

Proceedings of

6th Global summit on

CLIMATE CHANGE

November 19-20, 2018 Paris, France



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47 Churchfield Road, London, W36AY, UK, Tel : +44 20 393 63178





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**KEYNOTE FORUM
DAY 1**

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Low-carbon buildings towards combating climate change and meeting the UN's sustainable development goals

The signing of the Paris agreement was highlight in the tackle against climate change. Buildings are responsible for around 30% of global energy consumption and the associated greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions; therefore, without shadow of a doubt, the construction sector is crucial for ensuring the target of global temperature rise stays below 2 degree. Taking action on buildings in order to achieve energy and carbon efficiency is one of the most effective ways of reducing global emissions and pollution, in accordance with circular economy's principles. Furthermore, net-zero energy and net-zero carbon buildings (low- carbon buildings) offer significant opportunities in terms of economic, social and environmental development, matching the triple bottom line to the UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This framework designed to promote Sustainable Development between 2015 and 2030 is composed of 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 targets under the umbrella of United Nations Global Compact. These goals are a challenge for humanity to decouple, amongst others, economic growth from climate change and low-carbon buildings (green buildings) can help to address it. Although they are interrelated, the most directly SDGs involved with green buildings issues are: Good Health and Wellbeing (Goal 3), Affordable and Clean Energy (Goal 7), Decent Work and Economic Growth (Goal 8), Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure (Goal 9), Sustainable Cities and Communities (Goal 11), Responsible Consumption and Production (Goal 12), Climate Action (Goal 13), Life on Land (Goal 15) and Partnerships for the Goals (Goal 17).

Biography

Carlos Oliveira Augusto has completed his BA and MSc degrees. He is a Researcher, Teacher and also ecopreneur with background in Civil Engineering, Architecture and Management. He is the CEO and Founder of FACTOR4Sustainability; an innovative company specialized in Sustainability, Circular Economy and Sustainable Construction. He co-organized and launched in 2017 the first Post-graduated course on Circular Economy in Portugal and has published in several proceedings and journals. Together with CITAD and the Portuguese Agency for Science, Research and Technology (FCT), he has launched a book on Sustainable Construction. He is an Ambassador of Alliance SDGs Portugal with special focus on Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure.

carlosoliveira.7@gmail.com



Carlos Oliveira Augusto

Lusíada University, Portugal

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Climate change can lead to global anoxia and mass extinctions by disrupting oxygen production in oceans

A lot have been said about negative consequences of the global warming. However, the worst kind of catastrophe that could affect most of the living being on Earth may have been overlooked. We consider the effect of global warming on the coupled plankton-oxygen dynamics in the ocean. The net oxygen production by phytoplankton is known to depend on the water temperature and hence can be disrupted by warming. We address this issue theoretically by considering a family of novel mathematical models of the plankton-oxygen system. We show that sustainable oxygen production by phytoplankton is only possible if the net oxygen production rate is within a certain intermediate range (i.e. not too low and not too high). This appears to be in agreement with some available field data. We show that a sufficiently large increase in the water temperature is likely to push the system out of the safe range, which may result in a global oxygen depletion, which would likely result in mass mortality of animals and humans. We then discuss the temporal scale at which the oxygen depletion can occur and show that this catastrophe can be especially dangerous because it can be preceded by long periods of apparently stable, “safe” dynamics, which then experiences a fast transition to extinction. We also show that a similar type of ecological catastrophe may have happened in the past, in particular resulting in some of the mass extinction events in Earth paleo-history.

Biography

Sergei Petrovskii graduated as a Theoretical Physicist in 1983 from Moscow Engineering Physics Institute. He got his PhD in Applied Mathematics and Theoretical Physics from the same institution in 1990. He worked as a case sensitive in Shirshov Institute of Oceanology (Moscow) in 1991-2006. He moved to the UK and got a faculty position in the University of Leicester in 2006. From 2012, he holds a post of a chair in Applied Mathematics. He published four books and more than 100 papers in peer-reviewed journals. He is the Editor-in-Chief of Ecological Complexity (Elsevier) and on the case sensitive of two other journals. He is also the Founder and Scientific Coordinator of the MPDE conference series (Models in Population Dynamics and Ecology).

sp237@le.ac.uk



Sergei Petrovskii

University of Leicester, UK

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Impact of climate change on the livelihoods of the poor living in the coastal areas and islands of northern Vietnam and adaptation measures

Today in Vietnam, the livelihoods of tens of millions of people have been affected by climate change and the lives of the poor and near-poor of Vietnam have been severely threatened by its consequences including inconsistent rainfall, higher temperature, more severe and abnormal weather, dramatic increase in frequency and intensity of storms, floods, tides, natural disasters and droughts within urban, rural, delta, coastal, mountainous and island areas. Vietnam is among five countries deemed vulnerable to climate change and was chosen by the United Nations as a country to carry out case studies on climate change and human development. The Vietnamese achievements of poverty reduction over the last 20 years might be adversely affected. In addition, the rate of poverty and re-poverty is likely to go up owing to the impacts of climate change. The gap between the rich and the poor and the gap between the rural and urban areas is running a high risk of minimizing the effectiveness of Vietnam's sustainable development strategies. To reduce poverty sustainably and map out sustainable livelihood strategies to cope with climate change in Vietnamese regions consisting of coastal and island areas, policy makers, scientists and managers have to perform proper scientific researches with sufficient credible scientific evidence. The paper focuses on analyzing manifestations of climate change and its impacts on the livelihoods of the poor in the coastal and island areas of Northern Vietnam and delivering judgments as proposed policies on development of sustainable livelihood models combating against climate change for the poor in the coastal and island areas of Northern Vietnam.

Biography

Hang Luong Thi Thu is an Anthropologist (PhD in Anthropology). Currently, he is the Vice Editor-in-Chief of the regional Sustainable Development magazine, Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences. He has conducted a number of studies on livelihoods, climate change and institutional reform in Vietnam and Southeast Asia. He has 15 papers as a result of the research of these fields.

hangnhxh.vass@gmail.com



Hang Luong Thi Thu

Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences, Vietnam

Co-Author

Hai Linh Nguyen

Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences, Vietnam

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