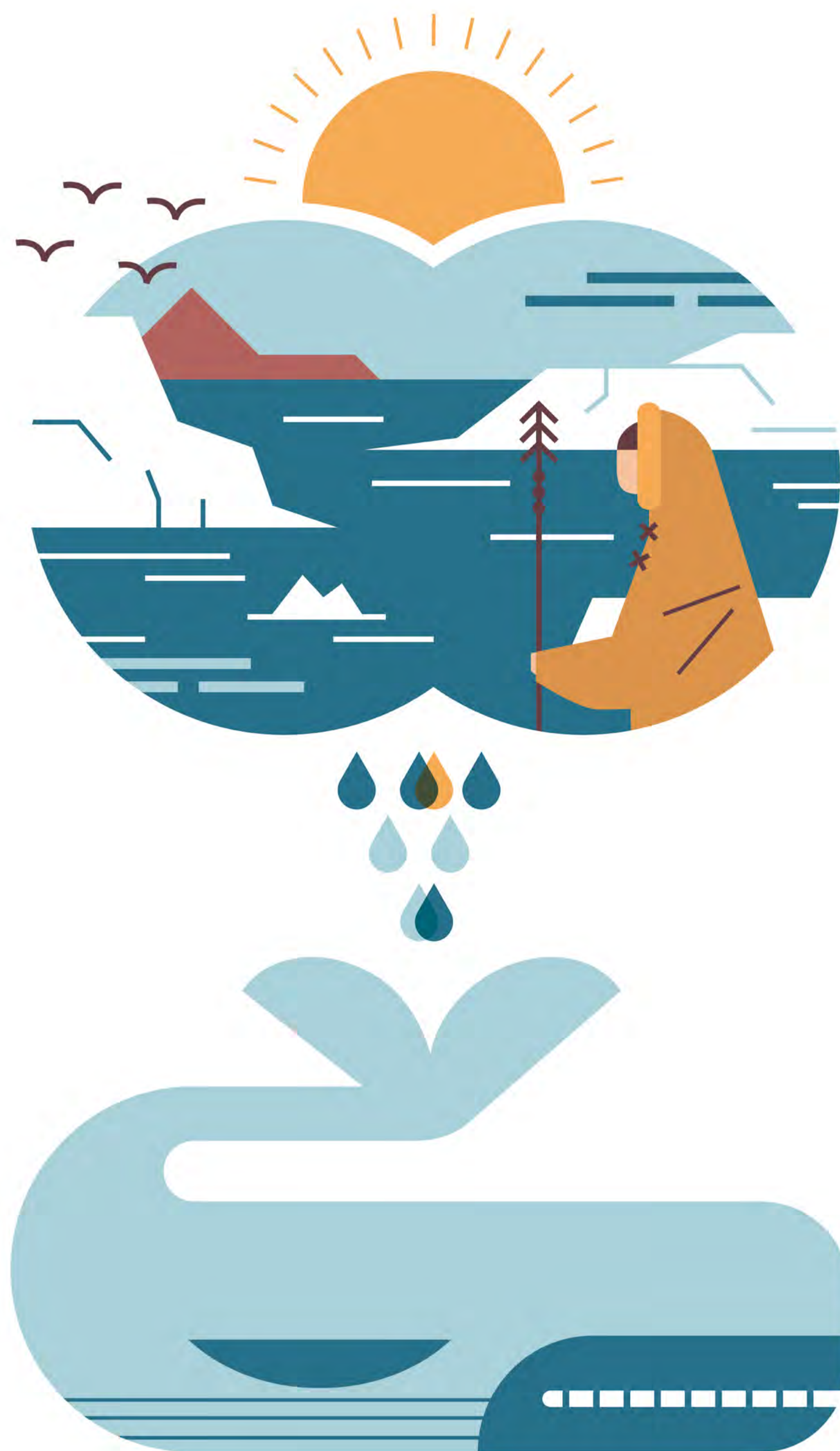


# Vulnerability and resilience

## in a world of change

**Indigenous peoples and marginalised populations** are particularly exposed and sensitive to climate change impacts due to their resource-based livelihoods and homelands in marginal environments. Small population size, isolation, and the absence of recognised rights over resources contribute to their vulnerability to economic, social and environmental impacts that are exacerbated by climate change.

Despite their high exposure and sensitivity, indigenous peoples and local communities are actively responding to climate change, showing great resourcefulness. Adaptation is rooted in local knowledge, social systems, and cultural values and attitudes. Strategies include maintaining genetic and species diversity in crops and herds, mobility, diversified use of landscapes, and livelihoods based on use of multiple resources. Traditional systems of governance and social networks reinforce the ability to respond collectively to change and build resilience.



**IN BORNEO** the multiple land-use systems of typical Dayak villages are a source of resilience.



© Jennifer Rubis

**IN BOLIVIA** maintaining diverse crop varieties is essential for helping farmers adapt to climate change.



© Gustavo Ramirez / Shutterstock.com

**IN NICARAGUA** indigenous peoples have responded to storm damage by revitalising traditional practices.



© Svetlana Bykova / Shutterstock.com



With the support of

