

edilportale[®]

TOUR 2017

Ristrutturazione, riqualificazione
energetica, comfort abitativo,
adeguamento antisismico, BIM



Roofingreen



Catania, 22 marzo 2017

“Houston, we have a problem”
Promuovere una cultura sostenibile

Norbert Lantschner

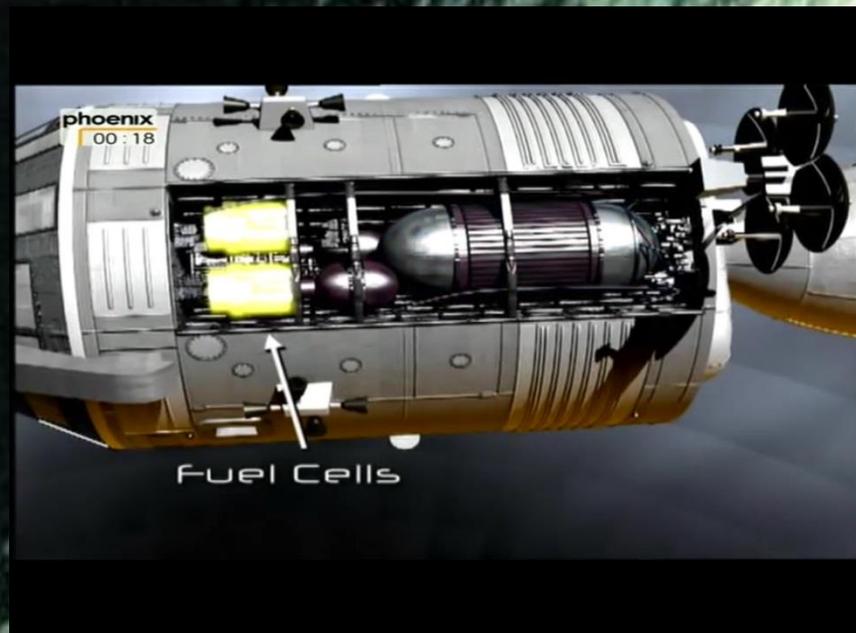
A pair of human hands, one on the left and one on the right, are shown from the wrist up, holding a realistic, textured globe of the Earth. The hands are positioned as if they are supporting or presenting the globe. The background is solid black, making the hands and the globe stand out. The globe shows continents in shades of brown and green, and oceans in deep blue. The lighting is dramatic, highlighting the skin texture of the hands and the topography of the Earth.

**“Houston, we
have a problem”**

*Promuovere una
cultura sostenibile*

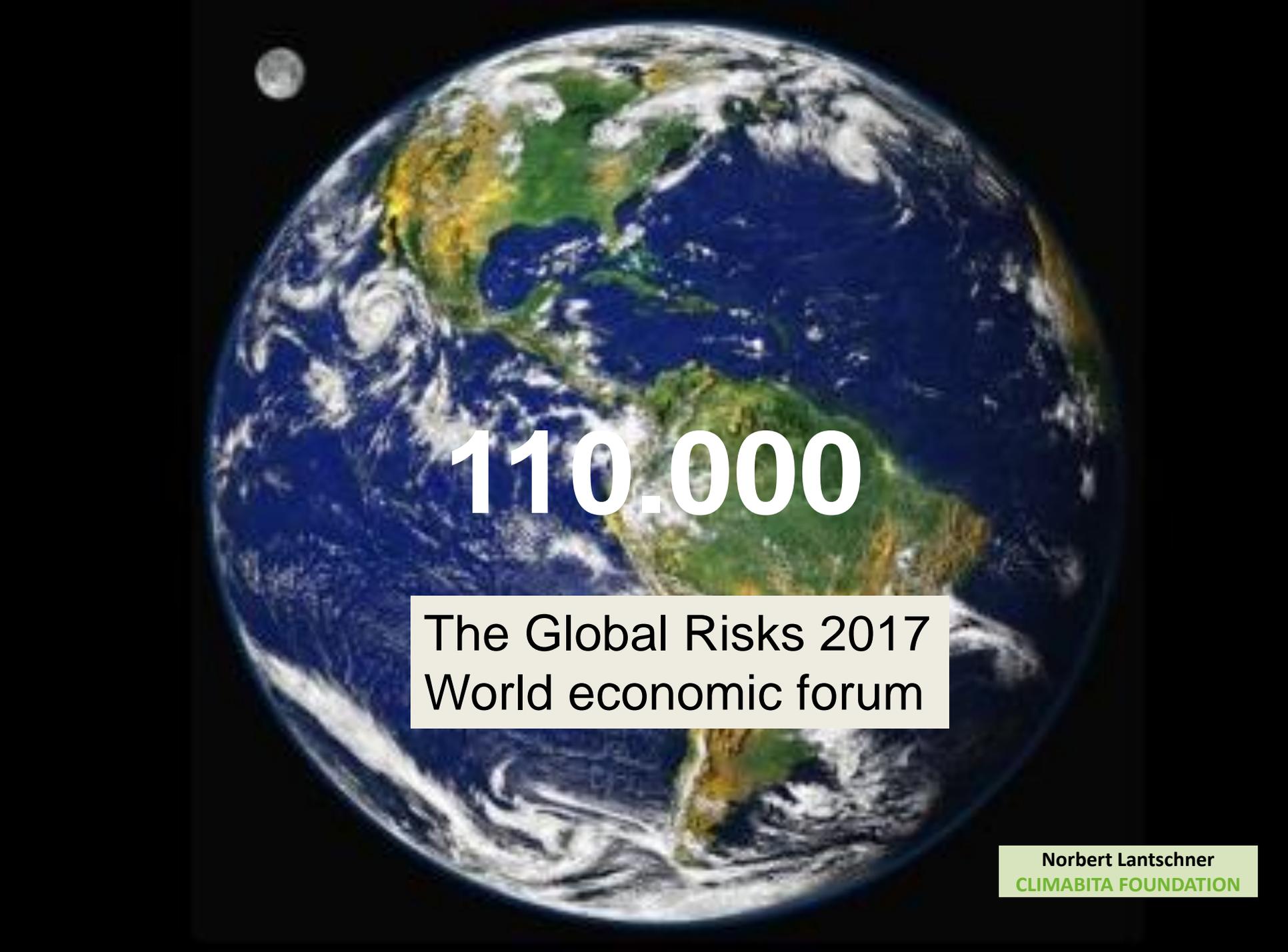
Norbert Lantschner
Presidente di ClimAbita Foundation

"Houston, we have a problem."



Norbert Lantschner
CLIMABITA FOUNDATION

APOLLO 13

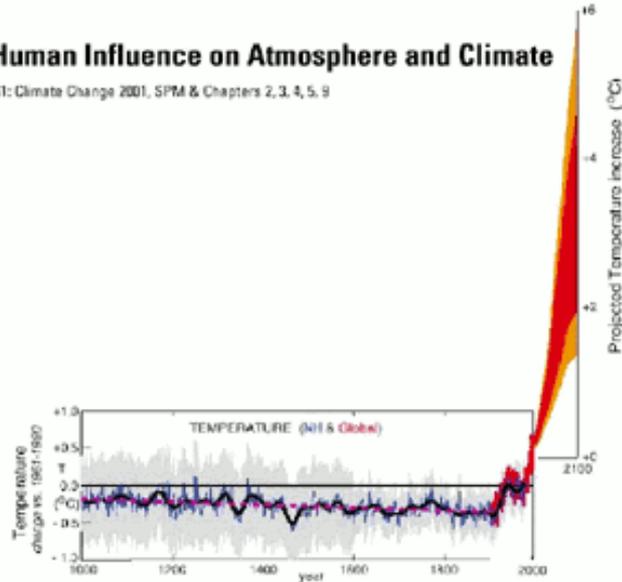


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The Global Risks 2017
World economic forum

The Human Influence on Atmosphere and Climate

IPCC/WGI: Climate Change 2001, SPM & Chapters 2, 3, 4, 5, 9



Humans: the new asteroids

THE GREAT ACCELERATION

SOCIO-ECONOMIC TRENDS



EARTH SYSTEM TRENDS



REFERENCE: Steffen, W., Broadgate, L., Deutsch, O. Gaffney and C. Ludwig, The Trajectory of the Anthropocene: the Great Acceleration, *The Anthropocene Review*, 16 January 2015.

MAP & DESIGN: Félix Pharand-Deschênes / Globaïa

Norbert Lantschner
CLIMABITA FOUNDATION



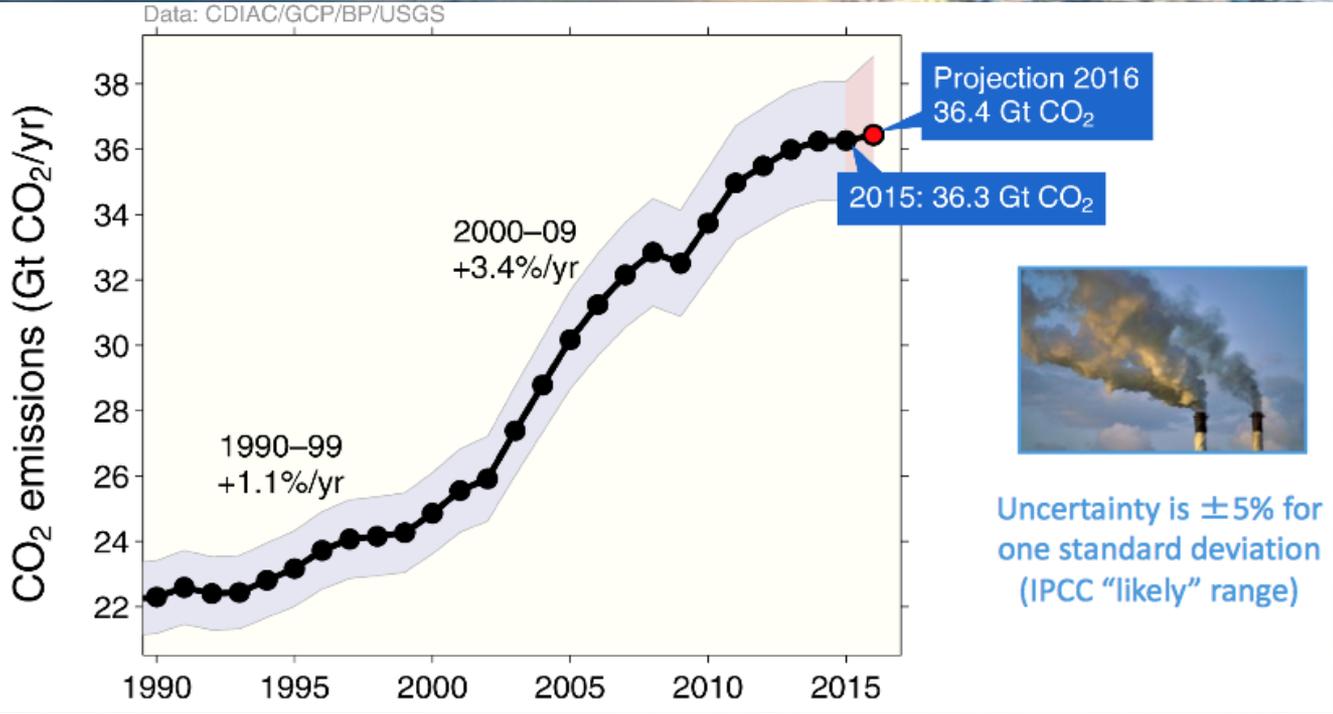
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Consumo mondiale di petrolio al giorno:
48 petroliere – ogni nave contiene 2 milioni di barili

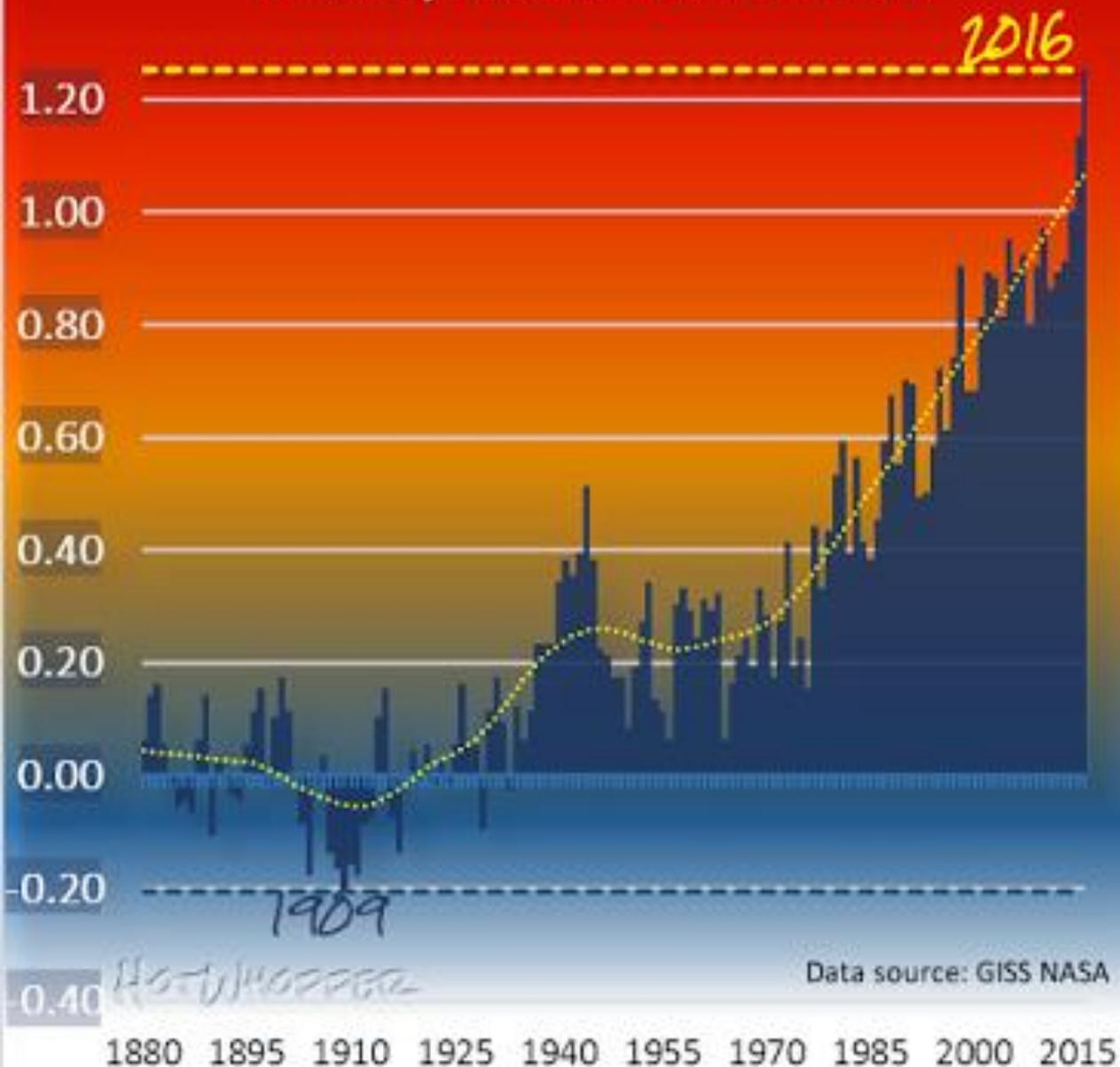
99,7 milioni di tonnellate
ogni giorno

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Global Mean Surface Temperature Anomaly from 1881-1910 mean °C

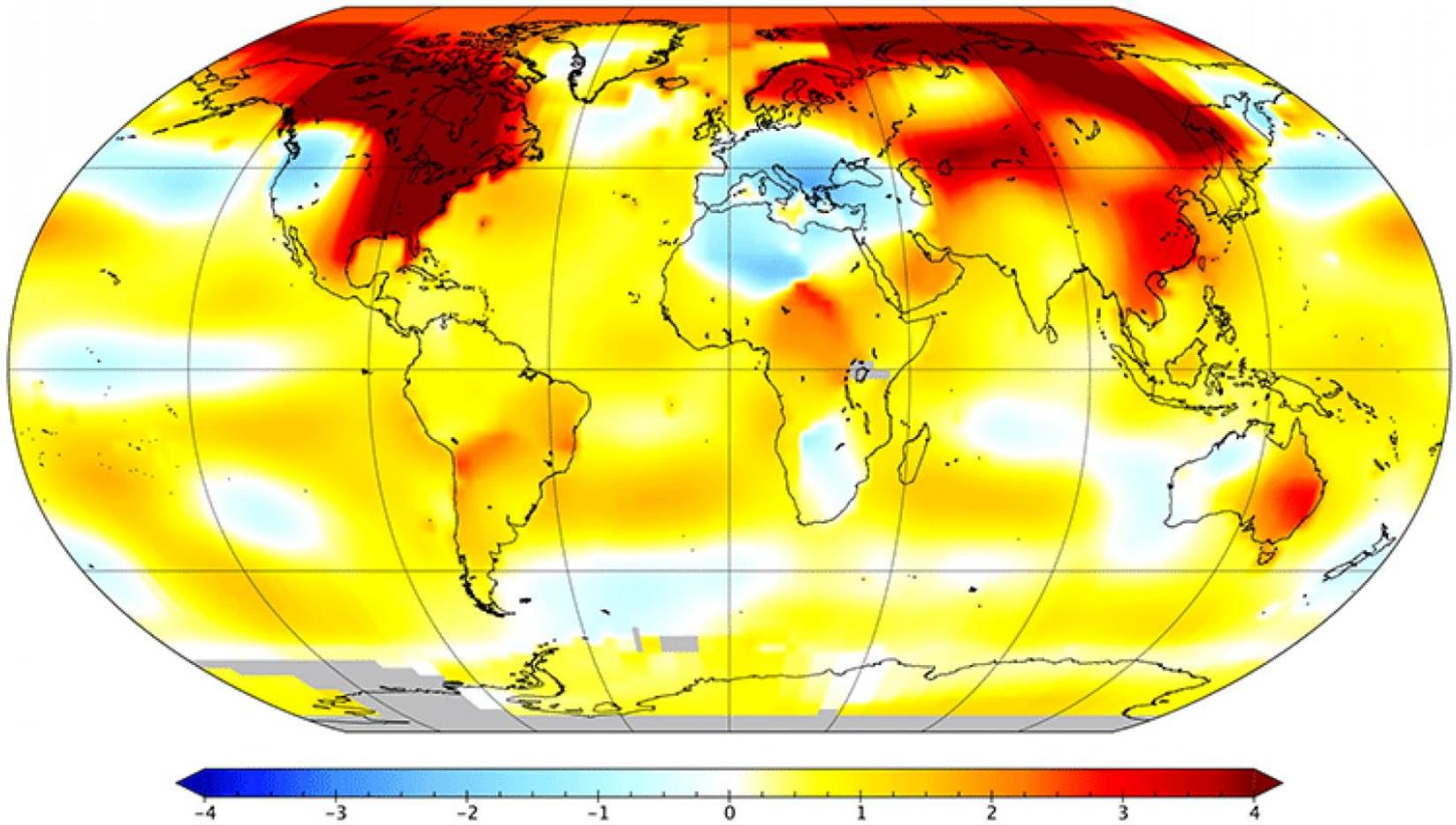


The average global temperature in 2016 was:

- 0.12 °C hotter than last year (2015)
- 0.25 °C hotter than in 2014
- 1.46 °C hotter than the coldest year in the record (1909)
- 0.35 °C hotter than the average for 1998
- 1.25 °C hotter than the 1881-1910 average.

January 2017 was third-warmest January on record

GISTEMP LOTI Anomaly (°C)
January 2017



Base Period: 1951-1980

Data Min = -2.7, Max = 9.5, Mean = 0.9

NASA/GISS/GISTEMP



Isole Svalbard

I cambiamenti climatici possono essere drammatici

Italy's changing coast line during the last ice age and during the Pliocene

Italy during the last ice age 20000 years ago



Italy during the Pliocene 2 million years ago



today's coast line

Source: Atlante Geografico-Moderno

Wapner Institute P-118

Come si potrebbe ridurre l'Italia



«Con un aumento della temperatura **di 3°C** da qui alla fine del 2.100 la superficie dell'Italia - secondo uno studio della Columbia University di New York - potrebbe diminuire, a livello costiero, dell'8%, **perdendo così 4.500 chilometri quadrati di territorio.**



**«I cambiamenti climatici
sono una minaccia
significativa e diretta»
Leader militari e della
sicurezza USA**

....i rischi «derivanti dai cambiamenti climatici possono aumentare il rischio di conflitto intra o internazionale, il fallimento degli Stati, le migrazioni di massa e la creazione di ulteriori spazi non governati, in una serie di regioni strategicamente importanti, comprese ma non limitate al Medio Oriente e Nord Africa, all'Asia centrale, all'Indo-Asia-Pacifico e alle regioni artiche».



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CLIMATE SECURITY
CONSENSUS PROJECT

We the undersigned members of the US national security community conclude that the effects of climate change present a strategic, significant risk to US national security and international security, and that the US must advance a comprehensive policy for addressing this risk. Our conclusions in this report are set forth in the following observations:

- Climate change represents risks to energy, food and energy security both in the US and globally, resulting in unique and hard-to-predict security risks based on a combination of rapidly changing physical, environmental, economic, social and political conditions.
- Severe weather events from climate change can increase the likelihood of state or non-state conflict, civil unrest, mass migration, and the creation of additional unpopulated areas, across a range of strategically significant regions, including but not limited to the Middle East and North Africa, Central Asia, the Indo-Asia-Pacific, and the Arctic region.
- Climate change is causing significant change in sea levels. These changes will impact maritime activity and associated maritime security across the globe, including in strategically important watersways, such as the Arctic Ocean and the South China Sea.
- The impacts of climate change present significant and direct risks to the US homeland, including to critical energy and water infrastructure, the population of coastal and riverine areas, economic links to the coast and inland, and several specialized fields.
- The impacts of climate change present significant and direct risks to US military readiness, operations and strategy.
- The impacts of climate change will increase the likelihood of state frequent and obvious humanitarian, investment and disaster relief (HIDR) mission requirements.
- Risk mitigation across dimensions of national and international security, as well as intelligence agencies, activities and tools, have increasingly identified climate change as a "high impact, high likelihood" risk.
- The impacts of climate change will place significant strain on international financial stability through increasing the scope for disruption to major global industries in the manufacturing, energy, agriculture and services sectors, deepening the volatility of the insurance industry, and generally increasing the political and financial risks of doing business in an increasingly volatile global environment.

Our observations above are based on the impacts of the most likely case. There is a small chance that the impacts will be less than expected. There is a greater chance that the impacts will be more severe. It is therefore of critical importance for the United States address climate change as a top that is commensurate with this risk profile. In this context, the United States will need to "manage the uncertainties and avoid the non-optimal." This requires a robust capacity to help prevent and prepare for climate change risks, and avoid potentially manageable climate-driven scenarios. Failing to do so will impact and amplify risks to existing and future US national security objectives.

There are few net winners, but one thing is clear: the greatest beneficiary of climate change presents a strategically significant risk to US national security, and action is not a viable option.

22 / 21 / 36

1992 Rio



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Stati Generali dell'Efficienza energetica

Partecipa

Norbert Lantschner
CLIMABITA FOUNDATION

Strategia e azioni UE

COM(2008)772 (-20/-20/+20)

2002/91/UE

2009/28/CE

2010/31/UE

2012/27/UE

Strategia climatica 2030 (-40/-27/+27*)

Roadmap2050



**I consumi d'energia
in Europa calano,
ma le importazioni
superano il 70%**

**In Italia l'import di fossili
è aumentato dall'88%
al 91% in 15 anni**

Eurostat

40 / 75 / 0,4-1,2

Effizienz

~~Energiekosten~~



Climate Change

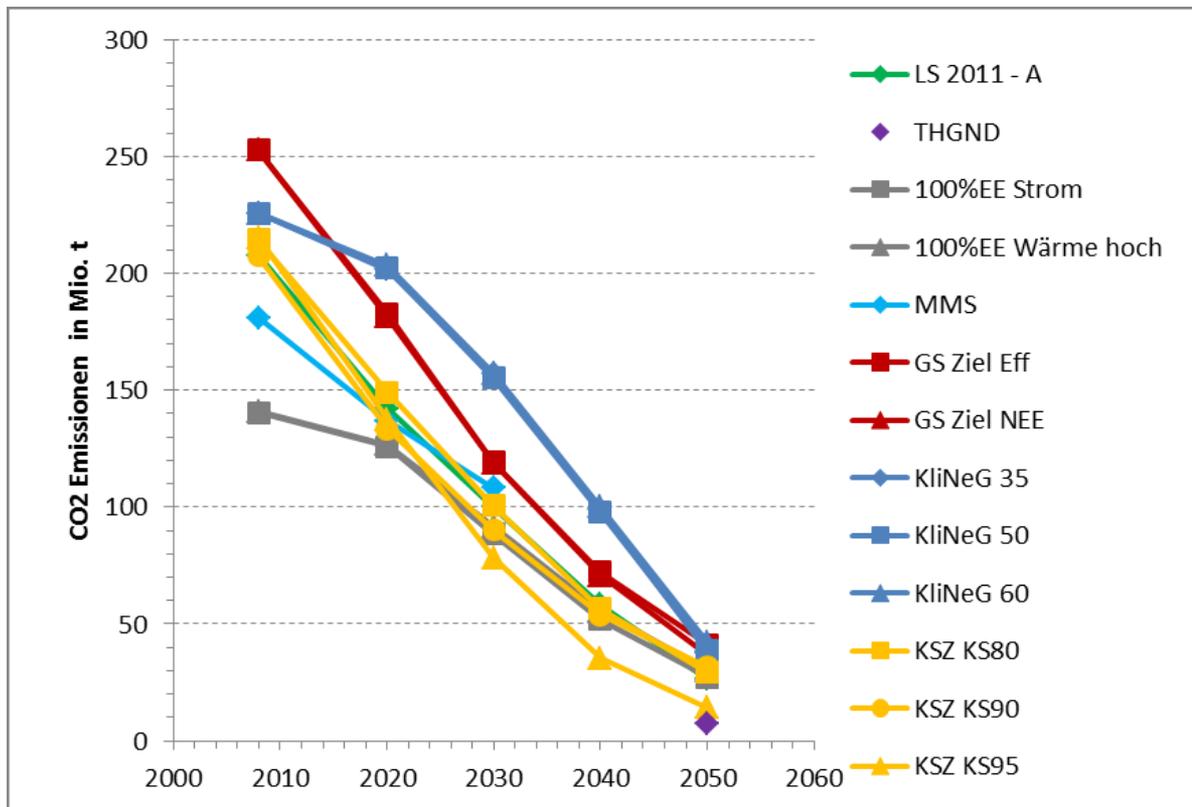


L'ACCORDO DI PARIGI RICHIEDE UNA NUOVA VISION DELLE POLITICHE ENERGETICHE E CLIMATICHE DELL'ITALIA AL 2030:

- ✓ - 50% DI EMISSIONI,
- ✓ 35% DI RINNOVABILI ,
- ✓ 40% DI EFFICIENZA ENERGETICA

La Roadmap climatica tarata sull'obiettivo degli 1,5 °C

- rispetto al 1990, nel 2020 le emissioni dovrebbero scendere del 38%, al 2030 del 60% e al 2050 del 90%, giungendo a un **bilancio carbon-neutral entro il 2070**;
- in termini pro capite, dalle attuali circa 7 tCO₂eq bisognerebbe scendere a quasi 3 nel 2030 arrivando **ben al di sotto di 1 t CO₂eq nel 2050** e, ovviamente, a zero emissioni nette entro il 2070.



Emissioni di CO2 degli edifici residenziali e non-residenziali

CO2-Emissionen gesamter Gebäudesektor

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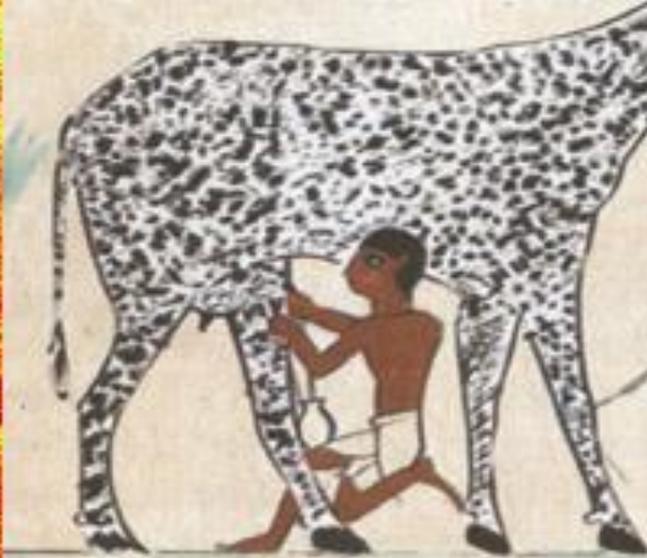


Recupero dei materiali di demolizione di CaseClima

Consigli per la scelta dei materiali edili e termoisolanti e per la realizzazione della costruzione

Autore: Florian Knoppe (IFEU-Institut Heidelberg)

In Italia ci sono 12 milioni di edifici costruiti fra il 1945 e il 1980...bisogna cominciare da lì



Uomo 4.0

Ciò che non è assolutamente
possibile è non scegliere Jean Paul Sartre



Norbert Lantschner
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