

"The main reason for migration is financial issues... villagers rely on rain for cultivation because there is no irrigation system... a migrant does not own any land for farming... migrants seek to work in Phnom Penh and other cities."  
- Village Head, KII, July 2023

# Why does rural resilience for climate-induced migration response matter?

**ស្តេនឌីនេះ**

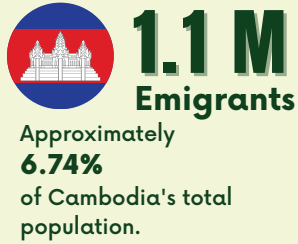
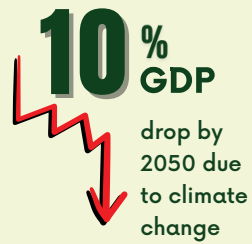
ដើម្បីអានរបាយការណ៍បន្ថែម



**Scan here!**

To read the full report

## Why does rural resilience for climate-induced migration response matter?



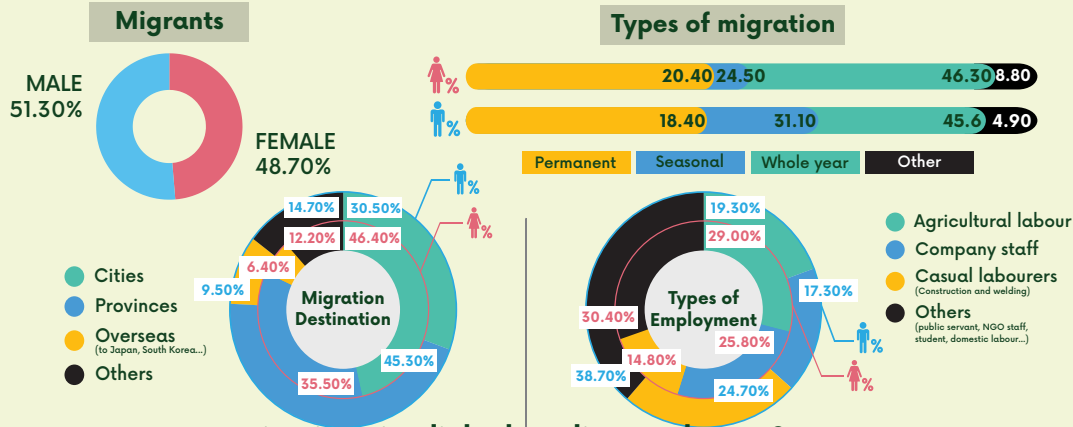
Climate change drives migration in rural Cambodia due to economic and livelihood disruptions caused by extreme weather events, burdening the elderly. Climate change affects genders differently, altering jobs, resources, and social roles.

## Four main climate hazards that affect rural communities



Rural communities face varying levels of exposure to environmental threats. On average, they are significantly affected by extreme heat followed by strong winds, droughts, and floods.

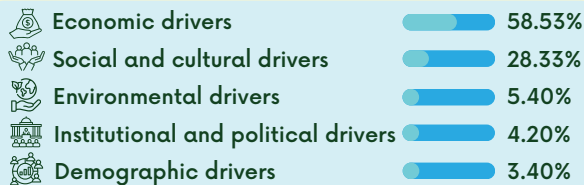
## Characteristics of Migrations



## How is migration linked to climate change?

Climate change leads to water scarcity and adversely affects agricultural production, decreasing incomes for farmers and destroying livelihoods, thus making rural people more vulnerable. The income loss from damaged crops caused by extreme weather events is one of the causes of migration.

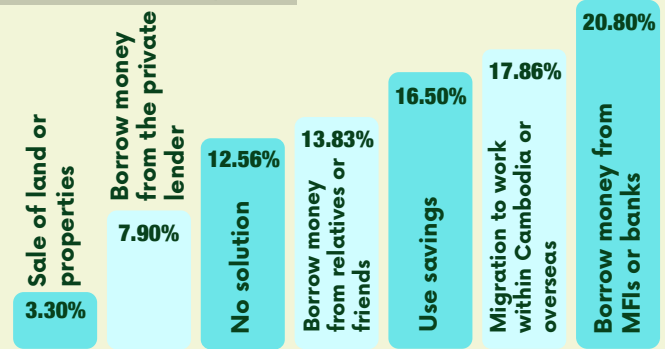
## Factors affecting migration



Economic, social and cultural drivers are the key factors pushing people to migrate. Yet, extreme climate events cause property and crop losses, driving poverty, debt, and migration for better job opportunities.

## Local communities coping with climate impacts

Local communities commonly borrowed money from relatives or friends, microfinance institutions (MFI) or banks, and migrate for work when experiencing financial difficulty from climate impacts.

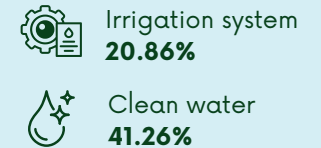


## Recommendation

- Training on **resilient farming practices** to tackle climate change will benefit farmers and help them increase their cultivation, improve their livelihoods, and reduce migration.
- Skills development programs, such as **Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET)**, will create climate-resilient job opportunities in the community, particularly for women and youth from vulnerable families.

## Access to resources by rural communities

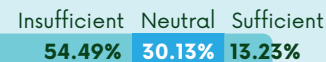
Farming is the main income generation activity. However, limited water resources hinder farming productivity. Low yields coupled with the lack of local job opportunities encourage people to migrate for better work.



## Recommendation

- By having a **well-connected irrigation system**, farmers will be able to grow rice for two seasons and increase their crop yield. With enough water, farmers may switch from traditional to modern farming practices that are climate-resilient and produce higher yields, thus enhancing food security in their communities.

## Community support



Local communities obtained insufficient support from the local authorities. At the same time, their engagement in commune development and decision-making processes remains very low.

## Recommendation

- Enhancing local participation**, engaging vulnerable groups in community development planning and decision-making on climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction can improve access to resources, knowledge, and information, thereby enhancing preparedness.