**Introduction**

The Southeast Asian Monsoon plays an integral role in the livelihood of Cambodia. Caused by the differing rates of insulation between the surrounding water and the land, the monsoon of the wet season accounts for 90% of the total rainfall over the year. Any variability in the quantity of precipitation or its timing usually has massive consequences for the country’s economy, especially as agriculture contributes 30% of the GDP and 67% of the national workforce. Droughts in the early 2000s have destroyed hundreds of thousands of hectares of crops (MAFF 2010), while flash flooding can causes hundreds of millions dollars worth of damage in a given year (RGC 2009).

Although climate change will affect the whole world, poorer and less developed countries are likely to be hit the hardest. Cambodia is ranked as one of the most vulnerable countries to climate change (Kraemer 2014). Several studies have been done to map the variability of the Southeast Asian Monsoon (Lau et al., 1997; Chang et al., 2000), however the difficulty of mapping the monsoon due to many of its coupled variables have been well noted (Sperber and Palmer 1996; Goswami;1998; Gadgil and Sajani 1998). In this paper, we will investigate multiple climate factors with respect to Cambodia, not limited to the monsoon but including precipitation and temperature. Using a consistent set of models will give us a holistic view of climate change and its impact, all the while giving us improved confidence in our results.

**Questions for Ethan**

What is the advantage of using GCM in these ways, if they have been shown to be unreliable?

**Citations**

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