

26 Sep 2018

The Centre for Environmental Economics & Climate Change (CEECC) at Pakistan Institute of Development Economics (PIDE) held a seminar on Adaptation Policies to Climate Change: A Regional Dynamic CGE-Water Model. The Seminar was hosted by Dr. Ghulam Samad. In this seminar, Dr. Muhammad Zeshan stated that adaptation strategy to climate change had the potential to effectively overcome the negative effects of climate change in South Asia. If irrigation efficiency increases by 40% in the region, it can escalate the crop yield that had reduced previously due to rising temperature level after climate change. Nepal receives most of the advantages from this adaptation strategy as its output of rice, cereal crops, wheat, oilseeds, vegetables, fruits and sugarcane grows the most as compared to other South Asian countries. Crop production of rice as well as sugarcane increases more than any other crop in Bangladesh and India after implementing this adaptation policy to climate change. Production of wheat and rice crops increases in Pakistan while the output of rice and sugarcane nurtures in Sri Lanka more than any other crop.