South Asian Network for Development
and Environmental Economics

Newsletter

No. 4 **February, 2002**

SANDEE…

The South Asian Network for Development and Environmental Economics (SANDEE) is a regional network that seeks to bring together analysts from the different countries in 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.

Dear Friends and Colleagues:

We wish you all a happy and successful new year. Last year was SANDEE's second year in existence and it helped us awaken to the challenges of running a regional network. We have learnt a lot and put systems in place - we feel we are ready for this year and new developments that it will surely bring.

The latter part of last year was tough on SANDEE's regional activities. September 11th and the war in its wake, and then emergency in Nepal had a fairly significant impact on SANDEE and we had to push back our regional research and teaching workshops. This has meant a bundling of activities this Spring – as this newsletter comes out we are preparing for a joint teaching workshop with the Beijer Institute of Ecological Economics on CGE Modeling and the Environment (in February), two research workshops clubbed together (in early March), and a teaching workshop along with the World Bank Institute on basic Environmental Economics in Dhaka (in April).

Our researchers did well last year. It is worth mentioning that Pranab Mukhopadhyay spent two months in UCLA, Berkeley, sponsored by the Indian Ministry of the Environment and Forest's environmental economics capacity building program. He was able to do a vast literature review, had good discussions and feels better prepared to move forward on his SANDEE project. Similarly, again due to the same program, SANDEE researcher Balasubramanian, is spending the semester in Wisconsin under the tutelage of Prof. Dan Bromley – he feels the theoretical contents of his work are being strengthened. Thus, there is great synergy between on-going capacity building work in India and SANDEE's own efforts. Two other SANDEE researchers – Bhim Adhikari of Nepal and Vinish Kathuria of India, had their SANDEE supported research recognized – by the Global Development Network for Bhim and a UNEP program for Vinish. We do not take any merit for the individual achievements of our colleagues, but it is still nice to know that they are part of the SANDEE family!

Be well and take care,

All of us at the SANDEE secretariat.

Changes in SANDEE's Research Guidelines

Based on the nature of the proposals received in the last four competitions, we have decided to revisit SANDEE's research guidelines. The new guidelines are not vastly different from the previous version – they simply seek to broaden the scope of proposals received. We continue to look for economics as the key organizing discipline for all proposals. Please see below our new Research Guidelines and please visit our website for answers to a set of Frequently Asked Questions.

Research Guidelines
The Economics of Natural Resource and Environmental Management – (Deadline- May 15, 2002)

The South Asian Network for Development and Environmental Economics (SANDEE) seeks to strengthen individual and institutional capacity to undertake research on the linkages between economic development and environmental change. SANDEE invites researchers from South Asian countries to submit research proposals in the field of environmental economics.

SANDEE seeks to support research that addresses a number of economic issues related to environmental management. For example, large groups of people are directly dependent on natural resources and make rational decisions about how to use these resources. What economic and pricing policies influence these decisions? What are the implications of full-cost pricing of natural resources, especially for the poor? How do new institutional arrangements and co-investment strategies for managing land and forest resources affect poverty?

Dirty water, waste, and indoor and outdoor air pollution have serious implications for human health and productivity. How do we assess the costs of pollution? What policy instruments (taxes, subsidies, user-fees etc.) and services will result in cleaner air and water?

Mountain ecosystems, watersheds, rivers, climate etc. are some of the resources that countries in the South Asian region share, and in some cases, jointly use. What economic incentives and national policies will lead to better management of regional and global resources? These are some of the issues addressed in SANDEE supported research.

SANDEE will make grants ranging from $5000 to $12000 for duration of 12-24 months. Proposals are sought from junior faculty and researchers, and post-graduate and PhD students. Multi-disciplinary proposals and proposals based on analyses of secondary data are encouraged. An international experts' committee will assess proposals based on academic merit and policy significance. Selected researchers will need to attend a meeting to discuss their ideas. Institutional affiliation is required for receiving support.

Please mail 2 copies of your proposal to: Manik Duggar, Program Manager, SANDEE, C/o IUCN Nepal, PO Box 3923, Kathmandu, Nepal Tel +977-1-528761; Fax +977-1-536 786. Please also send an electronic copy of your proposal to manikd@sandeeonline.org

The deadline for *receiving* proposals is May 15, 2002. Electronic copies of proposals are acceptable. Regrettably, proposals received after this deadline (by mail or email) will not be accepted.

RESEARCH PROPOSAL FORMAT

Proposals should be no more than 15 (12 point font) in length. Joint proposals from more than one researcher are acceptable in case of multi-disciplinary/multi-country projects. Please use the following format.

1. Cover Sheet *(1 page)*

A. Study Title
B. Name of Principal Investigator(s), Address, Telephone, e-mail and fax number
C. Institutional Affiliation and Country
D. Date of proposal
E. Amount requested and duration of project
F. Summary of research project *(1-2 paragraphs)* This should be a self-contained summary of

the project's aims, research methods, and anticipated results.

2. Project Description ***(no more than 15 pages)*** **This** section should include the items outlined below (*please also visit SANDEE's website and read the 'frequently asked questions' to get a better understanding of what is required*):

A. Research Problem (*1 page*). Please provide a clear and simple description of your research problem, the socioeconomic context, and potential policy implications of the study.
B. Study Goals. Please identify your research question and/or the overall goal of the study. Please also identify specific objectives.

C. Literature Review *(no more than 2 pages).* Please restrict your review to literature and results most pertinent to your study. *This section is very important for placing your study within the context of work previously done (either nationally or internationally) and for assessing your methodology section.*

D. Research Methods *(4-6 pages).* Information to be included:
1. Hypotheses/research questions to be tested or answered (*please be very specific*)
2. Theoretical ideas underlying the study (*no more than 2 pages*)
3. A description of the study site, if any
4. Variables to be measured, if any
5. Secondary or primary data to be used and collection methods (sample size, unit, etc.)
6. Methods for data analyses. This is an extremely important section. Thus, please be very clear about how your hypothesis link back to your study objectives. Please also show how your research design and data analyses will actually test any proposed hypothesis.

E. Results and dissemination. Please include a description of:
1. Expected results
2. Any local, regional, or national policy implications
3. A dissemination strategy, if any.

F. Researchers' Skills. Please identify the specific roles and responsibilities of team members (if more than one researcher is involved).

G. Timeline. Please include a schedule of activities. Grants are likely to be made for 12-24 month duration.

H. Bibliography.

3. Financial Information *(to be submitted in local currency) SANDEE* will provide grants ranging from $5000-$12000 for a 12 to 24 month period. "Explanatory Budget Notes" should be included to justify budget lines. An example budget is given below:

A. Research Expenses. Please include the following costs:
1. Research travel, if any (e.g. Rs. 1000 train fare x 2 persons x 2 trips)
2. Field work, if any (e.g. Rs. 600 x 10 days x 2 persons)
3. Research equipment / supplies, if any (specify items and costs)
4. Research assistant, if any (e.g. Rs. 8000 x 1 person x 6 months)
5. Other (please specify)

B. Dissemination Expenses. Please include detailed costs of presenting and publishing research.
C. Remuneration. Honorarium will be provided if this is consistent with the policies of the researcher's institution. Please provide a written justification for the remuneration requested and specify what remuneration may/may not be available from other sources.

4. Biographical Information *(no more than 3-4 pages*) This section should include:
A. One paragraph summarizing researcher(s) education, experience and accomplishments relevant to the project.
B. Researcher(s)' bio-data.

Please note:
We have so far mainly received proposals that have involved surveys and data collection. We would like to encourage researchers to look for pre-existing data sets so that they can undertake their research with larger sample sizes and without having to always collect their own data.

HAPPENINGS…..

The Second World Congress of Environmental and Resource Economists, June, 2002

The Congress, sponsored by the Association of Environmental and Resource Economists (AERE) and the European Association of Environmental and Resource Economists (EAERE), invites research papers from resource and environmental economists. The Congress will commence on Sunday, June 23, 2002 in Monterey, California. The four-day program will consist of plenary sessions with keynote speakers, parallel sessions with contributed papers, and panels on special topics in environmental and resource economics. The keynote speakers are: Kenneth Arrow, Partha Dasgupta, Daniel McFadden, and Martin Weitzman.

The closing date for submission of papers is February 15, 2002. Authors will be notified of acceptance of their papers by March 20, 2002. Authors must register for the Congress in order for their paper to be included in the program. Paper submission is electronic and done through the Congress web page, which can be reached through www.aere.org or www.eaere.org. Limited scholarships are available for developing country participants to travel to the Congress.

ECO-NEWS

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

New York's payments for ecological services

New York has weighed heavily our minds this last year for the tragedy it has borne. We think it is therefore appropriate to draw your attention to happier activities related to this metropolis and to narrate a pleasing tale about how it pays for clean water. *This brief note is based on Geoff Heal's book 'Nature and the Market Place' and his discussions on this issue at various fora.*

New York is served by two watersheds, one in the region of Croton and one in the Catskills, a range of hills about 3000 feet high and 90 miles north-west of the city. The Catskills have provided New York with clean water for many years. In fact, New York water was bottled and sold in other cities in the 30s and 40s, in the same way as Perrier or Evian are today. Unfortunately, by the 1990s it was clear that New York city water was polluted and it would shortly have to construct a filtration plant. The capital costs of such a plant were estimated to be around $6-8 billion and the annual operating costs $300 million. This of course raised the question of what had gone wrong with the Catskills watershed that had provide clean water freely all these years. The main problems were subsequently identified to be development and agricultural land-use in and around the watershed.

New York was faced with a choice: repair the watershed or build a filtration plant. Both options had costs associated with them, but it was actually much cheaper to restore the watershed – these costs were estimated to be around $1-1.5 billion. In 1997 the city floated an environmental bond issue. This money has since been used to improve and install sewage systems in the watershed, to buy 100,000 acres of land and preserve it, and to purchase conservation-easements from land-owners. Payments of $100-150 per acre are made to farmers to prevent them from growing crops or grazing cattle along stream banks, thus stemming agricultural run-off into the water-ways. These actions have not only improved water quality but also injected resources into the Catskills region and improved quality of life for communities living there.

The Catskills story is an example of polluters being paid to reduce pollution. Thus, as Coase would say, it isn't always necessary that the polluter pays. What is important is that the environmental externality is internalized and there is an unambiguous recognition of the value of environmental services. *Do you have examples of watershed protection leading to improved environmental quality in the South Asia region with associated cost estimates? Please do write to use about it and we can discuss it in our newsletter or website.*

HAPPENINGS…..

INSEE Conference at Bhopal, December 19-21, 2001

The Indian Institute of Forest Management (IIFM) and the Indian Society for Ecological Economics (INSEE) jointly organized the 2nd Biennial Conference of INSEE during December 19-21, 2001 at IIFM, Bhopal. The main theme of the Bhopal Conference was on "Water Resources, Sustainable Livelihoods and Ecosystem Services". Approximately 110 delegates working on various dimensions of Ecological Economics participated in the conference. A high profile congress, it was inaugurated by Shri Digvijay Singh, the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh. Only appropriate, given the importance of water scarcity and management in India.

Over the three packed days of the conference, delegates discussed a range of issues that included industrial policy, water quality, urban water supply, water conservation and demand management. Other papers focused on valuation of water quality and methodological problems in linking the natural and social sciences. There was also a good set of papers on eco-system services and wetlands, coastal water resources, institutions for water management, water conflicts and political economy, and sustainable water management. The general consensus seemed to be that sustainable water management would require innovations in methodology, only possible through inter-disciplinary collaboration.

This is the second successful congress that INSEE has held - INSEE itself is proving to fill a real need for interdisciplinary thinking and action within academic and policy circles. Manik Duggar from SANDEE was glad to be part of the INSEE meetings and present information about SANDEE to participants.

For further details on INSEE, please contact:
Dr. Madhu Verma
IIFM Bhopal, Nehru Nagar,
P.O. Box No. 357, Bhopal 462 003, India.
Email: mverma@iifm.org

Pollution charges in Pakistan

This news is from the Sustainable Development Policy Institute's quarterly 'Research and News Bulletin' (www.sdpi.org). It describes briefly some of the economic carrots and sticks Pakistan hopes to use to improve environmental quality.

During August 1999 and February 2001, Pakistan's Environmental Protection Council approved a package of recommendations for implementing National Environmental Quality Standards in the country. These include: self-monitoring and reporting by industries, levy of pollution charges, and fiscal incentives to industries for adopting pollution control measures.

The self-monitoring and reporting concept is based on the honor system and emerged from a careful dialogue between the government and industry representatives. This scheme is currently being piloted with a group of industries. It is expected that those entrepreneurs who are aware of their social and legal responsibilities will respond to this new self-reporting system. With no involvement of environmental regulators, this could be an extremely cost-effective monitoring system if it works well.

Pollution charges, based on the "Polluter Pays Principle" are a key element of the NEQS program. Again, the modalities to determine and implement pollution charges evolved through consultations among industry, government, environmental NGOs, and academic researchers. Pollution charges will be applied uniformly across all industrial sectors and pollutants, starting initially with ten effluent and four gaseous emission parameters. The pollution charge will be based on pollution load measured in pollution units *in excess of* established environmental standards. The basic pollution charge will be Rs.50/- per pollution unit during the first two years and Rs 75 thereafter. Taxes will be collected at the rate of 10%, 20%, 40%, 60% and 80% of the base rate respectively during a period of five years. Undoubtedly, this is an unprecedented achievement since the private

sector has voluntarily agreed to being taxed on pollutants.

All stakeholders have agreed to the pollution charge regime but difficult questions regarding disbursement of funds remain. The private sector has been adamant that these funds should not be deposited in the national treasury and have strongly advocated for the creation of "Provincial Environmental Trust Funds, governed by a tripartite board of private sector, government and NGO representatives. Institutional arrangements for the collection and administration of pollution charge are being worked out.

The Pakistan Environmental Protection Council has also recently approved a detailed proposal for providing fiscal incentives to industry for complying with NEQS. These incentive measures include: soft-loans to industries for environmental purposes by the National Development Finance Corporation, favored tax status to pollution abatement equipment i.e. 10% import duty, sales tax and no regulatory duty, accelerated depreciation of anti-pollution equipment for income tax purposes etc. In summary, Pakistan is well on its way to using economic incentives to achieve environmental quality standards. It will be very interesting to watch its achievements as plans get implemented. *(Please write to Dr. Mahmood Khwaja at khwaja@sdpi.org for further details).*

Further news on Economic Instruments from India

News from Mr. M.S. Bali, Director, Ministry of Environment and Forests in India.

The Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) of the Government of India, the World Bank and the Confederation of Indian Industries organized an International Workshop on Economic Instruments for Prevention and Control of Industrial Pollution in India during 13-15, June 2001. Experts from developing countries such as Columbia, China, Philippines, and Indonesia and World Bank as well as officials of the MoEF, Central and State Pollution Control Boards, as also industry representatives participated in the workshop. Based on the recommendations of the workshop, the Ministry has constituted a Task Force on the introduction of economic instruments such as pollution charges, taxes on inputs and outputs of polluting units, bank guarantees for ensuring compliance with environmental regulations, and public disclosures/ratings.

Pilot studies on design and use of appropriate mix of economic instruments in conjunction with the regulatory instruments will be undertaken shortly to control water pollution and disposal of sludge and solid wastes. The Water Cess Act is likely to be amended to encourage water conservation and pollution prevention. (*Please contact Mr. Bali at manjibali@yahoo.com for further information).*

Vehicular Pollution in Kathmandu Valley

Manik Duggar reports with Arjun Dhakal on efforts to use tariffs and subsidies to decrease health and cultural costs associated with air pollution in Kathmandu.

Air pollution, in particular vehicular air pollution, has emerged as the most visible component of environmental degradation in urban areas in Nepal. PM10 numbers found in Kathmandu valley are estimated to be four times higher than WHO standards. Further, a World Bank study in 1995 suggests that Kathmandu is facing health costs to the extent of NRs 50 million annually as a result of industrial and vehicular pollution. Air pollution in Kathmandu Valley is also damaging historical buildings that represent famous "cultural sites" in the country.

Of the total 305,000 motorized vehicles in Nepal, more than 60% are Kathmandu-bound and/or operate in Kathmandu valley. The valley carries about 50,000 vehicles more than its estimated carrying capacity. Further, public transportation accounts for only 17% of the total vehicles operated, even though it is responsible for over 60% of all passengers. Recently, in Dec. 2001, HMG of Nepal decided to stop the operation of Kathmandu's only electrically operated trolley-bus service. This does not bode well for a city that is already over polluted.

In response to the growing challenges of pollution and congestion, policy makers have tried out a variety of regulatory measures. These have included the introduction of a "green and red sticker" system for controlling emission. Vehicles with acceptable levels of emission were given a green sticker and those that failed emission tests were given a red sticker. Similarly, in March 2001, the government decided to remove 20-year old vehicles from Kathmandu valley – this ban would have removed some 12,000 vehicles. Earlier in 1999, the government also banned 614 Bikram Tempos (two-stroke diesel operated three wheelers) from Kathmandu valley. Simultaneously, the government provided economic incentives to vehicle owners to import new vehicles (Euro-I standard for pollution) at 1% tariff as against the normal tariff of 130%. The government also reduced tariff rates on imported LPG-operated vehicles. In addition, the government provided a direct subsidy of Rs. 103 per gas cylinder. It must also be mentioned here that Kathmandu is the first city in the world where chargeable electric-vehicles are commercially operated – currently it has 608 "clean-vehicles" or re-chargeable electric tempos called "SAFA Tempos".

In general, the 'sticker' policy did not work effectively due to lack of implementation, corruption, and political pressure; while the ban on 20-year old vehicles failed completely. The command-and-control measure to remove 20 year old vehicles failed due to intense political pressure from private vehicle owners, transport syndicates and trade unions due to fear of unemployment generated. The economic incentives provided by the government in terms of tariff reduction and direct LPG subsidy have worked reasonably well but cost the government approximately NRs. 30 million annually. If, as the World Bank estimates, annual health costs associated with air pollution are NRs 50 million, then this subsidy is worth it if it substantially contributes to a decline in health costs.

The government has recently introduced a new set of policy measures based on the lessons learned in the past and also realizing the positive role played by economic instruments in controlling emission levels. The new measures include:

- Removal of tariff subsidy on LPG vehicles since last July.
- Introduction of a phased-tariff for 15-year or older vehicles. This will include 10% additional renewal fee every year and is meant to discourage operators from using older vehicles as the cost of maintenance and charges will increasingly make their operation prohibitive.
- Continued provision of tariff subsidy to "clean-vehicles" and additional incentives in terms of low rates of electricity to charging stations. Their operation is also VAT-free.

Air pollution in Kathmandu has serious economic and health implications. Well-analyzed and designed policy instruments, which apply a balance between command and control and market based instruments, may provide a solution to this critical environmental problem.

The poor and their discount rates – how low are they really?

Something that has almost become a truism in the sustainable development literature is the high discount rates that the poor the have relative to the rich. The poor have high discount rates, they are clearly more concerned about their current immediate needs, thus they are less likely to make the investments necessary for resource conservation in the future – so the story goes and there is certainly some evidence to back this up. An interesting article by William Moseley in *Ecological Economics (38, 2001)* discusses poor farmers in Africa and raises some thoughtful questions about discounting by the poor.

Moseley researches evidence from the food security and famine literature in Africa. This literature suggests that poor behave quite differently from what is expected of them. During periods of food shortage the poor households often take extreme measures in the present, including depriving themselves of much-needed calories, in order to preserve

productive capital for the future. For example, poor households in Mali are reported to reduce consumption to one meal per day during the hungry season to preserve capital such as plow oxen. In situations of famine in Northern Nigeria, Sudan and Ethiopia, households, at least initially, are concerned with maintaining their future income generating capacity relative to maintaining current food consumption. This phenomenon of skipping meals is so common-place that some famine early warning systems take it into account in their monitoring activities. All of this suggests that the poor certainly do not discount the future as heavily as the general environmental literature portrays.

Moseley argues that during times of poverty and food insecurity the rate of time preferences becomes quite low. However, households cannot minimize current consumption indefinitely – eventually they are likely to sell off productive assets. Thus, the rate of time preference under utter destitution is very high but there is no smooth relationship between poverty and discount rates. Moseley explains this evidence from Africa by exploring underlying assumptions about basic needs thresholds, growth-induced time preferences and time impatience. Anyone interested in poverty-environment issues will find his paper a useful read. The willingness of local peoples to invest in the future suggests that we need to think more carefully about how poverty impacts the environment and about what discount rates to use in projects that affect the poor.

South Asian Network for Development and Environmental Economics

Profile: Madras School of Economics

We will periodically discuss a center of learning in the region that offers environmental economics. We hope this will enable scholars and policy makers to identify institutions they would like to further pursue.

The Madras School of Economics (MSE) was established with the intention of creating an independent world-class centre for teaching and research in Economics, with largely private support. Today, 9 years after its formal establishment, MSE is a center of excellence in research and training in the field of Economics in India. Dr. Paul Appasamy is the Director.

MSE provides post-graduate level programs at Masters and PhD levels. The 4-semester M.Sc program in Economics is offered in collaboration with Anna University. Environmental Economics is an optional 2 semester course. MSE's PhDs are recognized by both Madras University and Anna University. The admissions process for the M.Sc. starts in early April, when Anna University advertises its programs in the Hindu and Indian Express. An entrance test is conducted at Chennai in June, based on which about 20 students are selected. *Students from other countries are also eligible*.

MSE also conducts training programs for college teachers, NGOs, government officials and corporate managers. Currently, MSE is engaged in a capacity building program in environmental economics funded by the Ministry of Environment and Forests. Research is another important component of MSE. Recent research projects include economic analyses of environmental problems in tanneries and textile related industries, industrial pollution abatement, eco-labeling etc.

Potential students interested in MSE can obtain further information at the following address:
Madras School of Economics
Gandhi Mandapam Road, Govt. Data Centre Campus, Kottur, Chennai, Tamil Nadu 600025
Phone : (044) 230 0304, 230 0307, 235 2157
Email : msepu@md3.vsnl.net.in
Web : www.mse.ac.in

GRADUATE SCHOLARSHIPS AND FELLOWSHIPS

SANDEE is often asked if we can support graduate studies outside the region. Unfortunately, we do not have the resources to do so. However, below are some suggestions for students and researchers interested in scholarship overseas.

Two Scholarships at the World Bank:

The Joint Japan/World Bank Scholarship Fund offers scholarships to individuals from World Bank client countries to undertake graduate research in institutions renowned for their development research and teaching. The World Bank expects the individuals to return to their home countries and apply the knowledge learned in development activities. http://www.worldbank.org/wbi/jjwbgsp.html provides further details. We found out about this scholarship because Bhim Adhikari, one of SANDEE's grant recipients, had received it. It is highly competitive but possible to win!!

The Robert S. McNamara Fellowships Program annually awards fellowships to support innovative and imaginative post-graduate research in areas of socio-economic development. Over the past 17 years, 205 fellows from 66 countries have been awarded fellowships. Issues of focus have spanned a range of economic, social, environmental, health and humanitarian sectors. The Program has supported a broad mix of fellows, ranging from promising young men and women on the threshold of their careers to some of the most distinguished thinkers in the field of development. Please see http://www.worldbank.org/wbi/mcnamara.html for further details.

Ford Fellowships for Scholars from India

The Ford Foundation International Fellowships Program (IFP) provides opportunities for advanced study to exceptional individuals who will use this education to become leaders in their respective fields, furthering development in their own countries and greater economic and social justice worldwide.

The International Fellowships Program provides support for up to three years of formal graduate-level study. Fellows are selected from countries where the Ford Foundation maintains active overseas programs. Once selected, Fellows may enroll in universities in any part of the world, including their country of residence. The program will provide placement assistance to those Fellows not yet admitted to graduate school. Please see www.fordfound.org for further details. India is the only country in South Asia that is eligible under this program.

On the funnier side: By popular request!!!!

Top 9 reasons for studying economics:

1. Economists are armed and dangerous: "Watch out for our invisible hands."
2. Economists can supply it on demand.
3. You can talk about money without every having to make any.
4. You get to say "trickle down" with a straight face.
5. Mick Jagger and Arnold Schwarzenegger both studied economics and look how they turned out.
6. When you are in the unemployment line, at least you will know why you are there.
7. If you rearrange the letters in "ECONOMICS", you get "COMIC NOSE".
8. Although ethics teaches that virtue is its own reward, in economics we get taught that reward is its own virtue.
9. When you get drunk, you can tell everyone that you are just researching the law of diminishing marginal utility.

The Gates Cambridge Trust

This trust run by the University of Cambridge was established with an endowment of $210 million by the Gates Foundation of Seattle. The purpose of the Trust is to provide full cost scholarships for graduate students from all countries other than the UK to study at Cambridge. About 200 such awards will be

made annually. The scholarships may be held for 1-4 years, depending on the course of study. The offer of a Gates Cambridge Scholarship is conditional on the student gaining admission to Cambridge by the University's normal academic route. The Trust is an award giving body, it does not determine admission to the University. See www.cam.ac.uk for details.

United Nations University Fellowships

The Institute of Advanced Studies of the United Nations University (UNU/IAS) is a multi-thematic, interdisciplinary, research and training center located in Tokyo, Japan. Its programs are directed at pressing global issues of concern to the United Nations, making use of advanced research methodologies. Postdoctoral and PhD Fellowships are offered for a period of ten months. Postdoctoral candidates must have completed a PhD degree and PhD candidates must be at the advanced stage of their doctoral dissertation. Please visit the following website for further details - http://www.ias.unu.edu/postgrad_ed_prog/ias_postgraduate.asp.

4. IWMI-MacArthur Program Collaborative Fellowships

The IWMI-MacArthur Collaborative Fellowships program provides research support to graduate students from developing countries whose studies and research will address interdisciplinary water resources issues in developing nations related to poverty alleviation, environmental sustainability, social justice and conflict in the context of global change. Fellowship recipients must be committed to conducting their research in the developing world on a topic that fits into IWMI's overall research program (see www.iwmi.org for details), and must return home upon completion of graduate studies.

WEBNEWS

Teachers' Corner on the SANDEE website

Do you teach environmental economics or are considering staring a new course in resource and environmental economics? Visit the Teachers Corner on SANDEE's website (www.sandeeonline.org) – on it we have a collection of course material and bibliographies used by experienced teachers worldwide in their classes. The bibliographies cover a range of topics from poverty-environment to green accounting to tradable permits, and the courses cover introductory courses to special topics. This will help you get a jump-start on your course preparation and you don't have to re-invent the wheel.

GEF: Nominations Open for the 2002 Global Environment Leadership Award

The Global Environment Facility (GEF) is accepting nominations for the 2002 Global Environment Leadership Award. The Award recognizes "*sustained leadership of significant national and/or international actions to protect the global environment by an individual, group or organization in government, the private sector or the non-government arena.*"

Nominations must be received by February 28, 2002, and should consist of a letter describing, in about 1000 words, why the nominee deserves this recognition, detailing specific actions to resolve *global* environment concerns, as well as their impacts and results. A curriculum vitae may be attached in addition to the nominating essay. Self nominations will not be considered. The winner will be announced on Earth Day, April 22, 2002 and the Award presented at a ceremony in May 2002. All submissions and inquiries related to this Award should be directed to:Mr. Hutton Archer
(harcher@worldbank.org)
GEF Secretariat
1818 H Street,
N.W. Washington, DC 20433
Tel: (202) 458-7117
Fax: (202) 522-3240

Visit the IGIDR website to learn about recent environmental economics research in India

This website carries information on over 60 research projects covering a broad array of topics such as valuation and green accounting, natural resource management, economics of protected areas, macro policies and pollution management. Abstracts of projects are likely to be useful to scholars seeking to further their own ideas for future research. Visit this site at http://www.igidr.ac.in/~emcab/. This is a product of the Ministry of Environment's Environmental Management and Capacity Building Program.

Two new Bibliographies on the Economics of Environmental Health and the Economics of Forest Land-Use in Developing countries

SANDEE commissioned the above two new bibliographies that were researched by two students from North Carolina State University. These bibliographies are based on articles in international journals and books. Our first distribution of these bibliographies resulted in more suggestions from a number of SANDEE colleagues. We have compiled all of this information on our website. Please go to www.sandeeonline.org to access these bibliographies.

The very rich Common Pool Resources library

A large number of South Asian economists are interested in property rights issues. We have the ideal site for you to undertake your literature search. The International Association for the Study of Common Property Resources' online library on common pool resources (http://www.indiana.edu/~iascp/library.html) contains a great wealth information. For example, a search on Pakistan provided 210 references, a search on Bhutan 15 references and a search on India 1814 references. In total, this site contains about 20,000 citations.

Textbooks and Journal Available

Did you know that you could obtain Tom Tietenberg's popular text book 'Environmental Economics and Policy' for free if you were a qualified college professor and were considering using his book in a course? Check out the following website: http://www.colby.edu/personal/t/thtieten/. Many of you probably know this – but to reinforce the obvious - you can get most text books as exam copies from the publisher if you write to them.

Land Use and Water Resources Research is a new web-based journal devoted to the water resource, ecological, economic, climate change, policy and sustainable development issues related to land use. A particular aim of the journal is to better connect science and policy so that management solutions can take into account competing demands on land. You can download this journal for free at http://www.luwrr.com/

SANDEE

South Asian Network for Development and Environmental Economics

Information about SANDEE and our activities can be obtained online at www.sandeeonline.org. Our mailing address is IUCN Nepal, PO Box 8975 EPC-1056, Kathmandu, Nepal. Telephone: 977-1-528761; Fax 977-1-536 786. If you have any questions about our programs, please write to Priya Shyamsundar at priyas@sandeeonline.org or Manik Duggar at manikd@sandeeonline.org

SANDEE

MEMBERSHIP FORM

General Information

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

Mailing Address

Street :
City :
State/Province/Zone :
Country :
Postal Code/Zip/P IN :

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:

1. This form is for institutional members only. The institutional membership fee is US$25 per year for South Asian institutions and US$250 per year for non-South Asian institutions.
2. Payments must be made in US dollars payable to **IUCN Nepal** and must accompany the Membership Form. **Please do not send any cash**.