



# SANDEE

South Asian Network for Development and Environmental Economics



## NEWSLETTER

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### Dear Friends and Colleagues:

Here's wishing you a productive and a happy 2006, hopefully free of the devastating natural disasters that we witnessed over the past two years.

SANDEE has undergone its first major transition. Manik Duggar, who was with SANDEE since its inception, had decided to move back to Canada and re-start his life there. We miss him but we wish him all the very best in his new career.

There is a lot of good news to report. We have our first three SANDEE fellows: Dr. E. Somanathan of the Indian Statistical Institute, Dr. Rucha Ghate, our very own guest editor, and Mr. Manik Duggar, whom all of you know. SANDEE has begun to nominate Fellows based on their research and service to the SANDEE family. The SANDEE 'Fellow' title will also be taken up by many of SANDEE's advisors.

We would also like to congratulate SANDEE Associate, Suresh Kumar, for winning a Japanese award for 'Outstanding Research in Development' at the last meeting of the Global Development Network. Finally, we are delighted to have helped facilitate a wonderful study tour that brought together young people from India and Pakistan – read on to find out more.

In this issue, Dr. Keshav Kanel, Director-General, Community Forestry, Nepal presents his ideas in Focus. This eco-news section also brings out an innovative piece on eco-tourism and a small story on the Maldives — we hope to engage more colleagues from Bhutan and Maldives in the future.

As always, we welcome your feedback.

Be well and take care  
Rucha, Priya and everyone from the Secretariat.

### SANDEE....

The South Asian Network for Development and Environmental Economics is a regional network that seeks to bring together analysts from the different countries of South Asia to address environment-development problems. SANDEE's mission is to strengthen the capacity of individuals and institutions in South Asia to undertake research on the inter-linkages among economic development, poverty, and environmental change and to disseminate practical information that can be applied to development policies.



Participants at the 11<sup>th</sup> R&T, Colombo, Sri Lanka

## RESEARCH NEWS

**SANDEE's 11<sup>th</sup> Biannual Research and Training Workshop, Colombo, Sri Lanka, Dec. 14<sup>th</sup> -18<sup>th</sup>, 2005**

### NEW SANDEE GRANTS

In response to SANDEE's 11<sup>th</sup> call for pre-proposals, SANDEE received 103 concept notes from around the region. A rigorous review process involving SANDEE's Management and Advisory Committee and regional and international reviewers was undertaken in late 2005. The following five grants were made:

- *Timber logging in Pakistan's northern areas: a market based approach to conservation - Moeed Yusuf, Pakistan*

Pakistan's woody biomass is disappearing at a rate of 4-6% per year. Mostly this is a result of excessive timber felling motivated by high timber prices. In this study, Moeed seeks to develop a market-based instrument for reducing deforestation. He will study the market for imported timber, identify an appropriate tariff structure and examine whether imported timber can be competitive. The premise of the study is that

rationalization of import duty could play a role in stemming timber logging in Pakistan.

- *Health benefits from reducing air pollution in Dhaka city - Tanzir A. Chowdhury and Mohammad Imran, Bangladesh*

The air quality of Dhaka city is spiraling downwards at an alarming rate due to hazardous vehicular emissions. Vehicular air pollution is one of the major causes of many diseases like irritation, headache, fatigue, asthma, high blood pressure and heart problems. In this study, Tanzir and Imran will estimate the benefits to the citizens of Dhaka from a reduction in air pollution to safe levels, using a dose-response function and cost-of-illness approach. The study will generate significant inputs for transport analysts and policy makers, who are considering strategies such as introduction of CNG and a metro system in Dhaka.

- *Valuing the impact of diarrhoea on child health in slums in Bangladesh - Md. Jahangir Alam, Bangladesh*

Contaminated drinking water and poor sanitation facilities are a major cause of diarrhoea, a common

water-borne disease among slum children in Bangladesh. In this study, Jahangir will assess the welfare gains to slum households from avoiding diarrhoeal attacks among children. This empirical analysis will provide policy inputs to planners, international organizations and domestic NGOs and help identify the benefits of some specific slum intervention programs.

- *Willingness to pay for reducing pollen allergy in Islamabad - Shabib Haider Syed, Pakistan*

The mulberry tree, commonly found all over Islamabad, is now understood to contribute significantly to pollen pollution, which has become a major problem in recent years. Pollen pollution is a source of respiratory allergies and asthmatic attacks, which are on the rise. In this study, Shabib will estimate the value that residents of Islamabad place on clean air and what they are willing to pay to reduce pollen contamination. He will try to identify least cost solutions that the government can take up in order to mitigate the effects of pollution, keeping in mind residents' willingness to pay.

- *Energy planning and poverty reduction in Nepal-India region - Y. B. Thapa, Nepal (Conditional Grant)*

Nepal has significant hydropower potential, which is utilized at a below-optimal level. Nepal and India have been trying to co-operate on water and energy related issues for many years, yet there is much that remains unclear and more can be done to benefit both countries. The proposed study seeks to examine macro-economic linkages between Nepal and India in order to assess the impact of greater cooperation in energy planning. Using macro-models, it will assess the implications of inter-connected power systems on energy prices, use and on economic growth in Nepal.

## RESEARCH COMPLETED

This section presents abstracts from the SANDEE working paper series. Full papers will be available online at [www.sandeeonline.org](http://www.sandeeonline.org).

- Heterogeneity, Commons and Privatization: Agrarian Institutional Change in Goa  
*- Pranab Mukhopadhyay*  
SANDEE Working Paper No. 14-06

In the debate on resource management, asset redistribution and privatization of commons have emerged as contentious issues. This paper uses a case study in Goa to examine whether tenure security and asset redistribution can lead to environmentally

sustainable outcomes. The paper concludes that when public policy involves institutional transition, there may be tradeoffs involved between equity and sustainability. Institutional change can affect social networks by triggering exit of agents who previously managed land. Due to the lack of a prior history of cooperation among the new resource owners, the new equilibrium may shift to a non-cooperative regime that might be unsustainable in the long run.

- *Common pool resources as development drivers in Himachal Pradesh, India*

*- Purnamita Dasgupta*

SANDEE Working Paper No. 15-06

This study examines the role of common property resources (CPRs) as a source of rural income, and the role of market linkages in promoting conservation and sustainable use of resources. While financial benefit might encourage communities to protect their CPRs, it is equally likely that it will lead communities to adopt alternative livelihood options, decreasing their dependence on CPRs and adversely affecting incentives for conservation. It may also lead to regressive outcomes in terms of distribution, with newly emerging opportunities being more accessible to those with greater initial wealth and greater market access. These issues are explored through the analysis of household and village level data from 492 households engaged in fruit processing co-operatives from 15 villages in Kangra district of Himachal Pradesh, India.

## RESEARCH NOTES

***This section highlights new tools, innovative approaches, or lessons learnt in the field from SANDEE research.***

### Communicating with tribal communities: A different challenge

*- Arabinda Mishra*  
*m\_arabinda@hotmail.com*

Carrying out participatory surveys in tribal villages calls for a different approach as compared to what is usually practiced in non-tribal settings. The introductory meeting with the villagers is often crucial. For building trust and mutual respect, apart from keeping absolute transparency regarding motives, it is useful to start communication by expressing curiosity for small things close to their lives, like cultivation techniques, or in case of women, maternal homes or jewellery. This eases the artificial atmosphere created due to the presence of 'foreign' researchers.

Though the common research strategy of relying on external facilitators (field level bank officials, NGO



activists, political workers) to get introduced works in some villages, many times we found the facilitators adopting a patronizing tone and creating false expectations among the villagers regarding the outcome of the discussion. In such cases, it was often difficult to rectify the damage done, clarifications notwithstanding. Also, with officials/activists in company, villagers tend to say what they think these people want to hear.

No village in Orissa, however remote, is free from surveys by some government/non-government agency. Dealing with the legacy of the resultant apathy and bitterness among villagers requires that the researcher is completely honest with the community regarding the purpose of the survey. Our experience is that villagers do understand the larger gain to their community as a whole when explained with sincerity. The simple act of listening attentively and responding rather than querying often serves the purpose.

## PUBLICATIONS & PRESENTATIONS

Adhikari, B. and J. C. Lovett (2006), 'Transaction costs and community-based natural resource management in Nepal', *Journal of Environmental Management* 78(1): 5-15.

Purushothaman, S. (2005), 'Land Use Strategies for Tribals: A Socio-Economic Analysis', *Economic and Political Weekly* XL (53).

Haripriya, G.S. and V. Kathuria (2005), 'Controlling Pollution from an Industrial Estate', presented at the fifth Methods and Models in Economics in Economics Conference held at Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkatta, Dec 2005.

Ravirajan, K. and L. Umamaheswari (2005), 'Economic analysis of salinity and its impact in different rice production environments', presented at the National Conference on 'Natural Resource Management for Eco Development and Livelihood Security in Southern India', Central Soil and Water Conservation Research and Training Institute, Udhagamandalam, November, 2005.

*Mukhopadhyay, P. (2005), 'Natural Resource Management and Impact of Institutional transition - A Case study in Goa, India', presented at the Centre for Study of Globalisation and Regionalisation, University of Warwick, UK, as a visiting fellow in November 2005.*

Kathuria, V. (2006), 'Controlling Water Pollution in Developing and Transition Countries: Lessons from three successful cases', *Journal of Environmental Management* 78(4): 405-26.

We learnt that it is very important that one goes to the field with some understanding of the culture and social norms peculiar to particular tribes. Take, for instance, the norms regarding tribal women's interaction with outsiders in the presence of elder male members of the community. Is the researcher offending the elders by asking the women to come forward and sit alongside the male members? In many of our study villages, the introductory discussions took place in the community centre with male elders of the community where the village deity is also installed and sacrificial rituals are carried out. It can be a social blunder to ask women to join the discussion since they are not allowed inside the centre.

Communication is key to successful participatory research, and especially so in tribal settings. Some grounding in the community's own rules of communication go a long way.



## FOCUS...

### Community Forestry in Nepal: Experiences and Challenges

-Keshav Raj Kanel  
Director-General, Community Forestry, Nepal  
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Nepal celebrated its 25<sup>th</sup> year of community forestry last year. The practice of converting so called government forests into community regulated and managed forests can be used as a paradigm for fundamental lessons on the viability of community forestry worldwide. There are many lessons to be learnt from Nepal's efforts – these range from how to specify the rights of communities to implementing and monitoring operational rules of forest management and forest product distribution, and reconfiguring the responsibilities of forestry officials. Basically, the new forest act of 1993 and the forest regulations under it provide a detailed game-plan for converting government owned but open access forest resources into the common property of local communities.

The present form of the forest act in Nepal has evolved after a long period of muddling through community participation in forest management. Nepal nationalized its forests in 1957 but the result was an accelerated decline of the forest resources. As a result, the then forest act was revised in 1978 to promote a limited partnership of village councils in local forest management. This too proved insufficient as the village

council was a political body and the local forest users were not directly accountable for forest management. Thus, the concept of forest users and their representation in local forest management was officially recognized in 1988 after a comprehensive analysis of forestry situation in the country. However, it took another 7 years to enact new forest legislation.

This act gave local users freedom of choice in the management and utilization of forests. According to the provisions of this Act the local Community Forest Users Groups (CFUGs) prepare and implement operational forest management plans and the district forest officials and forest guards provide technical and extension assistance to the local users. CFUGs are responsible for managing a part of the government (national) forests for the community's benefits. Forest officials are also given re-orientation training so that they become real advisors to the communities.

So far, some 14,000 CFUGs have been formed, involving more than 35 percent of the total population of Nepal. CFUGs manage about 1.2 million hectares (about 25 percent) of national forests generating annually about US \$10 million from the sale of forest products. These products are sold at a nominal price to locals and any surplus is marketed at competitive prices. Moreover, several studies show that forests are expanding and their condition is improving. The CFUGs have executive committees selected by the users and the committee members are accountable to the users themselves.

The bottleneck in forestry in developing countries is not lack of technical knowledge but an institutional vacuum. Therefore, technical assistance should follow institutional arrangement and not vice versa. Local people should be equipped with a clear understanding of rights over forest management and utilization, and incentive-compatible institutions should evolve. People need to have rights, not merely the privilege of forest use. The distinction is that rights enable local people to sustainably utilize the forest, while privilege leads to deforestation.

The idea of rights is instituted in Nepal's CFUG program and this is where it differs from Joint Forest Management in India. Nepal's forest users have rights that are codified by law. They can sue the government for activities not congruent with the forest act and regulations. CFUGs can also sell surplus (beyond the amount needed by the users for their own use)

## TAKING RESEARCH FORWARD

***SANDEE researchers disseminate their research findings to policy makers, practitioners or in classrooms. We give details here.***

Dr. Indira Devi brought together the large community of practitioners, policy makers and scientists interested in pesticide use in Kerala for a one-day state-level workshop on pesticide application in rice production. The workshop, which included 110 pesticide inspectors, the Director of the Agricultural Department of Kerala and various scientists, received widespread local media coverage and is going to be broadcast on national television. This was a useful venue to discuss not only Indira's study on the costs of illness associated with pesticide applications but also to bring together other experts (doctors, veterinarians and agronomists) so that policy practitioners received a holistic understanding of the impacts of pesticides. As a result of Indira's study, the Department of Agriculture plans to: 1) build a registry of pesticide applicators and train them in safe handling of pesticides; 2) provide protective gadgets at subsidized rates, when funds permit; 3) re-focus their training programs on pesticide workers (applicators) and not just farmers; and 4) discuss requirements for introducing health insurance for applicators. The university extension services are also preparing a pamphlet on safe pesticide application practices.

Dr. Madheswaran advised government officials and faculty members of the V. V. Giri National Labour Institute on the value of statistical life as a tool for risk assessments. Madheswaran's ideas on how the value of statistical life can be used in programs that affect occupational safety and environmental health were well received and generated considerable discussion among members. This work is likely to get included in teaching and practice promoted by the V. V. Giri National Institute, which has considerable influence on labour related matters in India.

Vinish Kathuria discussed his work on industrial pollution control and the role of the media with officers from the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board, Department of Environment, and National Environmental Engineering Research Institute and others recently at a workshop in Chennai. The institutional constraints to pollution control were of particular interest to this group of policy makers, who agreed that some of the institutional fixes identified by Vinish could be considered. These discussions got wide spread publicity the next day, when a national daily newspaper, the Hindu, ran a story on the importance of polluter pays principle with a headline saying "Rational charge system a must to sustain effluent treatment plants."

Rucha Ghate, Arabinda Mishra and Pranab Mukhopadhyay, three SANDEE grantees, joined hands and undertook a needs assessment of tribals in forest areas in the central region of India for the World Bank. They wrote an influential report on tribal perceptions and economic needs, which may serve as input in a multi-stake holder workshop and dialogue between three states.

in the market and use the money for self-defined local development activities. These differences may be partially responsible for the success of Nepal's CFUG program.

## ECO-NEWS

*In this section we present regional policy relevant news, anecdotes and analyses.*

### Cultural Tourism and Conservation

- Supriya Singh, India  
[jhabua@econdse.org](mailto:jhabua@econdse.org)

A key question in India, as elsewhere, is how to provide incentives to local communities to conserve and sustainably manage their natural resources. While government initiated programmes like Joint Forest Management (JFM) have addressed certain aspects of conservation by directly involving people in the management of crucial resources that are important to the people, the lack of monetary incentive has undermined such efforts in many cases. An alternative, albeit effective, answer to this important question lies in eco-cultural tourism as witnessed in Jodhpur district of Rajasthan.

The semi arid district of Jodhpur in western Rajasthan is home to the Bishnoi community, known for their reverence for nature and simple way of life.

The community is also an apt manager of natural resources. In areas with sparse vegetation, scrubland and little water, these people, mainly farmers, wood/stone carvers, goldsmiths and milkmen, conserve and manage the ecosystem with a fervor that refuses to diminish with time.

Of late some tour operators have teamed up with local NGOs and started offering "eco-cultural tours" that focus on providing cultural glimpses into the various tribal/non-tribal communities of Rajasthan namely the Bhil, Bishnoi, Marwari, Meghwal and Raika. These tours directly benefit the host community as tourists come to stay among them in their houses in remote villages. Since Bishnoi settlements are known havens for all birds and animals due to the protection accorded to all wild animals and vegetation, these settlements are now attracting tourists in large numbers.

Due to the steadily increasing number of eco-cultural tourists and the consequent rise in income, the village communities have been able to switch to LPG instead of fuel wood and have added incentives to conserve and sustainably manage their natural resources. This commitment to conservation gives the Bishnois a unique appeal as far as tourism is concerned. Even though eco-cultural tourism in India is still at a nascent stage and the potential it can tap is vast, the case of the Bishnois goes a long way to show the government that incentives for conservation can be varied.

### Making State Supplied Water More Reliable: The Only Option

- Moeed Yusuf, Pakistan  
[moeed@sdpi.org](mailto:moeed@sdpi.org)

The city of Karachi on the Southern coast of Pakistan, with an unofficial population of more than 15 million, is the city which is most affected by water shortages in the country. Since 1992, the government has been unable to forge a consensus among the provinces on any water sharing formula, with the result that cities like Karachi today face a huge shortage of water. The dilapidated water supply and sewerage infrastructure that has completed its intended economic life, adds to the

miseries. Existing literature on the issue points to losses to the tune of 30 to 35 percent of the total water supplied per day, to leaking pipelines, and transmission and distribution losses. The inability of the state to provide sufficient water has given rise to a parallel water supply system, through private tankers. Given the delay and insufficiency in water supply through the General Public Tanker Service (GPTS), people are left with no choice but to buy water from the private tanker suppliers at rates that are 50 to 100 per cent more than official charges.

Recently in response to a rise in filling charges from the Karachi Water Supply Board owned hydrants, the tanker owners had further hiked their prices steeply and disproportionately. But



Participants during Advance Econometrics Workshop, Colombo, Sri Lanka



within a day of the price hike, the state was forced to lower the filling charges considering the misery of water buyers. The situation is grim and seems to be going out of hand, with the government, surrendering meekly to arm-twisting by the tanker lobby. While it is imperative that legal steps be taken to put an end to the monopolistic behaviour of the tanker mafia, it is more crucial that long-term solutions be worked out.

Firstly there has to be a concerted effort to forge a consensus among provinces on a water sharing formula on priority. Secondly the water infrastructure of the city needs to be improved, repaired or replaced, whichever is suitable. For this purpose steps need to be taken towards gradual scaling up of state supplied water prices till they are equal to the cost of supply. Willingness to pay surveys are likely to reveal the acceptable speed with which this can be done and also the nature of improvements that people demand in return for raised prices. This would not only enable the state to increase its level of service, thus giving the private water vendors competition, but would also help the state optimally price the scarce commodity-water.

### Arsenic: How to put Technology to Best Use?

- *Tanzir A. Chowdhury, Bangladesh  
tanzirc@bracuuniversity.ac.bd*

Reducing the proportion of population without sustainable access to safe drinking water to half by 2015 is one of the Millennium Development Goals for Bangladesh. This is a difficult target to achieve considering the fact that existing levels of arsenic contamination in ground water sources are as high as 1.8 milligram per litre in Bangladesh, as against the WHO standard of 0.01 milligram per litre. Between 35 and 77 million people are at risk through direct consumption – thirty percent of the tube wells that supply drinking water to ninety per cent of the population have been identified as arsenic contaminated. The World Bank and the Government of Bangladesh have identified over 10,000 cases of Arsenicosis in a recent survey.

As an answer to this grim reality, UNESCO has devised a technology to absorb arsenic from contaminated water using a filter, which contains iron oxide coated sand. This filter, which can produce 100

litres of arsenic free water per day, uses a simple ecologically sound technology that can be replicated locally. After successful testing, UNESCO recently announced distribution of 1000 filters in arsenic contaminated rural areas. The already low-cost of this technology can be further minimised if the state takes up indigenous production of filters.

### Poverty in Plenty Situation: How to Accommodate a Bumper Catch?

- *Compiled by Alpana Bose, SHODH*

Recently fisher-folk in the southern atolls and boat-owners in Gaaf Dhaal atoll surrounded one of the Maldives International Fisheries Corporation (MIFCO's) reefer vessels, refusing to allow the trawler to sail until the government bought their fish. According to the boat owners the government-owned MIFCO had refused to buy their catch at the end of a bumper harvest of 400 tons. The crew faced the prospect of throwing 375 tons into the sea. Lack of sufficient storage facilities has been a source of continued frustration to fisher-folk. Almost every bumper catch comes as a set-back as fisher-folk have to either throw their fish back into the water or sell at drastically low prices in neighbouring regions. Many fishermen have been forced into poverty because of their inability to repay boat-loans.

Two clear options lies before the government: one is to increase fish storage capacity, and the second is to allow only licensed private firms into the fishing business. These options however can go hand in hand and actually complement each other. Revenue generated from licensing private firms can go into building MIFCO's infrastructure.



*Hectic work and a good break, Advance Econometrics Workshop, Colombo, Sri Lanka*

## Bridging minds and hearts in South Asia: SANDEE's role in fostering cross-border academic exchange

-Madhavi Moni, Richa Maurya, Sambhrant Krishna and Shreekant Gupta  
Delhi School of Economics, India



A group of 20 students and two faculty members (Shreekant Gupta and Hemanshu Kumar) from the Delhi School of Economics (DSE), University of Delhi, India, visited Pakistan on a study tour from December 24-January 7. The trip was partially supported by SANDEE and covered Lahore, Islamabad and Karachi with side trips to Nankana Sahib, Taxila and Mohenjo Daro.

The group visited several academic institutions in these cities, including Lahore University of Management Sciences, WWF-Pakistan, the International Islamic University, the Higher Education Commission, Shaheed Zulfikar Ali Bhutto Institute of Science and Technology, Islamabad and the International Youth Hostel Association. Apart from academic activities like quizzes, debates, discussions, interactive sessions and field visits, information regarding SANDEE and its activities was disseminated at many of these institutions. Dr. Shreekant Gupta made power-point

presentations about SANDEE at three fora. He also took part in a conference hosted by SZABIST on "Synergizing Pakistan and India Economies".

The trip came to an end on January 7<sup>th</sup>, when the group crossed the border at Wagah. As the participants say, "Our bags were full of gifts and mementos and hearts and minds were full of the warm and spontaneous hospitality that we received wherever we went. Indeed, it was an enriching experience in all ways and brought us closer to our neighbors."





## Polythene: Who will Bell the Cat?

- Jagath Edirisinghe, Sri Lanka  
[jagathed@yahoo.com](mailto:jagathed@yahoo.com)

Recent presidential elections held in Sri Lanka witnessed reckless use of polythene to the tune of about 150,000 kilograms for decorations, posters and banners. Per capita consumption of polythene, which stood at 2 Kgs in 1980, has increased to a staggering 4.5 kg in 2005.

Recently an important decision imposed a cess of 1 per cent on some imported polythene varieties with effect from March 1, 2005. The revenue thus collected is to be used to strengthen eco-friendly manufacturing activities of small and medium enterprises in the polythene manufacturing industry and for the implementation of the project called 'Post Consumer Plastic Waste Management' project. Under this project polythene waste is to be bought from each house and also at collection centers. However, the hitch here is the condition that only clean polythene will be bought. These are difficult to get.

However, simultaneous awareness building measures for lowering polythene use are needed. Segregation of biodegradable and non-biodegradable wastes and finding polythene substitutes are other long-term solutions. Until such time, perhaps politicians can play a role — rules controlling campaigns norms could incorporate restrictions on the use of polythene.

### ACHIEVEMENTS

D. Suresh Kumar was the second prize winner of the 'Japanese Award for Outstanding Research on Development' given by Global Development Network. The prize was presented to him during the Seventh Annual Global Development Network Conference on Institutions and Development : At the Nexus of Global Change held during 19-21, January 2006, at St.Petersburg, Russia.



## SANDEE ACTIVITIES

SANDEE organized an Advance Training Course in Econometrics for Environmental Economists in Colombo, Sri Lanka (Dec. 9-12, 2005)

A workshop on the Commons of Asia was held in Abdus Salam International Centre for Theoretical Physics in Trieste, Italy (Nov. 18-23 2005)

SANDEE is organising its 5<sup>th</sup> Introductory Training course in Environmental and Natural Resource Economics from May 5<sup>th</sup> to 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2006.

## OTHER NEWS

### BOOKS OF POSSIBLE INTEREST...

'Institutional Economics And Fisheries Management: The Case of Pacific Tuna', by E. H. Petersen, January 2006, Edward Elgar Publications, ISBN13 978 1 84376 782 4

'Encyclopaedia of World Poverty', edited by Mehmet Odekon, 2006, Sage Publications.

'Sustainability and Human Settlements: Fundamental Issues, Modelling and Simulations', by M. Monto, L. S. Ganesh and K. Varghese, 2005, Sage Publications

'Handbook on Contingent Valuation', Edited by Anna Alberini, Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei and James R. Kahn, January 2006, Edward Elgar, ISBN13 978 1 84064 208 7.

'Sustainable Development Indicators In Ecological Economics', edited by Philip Lawn, 2006, Edward Elgar, ISBN13 978 1 84542 099 4

### ACADEMIC OPPORTUNITIES...

The University of Munich, Munich Graduate School of Economics offers two post doctoral scholarships for outstanding young researchers. For details see: [www.mgse.vwl.lmu.de](http://www.mgse.vwl.lmu.de).

The Department of Economics, Göteborg University ([www.handels.gu.se/econ/EEU](http://www.handels.gu.se/econ/EEU)) has invited application for a PhD program in Environmental Economics. Scholarships are open for applicants from developing countries (deadline: March 15, 2006).

Applications are invited for a Fellowship by Joel L. Fleishman Civil Society Fellows Program, Duke University (deadline: May 1, 2006). <http://www.pubpol.duke.edu/centers/civil/index.html>.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS ...

### IASCP Conference

The International Association for Study of Common Property (IASCP) is organizing its 11<sup>th</sup> biennial Conference between June 19<sup>th</sup> and 23<sup>rd</sup> 2006. The theme for the conference is "Survival of the commons: Mounting challenges". More information is available at [www.iascp.org](http://www.iascp.org).

### ISEE Conference

International Society for Ecological Economics and Indian Society for Ecological Economics are jointly organizing the 9<sup>th</sup> Biennial Conference of International Society for Ecological Economics from 15<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> December 2006. The deadline for submission of abstracts is 31<sup>st</sup> May 2006. For more information, visit [www.isee2006.com](http://www.isee2006.com).

## WEB NEWS...

### Questionnaires on the Web

Please visit [www.sandeeonline.org](http://www.sandeeonline.org) for a set of '**Model questionnaires**' that can be used with modification by researchers for their work. This questionnaire prototype

We have available on our website:

### SANDEE Research and Policy Note

Coastal Communities, Vulnerability and Adaptation – Policy Options and Research Ideas

### A New Policy Brief

Sharing Traditional Knowledge for Commerce - the Power of Bargaining Strength

Please visit [www.sandeeonline.org](http://www.sandeeonline.org) for the full version.

has been developed by Shubhayu Saha of North Carolina State University for SANDEE. It is primarily intended for researchers involved in studying rural livelihoods. The available questionnaire modules are:

- Agriculture and Livestock
- Food, Non-food Consumption and Assets
- Forest Dependence and Management
- Household information – facilities, demography, employment, health
- Preliminary Information
- Community questionnaire



Last photograph of SANDEE family with Manik - Bidding farewell to Manik at IUCN Nepal

# MEMBERSHIP FORM



## General Information

Name of the Institution :  
Name of Contact Person :  
Designation :

### Mailing Address

Street :  
City :  
State/Province/Zone :  
Country :  
Postal Code/Zip/PIN :  
Telephone :  
Fax :  
Mobile :  
Email Address :  
Home Page/Web site :

**Brief description of objectives & activities of your organization (Max. 10 sentences)**

Payment Details (Enclose Cheque/Draft)

Cheque no..... Amount (in US\$).....

Drawn on (Name of Bank).....

Membership Fee for the Year.....

Notes: This form is for institutional members only. The institutional membership fee is US\$50 per year for South Asian institutions and US\$250 per year for non-South Asian institutions. **Please do not send cash.**

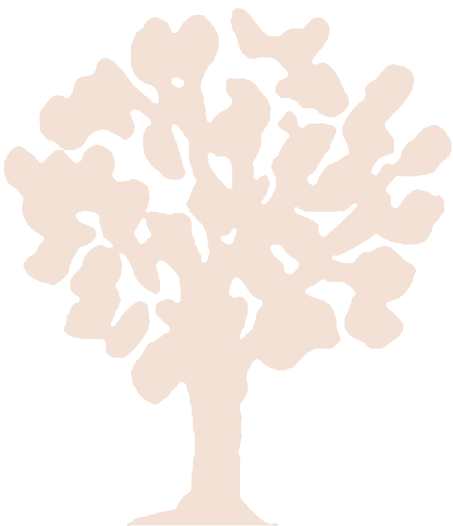
*Information about SANDEE and our activities are available online at [www.sandeeonline.org](http://www.sandeeonline.org). Our mailing address is IUCN Nepal, PO Box 8975 EPC-1056 Kathmandu, Nepal. Telephone: 977-1-552 8761; Fax 977-1-553 6786. If you have any questions about our program, please write to [info@sandeeonline.org](mailto:info@sandeeonline.org)*





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# S T N E V E

5 – 24 May, 2006  
An Introductory Course in  
Environmental and Natural  
Resource Economics, Dhaka,  
Bangladesh

26 June – 1 July, 2006  
SANDEE's 12<sup>th</sup> Biannual  
Research and Training  
Workshop, Bangkok, Thailand.

3 -7 July, 2006  
The Third World Congress of  
Environmental and Resource  
Economists, Kyoto, Japan,

15 - 18 December, 2006  
The Ninth Biennial Conference  
of the International Society for  
Ecological Economics (ISEE),  
New Delhi, India

