



**Economy and Environment Program
for Southeast Asia**

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Progress Report

July 1, 2010 – March 31, 2011



Canadian International
Development Agency

Agence canadienne de
développement international



What is EEPSEA?

The Economy and Environment Program for Southeast Asia was established in May 1993 to support training and research in environmental and natural resource economics. Its goal is to strengthen local capacity in the economic analysis of environmental problems so that researchers can provide sound advice to policy-makers. The program uses a networking approach to provide financial support, meetings, resource persons, access to literature, publication avenues, and opportunities for comparative research across its nine member countries. These are Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines, Vietnam, Cambodia, Lao PDR, China, and Papua New Guinea.

EEPSEA's structure consists of a Sponsors Group, comprising all donors contributing at least USD 100,000 per year, an Advisory Committee of senior scholars and policy-makers, and a small secretariat in Singapore. EEPSEA is a project administered by the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) on behalf of the Sponsors Group.

Typically, researchers learn about EEPSEA through various means and apply for a research or training award. Most applicants attend one of EEPSEA's courses before or in conjunction with their research project. Budget ceilings for research projects are CAD 20,000-30,000, depending on the country. Researchers may be affiliated with a university, government or non-government organization and the grants are normally made to that institution. Teams of researchers carry out most projects.

Research project proposals are sent to experts for written review. Those recommended for further consideration must then be revised and presented at a working group session at the next EEPSEA biannual meeting. Further revisions are usually called for until the project is judged satisfactory and a grant, approved. After approval, interim findings are presented and critiqued every six months until the project is completed. Researchers receive frequent technical assistance and literature from the Secretariat and resource persons. Final reports of successful projects are widely disseminated by EEPSEA and the researchers themselves through publications, the media, and consultations with policy-makers.

The selection process for both training and research awards is highly competitive. Approximately one in four applications for research awards is accepted.

EEPSEA Progress Report

July 1, 2010 – March 31, 2011¹

June 2011

¹ Starting this year, EEPSEA is shifting its reporting period from July-June to April-March to correspond with IDRC's fiscal calendar. So in the transition, this report covers only nine months i.e., from July 2010 to March 2011.

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1.0 Regional Research Awards

Regional research awards offered by EEPSEA are classified into two types: competitive individual research grants and cross-country research grants. For the former, researchers submit proposals for the biennial competition and their proposals usually go through two rounds of revisions before they are asked to present them at EEPSEA's biannual meetings. For the cross-country research awards, researchers are identified and invited to develop proposals on a common theme. The proposals are then evaluated and the researchers are asked to attend a meeting to set common objectives, develop a common framework and agree on common research instruments to be used.

1.1 Individual Research Grants

For the period July 2010 to March 2011, EEPSEA approved 21 competitive individual research proposals (Table 1) and two cross-country research projects. The research topics of the former varied widely; from air pollution to fish farming, biofuel development, forest ecosystem valuation, payments for environmental services, and climate change.

Table 1. List of individual research projects approved from July 2010 – March 2011

Researcher/ Country	Research Project Title
1. Ekoningtyas Margu Wardani, Indonesia	Assessment of the Effectiveness of Forest Fire Reduction Programs in Indonesia: A Scoping Study
2. Budy Resosudarmo, Indonesia	Valuing the Health Impacts of Haze Pollution in Indonesia: A Scoping Study
3. Benjawan Khongkon, Thailand	Market Interactions between the Culture and Capture of Blue Swimming Crab Fisheries in Thailand
4. Vo Thanh Danh, Vietnam	Adaptation to Sea Level Rise in Vietnam's Mekong Delta: Should Sea Dykes be Built?
5. Alice Joan Ferrer, Philippines	Evaluation of Reverting Disused Fishpond Lease Agreement Areas Back into Mangrove Forests in Region VI, Philippines
6. Wang Zanzin, China	The Economic Feasibility of Utilizing Water Hyacinth for the Phyto-remediation of Eutrophic Lakes and Biogas Production in China
7. Liu Zhaoyang,	Co-Control of Air Pollution and GHGs in China's Iron

Researcher/ Country	Research Project Title
China	and Steel Sector: An Integrated Modeling Assessment of Policy and Technology Options
8. Xu Jianhua, China	Risk-based Cost-effective Control of SO ₂ Emissions at Regional Levels
9. Nguyen Thi Y Ly, Vietnam	Evaluating the Implementation of a Pilot Policy on Payment for Forest Environmental Services in Lam Dong Province, Vietnam
10. Saowalak Roongtawan-reongsri, Thailand	The Economic Benefits of Management Options for a Suburban Forest (Kho Hong Hill) in South Thailand
11. Arriya Mungsunti, Thailand	The Role of a Communal Irrigation System in Farm Productivity and Water Use Efficiency: The Case of Muang Fai in Northern Thailand
12. Siriporn Sajjnand & Rawadee Jarungrattanapong, Thailand	From Human-Elephant Conflict to Human-Elephant Harmony: What is the Most Cost-Effective Solution?
13. Loan Le Thanh, Vietnam	Biofuel Production in Vietnam: Cost-Effectiveness Analysis and Energy Balance Accounting
14. Nguyen Mau Dung, Vietnam	River Sand Mining and Management: A Case of the Cau River in Bac Ninh Province, Vietnam
15. Rizal Bahtiar & Dessy Anggraeni, Indonesia	The Economic Evaluation of Implementing a Minimum Legal Size for Blue Swimming Crab Fisheries in Indonesia
16. Cheryl Launio, Philippines	The Economic Analysis of Rice Straw Management Alternatives and Understanding Farmers' Choices
17. Vo Duc Hoang Vu, Vietnam	The Impacts of Climate Change on Agriculture in the Mekong River Delta: Adaptation Possibilities for Farming Households
18. Nghiem Phuong Tuyen, Vietnam	Downscaling REDD Policies in Developing Countries: Assessing the Impact of Carbon Payments on Household Decision-Making and Vulnerability to Climate Change in Vietnam
19. Zhang Bing, China	Policy Conflict in and Performance of Emissions Trading Markets in China: An Adaptive Agent-Based Analysis

Researcher/ Country	Research Project Title
20. Budy Resosudarmo, Indonesia	Valuing the Health Impacts of Haze Pollution in Indonesia
21. Liao Xianchun, China	Evaluating Incentive Programs as Alternatives to the Grain-for-Green Policy in China

1.2 Cross-Country Research Grants

Two new cross-country projects were approved. Both deal with global concerns: climate change and biodiversity conservation.

1.2.1 Building Capacity to Adapt to Climate Change in Southeast Asia

This project is aimed at building local capacity to adapt to climate change through research-based planning. It is expected to assist selected local government units in (a) undertaking the generation of a vulnerability map at the provincial/district level; (b) understanding the sources and classes of vulnerability; and (c) doing an economic analysis of alternative adaptation options in agriculture-based environments.

The project is currently being implemented in three countries (with local partner institutions shown in parenthesis): Vietnam (Hue College of Economics), Cambodia (Royal University of Phnom Penh), and the Philippines (Southeast Asian Regional Center for Graduate Study and Research in Agriculture or SEARCA).

This is a joint project between EEPSEA and the Climate Change and Water (CCW) initiative under the Agriculture and Environment (A&E) Program of IDRC. EEPSEA is financing this three-year project using new 'climate funds' from Sida, under an amendment to the existing contract.

1.2.2 A Cross-Country Analysis of Southeast Asia's Protected Areas: Fiscal and Resource Gaps

One of the ways to conserve biodiversity is by designating rich bio-diverse areas as Protected Areas (PAs). This is commonly practiced in Southeast Asia as well as other parts of the world. However, there are costs involved in maintaining these protected areas, such as in preventing trespassing and/or engaging resident communities as partners in protected area conservation. Oftentimes, those responsible for park management do not have sufficient resources to carry out their duties effectively.

A research project which looks closely into the resource and financial needs of selected PAs in China and seven countries in Southeast Asia (Philippines, Thailand, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Vietnam, Malaysia, and Indonesia) was launched in March this year. The project aims to produce the following outputs: 1) a detailed and comprehensive description and analysis of internal and external pressure brought upon the various PAs across the countries in the region, 2) an analysis of resource allocation management practices in selected PAs, 3) a review of existing fiscal and fee structures, and 4) an assessment of various financing options aimed at addressing the identified resource gaps.

This research project is being managed by the Resource and Environmental Economics Foundation of the Philippines (REAP) Incorporated, a non-profit organization based in Quezon City in the Philippines.

2.0 Training Courses and Partnerships

EEPSEA organizes as well as sponsors several workshops and courses each year, which are relevant to the needs of researchers and policy-makers. In the period July 2010 – March 2011, EEPSEA conducted and sponsored a regional meeting in partnership with another organization in Southeast Asia. A workshop on fiscal and resource gaps for protected areas in SEA was held as well as two media-related courses and one short course on stated preference methods.

2.1 EEPSEA and SEARCA Conduct Training on Climate Change Adaptation

EEPSEA, in partnership with the Southeast Asian Regional Center for Graduate Study and Research in Agriculture (SEARCA), offered a five-day course on climate change adaptation in September, 2010, at Los Banos, Laguna, Philippines. The course was attended by 28 participants from six ASEAN countries: Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam. The participants consisted of researchers, government planners, and social scientists.

The course covered topics such as climate change science and scenario building; vulnerability assessment and mapping; and the economics of climate change. The goal was to enable the participants to integrate these three areas into action research on adaptation planning by developing inter-disciplinary research projects that were responsive to the needs of the local government units in their respective countries.

2.2 Training on How to Communicate with the Media

From 6-7 September, 2010, EEPSEA brought together the researchers of its cross-country adaptation project at the IDRC office in Singapore to discuss how their research findings could be packaged and disseminated to policy-makers and the public.

Vivian Chiam and Prem Damodaran, the former and present IDRC-ASRO Communication and Partnership Managers, respectively, together with Karen Francisco, IDRC Research Officer, presented on: (i) Media Interest in the Environment, (ii) Media Relations (iii) How to Write Press Releases, (iv) How to Write a Policy Brief, (v) How to Make a Good Presentation, (vi) Social Media, and (vii) How to Handle a Live TV Situation.

2.3 Media Training on Climate Change Adaptation

EEPSEA regularly engages environmental journalists as partners in communicating research results to the public. One effective avenue of doing this has been through training courses for journalists on the science and economics of environmental issues. The first training course in 2009 had about 30 journalists from Southeast Asia.

A repeat of this course was offered for Philippine journalists in Manila from November 5-6, 2010. Thirty journalists from print, television, radio and online media organizations participated. EEPSEA researchers (Linda Penalba, Canesio Predo, and Dulce Elazegui) and EEPSEA Advisory Committee member, Elisea Gozun, were among the speakers along with EEPSEA Director, Herminia Francisco. Dr. Francisco discussed the vulnerability map done by EEPSEA in 2009 and the results of the cross-country research project on adaptation to extreme climate events.

Five news articles on EEPSEA's climate change research and vulnerability map were written by four of the journalists who attended the workshop, namely, Gabriel Cardinoza, Henrylito Tacio, Yolanda Sotelo, and Delmar Cariño. Their articles were published in national and local dailies in the Philippines.

2.4 Course on Stated Preference Methods

Dale Whittington of the University of North Carolina and Wiktor Adamowicz of the University of Alberta conducted a four-day course on stated preference methods from 6-9 November, 2010, in Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia. They focused on research design, questionnaire design, fieldwork planning and management, enumerator training, sampling, analysis and ethical concerns.

There were 26 participants from 12 countries. The highlight of the course was a competition among groups of participants on the design of a stated preference study. The two winning groups, selected by a panel of experts, presented their designs during the last plenary session where they received their awards.

2.5 Workshop on Fiscal and Resource Gaps for Protected Areas

It is often argued that Protected Areas (PAs) in the Southeast Asia are under-funded and under-staffed, but there has not been to date a comprehensive and systematic analysis of the financial and resource shortfalls. A two-day training workshop on 'Protected Area

Benchmarking and Proposal Development’ was held in Manila from February 10-12, 2011, to respond to this gap.

EEPSEA invited researchers who were known to be familiar with the PA situation in their countries. They were asked to make presentations on this and to highlight data availability and gaps. A total of nine researchers from eight countries (Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam) participated in the workshop.

At the end of the workshop, the researchers agreed on a common framework to examine the fiscal gaps and resource status of PAs in their countries to improve national policy and fiscal management. They also discussed common survey instruments and the schedule for the project. Dr. Benoit Laplante is the EEPSEA Resource Person for this project.

3.0 Conferences Supported by EEPSEA

3.1 7th CBMS-Philippines National Conference

The Community Based Monitoring System (CBMS) is a network of local government units (LGUs) in various countries which are committed to monitoring how LGU interventions to achieve Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) affect the socio-economic conditions of the people. The CBMS was created as part of one of several networks formed under the Poverty and Economic Policy (PEP) program of the IDRC under its Social and Economic Policy.

EEPSEA was one of various sponsors of the 7th CBMS-Philippines National Conference in Manila from February 7-9, 2011, and supported the attendance of 35 of the 150 participants. It was invited to present its climate change vulnerability assessment framework as the CBMS intends to expand its work to support climate change adaptation planning by local government units. The presentation was followed by a discussion with the CBMS on potential collaboration with EEPSEA on localizing climate change vulnerability assessment. This activity is included in EEPSEA’s Program of Work and Budget for 2011-2012.

3.2 5th Annual Conference of REAP

REAP (Resource and Environmental Economics Foundation of the Philippines) held a two-day conference on “Integrating Climate Change Adaptation, Disaster Risk Management and Watershed Management in Local Land Use and Development Planning: Practitioners’ and Technical Experts’ Discussion” in Manila from March 31 to April 1. The EEPSEA Director, Herminia Francisco and Canesio Predo, EEPSEA’s Research Officer, attended. The conference had 148 participants and included plenary discussions and three simultaneous group sessions on upland/agricultural landscapes, coastal landscapes, and urban landscapes.

The main goal of this conference was to acquaint local planners and technical and academic-minded individuals with current developments, challenges, opportunities and information on climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction. It also provided a forum for experts and local government unit representatives to discuss climate change-related issues facing communities in three distinct environments (upland/agriculture, coastal, and urban) and how they could address these issues.

4.0 EEPSEA's 34th Biannual Workshop

EEPSEA's biannual workshops (in May and November) are the focal points of its work program. They bring together all active researchers, including PhD thesis students and new proposal applicants as well as resource persons and other eminent personalities in the field. The four-day workshop generally involves 50-60 people and includes individual consultations between researchers and their advisors, concurrent working groups in which research reports and proposals are presented, and plenary sessions with talks by regional and international experts in the field.

The 34th biannual workshop was held in Kota Kinabalu from November 9-12, 2010, and was attended by 55 participants from 12 countries. The four plenary talks are summarized below.

- Dr. Jack Knetsch from Simon Fraser University in Canada -spoke on "Behavioral Economics Findings: The Environment, Valuation and Policy". Behavioral economics challenges the traditional assumptions of rationality and bounded preferences in neo-classical economics. It asserts that people's preferences are context specific and hence, preferences as well as values are dependent on the contexts faced by or presented to the respondents. This, Dr. Knetsch opined, made it difficult to rely on results obtained using contingent valuation methods.

Dr. Knetsch emphasized that there was a big difference between using willingness to pay (WTP) and willingness to accept (WTA) to measure changes in economic welfare. He questioned the choice of most economists in using WTP measures for all environmental valuation on the grounds that they would generate the same results as WTA measures and that the latter was more difficult to apply. He pointed out that while theory states that the two values should be more or less the same, experimental results and observations of people making 'real world' choices in their daily lives have contradicted this assumption. Studies have shown that losses tend to be more strongly felt than gains and WTA results have been found to be several times larger than WTP estimates. Dr. Knetsch believed that for most losses involving environmental goods (e.g. from oil spills, air pollution, and the decline of endangered species), the correct measure should WTA rather than WTP. He concluded that behavioural economics would allow us to make more realistic and

accurate predictions of people's choices and decisions as well as more accurate assessments of their preferences and valuations.

- Dr. James Konow, a professor from Loyola Marymount University, USA, presented on how experimental economics tools could be used to assess consumer behavior. Dr. Konow stressed that experimental economics made it possible to better understand the behavior of subjects through the manipulation of certain variables while controlling for others. In particular, this field will allow one to better infer the relationship between cause and effect in terms of behavior and action, and to understand the contribution of certain types of institutions in solving environmental/social problems.

Using the results from experimental research that he had conducted with several colleagues, Dr. Konow confirmed that framing affected people's contribution to public goods along with fairness and self-interest. Across cultures, their team had found that cooperation was generally higher in Africa and Southeast Asia than in the US. The studies also showed that cooperation improved when subjects were allowed to interact.

- Dr. Wiktor Adamowicz of the University of Alberta in Canada presented the study that his team had done on the economic analysis of endangered species conservation. He focused his discussion on the interdisciplinary and multi-stakeholder process used. He stressed that this “behind the scenes” process was a critical area that researchers needed to pay close attention to as it would determine not only the outcome of the study but also how the results could be used in natural resource management. Dr. Adamowicz emphasized the need for clarity in the study objectives and the need to define opportunity costs to the various stakeholders of any conservation project as this was important in determining how the project would be received by the affected groups.
- Dr. Herminia Francisco was the last plenary speaker. She presented the lessons learned from the cross-country research on adaptation to extreme climate events. The evidence that the research team had collected supported the important roles of communication channels, education, and community organization in effecting proactive adaptation measures. The four-country research also showed that early warning systems reduced damage from extreme climate events and that developing such systems to deal with floods and typhoons should be encouraged.

5.0 In-Country Activities

One of EEPSEA's continuing priorities is to encourage selected national institutions and EEPSEA alumni in the various countries in SEA to play a stronger role in building local research capacity in environmental economics. Over the past three years, EEPSEA has begun to rely increasingly on its alumni pool to support its training and small research grant

programs in Vietnam, Cambodia, and Lao PDR, by serving as resource people. This strategy of relying on local expertise will continue in the years to come and is part of the process of institutionalizing local efforts to build capacity in environmental economics research. The training courses and other in-country activities initiated by EEPSEA are discussed below.

5.1 Teachers' Training Course on Environmental and Resource Economics in Lao PDR

Teaching and research competence in environmental and natural resource economics in Lao PDR is still weak compared with other Southeast Asian countries. This is evident in the limited number of researchers from Lao PDR submitting proposals to EEPSEA for its regional research grant competition. An early attempt to provide an in-country teacher training course on environmental and natural resource economics was made in 2007, but this did not materialize since many lecturers in the Economics Faculty of the National University of Laos (NUOL) were away doing graduate studies abroad.

Over the last four years, EEPSEA has supported eight research proposals from the country, three of which were submitted by NUOL researchers (two were by Dr. Phouphet Kyophilavong). The EEPSEA Director, Dr. Herminia Francisco, and Dr. Phouphet visited the Dean of the Faculty of Economics and Management at NUOL in 2010 to discuss ways in which EEPSEA could support the capacity-building of more NUOL professors. The Dean mentioned that many of the faculty's teachers had returned after completing their studies abroad and that they could benefit a lot from environmental economics training courses and Small Research Grants (SRGs). It was decided that Dr. Phouphet would prepare a proposal for such a training cum SRGs program and this was subsequently submitted to and approved by EEPSEA.

The training course was held from 14-23 February, 2011, in Vientiane. It was attended by 20 faculty members from four universities in Lao PDR: University Souphanouvong, University Savanakheth, University Champasack, and the National University of Laos. There were only three women in the course, a reflection of male dominance in the teaching profession in Lao PDR. Three EEPSEA researchers from Thailand served as the resource persons along with Dr. Phouphet: Dr. Orapan Nabangchang (EEPSEA Senior Economist); Dr. Kunlayanee Pornpinatepong, Prince of Songkla University; and Dr. Piyaluk Buddhawongsa, Chiangmai University. They covered these subject areas: an overview of environmental economics; pollution economics; natural resource economics; valuation; and cost-benefit analysis. On the last day, nine concept proposals were presented, six of which were selected for further development.

5.2 Teachers' Course and Small Research Grants in Vietnam

Towards the end of March 2011, EEPSEA accepted a proposal from the HCMC Economics University to support a training course on environmental and natural resource economics for

Vietnamese teachers/lecturers and to offer them Small Research Grants. This project will be implemented next year.

6.0 Publications Program

EEPSEA generates several types of publications such as research reports, technical reports, special publications, and policy briefs. Most of these publications are available electronically as well as in the form of hard copies, except for the technical reports which are only available electronically at the EEPSEA and IDRC websites.

6.1 Research Reports

For the period July 2010 to March 2011, EEPSEA published 14 research reports. A short summary of each of the reports is provided below.

- *Producing Biodiesel from Jatropha curcas L. in Yunnan, China: Lifecycle Environmental, Economic and Energy Performance*, by Zanxin Wang, Ying Lu and Siguang Li

This study looks at the economic and environmental performance of one potential biofuel crop: *Jatropha curcas* L. (JCL). It shows that, given current technology levels and management practices, the production of JCL biodiesel is not economically feasible. However, it also shows that JCL biodiesel has excellent performance from both environmental and energy production perspectives. If JCL seed yields can be improved, then biodiesel made from the plant would be economically feasible to produce. The report outlines a number of initiatives that could be pursued to make JCL biodiesel an effective part of China's overall energy policy.

- *Voluntary Environmental Programs in Developing Countries: An Examination of the ISO 14001 Environmental Management System in Thailand*, by Kanittha Tambunlertchai

This study provides information on the effectiveness of various voluntary programs to improve the environmental performance of firms in Thailand. It finds that firms sign up to ISO 14001 for a number of reasons, the most important being their management policies, the need to boost their corporate image, and the desire to be socially responsible. Having ISO 14001 in place can help companies improve their environmental performance and may also bring about cost savings. The study proposes a number of policies to help firms adopt schemes such as this.

- *Environmental Cost Analysis of the Relocation of Pollution-Intensive Industries: A Case Study of the Transfer of the Ceramics Industry from Foshan to Qingyuan, Guangdong Province*, by Liu Li and Li Bin

Chinese policy-makers have tried to balance development in different regions of the country by relocating industrial production from prosperous zones to less developed areas. To shed

more light on the costs and benefits of this important policy, this study looks at the relocation of ceramics factories from one part of Guangdong Province to another. The study finds that the transfer of some ceramics plants from populous Foshan to less densely populated Qingyuan would be an effective way to reduce the overall negative effect of the industry's air pollution. It also finds that the value of the health benefits produced by installing pollution-abatement technology will greatly exceed the cost of putting the technology in place.

- *Designing a Choice Modeling Survey to Value the Health and Environmental Impacts of Air Pollution from the Transport Sector in the Jakarta Metropolitan Area*, by Mia Amalia

This study looks at the value that citizens in the Jakarta Metropolitan Area (JMA) place on pollution reduction policies for the transportation sector. On average, respondents in the JMA are willing to pay Rp 584,333 (USD 66.51), Rp 558,000 (USD 63.51), and Rp 579,333 (USD 65.94) per household per annum over a three-year period for the implementation of an improved public transport policy, a vehicle restriction policy, and an old-vehicle reduction strategy, respectively. These policies would make a significant positive improvement to both Jakarta's air quality and the health of its citizens.

- *Innovations and Sustainability Strategies in Upland Agriculture in Northern Vietnam: An Agent-Based Modeling Approach*, by Dang Viet Quang

This study assesses the environmental trade-offs that are involved in upgrading people's livelihoods through agricultural improvement. It also investigates how the negative impacts of such changes can be mitigated and shows that a land tax policy can be used to reduce such environmental problems. Such a tax will, however, have a negative impact on farmers' livelihoods. The study therefore recommends that farmers be helped to implement sustainable animal husbandry innovations so that their standard of living is not unduly affected.

- *Pollution Control and Sustainable Fisheries Management in Songkhla Lake, Thailand*, by Kunlayanee Pornpinatepong et al.

This study assesses technological and policy options to improve the water quality, ecological health, and economic productivity of Songkhla Lake. It finds that two key market-based mechanisms could give polluting firms and farms a real incentive to adopt appropriate clean-up technology and so reduce the amount of pollution they produce. It recommends that a tradable discharge permit system be applied to large firms and farms while an emission charge system would better suit small and medium-scale firms and farms.

- *Assessing the Effects of Information Provision on Policy Decisions Related to Adaptation to Sea-Level Rise in Zhejiang Province, China*, by Jin Jianjun

This study assesses how local decision-makers in coastal communities perceive and respond to the issue of sea-level rise and investigates the effects of information provision on their opinions and actions. It shows that local decision-makers do not place a high priority on sea-level rise issues and that although providing them with relevant information raises their awareness of the need to act, such information does not necessarily lead to action. The study recommends that alongside increased information provision, local and national government agencies should provide more direct financial and technical assistance and offer more leadership and direction.

- *Policy Options for Sustainable River Sand Mining in Sri Lanka, by L.H.P. Gunaratne*

Illegal and indiscriminate river sand mining is causing a large number of environmental and social problems in Sri Lanka. This study identifies policy options for sustainable river sand mining that minimize environmental degradation while meeting the requirements of industry and the local people. It finds that a number of site-specific management alternatives can reduce the negative impacts of river sand mining, such as the restriction of mining at vulnerable sites, the establishment of an environmental trust fund to pay for environmental restoration, and involving the community in managing the resource. The study outlines various policies to support such measures, including making the use of offshore sand compulsory for large construction projects.

- *Social Capital, Local Government, and the Management of Irrigation Systems in Northwest China, by Shun Wang*

China faces a growing water shortage problem. This study assesses one of the country's key water management initiatives: Water User Associations (WUAs). The study finds that there has been relatively poor implementation of the WUA policy in China because local government agencies have not been effective in involving water users in a proper manner. The study also reports that stronger communities which have more 'social capital' have better operating WUAs.

- *Adaptation Behavior of Households and Communities to Extreme Climate Events in Quang Nam, by Phong Tran, Tran Huu Tuan, Bai Dung The and Bui Duc Tinh*

This study identifies the adaptation behavior of local institutions and households in order to determine a set of adaptation possibilities appropriate to Central Viet Nam. It finds that there are various local government units, agencies and community organizations involved in adaptation to climate change from provincial to commune level, but coordination across these agencies needs to be improved. At the household level, traditional risks such as annual typhoons and floods are ever present, while new risks, thought to be caused by climate change, are increasing, putting traditional disaster-coping mechanisms under pressure. The study recommends financial and technical assistance for households to minimize and prevent the impacts of climate-induced extreme disasters.

- *A Cost and Benefit Analysis of the Community Forestry Project in Chumkiri District, Kampot Province, Cambodia, by Kalyan Hou et al.*

This study analyzes the costs and benefits of a community forestry (CF) management scheme in one area of Cambodia. It examines three CF management scenarios and compares them to the ‘baseline’ non-CF management approach. It finds that the CF Conservation Option, in which only a restricted forest is exploited, is the approach that provides the most benefits to local communities and the environment. The study recommends that Cambodia strengthen its CF management plans and strategies for the future.

- *Cooperative Behavior, Social Capital and Development: Evidence from the Mekong River Delta in Vietnam, by Pham Khanh Nam*

In Vietnam, there are only limited resources available to tackle development challenges. This study shows how good governance can be best used to address existing financial and human resource constraints. It looks at two ‘good governance’ practices—leveraging social influences and social capital—to see whether they are appropriate policy tools for Vietnam. The study finds that social influence has a significant and substantial effect on the amount of money people are willing to contribute to a specific rural development project. This shows that using social influence is a good way to facilitate policy implementation. The study also finds that, in general, social capital at the individual level does not affect how farmers adapt to the climate change challenge.

- *Changes in China’s Energy Intensity: Origins and Implications for Long-Term Carbon Emissions and Climate Policies, by Jing Cao and Mun S. Ho*

A key environmental challenge facing all developing countries is the need to reduce the intensity with which energy is being used by industry. In the 1980s and 1990s, China saw a dramatic decline in the energy intensity of its economy. This study looks at why these changes have taken place and assesses their significance for future energy policies. It finds that technological improvements drove the sustained decline in China's overall energy intensity before 2000 but these peaked by the years 2000-2002, hence the flattening out of the energy intensity curve. In light of these findings, the study projects how energy intensity might change in the future and reports that a carbon tax would be the most cost-effective way of cutting the environmental and social costs of industry and reducing a wide range of pollutants.

- *Commons vs. Commons: Managing Scarce Water Resources in Dry Zone Village Tank Systems in Sri Lanka, by Athula Senaratne and Kanchana Wickramasinghe*

This study demonstrates that the temporal scarcity of water and the associated problems of managing local resources have been the major challenges faced by the village tank-farming community in the Anuradhpura District in the North Central Province of Sri Lanka. A set

of social customs and local institutions had evolved to overcome these challenges and had governed the use of lowland as well as upland resources until recently. The study calls for an integrated resource management system that includes technical, institutional, and policy interventions applied over inter-dependent systems of local resources.

6.2 Technical Reports

Technical reports relate to research that is either too academic and/or technical for general circulation, the results of short-term studies on specific topics (e.g. case studies) or the results of scoping research. Some of the small research grant reports are also published as technical reports. EEPSEA produced four technical reports in this reported period as listed below:

- *Integrating Social Capital into the Institutional Analysis of the Guangxi CDM Forest-Based Carbon Sequestration Project*, by Gong Yazhen
- *Economic Valuation of Conserving Endangered Species and Their Habitats in the North-Western Panay Peninsula, Central Philippines*, by Rodelio Subade and Evelyn Jugado
- *The Application of the Trade-Off Analysis Framework in the Ma Oya River Basin Development Project*, by Bhadranie Thoradeniya
- *The Adaptation of Communities and Households to Climate-Related Disasters: The Case of Storm Surges and Flooding in Ormoc and Cabalian Bay, Philippines*, by Canesio Predo and Buenaventura Dargantes

6.3 Books and Practitioner Series

For the period July 2010 – March 2011, EEPSEA published the following special reports:

- **David Glover.** Valuing the Environment. IDRC. Ottawa. 2010.
- **Arief Anshory Yusuf and Herminia Francisco.** Hotspots! Mapping Climate Change Vulnerability in Southeast Asia. EEPSEA Coffee Table Book. 2010.
- **EEPSEA Practitioner Series 3.** Coastal Ecosystems Conservation and Development: A Balancing Act. June 2010.

6.4 Policy Briefs

In order to reach out to policy-makers and natural resource managers, EEPSEA regularly publishes four-page policy briefs of its research reports. In the reported period, the following policy briefs (PBs) were produced:

- Tackling Industrial Pollution in Thailand – Can a Voluntary Approach Work? 2010-PB1.
- Does Industrial Relocation Work? A Case Study from China. 2010-PB2.
- How Much Do People Value Clean Air? A Case Study from Jakarta. 2010-PB3.
- The Sustainability of Agricultural Innovations – A Case Study from North Vietnam. 2010-PB4.
- Using Market Mechanisms to Improve Fishery Production – A Case Study from Thailand. 2010-PB5.
- Can Information Help Communities Adapt to Sea-level Rise? A Case Study from China. 2010-PB6.
- Can River Sand Mining Be Sustainable? Policy Options from Sri Lanka. 2010-PB7.
- Community Management of Water Resources – A Case Study from China. 2010-PB8.
- Is Community Forestry the Way Forward? A Case Study from Cambodia. 2010-PB10.
- Can Good Governance Drive Development? Lessons from Vietnam. 2010-PB11.
- Changes in China’s Energy Intensity: Origins and Implications for Long-Term Carbon Emissions and Climate Policies. 2010-PB12.

Climate Change Policy Briefs

These are policy briefs derived from our cross-country research project on “Climate Change Adaptation to Extreme Climate Events” and case studies on the same topic that we supported a year ago.

- Keeping One Step Ahead of Climate Change — Early Warning Systems in Southeast Asia. 2011-CCPB1.
- Adapting to Floods in Chiang Mai: Confronting the Gaps. 2011-CCPB2.
- Enhancing the Early Warning System in Viet Nam: The Role of Traditional Knowledge. 2011-CCPB3.
- Are Government Institutions Up to the Typhoon Challenge? Learning From the Batangas Experience in the Philippines. 2011-CCPB4.

- Jakarta at the Edge — Will Sea Level Rise Overcome Southeast Asia's Most Vulnerable City? 2011-CCPB6.
- Investing in Social Capital: How Rural Communities are Battling Climate Change in Central and North Viet Nam. 2011-CCPB7.
- Coping with Floods — The Role of Local Institutions in Adaptation in the Visayas, Philippines. 2010-CCPB1.
- People-Centered Early Warning Systems in Viet Nam: Empowering Communities to Take Timely Action During Disasters. 2010-CCPB2.
- Viet Nam's Living with the Floods (LWF) Policy — Reducing Risks, Saving Lives. 2010-CCPB3.

7.0 Impact and Outreach

EEPSEA continues to encourage its researchers to influence policy and curriculum development through their research and training, respectively. It has monitored the following outreach and impact during the period July 2010 – March 2011.

7.1 EEPSEA in the News

7.1.1 EEPSEA's Climate Change Vulnerability Map Frequently Cited

EEPSEA's 2009 mapping study on climate change continues to get cited in various publications as listed below.

- Government Strengthens Ecological Justice on Climate Finance
<<http://walhi.or.id/en/campaign/climate-and-energy/200-pendanaan-iklim/1667-pemerintah-tegaskan-keadilan-ekologis-dalam-pendanaan-iklim>> (July 15, 2010)
- Seminar on Climate Change Impacts <<http://www.ugm.ac.id/en/?q=news/seminar-climate-change-impacts>>. Indonesia. (October 15, 2010)
- Siwi Tri Puji B. Disaster Vulnerability and Climate Change in Jakarta Affected by Its High Population Density. Cited in:
 - Duh, Jakarta Kota Paling Rentan Perubahan Iklim se-Asia Tenggara
<<http://www.republika.co.id/berita/breaking-news/lingkungan/10/12/27/154618-duh-jakarta-kota-paling-rentan-perubahan-iklim-seasia-tenggara>>

- Duh, Jakarta Kota Paling Rentan Perubahan Iklim se-Asia Tenggara
<<http://gresnews.com/ch/Technology/cl/Asia/id/1777394/>>
- Benguet 2nd 'Most Vulnerable' Province
<<http://newsinfo.inquirer.net/inquirerheadlines/regions/view/20101108-302183/Benguet-2nd-most-vulnerable-province>> (November 8, 2010)
- <http://www.rdenews.uplb.edu.ph><<http://www.rdenews.uplb.edu.ph>>
- Lack of Climate Change Awareness Puts Communities at Risk
<<http://www.rdenews.uplb.edu.ph/index.php/articles-by-the-media/14-internet-articles/292-lack-of-climate-change-awareness-puts-communities-at-risk>>
- <<http://balita.ph/2010/11/09/lack-of-climate-change-awareness-puts-communities-at-risk-study/>>
- Poverty Forces Millions Live in Risk
<<http://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2010/11/09/poverty-forces-millions-live-risk.html>>
- Poverty Forces Millions Live in Risk <<http://bataviase.co.id/node/452800>>
- Climate Change Can Strain Region's Security
<<http://admpreview.straitstimes.com:90/vgn-ext-templating/v/index.jsp?vgnextoid=36918fd7aec210VgnVCM100000430a0a0aRCRD&vgnextchannel=0162758920e39010VgnVCM1000000a35010aRCRD>>
- <http://wildsingaporenews.blogspot.com><<http://wildsingaporenews.blogspot.com/date>>
- Climate Change Can Strain Region's Security
<<http://wildsingaporenews.blogspot.com/2010/12/climate-change-can-strain-southeast.html>>
- Climate Change Can Strain Region's Security <<http://www.eco-business.com/news/2010/dec/16/climate-change-can-strain-southeast-asias-security/>>
- Energy Blog: Philippines: A Hotspot for Climate Change
<<http://gerald.net84.net/energy-blog-philippines-a-hotspot-for-climate-change>>
- Salceda Says Climate Funds in Crossroad
<<http://www.anytimesnews.com/2010/12/25/salceda-says-climate-funds-in-crossroad><http://www.anytimesnews.com>>

- Salceda Says Climate Funds in Crossroad
<<http://www.manilatimes.net/index.php/news/regions/36259-salceda-says-climate-funds-in-crossroad>

7.1.2 Other News Coverage

- EEPSEA's training course in Lao PDR was covered in the *Vientiane Times* (February 23, 2011). The news article, entitled "Environmental Protection Under Scrutiny Amid Economic Growth", highlighted the conflict between economic development and the environment and the important role that EEPSEA was playing in training Lao academics to help the government generate much-needed research to support its decision-making.
- Pham Kham Nam's EEPSEA-funded paper entitled "Funding a New Bridge in Rural Vietnam: A Field Experiment on Conditional Cooperation and Default Contributions" appeared in the science section of the Saturday edition of *NRC Handelsblad*, one of the major national newspapers in the Netherlands (<http://www.standaard.be/krant/beeld/index.aspx?paginaid=260292>).
- Information about the EEPSEA-funded research project entitled "Assessing Adaptive Capacity for Tropical Cyclones in Zhejiang Province, China" by Yueqin Shen and Zhen Zhu was featured in the *Zhejiang Science and Technology* newspaper.

7.2 Policy Impacts

7.2.1 EEPSEA Researchers Support Climate Change Planning in the Philippines

L.M. Peñalba and D.D. Elazegui had formed part of EEPSEA's cross-country research team for the project on adaptation to extreme climate events. Their interaction with the Planning Officer of San Juan, Batangas, Philippines, during the conduct of the research helped create awareness among local government officials about climate action planning and the need for more public information on climate change adaptation. In response to the request from the Municipal Planning and Development Coordinator (MPDC) of San Juan for assistance in the packaging of appropriate climate change adaptation information materials, the researchers shared information materials from EEPSEA and other sources. Subsequently, Dr. Penalba was asked to become a member of the Technical Working Group tasked to prepare the National Framework Strategy for Climate Change Action Planning in the Philippines.

7.2.2 Carbon Offsets for the Burning of the Chocolate Hills

The Chocolate Hills is one of the most famous tourist attractions in the Philippines. To keep the hills brown (hence, the name chocolate hills), burning is done, which contributes to global warming. Nel Bantayan, Marge Calderon and Yay Pulhin analyzed the issue in their

EEPSEA-funded project and proposed a win-win solution to the debate on tourism versus greening trade-offs. The study specifically recommended that the Protected Area Management Board establish a carbon offset project to make the current management practice carbon neutral. The team was asked to provide inputs for the drafting of the resolution to implement this recommendation.

7.2.3 EEPSEA Researcher Leads Design of Raw Water Fee Scheme in Cagayan De Oro

Rosalina Tan's project on "Designing a Raw Water Fee Scheme for Groundwater Extraction in CDO" has led CDO City Council Environment Committee Chair Councilor President Elipe to sponsor a city ordinance entitled "Raw Groundwater Fee Scheme as a Groundwater Conservation Strategy in CDO". The public hearing on the proposed ordinance was held on December 20, 2010. A press statement by CDO Mayor Amano on the need to institute measures to preserve the city's groundwater resources was released after the public hearing. A number of CDO newspaper articles on the raw groundwater pricing scheme came out in 2010 and 2011 following public fora and consultations on the scheme.

7.3 Members' Accomplishments and Career Developments

EEPSEA's research and training initiatives have produced a remarkable number of alumni who have made important contributions to the field of environmental economics in the region and beyond. These members continue to grow in their respective fields of expertise. In the past year, a number of EEPSEA researchers sustained some significant accomplishments and career advancements as follows:

7.3.1 Accomplishments and Career Developments

Arief A. Yusuf was appointed as Adjunct Fellow at the Arndt-Corden Department of Economics, Crawford School of Economics and Government, College of Asia and the Pacific, Australian National University, Canberra, Australia.

Peñalba, L.M. was made a Member of the Technical Working Group convened by the National Climate Change Commission, Philippines, to prepare the National Framework Strategy for Climate Change Action Planning.

Budy P. Resosudarmo was appointed as Head of the Indonesia Project of the Arndt-Corden Department of Economics, College of Asia and the Pacific, Crawford School of Economics and Government, Australian National University. This project is a study on the Indonesian economic policy. Its research results and related analysis of developments in Indonesia are disseminated to target groups in Australia, Indonesia and internationally.

Alice Ferrer assumed the post of Chair of the Integrated Coastal Management Program of the University of the Philippines-Visayas (UPV) in January 2011.

Orapan Nabangchang was made a Member of the Board for Fair and Equitable Allocation of Natural Resources set up by the Government of Thailand.

7.3.2 Awards

Zanxin Wang was awarded a six-month Maler Scholarship for 2011 at the Beijer Institute of Ecological Economics with the opportunity to carry out research and interact with senior researchers there.

Raul G. Bradecina (Small Research Grant awardee from the Philippines) presented his EEPSEA paper entitled “Economic Valuation of the Beachscape Beauty of Caramoan Camarines Sur” at the Bicol Regional Research Symposium sponsored by the Bicol Consortium for Agricultural Research and Development (BCARRD). It won the Second Best Paper Award.

(Please see news at: maidon.pcarrd.dost.gov.ph/regional_consortia/bcarrd/page_4.htm)

7.4 Inclusion in Journals, Books and Special Publications

In the reported period, several EEPSEA-funded studies were included in various international journals and other publications as cited below.

Quio, Fangbin; James Wilen, and Scott Rozelle. 2008. Dynamically Optimal Strategies for Managing Resistance to Genetically Modified Crops. *Journal of Economic Entomology*. 101 (3). 915-926.

Qiao, Fangbin et al. 2009. Dynamically Optimal Strategies for Managing the Joint Resistance of Pests to Bt Toxin and Conventional Pesticides in a Developing Country. *European Review of Agricultural Economics*. doi:10.1093/erae/jbp014, pp 1-27.

Qiao, Fangbin et al. 2010. Natural Refuge Crops, Build-up of Resistance, and Zero-Refuge Strategy for Bt Cotton in China. *Science China “Life Sciences”*. 53(10).1227-1238.

Swallow, B. M., **B. Leimona**, T. Yatich, and S. J. Velarde. 2010. The Conditions for Functional Mechanisms of Compensation and Reward for Environmental Services. *Ecology and Society*. 15(4). 6. <http://www.ecologyandsociety.org/vol15/iss4/art6/>

Beria, Leimona and Jack Kelsey. 2010. Indonesia: A Pilot PES Auction in the Sumberjaya Watershed. *In* *Paying for Biodiversity: Enhancing the Cost-Effectiveness of Payments for Ecosystem Services*. OECD Report. OECD Publishing. doi: 10.1787/9789264090279-en

Bradecina, Raul. G.; Asa Jose U. Sajise and Teruyuki Shinbo. 2010. Valuing the Beachscape Beauty of Caramoan, the Philippines: Towards Establishing a User Fee System for Sustainable Eco-Tourism and Coastal Resource Management. Accepted for publication in the *Journal of Rural Problems* published by ARFE Kyoto.

Jianjun, J., A. Indab, O. Nabangchang, T. Thuy, D. Harder, R. Subade. 2010. Valuing marine turtle conservation: A cross-country study in Asian cities. *Ecological Economics* 69(2010), 2020-2026.

Yusuf, Arief. A and Budy Resosudarmo. 2011. Is Reducing Subsidies on Vehicle Fuel Equitable? A Lesson from the Indonesian Reform Experience. *In* Thomas Sterner and Selma Oliveira (eds), *Fuel Taxes and the Poor: The Distributional Effects of Gasoline Taxation and Their Implications for Climate Policy*. Earthscan. London.

7.5 Conference Presentations

EEPSEA researchers are actively involved in sharing the results of their research at regional and international conferences and forums. For the period July 2010 – March 2011, the following EEPSEA researchers spoke at and/or presented their EEPSEA-funded work at various conferences. The conference participation costs of most of these researchers were funded by EEPSEA.

7.5.1 4th World Congress of Environmental and Resource Economists

Five papers from EEPSEA-funded research projects were presented at the 4th World Congress of Environmental and Resource Economists held in Montreal from 28 June to 2 July, 2010, at the campus of the Université du Québec à Montréal (UQAM).

Pham Khanh Nam, an EEPSEA researcher from Vietnam, presented his paper entitled “Funding a New Bridge in Rural Vietnam: A Field Experiment on Conditional Cooperation and Default Contributions”. Two researchers from Thailand; Kunlayanee Pornpinatepong and Kanittha Tambunlert-chai, presented their papers on sustainable fisheries and environmental management standards, respectively.

Meanwhile, Ligu Lin spoke on his study on the enforcement of pollution levies in China and Rodel Subade presented his study on the valuation of the protection of bio-diverse resources in Panay Island in the Philippines.

7.5.2 10th IRSA International Conference

The Faculty of Economics of Airlangga University in Surabaya, East Java, conducted the 10th Indonesian Regional Science Association (IRSA) International Conference from July 28-29, 2010. To facilitate the dissemination of information on EEPSEA’s research work in Indonesia, EEPSEA supported one of the parallel sessions in the conference with Budy Resosudarmo as moderator.

EEPSEA researchers from Indonesia presented their projects at this session. They were: Ditya Nurdianto (*The Economy-Wide Impact of Carbon Tax in ASEAN*), Mia Amalia (*Air Pollution Impacts from the Transportation Sector on Health and the Environment in the Jakarta*

Metropolitan Area), and Udiansyah (*Forest Rent Valuation of Coal Mining Activity in South Kalimantan, Indonesia*).

With EEPSEA's support, IRSA brought in Ian Coxhead from the University of Wisconsin, Madison, as one of the plenary speakers. Ian highlighted that Asian economic integration would most likely induce a much higher demand for Indonesia's natural resources.

7.5.3 EAAERE's Inaugural Conference

The East Asia Association on Environmental and Natural Resource Economics (EAAERE) held its inaugural meeting at the Hokkaido University in Sapporo, Japan, from August 17-19, 2010. EAAERE is composed of academics and researchers from Japan, Taiwan, Korea, China, and Southeast Asian countries.

Six EEPSEA researchers were among the 60 participants at the conference. Rosalina Tan presented her paper on "The Value of Life Estimates for Children in Metro Manila". Viet Khai shared the results of his research on the impacts of industrial water pollution on rice productivity in Viet Nam while Xuxuan Xie presented his paper entitled "Incentive-Based and Command and Control Regulations: Evidence from Ozone Pollution in China". Canesio Predo, together with EEPSEA Director, Herminia Francisco, presented their joint research work on the objectives of tree-growing by smallholder farmers in Claveria, Northern Mindanao.

EAAERE requested EEPSEA to consider hosting the former's 2011 meeting back-to-back with EEPSEA's May 2011 Biannual Workshop. EEPSEA agreed to its request. (*The joint EEPSEA-EAAERE event took place from May 19-20, 2011.)

7.5.4 EEPSEA-SANDEE Panel on Coastal Commons at the 13th IASC International Conference

The 13th International Association for the Study of the Commons (IASC) International Conference was held in Hyderabad, India, from January 10-14, 2011. EEPSEA and its sister network, the South Asian Network for Development and Environmental Economics (SANDEE), responded to the conference call for papers for panel presentation with submissions.

Five papers were presented during the panel session, two of which were supported by EEPSEA and one by SANDEE. This session was chaired by Dr. Herminia Francisco. Dr. Alice Ferrer, an EEPSEA researcher, presented her paper entitled "Evaluation of Fisheries Management Options" and Dr. Orapan Nabangchang, EEPSEA Senior Economist, presented her paper entitled "Mobilizing Resources for Marine Turtle Conservation in Asia — A Cross-Country Perspective".

7.5.5 EEPSEA at Other Conferences

Pham Kham Nam and Orapan Nabanchang attended the training course on ‘Applying Game Theory and Behavioral Economics to the Environment’ from June 27-28, 2010, which was organized by the World Congress of Environmental and Resource Economists (WCERE).

Pham Kham Nam presented his EEPSEA-funded study entitled “Funding a New Bridge in Rural Vietnam: A Field Experiment on Conditional Cooperation and Default Contributions” at the 2010 World Meeting of the Economic Science Association (ESA) held in Copenhagen from July 8-11, 2010.

Arief Anshory Yusuf presented the EEPSEA vulnerability study at the Map Asia 2010 Conference: Connecting Government & Citizens through Ubiquitous GIS, in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, from July 26-28, 2010.

Orapan Nabanchang presented her EEPSEA study on “A Cost-Benefit Analysis of Resettlement Policy: A Case Study of Ob Luang National Park, Northern Thailand” at the workshop on “Global Cost-Benefit Analysis: Challenges and Opportunities” in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates, from October 26-27, 2010. This study will form part of the book that the organizer is putting together on the use of cost-benefit analysis in environmental management.

Orapan Nabanchang attended the SANDEE@10-International Conference on Environment and Development in South Asia which was organized in Kathmandu, Nepal, between December 5 and 7, 2010.

Dulce D. Elazegui attended the Conference on Innovation and Sustainability Transitions in Asia from January 8-12, 2011 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

7.6 Curriculum and Course Development

EEPSEA Alumni (**Zenaida Sumalde, Asa Sajise, and Les Catelo**) participated in an initiative by the University of the Philippines Los Baños (UPLB) to institutionalize a Master of Science Degree in Environmental and Natural Resource Economics (MS ENRE) at UPLB’s College of Economics and Management. The program is awaiting the approval of the University Council to become operational.

Siriluk Chiarakorn used her EEPSEA-funded research as a case study for teaching a course in Waste Minimization and Cleaner Technology at King Mongkut's University Technology Thonburi, Thailand.

8.0 Management

8.1 Secretariat

EEPSEA's management is composed of its Director, Herminia Francisco, and three Senior Economists: Orapan Nabangchang from Thailand, Arief Anshory Yusuf from Indonesia, and Pham Kham Nam who took over the post of Bui Dung The from Vietnam. All three have been long-standing EEPSEA researchers who continue to work from their home institutions, e-communicating with EEPSEA on a one-third-time basis.

Canesio Predo is the new EEPSEA Research Officer and Catherine Ndiaye remains as Grant Assistant, with full-time assistance from Ang Cheng Hiang.

8.2 Sponsors Group

The Sponsors Group of participating donors sets policy, provides financial support, and approves the annual work program and budget. It comprises donors that contribute at least USD 100,000 per year. The current membership is listed below.

- International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Canada
— CAD 1,000,000/year
- Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida)
— CAD 490,500/year
- Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)
— CAD 400,000/year

8.3 Advisory Committee

The Advisory Committee advises the Director on priorities for research and training and recommends the annual Program of Work to the Sponsors Group. The Committee consists of senior scholars and policy-makers active in environmental management in Asia. Most of the Committee members come from Asia. Each member has a three-year term, renewable once for Asian members. The Committee meets once a year in conjunction with the November Biannual Workshop.

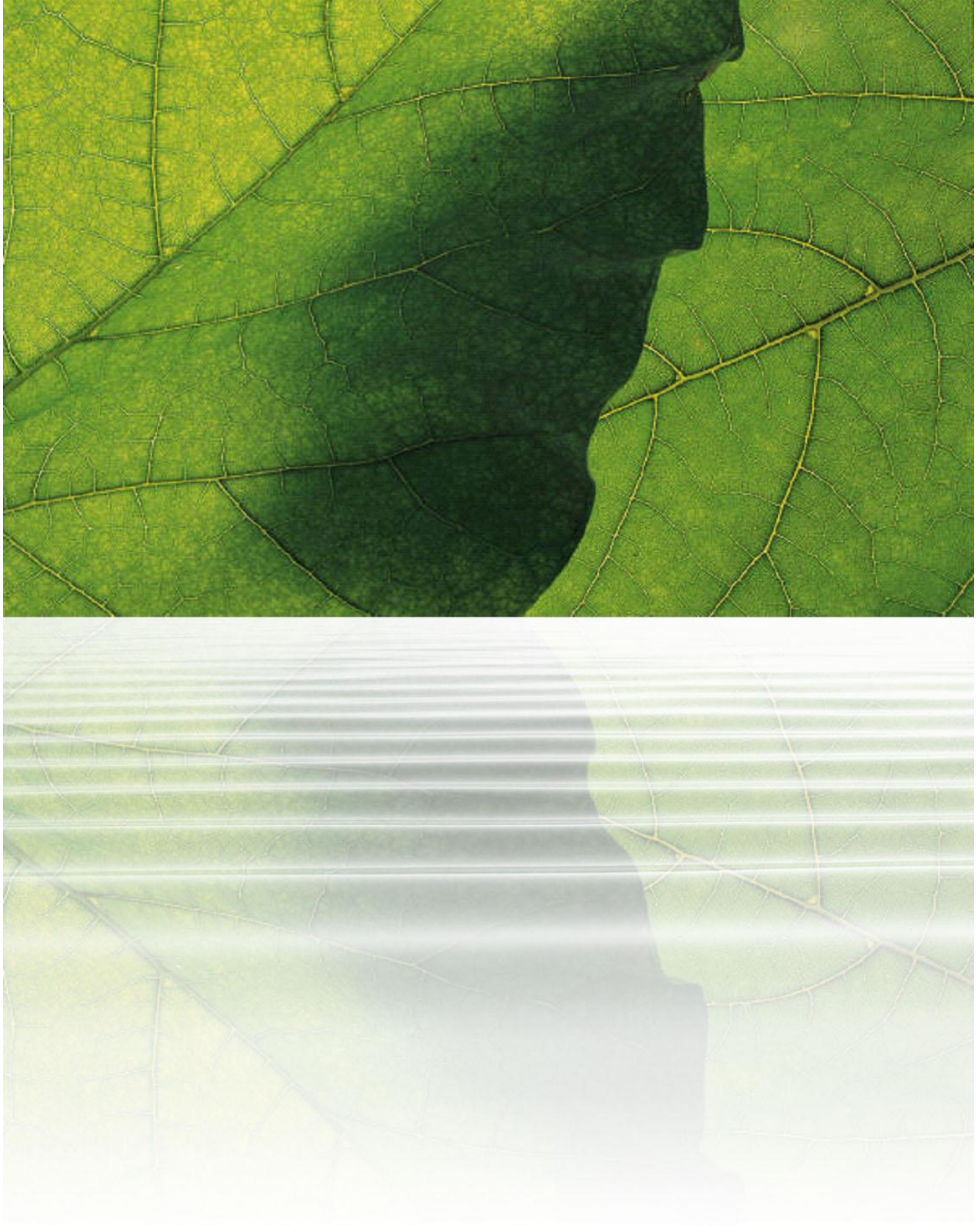
The existing Committee members are:

- Zhang Shiqui (Susan), Beijing University, China.
- Vo Tong Xuan, AnGiang University, Vietnam.

- Elizea Gozun, Former Secretary of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources, the Philippines.
- Monemany Nhoybouakong, Water Resources and Environment Administration, Lao PDR.
- Wiktor Adamowicz, University of Alberta, Canada.



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