

Participating Organizations

Cambodia

- Save the Earth
- Cambodia
- CENTDOR
- LWF-C
- CEPA
- CEDAC

Vietnam

- VESDI
- VUSTA
- VACNE
- CHMEST
- Center for Sustainable Rural Development (SRD)

Laos PDR

- Lao Biodiversity Association
- Village Focus International (Laos PDR)
- Helvetas-RISE,
- CEPCA
- AWRAMP
- Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP)
- PORDEA)

Yunnan

- Oxfam HongKong, Kunming Office
- Southwest University for Nationalities
- ICRAF China
- Green Watershed

Participating Organizations

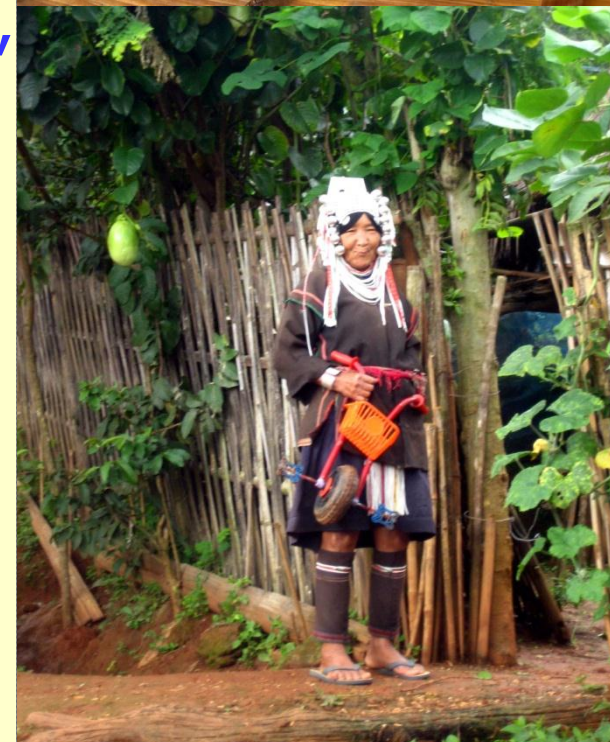
Thailand

- Southeast Asia START Regional Center
- National Water Dialogue Working Group (IUCN)
- Stockholm Environment Institute – Asia (SEI)
- Hill Area and Community Development Foundation (HADF)
- Thailand Environment Institute (TEI)
- The Water and Quality of Life Foundation
- Northern Women's Development Foundation (NWDF)
- Chiang Mai YMCA
- Chiang Saen Conservation Group
- Huai Sam Mo Working Group
- Chiang Khong Conservation Group
- Faculty of Public Health, Khon Kaen University
etc.



Key messages from the Dialogue (1)

- **Adaptation** is understood as efforts to reduce existing or future vulnerability.
- **Vulnerability** can be reduced by reducing risk, increasing coping capacity, or reducing exposure and sensitivity.
- There is no one kind of adaptation that can fit all scenarios. For systems to be resilient, **people need to rely on many kinds of adaptation options.**



Key messages from the Dialogue (2)



- Adaptation is not a “stand-alone” issue. **Need to be integrated into development plans at various levels.**
- **Local communities’ knowledge systems are crucial factors** in attempts to cope with different climate challenges such as droughts and floods.

Key messages from the Dialogue (3)

- Local communities are already using their local knowledge to cope with different challenges.
- This **local knowledge and adaptive efforts need to be supported at the policy level** especially by focusing, **not only on cash income and market demand but also on people's well-being**
- **Generation and sharing of new knowledge on climate change adaptation**, eg. by *knowledge platforms*, can promote better understanding and guide the farming and implementation of adaptation plans and policies.





Ways Forward



1. Understand vulnerable communities

- **Understand the history of the local community** and their beliefs and knowledge systems as well as use and management of resources
- **Identify the reasons for vulnerability** of local communities; ensure the balance between local capacity and addressing vulnerability
- **Evaluate local capacity** before developing action plans



2. Localize the Action Plans (1)



- Community action plan needs to give **priority to local risks and needs**
- The local community needs to be provided **access to the required resources** for developing and implementing their action plans
- **Good communication** on the use of the plan as well as networking, knowledge sharing, documenting, and dissemination of results are important for plan implementation and success

2. Localize the Action Plans (2)

Ç New generation of **young people need support** in terms of knowledge and awareness building.

Ç **Cooperation** among local government, NGOs and the private sector is necessary for action plans to be effective

