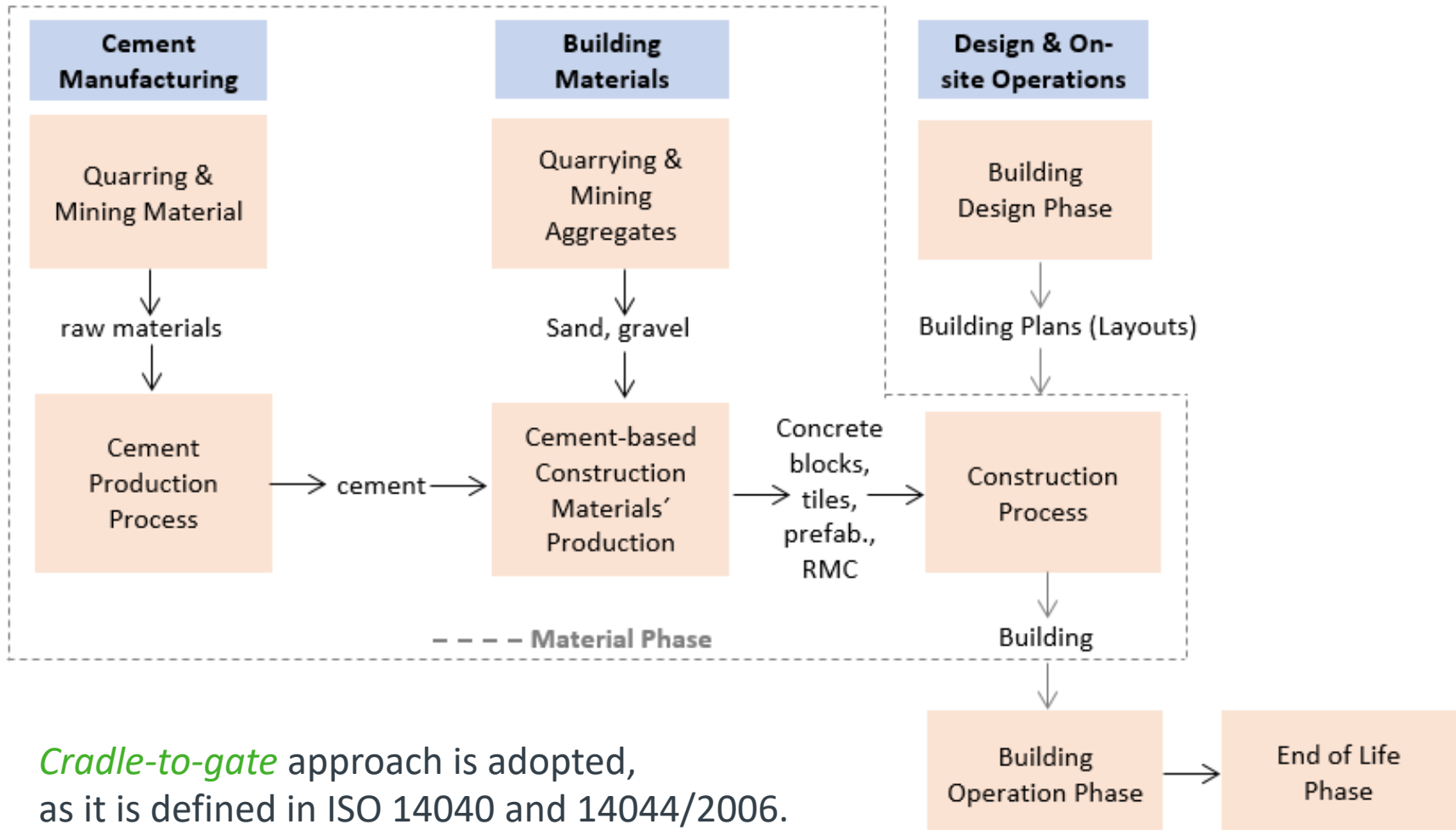


## From the environmental life cycle to the economic flows

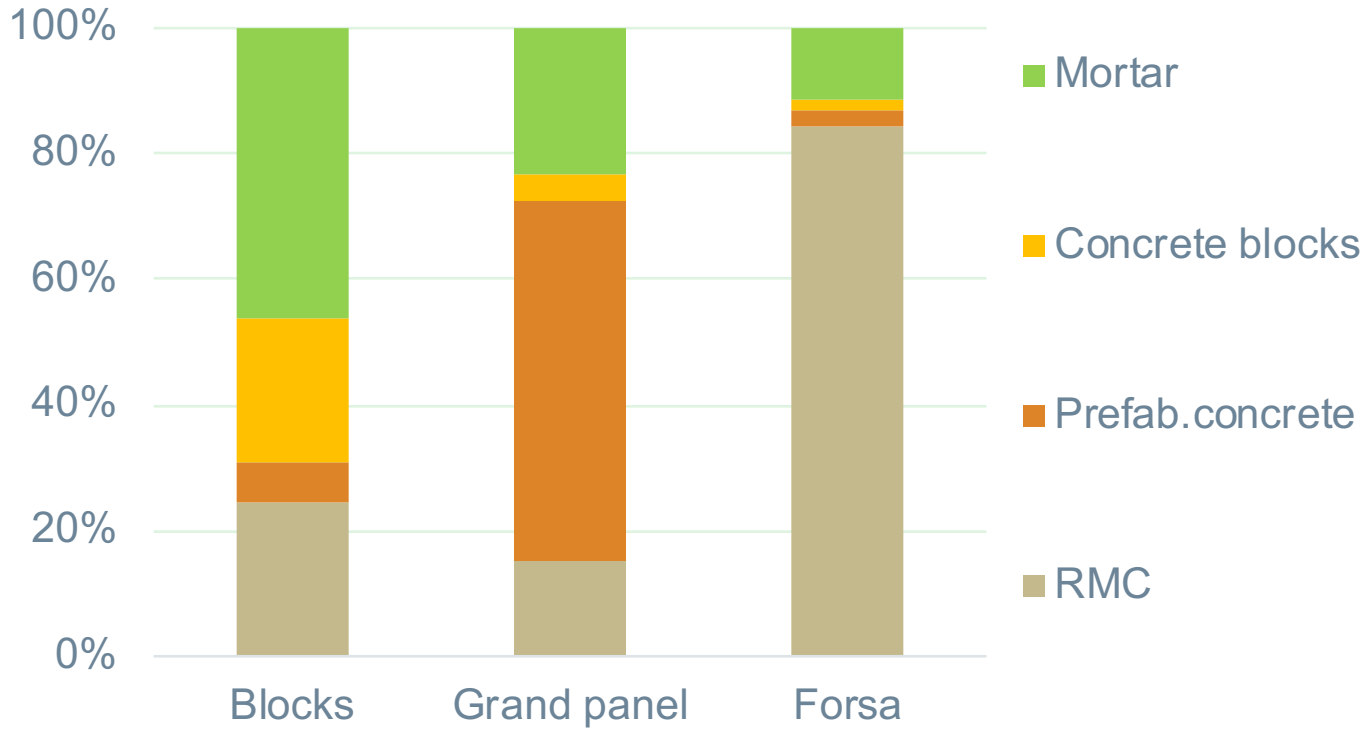


This research covers the *material phase*. Ongoing research covers the *use phase* and future work will explore *end-of-life* scenario.

## System boundaries in LCA of buildings



# Data inventory: foreground data

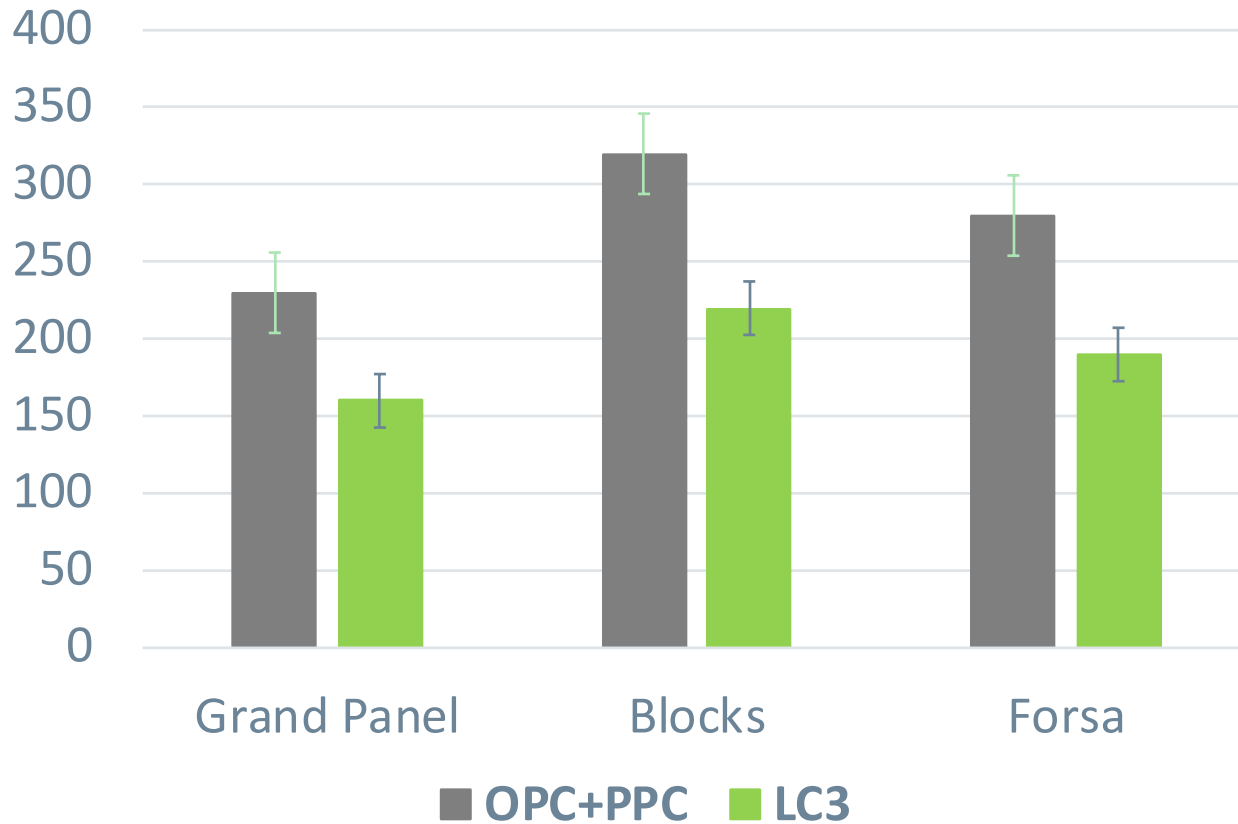


Functional unit: m<sup>2</sup> of usable floor area

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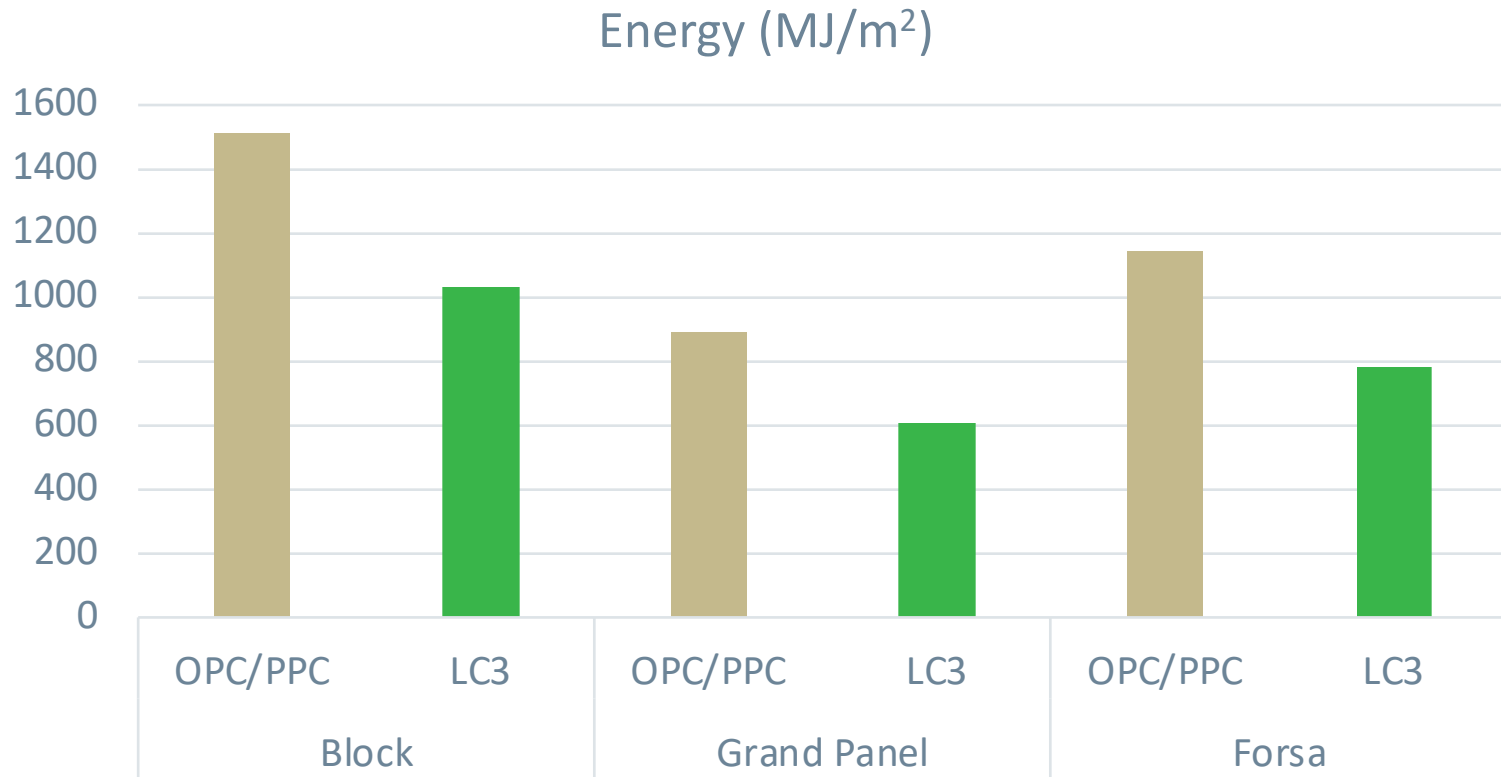
## Environmental impact of cements by type of construction technology



GWP100-IPCC (kgCO<sub>2</sub>/m<sup>2</sup> usable floor area)

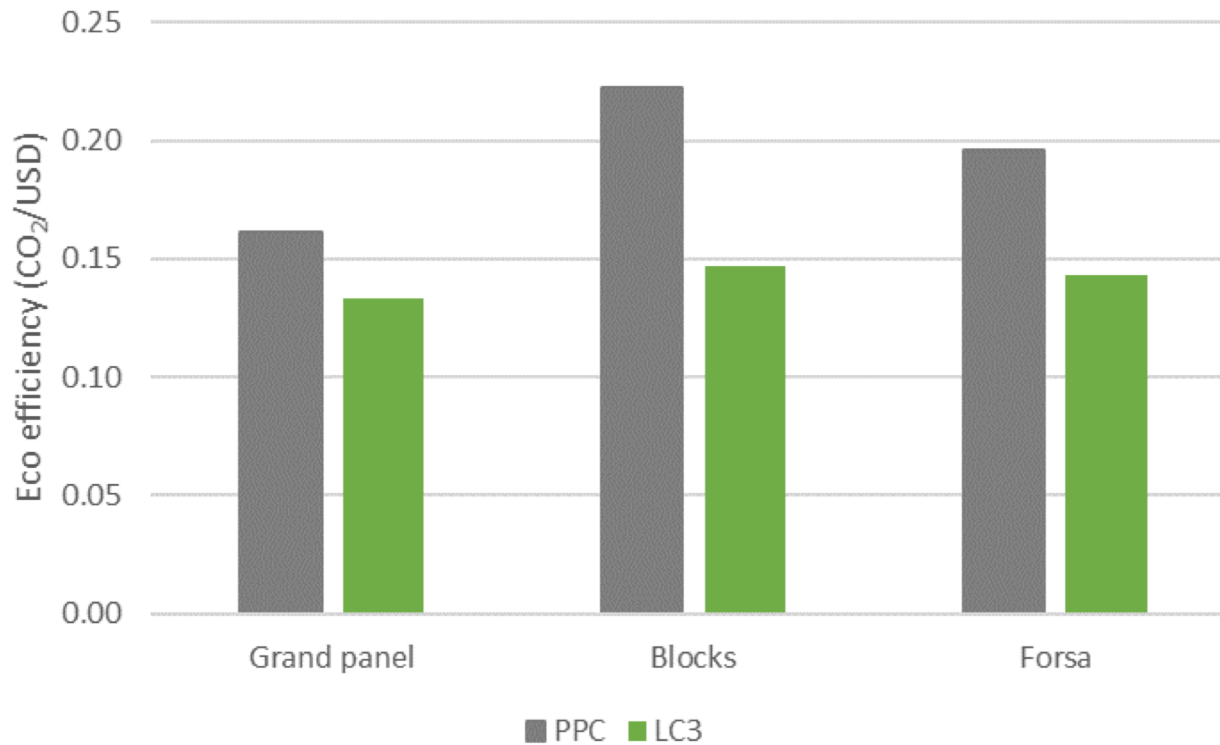
- LC<sup>3</sup> was found to dramatically drop emissions at housing level
- Grand Panel exhibits environmental advantage

## Energy consumption efficiency



Conventional cements' replacement by LC<sup>3</sup> leads to reduce energy carriers around 33-37,5 %

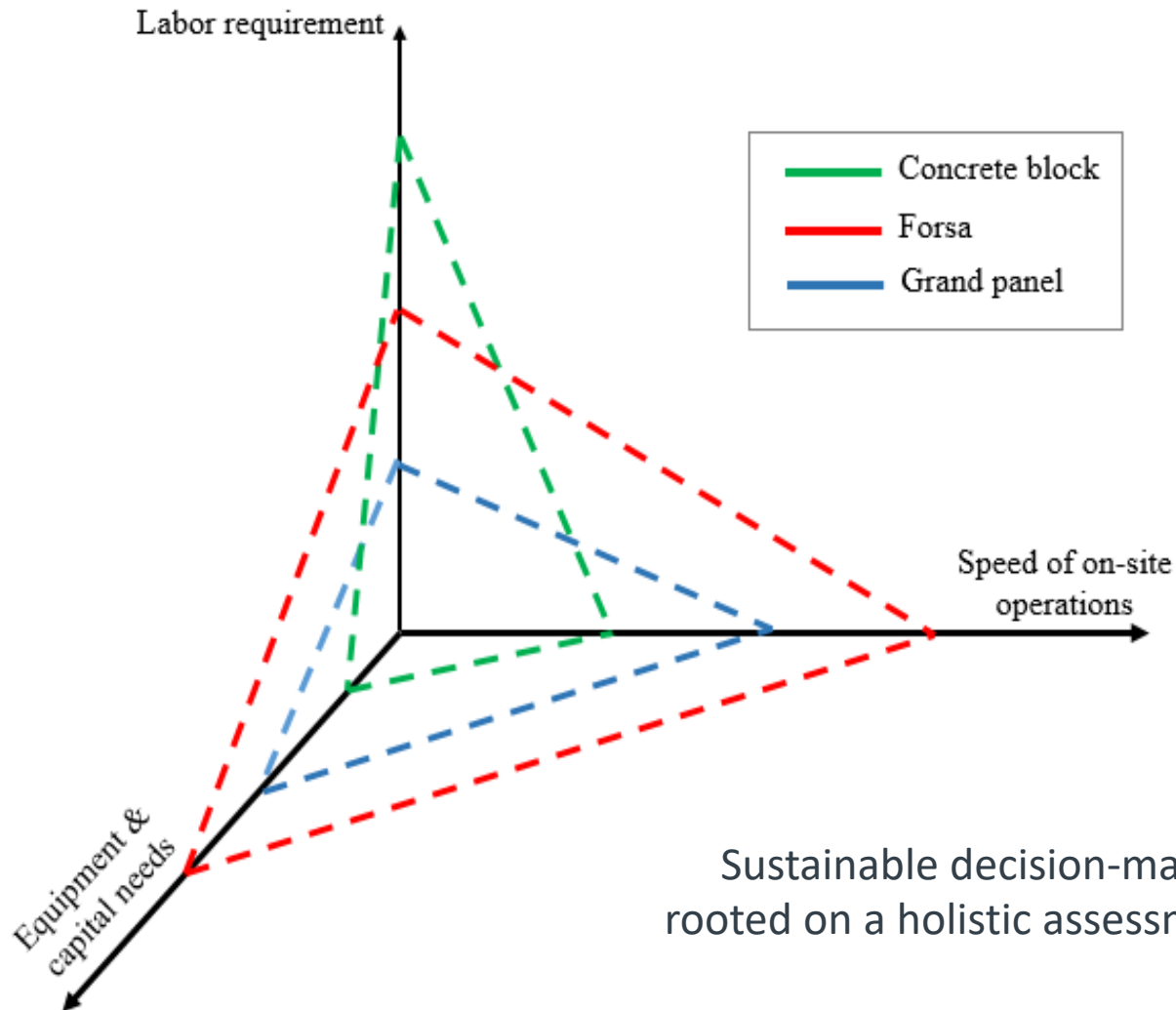
## Eco-efficiency performance of buildings: the economic impact of a cleaner technology



- Concrete block technology appears to be the least eco-efficient
- LC3 is greening investments

Eco-efficiency indicator as the ratio of CO<sub>2</sub> released  
vs construction costs  
**(CO<sub>2</sub> per USD)**

## Exploring beyond eco-efficiency: sustainability entails trade-offs





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## Concluding remarks

- » A low carbon cement strategy in Cuba was found to be economically beneficial and environmentally cleaner than BAU.
- » Grand panel appears to be the cost-effective benchmark amongst available construction techniques in Cuba. It is not superior *per se*, though.
- » Sustainable decision-making in the construction supply chain lies beyond eco-efficiency indicators. It requires a fundamental understanding of multicriteria system thinking to be aligned with case-specific policy orientation.

# Thank you, for your attention

## LC<sup>3</sup> Project

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