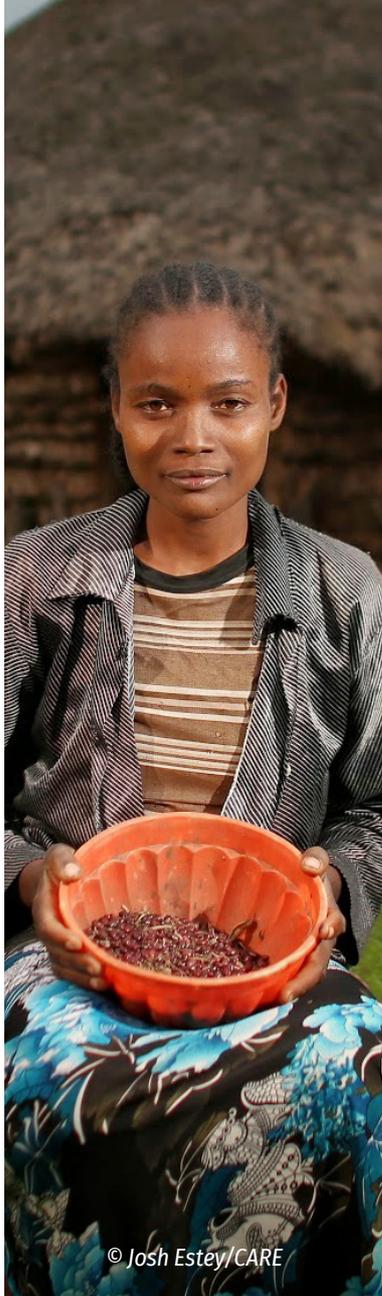


CLIMATE JUSTICE



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INTRO

CARE International has an ambitious Climate Justice goal for the next 10 years. This work will build on the success of our 2020 Program Strategy, where CARE and partners helped increase the abilities of

5.4 MILLION PEOPLE IN 39 COUNTRIES
TO BUILD RESILIENCE TO CLIMATE CHANGE.

We will focus on the poorest and most marginalized, in particular women and girls, to support them improve their wellbeing and enjoy their human rights in the face of rising global temperatures.

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GOAL: *25 million poor and marginalized people, particularly women and girls, have strengthened their resilience and adaptive capacities to the effects of climate change*

WHY

The climate crisis affects the poorest and most marginalized people in developing countries, especially women and girls, through the impacts it has on their lives. It jeopardizes the benefits and progress already made in addressing the injustice of poverty and gender inequalities while increasing the demand to respond to urgent humanitarian needs. Hence, the climate emergency severely affects CARE's efforts to overcome poverty and social injustice.

The greatest responsibility for causing the climate emergency lies with the rich polluting class and primarily in countries in the Global North. As the climate emergency grows as a result of insufficient action by those who have caused it, it is estimated that climate change may push an additional

132 MILLION PEOPLE INTO POVERTY BY 2030

The need for strengthening the resilience of the poorest and most marginalized, especially women and girls, and supporting their capacities to adapt, becomes more pressing every day and must be addressed. In parallel, the so-called developed countries must move beyond market-based solutions, for true societal and economic transformation in order to reach a resilience and zero-carbon future.



Plus

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WHAT

For CARE, Climate Justice is about a future in which the poorest and most marginalized people, particularly women and girls, have improved their wellbeing significantly and can enjoy their human rights due to increased resilience to climate change, increased equality and a global temperature rise that is limited to 1.5°C.

To achieve this, CARE will work on three interconnected pathways of change:



With our integrated approach, CARE intends to tackle the inequalities that are at the heart of our current systems: systems that were designed to protect the privileges of particular groups but which can no longer be held. CARE aims for a Climate Just future, for all.

Participatory approaches are a core value add of CARE and a crucial strategy in tackling power disparities. To scale up our impact, CARE engages in advocacy in the Global North and the Global South, works with civil society including social movements and collaborates with private sector actors for innovative, pro-poor and gender transformative climate technologies.

We will become a climate neutral organization as soon as possible by adopting emission reduction targets across the organization as well as a confederation-wide environmental policy. In addition, we will ensure that we only cooperate with and accept funding from those private-sector actors who positively influence local, national, and international climate-related policy decision making processes.

WITH WHOM

Partnership is central to CARE’s global vision and mission. In order to maximize the impact of our programs. we build alliances and partnerships with those who offer complementary approaches. We welcome as partners those with effective programming approaches on a larger scale, and those who have the responsibility to fulfil rights and reduce poverty through policy change and implementation. We work in ways that support and reinforce, not replace, existing capacities.





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CASE STUDIES

1. Kien Quang Thi from Vietnam is a human weather app! Not only does she forecast the weather, but she also provides advice for farmers on what, when, and how to plant. Her objective is to better prepare her community for extreme weather phenomena.

Kien knows hunger. In 2008, she experienced a total crop failure and had to live on only manioc and maize for several months. In cooperation with meteorologists, local authorities and farmers, she wants to avoid crop failures in the future.

"I trust that our village leader acknowledges the importance of our forecasting and the information exchange amongst people. The government also needs to listen to those who are most affected by climate change and take advantage of our knowledge."

Over 70 percent of the populations of Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos live in rural areas. Harsh climatic conditions are further aggravated by climate change. CARE's Agro-Climate Information Service Program (ACIS) enables women farmers, ethnic minority farmers and agricultural planners in Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos to better anticipate and respond to risks and opportunities from changes in the weather through participatory and equitable agro-climate information services.

IN VIETNAM, THE PROGRAM HELPED
OVER 5,000 PEOPLE
TO BUILD RESILIENCE TO CLIMATE CHANGE.

2. CARE's Adaptation Learning Program (ALP), funded by the Danish governments and others, aims to increase the capacity of vulnerable households in sub-Saharan Africa, particularly Ghana, Kenya, Mozambique and Niger, to adapt to climate change. The program has been able to show impact and scale up by applying global best practices on community-based adaptation and related policy and finance instruments.

IN GHANA, ALP HELPED TO INCREASE THE ABILITIES OF
OVER 330,000 PEOPLE
TO BUILD RESILIENCE TO CLIMATE CHANGE.



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3. In Bangladesh, India and Thailand, climate change impacts rainfall patterns, causing episodes of extreme floods and droughts. Seasons are becoming less predictable, making small-scale farmers, especially women, more vulnerable. CARE's Where the Rain Falls (WtRF) program is funded by the AXA Foundation and builds climate resilience and the adaptive capacities of marginalized people, particularly women. The resources and options that women have to act on climate change are strongly dependent on gender norms. That is why engaging men and influencing social norms are an explicit strategy of the program.

ALMOST
24,000 PEOPLE
IN BANGLADESH AND OVER
12,000 IN INDIA

WERE BETTER ABLE TO BUILD THEIR
RESILIENCE TO CLIMATE CHANGE.



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4. The CARE-led project Graduation with Resilience to Achieve Sustainable Development (GRAD) in Ethiopia is funded by USAID and designed to help find sustainable solutions to chronic food insecurity. Increasingly erratic weather patterns in the Ethiopian highlands are hurting agricultural production and household income. Building on local traditions, the project establishes Village Economic and Social Associations (VESAs) that are the focal points for most project interventions. VESAs provide a cohesive environment for introducing savings and credit, financial literacy, small business planning/management, and other economic skills, in ways that are accessible to both women and men. Through the VESAs, community members are trained in activities that help build resilience.

THE PROJECT CONTRIBUTED TO INCREASING THE ABILITY
TO BUILD RESILIENCE
FOR 266,500 PEOPLE