

Editor's Desk

The 9th issue of *Thinking Aloud* is based on one of the most pressing issues of 21st century, *Climate Change and Environment*. The first article on "How costly are the impacts of climate change in Bangladesh?" reflects that Bangladesh is extremely vulnerable to climate change impacts due to its vast low-lying lands, large coastal population, densely populated areas, insufficient infrastructure and strong dependence on the natural resources. The study gives an insight into the possible impacts of climate change on the economy of Bangladesh during 2015 and 2100 using a dynamic CGE model. The article also portrays possible adaptation strategies. The second article, "Gains from liberalization of intra-regional trade in environmental goods in South Asia", using different economic models, depicts that despite the low level of trade of Environmental Goods (EGs) among the South Asian countries, there are areas of gains from the liberalization of intra-regional trade in EGs in South Asia. The article, however, highlights that not only tariffs but also sensitive lists and NTBs are holding back much of the potentials. Therefore, the South Asian countries should pursue the liberalization agenda with more interests. The interview of Ambassador Shafiqat Kakakhel shows the recent debates on climate change issues, vulnerability of South Asia and the need for regional cooperation to address these issues. A review on ADB's recent report titled "Assessing the Costs of Climate Change and Adaptation in South Asia" has been published in this issue. SANEM's 8th birthday celebration is the highlight of 4th page of the February issue.

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How costly are the impacts of climate change in Bangladesh?

Selim Raihan

Bangladesh is highly vulnerable to climate change impacts because of its vast low-lying areas, large coastal population, high population density, inadequate infrastructure, and high dependence on natural resources. For Bangladesh, climate change manifests both as changes in the severity of extreme events and in greater climate variability. Climate variability is manifested by more pronounced variation of wet and drought years, whereas extreme weather events manifest through stronger tropical cyclones which also generate more powerful storm surges, and whose effects are amplified by the effects of rising sea levels. About 20% of the population lives in the low coastal zone and any increase in sea level will have enormous negative effects. Because of the flat topography, even small increments in sea level rise will affect large areas, directly through inundation and salt intrusion.

Against this backdrop, this study explores the possible impacts of climate change on the economy of Bangladesh, during 2015 and 2100, using a dynamic CGE model through projected

changes in different parameters as provided in the ADB (2014) study. Our study considers a combined effect of six climate change scenarios: (i) the impact of climate change on paddy yield in Bangladesh in 2030, 2050 and 2080; (ii) permanent inundation of 0.90% of Bangladesh's dry land as a result of sea level rise; (iii) annual reduction in labor supply due to mortality and morbidity until 2100; (iv) depletion of capital stock in the construction sector by 0.05% annually until 2100; (v) annual reduction in the surplus of water until 2050 and beyond that; and (vi) annual rise in the excess demand for electricity during 1930s and 1950s and beyond that.

The impacts on real GDP, exports and consumer price index (CPI) show some large effects of climate change on these indicators. Compared to the business as usual (bau) scenario, set in the dynamic CGE model, real GDP would fall by 4.31% by 2030, around 6% by 2050, 7.3% by 2080, and close to 8% by 2100. There would be negative impact on exports, as exports, compared to the bau scenario, would fall by 3.7% by 2030, 5.4% by 2050, 6.7% by 2080, and more than 7% by 2100. There would also be inflationary pressure on the economy, as CPI, compared to the bau scenario, would rise by 2.5% by 2030, 3.7% by 2050, 4.9% by 2080, and 5.6% by 2100. All these figures show very large costs to the economy of Bangladesh.

What should be the adaptation strategies? The ADB (2014) study suggested a number of

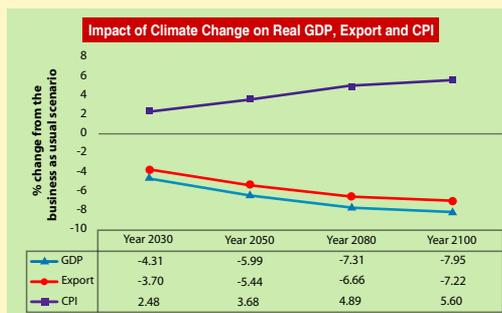
adaptation strategies. In the case of drought, the adaptation strategies include introducing drought tolerant crops, efficient use of water, use of surface water for irrigation and more plantation. In the case of flooding, the suggestions include introducing short duration and flood tolerant crop varieties, promoting community based seed preservation, introducing raised seed bed in highlands, floating seedbeds in low-lying areas, and constructing flood friendly infrastructure. To adapt to the changes in weather, suggestions include emphasis on heat and cold tolerant crop varieties, practicing Integrated Crop Management, and creating options for reserving surface water for irrigation. To protect river bank erosion, suggestions include constructing and maintaining relevant infrastructure and plantation. In the case of sea level rise, the suggestions include promoting community based open water fisheries, and alternative options of aquaculture (e.g. cage aquaculture, pen culture, crab fattening, etc.). In the case of salinity intrusion, the adaptation strategies include domestication of saline and brackish water fish species, constructing and rehabilitating climate resilient water infrastructure, introducing saline

tolerant crops and vegetables variety. The adaptation strategies in the case of health should include water treatment facilities, surveillance and monitoring of conditions favorable for disease outbreak, improve public education especially in reproductive health and technological/engineering controls for pests. In the case of water, broad adaptation measures include strengthening field bunds to conserve more rain water, re-excavation of traditional ponds, re-excavation of small canals and other water conveyance structures, building of water control structures, check dams across the water ways, construction of mini-ponds, shallow and deep tube wells. The major adaptation strategies for infrastructure include repair and maintenance of existing flood embankments, repair and maintenance of existing cyclone shelter, planning, design, and implementation of resuscitation of networks of rivers and canals through dredging and de-siltation work, repair and maintenance of existing coastal polders, improvement of urban drainage adaptation against floods, and adaptation against future cyclones and storm-surges and planning, design, and construction of river training works.

Reference

ADB (2014), "Assessing the Costs of Climate Change and Adaptation in South Asia", Mandaluyong City, Philippines: Asian Development Bank

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Gains from liberalization of intra-regional trade in environmental goods in South Asia

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In recent years, in the face of a rising awareness towards environmental crises, a new market for environmental goods (EGs) is created. The WTO at its fourth Ministerial meeting in Doha in 2001, decided to negotiate for opening up the market for EGs through reducing tariff and non-tariff barriers on EGs trade. This paper explores the potential gains from the liberalization of Intra-regional trade in EGs in South Asia.

South Asia has been characterized as a region of low intra-regional trade. Also, the intra-regional trade in EGs in South Asia is very limited (our analysis is based on the latest list of the 389 EGs at the 6-digit HS code from WTO). The figures towards the end of 2000s show that in the case of intra-regional exports of EGs, Bangladesh exports the largest volume. Bangladesh also has the highest proportion as more than 27% of the country's export of EGs is directed to the South Asian region. India has the lowest proportion in this case (only 1.2%). The relevant figures for Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka are 18.6%, 9.3% and 12.7% respectively. Bangladesh also has the highest proportion of exports of EGs (16.3%) in the country's total exports directed to the region. In this regard, all other four South Asian countries have very low shares, well below 2%. The South Asian countries also have very low intensity of import of EGs from the region. Sri Lanka has the highest share in terms of regional imports of EGs as % of the country's total import of EGs (7.3%). India has the lowest share in this regard (only 0.27%). The corresponding figures for Bangladesh, Nepal and Pakistan are 3.5%, 3.9% and 1.8% respectively. Also, in the case of share of regional imports of EGs in the country's total regional import, all five South Asian countries have very low shares: the largest share is for Sri Lanka (2.18%) and the lowest share is for India (0.98%). The corresponding figures for Bangladesh, Nepal and Pakistan are 2.1%, 1.2% and 1.3% respectively.

In the case of number of EGs exported bilaterally in South Asia, India exports largest numbers of EGs at the 6 digit HS code level to other four South Asian countries. Out of 389 EGs, India exports 257 goods to Bangladesh, 307 goods to Nepal, 116 goods to Pakistan, and 292 goods to Sri Lanka. Bangladesh exports larger number of EGs to India (72 EGs) than to Pakistan (13 EGs) and Sri Lanka (11 EGs) and none to Nepal. Nepal exports EGs only to India (57 EGs). Pakistan exports larger number of EGs to Bangladesh (58 EGs) than to Sri Lanka (31 EGs) and India (15 EGs), and none to Nepal. Sri Lanka, exports 46 EGs to Bangladesh, 41 to India, five to Pakistan and only one to Nepal. The bilateral trade of EGs of four South Asian countries, namely of Bangladesh, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka with India are more prominent in terms of volume and number than bilateral trade between any other South Asian countries.

In South Asia, the average tariff rates on EGs declined quite significantly over the last two decades. In Bangladesh, the major reduction took place during the late 1990s, when the average tariff was reduced from more than 70% to around 15%, and by the end of 2000s the rate came down to less than 10%. In India, major reduction in average tariff occurred during early 2000s

and by the end of 2000s, the tariff rate came down to around 10%. Nepal and Sri Lanka initially had lower tariff rates on EGs compared to other South Asian countries. However, the rate of reduction in tariff rate in Nepal was slower, and by the end of 2000s, Nepal's average tariff rate (12.2%) was higher than those of Bangladesh, India and Sri Lanka. Sri Lanka always had the lowest average tariff rate and by the end of 2000s, Sri Lanka's average tariff rate on EGs was only 5.4%. By the end of 2000s, the average rate was the highest for Pakistan (around 14%).

Impact on Total Exports and Imports of EGs (WITS/SMART Simulation)				
	EGs Export		EGs Import	
	Volume change (million US\$)	% change	Volume change (million US\$)	% change
Bangladesh	5.95	1.92	27.60	2.23
India	89.98	0.97	9.45	0.12
Nepal	3.71	7.73	0.07	0.10
Pakistan	4.13	2.82	6.18	0.29
Sri Lanka	2.56	7.08	16.67	2.13

The SAFTA sensitive lists among the South Asian countries have some effects on the intra-regional trade of EGs among the South Asian countries. Bangladesh's exports of EGs to India, Nepal and Pakistan virtually face no sensitive list. However, more than 29% of exports of EGs from India to Bangladesh are subject to Bangladesh's sensitive list. Also, more than 16% of exports of EGs from India to Pakistan confront Pakistan's sensitive list. India's exports of EGs to Nepal and Sri Lanka however are not restricted much by the sensitive lists in Nepal and Sri Lanka. Almost 100% of Nepal's exports of EGs to Bangladesh and Sri Lanka are under both Bangladesh's and Sri Lanka's sensitive lists. Nepal's such exports however do not face any sensitive list in India and Sri Lanka. Pakistan's exports of EGs to

Results from the SAM Multiplier Model (% change from the base)					
Variables	BGD	IND	NEP	PAK	LKA
Total gross output	0.017	0.011	0.035	0.006	0.009
Total commodity demand	0.017	0.011	0.035	0.007	0.012
Total value added	0.017	0.009	0.016	0.006	0.008
Total household consumption	0.015	0.008	0.014	0.004	0.008
Total agricultural gross output	0.019	0.007	0.013	0.008	0.006
Total industrial gross output	0.023	0.018	0.136	0.008	0.019
Total service gross output	0.012	0.007	0.009	0.004	0.005
Total agricultural commodity demand	0.018	0.007	0.013	0.008	0.006
Total industrial commodity demand	0.021	0.017	0.108	0.010	0.026
Total services commodity demand	0.013	0.007	0.009	0.004	0.005

Note: BGD = Bangladesh; IND = India; NEP = Nepal; PAK = Pakistan; LKA = Sri Lanka

India confront no sensitive list, and such exports to Bangladesh and Sri Lanka are under limited coverage of the respective sensitive lists. However, around 77% of Pakistan's exports of EGs to Nepal and 37% Sri Lanka's exports of EGs to Nepal face Nepal's sensitive list. Sri Lanka's exports of EGs to India and Bangladesh are also subject to some limited restrictions under India's and Bangladesh's sensitive lists.

In order to see the impacts of liberalization of tariffs on exports and imports of EGs under a partial equilibrium model, we have run a scenario using the WITS/SMART model where the five South Asian countries would reduce their tariffs on imports of EGs among themselves to zero. The results of this simulation in

Results from the GTAP Model (% change from the base)			
Countries	Real GDP	Exports	Imports
Bangladesh	0.0076	0.04	0.07
India	0.0011	0.02	0.02
Nepal	0.0204	0.45	0.47
Pakistan	0.0003	0.01	0.02
Sri Lanka	0.0005	0.01	0.01

terms of changes in exports and imports of the five South Asian countries suggest that, among the five South Asian countries, India has the largest base exports of EGs and, therefore, though in terms of % change India would experience the lowest rise in exports of EGs, in terms of volume, the rise in exports of EGs from India would be much larger than those from other four South Asian countries. In the case of import of EGs, however, Bangladesh would experience largest rise in terms of both volume and % changes.

We have also explored the general equilibrium effect of the tariff liberalization. The results of the changes in exports from the WITS/SMART model simulation at the 6-digit HS code level are mapped into the sectors of the Social Accounting Matrices (SAM) of the five South Asian countries. Then these changes in exports are introduced as exogenous shock in the SAM multiplier models of these countries. The simulation results show that all five South Asian countries would experience positive change in gross output, commodity demand, value added and household consumption. In terms of changes in total gross output and commodity demand, the largest impacts would be observed in Nepal, and Pakistan would have the smallest impacts. However, in terms of value added and household consumption, Bangladesh would experience the largest impact. In all five South Asian countries, there would be larger rise in the industrial gross output and commodity demand compared to those in the agricultural and services sectors.

Using the global CGE model (the GTAP model), we also explored the impact of such liberalization on welfare, real GDPs, exports and imports. The changes in tariff rates at the 6-digit HS code level derived from the WITS/SMART model simulation are mapped into the GTAP sectors using the calculated weights of the EGs in bilateral imports of the respective countries. These changes in bilateral tariff rates are then introduced as shocks in the GTAP model. In the GTAP model, a scenario is considered where the five South Asian countries reduce tariffs on their bilateral imports of EGs to zero. The impacts on the welfare of the countries suggest that all South Asian countries would experience welfare gains from the liberalization of EGs among themselves. India would have the largest gain, while Sri Lanka would experience the smallest

gain. Though very small, all South Asian countries will encounter positive change in their real GDPs, total exports and total imports. Nepal would experience the largest rises in real GDP, total exports and total imports. The aforementioned results clearly suggests that despite the low level of trade of EGs among the South Asian countries, there are still areas of gains from the intra-regional liberalization of the trade in EGs in South Asia. Therefore, the South Asian countries should pursue the liberalization agenda with more interest. However, not only tariffs but there are also sensitive lists and NTBs which are holding back the potentials of the rise in intra-regional trade in EGs in South Asia.

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..regional cooperation to face challenges of climate change..

SANEM interviews Ambassador Shafqat Kakakhel on global climate change issues. Shafqat Kakakhel is a former member of Pakistan's Diplomatic Service. He also served as Deputy Executive Director of the UN Environment Program for nearly a decade. Currently, he is the Chairman of Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI), Pakistan.

SANEM: What are the recent debates on global environment and climate change issues?

SK: The most important recent debate on global environment and climate change issue took place at the 20th conference of parties and the UN framework convention on climate change (UNFCCC) in Lima (Peru) in December, 2014. The Lima conference was expected to approve the first draft of a new international agreement to be negotiated and adopted at the forthcoming conference scheduled to be held in Paris in December this year. Regrettably the Lima meeting failed to fulfill this hope and instead agreed, at the last minute, a hastily prepared document called the *Lima Call to Climate Action* containing a set of elements for consideration at a series of negotiations culminating in the adaptation of a new agreement in Paris.

From the perspective of developing countries which have been and are likely to remain the major victims of the negative impacts of climate change, the Lima call represents yet another evidence of the erosion of political will in the developed countries to fulfil their obligations under the Convention. Anchored in the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and capabilities of countries at different levels of development, the convention had proclaimed the commitment of the rich countries to take the lead in reducing their emissions of carbon dioxide and the Green House Gases (GHG) which had created the problem of climate change.

Developed countries had also agreed to provide adequate financial and technological support to the developing countries to adapt to the negative impacts of climate change. The developed countries have neither carried out drastic reductions in their GHG emissions nor provide finance and technology to the poor countries most vulnerable to climate change impacts. Instead they have tried to shift the responsibility of mitigation on to the developing countries especially the emerging economies led by China, India and Brazil. Developing countries have agreed to the weakening of the connection mainly due to their desire to preserve a modicum of global solidarity and multilateral cooperation for addressing global challenges.

The Lima outcome provides for emission cuts by all countries according to their national circumstances thereby abolishing the differentiation between developed and developing countries. The Lima call refers to the previous decisions on finance, technology and capacity buildings well as a mechanism for compensating developing countries for damage caused by climate change related extreme events but doesn't spell out relevant details regarding the resources needed to operationalize these arrangements.

The negotiations in the run up to and at the Paris conference are expected to be protracted and acrimonious but eventually culminate in a new agreement unlikely to either achieve climate stability or assist the victims of climate change in the developing world.

SANEM: How vulnerable South Asia is in terms of climate change?

SK: The fourth and fifth assessments carried out but the inter-governmental panel on climate change (IPCCC) in 2007 and 2013-14 respectively and other assessments by various

national and international organizations have confirmed the acute vulnerability of South Asian countries to nearly all the adverse consequences of climate change. The negative impacts enumerated by the IPCC include reduced availability of fresh water caused by receding glaciers in the Himalayas feeding the rivers and erratic patterns of the monsoon rains; sea level rise which could submerge low-lying coastal regions and islands, and increase in the frequency, duration and intensity of extreme events such as floods, droughts, tsunamis, hurricanes and wind storms and increase in infectious diseases from higher temperature. Reduced water supplies will threaten the drinking water, food and energy security of South Asian already facing water shortages.

SANEM: Are initiatives in South Asia adequate or effective?

SK: Nearly all South Asian countries have developed policies, strategies and action plans aimed at alleviating the adverse effects of climate change on their economies, societies and communities. However, the technological, financial and human resources mobilized to translate the policies and plan of actions into tangible actions do not match the scale and magnitude of the threats posed by climate change.

In addition to efforts to enhance domestic efforts to adapt to irreversible negative effects of climate change, South Asian countries have actively contributed to the global discussions on climate change in order to strengthen the institutional architecture on adaptation, technology transfer, capacity development and protection of forests. They have also sought to promote regional cooperation in addressing the multi-faceted challenges of climate change, in the framework of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC).

SANEM: How could regional cooperation address these issues in this region?

SK: The burgeoning literature on climate change has emphasized the need for, and efficacy of, cooperation at regional level to promote mitigation and adaptation. The two notable regional mechanisms of cooperation in South Asia are (i) the SAARC, and (ii) the South Asia Cooperative Environment Program (SACEP) whose functions include serving as the secretariat of the South Asia Regional Seas Program.

Significant SAARC initiatives on environment and climate change include over a dozen meetings of the ministers of Environment since the late 1980's such as the 1997 meeting at which the first SAARC Environment Action Plan was adopted; the 2005 meeting which agreed a regional cooperation framework on disaster management; the 2008 meeting at which a declaration and Action Plan on climate change were adopted, and the 16th SAARC summit in Thimpu in 2010 at which a statement calling for wide ranging cooperation on climate change was agreed. At the Thimpu summit, a broad-based SAARC convention on environment was also signed which has since been ratified by most member states.

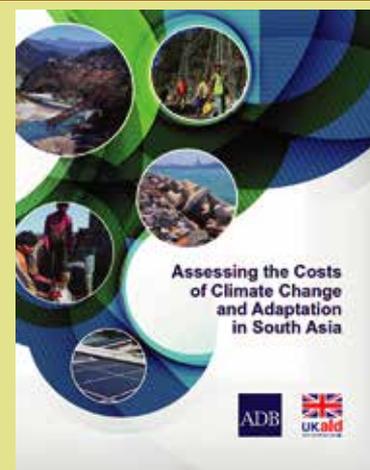
Given the enormity of the challenges posed by climate change, South Asian countries need to pay greater attention to the effective implementation of the 2008 and 2010 decisions related to climate change. Existing SAARC centers need to be strengthened and new institutions setup in order to supplement efforts at national level to deal with the negative impacts of climate change, especially in areas such as disaster management, integrated cooperative management of shared trans-boundary watercourses, energy conservation and efficiency and development of clean, renewable sources of energy, and climate induced heat hazards.

SANEM: Thank you very much.

SK: You are welcome.



Review



ADB (2014), "Assessing the Costs of Climate Change and Adaptation in South Asia", Mandaluyong City, Philippines: Asian Development Bank

South Asia, home to about 1.5 billion people, nearly a third of whom are still living in poverty, faces a major challenge in achieving rapid economic growth to reduce poverty and attaining other Millennium Development Goals in an era of accentuated risks posed by global climate change. The impacts of climate change are likely to result in huge economic, social, and environmental damage to South Asian countries, compromising their growth potential and poverty reduction efforts. Countries in the greater Himalayas region—which includes Bangladesh, Bhutan, northern India, and Nepal—are facing increased frequency and magnitude of extreme weather events resulting in flooding, landslides, damage to property and infrastructure, devastation of agricultural crops, reduction of hydropower generation, and negative impact on human health. The coastal areas of Bangladesh, India, the Maldives, and Sri Lanka are at high risk from projected sea level rise that may cause displacement of human settlements, saltwater intrusion, loss of agricultural land and wetlands, and a negative impact on tourism and fisheries. This study examined the economic costs associated with the impacts of climate change and the cost and benefits of adaptation in Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, the Maldives, Nepal, and Sri Lanka. The study aimed to (i) assess the biophysical impacts of climate change in the region, including individual country impacts, and (ii) estimate the total economic loss to the countries in the region by 2100, taking into account the different scenarios and impacts projected across vulnerable sectors, and then to estimate the magnitude of funding for adaptation measures required to avert such potential losses.

International Conference held at New Delhi, India

A three day long international conference was held on "Meeting the Challenges of Employment and Social Protection in South Asia" from 14-16 December, 2014 at New Delhi, India. Under the auspices of SARNET, the conference was organized by Institute for Human Development (IHD) in collaboration with ILO, UNESCAP and IDRC-Canada. Welcome remarks were provided by Professor Alakh N. Sharma (Director, IHD, New Delhi). The discussion topics for the conference involved "Growth and Employment in South Asia", "Challenges of Employment in South Asia", "Challenges of Universalizing Social Protection in South Asia", "Making Growth Inclusive in South Asia: Creating Jobs and Ensuring Social Protection" and "Issues and Perspectives for South Asia Labor and Employment Report". Dr. Selim Raihan (Executive Director, SANEM) was a discussant for two sessions titled "Challenges of Employment in South Asia" and "Issues and Perspectives for South Asia Labor and Employment Report".

SAESM 2014 held in Bhutan

The South Asia Economic Students' Meet (SAESM) was held on 23-28 December, 2014 at Bhutan. First three days' conference was held at Thimpu and the last three days the event took place at Paro. Selected Economics students from the South Asian region gathered together in this prestigious students' meet. The event consisted of paper presentations by participants, plenary sessions conducted by renowned Economists of South Asia, quiz competitions, meeting of the country coordinators, cultural programs, awards ceremony and sight-seeing tours. The event started with a welcome address by the Chief Guest, HE Lyonpo Norbu Wangchuk (Minister of Economic Affairs, Royal Govt. of Bhutan). Dr. Selim Raihan (Executive Director, SANEM) provided a special address at the inaugural ceremony. The grand event came to an end with the announcement of next SAESM. Bangladesh team won the first prize in one of the paper presentations.

e-version: <http://sanemnet.org/thinking-aloud/>

SANEM celebrates 8 years on January 10, 2015



South Asian Network on Economic Modeling (SANEM) has completed eight years in 2015 since its inception. The organization celebrated its 8th birthday with informal festivities at its premises at Gulsan-2, Dhaka. The celebration started in the evening at 6:00 p.m. with the arrival of the invited guests at SANEM office. Ex-employees, young aspiring researchers affiliated with SANEM, SAESM-2014 participants from Bangladesh, well-wishers of SANEM were invited for the small celebration. The main event started with a small speech by the Executive Director, Dr. Selim Raihan. His speech was followed by a photo presentation where the audience got to witness SANEM's journey starting from the year 2007 up to 2014. After the presentation, the cake was cut with applause from audience. There were speeches by SANEM fellows, SANEM's ex-employees and students of Economics from University of Dhaka. After the brief official program, everyone was invited for a networking dinner. Along with the whole team of SANEM, among the distinguished guests, Dr. Taiabur Rahman (Professor, Department of Development Studies, University of Dhaka), Dr. Kazi Maruful Islam (Associate Professor, Department of Development Studies, University of Dhaka), Dr. Sayema Haque Bidisha (Associate Professor, Department of Economics, University of Dhaka), Md. Waliul Islam (Director, Unnayan Shamannay), Mr. Abdul Hannan Biswas (Research Coordinator, Drishti Research Centre) adorned the celebration with their presence. SANEM team worked wholeheartedly to make the event a success. The 8 years celebration of SANEM came to an end with exchange of praises, comments, warm wishes and feedback from the invited guests.



Consortium workshop held at Bhubaneswar, India

A 12 month whole consortium workshop was held on 13-16 January, 2015 at Bhubaneswar, Odisha, India. DECCMA organized this consortium workshop. The major themes of the workshop involved "Stakeholder Engagement & Governance", "Theory of Change", "Migration", "Adaptation", "Economics", "Biophysical and Climate Change in Deltas", "Engagement and Outputs" and "Future Plans". Dr. Selim Raihan (Executive Director, SANEM) represented Bangladesh by presenting during the session on Economics. This particular session mainly focused on Economic Modeling in DECCMA: an illustrative example where country representatives shared their experience and opinions about the progress on active WP4 tasks per country.



SANEM is a non-profit research organization registered with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies and Firms in Bangladesh. Launched in January 2007 in Dhaka, it is a network of economists and policy makers in South Asia with a special emphasis on economic modeling. The organization seeks to produce objective, high quality, country- and South Asian region-specific policy and thematic research. SANEM contributes in governments' policy-making by providing research supports both at individual and organizational capacities. SANEM has maintained strong research collaboration with global, regional and local think-tanks, research and development organizations, universities and individual researchers.

