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Happy Chinese New Year



Dear colleagues, friends and members of WASWAC,

The most important festival of China - Chinese New Year is coming soon, we would like to take this opportunity to introduce you the year of 2019 in Chinese calendar. Chinese New Year, also known as Spring Festival, has more than 4,000 years of history. It is the grandest and the most important annual event for Chinese people. 2019 is the Year of the Boar according to Chinese zodiac. As the tenth in the 12-year cycle of Chinese zodiac, the Years of the Rooster include 1911, 1923, 1935, 1947, 1959, 1971, 1983, 1995, 2007, 2019,...

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Rat | 1900 | 1912 | 1924 | 1936 | 1948 | 1960 | 1972 | 1984 | 1996 | 2008 | 2020 |
| Ox | 1901 | 1913 | 1925 | 1937 | 1949 | 1961 | 1973 | 1985 | 1997 | 2009 | 2021 |
| Tiger | 1902 | 1914 | 1926 | 1938 | 1950 | 1962 | 1974 | 1986 | 1998 | 2010 | 2022 |
| Rabbit | 1903 | 1915 | 1927 | 1939 | 1951 | 1963 | 1975 | 1987 | 1999 | 2011 | 2023 |
| Dragon | 1904 | 1916 | 1928 | 1940 | 1952 | 1964 | 1976 | 1988 | 2000 | 2012 | 2024 |
| Snake | 1905 | 1917 | 1929 | 1941 | 1953 | 1965 | 1977 | 1989 | 2001 | 2013 | 2025 |
| Horse | 1906 | 1918 | 1930 | 1942 | 1954 | 1966 | 1978 | 1990 | 2002 | 2014 | 2026 |
| Sheep | 1907 | 1919 | 1931 | 1943 | 1955 | 1967 | 1979 | 1991 | 2003 | 2015 | 2027 |
| Monkey | 1908 | 1920 | 1932 | 1944 | 1956 | 1968 | 1980 | 1992 | 2004 | 2016 | 2028 |
| Rooster | 1909 | 1921 | 1933 | 1945 | 1957 | 1969 | 1981 | 1993 | 2005 | 2017 | 2029 |
| Dog | 1910 | 1922 | 1934 | 1946 | 1958 | 1970 | 1982 | 1994 | 2006 | 2018 | 2030 |
| Boar | 1911 | 1923 | 1935 | 1947 | 1959 | 1971 | 1983 | 1995 | 2007 | 2019 | 2031 |

Chinese traditionally believe that years begin and end at Chinese New Year, rather than January 1. 2019.

In China, traditions and celebrations vary greatly across the country. In the North, Chinese dumplings are the must-eat food on Chinese New Year's Eve, but south of the Yangtze River most people eat spring rolls or sticky rice cake.



Chinese dumplings



spring rolls



sticky rice cake

Chinese New Year is a time for families to be together. Wherever they are, people are expected to be home to celebrate the festival with their families.

The New Year's Eve dinner is called 'reunion dinner', and is believed to be the most important meal of the year. Big families of several generations sit around round tables and enjoy the food and time together. Dishes with lucky meanings must be included in the dinner such as fish, dumplings, and spring rolls.

The main traditions include eating reunion dinner with family, giving red envelopes, firecrackers, new clothes, and decorations.

In many Chinese cities, from New Year's Day, traditional performances can be seen: dragon dances, lion dances, and imperial performances like an emperor's wedding. A great variety of traditional Chinese products are on offer, and strange Chinese snacks.

In the Gregorian calendar, the Chinese New Year falls on different dates each year, on a date between January 21 and February 21. The Chinese New Year in 2019 will be on February 5.

The secretariat of WASWAC wish all of our members a very happy and prosperous Chinese New Year!

Abstract Submission for WASWAC World Conference IV

Soil and Water Resources Management for Climate Smart Agriculture

and Global Food and Livelihood Security

At New Delhi, India, November 5th-9th, 2019



IMPORTANT DATES

| | | |
|--|---|-------------------|
| Last date of Abstract submission | : | February 15, 2019 |
| Intimation of acceptance of abstracts | : | March 15, 2019 |
| Submission of full length papers | : | April 30, 2019 |
| Last date for Registration (without late fees) | : | June 1, 2019 |

SUBMISSION OF ABSTRACTS

The abstracts should not exceed 500 words, should be typed in double space leaving 2.5 cm margin on all sides on A-4 paper. Three to five key words should be given below the abstract in italics. The font should be Times New Roman in 12 pt. size. The full papers of accepted abstracts shall be evaluated, edited and may be in the conference proceeding book. The full papers must be restricted to 10-12 pages typed in double space, 12 pt size A-4 paper in Times New Roman font including tables and illustrations. The abstract and full paper should be sent through e-mail aticscsi2019@gmail.com (WASWAC members please also send to waswac@foxmail.com) in MS word format.

Information contained in the circular and all updates are available at the website of SCSi <http://scsi.org.in> , Conference Website: <http://soilconservation.org>, and WASWAC official website: www.waswac.org

The flyer of second announcement is available here:

<http://www.waswac.org/waswac/LatestNews/webinfo/2019/01/1549845879759611.htm>

1st Young Researchers' Conference on Erosion and Torrent Control was held in Belgrade

Katarina Lazarević

President of Organising Committee of ETC

Miodrag Zlatić

President of Scientific Committee of ETC and President of Organising Committee of WASWAC



The 1st Young Researchers' Conference - Erosion and Torrent Control (ETC 2018) was organized by the University of Belgrade, Faculty of Forestry, under the auspices of Republic of Serbia, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management, co-sponsored by the Institute of Forestry, Belgrade and supported by World association for soil and water conservation (WASWAC).

The 76 participants from 8 countries attended the "1st Young Researchers' Conference - Erosion and Torrent Control", which took place from 28 to 30 November 2018 in Belgrade, Serbia. Also, more than 30 students of Faculty of Forestry (bachelor and master studies) were interested and came to listen presentations.

Conference was opened by Katarina Lazarević (president of the organizing committee of ETC 2108), followed by professor Ratko Ristić (dean of Faculty of Forestry), professor Miodrag Zlatić (president of scientific committee and Chairman of Organization Committee of WASWAC), Bin Wang (president of Youth Forum of World Association of Soil and Water Conservation), Ljubinko Rakonjac (Directore of Institute of Forestry) and Milutin Stefanović (representative of Jaroslav Černi Institute for the Development of Water Resources - JCI). Oral and poster presentations were delivered at the first and second day of the conference (28.11.2018. and 29.11.2018.), and they were divided into 4 topics: 1) Soil erosion

assessment–mechanism/processes, modeling and mapping; 2) Torrential floods – genesis, impacts, risk, management; 3) Natural resources management, conservation and prevention, measures/techniques and their effects; 4) Socio-economic, legal and institutional aspects of erosion and torrent control.

At the first day of the conference opening key note presentations were delivered by prof. Miodrag Zlatić (Social-Economical Factors of Soil and Water Conservation-State-Approaches/Modeling-Perspectives), prof. Miroslav Dumbrovský (A System of Adaptation Measures to Reduce the Adverse Effects of Climate Change in the Czech Republic) and prof. Ivan Blinkov (Shorezone Functionality Index).

At the second day of the conference opening key note presentations were delivered by prof. Emiliya Velizarova (Soil Erodibility Assessment in Fire Influenced Forest Ecosystems in Bulgaria) and prof. Sevilay Hacıyakupoglu (Use of Fallout Radionuclides as a Soil and Sediment Tracer and Various Applications in the World).

Topic 1 was co-chaired by Veronika Sobotkova and Vesna Djukić. It consists of 20 presentations (16 oral and 4 posters). Topic 2 was chaired by Tijana Vulević. It consists of 15 presentations (10 oral and 5 posters). Topic 3 was chaired by Mirjana Todosijević. It consists of 10 presentations (6 oral and 4 posters). Topic 4 was chaired by Katarina Lazarević. It consists of 10 presentations (5 oral and 5 posters).

PLENARY SESSION

At the third day of the conference (30.11.2018.) plenary session was held with conclusions and recommendations of the conference.

The Participants expressed their sincere gratitude to the organizing committee for organizing the conference and to the Republic of Serbia Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management, for its financial support.

It is recognized that the multi-lateral and interdisciplinary approach can lead to new opportunities for sustainable development and international co-operation, and emphasize the need for all ETC young researchers, scientists and engineers to cooperate with each other to achieve this, as well as for international organizations to mainstream their efforts in this field.

It is recommended that efforts should be made towards increasing the understanding of the significance of human knowledge as capital, and as a basis for sustainable conservation and development founded on respect and involvement for social and cultural values of local communities.

Participants agreed that capacity-exchange is an essential addition to capacity-building, through better cooperation between universities from all around the world, even if there is not enough funding for young researchers.

It is necessary to form uniform data base for better possibilities for exchanging results and further dissemination of projects and experiences.

The needs in erosion and torrent control engineering are becoming increasingly urgent to the economy and to our quality of life. However, these needs have far outstripped financial support for research and education.

The first Chinese Soil and Water Conservation Academic Conference was held in Beijing

The first Chinese Soil and Water Conservation Academic Conference was held in Beijing from November 29th to December 1st. The conference was hosted by the Chinese Soil and Water Conservation Society. The sub-meetings and forums were organized by the Institute of Soil and Water Conservation, CAS & MWR and the Soil and Water Conservation College of Beijing Forestry University and the relevant professional committee of the China Soil and Water Conservation Society.

Prof. Lu Guihua, Chairman of the Chinese Society of Soil and Water Conservation, and Vice Minister of the Ministry of Water Resources of the People's Republic of China, delivered an opening speech at the opening ceremony of the conference. 1106 experts and scholars from design institutes, academic groups and related industry management departments attended the conference. 233 delegates exchanged with oral presentation, a total of 324 papers were collected and 81 excellent papers were evaluated.



Opening ceremony of the conference



A corner of a sub-conference venue

The opening ceremony awarded the 9th and 10th Science and Technology Awards of the Chinese Soil and Water Conservation Society, the 1st Excellent Design Award, the 11th Youth Science and Technology Award, and the 6th and 7th Excellent Paper Awards of China Soil and Water Conservation Science, the first Chinese Soil and Water Conservation Academic Conference Excellent Paper Award, and a number of "National Soil and Water Conservation Science Education Base".

The conference set up a disciplinary development forum, a youth academic forum and 10 sub-conference venues for seminars. The topics covered many aspects, such as small watershed comprehensive management, debris flow landslide, planning and design, engineering greening, monitoring and informationization, ecological restoration, and wind erosion prevention.

President Li Rui was Invited to Attend the Ceremony of World Soil Day 2018



Prof. Li Rui, President of the WASWAC, was invited to attend the Ceremony of World Soil Day 2018, December 5th and the symposium of “Healthy Soils: key solution for SDGs” in Thailand.



World Soil Day (WSD) is held annually on 5 December as a means to focus attention on the importance of healthy soil and advocating for the sustainable management of soil resources. An international day to celebrate Soil was recommended by the International Union of Soil Sciences (IUSS) in 2002. Under the leadership of the Kingdom of Thailand and within the framework of the Global Soil Partnership, FAO has supported the formal establishment of WSD as a global awareness raising platform. The FAO Conference unanimously endorsed World Soil Day in June 2013 and requested its official adoption at the 68th UN General

Assembly. In December 2013 the UN General Assembly responded by designating 5 December 2014 as the first official World Soil Day.

The date of 5 December for WSD was chosen because it corresponds with the official birthday of H.M. King Bhumibol Adulyadej, the King of Thailand, who officially sanctioned the event.



BACKGROUND: THEME OF THE YEAR FROM 2013 TO 2017

World Soil Day 2013 & 2012

Recognizing the importance of soils, under the framework of the Global Soil Partnership



and with the unanimous support of FAO members, the 37th FAO Conference endorsed 5th December as WSD and requested the UN General Assembly to provide its final endorsement. Since then the soils community has an important opportunity as soils are placed high in global discussions.

World Soil Day 2014

"The soils community could really contribute to the efforts of food security, hunger

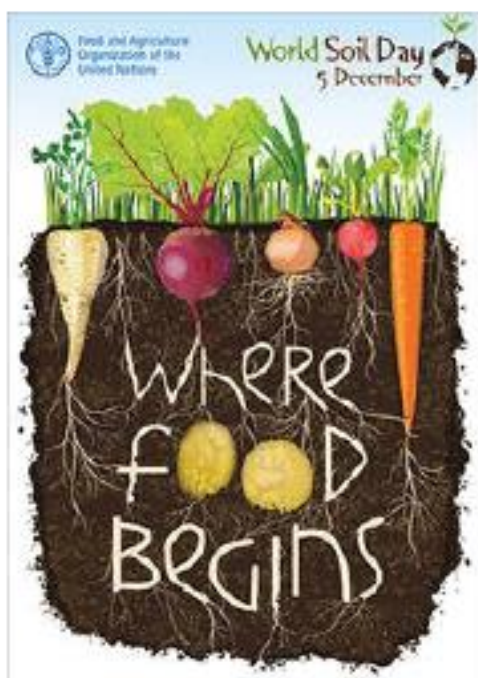


eradication, climate change adaptation, poverty reduction and sustainable development"

This is how FAO and the GSP secretariat started their words of welcome during the first official celebration of World Soil Day... Soil specialists, politicians, leading experts, and top officials from all across the globe convened at FAO headquarters to emphasize the importance of soils beyond the

soil science community.

World Soil Day 2015



FAO was nominated to implement the International Year of Soil (IYS) 2015, within the framework of the Global Soil Partnership and in collaboration with FAO member countries. The theme for World Soil Day 2015 was "Healthy soils for a healthy life".

Special focus was placed on increasing awareness and understanding of the importance of soil for food security and essential ecosystem functions. Soils are a critical component of the natural system and a vital contributor to human wellbeing through its contribution to food, water and energy security and mitigation of biodiversity loss. It was

celebrated by the global community of 60 000 soil scientists charged with the responsibility of generating and communicating soil knowledge for the common good of all.

World Soil Day 2016

FAO/GSP dedicated World Soil Day 2016 to the theme Soils & Pulses: Symbiosis for life, in celebration of the synergy between the International Year of Soils (IYS) 2015 and the International Year of Pulses (IYP) 2016.



There are various ways in which the "strategic alliance" between soils and pulses contributes to forging more sustainable food and agriculture systems. The book "Soils & Pulses: Symbiosis for life", presents decision-makers and practitioners with scientific facts and technical recommendations for managing the symbiosis between soils

and pulses.

The fifth World Soil Day 2016 Flickr photo gallery features fun photos of events from different countries such as Bangladesh, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, France, Germany, India, Japan, Jordan, Italy, Mexico, Portugal, Syria, Spain, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, UK and the US.

World Soil Day 2017

The Global Soil Partnership dedicated WSD 2017 to the theme "Caring for the Soils starts from the Ground". It was the most influential and best campaign to date, with more events held worldwide, more Facebook and Twitter followers, and more visits to the World Soil Day site than ever before.



For WSD2017 the Global Soil Organic Carbon map – GSOC map was launched, and the UNEA3 Resolution on Managing Soil Pollution was adopted by 177 countries. The sixth World Soil Day 2017 photogallery features fun photos of

more than 200 events from almost 100 countries such as India, Pakistan, the Philippines, Nigeria, Georgia, Canada, Colombia, Perù, Italy, Micronesia, Russia, Mexico, Kenya. Official celebrations were held in Rome, New York, Nairobi. FAO co-organized events in Santiago and Moscow. A poster and a photobook were produced to give recognition to the event organizers.

World Soil Day award 2018 and Glinka World Soil Prize 2018



The World Soil Day award for the best WSD17 event has been granted to Practical Action Bangladesh jointly with the Soil Resource Development Institute. They organized colorful rallies, a 'Soil Care Award' ceremony, seminars, 'Farmers Dialogue' fora, and field visits in Dhaka and 22 other districts.

The World Soil Day Award (WSDA) consists of a medal and a USD 15,000 check. It will be awarded for the first time in Bangkok, Thailand on 5 December 2018 to prize the best World Soil Day event held in the framework of the 2017 communication campaign 'Caring for the Planet starts from the Ground'. It honors individuals, communities, organizations and countries that organized remarkable and engaging World Soil Day activities or campaigns in the previous year.



During the World Soil Day ceremony, the Glinka World Soil Prize 2018 was awarded to Professor Rattan Lal, the President of the International Union of Soil Science (IUSS), and

also the advisor of WASWAC, for his outstanding contribution to sustainable soil management.

Professor Lal has been listed among the World's Most Influential Scientific Minds (2012) and among the top one percent of all researchers in agriculture. His scientific work has notably contributed to soil organic carbon restoration and improvement of soil structure but also played a major role in converting science into policy and decision-making. The award includes a monetary prize of \$15,000, which Prof. Lal is donating to an endowment to support the Carbon Management and Sequestration Center.



Prof. Rattan Lal received the Glinka World Soil Prize from Maria Helena Semedo, FAO Deputy Director-General, and Pyotr Ilyichev, Director of the Department of International Organizations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation.

The Glinka World Soil Prize, named after the pioneering Russian scientist Konstantin D. Glinka, was established by the Global Soil Partnership with the support of the Russian Federation in 2016 and honours individuals and organizations whose leadership and activities have contributed to the promotion of sustainable soil management and the protection of soil resources.

This year the Russian Federation has also approved the financial contribution of \$2 million to support the activities of the Global Soil Partnership in its second phase (2018-2020).

Bharat Ratna Mother Teresa Gold Medal Award 2018

The Global Economic Progress and Research Association, which is located in New Delhi, India, has bestowed P.K.Mandal the “BHARAT RATNA MOTHER TERESA GOLD MEDAL AWARD 2018” on December 22, 2018, appreciating his roles on evolving advanced Agricultural, Watershed development, Soil and Water Conservation technologies and its dissemination. P.K.Mandal is a member of WASWAC, he received the DISTINGUISHED EXTENSIONIST AWARD in Belgrade in 2016 for his outstanding contribution to the peasantry through extension service in the field of natural resource conservation, management and development.



Increased Soil Contamination Puts Food Safety and Food Security at Risk

Urgent action is needed to address soil pollution and contain the multiple threats it poses to global food safety and food security, said FAO today marking World Soil Day.

Thousands of chemicals, which are commercially produced on a large scale, plastic and electronic waste, non-treated wastewater can all become a source of soil pollution, paving the way for the pollutants to enter the food chain with serious consequences for the health and wellbeing of people and planet.

"About 33 percent of all soils are degraded - and soils continue to deteriorate at an alarming rate," said Deputy Director-General Maria Helena Semedo at the World Soil Day Ceremony at FAO's Rome headquarters. "Soil acts as a filter for contaminants. But when its buffering capacity is exceeded, contaminants can enter the environment and the food chain. This undermines food security by making crops risky and unsafe for consumption".

"Human activities are the main source of soil pollution. It is in our hands to adopt sustainable soil management practices," she added. She called "for greater political support and significantly increased investment towards healthy soils".

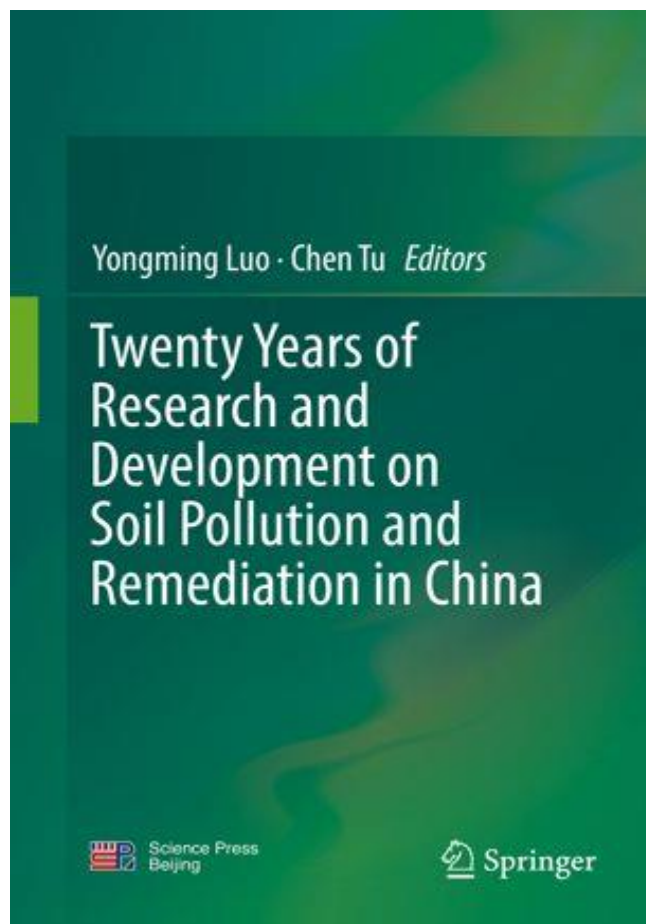
As technological progress accelerates, electronic waste is considered as a new emerging threat to soils. Fifty million tons of e-waste are generated every year, making it one of the world's fastest growing pollution problems affecting our soils. FAO encourages people to donate or recycle old devices rather than throwing them away.

While agrochemicals can help meet the world's growing demand for food, they leave a legacy of soil pollution and degraded agroecosystems. Nearly 60 percent of the top agricultural soils in 11 European countries contain residues of multiple persistent pesticides. FAO urges governments to promote the responsible and sustainable management of agrochemicals.

One third of the plastic produced globally ends up in our soils with plastic particles then entering the food chain and the environment. Stronger environmental policies and regulations are needed to prevent the use of excessive packaging and chemicals by industry. However, each and every person can also contribute to solving the problem by simply carrying a reusable bottle and grocery bag, and buying products with reduced or recycled packaging.

Details at: <http://www.fao.org/news/story/en/item/1173588/icode/>

New Publication



This book reviews the progresses and achievements made in the past 20 years of research on soil pollution and remediation in China, and presents 50 review and research articles from all over China.

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The authors include scientists, engineers, entrepreneurs and managers from 26 universities, 18 institutes, 4 leading enterprises and 2 government environmental protection departments. The contents cover fundamental research on soil pollution and remediation, technical development, project demonstration, policy and governance. The polluted soil/site types include farmland, industrial sites, mining areas and oilfields, with heavy metals (cadmium, arsenic, copper, chromium, mercury, lead, zinc, nickel, etc.), organic pollutants (PAHs, PCBs, organochlorine pesticides, phthalate esters, halogenated hydrocarbons, etc.), and metal–organic mixed pollutants. The remediation techniques mainly include physical and chemical remediation (thermal desorption, soil vapor extraction, in situ advanced chemical oxidation, solidification and stabilization), phytoremediation (phytostabilization, phytoextraction by hyperaccumulators, phytoremediation by low accumulation plants), bioremediation (microbial adsorption and immobilization, microbial degradation, microbe-enhanced phytoremediation), and combined remediation merging multiple technologies. The governance and policy section mainly explores laws and regulations, criteria and standards, financial guarantees and the industrial market for soil environment and pollution prevention.

The Global Symposium on Soil Erosion (GSER19)



The Global Symposium on Soil Erosion (GSER19) will be a high level science-policy meeting, held from **15 – 17 May 2019**, at **FAO HQ in Rome, Italy**. This Symposium is jointly organized by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the Global Soil Partnership (GSP), the Intergovernmental Technical Panel on Soils (ITPS), the United Nations Convention to

Combat Desertification Science-Policy Interface (UNCCD-SPI) and the Joint FAO/IAEA International Atomic Energy Agency division for Nuclear Techniques in Food and Agriculture. Soil erosion represents one of the most pressing environmental issues of our time, decreasing agricultural productivity, degrading crucial ecosystem functions, amplifying hydrogeological risks and, in severe cases, leading to the displacement of populations. Starting from the latest scientific knowledge on the status of interventions and innovations related to soil erosion management and existing assessment frameworks, the Symposium will address soil erosion prevention and control for increased food security and ecosystem services.

Registration will be open until 8 May 2019. Participants will include representatives from UN organizations, member countries, academia, scientists, practitioners, policy makers, private businesses, economists, research institutes, NGOs, civil society, farmers associations, and land users. Please note that **participation to the Symposium is free.**

Make registration here:

<https://event-services.fao.org/events/global-symposium-on-soil-erosion/registration-228bb5e854f14a6183800ddc23071e3c.aspx?fqp=true>

The Organizing Committee of GSER19 is currently accepting abstracts that will compete for oral and poster presentations. The extended abstracts should be written in English, with a maximum length of 2000 words in Word format.

Abstracts should address one of the following Symposium themes :

THEME 1 | Use of data and assessment tools in soil erosion control

THEME 2 | Policy in action to address soil erosion

THEME 3 | The economics of soil erosion control and restoration of eroded land

The deadline for abstract submission is 10 March 2019. Authors will be notified regarding their abstract submission by 31 March 2019 and details on oral and poster presentations will be provided.

Details here: <http://newsletters.fao.org/q/1mbXoKxFYG03aAJUROPg/wv>

ICIMOD receives Global Outstanding Achievement Award 2018

ICIMOD's Transboundary Landscapes Regional Programme has received the Renewable Natural Resources Foundation's (RNRF) Outstanding Achievement Award for 2018. The award was given in recognition of the Programme's continuous efforts and work in advocating the use of the landscape approach, which delineates areas based on shared ecosystems instead of administrative boundaries, for sustaining ecosystem services, managing biodiversity and protecting unique cultural and natural attributes. The award was received by Rajan Kotru, Regional Programme Manager on 29th November 2018 in Potomac, Maryland, USA.

The Transboundary Landscape Programme facilitates cooperation based on shared ecosystems between countries and has fostered partnerships with over 55 government and non-government institutions in Afghanistan, Bhutan, China, India, Myanmar, Nepal and Pakistan. Through its work, the Programme has helped build a platform to bring countries together to sustain vital natural resources, protect unique natural and cultural heritage, and improve the lives of millions of people living in remote mountain landscapes of the Hindu Kush Himalaya (HKH).

Upon receiving the award, Rajan Kotru, also delivered a RNRF lecture on "Landscape-Level Sustainable Development: Transboundary Mountain Management across the Himalayas" where he spoke about ICIMOD's efforts to bridge country boundaries in order to achieve sustainable development in mountain areas. The event was hosted by the American Society of Landscape Architects.



ICIMOD first introduced the transboundary landscapes approach to its work in 2009, and has helped pioneer the approach in the HKH region. Inspired by the Convention on Biological Diversity's ecosystem approach, it seeks to simultaneously address conservation and development challenges that transcend boundaries through increased knowledge sharing and cooperation. The various transboundary work undertaken by the Programme include: Kailash Sacred Landscape Conservation and Development Initiative (China, India, Nepal); Kangchenjunga Landscape Conservation and Development Initiative (Bhutan, India, Nepal); Hindu Kush Pamir Landscape Conservation and Development Initiative (Afghanistan, China, Pakistan, Tajikistan); Landscape Initiative for the Far Eastern Himalaya (China, India, Myanmar); Regional REDD+ Initiative (Bhutan, India, Nepal, Pakistan).

ICIMOD's Transboundary Landscape Programme has demonstrated that inter-country frameworks on ecosystem and cultural services can be a bridge for collaboration between countries in a region prone to conflict and with countries in various stages of development. Through its initiatives, it has developed the capacity of local institutions, tested innovative and inclusive approaches to producing and marketing niche mountain products, and created common standards for monitoring environmental and social change. This has helped bring coherence to policies across borders and promoted strategic partnerships to sustain mountain ecosystem services and promote livelihood benefits at the landscape level.

The Renewable Natural Resources Foundation (RNRF) is a non-profit, public policy research organization based in the USA. It is a consortium of scientific, professional, educational organizations whose primary purpose is to advance science, the application of science, and public education in managing and conserving renewable natural resources. The Outstanding Achievement Award is determined through a global competition. Past recipients of the award have included the USDA Forest Service, US National Science Foundation, US Department of Housing and Urban Development and the Rockefeller Foundation, and Emmy-winning filmmaker Jeff Orlowski. More information about the award is available at www.rnrf.org/awards.html.

Details at: <http://www.icimod.org/?q=33531>