

July 2018 | Volume 9 | ISSN: 2157-7617

Journal of Earth Science & Climatic Change

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1875th Conference

Proceedings of
2nd International Conference on
**NATURAL HAZARDS AND
DISASTER MANAGEMENT**

July 26-27, 2018 Melbourne, Australia

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2nd International Conference on

Natural Hazards and Disaster Management

July 26-27, 2018 Melbourne, Australia

Keynote Forum

Day 1

2nd International Conference on

NATURAL HAZARDS AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT

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Yuriy Kuleshov

Bureau of Meteorology, Australia

Climate risk and early warning systems

Every year, disasters caused by weather extremes lead to significant losses of life and socioeconomic impacts. From 1970-2012, close to 2 million deaths and US\$ 2.4 trillion of economic losses were reported globally because of droughts, floods, windstorms, tropical cyclones, storm surges and extreme temperatures alone. According to the intergovernmental panel on climate change's fifth assessment report, the frequency and severity of such hazards is increasing, exacerbating risks to lives and livelihoods around the world, particularly in developing and least developed countries. Improved multi-hazard early warning systems are the most effective way to increase resilience and to adapt to climate change. However, in poor and vulnerable countries, weather data is often unreliable or totally lacking. Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems (CREWS) is an international initiative which aims to significantly increase in the capacity for seamless multi-hazard early warning system to generate and communicate effective impact-based early warnings and risk information for hazardous hydro-meteorological and climate events. Its purpose is to protect lives, livelihoods and property in least developed countries and small islands developing states. The crew's coalition is led by France, with support from Australia, Germany, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Japan and Canada. It is being implemented by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), the UN office for disaster risk reduction (UNISDR), the World Bank and the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR). Projects are underway in the Caribbean, the Pacific, West Africa, Burkina Faso, Congo, Mali, Niger and Papua New Guinea to enhance their hydro-meteorological warning services combined with improving their emergency plans and operations.

Biography

Yuriy Kuleshov is a Professor and an Academician, affiliated with the Australian Bureau of Meteorology and the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology University. He has authored 15 book chapters and 70 papers in peer-reviewed journals. His main research interests are climatology of severe weather phenomena (tropical cyclones, thunderstorms and lightning); satellite remote sensing for monitoring of severe weather and climate and seasonal climate prediction. For lifetime achievements in satellite remote sensing of the Earth's environment he was elected as an Academician of the Russian Academy of Engineering Sciences.

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M Manikandan

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Dynamic and multi-dimensional risk management of construction projects

Managing risks in construction projects has been recognized as a very important management process to achieve the project objectives in terms of time, cost, quality, safety and environmental sustainability. However, thus far most research has focused on some aspects of construction risk management rather than using a systematic and holistic approach to identify risks and analyze the likelihood of occurrence and impacts of the risks. This study aims to identify and analyze the risks associated with the development of construction projects from project stakeholder and life cycle perspectives. This research also found that risks spread through the whole project life cycle and many risks occur at more than one phase, with the construction stage as the riskiest phase, followed by the feasibility stage. This research would conclude that clients, designers and government bodies must work cooperatively from the feasibility phase onwards to address potential risks in time, contractors and subcontractors with robust construction and management knowledge must be employed early to make sound preparation for carrying out safe, efficient and quality construction activities. A building project is a process where each activity and phase includes different risks that should be handled by the project participants. Nowadays, the building market is developing very fast and it is important to deliver the project to the client on time and within the budget, each decision made in the conceptual design phase can have an impact on other phases and bring consequences that could be negative for the building project, assignments in a building project, such as conceptual, preliminary, design development and construction execution has performed by a project participants according to the role, can also be referred to a project or a project task, because it contains the parts that the project teams work on within a company. The risks related to critical events in the project tasks are managed by the project participants according to their responsibilities defined in the contract form. The risks managed in the project tasks are an integral part of the risk existing in the building projects to complete on time and within the budget.

Biography

M Manikandan is the Senior Structural Engineer-1 at Gulf Consult, Kuwait. He is in the construction industry since past 15 years and has completed many land mark projects in Kuwait as well in Saudi. He has received his PhD in Risk Management in International Construction Projects as an external part time Researcher with VELS University Chennai, India and his received Civil Engineering degree from Kamraj University Madurai, India in 2000 followed by MBA in Project Management from Sikkim Manipal University, India. His professional interests focus on construction/project management, structural management and risk management in the construction projects. He has published 50 papers in international and national journals and given many keynote speeches in the international conferences.

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Trofimov Alexander

International Scientific Research Institute of Cosmoplanetary Anthropoecology, Russia

New scientific technology of the forecasting of natural hazards into modeled Kozyrev's space

In accordance with the hypothesis of Russian astrophysicist N A Kozyrev, time creates the connection between all the nature phenomena and actively participating in them, is able to reduce the entropy of processes and their results which are often manifesting by explosive strengthening of chaos in the form of various natural disasters. The degree of time activity, called its density, can be experimentally increased (in relation to energy-time flows, emitted by the brain of a person or a research group) with the use of special aluminum screens, conventionally called by Novosibirsk scientists; Kozyrev's mirrors. The ability to reflect and focus time action by a concave mirror allows the trained researchers to observe and describe (under the electroencephalographic control of the functional activity of the brain) under the conditions of a modeled compaction of their energy-time, using the method of mirror-quantum superposition of consciousness developed in our institute, natural processes under conditions of relative weakening and theoretically permissible inversion of causes and their consequences, including different tectonic, volcanic and climatic disasters, including hurricanes up to their actual manifestation. The possibility of predicting monitoring of the future is opening! Perspectives of predicting natural disasters from Kozyrev's mirrors have been discussed at the first time at international scientific forums SSE (Boulder, 2011) and the 3rd Earth Science and Climate Change Conference (San Francisco, 2014). In further a database was formatted allowing successfully realize scientific demonstration of the new technology online at the conference APP (Las Vegas, 2017), devoted to the problems remote viewing. In Kozyrev's mirrors, Novosibirsk physicians-researchers T Kuznetsova and O Oseeva have compiled a short and long-term forecast of seismic activity in the san-andreas geological fault in California. The effectiveness of the forecast with a lead time of 1-week was 90% the earthquakes were recorded with exactly predicted force by Richter scale, in days and places, indicated in the protocols. The same prognostic distance information bridge is supposed to be established between Kozyrev's mirrors and Australia on July 26-27, 2018, during the Melbourne conference. In perspectives of further development of this international project the possibilities of not only helio-geoecological monitoring and long-term forecast, but also the creation of a mirror-preventive, in relation to natural hazards, technology that enhances negentropic tendencies and weakens their destructive effects, may be investigated.

Biography

Alexander Trofimov has completed his MD (Doctor of Medicine) in 1998 from Siberian Branch of Russian Academy of Medical Sciences. During many years he was (until 2010) Chief of laboratory of Helioclimatopathology of Scientific Center of Clinical and Experimental Medicine. From 1994 and till now he is the Director of International Scientific Research Institute of Cosmic Anthropoecology. He has 7 patents, published 6 monographs and more than 65 papers in reputed journals.

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