

Challenge of Climate Justice: The North East Perspective

April 21-22, 2012

Inspiration Centre, Guwahati

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| Day 1 | 21 st April 2012 |
| 9:30 -11:00 | Welcome and Introductory Remarks Chair Person: Melvil Periera |
| Walter Fernandez | <p>With a brief welcome to all the participants, he stated the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Climate change is an issue being experienced by the North East - A number of solutions are being suggested but they are not consistent with the needs of the North East Community. - Purpose of the workshop is to discuss the issue and follow up with awareness building for possible and potential solutions in the north eastern context - requested the participants to discuss the issue north east context and seek solutions - At Durban during the recent COP: All commitments have been postponed, green climate fund, adaptation committee, technology issues were discussed - Only CDM has been kept the Kyoto Alive so far - With regards to equity within the country we see two faces of India: Prosperous India and Poor India - Trajectory of planning continues to focus on energy needs from the point of view of fossil fuel |
| Melvil Periera: Chair | Following Introductory remarks by the chair the next speaker was introduced |
| | Climate Justice: National and Global Perspective |
| Nafia Goga D'Souza | <p>Briefly acknowledging all present she presented a brief history of INECC. The network was formed in 1996. The network so far has found sustenance because climate change has helped challenge the existing model of development</p> <p>In her presentation she stated the following major points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Science tells us that the phenomenon of Climate Change is the most threatening challenge for the 21st century - Increasing evidence that Climate Change is human induced - Impacts of climate change affect the vulnerable communities the most - Science tells us that the phenomenon of Climate Change is the most threatening challenge for the 21st century - Increasing evidence that Climate Change is human induced - Impacts of climate change affect the vulnerable communities the most - We are way above the 350ppm that the earth can sustain. At the moment carbon dioxide in the atmosphere is 394ppm - A few graphs suggesting the current trends of countries and their carbon emissions, including global average and what is sustainable - Brief history of the UNFCCC: |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is result of an international environmental treaty (Rio de Janeiro - 3 to 14 June 1992) ○ It entered into force on March 21, 1994. As of December 2009, UNFCCC had 192 parties as members. ○ The parties to the convention have met annually from 1995 in Conferences of the Parties (COP) to assess progress in dealing with climate change <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Shortfall of sum of pledges by Developed nations: 12 to 19 per cent below 1990 levels as against 25-40% needed by 2020 (WRI) - Inadequacy of Emission Reduction Targets - Country economic interests have superseded global survival interests - UN decision making process does not promote compliance of all nations - Real corporate culprits unaccountable - The elite do not want to compromise their lifestyles but are looking for quick fix technical solutions - Negotiations must be based on equity - The Indian stand point <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ India should not be pushed to take on emission reduction targets due to its socio economic exigencies ○ India agrees to reduce carbon intensity by 20-25% by 2020 in comparison to the 2005 levels - Brief description of issues faced in different ecosystems in India: Coastal, farming community, forest, mountainous regions and mangroves - Human rights violations due to climate impacts - Current challenge on climate change discourse <p>Refer presentation- Challenge of Climate justice – national and global perspective Dr.Nafisa Goga D’Souza</p> |
| | Climate Change and Climate Justice |
| Prabal Kumar Das | <p>Briefly shared his experience as a journalist working for green peace.</p> <p>His presentation had the following major points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Equity and ethics: Corner stones of justice - Vulnerable sections don’t have a voice to influence policy makers - Northeast livelihood linked mainly to agriculture - Erosion has become a bigger issue than floods in the north east context - There isn’t enough data about erosion - Climate change not an issue of priority for the media <p>Refer presentation - Climate Change and Climate Justice, Prabal Kumar Das</p> |
| Savio | Response |
| | <p>He stated the following as response to the earlier presentations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Climate change is an issue at various levels: regional, national international. - The problem of climate change is here to stay, meanwhile the global community has done little with respect to working on solutions - In fact it is a circus and we are going back rather than moving forward, - Our government may say that low carbon development is against development, yet as Shumacher says– small is beautiful and sustainable - Equity and ethics: Climate change doesn’t affect the rich, developed countries but it effects the communities in the south on a day to day basis. This is an issue of climate justice. Concluded by asking the participants about the way forward in the framework of equity, ethics and justice. |

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| | <p>Response/questions from participants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High tech, large scale solutions are being discussed/suggested. This is dangerous. Instead what is needed is decentralised models at small scale - In our youth Climate was regular cyclic movement in the world. This balance has changed dramatically. The developed countries are responsible for almost finishing all our natural resources. Now they are preaching solutions. Similar is the situation in the north east with regard to Main Land India. We need to seek small scale solutions that appropriate and relevant. |
| | Closing remarks: Chair and Walter |
| | Chair: Mangneo Lhundin opening remarks and introduced the next speaker |
| 11:00 – 1:00pm | Climate Change and Brahmaputra river Basin: |
| D. Pratha J Das | <p>He made a detailed presentation of the Brahmaputra river basin Some of the main points entailed are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Warming over the Brahmaputra Basin • During 1971-2003 warming over the basin of Yarlung Zangbo (Tsangpo) was 0.30°C per decade (YOU Qinglong, 2007) which was significantly higher than the rate of increase of the average annual temperature over India (0.22° C per decade) in the same period(Kothawale and Rupa Kumar , 2005). • Considering the entire Brahmaputra basin there is a clear increasing trend in temperature at an average rate of 0.06 °C per decade(Immerzeel, 2008) • Over Northeast India, annual mean maximum temperatures are rising at the rate of 0.11°C per decade, while the annual mean temperatures are also increasing at a rate of 0.04°C per decade • Surface air temperature is projected to rise from 25.8 to 26.8 °C in 2030's with a standard deviation ranging from 0.8 to 0.9. • Mean annual precipitation decreased between the 1960s and the 1980s in the Yarlung Zangbo (Tsangpo)basin, but the same has been increasing since the 1980s. • On an average annual and seasonal precipitation has gone up in the upper Brahmaputra basin during 1960-2005 at the rate of 6.75 mm per decade(YOU Qinglong, 2007) • That the river is being impacted by dams as the natural flow of the water will changed irreversibly <p>Refer presentation: Brahmaputra river basin and Climate change: Scenarios and their implications, D. Pratha J. Das</p> |
| | Climate Change and Cherrapunji |
| Vivasta Gorna (Student) | <p>He stated the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cherrapunji is the wettest place on earth. In 1974, maximum rainfall recorded was 240000 mm, Now it has fallen in to 6000mm - 20 or 30 years ago, was the place with highest rain fall discharge, rains, rivers, lakes, ponds... - Rainfall lasts for months together (usually may to september - This glory of continuous rainfall is being lost as days go by - Wettest place on earth is now a wet desert - Heavy rainfall feeds all the rivers and streams. However in the recent past the rainfall is not being sustained. The water washes the top soil and goes down to Bangladesh. |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Erosion of soil affecting food and cash crops - Forest is also reduced, as a result of human activity - Rainfed Rivers and stream are no longer perennial rivers, - Agriculture activities dependent on forest is being affected, This has led to the destruction of different habitats and aquatic eco systems - Increase in human activity lots of space has been exploited at the cost of the environment. - Space for housing industries and agriculture (Slash and burn). Still prevailing in Cherranpunji. - We need to find a solution to these issues. Illegal poaching and cutting of forest needs to be stopped. Forest should be protected and conserved. Resurrecting of forest, planting of species to conserve and increase the forest cover. - Please share you experience and suggestions. |
| | A response, to presenters |
| Debdulal Deb, ANT | <p>He responded to the presentations made previously:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Water level has receded far away from villages. - Government reacts only when the civil society raises questions. - The mainstream system has deployed armies – to support/protect big dam constructions. - There isn't enough specific data relating to North east climate change issues particularly with regard to land erosion - When incidents happen it is very local affecting , 25 30 families. This is not sensational enough for the media. - However if the incidents are looked at collectively it is a large number. - There are no policies to actually deal with these issues. - It is upto us as civil society to respond even though we may be few in number in the north east |
| | <p>Discussions on the presentations</p> <p>Major Points</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Brahmaputra is a source of livelihood for people. Is there a move to deepen the basin for ships and to control floods? <p>Response: So far it appears that deepening is only possible in the smaller tributaries. Deepening of mainstream is not feasible. This is because of deposition of silt may affect the course of the river. This could create problem for engineers to make embankments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What is the impact of the dams on the river? Change of water discharge, course etc? - Large dams required to store water for access for communities downstream. How do we counter this justification <p>Response: Climate change will make large dam and hydro projects a risky proposition. Now it is well known that run of the river causes a change in the discharge, (change in volume of discharge fluctuations) break the natural rhythm of the river. It has been documented that it will lead to increased erosion. In smaller rivers probability is even higher.</p> |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Various studies, any specific study on vulnerability of communities? Rather than looking at only specific science journals. Disconnect between information access between civil society and academia <p>Response: We are looking at risk and vulnerability of small villages. Vulnerability of people and their ability to cope, structures of embankment. Information, data related to this is not adequately accessible. Yes there is a disconnect but there appears to be better communication between civil society and academia now than earlier</p> |
| | Concluding remarks by the chair |
| | Lunch |
| | Chair: Sheila Benjamin: made opening remarks and talked about food security and water. She stated that there is a close link between water, food security and livelihood with particular emphasis on impact to impact women and youth |
| 2:00 – 3:30pm | Food Security in the Brahmaputra river basin |
| Melvile Pereira | <p>He shared with the participants a research done to realize the impact of climate change on food production of people who depend on Brahmaputra River or its tributaries for livelihood. The key findings suggest that the respondents noted that the experience of floods and drought-like situations has led to acute shortage of food which has made them to adapt emergency measures to meet the food requirements in their families. Finally although the number of people are not many if this tide of impoverishment is not stopped it might take gargantuan proportions.</p> <p>Refer presentation food security in the Brahmaputra basin Fr.Melvile Pereira</p> |
| | Environment Degradation and Food security in the North East |
| T.A Hussein | Refer presentation |
| | Food Security , Implications for the youth |
| Amba Jamir | <p>A summary of his presentation is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Food security refers to the availability of food and one's access to it. Which is related to Food availability, Food access, Food use - Food security is a complex sustainable development issue, which is linked to health through malnutrition, but also to sustainable economic development, environment, and trade. - There is enough food in the world to feed everyone adequately; the problem is distribution. - Future food needs can - or cannot - be met by current levels of production. - National food security is paramount - or no longer necessary because of global trade. - Globalization may - or may not - lead to the persistence of food insecurity and poverty in rural communities. - Agriculture represents a core part of the Indian economy and provides food and livelihood activities to much of the Indian population. - While the magnitude of impact varies greatly by region, climate change is expected to impact on agricultural productivity and shifting crop patterns. - The policy implications are wide-reaching, as changes in agriculture could affect food security, trade policy, livelihood activities and water conservation |

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| | <p>issues, impacting large portions of the population.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In as far as youth are concerned: There are 315 million young people aged 10–24 years in India, representing 30 percent of the country's population. - This group is healthier, more urbanized, and better educated than earlier generations - Education is the driving force that has enhanced aspiration that is away from land based activities, - Disconnect between education and livelihood options - He concluded suggesting that Traditional practices – with right scientific inputs, Traditional crops for food & nutritional security + linked to local markets and Rich agro-biodiversity + ample scope for niche cash cropping could make a difference to the current trend. <p>Refer presentation: Climate change food security and youth: Amba Jamir</p> |
| | Response |
| Preeti Sangma | In response to the earlier presentation, she suggested that a focus needs to be also respect/address specific impacts on women. She briefly Shared her experience with about how women are weakly positioned in rural communities. Additionally they are faced with adverse conditions of no electricity and sanitation services mean while the discussion seems to veer to large scale sophisticated solutions, (eg. nuclear power). |
| | Brief of the discussion after the speakers |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is inherent bias in data collected from the field that should be verified. - The decline in interest of youth in agriculture is a pertinent issue. The education system should include education in agriculture as a possible way to reduce this trend - The general agriculture policy is not interested in rain-fed agriculture. Instead they are seeking to convert them into AEZs. Jhum cultivation is also going down. Although it helps with better nutrition for families it is also burden on women. Technology solutions are needed to help women. - There is a deep disappointed with youth! No critical thinking among the youth of today <p>Closing comments - chair We cannot solve the problem today – how can we initiate this process/begin somewhere?</p> |
| 4:00 – 5:30 | Group Meeting: Statewise |

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| Day - 2 | April 22 nd 2012 |
| 9:30 11-00 | Situation of Climate Change and State Action Plans: Chair Dominic D’Souza |
| | Manipur |
| Mumai Pheiga | <p>Presenting the case study of Manipur he stated the following points:</p> <p>To the common Manipuri person climate change means, Lesser rain, More rain, Late rain, Early rain, Untimely rain, Storm, Weak germination, Increase of pest attacks on crops and Lesser migratory birds</p> |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Out of 27 lakh population, about 20 lakh depend on Agriculture and land base activities - Manipur agriculture is rain fed & rain fed irrigated - Manipur is a watershed of 6 Rivers, Imphal, Barak, Iril, Thoubal, Khuga, Makru - Shirui which is the source of drinking water for Ukhrul town and Thoubal River-paddy cultivation in the Manipur valley - Manipur recorded 2268 milliliter rainfall in 1999, 2000-1854 ml, 2009-1027 ml, 2011 1500 ml - Temperature rose to average; 34 Degree Celcius in 2010 - Forest cover in 1987 was 79.21 percent and in 2011 the forest cover reduced to 76.54% - Manipur Climate Change Action Plan is being drafted - Migratory birds reduced - Watershed of 6 rivers are drying up - Agriculture and livelihood activities are becoming difficult |
| | Mizoram case study |
| Linda Chhakchhuak | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The discussion on Climate change started with global warming. The discussion began in the 40s. So called experts in the US did their weather studies and found the temperature patterns were changing, - Droughts in Africa and India were experienced, Oil Embargo, Price rice, Montreal protocol about the ozone layer and finally in the 80s IPPC was formed and climate change began to gain currency in the media. - However Planning continues to come from the top, the situation is changing - Climate change is a result of fossil fuel consumption resulting from a particular kind of lifestyle - The only way we can solve this issue by changing our lifestyle. The catch word is sustainable development - Sustainable development as of now does not address the emissions of these gasses, particularly with regard to clean energy. The 8 missions is delinked from actually what needs to be done. - All this planning right form the global development – is actually promoting sustainable business in the guise of sustainable development. - Therefore if we accept climate change than we need to think of Long term: coping system, plans and the Unpredictable weather, - Mizoram is hilly, for a short period every year we experience shortage of rice. When the Rail link is affected it also affects the rice availability. - The planning that is currently happening in the form of state action plans questionable. I think there should be more emphasis on helping people at the local level with less interference on the life that they have. - Another issue is about the definition of who is poor because hill people may be cash poor but they are resource rich - There has to be clear definition of poverty so that alleviation projects will really help people in their different context and situation. |
| | National Action Plan on Climate Change |
| Ajita | Refer presentation Various missions |

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| | <p>Concluding remarks Aajita's presentation also Alludes to what linda's presentation Climate change is seen as urgent Plans show no urgency, and no purpose This is more to attune to receiving funds than in rather in term of actually doing something concrete The question the very process of doing these plans Open the floor to questions</p> |
| | <p>Q and A</p> |
| | <p>Jason Verghese Already policies exist on Disaster, how effective are these policies? All the policies are being implemented by local government, are they capable Organic farming also part of the National Action Plan, is there any initiatives in the north eastern states?</p> <p>Concern? North east seems to be main target, common property resources being converted to forest land? Changing land use and land pattern</p> <p>Issues with governance, in the states. REDD+, we will disagree – revisit what Linda has said and look the issues</p> <p>#It always ends in dealing with climate criminals, making benefit out of the environment, No point in dealing with these criminals. In the north east there is room to respect customary laws. What we are doing is not sustainable, at the micro or macro level is not sustainable. So what could be the path?</p> <p>#Climate change is like catch word. The word is being used to unlock the resources of community. Create panic and people respond to it. No waste land in NE everything now belongs to people. Through the green mission people are grabbing land. Monsanto – drought resistant crops being promoted, along with BT cotton is now being pushed through the CC bandwagon, we should really think about this. The answers maybe in the North East, particularly in traditional knowledge. CC is the key to resist globalization</p> <p>Discuss of CC, is used to create insecurity. Nagaland is the poorest, state in the land – not measured by the availability of natural resources unline in the main land. Resource rich, cash poor. That in our main land government everybody has linkages to world bank – They want to make inroads to change the rights over land. Control over the indigenous projects.</p> <p>Spirit of capitalism, is a big problem. I don't see how this can be done.</p> <p>11000 Crore in Assam for second green revolution, Tried to upset the government with regard to the dams in NE,</p> |

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| | <p>We do not know who wants what? We have to work on opinion of people We need an organization to realize a movement to know what can be taken forward to relate to this.</p> <p>Comments the chair: congratulates the panel for proving points of discussion in terms of the way forward, Dialogue continues.</p> |
| 11:30 – 1:00 | Sustainable Alternatives to water stress, food security and bio diversity: Chair Mr Mrinal Gohain |
| Kamal Medhi | Environmental challenges from Meghalaya: Drawing lessons from from Garo Hills |
| | <p>Introduction to Meghalaya-geography, mineral deposits; coal deposits regionwise and production of coal from Khasi, Garo and Jaintia Hills;the general misconception about coal mining in Meghalaya and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forest and wildlife diversity- Home to largest population of the Asian elephant; however there has been an Unprecedented forest loss: (FSI., 2011) - NE Region has lost 549 sq. km forest cover in last two years. Therefore tere is Urgent need to focus on grassroots initiatives to protect vital remaining forests - Shared the Community Based Conservation in South Garo Hills taken by Samrakshan. Shared the insights on Balpakram Baghmara Landscape (BBL) where major threats are frm Monoculture Plantations; Illegal coal mining ; Illegal Logging, Hunting and wildlife pet keeping - Samrakshan undertook participatory mapping of the BBL in 2010 to identify priority community forests for conservation - Way forward-Implementation of Forest Management Plans for all CCR <i>Akings</i>;Market Based Approaches for forest protection and State wide campaigns for improved Environmental Policies for better governance. <p>Refer presentation by Kamal Medhi Samrakshan Trust: Environmental challenges of Meghalaya: drawing lessons from Garo Hills</p> <p>Comments/ reflections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FRA applies to Meghalaya - Mining is not humble mining. Money is being pumped by Marwaris in Guwahati who are controlling the market. Locals are working as labourers. |
| Ramananda Wangkheirakpam | Mitigation issues in India's North East: <i>Impact of Climate Change mitigation activities</i> |
| | <p>Represents North East Peoples' alliance which looks at policy changes/ institutional changes. Reflected on 3 key issues of concern</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Carbon sinks- Jatrophia plantations – being promoted across 35000 ha each in Nagaland, Assam and Arunachal Pradesh. Williamson Magor (also known for tea cultivation and expansion); Smriti Herbs and Bio-fuel, Hojai, Assam are frontrunners in biofuel plantations. Farm lands are being converted into jatrophia plantations; expanding land under fuel crops at the risk of food security. - Big Dams-Possible CDM project to be registered eg Loktak electric. This |

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| | <p>cannot be a solution for mitigation or adaptation</p> <p>Reflections/Questions from the floor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In Assam Biofuels cultivation is being pushed through the NREGS Scheme - Govt has no records of how much food and has been converted into fuel land - Its time to look at viable solutions: Shared the vision and initiative of the Manipur cycle club which uses bamboo for making cycles (manipurcycleclub.org) <p>Refer presentation: Mitigation issues in India's North East: Impact of Climate Change mitigation activities</p> |
| Amarjyoti Borah | Challenge of Climate Justice as seen by a journalist |
| | <p>-Touched on hoe climate change as an issue is reported and how it needs to be reported.</p> <p>-Journalists know only one thing about climate change and that is global warming.</p> <p>-Govt portrayal of this serious issue being perceived as being normal</p> <p>Ground realities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The mainstream media is yet to give the required importance to Climate Change issues. Issues of bureaucracy and politics get all the importance 2. The mainstream media still reports climate change as another off beat story, without giving it the attention it actually deserves. 3. Doubtful that any media house would bring out a page for climate change and environment issues (like its done for sports and business). <p>Questions from the floor</p> <p>Is it good to be a journalist in these times?</p> <p>It is very important to spread awareness of the multiple aspects of the climate issue in local/ regional languages in the North East.</p> |
| Richard and Paul: Kohima | <p>Contributing factors in Nagaland:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lifestyles of the people- food intake, automobile use, urbanisation- cutting down trees, quarrying - Case of Agunato: heavy rainfall experiences; there was snow this year too - Generally drought like conditions for the past two years, scarcity of rainfall and therefore low harvest in Dimapur - Its warmers now- mango bearing fruit unlike any previous years - Heavy deforestation resulting in decreasing habitat for animals. Also earlier there were no guns for hunting wild animals which now kill many. For commercialisation over exploitation has increased. - Birds like A. Falcon rests in Dimapur <p>Reflections:</p> <p>What was for subsistence was sustainable</p> |
| 2:00-3:15 | Way Forward- Sub group discussions on the role of civil society in the NE – Chair : Dr. Dinesh Bhaishya |
| | <p>Q1-Given the seriousness of the problem of CC in the NE what type of follow up action will you plan for?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Awareness building |

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| | <p>b. Supporting Alternatives</p> <p>Q2- What measures will we take to implement this follow up plan?</p> |
| 3:30-5:00 | |
| Presentation from the states: | <p>Assam:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitise local media, PRI and Local community • Promotion of organic farming/ kitchen garden; promotion of food crops to cash crops; pest management • Recycling of water, use of solar energy • Plantation of bamboo on river bank with local PRI • Engaging with EIA |
| | <p>Manipur & Mizoram:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness building: church, media, educational institutions, women organisations; roadside hoardings • Integrated farming system |
| | <p>Meghalaya:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness programmes with village leaders, CBOs, youth club, women groups, teachers, farmers on water conservation and management • Other activities: • Replacement of plastic/ use of ecofriendly materials • Use of Biofertilisers • Use of renewable • Water harvesting • Strengthen customary laws |
| | <p>Nagaland:</p> <p>Focus on schools; awareness building with students</p> <p>Promote use of solar energy</p> <p>Facilitate creation and sustenance of science clubs</p> |
| | <p>Reflections/ comments from the floor</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How can we do it? As a campaign? • The other important area that needs to be looked at and taken forward is the SAPCC <p>Question CDM projects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitise urban people on sustainable lifestyles • Engage in discussing the ethical dimension of climate change • Campaign for inclusive distribution of resources <p>Other reflections</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can something like a NE forum be formed where possibly INECC could play a role? • A close reflection on the status of energy in the NE should be undertaken |
| Closing comments | <p>Walter Fernandez:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The groups from each of the state could now reflect with a larger group back home and develop a plan for engagement at the state level. - The presentations will be made into a book. Requested the presenters to contribute an article each for the purpose of the publication- on an popular form and the other an English publication. |

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| | <p>Nafisa shared how INECC has been looking at the crisis from the community's perspective. It is very important for INECC to know critical stories happening isolatedly.</p> <p>-The issue of equity needs to be brought to the fore and the rich should no longer hide behind the poor. A discourse on what we mean by the development threshold needs to be articulated. How do we influence discourse on the same?</p> <p>-Vulnerability assessment undertaken by INECC across 5 ecosystems have helped in identifying local causal factors and put forward how and what processes needs to be put in place to increase resilience to changing climatic conditions.</p> |
| | <p>Ajita thanked the participants and said that the hope for a better future lies with the youth and informed the gathering of Yuva Drishti- a youth platform of INECC which deliberates on issues of climate change. She thanked all for participating meaningfully in the deliberations.</p> |
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