

CLIMATE RESILIENCE OF ETHNIC MINORITY HOUSEHOLDS IN ALUOI DISTRICT,
THUA THIEN HUE PROVINCE

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Summary

This study aims to understand the climate resilience of ethnic minority households in A Luoi district, Thua Thien Hue province. Research information was collected from interviews of 110 households, 2 group discussions, and in-depth interviews with 8 commune leaders and village heads in the study area. The Indicator method was used to analyze households' climate resilience. The indicator set (CCRI) included 6 main components: (1) Shock, (2) Income and access to food, (3) Access to basic services, (4) Social security and safety net, (5) Assets and technology, (6) Adaptive capacity and 40 sub-indicators. Results showed that all ethnic minority groups in the study area were relative low resilience. Income; property and technology; and adaptive capacity were the factors that limit the resilience of all household groups. The poor and low forest-dependent group was the least resilience. The main causes were bad debt; high dependency ratio; little assets, low income; low application of science and technology as well as adaptation measures to livelihood activities due to poor access to effective information systems. A number of solutions have also been proposed to improve the resilience of ethnic minority groups in A Luoi district.

Key words: *ALuoi, Climate change, Ethnic minorities, Resilience*