



CMF-Brasil

Your situation

CMF is a Brazilian NGO with field offices in forest locations in Amazonia. CMF works with forest communities to protect biodiversity, improve forest management and advocate for indigenous land rights.

Points to consider

- The region's biodiversity helps to support the communities.
- Deforestation is a problem for people and the ecosystem.
- Climate change is expected to have multiple impacts on Amazonian forests, mainly due to higher average temperatures and changes in rainfall affecting availability of water, rate of plant growth and viability of species.
- Non-climate drivers of deforestation also affect the lives of communities you are working with. CMF faces an increased demand for their services.



Farmer extension services – Minas Gerais

Your situation

You are a non-profit organisation based in the state of Minas Gerais, providing free advice for local smallholder farmers, focusing on sustainable methods.

Points to consider

- Farmers are aware that weather patterns are changing.
- Coffee is an important crop in Minas Gerais but local farmers know very little about effective adaptation approaches.
- Coffee plants are vulnerable to climate fluctuations. For example, higher temperatures can lead to depressed tree growth, leaf, stem and flower abnormalities, and increased susceptibility to diseases such as coffee rust (*La Roya*).



Clima de Esperança

Your situation

You are an NGO operating in two coastal states of Brazil. You have just received funding to begin a new 5-year project to protect valuable ecosystems and reduce the vulnerability of coastal communities to flooding and storm damage.

Points to consider

- Many coastal communities are less than 2 metres above sea level.
- Some poorer neighbourhoods already suffer from flooding during high tides.
- Biodiversity in coastal areas is vulnerable to changes in weather patterns.
- A mangrove ecosystem exists but is being degraded.



FdM Community Development

Your situation

You are a non-profit organisation based in a large favela in São Paulo. You work on all aspects of community development, but specifically a) housing, b) sanitation and c) maternal and child health.

Points to consider

- Water supply to the favela comes from an unreliable and illegal mains connection.
- Standing water presents multiple health issues, including the risk of mosquito-borne diseases.
- Housing is flimsy and overcrowded.
- Population includes a large number of vulnerable people.
- There are proposals for a major urban regeneration programme in the area.