

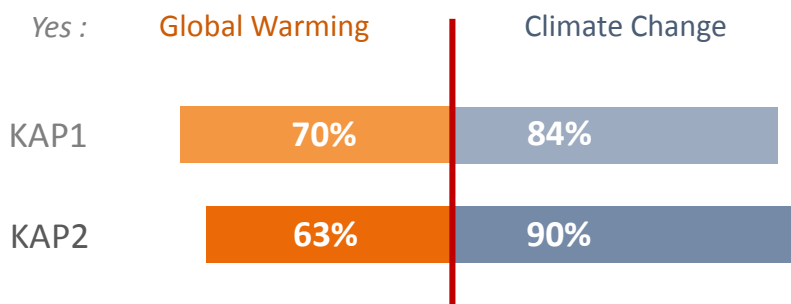
UNDERSTANDING PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS OF CLIMATE CHANGE IN CAMBODIA

KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES AND PRACTICES (KAP)

KAP studies are conducted to understand the knowledge, attitudes and perceptions of Cambodians about climate change, and how these are changing. Here are some of the interesting findings from the two KAP studies conducted in 2011 and 2015.

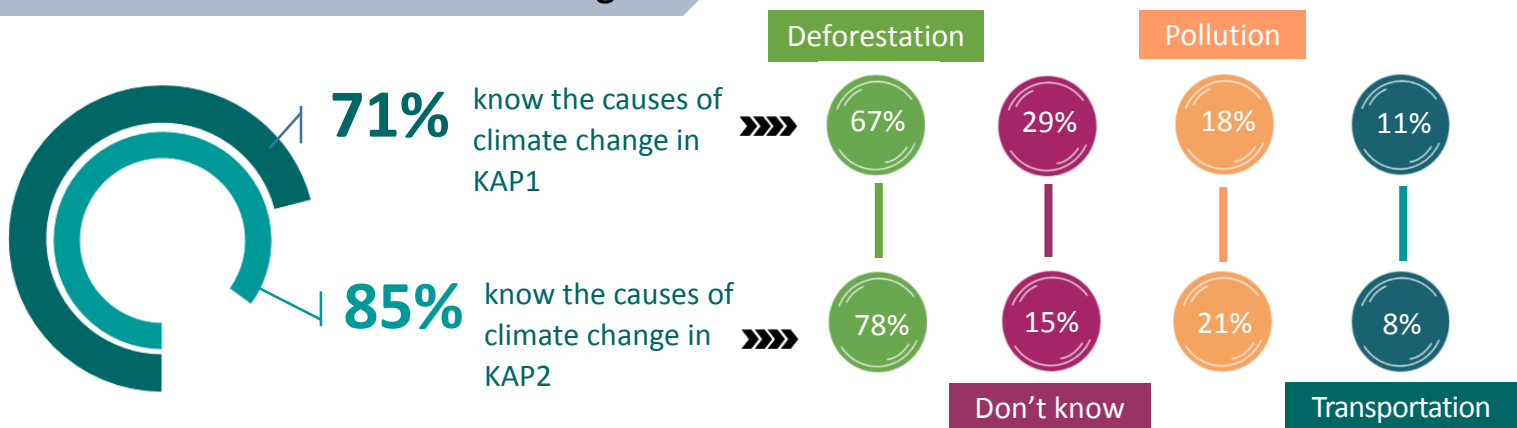
1 Knowledge

Have you heard of 'Global Warming' and 'Climate Change'?

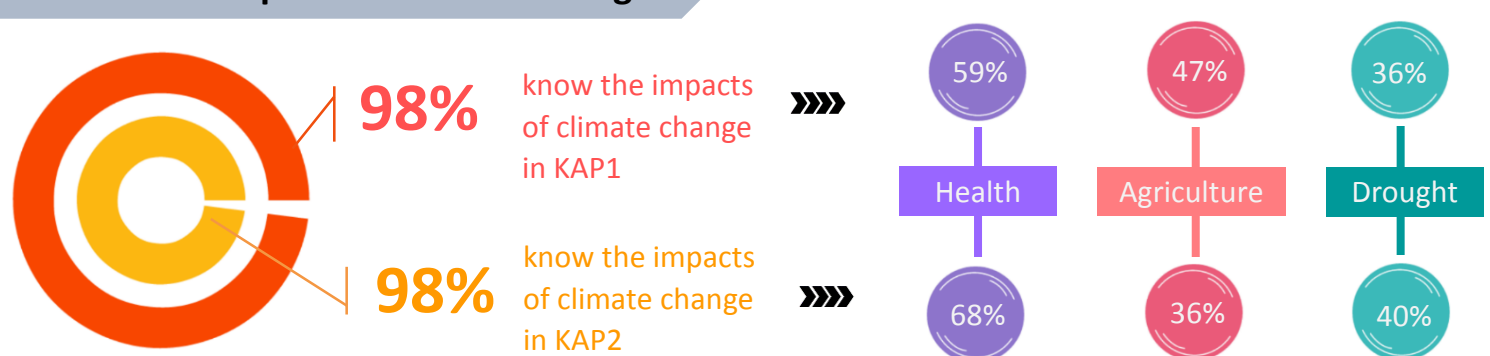


"Climate change means rainfall in different seasons, intensive rainfall, and weather is too hot."
(Commune Chief, Prey Veng)

What are the causes of climate change?



What are the impacts of climate change?





33% think their own actions contribute to climate change in KAP1, and they include:

- Using machinery (44%)
- Cutting wood (40%)
- Burning wastes (37%)

44% think their own actions contribute to climate change in KAP2, and they include:

- Using machinery (38%)
- Cutting wood (42%)
- Burning wastes (37%)



31% agree that **THEY CAN** deal with climate variability on their own in KAP1.

23% agree that **THEY CAN** deal with climate variability on their own in KAP2.

31% agree that **THEIR COMMUNITY CAN** deal with climate variability in KAP1.

27% agree that **THEIR COMMUNITY CAN** deal with climate variability in KAP2.



35% think the government is the most powerful institution in dealing with climate change in KAP1.

27% think the government is the most powerful institution in dealing with climate change in KAP2.

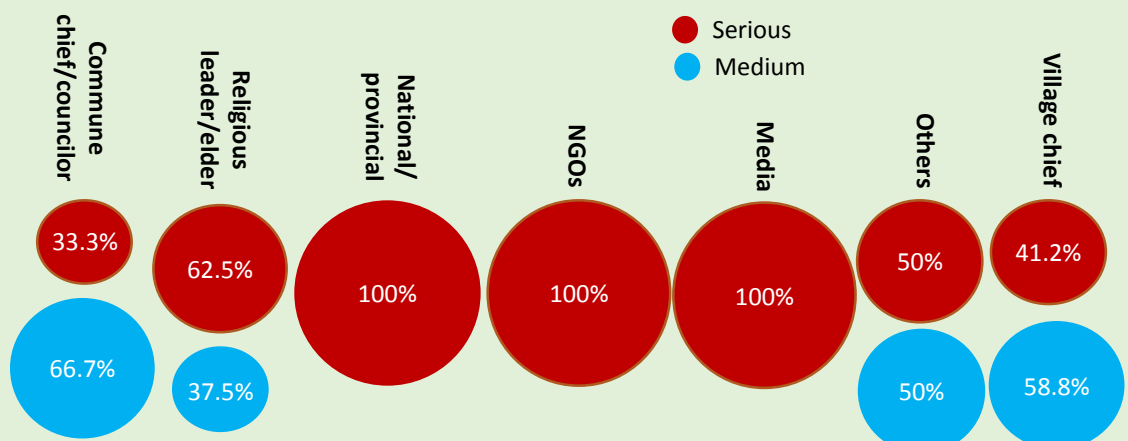


How big of a problem is Climate Change for Cambodia?

People's attitudes differ...

"Climate change is the problem for Cambodia since its impacts including flood, drought, and storm destroy crops and houses and these are very serious problems."

Commune chief,
Ratanakiri



Do you know how people can respond to climate change?



26% in KAP1 did not know how people can respond to climate change; and among those who did not choose “don’t know” option, they reported that it could be done through planting more trees, building more water control structures, asking for donations from others, and relocating to other safer places.

37% in KAP2 did not know how people can respond to climate change; and among those who did not choose “don’t know” option, they reported that it could be done through planting more trees, doing nothing, diversifying crops, and getting air con/fan.

Need for targeted communication campaigns showing HOW TO RESPOND TO CLIMATE CHANGE

How do you respond to climate change?



21% in KAP1 and **27%** in KAP2 planted more trees to cope with climate variability.

1% in KAP1 and **5%** in KAP2 reduced water consumption to cope with climate variability.



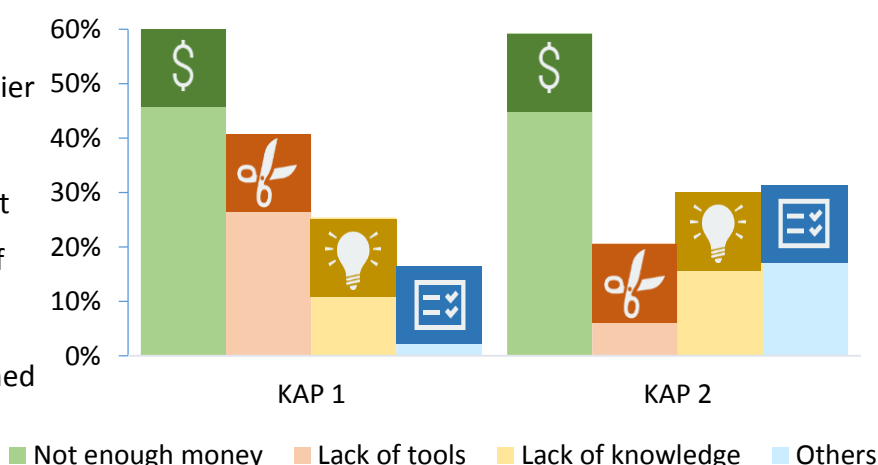
4% in KAP1 and **25%** in KAP2 sought advices from neighbours/friends with climate variability.

30% in KAP1 and **51%** in KAP2 used air con./fan to cope with climate variability.

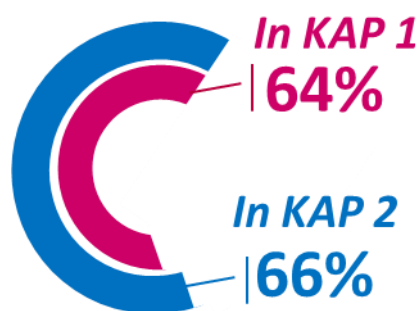


What are the barriers in responding to climate change?

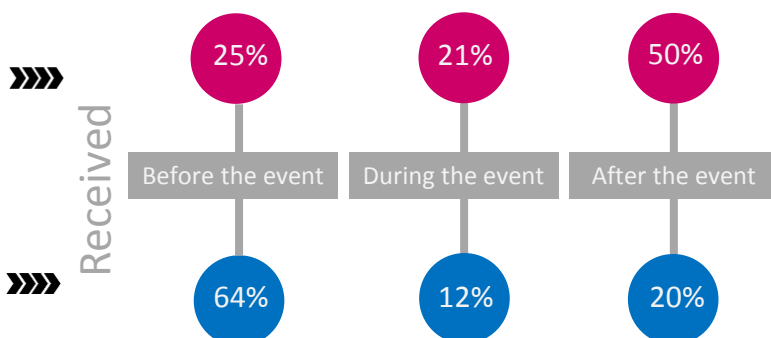
In both KAP1 and KAP2, the majority of respondents considered that the main barrier hindering responses to climate change impacts and hazards was having insufficient money. The next biggest barrier was lack of knowledge. Perception of the lack of tools (hardware and software) as a barrier declined by 20 percent.



Source and timeliness of information on extreme weather events



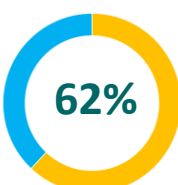
received the information mainly from TV, then radio, neighbour and relatives.



Sources of information on climate change

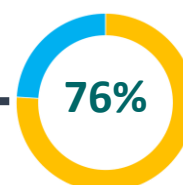
KAP1

Majority of people received the information from TV.

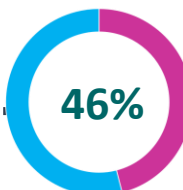
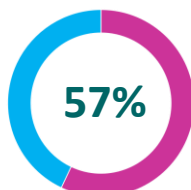


KAP2

More people received the information from TV, and they are those living in urban, and are highly educated.

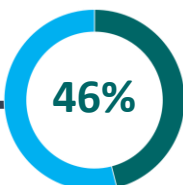
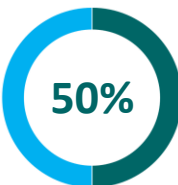


Half of people received it from radio.



Less people received it from radio, and they are those living in rural area.

Also half of people received it from neighbour.



Less people received it from neighbor, and they are female, and those who have no schooling.

What are the steps for follow-up knowledge, attitudes and practices?

- ▶ Promote systematic activities for raising awareness and building/instilling confidence among vulnerable groups.
- ▶ Identify the areas and population groups that need the most help in improving KAP.
- ▶ Demonstrate impacts and costs of climate change on health and livelihoods through compiling case studies.
- ▶ Disseminate and provide access to good quality information about the causes and impacts and adaptation options to help close the gap between climate adaptation plans and poverty reduction strategies.
- ▶ Empower subnational authorities and institutions to lead the development of strategic directions and guidelines for climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction.

©General Secretariat of the National Council for Sustainable Development, 2016

This brief is based on the research conducted by Cambodia Development Resource Institute (CDRI) for the KAP2 study. The study can be downloaded from www.camclimate.org.kh. Email: admin@camclimate.org.kh

Research Supported By:

