Journal of Earth Science & Climatic Change

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Proceedings of

8th International Conference on

ENVIRONMENT & CLIMATE CHANGE

November 22-23, 2018 Bucharest, Romania



Scientific Program

Climate Change Congress 2018

Thursday 22nd November 2018 | **Day 1**

09:30-10:00 Registration Opens

Hall

10:00-10:30 Opening Ceremony

Introduction

10:30-11:30

Keynote Presentation

Title: Sustainability in science and technology: Water, energy and natural resources nexus

Farid El-Daoushy, Uppsala University, Sweden



11:30-11:50 Networking and Refreshments Break with Group Photo

Sessions: Environment Sustainability and Development | Biodiversity and Climate Change | Climate and Costal | Endangered Species and forestry | Carbon Cycle and Carbon Footprint

Session Chair: **Carmen Postolache,** University of Bucharest, Romania

11:50-12:30

Title: Soil responses to nitrogen addition: Evidence from a natural grassland

Carmen Postolache, University of Bucharest, Romania

12:30-13:10

Title: Pathways to sustainability and environmental justice: A pluralistic perspective on environmental risks, participation and capabilities

Susanne Borner, Goethe University Frankfurt, Germany

Lunch Break 13:10-14:10 @ Restaurant

14:10-14:50

Title: The severe impacts of global warming

Taha Hussein Al-Salim, University of Mosul, Iraq

Workshop

14:50-16:50

Title: How strong is the political will to reduce the emissions responsible for climate change?

Remus Cernea, Romania

Panel Discussion

Friday 23rd November 2018 | **Day 2**

Hall

Sessions: Causes and Effects of Climate Change | Renewable Energy | Control Climate Change | Climate Change and Health | Climate Change Risks, Policy and Law

10:30-11:10

Title: Addressing socio-environmental concerns and reducing vulnerability: An environmental justice perspective

Susanne Borner, Goethe University Frankfurt, Germany

Networking and Refreshments Break 11:10-11:30 @ Foyer

11:30-12:10

Title: Impacts of climate change on the water resources of Azad Jammu & Kashmir, Kashmir Himalaya

Sardar Muhammad Rafique Khan, Climate Change Center, Pakistan

12:10-12:50

Title: A community driven vulnerability assessment in Syanjga District, Nepal

Manar Zaki, Trinity College Dublin, Ireland

12:50-13:30

Title: Sustainable and competitive business enviroment trhough green and renewable energy developmnts

Alie Wube Dametew, Addis Ababa University Institute of Technology, Ethiopia

Lunch Break 13:30-14:30 @ Restaurant

Panel Discussions

Awards and Closing Ceremony



Supporting Journals

Journal of Earth Science & Climatic Change

www.omicsonline.org/earth-science-climatic-change.php

Journal of Pollution Effects & Control

www.omicsonline.org/pollution-and-effects.php

Journal of Ecosystem & Ecography

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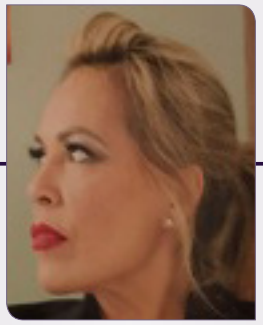
Carmen Postolache
University of Bucharest
Romania



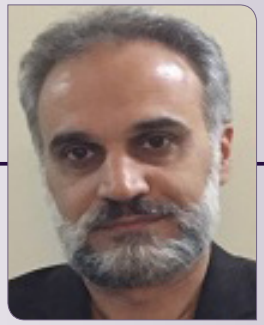
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November 22-23, 2018 | Dubai, UAE
physiotherapy.conferenceseries.com/middleeast

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November 22-23, 2018 | Dubai, UAE
neonatalcare.pediatricsconferences.com

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bioorganic-medicinal.chemistryconferences.org

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Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)
November 15-16, 2018 | Dubai, UAE
copd.healthconferences.org

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November 22-23, 2018 | Dubai, UAE
addiction.psychiatryconferences.com

Annual Conference on
Catalysis for Green and Sustainable Energy
November 15-16, 2018 | Dubai, UAE
green-catalysis.conferenceseries.com

International Conference on
Viral Infection and Immune Response
November 15-17, 2018 | Dubai, UAE
immuneresponse.vaccineconferences.com

International Conference on Anesthesiology and Critical Care
November 15-16, 2018 | Dubai, UAE
anesthesiology.healthconferences.org

World Brain Congress
December 05-07, 2018 | Dubai, UAE
brain.neuroconferences.com

International Conference on
Biomarkers and Cancer Targets
December 05-06, 2018 | Dubai, UAE
cancertargets.conferenceseries.com

25th International Conference on
Psychiatric Disorders and Psychosomatic Medicine
December 05-06, 2018 | Dubai, UAE
psychosomaticdisorder.conferenceseries.com

World Congress on Rare Diseases
December 05-07, 2018 | Dubai, UAE
rarediseases.infectiousconferences.com

World Congress on Food and Nutrition
December 10-11, 2018 | Dubai, UAE
food-technology.nutritionalconference.com

International Conference on
Herbal and Traditional Medicine
December 10-11, 2018 | Dubai, UAE
herbal-traditional.conferenceseries.com

10th Tissue Repair and Regeneration Congress
December 10-11, 2018 | Dubai, UAE
tissuerepair.conferenceseries.com



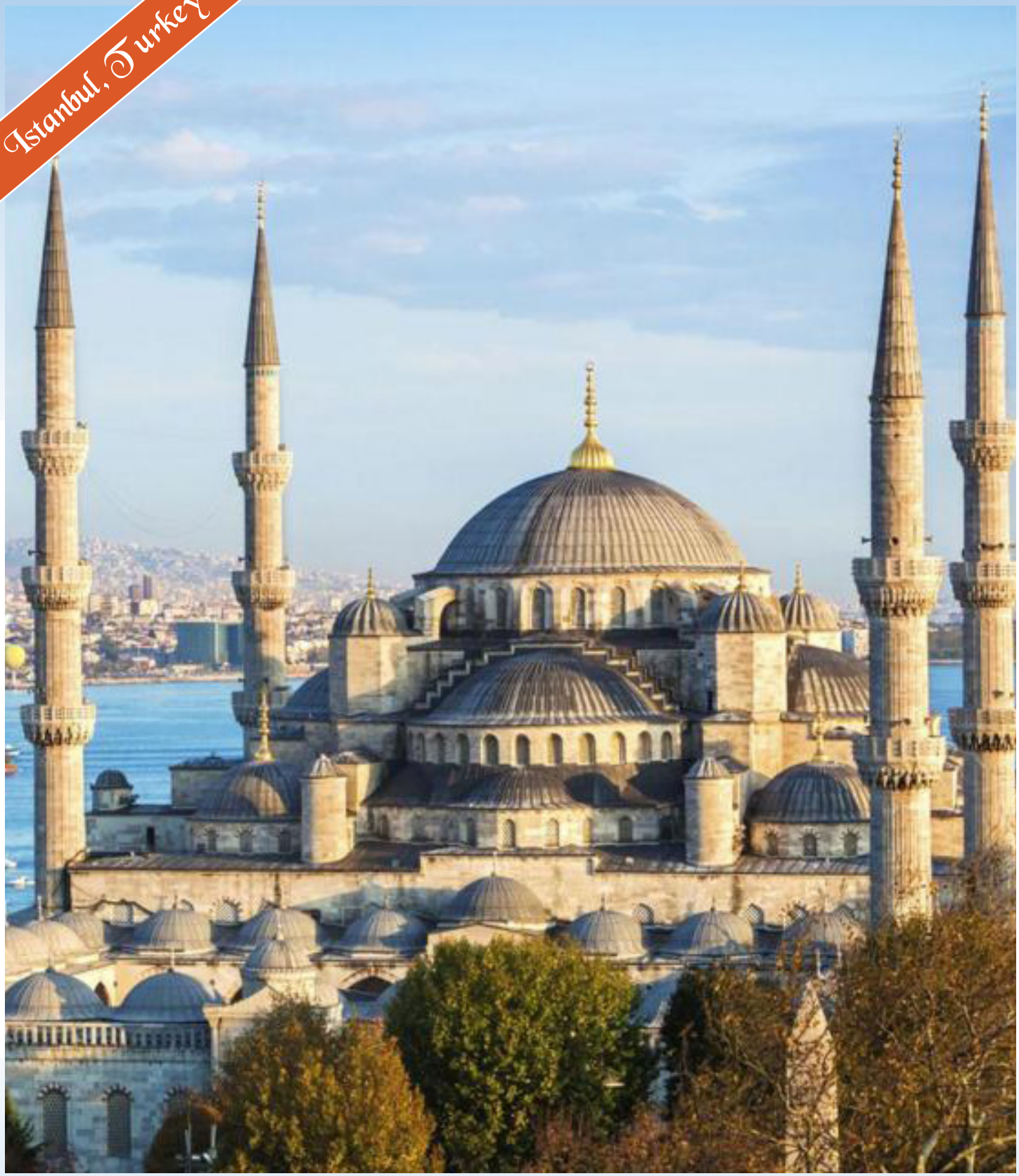
12th World Pediatric Congress
December 13-15, 2018 | Abu Dhabi, UAE
pediatrics-congress.conferenceseries.com

International Conference on
Allergy and Clinical Immunology
December 13-14, 2018 | Abu Dhabi, UAE
allergy.immunologyconferences.com

13th Annual Conference on
Dementia and Alzheimer's Disease
December 13-15, 2018 | Abu Dhabi, UAE
dementia.neuroconferences.com

International Anesthesia and Pain Medicine Conference
December 13-15, 2018 | Abu Dhabi, UAE
anesthesiology.conferenceseries.com

Istanbul, Turkey



World Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation Conference
November 22-23, 2018 | Istanbul, Turkey
rehabilitation.healthconferences.org

Annual Nursing Congress: The Art of Care
November 12-14, 2018 | Istanbul, Turkey
healthcare.nursingmeetings.com

Annual Conference on
Stroke and Neurological Disorders
November 22-23, 2018 | Istanbul, Turkey
stroke.neuroconferences.com

6th Annual Conference on Parasitology & Infectious Diseases
November 15-16, 2018 | Istanbul, Turkey
parasitology.infectiousconferences.com

World Congress on
Epigenetics and Chromosome
November 15-16, 2018 | Istanbul, Turkey
epigenetics.geneticconferences.com

World Heart Rhythm Conference
November 15-17, 2018 | Istanbul, Turkey
heartrhythm.cardiologymeeting.com





5th International Conference on
Medicinal Practices: Herbal, Holistic and Traditional
November 26-27, 2018 | Bali, Indonesia
medicinalpractices.conferenceseries.com

Annual Conference on Nanoscience, Nanotechnology and Advanced Materials
November 26-28, 2018 | Bali, Indonesia
nanoscience.nanotechconferences.org

International Conference on
Oral Health and Dental Medicine
November 29-30, 2018 | Bali, Indonesia
oralhealth.dentalcongress.com

International Conference on
Obesity and Diet Imbalance
November 29-30, 2018 | Bali, Indonesia
obesity-diet.nutritionalconference.com

14th Annual Conference on Crop Science and Agriculture
November 29-30, 2018 | Bali, Indonesia
crops-agri.foodtechconferences.com

International Dermatology Conference: Skin and Body
November 26-27, 2018 | Bali, Indonesia
skin-body.dermatologymeeting.com



International Conference on
Community Nursing and Public Health
November 19-21, 2018 | Cape Town, South Africa
community.nursingconference.com

Annual Congress on
Oral Care: Dental and Orthodontics
November 22-23, 2018 | Cape Town, South Africa
oralcare.dentalcongress.com

International Conference on
Nephrology
November 19-21, 2018 | Cape Town, South Africa
nephrology.nephroconferences.com

2nd World Congress on
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November 22-23, 2018 | Cape Town, South Africa
vision.ophthalmologyconferences.com

World Congress on
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November 22-23, 2018 | Cape Town, South Africa
epilepsycongress.neuroconferences.com

International Conference on
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agriculture.foodtechconferences.com

8th International Conference on
Bacteriology and Infectious Diseases
November 22-23, 2018 | Cape Town, South Africa
bacteriology.infectiousconferences.com

International Pediatric Infectious Diseases and Healthcare Conference
November 22-24, 2018 | Cape Town, South Africa
pediatrics.infectiousconferences.com



26th International Diabetes and Healthcare Conference
November 26-27, 2018 | Helsinki, Finland
diabetic.healthconferences.org

World Neurone Congress
November 26-28, 2018 | Helsinki, Finland
neurone.neurologyconference.com

International Conference on Biomarkers and Clinical Research
November 26-27, 2018 | Helsinki, Finland
biomarkerscongress.conferenceseries.com

International Epigenetics and Epitranscriptomics Conference
November 26-27, 2018 | Helsinki, Finland
epitranscriptomics.geneticconferences.com

International Conference on
Clinical Microbiology, Virology and Infectious Diseases
November 22-23, 2018 | Bucharest, Romania
microbiology.vaccineconferences.com

International Conference on
Antimicrobial and Antibacterial Agents
November 22-23, 2018 | Bucharest, Romania
antimicrobial.vaccineconferences.com

4th International Conference on
Crystallography and Novel Materials
November 22-23, 2018 | Bucharest, Romania
crystallography.materialsconferences.com

9th International Conference on
Biopolymers and Polymer Sciences
November 19-21, 2018 | Bucharest, Romania
biopolymers.materialsconferences.com

International Conference on
Medicine, Nursing and Healthcare
November 19-21, 2018 | Bucharest, Romania
medicine.nursingmeetings.com

World Congress on
Surgeons
November 22-24, 2018 | Bucharest, Romania
surgeons.conferenceseries.com

World Conference on
Optics, Photonics and Telecommunications
November 22-24, 2018 | Bucharest, Romania
opticsphotonics.physicsmeeting.com



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6th Annual Congress on Dentistry and Dental Medicine
November 22-23, 2018 | Bucharest, Romania
dentalmedicine.dentalcongress.com

World Conference on Vaccine and Immunology
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immune.vaccineconferences.com

7th International Conference on
Environment and Climate Change
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environmentclimate.conferenceseries.com

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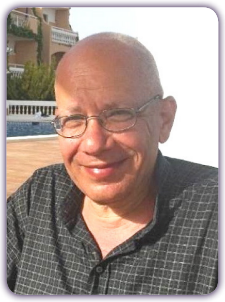






Keynote Forum (Day 1)

Farid El-Daoushy, J Earth Sci Clim Change 2018, Volume 9
DOI: 10.4172/2157-7617-C6-053



Farid El-Daoushy

Uppsala University, Sweden

Sustainability in science and technology: Water, energy and natural resources nexus

Water, energy and natural resources are the main drivers of all environment and climate interactions taking place on planet earth. These divers are inextricably coupled in multi-layered space-time processes controlling all forms of life on planet earth through the global cycling of matter and energy within and between the atmosphere, lithosphere, hydrosphere and the ecosphere. Energy and power production require water as much as water production, treatment, distribution and use require energy. Water and energy systems need natural resources in their lifecycles. The interference of humans, particularly with consideration to population growth and global warming, in these lifecycles have multitude of negative impacts on the climate, environments, biodiversity and life quality. Sustainability in science and technology is one of the few means to mitigate the anthropogenic impacts on the natural functioning and metabolism of the earth's system. Understanding sustainability and how it crystalized in the past decades to well-formulated sets of global goals "the UN-SDG" is essential for tuning science and technology to achieve sustainable societies. Trans-disciplinary and trans-sectorial coupling of education, science, technology and R&D to society, population and market needs, through transfer-of-knowledge, building capacity and public awareness, requires understanding what sustainability is, why it is needed for socio-economic developments and how it can be achieved. Synergetic interactions with the underlying socio-economic-environment infrastructures are imperative for supporting science and technology in the ongoing transformation to sustainable societies. Innovation in environmental-ecological economy, food-systems, education and social developments as well as political and financial solutions are equally important in the respect.

Biography

Farid El-Daoushy became professor in environmental physics at uppsala university in 2004 with focus on promoting r&d for assessing the spatio-temporal impacts of human activities in aquatic eco-systems. His research involved the use of various scientific and technical approaches to follow the global cycles of pollution on the earth through using surface water bodies and their aquatic deposits as space-time indicators of water quality and the associated impacts in eco-systems.

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Workshop (Day 1)

Remus Cernea, J Earth Sci Clim Change 2018, Volume 9
DOI: 10.4172/2157-7617-C6-054



Remus Cernea

Romania

How strong is the political will to reduce the emissions responsible for climate change?

The scientists try to warn from decades about the risks involved in the rising of temperatures because of human activities. The Paris Agreement was an attempt to take decisions at the highest political level in order to reduce the emissions. The agreement was unfortunately mainly a political compromise very far from the goals which were needed to be achieved. Many governments still financially support the fossil fuels and livestock agriculture. Many others simply do not support renewable energy or the reduction of the consumption of meat. After the withdrawal of the United States from the Paris Agreement the situation became worse and the commitment of other countries to reach at least the goals agreed had weakened. Meanwhile all of the information which comes from the scientific community are very alarming. The global temperature is rising faster and faster. But which governments really listen these signals and which not. And which might be the future without a strong political will to reduce the emissions.

Biography

Former MP, the only one ever with the agenda of the European Greens in the Romanian Parliament (2012-2016 legislature). Former adviser of the Prime Minister for environmental issues and dialogue with civil society. The initiator of the law which bans the using of animals in circuses which was voted by the parliament after three years of campaigning. Another law which passed was about promoting more scientific information in the media. Other laws initiated but not approved by the parliament: for banning the using of cyanide in gold mining, for banning the fracking for shale gas extraction, to stop deforestation, for the protection of the dolphins, to stop the hunting as so-called 'sport', to increase the penal punishment for the cruelty against animals. A supporter of a green sustainable and circular economy. A promoter of the electric cars and of the transition from fossil fuels and nuclear energy to renewable energy.

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Scientific Tracks & Abstracts (Day 1)

Scientific Sessions:

Environment Sustainability and Development | Biodiversity and Climate Change | Climate and Costal | Endangered Species and forestry | Carbon Cycle and Carbon Footprint

Session Chair

Carmen Postolache
University of Bucharest, Romania

Session Introduction	
Title:	**Soil responses to nitrogen addition: Evidence from a natural grassland**
	Carmen Postolache, University of Bucharest, Romania
Title:	**Pathways to sustainability and environmental justice: A pluralistic perspective on environmental risks, participation and capabilities**
	Susanne Borner, Goethe University Frankfurt, Germany
Title:	**The severe impacts of global warming**
	Taha Hussein Al-Salim, University of Mosul, Iraq

Carmen Postolache, J Earth Sci Clim Change 2018, Volume 9
DOI: 10.4172/2157-7617-C6-054

Soil responses to nitrogen addition: Evidence from a natural grassland

Carmen Postolache
University of Bucharest, Romania

Over the last century, anthropogenic reactive nitrogen flows surpassed natural turnover rates, significantly altering its biogeochemical cycle. Our study focuses on soil responses to nitrogen additions in a natural grassland from Neajlov catchment (Romanian LTSER site). We used plots of 2 m^2 for fertilization with NH_4NO_3 to simulate increased bioavailable nitrogen inputs of 0, 5 and 10 kg/ha/year which were fertilized during summer period. Topsoil samples were monthly collected and analyses were performed in triplicates. For each replicate, we measured pH, soil water and organic matter contents, along with enzymatic rates of nitrate reductase and urease. Inorganic nitrogen species were determined using spectrophotometric methods after extraction with KCl. We assessed the mineralization potential of soil microbial community via ammonium formation under hypoxic conditions. Study showed a slight acidification, more discernable for the highest nitrogen addition. We noted a temporal accumulation of both nitrate and ammonium, especially during fertilization period. As expected, enzymatic rates showed seasonal variation, but we documented lower rates as bioavailable nitrogen increased. We observed strong correlations between soil extracellular enzymes and substrates, which were clearer when warm and cold season were analyzed separately. Urease activity positively correlates with organic matter, R2 values of 0.31 (warm season) and 0.41 (cold season), whereas R^2 for nitrate reductase and $N\text{-}NO_{3-}$ were 0.49 and 0.47 respectively. Our findings suggest that more subtle responses of nitrogen surplus are found at soil microbial community level and that a natural ecosystem is more able to absorb this type of pressure.

Biography

Carmen Postolache is currently Dean of Faculty of Biology, Member of the University of Bucharest, Head of Research Platform in Biology and Systems Ecology, Member of the Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management. She has obtained PhD degree (1999) in Chemistry at the University of Bucharest. Since 1991, her research was focused on biogeochemical cycles of nutrients and heavy metals, ecotoxicology and water quality issues. In the last 20 years, she was a Member of 19 national projects and Principle Investigator for Romanian team in 8 international projects. She published more than 50 papers in international journals.

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Susanne Borner, J Earth Sci Clim Change 2018, Volume 9
DOI: 10.4172/2157-7617-C6-054

Pathways to sustainability and environmental justice: A pluralistic perspective on environmental risks, participation and capabilities

Susanne Borner
Goethe University Frankfurt, Germany

Worldwide, there are still numerous cases where humans are exposed to environmental risks, both manmade and natural, and where communities lack the ability to respond. Understanding pathways to reducing vulnerability requires understanding why especially marginalized groups are often still excluded from environmental decision-making and/or lack the capacity to participate. This research explores the determinants of participation behavior in the case of Huichapan, Mexico, where the local community faces environmental and health risks as a result of climate change and environmental pollution. It draws on the analytical framework of environmental justice, advocating a pluralistic perspective on the dimensions distribution, participation, recognition and capabilities in achieving social change. Based on Sen and Hobfoll, a biographical capability approach was developed to explore the processes whereby individuals develop the capability to engage in community mobilization for environmental justice. Narrative biographical and semi-structured interviews with a total of 27 respondents were conducted. Interviewees were chosen to reflect the socio-demographic composition of the study area as well as the different participation behavior. Interviews were analyzed using qualitative content analysis. Results showed that pathways to sustainability require going beyond a focus on the distributive justice. Creating resilient communities requires a better understanding of the drivers of community participation and the interlinkages with individual capabilities. The case study showed respondents' capabilities were a result of biographical processes, generally linked to a sense of self-efficacy as a result of past gains and losses in terms of individual resources such as confidence, knowledge, energy and social capital.

Biography

Susanne Borner has obtained her phd from the department of social sciences at goethe university frankfurt, germany. She is a consultant for gopa mbh, an international development consulting, in the field of climate change and rural development. She has published on the perception of environmental and health risks, risk communication, environmental justice and community participation in latin America, Europe and Asia.

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Notes:

Taha Hussein Al-Salim, J Earth Sci Clim Change 2018, Volume 9
DOI: 10.4172/2157-7617-C6-054

The severe impacts of global warming

Taha Hussein Al-Salim
University of Mosul, Iraq

The atmosphere bounded the Globe is, all alone that provide and perpetuate life conditions that keep us alive in comparison with other planets that has no life conditions whether far or closer to the earth. Let's be grateful for the unique atmosphere we have had for so long, supported all living things. Let's not destroy it as we are doing now. Global warming can be defined as the gradual increase in the universal thermal average that leads to environmental and climatological changes which causes humanitarian, environmental and natural disasters that have been seen today. In other words, global warming could be simply defined as climate catastrophe. Temperature is one of the main indicators of global warming. The temperature of Mosul area has been measured for both months April and May of 2013 and 2014 and compared with the annual monthly temperature of the period 1980-2001 of Mosul city. The recorded temperature shows rising level and gives a clue of significant changes in the climate. The aim of this study is for making people know what is meant by global warming focusing on things that related to its happening and the way of limiting it even personally, more over discussing the emission of very harmful gases referred to as Greenhouse Gases (GHGs) such as CO_2, CH_4, N_2O and CFCs, that causes global warming. Other gases such as CO, SO_2, H_2S and O_3 were also discussed in this research. Moreover, the lawful circumstances for limitation and manipulation of this phenomenon are also discussed. Global warming is the major challenge for our global society. Global warming will change our climate in this century such as increasing temperature, rising in sea level and significant changes in weather patterns, and more extreme climate events. This is not the end of the world as envisaged by many environmentalists in the late 1980 and early 1990, but it does mean a great deal of misery for billions of people.

Biography

Taha Hussein Al-Salim has completed his msc from mosul university and his phd from durham university in uk. He is an assistant professor since 2002 and has published more than 22 researches in national and international reputed journals. He has participated in several conferences such as nottingham in uk, turkey, egypt, iraq, ksa, oman and dubai. He had different job position in mosul university such as head of the department of engineering science in remote sensing center, then head of the department of environmental technology, college of environment. Presently he is one of the staff of department of environmental technology, teaching hydrogeology and water quality for both undergraduate and post-graduate students.

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Scientific Tracks & Abstracts (Day 2)

Scientific Sessions:

Causes and Effects of Climate Change | Renewable Energy | Control Climate Change | Climate Change and Health | Climate Change Risks, Policy and Law

Session Introduction	
Title:	**Addressing socio-environmental concerns and reducing vulnerability: An environmental justice perspective** **Susanne Borner,** Goethe University Frankfurt, Germany
Title:	**Impacts of climate change on the water resources of Azad Jammu & Kashmir, Kashmir Himalaya** **Sardar Muhammad Rafique Khan,** Climate Change Center, Pakistan
Title:	**A community driven vulnerability assessment in Syanjga District, Nepal** **Manar Zaki,** Trinity College Dublin, Ireland
Title:	**Sustainable and competitive business enviroment through green and renewable energy developments** **Alie Wube Dametew,** Addis Ababa University Institute of Technology, Ethiopia

Susanne Borner, J Earth Sci Clim Change 2018, Volume 9
DOI: 10.4172/2157-7617-C6-054

Addressing socio-environmental concerns and reducing vulnerability: An environmental justice perspective

Susanne Borner
Goethe University Frankfurt, Germany

Environmental justice as an analytical concept focuses on the interlinkage between the environment and social disparities. Although the concept has evolved over time, it has been essentially used for making normative claims about the conditions that people perceived as 'unjust'. Different from the concept of 'ecological justice' which focuses on nature, it places individuals and communities at the centre of the debate. This research investigates environmental justice as a pluralistic theoretical framework for understanding and addressing socio-environmental concerns, reducing vulnerability, and for formulating demands for change towards a sustainable future. Building on the three-dimensional claim-making model developed by Walker (2012), this research argues in favour of an integrated environmental justice approach that combines a description of evidence with an understanding of the processes underlying the current status quo and normative justice claim. As a pluralistic concept, environmental justice integrates different dimensions such as distribution, participation, and recognition, and capabilities. In addition, this research seeks to provide a clearer understanding of what is environmentally unjust by integrating structural forms of discrimination with individual capabilities. It is argued that a situation can be considered environmentally unjust if people are disproportionately exposed to environmental burdens and they have less opportunity to participate in environmental decision-making to shape their environment, e.g., due to oppressive power structures and lack of recognition by others and/or due to a lack of individual capabilities. A review of the literature shows that taking into account individual capabilities is crucial in particular when seeking to address participatory inequalities. Therefore, I propose a Biographical Capability Approach to better understand the process whereby individuals acquire a sense of self-efficacy in dealing with environmental risks. This dual focus on structural conditions and individual capabilities contributes to a better understanding of pathways to reducing vulnerability to environmental hazards by strengthening people's agency and their ability to shape their own future.

Biography

Susanne Bornr has obtained her PhD from the Department of Social Sciences at Goethe University Frankfurt, Germany. She is a Consultant for GOPA mBH, an international development consulting, in the field of climate change and rural development. She has published on the perception of environmental and health risks, risk communication, environmental justice and community participation in Latin America, Europe and Asia.

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Sardar Muhammad Rafique Khan, J Earth Sci Clim Change 2018, Volume 9
DOI: 10.4172/2157-7617-C6-054

Impacts of climate change on the water resources of Azad Jammu & Kashmir, Kashmir Himalaya

Sardar Muhammad Rafique Khan
Climate Change Center, Pakistan

The Himalayan region is one of the important global freshwater resources. The frequency and intensity of the current extreme weather events and new vulnerabilities with differential spatial and socio-economic impacts on communities are expected to increase as a result of climate change. The impact would be particularly disastrous for developing countries like Pakistan. The consequences of this change in global climate are already being witnessed in the Himalayan glaciers and glacial lakes. The Himalayan glaciers are retreating at rates ranging from 159 to 309 ha per year, resulting into disappearance of many small glaciers. As a result of retreating glaciers, the lakes are growing in number and size in the Himalaya. Identification of these glaciers and glacial lakes in the mountainous terrain of Azad Jammu & Kashmir (AJ&K) was made with the help of image interpretation techniques of remote sensing which was physically verified in most of the areas. A comparison was made on the basis of data taken from 2000, 2010 and 2017 images. The study revealed that the area of the glaciers have reduced from 15111 ha to 11350 ha from 2000 to 2017 with a total decrease of 3741 ha in last 17 years at the rate of 220 ha per year. The current rate of glacial retreat can result into vanishing of these water resources in next 51 years. Presence of these glaciers and glacial lakes has been observed dominant over 3500-4500 m elevation range in Neelum district of AJ&K. Other than the glaciers, the number of glacial lakes has increased from 50 (499 ha) to 60 (556 ha) from 2000 to 2017 in the study area, where 03 lakes are declared with most potential threat of GLOF in near future for the lives and livelihoods of mountain communities. In order to conserve these important mountain resources for future use and to protect the mountain inhabitant communities from the threat of GLOFs, effective measures and regular monitoring is required which will help in water resource management and disaster management, especially in the context of climate change in the Himalaya.

Biography

Sardar Muhammad Rafique Khan has recently completed his PhD from University of Azad Jammu & Kashmir, Muzaffarabad, Pakistan. He is the Deputy Director at Climate Change Center of Planning & Development Department, Government of Azad Jammu & Kashmir, Pakistan. He has published more than 05 papers and has contributed as co-author in development of AJ&K climate change policy, strategies and action plans for the state of Azad Jammu & Kashmir.

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Notes:

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A community driven vulnerability assessment in Syanjga District, Nepal

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Many flood resilience and climate change adaptation projects begin with some version of a vulnerability assessment as a foundation. However, assessing vulnerability is often a reflection of the evaluator's expertise and the resources they are prepared to employ. In the sphere of climate change research, a function of external threats and internal sensitivities is typically used to calculate vulnerability. A methodology utilizing quantitative measures of environmental and socioeconomic indicators naturally follows, conveniently producing the type of measurable, comparable and often visual evaluations that suit policymakers. While such research has very real merits, its utility within community driven development projects is limited. It is unlikely people see their own problems through a lens of the IPCC frameworks, measuring the character, magnitude and rate of climate variation to which they are exposed. When preconceived indicators of vulnerability are a starting point for a project to launch community involvement, there is little room to measure the risk facing a community's heritage, culture and social cohesion - factors threatened by either environmental risks themselves or even by the proposed solutions to the vulnerabilities identified. This research project would serve as a component of the Nepal Innovation Lab's Andhi Khola Flood Resiliency Project. The Syangja District, the location for this project, is affected by increasing weather related disasters including landslides, debris flows and flash floods. The project has two primary output goals: (1) A prototypical, site-neutral community engagement model designed to build a foundation of local input, perception and knowledge for the design of community landscape-based resilience strategies. This community engagement model explores methods for establishing long-term engagement through youth outreach and stewardship, redirection of destructive labor forces such as gravel harvesting through productive construction and landscape maintenance and giving community members agency in the design process. (2) A landscape design in Syangja exploring site-specific applications of resiliency infrastructures within local ecological, cultural, social and geophysical context. This design also outlines the roles of activities such as youth outreach and local labor within the evolution and growth of the master plan (Nepal Innovation Lab). The goal of study is to produce a place specific vulnerability assessment, using ethnographic research methods to distill definitions of vulnerability, resilience and adaptive capacity as they are perceived by community members. The findings of study may contribute to both objectives of the Andhi Khola Flood Resiliency Project. It helps to inform the development of a community engagement model by piloting a potential "first step" in establishing dialogue and/or better understanding local perspectives. Further, the study directly assists in providing insight into the local ecological, cultural, social and geophysical context for a landscape design. (Fundamental questions including (1) who is vulnerable; (2) what makes someone resilient; and (3) what or where is valuable? will be addressed to reflect local perspectives and priorities.

Biography

Manar Zaki is a graduate student at Trinity College Dublin earning her MSc. in Development Practice. She also has a B.A. in Global Sustainability from the University of Massachusetts, Amherst with a focus on global food systems. Manar has worked in seven countries across the globe, from public health programming in India to environmental advocacy in New Zealand to disaster risk reduction in Nepal.

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Sustainable and competitive business enviroment through green and renewable energy developmnts

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In the current competitive environment green and sustainable renewable energy is a critical enabler for economic, sustainable and inclusive development particularly in developing economy. This study was conducted with a literature review collecting data. Sinc in the literarute data gathering different journal articles are review regarding to green economy, green and sustainable renewable energy development, the issue of climate change and worlds. Also the interview and life experiences are also included in the methodology. Due to globalization effect, firm competition, technological advancement, production complexity are increased from time to time, and they impose many challenges on the manufacturing industries in related to green and sustainable economic developments. Accordinglly the study investigates green and sustainable economic growth, challenges mainly found due to weak & improper implementations of green technology in a nations, poor and insufficient green and sustainable renewable energy strategies, problems on waste management systems, non-integrated & non-flexible green and sustainable technology adoptions were investigated. Furthermore in most sub sharan African countries addicted in various trubulances because of poor and non integrated green and sustainable energy development strategies the spreading of the villages, the complications with grid extension alternatives, the relatively high electrification cost, especially for customers with low income and the limitations of diesel power are the main constraints and challenges of in most developing countries rural electrification. Though as a result of such challenge and problems, the growth and the developments of developing economies can decline and then they approaches to die. Morover the result also shows that As a result of this weak and non-intertated energy systems most devloping nations particularly sub-sherana Africa highly affected by climate and the environmental disastors. Besides,the adoption and developments of green and sustainable renewable energy is becoming a critical tool in the revivals and competitiveness of the global business environment. Thu, to tackle these problems this study was design to conducte to developed green and renewable energy development strategies to the firm that overcome the challenges, the issue of climate change and the death of green economy. Since this green and sustainable economic development strategies can have great impacts to tackle the challenges and constraints of current turbulent worlds. Moreover this integrated model and strategies provides that bridges the gap and birth will begins within proper implementations of the model to developing economy. While the analysis available were done Analytical hyrarchy process and a HOMER software package used for economical analysis as well.

Biography

Alie Wube Dametew is currently a ph.D. Candidate with a specialization in mechanical and industrial engineering addis ababa university institute of technology school of mechanical and industrial engineering. His research interests include climate change sustainability, renewable energy improvements, social sustainability management systems, innovation and manufacturing capability, modeling & optimization in manufacturing systems, cloud and big data management systems, logistics and supply chain management, advanced and smart materials,. More than 23 papers published by him, within more than 16 papers are published under preview international journal and more than 5 papers were published at national and international levels. So far, he worked as lecturer and head of research and community service in wollo university kombolcha institute of technology. He has also worked as continuous improvement expert and production supervisor in manufacturing companies and has sufficient experience on industrial plant project studies.

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Accepted Abstracts

Sustainable development of bioenergy from agriculture residues and environment

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This communication discusses a comprehensive review of biomass energy sources, environment and sustainable development. This includes all the biomass energy technologies, energy efficiency systems, energy conservation scenarios, energy savings and other mitigation measures necessary to reduce emissions globally. The current literature is reviewed regarding the ecological, social, cultural and economic impacts of biomass technology. This study gives an overview of present and future use of biomass as an industrial feedstock for production of fuels, chemicals and other materials. However, to be truly competitive in an open market situation, higher value products are required. Results suggest that biomass technology must be encouraged, promoted, invested, implemented, and demonstrated, but especially in remote rural areas.

Collected some PAHs at different sites in Ouargla City, Algeria

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Indoor environments are affected by a number of organic contaminants, whose concentrations can exceed by orders of magnitude those found outdoors in external air. At this regard, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) deserve a special concern. soil dust and deposits on surfaces. PAHs were first investigated in dust of interiors in Ouargla (Saharan Algeria),. Settled dust was sampled from pre-cleaned surfaces (0.5 m2 each) at 7 internal locations in total from a school, the city hospital and university, and a dwelling. Three sample series were collected 15, 30 days and random after the preliminary cleaning of surfaces. Extraction by soxhlet , semi-preparative column chromatography and gas chromatographic - mass spectrometric analysis was applied for chemical characterization of dusts. PAHs concentrations were 17-89 ng/m^2.

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Optimal use of port cranes to maintain the environment of port cities

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Through the different dimensions of the problem that appeared with carbon emission standards according to the authorities ports through the useful life of the cranes and now the homogeneity and commitment to new environmental requirements and where the problem lies in the number of cranes using diesel as fuel to produce operating power can be used by using the so-called flywheel for energy storage as a power regeneration system to help reduce the maximum power requirements on RTG cranes used for loading or unloading ship loads. Where the operator can make minor adjustments by deploying a new smaller generator for RTG operation. This generator will reduce fuel consumption, reduce emissions and reduce operational costs of reducing the amount of fuel that can over the long term offset the proposed additions and modifications. The current paper is detailed. The current paper focuses on reviewing the amount of energy and fuel consumption that can be reduced in Tired Gantry (RTG) rubber cranes in container terminals using simulations. The variable speed generator will be integrated into the RTG and simulation results show that total energy savings will exceed 30% relative to conventional RTG. Which is proposed to include variable frequency drive (VFD) and brake resistors A number of variations and modifications can be used in the current proposal based on the following constants. For example, in any set of primary energy, basic backup power systems and energy storage can be used on any RTG crane such as the upper lift or lift system. In the case of an elevator system, power systems can be installed on the surface near the elevator shaft. The current proposal includes different scenarios for the components, methods, processes, systems and / or devices, as described in this paper, which includes different configurations, sub-assemblies and sub-assemblies. Skill and expertise in this area will understand how to make and use the current proposal after fully recognizing and understanding its aspects and is an example of improved performance, ease and / or reduced implementation cost.

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Policies for managing environmentally: Transmitted diseases and toxic algae

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Change in climate and the use of land have implicated on the rise of environmentally-transmitted infectious disease. These diseases have zoonotic origin. Waterbodies have also been contaminated by toxic algae incidents. The frequency, time-lapse, and geographic spread of these incidents are expected to increase, if the current trends of increased warning and nutrient levels in waters continues. A major difficulty in dealing with these problems, is that their management must take account of the interactions that are found in the natural environment. Control of the problem requires work from a wide range of organisations: government agencies, agricultural and food industries, and research community. New Zealand has developed advanced policies for: risk management of environmentally-transmitted infectious diseases, and toxic cyanobacteria algae and their toxins in water-bodies. The cross-government *Joint-Interagency Enteric Zoonotic Disease Research Coordination Programme in New Zealand* for primary industries resulted in the development of risk-analysis, new policies and regulatory services for these very industries, and has benefited the state economy by reducing the cost for maintaining risk-management risk infrastructure. The principal emphasis of the New Zealand risk management system for toxic algae and their toxins is to use a comprehensive multi-barrier process-control approach to promote quality assurance. The various components of this system complement and mutually reinforce each other. This New Zealand risk-control approach to curbing enteric zoonotic disease may be applied in countries with a similar large number of livestock and pastoral agricultural systems. Note, that New Zealand approach is based on several planning strategies and technical tools; therefore, the approach can also be recommended for countries with similar water infrastructure, and also ones who already regularly experience toxic algal problems.

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Smart Eco: Districts and climate change

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Cities are transforming our planet, distroying natural ecosystems, creating pollution and social disparities. On the other hand, also here, in the city, we can try to develop new methods to stop the emerging processes that cause climate change, poverty and other problems that we are facing nowdays. Through my research in urban planning and the impact of eco-districts on the environment, i developed a new concept where technology can be a very important tool in the process of urban planning. The concept of an eco-smart district uses technology as a transformation tool, supporting the urban development process of such a district. At the intersection of sustainable and smart are people, the main generators of data, actively participating in the planning and construction process, coordinates and influences the technological evolution. The eco-district is the foundation behind this new concept, using technology and big data as a development, assessment and simulation tool.

Based on the eco-district principles, the eco-smart district is created based on the following objectives:

- integrated urban system
- the way the social, technological, environmental components work in synergy
- Technology as a tool for developing and connecting all elements that are within a sustainable district
- Integrated urban mobility system (public space system, sustainable transport, green parking) connecting major functions within neighborhoods
- Strong connectivity at the city scale
- Connected public spaces
- Functional and social mix
- Use of sensors and databases for better waste, water, heat and power consumption.
- Protects the environment through technology and an integrated approach

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Biomass and soil organic carbon density in community-managed forests in foot hills of Himalayas, Nepal

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A study was carried out with an objective of analyzing biomass and soil organic carbon (SOC) accumulation in three community-managed forests of Dadeldhura district of Far West of the country. Analysis showed the highest biomass density was in Dhobikhola Community Forest (CF) (282.70 t/ha) followed by Rishikhola Mahila CF (179.59 t/ha). The least was in Baisyadhara CF (168.95 t/ha). The highest density of SOC was in Rishikhola CF (99.23 t/ha) and the lowest value was 69.07 t/ha of Baisyadhar CF. SOC decreased with increased in soil depths. Also, total carbon density of Dhobikhola CF was found 207.67 t/ha, Rishikhola CF was 183.67 t/ha and Baisyadhar CF was 149.06 t/ha. The carbon density between studied CFs were significant difference ($p<0.05$) and the Tukey's HSD showed the Dhobikhola CF has significantly higher ($p<0.05$) carbon density than other two CFs have. Very weak correlation found between biomass density (t/ha) with soil bulk density but nonsignificant ($p>0.05$). However, significant ($p<0.05$) negative correlation with SOC ($r = -0.38$) and Phosphorous ($r = -0.56$) content in soil. Biomass density has no significant correlation with rest of parameters under study. Similarly, SOC has significant ($p<0.05$) positive ($r = +$) correlation with all the parameters except with soil bulk density ($p<0.05$, $r = -0.88$). This result concluded that community-managed forests seemed a viable source of biomass production and carbon sink to combat the global environmental problem (global warming) by local actions. This type of forests conserved the relatively more biomass (biomass carbon) than that of national average. The higher the biomass in the forest facilitates the lesser amount of SOC and Phosphorous in the soil. Similarly, alkaline soils with higher contents of primary soil nutrient (NPK) have relatively higher SOC in forest soil whereas higher bulk density lesser the SOC.

The green economy initiatives, how it works

Medani P Bhandari
USA

Since 2008, global conservation movements have taken on a new dimension, with a special focus on Green Economic Initiatives. The United Nations and its agencies, for example, are major stakeholders in global environmental governance, and have been advocating in international forums to integrate conservation and development themes and establish collaborative platforms where all concerned stakeholders could contribute to the health of the planet. The green economy initiative initiated by United Nation Environment Program (UNEP) captures the notion of the vulnerability of human welfare, which can be understood as the result of the widespread application of an unsustainable model of economic development. Green economy initiatives capture the notion and concerns raised repeatedly over the course of the past 40 years, from the Stockholm conference of the first United Nations Conference on the Human Environment held in 1972, to Earth Summit 1992 in Rio; to the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Rio' Earth Summit +10), Johannesburg, South Africa 2002. Theoretically, it is possible to interpret environmental problems and recommend environmental reforms with the application of technology-intensive policies to manage the environment problems both in the developed and the developing world (e.g., through analysis of the existing situation, formulation of policy options, and encouragement to apply environment friendly advance technology for sustainable world). The GE initiative is embedded within the frame of sustainable development, including the globalization processes and global transformations, and providing the know-how to perceive global economic growth in a positive way. It also incorporates the ecological economic factors of social dynamism and responses to basic environmental changes i.e. the Environmental Kuznets Curve (EKC), CO2 emissions per unit of GDP, proportion of natural resource consumption in GNI, an economy's energy and resource density, and global heat have been raised in alarming rate. Likewise, human population density, energy production, pollution and per capita industrial wastewater biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) have been rising and the per capita forest resources and biodiversity have declined from the 18th to 20th century. At the same time awareness about such changes is also raised from the local to the global level; several international and national treaties, memorandums and acts have been introduced, incorporated and implemented. However, these notions do not apply to the developing world because it encompasses a different set of environmental problems, basically linked with the poverty and inequality. Yet the developing world, in particular, needs to consider GE principles to overcome its socio-economic (population growth, poverty, epidemics etc.) and environmental crises. It needs a different set of institutional architectures. However, till now there has been no institutional model that encompasses the responsibility to fulfill these assumptions and objectives of the GE. This research will briefly outline the practical problems to realize GE initiatives in developing world. The research argues for the reform of existing structures and to create a new institutional framework which can coordinate and manage activities by which all related stakeholders may obtain the goals of GE, by creating and implanting environmental policy instruments such as standards; bans; permits and quotas; zoning; liability; legal redress as well as the flexible regulations. This research largely looks at the linkages between GE (theory) and social theories such as ecological economics and environmental/resource economics, and industrial ecology. Further, this research takes the GE initiative as a platform that still needs to be grounded to be accepted as an application tool or theory in addressing severe global environment problems, and explains how it can be applied in the contest of the developing world, such as in Bangladesh and Nepal, who are among the poorest and most risky countries indced by environmental degradation. GE highlights long-term impact, and searches for high-tech visions, while environmental sociology examines the world on the practicality of environmentalism based on social dynamism. However, because GE is still a relatively new concept, there is an urgent need to advance knowledge to foster more theoretical grounding for the green economy paradigm. This research argues that for GE to flourish, it should focus on beliefs about humanity's ability to upset the balance of nature, the existence of limits to growth for human societies, and humanity's right to rule over the rest of nature. GE philosophy should design in ways that provide an equal platform for both South and North to manage the environment by creating an effective institutional structure, strong policy, and framework for policy implementation that can work effectively, efficiently, equitably and transparently within the frame of global governance. The task that lies before us, particularly of the developing world. We, as scholars and practitioners, have to help define this innovative and ambitious architecture and need to frame the model which fits for developing world.

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Brexit and the Paris Agreement: Which lessons for the European Union?

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The Brexit process will be triggered by March 2019. Even with a possible transition period (lasting approximately till the end of 2020), the process will imply significant readjustments in both the United Kingdom (UK) and the European Union (EU) low carbon transition' strategies. Elements such as the European Emissions Trading System (EU-ETS), distribution of mitigation targets within the EU member states, dynamics for key euro-integrated sectors (i.e.: energy), will all phase relevant changes and, eventually, threats over the Brexit process. Coincidentally, Brexit process' timings will overlap with the finalisation of the Paris Agreement's regulatory framework, this aspect adding more reflection points. For instance, while the EU opted for submitting a single Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) for all its member states, the UK shall set up one on its own. To many extents this will provide the UK a tool for defining and implementing an independent decarbonisation strategy when compared to the EU, but may also offer a comparison instruments for the EU and its members in evaluating their past and present decarbonisation choices. This presentation aims at emphasising both the most relevant threats and the possible opportunities created by Brexit for the decarbonisation strategies of the EU and its member states, under the light of the Paris Agreement.

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The role of forest ecosystems in securing hydropower needs of Cambodia

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Hydropower relies on protection of watersheds to regulate water and sediment yields. Deforestation accelerates the rate of soil erosion, thereby increasing the amount of river sediments heading to the dam's reservoir, decreasing the longevity of the dam. In Cambodia in particular, recent deforestation rates are among the largest on the planet, and forests are expected to disappear within the lifespan of proposed dams. The cost of protecting and restoring forested watersheds can be considered as an annual investment towards sustainable reservoir management and hydropower generation. A modeling framework is developed to estimate the sediment accumulation in reservoirs from deforestation-driven soil erosion. Associated power generation loss is then calculated, and by relating it to current electricity tariffs, the annualized and present monetary value associated with the benefits of forest conservation to hydropower are estimated. This framework is applied to four large hydropower proposed dams in Cambodia. With an ongoing average deforestation rate of 0.85-1.65% in the past 5 years, some reservoir watersheds could lose all forest cover in the coming 40-75 years. This could increase the current sediment yield up by 1.5-1.8 times resulting in acceleration of reservoir filling with sediments, which depending on their size, could lose up to 60-100% of their storage capacity over a period of 120 years. This would incur additional sediment removal costs to the hydropower industry, which could be reduced through investments in forest conservation and restoration, potentially financed via a payments for ecosystem services scheme. The estimated net present values of power loss in Stung Sen, Pursat-I, Battambang-I and Battambang were US $0, $3.11, $6.76 and $1.1 million respectively. The modeling tool is designed to be generic and transferable to other rivers globally where hydropower development is accelerating.

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Peroxidase extraction from radish fertilized by wastewater and sugar lime sludges composts

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The study aims to show that wastewater and sugar lime sludge co-compost can be can be used to fertilize soil with a low organic matter quantity. With wastewater sludge from Marrakesh and lime sludge from Sugar industries des Doukkalas; three composts were formed; the first contains only sludge and green waste, the second and third composts contains wastewater sludge and lime sludge in an amount to achieve 20% and 30% of lime and a pH equal to 7.5 and 8, respectively, The C/N starting ratio is achieved with the addition of green waste. The humidified composts were followed for 100 days; the temperature is measured daily during the first two weeks while the water content is determined weekly. The compost is used safely to amend the soil with organic matter, and therefore, an agricultural test was done using compost as an organic fertilizer for Radish. Peroxides were extracted by progressive solubilization from the leaves of radish plans fertilized by different concentrations of our composts and horse manure as witness. This study demonstrated that the compost produced from wastewater sludge and sugar lime sludge may safely be used as an organic fertilizer since it allows us to get interesting results concerning the technical quality of radish and the soil behavior in addition to the reduction of N fertilizer amount. Peroxides activity is shown in soluble and ionic fractions. Thus, this compost constitutes a sustainable solution in order to improve soil composition and to reduce the harmful effects of the chemical fertilizer.

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Geochemical proxies for paleoclimatic interpretation: a case study of lower baitarani basin, east coast of India

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Climate on the earth has always remained dynamic with most apparent changes in climatic history experienced in during of glaciation and de-glaciation. This periodic thaw and freeze has influenced coastal climate significantly and thus some of the most important traces of climate change are well preserved in the sediments of coastal environment. Geochemical proxies has provided vital tool to analyze and interpret the past climate as well as processes. In this study we have tried to elucidate the paleoclimate of Lower Baitarani Basin, East Coast of India using geochemical proxies. Subsurface sediment samples have been retrieved from two locations along the river. The estimation of major and trace elements has been done using Energy Dispersive X-ray Fluorescence (EDXRF) spectrometry and total organic carbon has been determined using Walkley-Black method. Geochemical proxies i.e. Al_2O_3, FeO, MgO, TiO, Cu, Zn, Ba and Co has been used to assess variability in detrital flux. In-situ productivity has been estimated on the basis of $CaCo_3$, and CaO/Al_2O_3. For the analysis of salinity variation MgO/(CaO+MgO) has been examined. The results have indicated significant deviation in detrital flux, productivity as well as in salinity condition in the study region.

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