

## **Key Outcomes of Parallel Sessions on Day 1**

### ***Parallel Session I A:***

#### ***Impact on South Asia's Food Security, Income Opportunities and Livelihood Resources***

- Impact of climate change upon the poorest and marginalised, and whose livelihoods are dependent on natural resources creates ground for further income and resource poverty, inequities in access, economic exploitation, and also migration and conflict
- Need to identify regional/ local indicators to assess specific impacts
- Need to look into ways of effecting changes in policy, institutional and implementation mechanisms, and toward proactive thought and behaviour; and for targeted sensitisation and awareness programmes
- Need for constant dialogue and consultation between stakeholders
- Need for research and development towards more sustainable solutions
- Need to engage in community building exercises, learn from indigenous coping mechanisms and adaptation strategies, and invest in strategies such as strengthening common property resources

### ***Parallel Session I B***

#### ***Mitigation and Adaptation Strategies in South Asia's Geo-climatic and Cultural Context***

- Need to look at the impacts of climate change at the micro-level and locate the same in the broader socio-cultural and economic context
- Need for localised, decentralised solutions that can be easily implemented
- Need to engage political will and international assistance in support of adaptive mechanisms for South Asia
- Need to accelerate research towards addressing complexities of mitigation and adaptation in South Asia
- Highlighting the importance of knowledge-sharing, and sharing of experiences; relevance of ICTs can be cited in this context
- Importance of customised coping mechanisms such as crop insurance, insurance against disaster risks, etc.

### ***Parallel Session I C***

#### ***Climate Change Challenges in South Asian Development Initiatives: Establishing Inter-Sectoral Relationships***

- Need to seek solutions through research in the field of science and technology, also engage academia for research and capacity building
- Need to engage with the grassroots for raising awareness and capacity building pertaining to climate change and development concerns, as well as to seek relevant solutions to meet climate change challenges
- To employ available media, and information and communication tools and technologies to highlight good practices and provide a platform for sharing information and experiences
- To consistently engage the private sector, policy makers, civil societal agencies and other groups for advocacy, alignment and implementation of climate change responses
- Need for political stability to remain focussed upon immediate and long-term concerns of human development and climate change, as well as for better coordination across ministries, departments and levels of the government machinery

## **Key Outcomes of Parallel Sessions on Day 2**

### ***Parallel Session II A:***

#### ***Inclusion of South Asian Grassroots Voices in the Climate Change Dialogue***

- There is a need to recognize the alternative voices and to revisit our traditional knowledge systems.
- Criticality of Decentralised / grassroots / environmental planning, including perspectives on grassroots priorities, their approaches to dealing disasters, etc.
- Success and efficiency of Natural Resource Management only when people have rights over their resources
- Reorganizing priorities and subsidies in the budget, making Governments more accountable are issues that are pertinent today; these issues also point to the important role that civil society has to play
- To initiate a change in this inequitable developmental process, we need policy changes directed by what is desired at the grassroots. Our model of development has to be one that is in tune with our climatic model. For this a massive grassroots campaign is required. Satyagraha as a movement by the people is still potent today.

### ***Parallel Session II B***

#### ***Role of ICTs and Emerging Media in Addressing Climate Change Challenges***

- ICTs and new media technologies, particularly those that harness online social networks, should all be seen and used as tools of CHANGE
- The ICT tools exist but capacity to use the tools needs to be built, to address infrastructural issues
- Research/innovations on effective ICTs should constitute an important element of all initiatives
- Traditional and emerging media (print, broadcast, electronic, mainstream, institutional, alternative) is not monolithic, to understand its workings and constraints
- Journalists and social networkers need to highlight the voices from those who are most affected and develop content and messages that are clear, localized and accessible.
- An urgent priority is the need to develop capacity and expertise among journalists to report on and understand climate change issues to bring it to the fore on prime time TV and radio and print media

### ***Parallel Session II C***

#### ***Collaborations and Partnerships for Development and Equitable Climate Change Mitigation Policy and Initiatives***

- Acknowledgement of the relevance of multi-stakeholder partnerships and collaborations in the development and the climate change arena, towards inclusion and equity, leveraging all strengths and access to knowledge and resources, and for aligning interests and responses

- Need to define broad-based and participatory legal, institutional and monitoring mechanisms pertaining to development and climate change
- Utility of partnerships and collaboration to push forward pressing concerns of development and climate change in relevant existing fora, and leveraging access to policy dialogue
- To work towards defining the kind of understanding, knowledge, approaches, nature of collaboration and models of working to underpin partnerships for climate justice
- Relevance of technological platform to facilitate collaborations and partnerships
- Need for a South Asian platform on Climate Justice and Sustainable Development