Resilience building to tip the scales on climate change
A Southeast Asian story

Climate
- Increasingly drier
- Less frequent periods of heavy rain
- Increased frequency and severity of cyclones

Society
- Reduction in paddy harvest
- Food insecurity, indebtedness, migration (45% Households in NW Cambodia) and child welfare concerns
- Deaths from poor or no disaster warning system
- Most impact felt by less able, e.g. elderly, youth and poor people

Community resilience is the assets a community has to adapt to change and the processes it can use to mobilise them

Community resilience assessment helps to identify options that support both climate change adaptation and development outcomes

We need a better way to understand resilience so we can tip the scales and reduce the effects of climate change on globally poorer (less-developed) communities

Sources:
- Final Report CAF2015-RR18CMY-Jacobson
Adaptation options
- **Promote agricultural groups** sharing knowledge, coordinating planting & irrigation
- **Establish community gardens** increasing food security & supporting micro-enterprise
- **Initiate study club** for migrants’ children who work during the day
- **Promote** water and food storage
- **Provide resources** to implement climate adaptation

**Four rural commune in NW Cambodia Central Vietnam**
- 160 interviews with farmers
- 14 Focus groups
- 5 policy dialogues
- Broad engagement (Provincial government, Commune & Village leaders, community, NGOs, donors & scientists)

**Key**
- Green – done well
- Yellow – could be improved
- Red – a significant concern