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Examples: CARE Climate Change Adaptation Projects

- Under CARE Ethiopia's **Resilience Enhancement against Drought (RREAD) project**, pastoral women are dealing with more frequent droughts by participating in women's savings and loans groups. Through these groups and CARE's assistance, they are saving money, accessing credit and learning how to produce and manage higher-quality, climate-resilient livestock fodder.
- Through CARE's **Community-Based Mangrove Reforestation and Management project** in Vietnam, a community-based mangrove management system was established across six villages. Here, community members planted, maintain and manage 200 hectares of mangroves for coastal protection from increasingly intense and frequent storms and typhoons. The project also supports livelihood options and other activities that can reduce or avoid impacts of soil salinization.
- Through the **Community Land Use Responses to Climate Change (CLURCC) project** in Ghana, CARE brought together communities and their local governments to identify who is especially vulnerable to floods, droughts and erratic rainfall, and why. Communities and government are now working together to integrate community-based adaptation into local development plans. They also aim to ensure that women receive the training, mentoring and opportunities they need to take on leadership roles.
- In the middle mountains of Tajikistan, where communities have observed an increase in the snow pack, shifts in the length and timing of the winter season, and increasingly erratic rainfall, food insecurity is a particular challenge. Through the **Adaptation to Climate Change in Tajikistan (ACCT) project**, CARE helped community members build simple greenhouses to extend their growing season. With the greenhouses, families had tomato seedlings ready to plant as soon as the spring season began, which resulted in earlier production of tomatoes. They also harvested leafy vegetables two months later in the winter season.
- Through the **Reducing Vulnerability to Climate Change (RVCC) project** in Bangladesh, with CARE's support, women decided how best to adapt to more frequent and severe floods. When given a choice of options to diversify their incomes, many women chose to rear ducks. Importantly, they rear ducks near their homes, which is more acceptable in terms of social norms restricting the movement of women. The ducks produced eggs and meat for food and cash. And unlike chickens, the ducks could swim, so they could survive floods.

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