



Third Pole Environment (TPE) Workshop held in Beijing, China

An internal Third Pole Environment (TPE) Workshop was held on 17 September 2010 in Beijing, China. The workshop was sponsored by the Bureau of International Cooperation, Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS), and organised by the Institute of Tibetan Plateau Research (ITP), CAS, with participants from the Ministry of Science and Technology (MoST), National Natural Science Foundation of China (NSFC), Bureau of International Cooperation, CAS, and other related institutes and universities.

The workshop was presided over by Prof YAO Tandong, Director of ITP, CAS. Eight experts presented reports

on the background and development of the TPE programme, the progress of its Nepal sister [monitoring] station and five related programmes, and the work plan of the TPE programme office in Beijing. Participants then took part in a free discussion about the TPE programme, which covered topics such as the definition and research fields of TPE, academic exchange and cooperation with countries surrounding the TPE, and the significance and influence of TPE research. Participants expressed support for the TPE programme and made constructive suggestions.

The TPE programme is a new, long-term programme and needs the support of related institutes and authorities, as well as broad international exchange and cooperation. This workshop made an important step towards this by introducing the TPE programme to the world.

“第三极环境（TPE）计划”专家研讨会



2nd Third Pole Environment (TPE) Workshop held in Kathmandu, Nepal

The 2nd Third Pole Environment (TPE) Workshop was held on 28 October 2010 in Kathmandu, Nepal. The workshop looked at the regional challenges posed by the changing environment of the Third Pole region. About 90 scientists, researchers, and government officials participated, from 16 countries in the Hindu Kush-Himalayan region and beyond. This three-day workshop was a continuation of the 1st TPE Workshop, held in August 2009 in Beijing and Lhasa, China.

The major tasks of the 2nd TPE Workshop were to look at scientific activities in the Third Pole region over the past year, summarise the major scientific achievements of the TPE programme, explore scientific challenges and new frontiers, and propose new plans for the programme's implementation. The workshop provided an ideal setting for sharing about the programme and providing an update on these tasks.

The topics discussed during the workshop followed the roadmap laid out during the 1st TPE Workshop, which identified six key science questions defined by scientists and programme coordinators. The participants of the 2nd TPE Workshop agreed to continue international collaboration and efforts in establishing flagship monitoring stations, an accessible platform for sharing data, and in launching transboundary scientific expeditions. All of this will be carried out with the objective of increasing our current environmental understanding of the Third Pole.

The workshop was organised by the Third Pole Environment programme and supported jointly by the

Institute of Tibetan Plateau Research, Chinese Academy of Sciences; the Central Department of Hydrology and Meteorology (CDHM); Tribhuvan University; ICIMOD; the Himalayan Cryosphere, Climate and Disaster Research Centre (HiCCDRC); Kathmandu University; Nepal Academy of Science and Technology (NAST); and the Department of Hydrology and Meteorology (DHM), Government of Nepal.

A full workshop report is available online at the TPE website www.tpe.ac.cn/workshop2. The academic presentations are also available on the website, thanks to the presenters who generously agreed to share them. For more information please go to www.tpe.ac.cn, or contact the TPE office directly.

'Nature' journal reports on Third Pole Environment (TPE) Programme

The 468th issue of Nature reports on the Third Pole Environment programme, which is sponsored by Chinese scientists. The TPE scientists plan to develop the TPE programme in order to understand and decelerate environmental change in the Third Pole region.

The TPE science committee is drafting a research programme to document the effects of climate change on glaciers, permafrost, water resources, biodiversity, and people. The plan, which is to be finalised by autumn 2011, will call for joint expeditions to the Himalayas and the Tibetan Plateau, and for multidisciplinary research stations to be established across the region to cover key geological areas and climate regimes as well as important river and

lake basins. Once costs have been defined, the committee will seek support from national and international funding agencies.

The most important part of the plan is a common data repository, says Volker Mosbrugger, Director of Senckenberg World of Biodiversity, a coalition of research institutes and museums in Frankfurt, Germany, and co-chairman of the TPE science committee. But national concerns may stand in the way, especially when the shared data concerns water resources. "Whether there can be a central database up and running will



determine whether the programme can move beyond its rhetoric", says Gregory Greenwood, Director of the Mountain Research Initiative at the University of Berne, "this will be a great challenge".

The committee will draft a policy to be negotiated between countries interested in the programme, letting scientists share information, but leaving out data deemed politically sensitive. "Without working together and pooling data from across the third Pole", says Prof YAO Tandong, Director of the Institute of Tibetan Plateau Research, Chinese Academy of Sciences, "comprehensive understanding of climate impact and feedback mechanisms will be impossible".

Conference of Himalayan University Consortium Librarians held in Kathmandu

Organised by ICIMOD and funded by the Elsevier Foundation, a Conference of Himalayan University Consortium (HUC) Librarians was held on 26 and 27 August 2010 in Kathmandu, Nepal. The conference focused on linkage and acquisition among HUC members. Twenty-five participants attended the conference from six of ICIMOD's regional member countries: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, China, India, Nepal, and Pakistan. Mr ZHANG Aijun from Xinjiang Institute of Ecology and Geography (XIEG), Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS) attended the conference from China.

The conference aimed to make a linkage between member libraries and to build a HUC digital knowledge repository. Dr Madhav Karki, Principal of the project, indicated in his opening address that this academic collaboration and library construction will have a far-reaching influence on development in the Himalayan mountain region. During the meeting, participants made a full exchange on information resource construction and the application of library technology, and discussed existing problems and measures in relation to information sharing and construction.

After the two-day meeting, participants agreed unanimously that the project should start with grey literature, which consists of degree papers, conference papers, research programme results, and so forth. They believe that the building of a HUC digital knowledge repository will support and service mountain research and sustainable economic development in the region.

Dr Greenwood, Director of Mountain Research Initiative, visits Institute of Mountain Hazards and Environment

At the invitation of the Institute of Mountain Hazards and Environment (IMHE), Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS), Dr Gregory B. Greenwood visited IMHE from 2 to 7 November 2010. Dr Greenwood is Director of the Mountain Research Initiative (MRI), University of Berne, Switzerland, and works on promoting social ecology research in the world.

On the morning of 2 November, Dr Greenwood exchanged ideas with Prof DENG Wei, Director of IMHE, about the distribution pattern of mountains in China, trends in future research, and the present work of IMHE. Prof CHENG Genwei, Vice Director of IMHE, introduced the Institute's achievements in the field of mountain hazards and environment research over the past few years. In the afternoon, Dr Greenwood gave a presentation on 'A Framework for Understanding the Coupled Human-Earth System in the Mountains of Monsoon Asia', followed by a lively discussion with participants.

From 3 to 6 November, Dr Greenwood visited the Alpine Ecosystem Observation and Experiment Station at Mount Gongga (Gongga Mt Station), accompanied by Prof LUO Ji and Dr YANG Yan. Prof LUO Ji presented the history and current situation of the Gongga Mt Station in detail. The group investigated the settlement of Tibetan, Yi, and Han ethnic groups along the Gongga Mountain. During the investigation, Dr Greenwood discussed the status and future development of Gongga Mt Station with Prof WANG Genxu. Dr Greenwood put forward some suggestions on future research and international cooperation for Gongga Mt Station.



Seminar on Debris Flow Monitoring and Warning Technology of Southeast Asia held in Chengdu

The Institute of Mountain Hazards and Environment (IMHE), Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS) hosted a seminar on Debris Flow Monitoring and Warning Technology of Southeast Asia on 24 November 2010. The seminar attracted more than 60 participants including 20 foreign experts from 8 Southeast Asian countries. Prof CHEN Ningsheng, Project Director of IMHE, took the chair at the seminar.

The seminar covered three major issues: Why, what, and how should China and Southeast Asian countries cooperate with each other to jointly promote the alleviation of debris flow? The seminar was designed to share experience on debris flow control and strengthen international cooperation in this field between China and Southeast Asian countries.

Both the Chinese and foreign experts introduced their own technologies and management of debris flow monitoring and warning, followed by a heated discussion on how to carry out international cooperation in science and technology more efficiently. Prof DENG Wei, Director of IMHE, outlined IMHE's achievements

on disaster control and concluded by expressing the hope that IMHE would join hands with Southeast Asian countries to co-build a platform for debris flow monitoring and warning in Southeast Asia.

The participants went on a field visit on 25 and 26 November to the afflicted areas around Chengdu to familiarise the foreign experts with the current situation of debris flows in Southwest China.

2010 International Debris Flow Workshop held at Institute of Mountain Hazards and Environment

The 2010 International Debris Flow Workshop was held at the Institute of Mountain Hazards and Environment (IMHE), Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS) from 27 November to 1 December 2010. The workshop, which aimed to boost exchange on debris flow formation and prevention, attracted more than 70 participants from the Bureau of International Cooperation, CAS, Bureau of Personnel and Education, CAS, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the University of Hong Kong, Tsinghua University, and related institutes and organisations, including 20 foreign guests from Japan, Kazakhstan, Nepal, Thailand and Singapore.





Prof CUI Peng, Director of Key Laboratory of Mountain Hazards and Earth Surface Process, presided over the workshop. Prof DENG Wei was attended the workshop and delivered a welcome address. The participants took part in a lively discussion on debris flow disasters, including its mechanisms and early warning of debris flows, as well as the impact of climate change on debris flows.

At the end of the workshop, the participants reviewed large-scale debris flows that have occurred in Asia in recent years. They discussed the plan of the Asian Network on Debris Flow and formed a preparatory group comprised of delegates from almost 10 countries and organisations such as China, Japan, Kazakhstan, Nepal, Thailand, Singapore, and UNEP. The preparatory group concluded the workshop by reaching a consensus to establish the Asian Network on Debris Flow in the next workshop, which will be held in 2011 or 2012.

After the workshop, participants went on a field inspection to disaster-afflicted areas in Sichuan, including Qingping township, Zhouqu, and Beichuan county.

International Workshop on Resources and Environment Towards Sustainable Development in the Greater Mekong Sub-region

An 'International Workshop on Resources and Environment Towards Sustainable Development in the 'Greater Mekong Sub-region' was held in Kunming from 23 to 28 October 2010. The workshop was organised by the Institute of Geographic Sciences and Natural Resources Research (IGSNRR), Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS), sponsored by Asian International Rivers Center, Yunnan University (AIRC); Guangzhou Institute of Geochemistry, CAS; Xishuangbanna Tropical Botanical Garden, CAS; Qinghai Institute of Salt Lakes, CAS; and China Society of Natural Resources. The National Natural Science Foundation of China (NSFC) and Bureau of International Cooperation, CAS, provided financial support for the workshop. Over 60 scholars from China, Myanmar, Laos, Thailand, Cambodia, and Vietnam – the six countries in the Lancang-Mekong Basin – and Australia and Germany, participated in the workshop.



The theme of the workshop was cooperation on resources, ecology, and environment in the Greater Mekong Sub-region, including impact assessment of hydropower development, land use change and its driving forces, mine resource exploration, environmental effects, renewable resource utilisation, tourism development, sustainable development modes, and climate change and adaption.

The participants engaged in broad and in depth discussions on environmental changes, resources exploration, and sustainable development in the Greater Mekong Sub-region in order to identify opportunities for broad and multilateral cooperation. Scholars from different countries reached common understanding on major current issues in the Greater Mekong Sub-region and agreed on international cooperation on resources, ecology, and the environment.

Writershop to develop Koshi River Basin Proposal in Nepal

A writershop to develop the Koshi River Basin Proposal was hosted by ICIMOD on 9 and 10 December 2010 in Kathmandu, Nepal, attracting scientists from China, India, and Nepal. The aims of the writershop were to review the draft proposal for the UK-funded Environmental Services for Poverty Alleviation (ESPA) programme; discuss, edit, and agree on the draft impact pathway; draft a logframe and capacity-building plan; and agree on the process for finalising the proposal by 19 January 2011.

Prof OUYANG Hua, Programme Manager of the Integrated Water and Hazard Management of ICIMOD, presided over the workshop. Dr Garrett Kilroy, the transboundary project's coordinator from ICIMOD, gave an overview of the ESPA programme and draft Koshi proposal, and explained the format of the writershop and ground rules. Then all participants discussed in groups. After the two-day discussion, the participants presented their written draft proposal. This proposal will be amended and improved on by experts to make it more comprehensive, and will be delivered before the deadline in January.

The Institute of Mountain Hazards and Environment, Chinese Academy of Sciences is responsible for writing chapters on hazards, ecosystems, and socioeconomics.

CNICIMOD celebrates International Mountain Day 2010

International Mountain Day, celebrated each year on 11 December, gives us an opportunity to reflect on the relevance of mountains for the world. A different theme relevant to sustainable mountain development is chosen for International Mountain Day every year. The theme for International Mountain Day 2010 was 'Mountain Minorities and Indigenous Peoples'. In 2010, International Mountain Day aimed to raise awareness about the indigenous peoples and minorities who live in mountain environments and the relevance of their cultural heritage, traditions, and customs.

This year's International Mountain Day provided an occasion to reflect on how important it is to empower indigenous communities and help them promote and preserve traditional knowledge, including science, agricultural practices, responses to global change, medicine and health practices, fauna and flora, oral traditions, and arts and crafts.

The Chinese Committee on ICIMOD (CNICIMOD) publicised and celebrated this special event with a display of posters and publications reflecting research works conducted on mountain hazard management and climate change by the Institute of Mountain Hazards and Environment, Chinese Academy of Sciences and ICIMOD.

We hope that this year's International Mountain Day will help to increase awareness of the central role of minorities and indigenous peoples in mountain development, and motivate people to recognise the importance of their contribution to sustainable development.

Institute of Mountain Hazards and Environment and Tribhuvan University strength cooperation

The Institute of Mountain Hazards and Environment (IMHE), Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS) and Tribhuvan University (TU), Nepal signed an agreement in Chengdu on 11 March 2011 to initiate a new phase of collaboration.

The agreement was signed by IMHE Director DENG Wei and Dr Madhab Prasad Sharma, Vice Chancellor of TU. The agreement aims to strengthen science and technology cooperation and solidify the partnership between IMHE and TU by supporting personnel exchange and data sharing, and through joint projects.

The initial cooperation between the two sides was attributed to the CAS External Cooperation Programme 'Geo-Surface Processes and Regional Adaptation to Climate Change in Himalaya Region'. The agreement was first envisaged in December 2010 when Dr DENG Wei interviewed Dr Sharma in Kathmandu on his visit to ICIMOD.

TU is a public university in Nepal. Established in 1959, it is the oldest of the five universities in Nepal. A large number of students, approximately 290,833 from all over Nepal and abroad, make it the biggest university in Nepal, and it ranks 19th in size worldwide.



China considers ICIMOD as a valuable platform for increasing scientific exchange and regional cooperation among countries of the Himalayas

Secretariat of the Chinese Committee on ICIMOD
Institute of Mountain Hazards and Environment,
Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS)
No. 9, Section 4, Renminnanlu Road 610041,
Chengdu, Sichuan
Tel 86-28-85237507 **Fax** 85222258
Email pinghuahu@imde.ac.cn





“第三极环境（TPE）”专家研 讨会在北京顺利召开

2010年9月17日，由中国科学院国际合作局主办，中科院青藏高原研究所承办的“第三极环境（TPE）”国内专家研讨会在北京召开。科技部基础司副司长廖小罕、基金委地学部冷疏影处长以及中科院国际合作局国际组织处王振宇处长等相关单位的领导以及中科院大气所、兰州寒旱所、成都山地所、地质地球所、兰州大学和北京大学等科研机构的专家参加了会议。

会议由青藏所所长姚檀栋院士主持，八位专家作了相关报告，介绍了TPE计划提出的背景和发展方向，尼泊尔姊

妹站等五个项目的进展和成果，以及TPE项目办公室的工作与计划；并组织了关于“第三极环境（TPE）”的自由讨论，内容涉及第三极的定义和研究领域、第三极周边国家的学术合作与交流、第三极环境研究的意义和影响等主题。与会领导和专家纷纷表示对“第三极环境（TPE）”计划的支持并提出了建设性的意见和建议。

“第三极环境（TPE）”是一个崭新而又长期的项目，不仅需要国内相关研究所的合作与相关国家机关的支持，还关系到国际合作与交流。这次国内专家研讨会成功召开在“第三极环境（TPE）”计划走向世界的进程中是具有重要意义的一步。

“第三极环境（TPE）计划”专家研讨会



第二届TPE资深专家研讨会在加德满都成功召开

2010年10月26-28日，第二届第三极环境（TPE）资深专家研讨会在喜马拉雅山南坡的南亚国家尼泊尔成功召开。此次会议是继去年在北京和拉萨召开的首届TPE资深专家论坛之后的第二次会议，由中国科学院国际合作局资助，第三极环境（TPE）项目办公室承办，中国科学院青藏高原研究所、尼泊尔特里布汶大学水文系、国际山地中心、加德满都大学、尼泊尔科技学院和尼泊尔政府水文气象部协办。

第二届TPE资深专家研讨会旨在回顾过去一年中在第三极地区开展的科研和考察活动，总结重要的科学进展，探索新的挑战，挖掘新的科学前沿问题，从而提出进一步的合作研究实施方案。在此宗旨的主导下，来自中国、印度、尼泊尔、美国、日本、德国、意大利、冰岛等16个国家的90余名科学家和项目管理人员应邀参加了会议，使本届论坛为致力于第三极地区研究的科学家提供了理想的交流经验、分享成果和共同展望未来的平台。

研讨会上不仅听取了近40位科学家的研究成果和野外考察活动的汇报，还就

首届论坛上提出的六个关键科学问题开展了分组讨论，包括：1）第三极地区的古气候重建，2）水文和大气，3）冰冻圈研究，4）生态系统研究，5）人类活动影响，和6）人类应对策略。科学家们围绕上述主题积极发言、为未来共同努力的目标和方向建言献策。与会专家为进一步落实相互合作与交流，一致同意建立旗舰观测站，并稳步推动数据共享平台的建立。此外，专家们还提出建立一系列跨境考察断面，以全面理解第三极地区在全球气候变化背景下经历的环境变化。应冰岛科学家的提议，会议最后决定2011年9月在冰岛举行第三届TPE资深专家研讨会。

此次研讨会后，TPE项目办公室将在2010年11月中旬完成第二届TPE资深专家研讨会的会议报告，组织承办2010年12月美国地球物理学联合会秋季会议的TPE分会和2011年4月欧洲地球科学联合会年会的TPE分会，并在2011年春夏开展针对第三极地区国家青年科研人员的科技培训。与此同时，TPE项目办公室欢迎对第三极地区环境变化感兴趣的科学家和项目管理人员关注TPE网站上相关的新闻与科研进展，提出您的意见和建议，共同推动人类对第三极环境变化的认识。



《自然》杂志报道由中国科学家发起的“第三极环境计划”

2010年11月11日, 英国《自然》(NATURE) 杂志第468期报道了由中国科学家发起的“第三极环境(Third Pole Environment, TPE)计划”, 科学家们聚集一堂, 准备通过开展这一国际研究计划来理解和减轻“第三极地区”的环境变化。

TPE科学委员会将会很快起草一份研究计划来记录第三极地区的气候变化、冰川变化、冻土变化、水资源变化、生物多样性以及人类影响。这份将会在2011年秋之前定稿的计划要求在青藏高原和喜马拉雅山脉地区进行联合考察, 并且在该地区建立多学科观测与研究站点, 以覆盖关键的地质、地理区和气候类型以及重要的河流和湖泊流域。一旦具体计划确定下来, TPE科学委员会将寻求国家和国际资助机构的经费支持。

德国的森根堡科研机构与博物馆世界生物多样性(Senckenberg World of Biodiversity) 联盟主任、TPE科学委员会的另一联合主席Volker Mosbrugger说, 该计划最重要的部分是建立共享数据库, 但是国家间的利益关系可能会成为主要的障碍, 特别是共享数据关系到水资源时更是如此。“如果没有一个正常运行的共享数据库, 那么该计划可能就只停留在纸上”。位于伯尔尼大学的山地研究计划主任Gregory Greenwood说, “这将是一个巨大的挑战。”

该委员会将会起草一份数据共享协议, 在对该计划感兴趣的国家之间进行磋商, 让科学家们共享信息但保留被认为是政治敏感的数据。中科院青藏高原所姚檀栋院士说, “如果没有通力合作以汇集‘第三极地区’的数据”, “就不可能全面了解环境变化的影响和反馈机制”。

喜马拉雅大学联盟图书馆员会议在加德满都召开

2010年8月26-27日, 由国际山地综合发展中心(ICIMOD)组织的“喜马拉雅大学联盟(HUC)图书馆员会议: HUC成员馆馆藏链接与获取”研讨会在尼泊尔首都加德满都召开。该会议由爱思唯尔基金会资助, 来自六个成员国(阿富汗, 孟加拉国, 中国, 印度, 尼泊尔和巴基斯坦)以及ICIMOD的25位代表参加了本次研讨会。中国科学院新疆生态与地理研究所文献信息中心张爱军参加了此次研讨会。

会议旨在将各成员馆的馆藏联接在一起, 构建HUC数字图书馆知识库。项目总负责人Madhav Karki博士在开幕式上致辞, 他指出: 喜马拉雅山学术合作与数字图书馆建设将对喜马拉雅山地区发展产生深远的影响。会议期间, 与会代表就各单位信息资源建设与数字图书馆技术的应用现况展开了交流, 并就相关资源共建共享所存在的问题与解决对策进行了讨论。通过两天的大会讨论和交流, 代表们一致认可项目的建设起点从灰色文献(主要包括大学或研究所的学位论文、会议论文、在研项目以及科研成果)的数字化建设着手。代表们相信, 通过HUC数字图书馆知识库的逐期建设, 将对山地研究与经济的可持续发展起到支撑作用。

国际山地研究组织MRI执行主席访问成都山地所及贡嘎山站

应中科院成都山地所程根伟副所长、贡嘎山高山森林生态系统观测试验站站长王根绪研究员邀请, 国际山地研究组织MRI(Mountain Research Initiative)执行主席、瑞士伯恩大学地理研究所Gregory B. Greenwood博士于2010年11月2-7日对山地所进行了友好访问, 并考察了中科院贡嘎山高山森林生态系统观测研究站。



11月2日上午，Greenwood博士与邓伟所长就我国山地整体分布格局，未来世界山地研究趋势以及山地所开展的山地研究工作进行了深入地交流，详细地听取了程根伟副所长对本所在山地灾害与环境方面取得的突出成绩和先进技术方面的介绍。下午，Gregory B. Greenwood博士做了“A Framework for Understanding the Coupled Human-Earth System in the Mountains of Monsoon Asia”的学术报告，讲解了人类与地球系统耦合的各学科之间的联系，进而深入广泛认识人类与环境之间的相互关系，并就相关问题与山地所科研学者及广大研究生进行了热烈的讨论。报告会由王根绪研究员主持。

11月3-6日，在罗辑研究员和杨燕博士的陪同下，Gregory B. Greenwood教授对贡嘎山高山生态系统观测试验站进行了科学考察。罗辑研究员详细讲解了贡嘎山站的建站历史，现有的研究设施及研究优势。Gregory B. Greenwood教授重点了解了气候变化对垂直带谱上不同植被类型影响、冰川退缩及旅游开发对贡嘎山生态水文环境的影响。同时，对贡嘎山周边藏族、彝族和汉族聚居地村民进行走访调查，了解贡嘎山丰富的生物多样性资源与区域经济发展的社会生态学关系。考察结束后，Gregory B. Greenwood教授就贡嘎山站突出的山地环境研究优势、在国际山地变化研究的主要特色领域以及未来应该着重发展的方向与王根绪站长进行了深入讨论，提

出了促进贡嘎山站开展国际合作研究、拓展贡嘎山站科学研究领域等方面的若干极具针对性和建设性的建议

Gregory B. Greenwood教授在全球变化对土地利用和山地生态学研究方面具有丰富经验。他目前致力于在世界各地推动和推广山区气候变化与生态系统服务功能关系的社会生态学研究。Greenwood 博士本次来访为我所的山地环境与区域经济发展研究走向国际舞台提供了良好契机和机遇。

“东南亚灾害性泥石流监测预警技术与示范”项目在成都开展国际学术交流活动

2010年11月24-26日，“东南亚灾害性泥石流监测预警技术与示范”项目邀请来自老挝、越南、泰国、新加坡、菲律宾、印度尼西亚、尼泊尔等八个东南亚国家的二十多位学者专家齐聚成都，开展东南亚灾害性泥石流监测预警技术学术交流活动。24日，“东南亚灾害性泥石流监测预警技术与示范交流会”在中科院成都山地所举行，会议由项目负责人、山地所陈宁生研究员主持，国家防汛抗旱总指挥部办公室杨昆处长、四川省科技厅罗治平副厅长、中科院成都分院袁家虎院长、山地所邓伟所长和有关政府部门领导等40余人参加了会议。

此次会议的目标为分享山洪泥石流防治经验，介绍中国泥石流监测预警系统，为中国与东南亚国家交流山洪泥石流防治技术与管理经验提供平台，促进中国与东南亚国家的国际科技合作事业。会议安排了为期一天的学术会议和为期两天的野外考察，以期较为全面地介绍中国西南山洪泥石流的防治理论、技术和示范工程。

会议开幕式上，与会各级领导首先致欢迎辞，表达对东南亚专家的欢迎和感谢之意。四川省科技厅罗治平副厅长

在欢迎辞中指出,四川省和东南亚地区都是山洪泥石流灾害频发地区,希望通过此次会议,中国能与东南亚地区搭建合作平台,建立合作网络,加强沟通与交流,共享技术与经验;成都分院袁家虎院长在会议致辞中指出,山地所是我院和我国唯一一所从事山地研究的国家级专业研究所,在山洪泥石流研究方面具有很大的优势和知名度,成都分院将一如既往地支持山地所研究和解决国民经济和社会发展中遇到的山区山地科学问题,特别是支持山洪泥石流监测预警的研究和开发,并争取逐步社会化、产业化、国际化,希望将来和东南亚各国朋友在山洪泥石流监测技术、生物技术、有机化学工程和光电技术等方面开展广泛的科技合作;山地所邓伟所长向与会领导和专家简要介绍了山地所概况和山地所灾害防治成果,表达了愿与东南亚各国携手共建东南亚区域灾害性泥石流预警监测平台的强烈愿望。

会议紧紧围绕Why, What 和How三个问题,分专题探讨中国和东南亚地区山洪泥石流灾害防治理论与技术。首先,从Why出发,介绍中国和东南亚地区灾害背景,包括灾害形成条件(频度、分布区域、年损失量等)、现有的灾害监测预警系统和中国与东南亚联合开展山洪泥石流防治工作的必要性和紧迫性;接着,紧扣what,抛出以下关键问题:What can the government and NGOs do to promote the alleviation in China and Southeast Asia? 然后,

深入How,探讨如何促进中国与东南亚地区在灾害领域的合作和信息交流,如何构建东南亚合作交流平台,如何在山洪泥石流防治领域建立中国与东南亚地区长期合作机制。

山地所崔鹏研究员和陈宁生研究员作为中方代表跟大家分享了题为“中国泥石流监测预警概论与前瞻”和“四川省汶川灾区山洪泥石流监测预警”的专题报告,从理论到具体案例介绍了中国当前山洪泥石流监测预警技术体系;东南亚各国的专家分别介绍了各自国家的山洪泥石流监测预警技术和综合管理政策。随后,与会成员就相关学术问题和如何开展国际科技合作的问题进行了广泛的磋商。

会后,与会外方代表在陈宁生研究员的陪同下参观了周边泥石流灾害点:虹口、龙池和清平,对中国西南泥石流成灾减灾现状有了进一步了解。

中科院成都山地所召开2010年国际泥石流学术会议

近年来,随着极端天气导致的强降雨的频繁出现,地质灾害越来越多,泥石流作为其中最为严重的地质灾害之一,已经严重威胁到山区人民的生活,制约了山区的发展。为了促进亚洲泥石流学者之间的技术交流,提高亚洲泥石流的减灾水平,中科院成都山地所于2010年11月27日--12月2日举办了亚洲泥石流学术研讨会,并在会后进行了野外考察。中科院国际合作局国际组织处王振宇处长、人事教育局人才处赵淑玉主管、联合国环境规划署国际生态系统管理伙伴计划刘健主任、香港大学李焯芬院士、清华大学王光谦院士以及来自日本、哈萨克斯坦、尼泊尔、泰国、新加坡、香港及台湾地区的近20位外宾、50余位国内学者参加了会议。





会议由山地灾害与地表过程重点实验室主任崔鹏主持，邓伟所长致欢迎辞。研讨会进行了学术交流和关于成立亚洲泥石流组织两个部分的讨论。学术交流始终在热烈的讨论中进行，28位科学家交流了近年来气候变化对泥石流活动方面的影响、泥石流起动、运动、预警预报以及其他研究领域中新工作的新方法、新思路及取得的新成果，知名科学家之间的热烈讨论让会场气氛高潮不断。

在会议的最后部分，各位来自亚洲的与会代表对近年来亚洲范围内发生的大规模泥石流灾害进行讨论，对加强亚洲范围内泥石流学者之间的交流达成共识，并对成立Asian Network on Debris Flow的方案进行了初步探讨，最终成立了一个由中国（包括香港和台湾地区）、日本、尼泊尔、哈萨克斯坦、泰国、新加坡、UNEP等近十个国家和地区以及区域组织的代表组成的筹备小组，会议最终决定在2011年或者2012年主办下次学术研讨会并正式成立Asian Network on Debris Flow。

研讨会结束后，20余名参会代表考察了清平乡泥石流灾害点、北川地震遗址

和舟曲泥石流灾害点。经过与会代表六天的努力工作，本次会议圆满结束。会议通过学术交流和野外考察两种形式，为亚洲各国泥石流专家提供了一个对特大泥石流灾害形成机理与防治对策的思考与讨论的平台。会议和野外考察期间，也向国际学者展示了成都山地所在泥石流研究方面的最新进展，有助于扩大山地所在泥石流方面的国际影响。

大湄公河次区域资源与环境国际学术研讨会在昆召开

由中国科学院地理科学与自然资源研究所举办，国家自然科学基金委员会和中国科学院国际合作局资助，云南大学亚洲国际河流中心、中科院广州地化所、中科院西双版纳热带植物园、中科院青海盐湖所、中国自然资源学会协办的大湄公河次区域资源与环境国际学术研讨会，于2010年10月28-31日在云南昆明举行，来自澜沧江-湄公河区域的六个流域国中国、柬埔寨、老挝、缅甸、泰国、越南，以及澳大利亚、德国的60余名学者参加了会议。

会议主题是大湄公河次区域资源、生态和环境的合作, 内容包括水电开发影响评价、土地利用变化及驱动力分析、矿产开发、资源开发及其环境影响、可再生资源开发利用、旅游资源开发及可持续发展模式、气候变化影响及适应性等。

会议代表就大湄公河次区域的气候变化、土地利用变化、矿产开发、水资源开发利用、生态环境变化与可持续发展等内容进行了重点讨论。会后, 会议代表就大湄公河次区域生态环境变化、资源开发及可持续发展等方面的合作进行讨论。通过本次会议的交流, 与会代表们对目前大湄公河次区域存在的主要问题, 以及加强在资源、生态、环境等方面的合作以促进区域可持续发展方面形成了共识。

ESPA项目计划建议研讨会在尼泊尔加德满都召开

生态系统服务与扶贫效益(ESPA)项目计划建议研讨会于2010年12月在尼泊尔首都加德满都召开。会议由尼泊尔国际山地综合发展中心(ICIMOD)主办, 此次会议的主题是联合南亚地区的合作伙伴, 共同撰写英国研究理事会资助的ESPA项目申请书, 争取进入ESPA计划。此次会议主要有来自中国、印度和尼泊尔的科学家参加。应ICIMOD邀请, 成都山地所邓伟等4人于2010年12月7-11日赴尼泊尔参加研讨会。



会议由ICIMOD的水、灾害与环境部门主任欧阳华研究员主持, ICIMOD科西河流域项目协调员Garrett Kilroy博士概要地介绍了ESPA项目情况, 以及科西河项目草案的总体框架、撰写格式与要求。与会成员分组详细地研讨了该计划的科学问题、研究内容、目标、队伍、机制, 及立项目程安排等问题。经过参会专家两天的共同努力, 初步完成了ESPA项目申请书初稿。会后, 各国专家将尽快修改完善申请书初稿, 确保在2011年1月19日前提交到英国研究理事会。

成都山地所邓伟等人从事山地灾害、生态领域的研究, 此次应邀参会负责撰写ESPA项目申请书的山地灾害和生态领域内容。

国际山地中心中委会秘书处开展国际山地日宣传活动

在1998年11月的联合国大会上, 将2002年定为“国际山地年”, 以强调山地生态系统在提供诸如水资源、森林产品等物资, 以及提供生物多样性的稀有物种保护区、碳和土壤营养物的储存地、旅游场所等方面的重要作用。随后, 联合国大会指定从2003年起的每年12月11日为“国际山地日”, 同时把联合国粮农组织指定为国际山地年的领导协调机构并被委任负责组织国际山地日的纪念活动。

为了突出全球山区生态系统的重要性, 不断提升对山区社会独特需求的重视, 每年的“国际山地日”都有一个鲜明的主题。“2010年国际山地日”的主题是“山区少数民族和土著人民”。其目的是提高公众对于居住在山区环境中的土著人民及少数民族的认识, 以及对于其文化遗产、传统和习俗之间联系的认识。

今年“国际山地日”的主题重点关注生活在山区的土著人们及其他少数民

族。其目标是凸显这些社区所面临的威胁,但同时也是为了认可他们在克服饥饿和营养不良、生物多样性丧失及气候变化的全球挑战方面能够做出的重要贡献。

今年的“国际山地日”提供了一个很好的机会来反映加强土著社区能力并帮助他们保护传统知识是多么重要。这些传统知识包括科学、农作方式、对全球变化的反应、医药和卫生实践、动植物、口口相传的传统、工艺和艺术。

为宣传“国际山地日”,国际山地中心中国委员会秘书处响应联合国粮农组织森林管理司的号召组织了宣展活动,制作了宣传活动主题展板,准备了有关国际山地中心在灾害管理、气候变化、山区发展等方面以及中委会工作简报等相关资料进行散发。

中科院成都山地所与尼泊尔特里布文大学签署科技合作协议

2011年3月11日,中科院成都山地所与尼泊尔特里布文大学科技合作协议签字仪式在成都山地所举行。这将进一步推进山地所在喜马拉雅地区多边合作,并全面加强双方在青年科技人员与研究生等人员交流、信息资料共享以及项目合作等方面的合作关系。

在中科院对外合作重点项目《气候变化影响下喜马拉雅地区山地地表过程与区域响应对策前期研究》的实施过程中,成都山地所与特里布文大学的相关



人员建立了良好的合作关系。2010年12月,成都山地所邓伟所长率团借访问国际山地中心之际,会晤了特里布文大学常务副校长Dr. Madhab Prasad Sharma博士,商讨了双方科技合作事宜,以此推动和扩展成都山地所在南亚地区的科技合作。

此次受邓伟所长邀请,特里布文大学常务副校长Dr. Madhab Prasad Sharma博士、国际关系中心执行主任Dr. Krishna Belbase博士和Dr. Balmukunda Regmi博士专程赴成都参加了合作协议签字仪式。邓伟所长主持签字仪式并致欢迎辞。Dr. Madhab Prasad Sharma博士和韦方强副所长分别介绍了特里布文大学和成都山地所的基本情况,双方就今后合作领域和计划进行了讨论,并表示要坚定信念,从实做起,持续推动。

尼泊尔特里布文大学建于1959年,是尼泊尔规模最大,历史最长的一所大学,校长为尼泊尔总理,有60个直属学院和732个附属学院分布在全国各地。大学设4个研究所,4个学院,教职员工15000人,2011年直属院校注册学生总数18万多人,90%的尼泊尔大学生毕业于该校。

国际山地综合发展中心中国委员会致力于加强与南亚国家的科技交流,促进成员机构的科技发展。

国际山地综合发展中心中国委员会秘书处
地址:四川省成都市人民南路四段九号
电话:86-28-85237507
传真:86-28-85222258
邮编:610041
电子邮箱:pinghuahu@imde.ac.cn