CNICIMOD Newsletter

Newsletter of the Chinese Committee on International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development

ICIMOD 30

THREE DECADES FOR MOUNTAINS AND PEOPLE

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Research

Inception Workshop on Koshi Basin Programme in Nepal

Around 50 participants from Bangladesh, China, India, Nepal, and Australia gathered in Kathmandu from 3 to 5 September 2012 for an inception workshop on the AusAid-supported Koshi Basin Programme. The Chinese delegation consisted of Dr Dong Qi and Dr Ru Zhitao from the International Cooperation Bureau of the Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS); Dr Deng Wei, Dr Chen Ningsheng, and Fang Yiping from the Institute of Mountain Hazards and Environment, CAS; and Dr Zhang Yili, Dr Yao Zhijun, and Dr Zhou Caiping from the Institute of Geographic Sciences and Natural Resources Research, CAS.

The Koshi Basin Programme signifies a new era for transboundary multilateral scientific cooperation between China, India, and Nepal. The programme is intended to provide a scientific basis for the development of the basin. The first phase of the programme commenced in 2012 and will run until 2016.

Inception Workshop on Koshi Basin Programme in Nepal

Dr David Molden, Director General of ICIMOD, presided over the opening ceremony. Dr Hua Ouyang, Programme Manager of ICIMOD's Integrated Water and Hazards Management programme Dr Russell Rollason, First Secretary of AusAID, and Dr Molden all gave addresses. Dr SM Wahid, Koshi Basin Programme Coordinator at ICIMOD, introduced the programme and outlined the objectives of the workshop. Keynote speeches were presented by Prof B Yong from the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO), Australia, on river assessment and hydrologic prediction under climate change; Dr R Carr from eWater on a comprehensive model and decision support system; Dr L Bharati from IWHI and Dr S Lacoul from the Water and Energy Commission Secretariat, Nepal, on a strategic plan for the Koshi River basin; Dr Zhang Yili from the Institute of Geographic Sciences and Natural Resources Research on land use variations in the Koshi River Basin; Dr N Ghost from University of Delhi on water-agriculture and food security; and Dr N. Khanal from Tribhuvan University, Nepal, on 'Influences to society and economy affected by hazards induced by water in Koshi River basin'.

The group discussion was divided into six sessions: basic data, climate-water-agriculture, water related hazards, adaptation to climate change, capacity building, and programme management. The groups discussed the objectives, expected outcomes, and action plan for the Koshi Basin Programme and identified verifiable objectives for the first year.

The Koshi River is an extremely important river in South Asia that originates from the Tibet Autonomous Region of China and flows through China, Nepal, and India. There are five mountain peaks above 8,000 m in the

basin, including Mount Everest. CAS's recently completed external cooperation programme 'Geo-Surface Processes and Regional Adaptation to Climate Change in Himalaya Region' – founded in 2009 by the Bureau of International Cooperation, CAS, with support from ICIMOD, Tribhuvan University, and other institutions in Nepal and organized by CNICIMOD – helped further develop regional cooperation on research and resource management, which is key for the Koshi Basin Programme.

Sino-Pakistan Joint Expedition to Northern Pakistan

A joint field expedition to northern Pakistan was undertaken in October 2012 as part of Sino-Pakistan cooperation under the Third Pole Environment programme. The Chinese contingent was led by Profs Zhang Yinsheng and Wu Guangjian and the Pakistani contingent was led by Dr Rahmatullha Jilani of the Space and Upper Atmosphere Research Commission (SUPARCO).

The expedition downloaded automatic weather station data at the glacial moraine of Rama Glacier near Astore. The expedition crew also repaired the automatic weather stations at Rama Glacier, added more apparatus including an ultrasonic snow depth meter and automatic total rain gauge, and placed some water level indicators in the Astore River in the lower reaches of the Rama Glacier. River water was sampled from the Hunza River, Astore River, Indus River and in Gilgit. Passive air samples dating back to 2011 for the Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) study were also collected from Gilgit.

Expedition members were shown around the Mountain Agricultural Research Centre in northern Pakistan, where Mr Shafiullah, head of the Centre, briefed them on the centre's research and the operation of its station at Juglote. Automatic total rain gauges were then configured at the Juglote and Skardu stations and research staff were trained on how to operate them. At the end of the expedition, scientists from both sides expressed a willingness to promote bilateral cooperation in the future.

Workshop on Monitoring System Building and Assessment of Ecological Environment Change in Tibet in Beijing

A workshop on 'Monitoring System Building and Assessment of Ecological Environment Change in Tibet' was held in Beijing on 28 November 2012 to strengthen CAS's scientific and technological cooperation with the Tibet Autonomous Region and promote the regional Technology Innovation Cluster Building in Tibet.

Presentations were made by Yao Tandong, Chief Scientist of the Tibet Innovation Cluster Programme and Director of the Cluster Office; Feng Renguo, Deputy Director of the Bureau of Science and Technology for Resources and the Environment; and various experts from the Institute of Tibetan Plateau Research, Institute of Mountain Hazards and Environment, Institute of Geographic Sciences and Natural Resources Research, Northwest Institute of Plateau Biology, China Tibetology Research Center, and Southwest University for Nationalities. Yao Tandong reviewed the inspection of the Institute of Tibetan Plateau Research conducted by Padma Choling, President of the Tibet Autonomous Region, and pointed out that only by basing decisions on scientific evidence can environmental issues be solved and disasters managed soundly. He made a special presentation on field research by Bai Chunli, President of CAS, in Tibet and conveyed Bai Chunli's instructions to focus on social development issues concerning local CCP committees

Sino-Pakistan Joint Expedition to North Pakistan

Workshop on Monitoring System Building and Assessment of Ecological Environment Change in Tibet in Beijing

and the government, especially geohazards, ecological protection, and raising the income of local people to support comprehensive, socioeconomic development and increase people's living standard.

Feng Renguo outlined the background of the Innovation Cluster Building, its significance, and the key scientific issues it seeks to address. He expressed hope that the project would integrate knowledge from present studies (such as the Tibetan Plateau Leading Special Project B, ecological remote sensing assessments over the past decade, and the Western Action Plan), focus on ecological assessment and the building of an ecosystem monitoring system, and help formulate the implementation plan for the Innovation Cluster Programme as soon as possible.

Presentations were also made by Dr Zhang Yili from the Institute of Geographic Sciences and Natural Resources Research and Dr Wang Xiaodan from the Institute of Mountain Hazards and Environment on 'Remote sensing assessment on the decade changes of ecologic environment in Tibet' and 'Environment effect assessment and optimization of Tibetan ecological security shield construction'. A full discussion then took place on project activities and suggestions were put forward.

Workshop on Exploration, Evaluation, and Prevention of Landside at Zhangmu (Khasa) in Tibet in Chengdu

Experts came together at a workshop in Chengdu on 11 and 12 December to explore options for managing the Zhangmu (Khasa) landslide in Tibet. Presentations were made by representatives from the Institute of Geology and Geophysics, CAS, Institute of Rock and Soil Mechanics, CAS, Institute of Tibetan Plateau Research, CAS, and Institute of Mountain Hazards and Environment, CAS, which were followed by group work and discussions.

Participants worked in groups to review the progress made on the landslide since October 2012, including knowledge on the formation, objective composition, engineering geological zonation, characteristics, stability, and inducing factors of the landside known from earlier work. Experts discussed research on the results of collapse, debris flows, and glacial lake outburst floods, all of which may influence the landside at Zhangmu, and confirmed the impact of external factors. Based on conclusions drawn from earlier work, a basic working methodology was formulated for landslide control. Participants also determined what work needs to be undertaken next and defined the mission and timeline for such work. In his concluding remarks, Dr Deng Wei, Director of the Institute of Mountain Hazards and Environment, expressed hope that the project group will focus on the regional environment, investigate the stability of the Zhangmu landslide in its entirety, determine the impact of local activity on the landslide, identify the internal dynamics of the landslide, and support development in Tibet.

China Society on Tibetan Plateau Annual Meeting in Beihai

The China Society on Tibetan Plateau held its annual meeting in Beihai, Guangxi Province on 20 and 21 December 2012. The meeting was attended by over 150 scientists from various disciplines and representing institutes within CAS, the China Meteorological Administration, China Tibetology Research Center, and various universities (Nanjing University, Lanzhou University, Southwest University, Qinghai Normal University, Yunnan Normal University, and Jiangxi Normal University). The multidisciplinary background of the

CSTP 2012 Annual Meeting in Beihai

participants facilitated a deeper understanding of the land surface processes and environmental changes occurring on the Tibetan Plateau.

During the meeting, Prof Yao Tandong presented his report on the 'Study of multi-sphere interaction over the Tibetan Plateau' in which he summarized academic developments in the study of the Tibetan Plateau and outlined research achievements in the study of the major multi-sphere factors affecting the Plateau. He also highlighted the importance of research to ecosystem preservation on the Tibetan Plateau. His report closed by presenting some research directions for Chinese researchers.

At the plenary session, updates were given by Prof Wang Erqi on 'Studying the Longmenshan and Wenchuan earthquakes'; by Prof Zhang Renhe on 'Climatic features of daily variation in Tibetan Plateau vortexes formation and possible causes'; by Prof Shi Jiancheng on 'Progress and problems in the study of remote sensing hydrology'; and by Prof Ma Yaoming on 'Changes in climate systems on the Tibetan Plateau, their influences on East Asian and understanding of possible mechanisms'. The results of several key National Natural Science Foundation of China (NSFC) research programmes were also shared, including 'Multi-phase transition of water in the Earth system in the Third Pole and its influences' and 'Changes of climate systems on the Tibetan Plateau, their influences on East Asian and understanding of possible mechanisms'. Group discussions followed and participants contributed their thoughts on topics such as the response of the Tibetan Plateau ecosystem to climate change and human activity and the response of the Tibetan Plateau lake ecosystem to global changes.

Cooperation

CAS Vice President Visits Nepal

A CAS delegation led by Vice President Dr Zhang Yaping visited Nepal from 10 to 16 October 2012. During the visit, Dr Zhang met with Dr Surendra Kafle, President of the Nepal Academy of Science and Technology and renewed the agreement between the two academies. Dr Kafle said that he hoped both sides would take this opportunity to develop deeper and more pragmatic cooperation. Dr Zhang said that CAS and Nepal universities and institutions have developed cooperation in many fields, including compiling Flora of Pan-Himalayas and working together on the Third Pole Environment project. Dr Zhang hoped that the agreement would facilitate the exchange of personnel and strengthen collaboration on global change, water resource management, environmental research on the Tibetan

CAS Vice-President visits Nepal

Plateau, plant protection, and general development. Dr Zhang also encouraged Nepali scholars to work in CAS through the Third World Academy of Sciences (TWAS) scholarship. The CAS delegation also exchanged views with Dr Madhav Karki, Deputy Director of ICIMOD, and Dr Hira Maharjan, President of Tribhuvan University on the future of CAS-Nepal cooperation.

Bangladesh Delegation Visits CAS Institutes

A six-member delegation from the Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs, Bangladesh, visited the Kunming Institute of Botany, Institute of Mountain Hazards and Environment, and Institute of Tibetan Plateau Research, CAS, from 24 to 28 September 2012. The delegation was headed by Mr Naba Bikram Kishore Tripura, Secretary of the Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs and Regional Board Member of ICIMOD.

The delegation met with Dr Yang Yongping, Deputy Director of the Kunming Institute of Botany; Dr Deng Wei, Director of the Institute of Mountain Hazards and Environment; and Dr Ma Yaoming, Deputy Director of the Institute of Tibetan Plateau Research. Academic exchanges with the visiting delegates included an introduction to the three CAS institutions' research scope and academic areas, graduate education programme, and outreach to foreign students. Mr Tripura introduced the main objectives of the visit and outlined the general situation of the Chittagong Hill Tracts. The delegates were also acquainted with the CAS programme including its young scientist education and training programme and international joint expeditions. Both sides expressed hope that academic exchange between China and Bangladesh would be strengthened through joint expeditions and a focus on communication.

Academic Activities

International Symposium on Climate Change and Adaptive Water Management in Beijing

An 'International Symposium on Climate Change and Adaptive Water Management' was held at the Institute of Geographic Sciences and Natural Resources Research on 24 September 2012. The symposium was jointly organized by the Water Resource Research Center of CAS, International Water Resource Association, and Institute of Geographic Sciences and Natural Resources Research, CAS, and sponsored by the 973 project on impacts of climate change and water resources of the Institute of Geographic Sciences and Natural Resources Research.

Participants included Dr James Edward Nikcum, Chair Person of the International Water Resource Association; Dr Tom Raymond Soo, Secretary General of the International Water Resource Association; Dr Aditya Sood of the International Water Management Institute of Sri Lanka; and Dr Christopher James Cippel of the International Centre for Water Resources. Chinese experts from the Institute of Geographic Sciences and Natural Resources Research, Chinese Academy of Meteorological Science, Beijing Normal University, and Institute of Atmospheric Physics, CAS, also took part in the symposium.

The symposium was presided over by Dr Xia Jun and Dr Zhou Chenghu, Deputy Director, Institute of Geographic Sciences and Natural Resources Research, who gave a welcome speech. Participants made a series of presentations on topics such as adaptive water management under climate change and extreme weather; the vulnerability of water resources and adaptive counter

Bangladesh Delegation visits CAS Institutes

International Symposium on Climate Change and Adaptive Water Management in Beijing

measures in China; the three 'red lines' in China's water resource management policy; the assessment method for regional water resource adaptive management; and climate change and adaptive management in the Mediterranean and California mountain regions. The symposium facilitated exchange and discussion between Chinese and international scientists on issues surrounding climate change, the vulnerability of water resources, and new methodologies for research on water resources.

Second International Conference on Mountain Environment and Development in Chengdu

The '2nd International Conference on Mountain Environment and Development' (ICMED) was organized by the Institute of Mountain Hazards and Environment, CAS, in Chengdu, Sichuan Province, from 16 to 18 October 2012. More than 80 participants from 11 countries attended the conference, which was hosted by CAS, the State Forestry Administration of China, the National Natural Science Foundation of China, and the International Geographical Union, with the support of the Bureau of Science and Technology for Resources and the Environment, Bureau of International Cooperation of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Geographical Society of China, Mountain Branch of the China Society of Natural Resources, and the Geographical Society of Sichuan. The purpose of the conference was threefold: to follow up on the public appeals from the last thematic symposium and maintain momentum; to enhance mountain research for the benefit of humankind and provide a scientific basis for the rational utilization of mountain resources while protecting the mountain ecology; and come up with scientific solutions to issues relating to mountain livelihood adaption and sustainable development and to alleviate poverty in mountain regions.

Second International Conference on Mountain Environment and Development in Chengdu

Prof Deng Wei, Director of the Institute of Mountain Hazards and Environment, and Prof Gregory Greenwood, Executive President of the Mountain Research Initiative, gave welcome addresses. Prof Deng highlighted that, as the main location of forest ecosystems, mountains are a basic resource for the survival of the human race and sustainable development. Mountains are also important for their minerals, water resources, natural heritage, and scenery, which provide a basis for industrial development, among other things. He said that it is inevitable that the development of human society will depend more and more on mountain environments in the future.

Participants from the United States, Switzerland, Russia, Poland, United Kingdom, India, Peru, Cuba, Hungary, and China engaged in academic exchanges on the latest research achievements in the fields of mountain ecology, climate change, natural resources, natural disasters, sustainable development, and poverty alleviation and discussed problems related to mountain environment conservation and development under pressure from climate change.

The conference reviewed and consolidated the concepts expressed in the first conference, which took place 10 years ago. It also strengthened and expanded the academic influence of China's mountain research. After the conference, some participants went to Dujiangyan and Yingxiu to visit the Dujiangyan irrigation project and see post-earthquake recovery reconstruction, hazard prevention and mitigation, and ecological restoration work in the area.

International Conference on Land Use Issues and Policy in China in Beijing

More than120 participants from Australia, England, America, Sweden, Germany, Nepal, the Netherlands, and China attended an 'International Conference on Land Use Issues and Policy in China' in Beijing on 20 and 21 October 2012 as part of Rapid Rural and Urban Transformation. The conference was sponsored by the National Natural Science Foundation of China and Institute of Geographic Sciences and Natural Resources Research and jointly organized by the international journal Land Use Policy, Chinese National Committee for the International Geophere-Biosphere Programme (CNC-IGBP), Chinese National Committee for the International Human Dimensions Programme on Global Environmental Change (CNC-IHDP) working group for land change, Rural Health and Community Development Research Centre in University of South Australia, Research

International Conference on Land Use Issues and Policy in China

Centre for Regional Agriculture and Countryside Development of the Institute of Geographic Sciences and Natural Resources Research, Key Laboratory for Regional Sustainable Development, Key Laboratory for Unutilized Land, and Key Laboratory for Land Use of the Ministry of Land and Resources.

The conference focused on issues and policy related to land use amid rapid transformation and development to facilitate a discussion on research methods, theoretical progress, and decision practices in relation to land use in China from an international perspective. A total of 115 papers were submitted to the conference, of which 49 were selected for presentation. The conference facilitated international academic exchange in the field of urban and rural transformation and development; it also provided international experts with an opportunity to study land use and land use policy in China.

Study of Atmospheric Boundary Layer on the Tibetan Plateau Reviewed in Lanzhou

A workshop to review atmospheric boundary layer (ABL) studies in the arid area and Tibetan Plateau was held in Lanzhou from 26 to 28 October 2012. The workshop covered three main topics: complex land surface and boundary layer structures in high elevation areas; land-air interactions in arid areas and the Tibetan Plateau; and the energy-water cycle in the monsoon region and interior river drainage areas.

Prof Wang Jiemin addressed the plenary session and presented an academic report titled Limitations of the Eddy-Covariance Method in Flux Observations. Experienced in the study of ABL in arid northwestern China and the Tibetan Plateau, Prof Wang shared his experience in studying atmospheric physics and land surface processes over the past half century, focusing particularly on major achievements from the Heihe River Basin Field Experiment and GAME-Tibet and CAMP-Tibet projects. He said that he hoped young scientists would aim high and work hard to promote China's ABL study at the international level.

The workshop was co-sponsored by the Institute of Tibetan Plateau Research, CAS, and the Cold and Arid Regions Environmental and Engineering Research Institute, CAS. Over 80 research staff from China and abroad attended the workshop. About 20 scientists from the Institute of Tibetan Plateau Research delivered six oral presentations. A number of distinguished international experts were also at the workshop including Prof Massimo Menenti from Delft University of Technology, the Netherlands; Prof Bob Su from the University of Twente, the Netherlands; Dr Hirohiko Ishikawa of Kyoto University, and Dr Tetsuo Kobayashi of Tottori University.

Seminar on Peat Utilization and Desertification Control in Xinjiang

A seminar on peat utilization and desertification control was held at the Xinjiang Institute of Ecology and Geography (XIEG), CAS, from 7 to 9 November 2012. The seminar aimed to deepen relations with the Indonesian Agency for the Assessment and Application of Technology (BPPT) and lay the foundation for pragmatic and efficient cooperation in peat utilization and desertification control.

The seminar was hosted by the National Engineering Technology Research Center for Desert-Oasis Ecological Construction. Dr Agus Masduki, Diana Nurani, and Dr Koesnandar from BPPT and experts from the Xinjiang Science and Technology Department, Xinjiang Branch of CAS, Xinjiang Academy of Agricultural Sciences, and XIEG attended the meeting.

2nd International Conference on Mountain Environment and Development in Chengdu

Experts from XIEG introduced the institute and outlined its research on desertification control and peat utilization in Xinjiang. Dr Agus Masduki gave a presentation on BPPT and its work. Diana Nurani and Dr Koesnandar reported on the progress of peat in Indonesia and microbial biotechnology and its utilization in secondary suitable land. A discussion then ensued on peat utilization and demonstration. After that, the BPPT delegates visited a non-irrigation plantation in the Gurbantunggut Desert.

During the meeting, Prof. Lei Jiaqiang, Deputy Director of XIEG, and Dr Agus Masduki, representing BPPT, signed an agreement for scientific cooperation. An initial agreement was also reached between the two sides on matters of peat and desert productivity research and peat utilization in environmental management and sustainable agriculture development. Lei expressed the hope that the two sides would seize this opportunity to expand cooperation in other related fields.

International Conference on Cryosphere: Changes, Impacts and Adaptation in Sanya

Over 150 scientist from 12 countries – including China, Russia, Australia, Iceland, and Italy – attended the 'International Conference on Cryosphere: Changes, Impacts and Adaptation' in Sanya City, Hainan Province from 10 to 12 November 2012. The conference was organized by the State Key Laboratory of Cryospheric Sciences, Cold and Arid Regions Environmental and Engineering Research Institute, CAS, and Key Laboratory of Tibetan Environmental Change and Land Surface Processes, Chinese Academy of Meteorological Sciences, and sponsored by CAS, the National Nature Science Foundation of China, Ministry of Science and Technology of China, and various other international organizations and national agencies. CAS academicians Qin Dahe, Yao Tandong, Prof Atsumu Ohmura, Prof Charles Fierz, and Prof Olga Solomina were among the invitees.

The conference discussed cryospheric research relevant to issues such as climate change in cold and arid regions, observed changes in the cryosphere (including remote sensing of cryospheric changes), and climatic and environmental records in relation to the cryosphere, cryosphere and sea level, and cryosphere and water resources. The conference provided a forum in which to discuss ongoing research efforts, facilitate international cooperation, explore future research projects, and define a general strategy for cryosphere studies and management. The conference widened communication among cryosphere researchers and highlighted important research results, especially across central Asia.

Livestock Industry Development Workshop in Qinghai-Tibet Plateau Community in Chengdu

Over 60 experts, farmers, and herdsmen gathered in Chengdu, Sichuan Province from 25 to 29 November 2012 for the 'Livestock Industry Development Workshop in Qinghai-Tibet Plateau Community'. The workshop was hosted by the Sichuan Human Resources and Social Security Bureau, Sichuan Provincial Animal Husbandry Foodstuff Bureau, and Sichuan Academy of Grassland Science. Participants engaged in case analysis, lectures, discussions, and participatory training on livestock industry capacity building, livestock development, ecological environmental protection for pastoral areas, and sustainable livestock production, as well as on how to improve the living and production conditions of farmers and herdsmen. The workshop, which emphasized that importance of community involvement and support, broadened the perspectives of community representatives and re-established the idea that herdsmen should be the focus of project implementation.

Livestock Industry Development Workshop in Qinghai-Tibet Plateau Community in Chengdu

International Symposium on Ecosystem Monitoring and Management in Hong Kong

From 20 to 24 December 2012, 60 researchers from six countries – including China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, and the United States – came together in Hong Kong for the 'International Symposium on Ecosystem Monitoring and Management'. The symposium was sponsored by the Xinjiang Institute of Ecology and Geography, CAS, and Hong Kong Baptist University.

Professor Chen Xi, Director of the Xinjiang Institute of Ecology and Geography, and Albert Chan, Rector of the Hong Kong Baptist University, delivered welcome addresses during the opening ceremony. Fu Bojie, academician from the Research Center for Eco-Environmental Sciences, CAS, and Prof Li Bailian, University of California, presented keynote lectures. Researchers participated in discussions on new technologies and methods for the long-term monitoring of ecosystems, the response of ecosystems to human activities, and the modelling of ecosystem processes.

The symposium has set up a concurrent session in Central Asia to focus on ecosystem management and the construction of a research network in Central Asia. At the end of the symposium, the directors of ten institutes from China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, and Tajikistan signed an agreement for cooperative ecosystem monitoring and management. They plan to conduct joint research on ecosystem monitoring and the management of Central Asia and provide research reports on climate change and its counter measures.

International Conference on Urban and Rural Development in China and India at Sichuan University

An international conference on urban and rural development in China and India was held at Sichuan University from 19 to 21 September 2012. Participants from University of Washington, University of Chicago, Johns Hopkins University, Jawaharlal Nehru University, Public Health Foundation of India, Indian Academy of Social Sciences, Indian Council of Social Science Research, Huaxi College of Public Health of Sichuan University, and Institute of South Asian Studies of Sichuan University took part in the conference. The conference was organized by the Institute of South Asian Studies of Sichuan University, and Jackson International Relations College, Washington University. The conference reflects Sichuan University's vast accumulation of research on South Asian affairs.

The Deputy President of Sichuan University, Prof Yan Shijing, presented at the opening ceremony and gave the welcome speech. He said that, "The rise of China and India is a prominent feature amid the current international pattern and their development and comparison is an important topic". He went on to explain that China and India have the two largest populations in the world and the acceleration of urbanization has changed millions of urban and rural people's lives in these countries; therefore, it is of practical and academic value to discuss the development of urban and rural areas in the two countries, as well as in the Asia-Pacific region and the world.

Prof Shapiro, Dean of Liberal Arts College, Washington University, noted the long history of cooperation between the two universities and the many achievements. Through this meeting he said he hoped to deepen his understanding of Sino-India relations and lay the foundation for further in-depth cooperation between the two international research institutions.

International Symposium on Ecosystem Monitoring and Management in Hong Kong

Meetings

The 32nd International Geographical Congress in Cologne, Germany

The '32nd International Geographical Congress' was held in Cologne, Germany from 26 to 30 August 2012. Over 2,500 geographers and scientists from around the world gathered for the Congress, bringing their wide-ranging perspectives and methodologies to bear on these four topics to contribute to the solution of urgent scientific and socio-political issues – bringing research 'Down to Earth'.

Hosted by the International Geographical Union, the Congress takes place ever four years. This year's Congress consisted of traditional meetings of the Congress's various commissions and sessions on four key topics: global change and globalization; society and environment; risks and conflicts; and urbanization and demographic change. Prof Chen Fahu, Director of Environmental Change Committee of the Geographical Society of China and Vice Present of Lanzhou University launched the session on 'Human-Environment Interactions and Evolution in the Late Pleistocene and Holocene'. Prof Chen and Prof Andrei Velichko from the Russian Academy of Sciences, Dr Bernhard Weninger from University of Cologne, and Dr Loukas Barton from the University of Pittsburgh co-chaired the session.

Participants reported on research progress and the interaction between humans and the environment in different parts of the world over the ages. The Lanzhou University delegation, led by Prof Chen, presented five session oral reports and displayed two boards. During the meeting, Prof Chen was selected as Vice Chair of the Environment Evolution Commission. Prof He Chansheng chaired the session on 'Hydrologic process and watershed management in arid region' as well as four other sessions.

The 2013, International Geographical Union 'Meeting on Sustainable Utilization of Water Resources in Arid Regions' is scheduled to take place at Lanzhou University, which will expand the influence of China's geographical research internationally. The 33rd International Geographical Congress will be held in Beijing in 2016. The Environmental Change Committee of the Geographical Society of China and Lanzhou University will undertake some of the organization for this event, including organizing a northwest field trip for participants.

Constituent Meeting of Geographical Society of China in Chengdu

The Southwest Representative Office of the Geographical Society of China held its Constituent Meeting on 21 November 2012 at the Institute of Mountain Hazards and Environment, CAS. The Secretary-General of the Geographical Society of China, Zhang Guoyou, delivered a speech about the importance of the Society's Southwest Representative Office and its goals. He said that the Southwest Representative Office will act as an academic exchange platform; carry out a variety of activities including science education and academic workshops; and provide better service to its members.

Dr Deng Wei, Director of the Institute of Mountain Hazards and Environment, welcomed the leaders and participants from the Geographical Society of China and provincial geographical society. He emphasized that mountain regions have obvious regional geographical differences. Moreover, as an area for geographical science research and an important treasury of biological resources, energy resources, and culture, mountain regions have a significant impact on national

The 32nd International Geographical Congress in Cologne, Germany

The Constituent Meeting of GSC in Chengdu

geographical patterns. He said that, as an attached unit of the Southwest Representative Office, the Institute of Mountain Hazards and Environment will provide support for the Southwest Representative Office and launch extensive academic exchanges to attract teachers and students to participate in the activities of the society, thereby spreading geographical knowledge more broadly.

Cui Peng, Vice Director of the Geographical Society of China, hoped that the establishment of the Southwest Representative Office would expand the influence of the southwest regional research areas in the field of national geographical research; solve geographical frontier problems in the Southwest Mountains; and strengthen the academic status of the society. During the meeting, delegations discussed the organizational structure and staff arrangements for the Southwest Representative Office; ideas for the regional representative council in 2013; and the agenda for the society's national meeting in 2014.

The 43rd ICIMOD Board Meeting in Myanmar

The 43rd Meeting of the ICIMOD Board of Governors was held in Myanmar from 27 to 30 November 2012, along with the ICIMOD Support Group Meeting and Programme Advisory Committee Meeting. At ICIMOD's invitation, Dr Deng Wei, Secretary General of CNICIMOD and Director of the Institute of Mountain Hazards and Environment, CAS; Dr Wei Fangqiang, Vice Secretary General of CNICIMOD and Vice Director of the Institute of Mountain Hazards and Environment; Prof Hu Pinghua, Head of the Secretariat Office of CNICIMOD; and Dr Dong Qi from the Bureau of International Co-operation, CAS flew to Myanmar to take part in the Meeting.

Participants of the 43rd ICIMOD Board Meeting in Myanmar

The agenda focused on ICIMOD's work in 2012 and its plan for 2013 to 2017. Each regional member country reported on the status of their cooperation with ICIMOD and put forward suggestions for the coming period. Dr Wei presented the China Country Report 2012, in which he reviewed the work of ICIMOD in China. Dr Wei appreciated ICIMOD's contribution to the Hindu Kush Himalayan region, including the Tibetan Plateau and Pamir, under its three strategic areas: Sustainable Livelihoods and Poverty Reduction, Ecosystem Services, and Integrated Water and Hazard Management.

An agreement for 'Cooperation between CAS and ICIMOD for the secondment of young Chinese professionals at ICIMOD' was approved to provide opportunities to young professionals, especially PhD graduates, from China in the fields of livelihoods, water and air, ecosystems services, and geospatial solutions. This agreement will give young professionals from China exposure to project management in an international organization and increase their research capacity as well as increase the engagement of Chinese professionals within ICIMOD. Dr Deng represented CAS at the ceremony for the acceptance of this agreement. During the meeting, Dr Deng had a discussion about the progress of the Koshi Basin Programme with Dr Arun Shrestha, Climate Change Specialist of the Integrated Water and Hazard Management programme at ICIMOD.

2012 International Mountain Day Celebration in Chengdu

CNICIMOD celebrated the tenth International Mountain Day on 11 December 2012 with the theme 'Celebrating Mountain Life', in collaboration with the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization and ICIMOD. CNICIMOD displayed exhibition boards and prepared publications reflecting research work conducted on mountain hazard management, climate change, and mountain development.

International Mountain Day strives to strengthen the engagement of individuals, institutions, and civil society in sustainable mountain development. It is also an opportunity to mobilize resources to improve the livelihoods of mountain communities. This year, special attention was given to the involvement of youth in global sustainable development. Additionally, there was a focus on the linkages between rural and urban development with an eye to the implementation of a green economy in line with the Rio+20 Earth Summit.

Focus

The 435th Xiangshan Science Conference: Climate Change

Climate change is an important topic in today's world. Negotiations on the Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Kyoto Protocol have become increasingly difficult. China is under mounting pressure to implement the Durban package, which remains a formidable task, and many uncertainties exist about the post-2020 negotiations on the global climate change regime.

Against this background, the '435th Xiangshan Science Conference' convened in Beijing from 25 to 27 September 2012 with the theme 'Scientific Understanding of, and Response to, Climate Change'. Its objectives were to review recent progress in the field in terms of the evidence, impact, adaption, and mitigation of climate change; make a scientific judgment on the new demands on China's development as a result of climate change; and offer scientific and technological support to China's socioeconomic development and diplomatic negotiations. Experts and scholars from different fields were invited to join in-depth discussions on central topics such as: scientific understanding of, and adaption to, climate change; science and technology for climate change mitigation; scientific issues concerning the international climate regime; and policies to address climate change.

Careful studies and analysis are needed to advance China's negotiation strategy and national climate change programmes – based on the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities – for international negotiations on climate change in 2020. Along with frequent global climate anomalies, extreme climate disasters are becoming more catastrophic, posing new challenges to China's climate change programme.

To build a resource-conserving, environmentally friendly society, China needs to engage in further planning. In recent years, China has been active in addressing climate change and is placing greater importance on scientific research and development in the field of climate change. As a result, Chinese institutions and experts in this field have conducted many studies with remarkable results. However, as with the development of any academic discipline, there are long-standing and fierce controversies regarding the scientific understanding of some climate change phenomena within the international science community.

Executive Co-Chairs:

Du Xiangwan, Research Professor, Chinese Academy of Engineering

Ding Yihui, Research Professor, National Climate Center

He Jiankun, Research Professor, Tsinghua University

Keynote review reports:

1. New Advances in Scientific Understanding of Climate Change (Qin Dahe)
2. Scientificity of the Strategy to Address Climate Change and its Impact on China's Development (Du Xiangwan)

Reports on central topics:

1. The Interdecadal Abatement, Influence and Future Prediction of Asian Summer Monsoon (Ding Yihui)
2. Growth Mode Transformation in Terms of Economics (Zhou Dadi)
3. World Situations after the Durban Conference (Liu Yanhua)
4. China's Objectives and Policies to Address Climate Change and Low-Carbon Development (He Jiankun)

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

Secretariat of the Chinese Committee on ICIMOD
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国际山地综合发展中心
中国委员会

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中国委员会
简报

ICIMOD

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FOR MOUNTAINS AND PEOPLE

科研动态

科西河流域项目（Koshi Basin Programme）启动会在尼召开

由澳大利亚国际开发署（Australian Agency for International Development, AusAID）资助，国际山地中心(ICIMOD)主持的“科西河流域国际合作项目（Koshi Basin Programme – Phase I, KBP）”启动会和实施方案研讨会，于2012年9月3-5日在尼泊尔加德满都成功举行。

来自中国、尼泊尔、印度、孟加拉国、澳大利亚等国以及多个国际组织的50余名专家和学者参加了本次会议。应ICIMOD的邀请，由中国科学院国际合作局董麒博士和茹志涛博士，成都山地灾害与环境研究所邓伟研究员、陈宁生研究员和方一平研究员，地理科学与资源研究所张镱锂研究员、姚治君研究员和周才平博士等组成的代表团参加了项目启动会。

ICIMOD总干事David Molden博士主持了开幕式，项目负责人欧阳华博士、AusAID第一秘书长R. Russell博士和David Molden博士分别致辞，ICIMOD该项目的协调人S. M. Wahid介绍了KBP及会议的目的。KBP主要致力于多边合作，通过保障和维持生态系统服务功能，提升流域生态系统对气候变化的恢复能力以及流域居民减贫的能力。

会上，CSIRO的B. Young教授、eWater的R. Carr博士、IWMI的L. Bharati博士和WECS的S. Lacoul先生分别围绕“CSIRO的河流评价与气候变化下水文预测”、“综合模型和决策支持系统”和“科西河流域战略计划”做了主题报告；地理资源所张镱锂研究员和新德里大学的N. Ghosh博士、特瑞汶大学的N. Khanal教授等分别做了“科西河流域土地利用变化”、“水-农业与食物安全”和“科西河流域与水相关的灾害的社会与经济影响”等主旨报告。

项目实施研讨会分成流域基础数据、气候－水－农业、水灾害、气候变化适应、能力建设、项目管理等6个专业组，分别就KBP的总体目标、成果产出、行动计划、任务分工以及时间节点进行了详细研讨与磋商，形成了广泛共识，并明确了第一年任务与可考核目标，为项目顺利实施奠定了基础。

该项目第一阶段为2012－2016年，相信随着KBP的开展，围绕喜马拉雅地区跨境流域多边科技合作将进入一个新的阶段，其深入研究的成果将为流域发展与管理提供科学依据。

【项目背景简介】科西河发源于我国的西藏自治区喜马拉雅中部，流经中国、尼泊尔和印度，流域内包括珠峰在内的5座8000米以上的山峰，是南亚地区极为重要的跨境河流之一。2009年，中科院国际合作局资助了“ 气候变化影响下喜马拉雅地区山地地表过程与区域适应对策前期研究”项目，该项目由国际山地中心中国委员会牵头组织，中科院成都山地所、地理资源所、寒旱所、成都生物所和ICIMOD、尼泊尔特瑞汶大学地理系等协同合作，历经3年多的共同努力取得了丰富的阶段性成果，并于2012年8月28日在北京顺利通过验收。在项目执行期间，积极与国际山地中心等国际组织联合争取国际项目，推进典型的跨境流域——科西河流域多学科的系统研究，强化多边科技合作。该项目的成果之一暨为KBP奠定了前期的研究基础。经多方努力，2012

年KBP获得澳大利亚国际开发署（AusAID）的资助。

中-巴联合开展巴基斯坦北部考察

作为“第三极环境（Third Pole Environment，TPE）”国际计划的重要组成部分，中国科学院青藏高原所和巴基斯坦空间与高层大气研究委员会（SUPARCO）在巴北部地区开展长期的合作研究。2012年10月，张寅生研究员、邬光剑研究员率中方有关科研人员，会同由SUPARCO部门负责人Jilani教授带队的巴方科研人员，对巴基斯坦北部的Gilgit、Astore和Skardu等地点进行了联合科学考察。此次考察的主要任务是下载2011年布设的各种仪器所记录的数据，同时部署新的自动总雨量计和雪深计等仪器设施。

期间，考察队首先访问了巴基斯坦粮食与农业部下属的山地农业研究中心（Mountain Agricultural Research Center，MARC）在北部地区建立的农业研究站。该中心负责人Shafiullah先生在Juglote研究站接待了联合考察队，介绍了该站的研究工作和运行情况。考察队随后还访问了MARC建在Astore和Skardu的研究站。根据计划，考察队在Juglote和Skardu研究站安装了自动总雨量计。这些仪器将由MARC研究站的人员进行维护。

联合考察队成功下载了2011年架设在Rama冰川末端（Astore附近）的自动气象站数据，对该气象站进行了维护，加装了超声波雪深计和自动总雨量计，并在冰川下游的Astore河安置了水位计。此外，考察队还沿Hunza河、Gilgit河、Astore河以及Indus河上游采集了河水样品，在Gilgit等地点收集了去年架设的POPs被动采集仪的样品。

考察结束后，双方队员在Skardu进行了全体会议。巴方负责人Jilani教授首先简要总结了此次联合考察的情况，感谢中国专家的来访。他希望SUPARCO和青藏高原所进一步加强合作，由中方对巴方科研人员以各种形式给予更多的培训和指导。张寅生研究员代表青藏所对巴方提供的合作和后勤安排表示感谢，对巴方队员的积极表现表示赞赏，希望双方进一步推动“第三极环境（TPE）”国际合作。当地的农业研究站、野生动物保护站等机构负责人参加了此次会议。

“西藏生态环境变化监测系统建设及综合评估”研讨会在京召开

2012年11月28日，为尽快落实白春礼院长和丁仲礼副院长加强中国科学院与西藏自治区科技合作的指示，推动西藏区域科技创新集群建设，“西藏生态环境变化监测系统建设及综合评估”任务在京召开研讨会。西藏创新集群首席科学家姚檀栋院士、集群办公室主任资环局冯仁国副局长与来自青藏高原研究所、成都山地灾害与环境研究所、地理科学与资源研究所、西北高原生物研究所、中国藏学研究中心和西南民族大学的专家一道就有关问题进行了充分研讨。

项目首席科学家姚檀栋院士回顾了西藏自治区主席白玛赤林在视察青藏高原所拉萨部时的情况，指出只有靠科学的数据支撑，取得科学上的话语权，才能从根本上回答并解决好西藏的环境和灾害防治问题。姚檀栋 院士特别介绍了白春礼院长深入西藏实地调研的情况，传达了白院长指示：集中全院力量，结合西藏地区的实际情况，紧密围绕西藏地方党委、政府关心的社会发展问题，具体是围绕地质灾害防治、生态环境保护和农牧民增收等亟需解决的重大需求，协同有关部门集中突破，有力支撑西藏自治区经济社会全面发展和人民生活水平不断提高。

冯仁国副局长向与会人员介绍了西藏区域科技创新集群建设的启动背景、研究意义和关键科学问题等内容，希望生态任务要集成青藏高原先

导专项B、十年生态遥感评估、西部行动计划等现有研究资源，重点围绕生态环境评估和生态系统监测体系建设，尽快形成实施方案。

成都山地所王小丹研究员和地理资源所张镱锂研究员分别作了“西藏自治区生态环境十年（2000-2010）变化遥感调查评估”和“青藏高原先导专项-西藏生态安全屏障建设的环境效应评价与优化建议”专题报告。与会人员围绕任务建设进行了充分讨论，特别针对西藏生态环境监测系统（研究站-点）、生态工程的评估、生态补偿、人类活动的影响、经济社会协调发展等问题进行了充分交流，并提出了中肯建议。

姚檀栋院士感谢与会人员为西藏集群建设生态环境评估提出的有益建议，认为大家从更广的层面讨论了西藏生态环境评估和地球系统可持续性研究问题，即考虑了服务西藏经济社会发展，又考虑了科学前沿的问题，为开展具体工作提供了良好思路。我们要切实遵照院领导要求，在现有项目研究基础上稳步扩展，充分利用现有资源，做好生态环境系统监测和生态环境评估两方面的具体研究工作。在生态环境监测方面，结合现有项目展开，为系统解决生态环境变化的问题提供数据支撑；在生态环境评估方面，要分层次、分问题的做好系列评估咨询报告，特别是针对西藏发展需求迫切的热点问题，要客观公正地评价西藏生态建设的贡献。

“西藏樟木滑坡勘查评估与综合防治方案”研讨会在成都召开

2012年12月11-12日，成都山地所组织地质与地球物理所、武汉岩土所、青藏高原所等单位就西藏区域协同创新平台“西藏樟木滑坡勘查评估与综合防治方案”项目，在成都召开中期交流研讨会。成都山地所邓伟所长、熊东红处长出席，会议由成都山地所副所长韦方强研究员主持。

各工作任务组将10月份以来开展的工作进行了汇报交流和研讨，重点对樟木滑坡勘查、试验和考察的初步成果进行了总结和广泛的研讨，对樟木滑坡的形成过程、物质构成、工程地质分区、活动特征、稳定性和诱发因素等形成了初步认识，并对影响樟木滑坡的崩塌体、泥石流沟和冰湖溃决洪水等的调查和研究工作进行了研讨，初步确认了外围灾害因素对樟木滑坡的影响方式和影响程度。根据对前期工作的总结和形成的初步认识，初步确定了前端锁固、坡面防护、分级治理、排水截水、控制侵蚀的滑坡综合治理思路。会议同时对下一步工作重点和工作进度进行了讨论，进一步明确了任务和时间节点。

会议研讨结束后，邓伟所长作了总结性发言，要求项目组力求从区域的大环境着眼，考察樟木滑坡的整体稳定性，研究樟木滑坡的局部活动与突发性事件的关系，找出滑坡活动的内部动力因素，为中科院支援西藏建设贡献自己的力量。

“中国青藏高原研究会”年会在北海举行

2012年12月20-21日，全球变化研究国家重大科学研究计划项目“青藏高原气候系统变化及其对东亚区域的影响与机制研究”2012年年会在广西北海召开。此次年会是与国家自然科学基金委重大项目“第三极地球系统中水体的多相态转换及其影响”、科技部基础性工作专项“青藏高原资料匮乏区综合科学考察”、中国科学院战略性先导科技专项“青藏高原多圈层相互作用及其资源环境效应”联合举办，旨在加强与其他研究项目的合作与交流，进一步拓宽青藏高原地表环境与过程研究的科学思路，提高青藏高原研究的基础理论水平，深化对青藏高原地区环境变化与区域发展关系的认识等。

出席此次项目年会的专家有：中国科学院郑度院士，中国科学院青藏高原研究所所长姚檀栋院士，国家自然科学基金委员会地学部大气科学处张朝林处长，中国科学院资环局大气海洋处任小波处长，中国科学院成都山地灾害与环境研究所所长邓伟研究员，中国气象科学研究院张人禾研究员，中国科学院寒区旱区环境与工程研究所副所长王宁练研究员、王介民研究员，中国科学院青藏高原研究所康世昌研究员。项目首席科学家、中国科学院青藏高原研究所副所长马耀明研究员与四个课题负责人以及各课题核心骨干、参加项目的研究生60余人参加了本次年会。

项目首席科学家马耀明研究员在4个项目举行的联合大会(即青藏高原研究会2012年学术年会)上对项目的研究工作进展做了全面的介绍。其中，着重介绍了“青藏高原星－机－地综合立体观测试验”以及一年来各课题的研究成果。随后,项目的年会由郑度院士主持。四个课题负责人分别汇报了各自课题过去一年来的主要研究进

展，与国内外同类研究工作相比的创新性，发表论文等研究成果及存在的问题等。在认真听取各课题汇报和首席科学家汇报后，与会专家对各个课题一年来的工作进行了认真点评，并充分肯定了各课题研究工作取得的进展，同时也对项目年度计划执行中存在问题及其解决方案等提出了具体建议。专家们着重指出，未来的工作要围绕项目的研究内容，抓紧时间挖掘分析试验数据，加强“影响与机制”的研究。在项目首席科学家的主持下，项目组全体成员根据与会专家们提出的意见和建议，就项目及课题执行中的有关问题及下一步工作进行了深入细致的讨论和安排。

合作与交流

中国科学院副院长访问尼泊尔

2012年10月10-16日，中科院副院长张亚平率团访问尼泊尔和马来西亚。张亚平在尼泊尔期间会见了尼泊尔科学院院长Surendra Kafle，并续签了两院合作协议。Kafle回顾了双方自2004年签署合作协议以来的交流情况，并表示以续签合作协议为契机，期待与中科院开展深入务实的合作。张亚平指出，近年来，我院与尼泊尔相关大学与研究机构围绕泛喜马拉雅植物志的编纂、“第三极环境计划”等开展了合作，希望中尼两院充分利用续签的MOU，积极加强人员交流，在全球变化、水资源问题、青藏高原环境研究、植物保护与开发等共同关注的领域加强交流与合作。他还鼓励尼泊尔学者积极利用发展中国家科学院（TWAS）奖学金来我院工作，并表示中科院将积极依托TWAS平台与尼泊尔开展合作。

张亚平还拜会了国际山地综合发展中心副主任Madhav Karki和特立布万大学校长Hira Maharjan，就推动我院与上述机构的合作交换了意见。

10月14-15日，张亚平还赴马来西亚吉隆坡出席了国际科学院组织（IAP）执委会会议，并作为执委会成员参与审议了IAP的2012年工作、2013年经费预算及全体大会的筹备情况。

国际科学院组织（InterAcademy Panel on International Issues）成立于1993年，目前共有106个成员科学院。其的宗旨是通过各成员科学院间的合作与交流，研究重要的国际科技问题，并为决策者的政策制定提供科学依据。其活动主要是通过出版IAP简报、举办专题研讨会等方式进行。IAP的执行机构为执行委员会，由发达国家和发展中国家各推选的主席（两主席制）和11个成员科学院的代表组成（其中发达国家科学院5个，发展中国家科学院6个），我院目前为执委会成员。

孟加拉代表团访问中科院研究所

2012年9月24-28日，孟加拉国吉大港山区事务部考察团一行六人在部长秘书，国际山地综合发展中心孟加拉国国家理事特里普拉(Naba Bikram Kishore Tripura)的率领下访问了中科院昆明植物所、成都山地所以及青藏高原所。

特里普拉一行分别与昆明植物所党委书记杨永平、成都山地所所长邓伟和青藏高原所副所长马耀明进行了会面和座谈。中方对特里普拉一行的到访表示了热烈的欢迎，并向其介绍了三个研究所的科研方向、国际合作、研究生教育及国外留学生学习等情况。特里普拉介绍了此次来访的主要目的和孟加拉国吉大港山区的基本情况。双方就相关领域合作研究，国际青年人才培养，青年学者短期访问交流等问题展开了深入交流，并达成了共识。通过这次访问和座谈，为今后双方的科技合作建立了良好的开端，有利于促进双方进一步的交流与合作。

吉大港山区事务部是成立于1980年的一个孟加拉国专门部委，旨在针对吉大港这一特殊山区，行使政府行政功能。

学术研讨

气候变化与适应性水管理国际研讨会在北京召开

2012年9月24日，由中科院水资源研究中心、国际水资源协会IWRA和中科院地理资源所联合举行的气候变化与适应性水管理国际研讨会在中国科学院地理科学与资源研究所召开，本次会议主要由地理资源所“气候变化和水资源”973项目资助和组织。973项目首席科学家、国际水资源协会主席夏军研究员邀请了国际水资源协会IWRA秘书长James Edward Nickum教授、Tom Raymond Soo博士，斯里兰卡国际水资源管理研究所的Aditya Sood博士、国际水资源中心的Christopher James Gippel博士等7名外国专家参会，中方专家有地理资源所的康跃虎研究员、黄河清研究员、于静洁研究员、贾绍凤研究员等，国家气候中心的高学杰研究员，同时出席会议的还有来自中国气象科学研究院、北京师范大学、中科院大气物理所等科研单位的专家。

24日上午，由夏军研究员主持会议，地理资源所副所长周成虎研究员首先致辞，对与会专家的到来表示欢迎。随后国家气候中心高学杰研究员、中科院地理资源所夏军研究员、黄河清研究员、贾绍凤研究员、斯里兰卡国际水资源管理研究所Aditya Sood博士、国际水资源协会James Edward Nickum教授、Tom Raymond Soo、国际水资源中心Christopher James Gippel博士、武汉大学David Rheinheimer博士等分别针对气候变化和极端天气事件对中国水资源适应性管理带来的挑战、气候变化影响下中国的水资源脆弱性与适应性对策、中国水资源管理政策中的“三条红线”、区域水资源适应性管理评估工具、水文循环与全球粮食贸易相耦合的水文经济模型、以及地中海地区、加利福尼亚山区的气候变化与适应性管理等多个议题分别作了精彩的汇报，与会专家积极讨论交流。

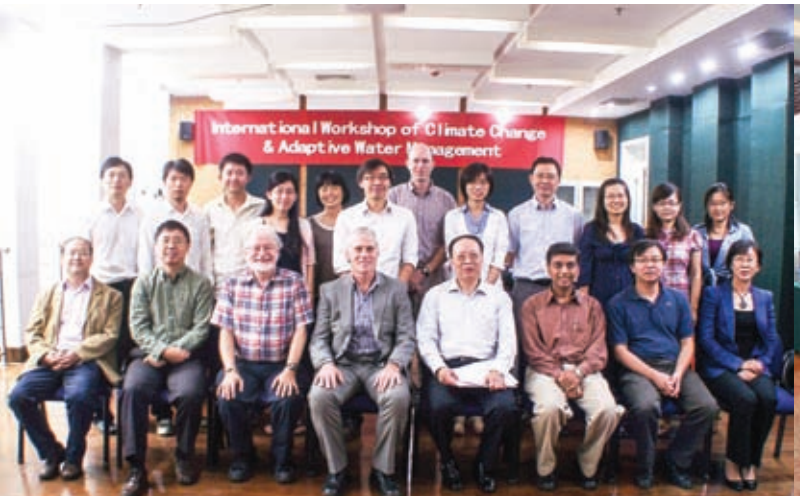
通过这次会议，对气候变化、适应性管理、水资源脆弱性、水资源供需管理以及未来水资源研究的技术方法等国际前沿进行了深入的交流和探讨，成果丰硕。

第二届山地环境与发展国际学术研讨会在成都召开

2012年10月16-18日，由中国科学院成都山地所承办的第二届山地环境与发展国际学术研讨会（ICMOD）在四川成都成功召开，来自10余个国家及地区的80多名代表参加了此次会议。会议安排了5个议题共计4个主题报告、21个会议报告。此次会议由中国科学院、国家林业局、国家自然科学基金委员会以及国际地理联合会主办，中国科学院资源环境科学与技术局、中国科学院国际合作局、中国地理学会、中国地理学会山地分会以及四川省地理学会协办。

ICMOD组委会副主席，成都山地所所长邓伟研究员和ICMOD科学委员会副主席、来自瑞士的Mountain Research Initiative （MRI）执行主席Gregory B Greenwood教授在开幕式上致欢迎辞。邓伟所长对来自世界各国的科学家和国内科研院所及大学的专家莅临会议表示热情欢迎和衷心感谢。他在强调山地作为全球淡水、生物、能矿及文化宝库同时，指出在全球气候变化和人类活动影响不断加剧情形下，山地作为敏感的响应区域，其环境变化和山区发展的关系将愈加密切，倍受关注。因此，希望通过本次会议的召开，为山地研究领域科学家提供一个研究、交流及探讨的重要平台，继续推进和深化山地的研究。他指出，山地环境与发展的主题内容十分丰富，需要更多的科学家参与，需要更多地分享山地研究成果，以便指导和服务山区可持续发展。如果能够定期举办这一主题鲜明的国际学术研讨会，将会进一步广泛联结各国科学家，形成交流联盟，推动合作，共同促进山区环境与发展的综合研究。

会上，美国马里兰大学John Townshend教授作了“Environment Monitoring using Landsat-



class data: Challenges and Opportunities”的大会主题报告。成都山地所崔鹏研究员、Gregory B Greenwood教授以及成都山地所吴艳宏研究员等分别针对泥石流风险，MRI目前发展方向以及山区生态系统中生物地球化学循环等方面的研究作了大会报告。

会议期间，来自中国大陆、中国台湾、美国、瑞士、俄罗斯、波兰、英国、印度、秘鲁、古巴、匈牙利等国家和地区的代表围绕“气候变化下山区环境演化”、“山区环境保护及资源可持续利用”、“山地灾害机理、减灾技术及风险响应”、“现代化过程中山区发展”以及“山区发展政策”五个会议议题作了学术报告与交流，参会代表会上踊跃发言，会下积极交流，结成友谊，热烈讨论山地研究领域的问题。

在国家自然科学基金委员会和中国科学院国际合作局的资助下，本次会议得以顺利召开。会议承办方——中科院成都山地所再次承办举行这一主题会议，意在重温和固化10年前第一届山地环境与发展国际学术研讨会的会议理念和推动山地科学发展的主导思想，意在逐步打造一个国际化认可度不断提高的带有标志意义的国际学术会议，以期加强展示和扩大我国山地研究的学术影响力。与会的国内外学者就此形成了一些共识，达到了会议举办的预期目的。

会后，部分参会代表前往都江堰以及5•12震中映秀镇，对都江堰水利工程和地震灾区恢复重建、灾害防治和生态恢复进行了考察。

中国土地利用问题与政策国际研讨会在京举行

2012年10月20-21日，“快速城乡转型发展背景下的中国土地利用问题与政策国际研讨会”（International Conference on Land Use Issues and Policy in China under Rapid Rural and Urban Transformation）在北京召开。会议由国家自然科学基金委员会与中国科学院地理科学与资源研究所资助，由《Land Use Policy》(Elsevier) 杂志、CNC-IGBP & CNC-IHDP 土地变化科学工作组、南澳大学乡村健康与社区发展研究中心、中国科学院地理科学与资源研究所区域农业与农村发展研究中心和土地利用工程研究基地、中国科学院区域可持续发展分析与模拟重点实验室、国土资源部退化及未利用土地整治工程重点实验室、国土资源部土地利用重点实验室等单位联合主办。本次会议围绕“快速转型发展期中国的土地利用问题与政策”主题，从国际视野、面向国家战略深入研讨中国土地利用问题与政策的研究方法、理论进展与决策实践。出席本次会议的代表有120余人，分别来自澳大利亚、英国、美国、瑞典、德国、尼泊尔、伊朗、荷兰、中国等9个国家。会议收到论文和摘要115篇，内容涵盖了本次研讨会原定的所有议题：（1）中国土地利用问题、战略与政策；（2）中国土地利用模式的区域差异；（3）中国土地利用政策改革；（4）中国城乡转型发展及其对土地利用变化的影响；（5）中国城乡土地综合整治与配置；（6）中国城市扩张与耕地保护的政策措施；（7）中国区域土地利用变化及其后果的政策启示。从中遴选出了49篇论文在会上进行学术报告与交流。

大会开幕式由组织委员会主席龙花楼研究员主持。中国科学院地理科学与资源研究所所长刘毅研究员致开幕词，大会学术委员会主席傅伯杰院士致辞，中国科学院地理科学与资源研究所区域农业与农村发展研究中心主任刘彦随研究员致欢迎词，Land Use Policy主编Guy Robinson教授介绍了会议的有关背景，龙花楼研究员介绍了会议主题、论文收集及学术报告遴选与安排有关情况。开幕式之后，大会特邀主题报告由鲁奇研究员与Michael Dunford教授主持，分别是Guy Robinson教授作的“全球主要土地利用政策问题”、Scott Rozelle教授作的“基于计量经济学的道路与环境退化因果关系分析”、李秀彬研究员作的“中国农地利用变化趋势分析”、刘彦随研究员作的“快速城镇化进程中中国土地利用问题与政策研究”。Scott Rozelle教授、丁成日教授、Athar Hussain教授、李秀彬研究员、刘彦随研究员、邓祥征研究员先后主持了分会场报告，共有45个国内外专家学者作了分会场学术报告。大会闭幕式由Guy Robinson教授主持，他充分肯定了本次研讨会取得的成绩，并就如何深化中国的土地利用问题与政策研究提出了宝贵意见和建议。

22-23日，大会安排了赴陕西学术交流和专业考察活动，在国土资源部退化及未利用土地整治工程重点实验室主任韩霁昌研究员的部署下，部分与会代表先后考察了该重点实验室的卤泊滩土地整治工程、野外观测站与富平实验基地，以及中国科学院地理科学与资源研究所土地利用工程

研究基地（富平）。结合实地考察和参观，在富平实验基地专门召开了专家座谈会。会议由刘彦随研究员主持，韩霁昌研究员介绍了近年来开展土地工程、土地整治方面实验、试验研究和工程实践情况，国内外专家40余人进一步围绕转型期中国土地利用、土地工程、土地政策方面的理论、技术与政策创新问题进行了深入研讨和交流。

本次国际学术研讨会达到了预期目标，为推进我国城乡转型发展与土地利用研究领域的国际学术交流起到了重要作用，为世界上研究中国土地利用问题与政策的学者提供了一个相互交流和学习的平台，而且也为开展广泛的专业合作研究提供了良好机遇。本次会议上交流的论文将被应邀投稿《Land Use Policy》，通过正常评审程序后被接收的论文将被组成一期题为“Land Use Issues and Policy in China under Rapid Rural and Urban Transformation”的专辑（龙花楼研究员担任客座主编），由《Land Use Policy》正式出版。

青藏高原大气边界层研讨会在兰州召开

由中国科学院寒区旱区环境与工程研究所和中国科学院青藏高原研究所主办，中国科学院寒旱区陆面过程与气候变化重点实验室承办的“西北干旱区和青藏高原大气边界层国际研讨会”于2012年10月26-28日在兰州举办。来自荷兰代尔夫特技术大学Massimo Menenti教授，荷兰屯特大学教授Bob Su教授，日本京都大学防灾研究所Hirohiko Ishikawa教授和日本鸟取大学Tetsuo Kobayashi教授应邀专程参加了这次研讨会。参加研讨会的还有来自中国科学院青藏高原研究所、中国科学院寒区旱区环境与工程研究所、中国科学院遥感应用研究所、中国科学院南京地理与湖泊研究所、北京师范大学、国家气候中心和中国气象局兰州干旱气象研究所等单位的80多位专家学者和研究生。会前，中国科学院寒区旱区环境与工程研究所党委书记、副所长吕世华研究员和中国科学院青藏高原研究所副所长马耀明研究员分别代表两个主办单位致辞并预祝研讨会取得圆满成功。

研讨会主要围绕复杂下垫面和高海拔地区大气边界层结构、干旱区和青藏高原地气相互作用、季风区和内陆河流域能量水分循环三个议题展开讨论。在中国西北干旱区和青藏高原大气边界层观测试验、卫星遥感应用和陆面过程研究等领域做出杰出贡献的中国科学院寒区旱区环境与工程研究所王介民研究员作为特邀嘉宾参加了此次研讨会，并做了题为Limitations of the Eddy-Covariance Method in Flux Observations的专题学术报告。王介民研究员结合自己50年在大气物理和陆面过程及全球变化等领域的研究生涯，回顾了自上世纪八十年代以来开展的一系列有关大气边界层野外观测试验，尤其是“黑河实验”（HEIFE）和青藏高原能量水分循环试验（GAME-Tibet， CAMP-Tibet）取得的主要成果，他还鼓励年轻的科研人员应该在做好当前工作的同时，放眼未来，敢于追赶世界前沿科学研究，为大气边界层研究做出努力和贡献。

此外，与会代表还就关于加强兄弟研究所和院校间更深层的学术交流、人才培养、合作研究，野外试验设计与实施及数据质量控制与共享等方面做了深入而且广泛的交流，并在多方面达成了共识。

此次研讨会不仅为国内外从事大气边界层研究的科研人员提供了自由的交流平台，也为各研究机构提供了新的合作契机，同时也有力地促进了干旱区和青藏高原大气边界层和陆面过程研究的发展。青藏高原所的马耀明研究员、阳坤研究员、王磊研究员、刘新副研究员、秦军副研究员、陈莹莹副研究员及相关的博士后和研究生近20人全程参加了会议，并作了六个口头报告。

泥炭利用与荒漠化防治研讨会在新疆召开

2012年11月7-9日，由国家荒漠绿洲生态建设工程技术研究中心主办的草炭利用与荒漠化防治研讨会在中国科学院新疆生态与地理研究所召开。会议旨在加深新疆生地所同印度尼西亚技术评价与应用局(BPPT)的了解和交流，为双方在草炭利用和荒漠化防治及其它相关领域开展务实、高效的合作奠定良好的基础。

BPPT生物产业技术中心主任Agus Masduki博士、Diana Nurani女士和Koesnandar博士、新疆科技厅、新疆分院、农科院微生物所、新疆生地所相关科研所人员参加会议。

新疆生地所乔建芳博士、徐新文、蒋进研究员分别介绍了研究所的基本情况、新疆的荒漠化防治经验和新疆草炭资源利用情况。Agus Masduki就BPPT的研究目标、科研任务、机构组织、人员状况、运作方式、研究领域、国际合作等做了简要介绍，Diana Nurani女士和Koesnandar博士分别介绍了印尼热带草炭地的情况和微生物技术及其在次生适宜地的应用。双方科技管理人员和科研人员就相关草炭资源利用技术应用和示范进行了研讨和交流。同时，印方人员参观了古尔班通古特沙漠的无灌溉人工林工程，包括机械防沙技术体系和无灌溉植被恢复技术体系。

期间，新疆生地所副所长雷加强与Agus Masduki代表双方签署了科技合作意向书。双方在提高草炭地和荒漠地的生产力技术研发、草炭资源在环境治理和可持续农业发展的利用等方面达成初步合作意向。

新疆生地所副所长雷加强希望双方以草炭开发利用研究为契机，带动其他合作领域，不断深化合作。

“冰冻圈变化、影响和适应”国际大会在三亚举行

在国家自然科学基金委、科技部、中国科学院、中国科学院寒区旱区环境与工程研究所等部门、单位的大力支持和联合资助下，由冰冻圈科学国家重点实验室主办的“冰冻圈变化、影响和适应”国际学术研讨会于2012年11月10-12日在海南省三亚市召开。来自中国、俄罗斯、澳大利亚、冰岛、意大利等12个国家和地区的150余名专家学者就冰冻圈变化及其相关领域研究展开了广泛而深入地讨论。

会议特邀秦大河院士、Ian Allison教授、姚檀栋院士、Atsumu Ohmura教授、Charles Fierz教授、Olga Solomina教授等国内外知名专家就各自研究领域的成果及进展同与会学者进行交流。

本次会议围绕寒区与旱区气候变化，观测到的冰冻圈变化（包括遥感观测的冰冻圈变化），冰冻圈气候与环境记录，冰冻圈与海平面，冰冻圈与水资源等专题进行了研讨；并就IPCC第一工作组第五次评估报告工作进展，南极罗斯冰架底部的冻结，融化及其冰-洋相互作用，第三极地区冰川变化的空间差异与环流驱动，过去半个世纪冰冻圈的主要变化、原因及其结果等研究工作进行了研讨。

“冰冻圈变化、影响与适应”是目前国际社会关注的热点环境问题之一。本次会议揭示了中国和全球冰冻圈发生的深刻变化和由此带来的巨大的生态环境与水资源的改变。会议汇聚了全球冰冻圈研究领域的知名专家，不仅促进了中国冰冻圈科研工作者，特别是年轻一代与国际同行间的交流，也大大提升了中国在冰冻圈研究领域的国际地位和影响力。

青藏高原社区畜牧业发展研讨会在成都召开

2012年11月25-29日，由四川省人力资源和社会保障厅、四川省畜牧食品局和四川省草原科学研究院在成都组织举办了“青藏高原社区畜牧业发展高级研修班”培训研讨会。来自甘肃农业大学、东北农业大学、西藏农牧科学院、青海省畜牧兽医科学院、云南迪庆州动物疫病预防控制中心、四川省甘孜州畜科所、四川省草原科学研究院的60余位专家学者、社区农牧民代表参加了此次研讨会。

此次培训研讨会通过案例分析、专家讲座、参与式培训的方式对青藏高原社区畜牧业项目社区能力建设、畜产品开发、项目管理、牧区生态

环境保护、畜牧业可持续发展和农牧民生产生活条件改善进行了详细深入的研讨。

研讨会上气氛活跃、节奏紧凑，通过现场讨论、提问解答、总结归纳等方式，结合自身优势特点，对项目实施过程中遇到的困难和存在的问题进行了讨论分析。

通过这次培训，各示范社区进一步拓宽了思路，树立了以社区牧民为项目实施主体的理念和做法，提高了社区综合能力，为项目的顺利完成、社区畜产品开发与农牧民增产增收打好了基础。

生态系统监测与管理国际学术研讨会在香港召开

2012年12月20-24日，由中国科学院新疆生态与地理研究所和香港浸会大学联合举办的“生态系统监测与管理国际学术研讨会”在香港召开，来自中国、美国、哈萨克斯坦、吉尔吉斯斯坦、乌兹别克斯坦、塔吉克斯坦以及香港地区的近60人参加了会议。

新疆生地所陈曦所长和香港浸会大学Albert Chan校长分别在开幕式上代表会议主办单位致辞，中科院生态环境研究中心傅伯杰院士和美国加州大学李百炼教授出席会议并做大会特邀报告。

与会代表围绕生态系统长期监测的新技术和方法、基于生态系统监测、模拟和管理的云计算、生态系统对人类活动的响应、生态系统过程与计算模拟、全球变化与区域生态系统响应等内容进行了交流。

会议专门设立中亚分会，重点讨论中亚生态系统的管理和研究网络的建设问题，最后与会方中国、哈萨克斯坦、乌兹别克斯坦、吉尔吉斯斯坦、塔吉克斯坦相关研究所的10个所长达成共识，签署了“关于联合开展亚洲中部干旱区应对气候变化的生态系统监测与管理研究备忘录”，倡导成立“亚洲中部干旱区生态系统监测与管理国际协会”，计划今后5年联合开展该区域生态系统的监测与管理研究，提出该区域应对气候变化的综合评估与研究报告、以及应对气候变化的方法与对策，为区域可持续发展提供支撑。

“中国与印度城乡发展国际会议”在四川大学召开

由四川大学南亚研究所和美国华盛顿大学杰克逊国际关系学院联合主办，四川大学南亚研究所承办的“中印城乡发展”国际学术研讨会（International Conference on “Urban & Rural Development in China and India”），于2012年9月19-21日在四川大学隆重召开。来自华盛顿大学、芝加哥大学、霍普金斯大学、印度尼赫鲁大学、印度公共卫生基金会、印度社会科学研究院、印度社会科学研究所、四川大学华西公共卫生学院、四川大学南亚研究所等大学和研究机构的学者参会，校内师生旁听了会议。

9月20日上午，会议在望江行政楼401会议室隆重开幕。副校长晏世经教授出席开幕式并发表了热情洋溢的欢迎辞。晏世经教授首先代表学校对参会代表表示热烈欢迎。他指出：

中印同时崛起是当前国际格局的突出特征，中印的发展和比较已曾为世界各国广泛瞩目的重要话题。中印是全球排名前两位的人口大国，城市化进程正加速推进，两国千百万城乡人民的生活将因此而改变。因此，对中印两国城乡发展进行研讨对两国、对亚太地区、乃至全世界，都具有极为突出的现实意义和学术价值。

四川大学南亚研究所是根据周恩来总理关于加强外国问题研究的指示于1964年成立的。2001年，经教育部批准，四川大学南亚研究所成为教育部人文社科重点研究基地之一。南亚所现设有4个研究室，3个研究中心，招收并培养博士后，世界经济、世界史、宗教学等专业的博士研究生，以及国际关系专业硕士研究生。南亚所是中国高校系统内专门从事南亚研究时间最长、研究人员最集中、研究资料丰富、研究成果丰硕的科研机构，在全国南亚研究学界占有十分重要的地位，在国际南亚学界也有一定影响。相信各位中外来宾的积极参与和深入讨论必将令此次会议取得圆满成功，必将为深入研究中印城乡发展，促进中印友好，深化中美学术交流发挥极大的推动作用。

华盛顿大学人文学院院长夏皮罗教授随后发表了开幕致辞。他表示，华盛顿大学与四川大学的学术交流与合作历史悠久，成果丰硕，前景广阔。希望借此次会议，深化对中印两个新兴大国的认识，同时也为两校国际研究机构特别是南亚研究机构进一步开展深入合作奠定良好基础。

会议分三个专场，围绕中印比较的宏观背景、中印城市化与发展规划、中印农村公共卫生政策、文化交流与中印关系等话题展开了深入探讨，取得了圆满成功。华盛顿大学代表团在会后参观了南亚所，听取了对南亚所基本情况的介绍，并就未来合作进行了研讨。

学会动态

中国地理学会环境变化专业委员会在第32届IGU大会组织和主持分会场

由国际地理联合会（International Geographical Union，IGU）主办的第32届国际地理大会于2012年8月25-30日在德国科隆(Cologne)举行。国际地理大会每四年举行一次，此届会议主题为“Down To Earth”，参会的专家学者逾2500人，中国有100多名地理学者与学生参加。中国地理学会代表团刘毅、王涛、陈发虎副理事长出席，国际地理联合会副主席秦大河院士参加了会议。中国代表团有六人主持分会，陈发虎、周尚意、张婕、王五一、顾朝林、蔚东英等主持分会场。

中国地理学会环境变化专业委员会主任、兰州大学副校长陈发虎教授发起和组织了“Human-Environment Interactions and Evolution in the Late Pleistocene and Holocene ”分会场。8月29至30日，陈发虎教授与俄罗斯科学院院士Andrei Velichko教授、德国科隆大学Bernhard Weninger博士、美国匹兹堡大学Loukas Barton博士共同主持了该分会场，分会场包括22个口头报告。会议代表来自美国、德国、中国、俄罗斯、印度、罗马尼亚等多个国家，报道了世界不同地区近年在旧石器时代、新石器时代甚至历史时期、现代社会人类与环境之间的相互响应的研究进展。报告之后，与会代表在会场针对相关问题进行了热烈的讨论。

兰州大学西部环境与气候变化研究院此次派出了由陈发虎教授和孟兴民院长带队的11名教师和研究生参加了此次IGU大会，其中7位教师做了5个分会口头报告和2个展板。除组织“晚更新世和全新世环境与人类相互响应”专题分会场外，研究院千人计划特聘教授贺缠生还作为“水资源可持续利用”专业委员会常务理事组织并主持了“干旱区水文过程及流域管理”等四个分会场，并定于2013年由兰州大学主办IGU旱区水资源可持续利用学术会议，进一步加强了中国地理学研究在国际学术舞台的影响。

第三十三届大会将于2016年在北京召开，届时中国地理学会环境变化专业委员会和兰州大学将承担部分组织工作，承担西北地理考察。陈发虎教授在本次会议中当选为新一届环境演化专业委员会（Environment Evolution Commission）副主席，进一步加强了中国地理学会在国际地理学会中的影响力。

中国地理学会西南代表处组建会议在成都召开

中国地理学会西南代表处组建会议于2012年11月21日在成都山地所成功举行。中国地理学会崔鹏副理事长、张国友秘书长、余安丽主任、中科院成都山地所邓伟所长、四川省地理学会韦方强理事长、周介铭副理事长、熊东红秘书长、重庆市地理学会杨庆媛秘书长、云南省地理学会何大明理事长、胡金明秘书长以及贵州地理学会罗万雄副秘书长、中国地理学会山地分会张宁秘书长等代表参加了会议，会议由张国友研究员主持。

张国友秘书长首先代表中国地理学会发表讲话，并就中国地理学会设立“西南代表处”的背景、目的、必要性、重要意义做了说明。他希望“西南代表处”的设立能够搭建起有效的学术交流平台，加强各会员的联系，通过开展各类科普教育、学术论坛等形式多样的活动进一步推动地理学科的发展，并且充分发挥区域代表处的作用，为广大会员提供更好的服务。

邓伟所长对来自中国地理学会及省区地理学会的领导及参会代表表示热烈欢迎。他强调，山

地具有明显的区域地理差异性，是地理科学研究的典型区域，是重要的生物、能源及文化宝库，对国家地理格局也有着重要的影响。邓伟所长表示，山地所作为中国地理学会西南代表处的挂靠单位，将为西南代表处提供重要保障，并通过广泛开展学术交流活动，积极调动大中院校教师、学生等参与中国地理学会活动的积极性，使地理知识在更广泛的领域传播。同时还将加强山地科学研究与生产实践的结合，为满足国家区域发展需求、提升西南区域地理科学研究整体水平发挥代表处的积极作用。

崔鹏副理事长希望西南代表处的设立，可以不断扩大西南地区在全国地理学研究领域的影响力，并为解决西南山地的地理前沿问题，强化学会的学术地位发挥重要的促进作用。

在此次会议上，参会的各位代表积极发言，针对西南代表处组织机构、人员设置畅谈对西南代表处组建的看法和建议，并对2013年中国地理学会区域代表会的初步构想以及2014年中国地理学会全国大会的会议议程进行了热烈的讨论。

国际山地中心第43届理事会会议在缅甸召开

2012年11月27-30日，应国际山地综合发展中心（ICIMOD）邀请，国际山地综合发展中心中国委员会秘书长、中科院成都山地所所长邓伟，中委会副秘书长、成都山地所副所长韦方强，中委会秘书处办公室主任胡平华及中科院国际合作局董麒博士赴缅甸参加了国际山地中心第43届理事会会议。

会议按照既定会议议程进行，讨论了国际山地中心2012年工作进展和2013-2017年中期发展计划，各成员理事国就与国际山地中心的合作情况进行了汇报，并提出意见建议。会议期间，还召开了ICIMOD后援团会议、项目咨询委员会会议以及财务委员会会议，讨论了2012年的财政收支情况以及2013年财政预算计划。

韦方强代表中国国家理事在理事会会议上作了国际山地中心中国国家工作报告（China Country Report 2012），总结回顾了2012年ICIMOD在中国的工作进展及取得的成果，对国际山地中心2012年在中国开展的主要围绕喜马拉雅地区包括青藏高原和帕米尔地区在三个领域的工作表示满意，即可持续生计、生态服务和水及灾害管理。ICIMOD2012年初在成都和北京召开的战略咨询会议中中方所提出的建议在其行动计划和发展规划中得到了体现。

为了给中国的年轻科研工作者提供在山区生计、生态服务、灾害管理研究和在国际组织中工作经历，并有助于国际山地中心科研能力的提高，中国科学院与国际山地中心签署了《中国青年科技工作者在国际山地中心短期工作协议》，中方提供相关经费，山地中心提供工作条件。邓伟代表中国科学院与山地中心交换了协议文本。

会议期间，邓伟还与ICIMOD水与灾害部门负责人Arun Shrestha就KBP（科西河项目）进展情况交换了意见。

2012年国际山区日宣展活动在成都举行

2012年12月11日是第十个国际山区日，国际山地中心中委会秘书处通过与联合国粮农组织森林管理司和国际山地中心联系，积极准备相关宣传资料，在成都开展了山区日宣传和展示活动。

今年国际山区日的主题是“庆祝山区生活”，着重强调相关方积极参与山地的可持续发展，同时动员各种资源为改善山地社区生活提供一个机会。今年的活动还特别关注青年人参与全球可持续发展进程以及实施“里约+20峰会”的绿色经济下的城乡发展间的联系。

活动主办方制作了宣传活动主题展板，免费赠送了有关国际山地中心在灾害管理、气候变化、山区发展等方面相关资料，旨在提高公众对山地可持续发展等方面的认识。

山地居民是世界上最贫困和弱视的群体。他们时常面临着政治、社会、经济的边缘化，并且缺少医疗和教育等基本服务。当前的气候变化、经济发展和人口增长加剧了他们的困难处境。以可持续的方式来进行发展对山地尤其重要。为了应对这些全球性挑战和威胁，需要以整体、参与性和整合性的方式来解决有关可持续发展的问题。山地可持续发展中的特殊需要和内在联系必须被包括在内，如水、生物多样性、旅游业和基础设施。为了实现山地的可持续发展，重要的是所有相关方的参与，以提高对山地生态系统及其脆弱性和普遍问题的认识及其应对方式。

媒体聚焦

气候变化科学认识及其应对

—香山科学会议第435次学术讨论会综述

全球气候正经历着一次以变暖为主要特征的显著变化，这一变化对人类赖以生存的自然环境和经济社会的可持续发展产生了深远影响。气候变化涉及到环境、科技、经济、政治和外交等多个学科，有着领域交叉、科学和实践的复杂性，因此它使得气候问题转变为了综合性的重大战略问题，引起了全球的高度关注。从哥本哈根到坎昆再到德班，围绕气候变化的框架公约和京都议定书的谈判日益激烈，落实德班一揽子决议的后续工作仍旧艰巨，2020年后国际应对气候变化体制的谈判存在许多不确定性，对中国的压力也越来越大。如何在继续坚持“共同但有区别的责任”原则下，系统地提出中国近期谈判的策略和应对方案，以及2020年国际气候制度框架的原则、策略和目标，都是需要认真研判和分析的。全球变暖背景下，中国极端气候事件趋多趋强，对自然生态环境以及实现经济社会又好又快发展造成了影响，适应气候变化面临着新的挑战。

同时，随着中国温室气体排放量的不断增长，能源和环境压力不断增大，“两型社会”建设需要进一步转变发展方式。而中国经济实力的快速提升和温室气体排放的现状，意味着在未来应对气候变化国际制度中将面临着承担更多的减排责任。近些年，中国采取了一系列积极的行动应对气候变化的挑战，把气候变化领域的科技研究与开发放到了突出的重要位置。中国科学界有关研究机构和专家在气候变化领域的科学研究与技术创新等基础性工作方面进行了大量研究，形成了许多卓有成效的成果。但是，正如任何一门学科的发展过程，国际科学界内部对某些气候变化科学认识存在较大的争论，且这种争论贯穿着气候变化科学领域的发展历程。

为梳理气候变化事实、影响、适应和减缓领域的最新进展，从全面建设小康社会、加快推进发展方式转变的全局出发，在科学发展观的指导下科学判断应对气候变化对中国发展提出的新要求，统筹国内和国际两个大局，为中国经济社会发展和外交谈判提供科技支撑，香山科学会议于2012年9月25～27日在北京召开了以“气候变化科学认识及其应对”为主题的学术讨论会。来自国内高等院校、科研院所和管理部门的40多位专家学者应邀参加了讨论会。与会专家围绕（1）气候变化科学认识及适应、（2）气候变化减缓科学技术、（3）国际气候制度的有关科学问题和（4）气候变化应对政策等中心议题进行了广泛交流和深入讨论，并提出了一些建议。

会议主席：

杜祥琬研究员，中国工程院；
丁一汇研究员，国家气候中心；
何建坤教授，清华大学

主题评述报告：

1. 气候变化科学认识的最新进展，秦大河
2. 应对气候变化的两个基本问题——应对气候变化战略的科学性及对中国发展的影响，杜祥琬

中心议题评述报告：

1. 亚洲夏季风的年代际减弱、影响与未来预测，丁一汇
2. 从经济上讲转变发展方式，周大地
3. 德班后形势，刘燕华
4. 我国应对气候变化低碳发展的目标与政策，何建坤

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。

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