



# CARE CLIMATE JUSTICE STRATEGY 2030



A woman wearing a black headscarf and a patterned shawl stands in a savanna landscape, holding a curved blade. The background shows acacia trees under a cloudy sky.

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The climate crisis has tremendous impacts on the poorest and most marginalized people in developing countries and especially for women and girls. It jeopardizes the benefits and progress already made in addressing the injustice of poverty and gender inequalities in communities where CARE works while increasing the demand to respond to urgent humanitarian needs. Hence, the climate emergency has tremendous impacts on 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, 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, must be addressed. In parallel, the so-called developed countries must make a tremendous level of effort, and should move beyond market-based solutions, for true societal and economic transformation in order to reach a resilient and zero-carbon future. [This transition](#) must be equitable and should take place through inclusive, just and gender-transformative climate-relevant policies and actions.

For CARE, Climate Justice is about a future in which the poorest and most marginalized people 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.

In order to achieve this, CARE will work on three interconnected pathways of change:

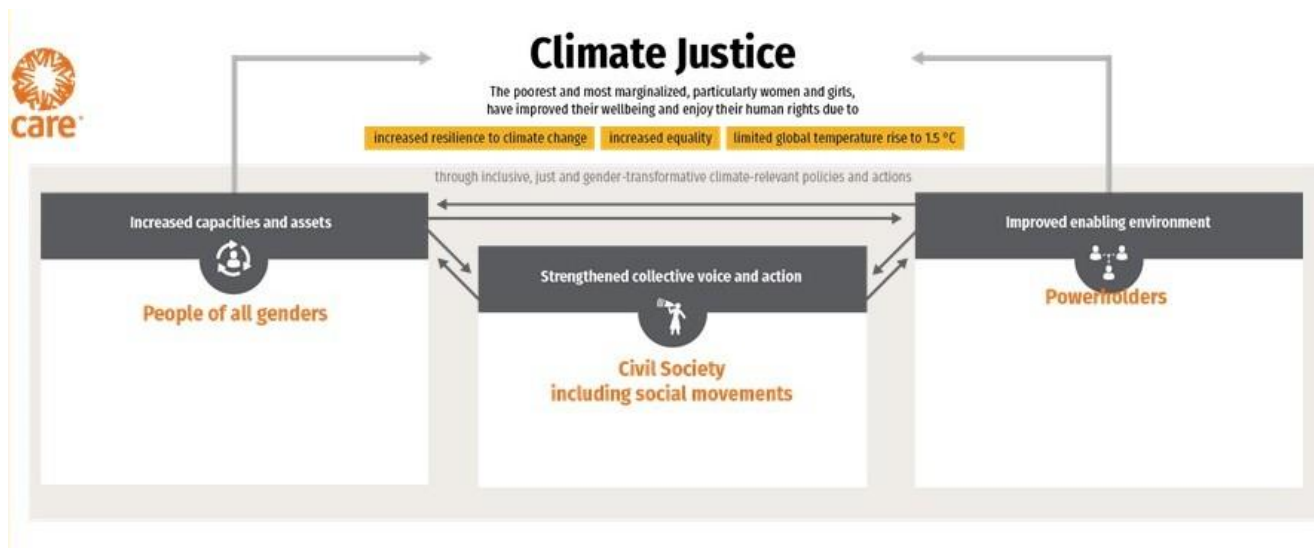
- 1) Increased capacities and assets for people of all genders
- 2) Improved enabling environment through policies and actions by powerholders in the Global North and the Global South
- 3) Strengthened collective voice and action of Civil Society, including Social Movements.

CARE is well-positioned, in collaboration with partners, to work on these changes. CARE has a long-standing experience in addressing climate justice through:

- Climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction
- Sustainable agriculture
- Ecosystems and natural resource management
- Gender equality

CARE is also recognized for integrating inclusive governance considerations in climate programs and for scaling up its impact through advocacy, support to local partners, local civil society and social movements in their own climate work and collaboration with private sector actors. We have learned that CARE must be a credible voice, enabler and player. This credibility is in our long-standing expertise in climate change programming and advocacy as well as in our own efforts in becoming a climate-neutral and environmentally just confederation.

With our integrated approach, CARE intends to tackle the inequalities that are at the heart of our current systems: the 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.





# WHY?

## 1. WHY?

### 1.1 CARE's GLOBAL VISION AND MISSION

The climate crisis affects the poorest and most marginalized people in developing countries, especially for 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 the 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 make a tremendous level of effort, and should move beyond market-based solutions, for true societal and economic transformation in order to reach a resilient and zero-carbon future. [This transition](#) must be equitable, should take place through inclusive, just and gender-transformative climate-relevant policies and actions and must lead to Climate Justice for all.

The [poorest 50%](#) of the world are responsible for less than 10% of the global CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. The global top 1% income earners, [mostly men](#), are responsible for more than twice as much pollution as the [bottom 50% income earners](#).

## 1.2 CONTEXT ANALYSIS

### State of the climate

According to NASA, the world has warmed up by 1,02°C since 1880. The year 2020 tied with 2016 for the warmest year on record since record-keeping began in 1880 and the past decade was the hottest decade ever recorded by NASA. In 2020, carbon dioxide in the atmosphere reached its highest level in human history (417 ppm). Due to this global warming, slow onset events keep increasing and extreme weather events are becoming more intense and occur more frequently: 2019 saw more climate disasters than ever before.

Extreme weather events	Slow onset events
Typhoons, cyclones, hurricanes	Droughts
Floods, glacial lake outbursts and landslides	Rising sea levels and associated saltwater intrusion
Storm surges	Increasing temperatures
Heatwaves and wildfires	Glacial retreat
	Ocean acidification
	Erratic weather patterns including changing monsoons dynamics
	Land and forest degradation/natural resource degradation
	Loss of biodiversity
	Increasing desertification

In 2015, the world reached the landmark [Paris Agreement](#) and adopted the goal of limiting global temperature increase to well below 2°C, while pursuing efforts to limit the increase to 1.5°C. However, under current national pledges and the risk of their incomplete implementation, the world is projected to warm in the order of [3°C](#) or more by the end of the century, with potential consequences that risk the habitability of large parts of the planet.

A global temperature increase of 1.5°C makes a [big difference](#) in comparison to an increase of 2°C: limiting global warming to 1.5°C could reduce the proportion of the world population exposed to a climate-induced increase in water stress by up to 50% compared to a warming of 2°C. The global annual catch for marine fisheries could decline by about 1.5 million metric tons for 1.5°C of global warming compared to a loss of more than 3 million metric tons for 2°C of global warming. The IPCC [suggests](#) that already in the range of a global temperature increase of 1 to 2°C some tipping points (irreversible changes in the climate system) could be exceeded.

### The impacts of climate change on the poorest and most marginalized

Though climate change affects all of us, it exacerbates existing inequalities, such as those caused by wealth, age, race and gender. People who directly rely on their surrounding environment for their survival are no longer able to produce food; people who can only afford basic shelter have their homes destroyed through repeated cyclones; people who don't have any insurance or savings have to rebuild their lives from scratch after disasters; and because poorer people's assets are less in monetary terms, their losses are not seen as significant as when Northern countries face climate disasters. The interlinkages between climate change and other stressors are also seen as contributing to conflicts, in particular where these build up in climate vulnerable and already fragile regions, with high levels of displacement, deteriorating natural resources, and political tensions. Where the climate crisis adversely affects the fertility and productivity of land, or climate measures are implemented in a way which makes use of larger areas of land, marginalized people may also be the first to be disadvantaged when it comes to securing land rights.

As a lasting turnaround in global carbon emissions has not been reached and global temperatures keep rising, climate change continues to increase the gaps between the haves and have-nots having a disproportionate impact on women and youth, particularly girls. The poorest and most marginalized suffer from food and water insecurity, ecosystem destruction, loss and damage, displacement and compromised and unstable livelihoods. As resources disappear, women and girls take on disproportionately more [domestic and care work in line with inequitable social norms](#). In the event of a [disaster](#), the [risk of death](#) is higher among women and children than among men. During and after [extreme events](#), women often have trouble accessing medical care, face increased

threats of violence and sexual assaults as well as early or forced marriage and sexual or economic exploitation and abuse. Women have slower economic recovery compared to men, and generally experience poorer reproductive and maternal health outcomes due to [food insecurity](#), exhaustion, heat and waterborne diseases.

Today, 55% of the world's population lives in urban areas, a proportion that is expected to increase to [68% by 2050](#) in part due to climate-related migration from rural areas. It is the poorest and most marginalized, especially women and girls, who often end up in areas of cities that lack adequate shelter, are unsafe and lack basic services, and which are often informal settlements in high-risk areas such as floodplains and hillsides where inundation or subsidence is more likely. The impacts of climate change interact with these complex risks, increasing exposure and therefore vulnerability for many people. Further, the poor are more likely to suffer from deadly heatwaves as they are often living in [urban heat islands](#).

### **Support for adaptation and compensation for climate damages**

Increasing finance for climate adaptation and for compensating the poorest and most vulnerable people for the harms resulting from climate change ('loss and damage'), is crucial. In 2009, developed countries pledged to mobilize US\$50 billion in annual adaptation finance by 2020. Official figures from the OECD show that in 2018 donors had committed just US\$16.8 billion. Based on the most comprehensive assessment to-date, CARE has [calculated](#) that this figure may be in fact staggeringly lower, at US\$9.7 billion.

The 2020 UNEP Adaptation Gap [Report](#) estimates that the annual costs of adaptation in developing countries alone could range from US\$70 billion, with the expectation of reaching US\$140–300 billion in 2030 and US\$280–500 billion in 2050. The UNEP-led [Africa's Adaptation Gap](#) report estimated potential climate change costs in a 2°C scenario even with significant adaptation to be in the order of 1% of Africa's GDP by 2050, which equals roughly USD 290 billion just for Africa on its estimated 2050 GDP.

### **Women and youth: agents of change**

Women and youth, particularly girls and young women, are also on the frontline when it comes to combating climate change. They play an important role in protecting water, food and nutrition security, sustaining landscapes, and overcoming the challenges of climate change. This important role is unfortunately not reflected in decision-making and their voices and priorities are not reflected in policies and political action. This may change due to strong youth movements that are currently at the forefront of the Climate Justice movement, demanding accountability, responsibility and justice from world leaders.

### **A zero-carbon future**

In order to [reach](#) the mitigation objectives set in the Paris Agreement, global emissions need to be at least halved by 2030 compared to 2015 levels, and even more in countries with high per capita emissions. Countries of the Global North, particularly Australia, Canada, Europe, Japan, Russia and the USA need to take responsibility and lead on this effort. Newly industrialized countries and countries with high per capita emissions such as the G20 members Brazil, China, Mexico, oil-dependent countries and India have become major emitters over recent years. Though they do not have the same [historical responsibility](#) and financial means, they must work in a collaborative manner with the countries of the Global North to jointly curb the global impact of emissions on our planet and ensure the fulfillment of human rights, equality and resilience. [Multinational corporations](#) bear a major responsibility for causing the climate emergency. Their efforts are often underwhelming and some of them actually [invest in efforts](#) to prevent systemic change rather than make it happen. There are also some noteworthy exceptions that take the emergency seriously leading to substantial changes in their business practices, such as those that have gathered in the "[We mean business coalition](#)".

Shifting our energy systems from over-reliance on fossil fuels to sustainable renewable energies while at the same time reducing our energy consumption and increasing energy efficiency is crucial to reduce our emissions. This green transition must happen worldwide and engage the poorest and most marginalized: not because of the size of their emissions, but because missing out on the energy transition would be a set-back in

terms of development and resilience<sup>1</sup>.

Many people living in poor countries do not benefit enough from the opportunities that renewable energy offers. Approximately [770 million people](#) remain without access to electricity of which 75% live in Sub-Saharan Africa. [2.8 billion people](#) still lack access to clean cooking solutions. The reasons for this are various and range from high capital costs to inadequate transmission and distribution infrastructure and poor policies. Gender-defined roles often make women struggle to attain and control renewable energy sources. The lack of access to clean energy leads to household air pollution and related premature deaths, [nutrition risks](#), time poverty for women and girls, deforestation and desertification.

At the same time, the energy transition provides strong economic and leadership opportunities for women. In the fast-growing renewable energy sector, an estimated [32% of jobs](#) are held by women, compared to 22% in the energy sector overall. With jobs in the sector forecast to triple to nearly 29 million by 2050, it is essential that women are ready to – and allowed to – take on leadership roles. The provision of solar and off-grid energy, as well as clean cookstoves, also provide opportunities for women entrepreneurs.

Though the energy transition from fossil fuels to renewable energy is essential for meeting the Paris goal, emissions from [global food systems](#) may threaten its achievement. These emissions largely occur from food production and from land being cleared for food production. Particularly the latter leads to carbon sinks being destroyed (such as forest and wetlands). A clear need for a transformation in food systems is pivotal. This provides opportunities for the poorest and most marginalized to practice climate-resilient agriculture, agroforestry and conservation agriculture that support them in adapting to climate change, increasing food security and achieving sustainable livelihoods while at the same time benefiting the climate through the increase of soil carbon or increase of trees in landscapes.

### **1.3 CLIMATE JUSTICE AND COVID-19**

The spread of COVID-19 in 2020 triggered a global humanitarian crisis on top of the climate emergency, making the poorest and most marginalized, particularly women and girls suffer even more. While the world's richest (mostly men) saw their [wealth increase by 27.5%](#), extreme poverty is set to rise in 2021 due to COVID-19. Available analyses of COVID-19 recovery packages paint a picture of the failure of most large governments to reconcile the pandemic response with the efforts required to tackle climate change. [CARE's findings](#) demonstrate that the first generation of COVID-19 recovery packages put forward by major economies risk further accelerating the climate emergency. Gender equality and women's and girls' political and economic empowerment seem to have been omitted in most climate-relevant COVID-19 recovery measures. Sharp [drops](#) in emissions early in the pandemic (8% reductions) would need to be maintained year on year in order to [meet the 1.5°C target](#). However, global emissions rose again already in the second half of 2020.

There is also concern about donor countries reducing, as a consequence of COVID-19 recovery efforts, overall development assistance, climate finance, or both, or one at the expense of the other, causing a disparity between finance commitments and actual finance provided

### **1.4 CARE'S CAPACITIES AND ADDED VALUE**

As a humanitarian and development organization, CARE is well-positioned to, in collaboration with partners, respond to climate-induced disasters, to address the current and anticipated future impacts of climate change on the resilience of the poorest and most marginalized people and to tackle the root causes of climate change. CARE has developed a [resilience theoretical framework](#) which serves as the broader framework that is central to all CARE's work and which lays the ground for our work on climate resilience. Based on this increasing resilience framework, CARE developed the [Resilience Marker](#): a self-assessment tool to evaluate how well resilience has been integrated into all of CARE's programs.

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<sup>1</sup> Worldwide, the [renewable energy](#) share of total final energy consumption gradually increased, from 16.3 per cent in 2010 to 17.3 per cent in 2017. Yet the use of renewable energy worldwide must be accelerated by a factor of 6 to limit global warming to 2 degrees.

## What is climate resilience?

For CARE, resilience is about managing risk and dealing with shocks and stresses that negatively influence people's lives. Climate resilience is about managing risk and dealing with climate related shocks and stresses that influence people's lives. Climate resilience is increased if: 1) people's capacities and assets to manage climate related shocks and stresses are built and supported, 2) the drivers of risk are reduced, and 3) these actions are supported by conducive formal or informal rules, plans, policies and legislation that allow individuals and communities to reduce their vulnerability to climate related shocks and stresses.

## An overview of CARE's climate programming results

In FY19, CARE increased the ability of 2.2 million people to build their resilience to the effects of climate change through 69 projects in 25 countries. 54.7% (of these people) were women and girls. In FY19, CARE's climate change projects reached 3.5 million people directly (53% women) and 20.1 million people indirectly (52% women) through 153 projects worldwide. 48% of CARE's climate change programming fully addressed vulnerability caused by climate change (versus 10% of CARE's overall programming) and 45% did so partially (versus 25% of CARE's overall programming) and 5% of projects had no strategy to address climate vulnerability (versus 59% of CARE's total programming). In general, CARE's climate change related programming scores higher on the CARE Resilience Marker than CARE's overall programming (82% "good" and "excellent" versus 37% "good" and "excellent").

CARE's strengths lie particularly in our experience in addressing climate change through:

- Community-based adaptation and disaster risk management
- Sustainable agriculture
- Ecosystems and natural resources
- Gender equality

In all this, 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
- Works with civil society including social movements
- Collaborates with private sector actors

## Community-based adaptation and disaster risk management

CARE has long-standing experience in working with partners to apply a [community-based adaptation approach](#) to climate change and was one of the first INGOs to do so (Bangladesh, 2002). In this approach, adaptation strategies are generated and led by communities and other local stakeholders. This promotes ownership and sustainability of the strategies. Communities' awareness and understanding of climate change is enhanced so that they can create flexible and forward-looking plans and take more context-appropriate decisions based on the risks they face now and will face in the future. Sharing new knowledge and understanding about climate risks and responses with existing community structures expands and strengthens those structures as well as institutional mechanisms. Since 2008, CARE has developed a wide range of tools, guidance and research on gender equality and adaptation under various climate programs such as the [Adaptation Learning Program](#). Examples of these tools are the Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Analysis Handbook ([CVCA](#)) and the Practical Guide to Participatory Scenario Planning ([PSP](#)). We aim to further integrate learning from these climate and disaster risk management models and tools with our humanitarian action work to improve understanding of problems and identification of responses and nexus programming.

Climate change and ecosystem degradation place new demands on disaster risk reduction approaches. Over the years, CARE has developed new approaches, such as [Integrated Risk Management](#) which is an enhanced, holistic approach to increase community resilience by integrating disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation and ecosystem management and restoration.

## Sustainable agriculture

In all its food systems work, CARE adheres to the principles of Sustainability, Productivity, Equity, and Resilience (SuPER). This includes emphasis on the realization of rights to food, water and nutrition. CARE's approach to sustainability in agriculture implies the promotion of a set of models and practices that aim to protect, restore and manage natural resources. Many of these practices fall under the broader headings of agroecology, agroforestry or conservation agriculture and have been promoted successfully. For CARE, combating climate change implies protecting, restoring and promoting sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably managing soils, water, forests and rangelands and halting land degradation and biodiversity loss. Agroecological approaches can dramatically increase food availability locally and can also improve food access by farmers, workers and consumers by enabling larger amounts of nutritious, affordable food. Moreover, these approaches contribute to mitigation through the increase of soil carbon or increase of trees in landscapes.

CARE places particular emphasis on integrated water resource management - ensuring both sustainable use of water for agriculture and safe and secure water for human consumption and health through WASH. [Water smart agriculture](#) (WaSA), pioneered by CARE, recognizes that, as temperatures rise, so does atmospheric moisture, increasing the frequency of heavy rains and severe weather events. WaSA incorporates many proven techniques and CARE goes beyond field-based practices focusing on improving soil health and emphasizes global investments in effectively and efficiently harnessing soil water and enhancing irrigation efficiency, equity and environmental benefits, producing more food with less water, while building adaptive capacity and contributing to mitigation through soil carbon. The use of both 'green' water (soil moisture which is the focus of conservation agriculture) and 'blue' water for irrigation (from lakes, reservoirs, streams and aquifers) is promoted and the model incorporates approaches from conservation agriculture.

## Ecosystems and natural resources

CARE works on [ecosystems and natural resources](#) in mountain ecosystems in Latin America and Nepal, in drylands in the Sahel and Horn of Africa, in marine and aquatic ecosystems in the Mekong delta and west Indian ocean and in forest landscapes in East and Central Africa, for example. Here we ensure the integration of [Nature-Based solutions](#). These include improved soil fertility through increasing soil organic matter and improved nitrogen use efficiency; increasing the number of multi-purpose trees and other perennials in agricultural landscapes, particularly economic (e.g., fruit) and nitrogen-fixing species; more efficient use of scarce water resources; and access to quality seeds and other planting material (including indigenous varieties) that are suited for local contexts and resilient to climate change. Context specificity and therefore thorough agricultural system, gender and social inclusion and environmental or landscape analyses are required, incorporating local knowledge to identify contextually appropriate practices, technologies and approaches.

## Gender equality

CARE promotes [gender-transformative approaches](#) to climate change and advocates for gender transformative policies. Incorporating such practices allows actors to better support women and their communities and builds community resilience to climate change. Gender-transformative approaches also create opportunities for individuals to actively challenge existing gender norms, promote positions of social and political influence for women, and address power inequalities between persons of different genders. This allows for better support to women and addresses the underlying causes of poverty and social injustice.

## Advocacy

[Advocacy](#) is one of the most important strategies for scaling CARE's impact beyond the communities in which we directly work. For many years, CARE has engaged in national and international climate-related policy influencing and has built the capacities of governments at various levels in the Global South to develop and implement inclusive, just and gender-transformative climate policies such as the National Adaptation Plans, Disaster Risk Reduction Plans, and Nationally Determined Contributions<sup>2</sup>.

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<sup>2</sup> Plans submitted to the UNFCCC by national governments outlining their climate efforts on adaptation and mitigation

Advocacy in developing countries takes place as part of specific (often multi-country) programs, through CARE's engagement with influential national CSO networks, or through focused capacity and institutional support for local partners to engage in collaborating and influencing their national and sub-national governments. This has resulted, amongst others, in strengthened consideration of gender and adaptation issues in NDCs, as for example displayed in CARE's recent [report card](#) on the integration of gender in the NDCs, in the development and promotion of [Adaptation Good Practice \(AGP\) principles](#) or the collaboration with others for developing guiding tools for CSO advocacy, such as the [GCF CSO readiness toolkit](#) or [National Adaptation Plan profiles](#) for various countries.

Together with civil society organizations (CSOs) and government delegations from the Global South, CARE has successfully engaged in international lobbying to include the target of 1.5°C global temperature increase in the Paris Agreement. CARE Member Partners from Europe and Canada have also held their governments accountable for ambitious climate policies, including advocating for strong financial support for gender-responsive adaptation in developing countries, where CARE has built up a track record of [influential reports](#).

### **Social movements**

CARE aims to be a supportive and empowering partner of social movements, learning from them as well as sharing our global capacity, experience and ability to work at global, regional, national and local levels. Over the past years, CARE has supported the calls for action from social movements such as [#FridaysForFuture](#). During the international UNFCCC climate negotiations, CARE closely worked with the UNFCCC gender and women constituency and similar gender-focused and feminist networks, as well as with climate specific networks such as the Climate Action Network International (CAN-I).

CARE also consistently built the capacities of CSOs and COs to engage in advocacy work. A number of specific programs aim to build the capacities of CSOs to engage in influencing climate policies and climate finance, such as the "CSO Readiness Program for the Green Climate Fund", the "[Partners for Resilience Program](#)", the "[Climate Learning and Advocacy for Resilience Program](#)", or the "[Multi-Actor Partnership on climate and disaster risk finance](#)". [CARE's Climate and Resilience Academy](#) is also an important player in building capacities for climate advocacy, in providing training and capacity building on climate change. Through the global CARE [#SheLeadsinCrisis](#) campaign, we continue to urge bilateral and multilateral donors to increase funding to local women's organizations and promote women's leadership in addressing the climate emergency.

### **Collaboration with the private sector**

CARE is experienced in working with private sector actors in other domains such as [Women's Economic Justice](#) and it is in our interest to expand that experience to the climate space. We must work together with social enterprises and multinationals that are frontrunners in taking serious climate action and that want to collaborate in developing and scaling out innovative, pro-poor and gender responsive or gender transformative technologies for adaptation and mitigation. Market-based approaches that have the potential to support scaling of our efforts are the expansion of VSLAs as a platform to support Climate Justice, cash and voucher assistance, social businesses focused on clean energy, advisory services focused on influencing corporate practices and women's entrepreneurship tied to climate resilient livelihoods. We will aim to increase attention to the potential of private sector actors whose value chains and corporate strategies can contribute to climate justice through community based adaptation (and through mitigation) in their investments and plans.

## **1.5 WHAT WE WILL NOT DO**

There are also private sector actors that negatively influence national and international climate-related policy decision making processes. However, even though CARE recognizes the critical role that these actors have to play in limiting the global temperature increase to 1.5°C, CARE is not well-placed and has limited experience in holding these corporations accountable. Other NGOs, such as Friends of the Earth, Greenpeace, WWF and OXFAM do have experience and influence over the private sector and will continue to work on this. CARE will be supportive to their efforts but not lead on this. CARE will ensure to only cooperate with or receive funding from

private sector actors who positively influence local, national and international climate-related policy decision making processes.

CARE will not engage in the technicalities related to domestic policies needed to move into a zero-carbon future. Although CARE will continue to call for ambitious reduction targets to limit global temperature rise to 1.5°C, we will not prioritize influencing the technical details on how this move into a low-carbon future must be made. More specialized local and international NGOs, including those viewed as “environmental” NGOs or broader NGO networks, are much better placed for this and have the needed technical expertise in house. CARE will support their efforts but usually not lead them.



# WHAT?

## 2. WHAT?

### 2.1 IMPACT GOAL: CLIMATE JUSTICE

The poorest and most marginalized people are confronted with a manifold of injustices as a consequence of the climate emergency caused by the richest. The effect is that their wellbeing is even further diminished and that they suffer immense infringement on their human rights. Much of this harm cannot be repaired anymore, but some of it can be counteracted through inclusive, just and gender-transformative climate-relevant policies and actions that aim to support people of all genders to increase their resilience to climate related shocks and stresses, that increase equality and that limit global temperature rise to 1.5°C.

#### What is Climate Justice?

For CARE, Climate Justice is about a future in which the poorest and most marginalized people have significantly improved their wellbeing 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. The demand for Climate Justice is rooted in the fact that the climate emergency results from and exacerbates inequalities (such as gender inequality and poverty) and threatens the human rights (such as the right to food, water, health) of those who have contributed least to climate change. This entails urgent action from those who have emitted most to reduce their emissions and to support action that helps the poorest and most marginalized increase their resilience to the impacts of climate change and engage in mitigation action that brings sustainable development benefits.

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

- 1) Increased capacities and assets
- 2) Improved enabling environment
- 3) Strengthened collective voice and action

All the changes that we foresee in the social actors in these three pathways of change, will only be sustainable if the underlying causes of poverty and marginalization are addressed. This implies that we need to strengthen all social actors' (people of all genders, civil society and powerholders) transformative capacities to challenge norms, relations and behaviors for increased equality. And it implies that all policies and actions by these social actors must be inclusive, just and gender transformative.



# Climate Justice

The poorest and most marginalized, particularly women and girls, have improved their wellbeing and enjoy their human rights due to

increased resilience to climate change    increased equality    limited global temperature rise to 1.5 °C

through inclusive, just and gender-transformative climate-relevant policies and actions

## Increased capacities and assets



### People of all genders

- Practice climate-resilient livelihoods and sustainable agriculture
- Use sustainable energy
- Use climate information
- Use financial services
- Live in climate-resilient dwellings and surroundings

- Challenge norms, relations and behaviors for increased equality
- Engage in decision-making processes
- Advocate for their rights

## Strengthened collective voice and action



### Civil Society including social movements

- Empower people of all genders to become active citizens
- Support people of all genders, communities and CSOs with expertise on climate, gender, social inclusion and locally led approaches
- Channel and amplify the voices of people of all genders and communities towards powerholders
- Cooperate with and hold powerholders accountable for the design and implementation of climate-relevant policies plans, services and actions
- Increase access to climate-relevant funding

- Challenge norms, relations and behaviors for increased equality
- Connect with other climate and social movements and civil society
- Apply strengthened organizational capacity
- Apply strengthened gender-transformative capacity

## Improved enabling environment



### Powerholders

#### Governments in the Global North

- Provide fair share in climate finance for the Global South
- Adopt and implement ambitious emission reduction targets and climate relevant policies

#### Governments, local institutions and communities in the Global South

- Adopt and implement climate-relevant policies, plans and actions on adaptation, disaster risk management and response, mitigation, sustainable ecosystem and natural resource management and protection

#### Multilateral organizations

- Adopt and implement ambitious pro-poor climate-relevant policies

#### Private Sector

- Develops innovative pro-poor adaptation and mitigation technologies

- Challenge norms, relations and behaviors for increased equality
- Lead transparent and evidence-based decision-making processes
- Apply strengthened institutional capacity
- Monitor the implementation of policies and use accountability mechanisms

**CARE and partners** support, work together with and hold accountable relevant social actors, using CARE's experience in capacity building, supporting networks, advocacy, awareness-raising and public engagement on community-based adaptation and disaster risk management and response, sustainable agriculture, ecosystems and natural resources and gender equality

CARE becomes a carbon neutral and environmentally just organization

## 1) Increased capacities and assets

CARE's experience has shown that for climate [resilience](#), people of all genders need to increase their assets (human potential, social capital, economic resources, physical capital, natural resources) and build their capacities to:

- a) Anticipate risks. With this capacity people can foresee risks and therefore reduce and manage the impact of climate shocks and stresses that are likely to occur. Anticipating can be understood as being ready for unexpected events through actions that prevent and prepare.
- b) Absorb shocks and stresses. With this capacity people can accommodate and absorb the immediate impacts of climate shocks and stresses without significant negative impact on their lives, wellbeing and livelihoods, using available skills and resources, and by managing adverse conditions.
- c) Adapt to evolving conditions. With this capacity, people can change behaviors, practices, lifestyles and livelihood strategies in response to changed circumstances and conditions under multiple, complex, and at times changing risks and uncertainties.
- d) Transform systems and structures. With this capacity, people can influence formal or informal rules, plans, policies and legislations to create systemic and lasting change in behaviors, governance and decision-making structures policies and legislation.

To be able to absorb, anticipate and adapt to climate-related shocks and stresses, people of all genders must be supported to:

- Practice climate-resilient livelihoods and sustainable agriculture
- Use sustainable energy
- Use climate information
- Use financial services
- Live in climate-resilient dwellings and surroundings

To transform systems and structures, people of all genders must be supported to:

- Challenge norms, relations and behaviors for increased equality:
- Engage in decision-making processes
- Advocate for their rights

In this pathway of change, CARE seeks to build agency of people of all genders and change relations within and between people of all genders, as well as between people of all genders and powerholders and civil society.

## 2) Improved enabling environment

The poorest and most marginalized can only strengthen their resilience to climate change at the scale required if formal and informal policies and norms allow and support them to build and act upon their capacities, to increase and strengthen their assets. Therefore, a variety of powerholders must be supported and held accountable for adopting and implementing inclusive, just and gender-transformative climate-relevant policies and actions:

- Governments in the Global North
- Governments, local institutions and communities in the Global South
- Multilateral organizations
- Private Sector

CARE's advocacy with national governments in the Global North (especially CARE countries in Europe, USA, Canada, Australia) must continue to hold these governments accountable for ambitious climate-relevant policies and adequate financial support to developing countries, based on their specific obligations enshrined in the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement. These policies must include national governments in the Global North:

- Taking their fair share in financially supporting the Global South to help the poorest and most marginalized to increase resilience to climate change and to engage in mitigation action that leads to clear development benefits and strengthens gender equality.
- Adopting and implementing ambitious emission reduction targets and climate-relevant policies.

CARE's advocacy must also influence and work in partnership with governments at the national level as well as with local institutions and communities in the Global South to adopt and implement inclusive, just and gender transformative policies and actions that are relevant for:

- adaptation (including financial services, climate information services and climate-resilient infrastructure and sustainable agriculture)
- disaster risk management and response (including emergency response, early warning systems and loss and damage)
- mitigation (including sustainable energy and carbon sink restoration and conservation in light of the differentiated responsibilities)
- sustainable ecosystem and natural resource management and protection, in particular where it contributes to mitigation and adaptation

Private sector actors and multilateral organizations are major players that influence the enabling environment through the climate-relevant policies they adopt and implement. CARE's advocacy will therefore include influencing multilateral organizations to make these policies ambitious, pro-poor and gender-transformative. In CARE's programming we will cooperate with frontrunner private sector actors that aim to develop innovative pro-poor and gender responsive and gender transformative technologies for adaptation and mitigation. To transform systems and structures, we believe that all these powerholders must be supported to or be held accountable to:

- Challenge norms, relations and behaviors for increased equality
- Lead transparent and evidence-based decision-making processes
- Apply strengthened institutional capacity
- Monitor the implementation of policies and use accountability mechanisms

In this pathway of change, CARE seeks to change relations and transform structures in order to improve the enabling environment.

### 3) Strengthened collective voice and action

CARE understands that it is communities, CSOs, community-based or women-led organizations, youth-led organizations and social movements (including climate movements) which will bring about sustainable change in climate-related policies and actions as well as in the change of social norms and behavior. For this to happen, aid should be localized and a change in power relations and resource allocation must take place so that a real power-shift can be realized and structures may be transformed. CARE will act as a convener, ally, resource partner and amplifier to support communities and organizations to increase their transformative capacities and enhance their influence. Our global [#SheLeadsInCrisis](#) campaign will link organizations and movements in collective actions for Climate Justice across the regions and countries where we work.

CARE will work together with and learn from Civil Society in order to strengthen the effectiveness of collective voice and action thanks to a Civil Society (including social movements) which:

- Empowers people of all genders to become active citizens
- Supports people of all genders, communities and CSOs with expertise on climate, gender, social inclusion and locally led approaches
- Channels and amplifies the voices of people of all genders and communities towards powerholders
- Cooperates with and holds powerholders accountable for the design and implementation of climate-relevant policies, plans, services and actions
- Increases access to climate-relevant funding

To transform systems and structures, CARE will work together with Civil Society to:

- Challenge norms, relations and behaviors for increased equality
- Connect with other climate and social movements and civil society
- Apply strengthened organizational capacity
- Apply strengthened gender-transformative capacity

In this pathway of change, CARE seeks to build agency of people of all genders and change relations between them, as well as within communities and in the Civil Society, hereby strengthening collective voice and action of communities most affected by climate change.

### **Pre-condition**

In order to be successful in following these pathways, CARE must be a credible voice, enabler and player. This credibility is in our long-standing expertise in climate change programming and advocacy as well as in our own efforts in becoming a climate-neutral and environmentally just confederation.

## **2.2 CARE FOCUS**

### **Impact populations**

CARE seeks to support the poorest and most marginalized populations and will take an [intersectional approach](#) to climate-resilience building. Intersectionality refers to how gender inequality intersects or overlaps with other forms of discrimination and oppression such as race, ethnicity, class, caste, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity, religion, etc. Gender is therefore experienced differently for people in these various categories. For this reason, CARE will especially work with women and girls who are particularly vulnerable to climate change and women and girls who are critical agents of change, as well as with all people facing [different forms of oppression](#) based on unequal power relations.

CARE will also pursue opportunities to work with and support young women and men as climate change will particularly impact the future of young people. Also, in addition to CARE's work in rural communities, CARE will pay attention to the poorest and most marginalized living in urban areas due to the high risks we envisage for this growing population in terms of the impact of climate change. Indigenous peoples often belong to the groups most impacted by climate change, most excluded from power and most oppressed while at the same time they are effective stewards of their natural surroundings. CARE will ensure that they are not excluded and that they are able to make their voices heard and benefit from climate action in ways that they foresee for themselves.

### **Targeted institutions**

CARE will target governments in the Global North and South at all levels as well as multilateral institutions to create an enabling environment in which the poorest and most marginalized can increase their resilience to climate change, equality is increased, and the global temperature rise is limited to 1.5°C. Multilateral institutions that are of specific interest to CARE's Climate Justice work are the Green Climate Fund, the Adaptation Fund, UNFCCC, UNDRR, UNCCD and UNEP. CARE will influence those institutions by supporting them and strengthening their capacities, influencing them and holding them accountable.

### **Targeted contexts and geographies**

The intensity and direction of CARE's programming efforts depend on the differential impacts of climate change in specific geographies, the vulnerabilities of populations present in these regions and the level of poverty and marginalization of different groups of people within these populations. CARE's current climate justice programming focuses on regions with cyclical drought such as the Sahel, fragile contexts facing climate and conflict risks, areas of high biodiversity and climate-sensitive environments such as mountain and forest ecosystems and areas with seasonal natural hazards such as cyclones and hurricanes.

The impacts of climate change may change over the next years, depending on the speed at which the global temperature is rising. The [ND-GAIN Country Index](#) summarizes a country's vulnerability to climate change and other global challenges in combination with its readiness to improve resilience. It aims to help governments, businesses and communities better prioritize investments for a more efficient response to the immediate global challenges ahead. The [climate risk index](#) may be consulted for insight to what extent countries and regions have been affected by impacts of extreme weather events. In its advocacy efforts, CARE will target contexts in both the Global North as well as in the Global South in order to cooperate with and influence powerholders.<sup>3</sup>

### 2.3 RESULTS / MEASURABLE INDICATORS

The impact goal for the Climate Justice impact area is: 25 million poor and marginalized people, particularly women and girls, have strengthened their resilience and adaptive capacities to the effects of climate change.<sup>4</sup>

To measure the progress on this impact goal and the achievement of the Climate Justice Theory of Change, the following three indicators will measure progress on the three pathways of change:

**1. # and % of people of all genders that have used their increased capacities for resilience & adaptation to the effects of climate change.** (Linked to [SDG target 13.1](#))

This indicator will be used to measure the impact goal and the progress under pathway 1: increased capacities and assets. It is a composite indicator and will be based upon a set of sub-indicators:

- a. **Climate-resilient livelihoods:** # and % of people of all genders that have applied at least 3 practices to protect their livelihoods from negative impacts of climate related shocks and stresses (SADD)
- b. **Climate information:** # and % of people of all genders that have applied climate knowledge and information services to inform their adaptation strategies (SADD)
- c. **Financial services:** # and % of people of all genders that have used formal and informal financial services in ways that actively support climate resilience (SADD)
- d. **Dwellings:** # and % of people of all genders that took at least 3 steps to protect their dwellings and direct surroundings from the negative impacts of climate related shocks and stresses (SADD)
- e. **Sustainable energy:** # and % of people of all genders that have used affordable, reliable and sustainable energy services (SADD)
- f. **Formal/informal decision-making:** # and % of people of all genders who have actively participated in formal and informal climate-relevant decision-making spaces (adoption of indicator 19, CARE's Agenda 2020) (SADD)
- g. **Household decision-making:** # and % of people of all genders who have actively participated in climate-relevant decision-making at household level (SADD)

These indicators also relate (indirectly) to the CARE gender equality framework indicators: “# and % of women and girls and other marginalized groups who have increased their agency in ways that contribute to gender equality” and “# and % of people of all genders who experience more equitable gender and power relations (formal and informal).”

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<sup>3</sup> See section Advocacy for further details

<sup>4</sup> The last part of the original Vision 2030 goal ('25 million poor and marginalized people, particularly women and girls, have strengthened their resilience and adaptive capacities to the effects of climate change and are contributing to the energy transition') has been deleted because the contribution by the poorest and most marginalized people to the energy transition is part of strengthening people's resilience.

- # of new/amended or better implemented ambitious climate-relevant policies, legislation, multilateral agreements, programs, and/or budgets** which increase people of all genders' ability to adapt to the effects of climate change, foster climate resilience and/or low greenhouse gas emissions development (partially linked to [SDG indicator 13.2.1](#))

Disaggregated by global/regional/national/sub-national and per topic:

- Adaptation, Disaster Risk Management and Response
- Mitigation (including renewable energy and restoration of carbon sinks)
- Sustainable natural resources and ecosystem management and protection
- Climate Finance (for adaptation, disaster management or mitigation)
- Emission reduction targets (aligned with 1.5°C limit)

This indicator will be used to measure progress under pathway 2: enabling environment. With this indicator, we adopt [indicator 20](#) that was developed under CARE's Agenda 2020. This indicator also relates (indirectly) to the CARE gender equality framework indicator of “# of examples of transformed structures (formal and/or informal) for greater gender equality (and where available, the # & % of people of all genders experiencing actual/potential impacts from those).”

- # of formal and informal groups, organizations and/or movements that have influenced formal and informal climate-relevant decision-making by channeling or amplifying the priorities of the poorest and most marginalized people vulnerable to climate change.** (Disaggregated by: formal/informal - global/regional/national/sub-national)

This indicator will be used to measure progress under pathway 3: collective voice and action. The indicator also relates (indirectly) to the gender equality framework indicator of “# and % of people of all genders who experience more equitable gender and power relations (formal and informal).”

## 2.4 LEARNING

Four learning questions were identified:

### 1. Learning question related to the theory of change:

What combination of approaches, strategies and interventions empower people to strengthen their capacities and assets for resilience to climate change in what types of context and to what type of risks? And which combination of approaches, strategies and interventions empower people of all genders and civil society to influence local, national and global climate relevant policies and actions? And which do not? Are our interventions sustainable after CARE's support has ended?

### 2. Learning question related to synergies and cooperation across impact areas:

What are the best ways for other Impact Areas to integrate efforts to increase resilience to climate related shocks and stresses?

### 3. Learning question related to evidence that our approaches contribute to gender equality:

How do we ensure that our approaches, strategies and interventions actively promote inclusive, gender transformative and just decision-making processes, actions and policies?

### 4. Learning question for collective learning across all impact areas:

What are we doing that effectively advances gender equality and what are the most impactful ways in which our work to advance gender equality contributes to realizing our vision?



# HOW?

## 3. HOW?

### 3.1 GENDER EQUALITY AT THE HEART

For many women and girls living in poverty the chances of achieving a better life are threatened by a double injustice: climate change and gender inequality. Discrimination is often a decisive factor in determining the level of risk they face from climate change-related shocks and stresses. The resources and options that women have to act on these shocks and changes are also strongly dependent on gender norms. These norms and expectations are discriminatory and limiting. For instance, women's workload, their limited decision-making power, and unequal access to and control over resources, especially land, can prevent them from adopting effective strategies to prepare, adapt and respond to disasters and climate change and may even result in gender based violence.

By better understanding the differential experiences of people of different genders, we are better equipped to implement interventions that build people's resilience to climate change and disasters and engage them in mitigation action. The failure to identify barriers to resilience will simply sustain existing inequalities such as in land tenure or resource-use rights. Serious risks are that the marginalization of women and girls would be accentuated or that unintended consequences of climate programming would place women and girls at risk of violence or abuse. Building [capacity](#) to adapt to and mitigate climate change will require eradicating inequalities of many sorts, including those in terms of gender.

CARE believes women are agents of change who must equally be part of the solution for a sustainable future. They are often early adopters of new agricultural techniques, first responders in crises, entrepreneurs of green energy and decision-makers at home. In addition, women's representation in politics has been shown to lead to more stringent climate action. Hence CARE will integrate gender equality throughout its interventions in all three pathways of change of the Climate Justice Theory of Change:

The Climate Justice strategy will pay particular attention to building women’s voice and leadership. In pathway 1, CARE aims to strengthen resilience capacities of people of all genders with a specific focus on the poorest and most marginalized people, particularly women and girls. The resilience capacities include transformative capacities to influence formal or informal rules, plans, policies and legislations to create systemic and lasting change in behaviors, governance and decision-making structures, policies and legislation. CARE will support women to increase their confidence, negotiation and communication skills to participate in informal and formal decision-making spaces. We will pay special attention to decision-making related to resources such as those related to agriculture, land and water which are critical to resilience building.

In pathway 3, CARE proposes to act as a convener, ally, resource partner and amplifier to support communities and organizations to increase their transformative capacities and enhance their influence. Among all the different actors of civil society, CARE will work more with women-led organizations, both at local and international level, on common-shared climate strategies and actions. This may include local informal groups such as women self-help groups and VSLAs and youth feminist organizations, women constituencies etc. On top of that, CARE will also work with other climate-relevant actors to ensure their strategies, advocacy and actions are gender-transformative.

To ensure our women’s voice and leadership strategy is effective, we believe that we also need to influence all powerholders to change their behaviors towards the poorest and most marginalized people, particularly women and girls. Therefore, in pathway 2, we will influence powerholders to ensure that all climate relevant policies and climate finance is gender transformative and we will collaborate and influence powerholders to include women on an equal footing in decision making processes.

Gender-based violence will be included in our programming; we will apply a do-no harm approach to ensure that GBV is not exacerbated by our actions. To that end, we will consider GBV in our climate vulnerability analysis and local adaptation planning processes as to make sure that adaptation options proposed do not increase GBV. We will ensure that complaint mechanisms and follow-up of unintended consequences of programming are in place to adjust our programs if necessary. We will also integrate GBV in all our work with women and powerholders on women’s voices and leadership.

We build on different CARE tools to facilitate gender and social transformation (in particular the [Social Analysis and Action](#) manual) and engage men to ensure change at individual, household and community level. Also, the [Community Score Card](#) tool will be of importance to ensure that both public and private institutions are gender equitable and accountable for ensuring women and girls' needs and rights. We will also support the use of the [gender-marker](#) to ensure most of our programming is gender-sensitive to transformative.

Education is key to fight the climate crisis as young women and men play a strong role to push for and implement the urgent changes we need. Pathway 1 of the Climate Justice strategy recognizes that climate information is one of the key elements to build resilience capacities and this includes climate knowledge. Thus, CARE will ensure that education can integrate climate Justice in its curriculum and that young men and women, especially girls, may access and use this knowledge. The support to youth-led movements under pathway 3 will also help to ensure youth can strengthen their leadership and connections to push for changes.

In order for CARE to achieve the greatest impact, more specialists who combine gender expertise with climate expertise are required. Through CARE’s Climate and Resilience Academy, specific attention to gender equality will be given in its various courses offered.

## 3.2 IMPACT PATHWAYS

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

- 1) Increased capacities and assets for resilience, adaptation and mitigation
- 2) Improved enabling environment
- 3) Strengthened collective voice and action

The frameworks that we will use are CARE's gender equality framework, the [increasing resilience framework](#) and the inclusive governance framework. The approaches we will use are those that are related to community participation such as the [Community Based Adaptation Approach](#) and the [CVCA](#).

### Advocacy priorities

Although a number of countries have adopted more ambitious climate adaptation and climate mitigation policies in recent years, globally these leave huge gaps in terms of reaching international agreements related to climate finance and the 1.5°C global temperature rise limit.

CARE's work going forward will build on its track record and established tools and methodologies and on positive trends and advocacy experience while we will counter adverse trends where they occur. All countries worldwide will have to take climate action to protect themselves against the adverse impacts of climate change, and must contribute their fair share to emission reductions, but countries of the Global North have a particularly important role to play due to their historic responsibility for causing climate change.

Hence, CARE will influence governments in the Global North, particularly in Australia, Canada, Europe, USA and Japan, to take their responsibility in setting ambitious climate-relevant policies that limit the global temperature rise to 1.5°C and that ensure that these governments take their fair share in supporting and compensating the Global South for adaptation, mitigation and loss and damage. Without such action, these governments' support for other development activities risks becoming irrelevant and unachievable. The influencing of Global North governments requires concerted advocacy efforts across CARE and our partners/coalitions for increased and more predictable finance (including through innovative finance mechanisms), but also for improving the quality of this finance in terms of how such funding integrates and advances gender equality and women's empowerment. CARE's global campaign [#SheLeadsinCrisis](#) will contribute to joint CARE advocacy efforts and link with other advocacy priorities on gender equality.

In the Global South, CARE will influence Nationally Determined Contributions and other climate-relevant policies, plans, budgets and strategies from local to national level to be more ambitious, inclusive, participatory, gender-transformative and that ensure the scale-up of CARE's best practices and community-based approaches. Local partners, CSOs, CBOs and social movements in the Global South will be key agents to both set the agenda and deliver on this and CARE will support and must aim to be supported by them to strengthen our collective voice and power to jointly achieve this goal. The support to be provided to those movements and organizations will take various forms from convening the different actors and building coalitions of actors, to strengthening technical, advocacy or institutional capacities or facilitating access to key media or multilateral institutions. CARE's global campaign [#SheLeadsinCrisis](#) will be an important vehicle in coordinating campaign and advocacy activities across countries and regions, and ensuring alignment with CARE's focus on women's leadership and funding of women's organizations in crisis settings.

CARE offices in other G20 countries – India and Indonesia – need to assess their ways of advocating for and contributing to development pathways with fewer emissions, including by highlighting poverty-oriented synergies between mitigation and adaptation actions. The latter also can be applied in other developing countries where CARE is based, even if those play a much smaller role in terms of the emissions they produce in comparison to other countries.

CARE will also contribute expertise and efforts to the enhanced and more ambitious implementation of existing multilateral policy agreements - most notably the Paris Agreement, the SDGs, and the Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction - and their regular reviews and coherence between these and national and local policies.

Country groups	Main climate justice advocacy priorities
CARE in developing countries in the Global South	Advocate for inclusive, just and gender transformative policies (national, sub-national) for <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● adaptation (including financial services, climate information services and climate-resilient infrastructure, natural resource management, and sustainable agriculture)</li> <li>● disaster risk and adaptation management (including early warning systems and anticipatory action)</li> <li>● sustainable ecosystem and natural resources management and conservation/protection</li> <li>● mitigation (including sustainable energy and carbon sink restoration and conservation)</li> </ul>
CARE in Global South G20 (India, Indonesia)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● advance gender equality across climate-relevant decision making</li> <li>● pursue structural changes and socio-economic transformations in line with ambitious emission reduction targets focused on pro-poor synergies with adaptation/mitigation</li> </ul>
CARE in Global North (Australia, Canada, Europe, Japan, USA, Japan, donor institutions)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● advance gender equality across climate-relevant decision making</li> <li>● take their fair share in financially supporting the Global South to help the poorest and most marginalized to increase climate resilience (adaptation, loss and damage) and to engage in mitigation action that leads to clear development benefits, and strengthen gender equality.</li> <li>● pursue structural changes and socio-economic transformations in line with ambitious emission reduction targets that halt the global temperature increase at 1.5°C.</li> <li>● influence their cooperation with other large emitters (e.g. China, Brazil etc.) in countries where CARE does not operate</li> </ul>

**3.3 CONTEXTUAL ADAPTATION**

It is in the nature of CARE’s work to operate in uncertain, fluid and fragile contexts. This is why we must have a good understanding of people’s vulnerabilities to various types of shocks and stresses that might impact them. Different individuals and groups of people are vulnerable to shocks and stresses in very different ways. Thus the interventions needed to reduce vulnerabilities and increase resilience need to be tailored to their specific contexts. In order to do this well, projects need to base their interventions on an assessment of vulnerabilities of individuals and communities to the shocks and stresses they face.

A thorough assessment includes a consideration of all three components of CARE’s Increasing Resilience theoretical framework: 1) Existing capacities and assets 2) Underlying causes of risks and vulnerability 3) The enabling environment, made up of formal or informal rules, plans, policies and legislations and is forward-looking (considers not just current but also potential future risks and vulnerabilities).

Ideally this assessment is regularly updated (at least annually) to inform the implementation of a project. CARE’s [adaptation approach](#) and its [Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Analysis tool](#) are based on the co-creation of a vulnerability analysis and joint creation of an adaptation plan with local communities.

### 3.3 PARTNERSHIP

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, are able to adopt effective programming approaches on a larger scale, and who have responsibility to fulfil rights and reduce poverty through policy change and implementation. We work in ways that support and reinforce, not replace, existing capacities.

We will:

- Sustain and grow partnerships with CSOs and Social Movements who represent our impact populations and stand with climate justice movements.
- Favor Alliances of other INGOs, CSOs and CBOs in developing countries to scale-up our good practices, align approaches to ensure coherence of our actions, leverage funds and increase our collective voice and power and hold governments accountable.
- Work with research or academic institutions, especially from the Global South, on joint impact measurement and learning. This collaboration will reinforce our evidence, adapt and improve our approaches and will support us to develop capacity strengthening tools.
- Partner with private sector actors to stimulate the development of innovative, pro-poor and gender transformative technologies for adaptation and mitigation.
- Sustain engagement with the Climate Action Network at global and regional and national levels and engage in other alliances with peers and others.
- Increase our engagement with the Global Gender and Climate Alliance (GGCA).
- Engage with donors and UN institutions to influence their plans and practices and ensure they take into account the needs of the poorest and most marginalized people.

### 3.4 FUNDING AND RESOURCING FOR THE PROGRAM

#### Estimated budget to deliver on goal

In order to estimate the budget that is required to deliver on the goal of “25 million poor and marginalized people, particularly women and girls, have strengthened their resilience and adaptive capacities to the effects of climate change”, we have taken the following approach:

The total amount of funding received from donors for large CARE climate change programs (impacting more than 20,000 people) divided by the data that these programs were able to provide on the indicator “Number of people that are better able to build resilience to the effects of climate change and variability” (CARE program strategy 2020, PIIRS indicator 15).

This then means that the estimated budget that is required to deliver on the 10-year goal is “average cost per person” X 25 million for impact population. It must be noted that this estimate is very rough and unreliable and must not be taken as a point of entry for writing Climate Justice proposals as each context is different in terms of the anticipated climate impacts and vulnerabilities that present themselves in groups within a given population.

Average cost per person	Target impact population for 10 years	Total amount of budget needed over 10 years
90.59 USD	25 million	2.26 billion USD

#### Summary fundraising strategy

In FY20, the most significant amount of funding for projects that included climate change and resilience activities was provided by the Government of the USA (54% of CARE’s global funding for projects with climate change and resilience programming). Second most important donor for CARE worldwide in was the EU - non-ECHO (10%) and third the government of Denmark (6%). The governments of Canada and Norway both provided approximately 4% of CARE’s funding for Climate Change and Resilience Programming. Other donors (non-

governmental donors excluding the Gates Foundation) together account for approximately 7% of CARE's worldwide funding for projects with Climate Change and Resilience Programming.

The Climate Justice Team will continue to support CMPs in developing Climate Justice program proposals. If a fundraiser will be appointed to the CJ Team, s/he will coordinate and collect information about fundraising opportunities. This will enable CARE to tap into fundraising opportunities that may present themselves in non-CARE markets or into fundraising opportunities that may be pursued within alliances that submit proposals to the Green Climate Fund. Accreditation to the Green Climate Fund by one of CARE's CMPs would provide the confederation with direct access to the GCF. Unfortunately, efforts in this direction are currently on hold.



# WHO?

## 4. WHO?

### 4.1 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS/ ROLES

#### Team roles

The Climate Justice Team (formerly: CARE's Climate Change and Resilience Platform, CCRP) will support the achievement of the Climate Justice Impact Goal by delivering the 5 [Global teams functions](#) of:

- Lead - Leading, connecting and coordinating
- Support - Technical assistance and developing a network of experts within CARE and externally
- Advocate and influence
- Develop - Raising funds and communicating
- Learn - Measuring impact, managing knowledge and learning

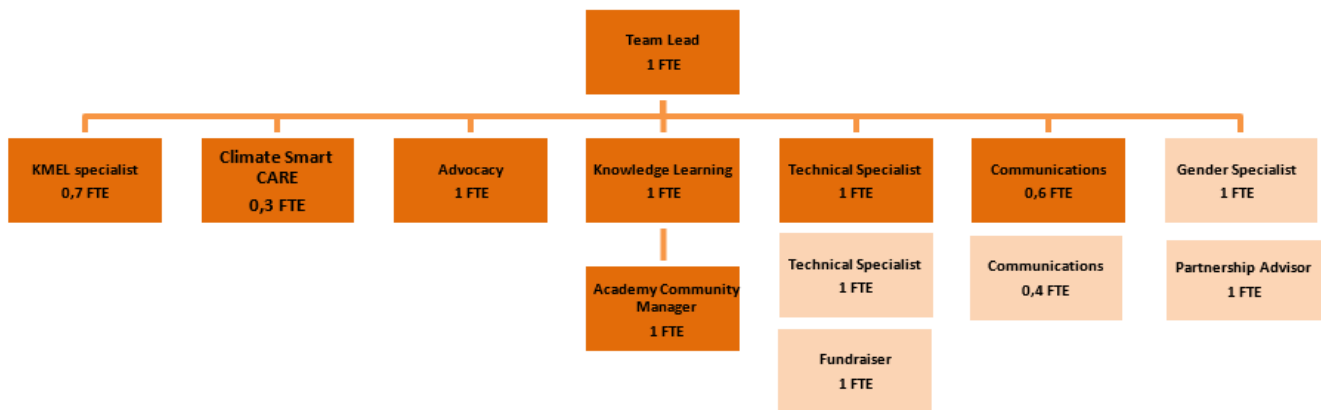
In delivering these functions, the Climate Justice team will support, coordinate and connect with all parts of CARE with an interest in and with knowledge of key Climate Justice issues. In particular, the Climate Justice team will:

- Continue to facilitate, expand and co-lead with a colleague from the Global South the [CARE Climate Champions Network](#), a network of CARE Climate experts that undertakes joint work and facilitate regional communities of practice.
- Further develop and expand training courses under the [CARE Climate and Resilience Academy](#) for both CARE staff as well as an external public of CSOs, local governments and INGOs.
- Continue to facilitate and co-lead with a colleague from the Global South the [Climate Justice Advocacy Working Group](#).
- Continue to host and facilitate a [network of GreenTeams](#) across the confederation.

In order to stay connected, a [CARE Climate List](#) is in place for exchange of information and the sharing of learning for all colleagues in CARE interested in Climate Justice. A quarterly newsletter with CARE Climate Justice news will continue to be distributed.

## Team structure

The Climate Justice Team is composed of the Team Lead, a KMEL Specialist who also leads on “Climate Smart CARE”, an Advocacy Lead, a Knowledge and Learning Specialist who also coordinates the CARE Climate and Resilience Academy, an Academy Community Manager, a Climate Adaptation Specialist and a Communications Coordinator. This is a total of 6,6 FTE. It is important to note that 2,2 FTE are funded through the in-cash investments by a limited number of 5 CMPs. Currently, only the Academy Community Manager position is based in the Global South. The Team will be looking to increase that trend to other positions.



## Gaps in resources

It must be noted at present, the Climate Justice Team needs to develop and change from an approach global team to an impact area global team. The current team depends on the kind contributions of cash and in-kind investments by CARE Netherlands, CARE Germany, CARE France, CARE Denmark and CARE Canada. These CMPs decide on their investments on an annual basis. Although this provides for a good basis, it is highly recommended that more CMPs make additional and predictable in-kind and cash contributions and investments in the team as it currently does not have all capacities to fulfill all the roles necessary as a Global Team. In order to have a fully operational Global Team, the following additional positions are required:

- 1 FTE Technical Specialist
- 0,4 FTE Communications Coordinator
- 1 FTE Gender Specialist
- 1 FTE Fundraiser
- 1 FTE Partnership Advisor

Unrestricted funding received on an annual basis by the before mentioned 5 CARE members:

- FY19: 124,000 USD
- FY20: 124,000 USD
- FY21: 124,000 USD

It is important to note that this 124,000 USD annually is almost fully used to cover the salary costs of 3 of the 6 team members of the CCRP (precisely: 2,2 FTE). Hence these cash investments are below the bare minimum that is required for the Global Team to be able to operate as an impact area lead team. An amount of 500,000 USD would enable the team to deliver on all functions of a Global Team.

## Council of Directors

The Climate Change and Resilience Platform was set up by a selected number of CMPs in 2017. The Platform is run by a Council of Directors (the National Directors of the investing CMPs) and is chaired by the host of the platform, the National Director of CARE Netherlands.

## Advisory Committee

Over the next year, the CJ Team will explore interest to set up an Advisory Committee. Tasks of this Committee could be:

- Provide advice on strategic direction
- Provide ideas for the work agenda of the CCRP
- Represent the CJ team within the CARE Confederation and externally

## 4.2 CORE DELIVERABLES

Assuming that current investing members to the CCRP will continue to provide their contributions of both cash and in-kind investments and other CMPs will add to this in order to bring the CCRP to the minimum required, the CCRP commits to the following deliverables in the next 3 years:

<b>Leading, connecting and coordinating the implementation of the impact area strategy</b>	
<b>Roles</b>	<b>Deliverables</b>
Actively exercise internal and external leadership for the impact area	By the third year, 75% of surveyed CARE Members and COs value the leadership for the impact area
Have in place a participatory and diverse working team, mandated to lead the impact area accountable for progressing the outcome	Global team fully staffed
Be an active member of CARE's Program Strategy Team, connecting and working collaboratively together with other impact areas	Active participation in all Strategy Team meetings
<b>Technical assistance and facilitating a network of experts</b>	
Provide technical support and/or facilitate access to expertise and support connecting experts with needs/demands	Technical training on Climate Justice topics is provided through the CARE Climate and Resilience Academy to at least 100 colleagues.
	Technical support for the implementation of 10 Climate Justice projects annually
<b>Advocate and influence</b>	
Develop and lead on the outcome area advocacy strategy.	Advocacy Strategy produced (year1) and fully implemented/assessed (year 3) 1 ground breaking policy influencing report
Ensure consistent, appropriate and timely messaging directed to key external target audiences	Twitter has a total of 16,000 followers by year 3 www.careclimatechange.org has over 100 visitors per month by year 3
Lead on the key networks and alliances in which CARE will take part globally	Leadership on the strategic partnerships with CAN, UNEP, GCF, GEA and others
<b>Raising funds and communicating</b>	
Identify key donors relevant to the impact area	Fundraising Plan produced and implemented ( <i>if fundraiser is recruited</i> )
Produce/update capacity statements on the impact area	Renewed CJ capacity statement is produced
Support the design of proposals	Support at least 10 CMPs in proposal design annually
	Facilitate at least 10 colleagues in CJ proposal writing
<b>Measuring impact, managing knowledge and learning</b>	
Produce and disseminate an annual report about the progress of the impact area	1 annual report about the progress of the CJ impact area is produced
	1 annual report about the progress of CARE climate

	smart is produced
Produce and disseminate technical guidelines relevant to the impact area	3 technical guidelines (one per pathway of change) are produced
Produce and disseminate regular learning products (such as updates, briefs, 5 minutes of inspiration, webinars, case studies)	3 learning products produced for all three pathways of change

### 4.3 ACCOUNTABILITY MECHANISMS

#### Mutual accountability to the roles and leadership of the global team

Where the CJ Team will be accountable to play the roles it is expected to play, CMPs will be accountable to ensure that sufficient resources are pledged for the CJ Team to fulfill all these roles. This accountability will take place through the CCRP Council of Directors who will bring to the NDC any issues related to the CJ Team performance or issues related to insufficient resourcing of the CJ Team.

#### Mutual accountability to the impact goal

The CJ strategy was developed in close collaboration with CMPs, COs and CSOs in the Global South. Therefore, this strategy is not owned by the CJ Team but by the confederation as a whole, particularly by those who are committed to develop (further) programming on Climate Justice. If CARE is to be a credible partner to donors and partners in terms of implementing Climate Justice programming, CARE needs to have its own house in order, meaning:

- That the confederation must move to become a climate neutral and environmentally just organization as soon as possible by CMPs and COs adopting and implementing ambitious emission reduction targets, CMPs signing up to the CARE joint offsetting program and CMPs adopting a CARE confederation environmental policy. The CJ team will provide the CMPs with all tools needed in order to make this happen and the NDC will take its role in speeding up this process.
- That CMPs will ensure to only cooperate with or receive funding from private sector actors who positively influence local, national and international climate-related policy decision-making processes. The CJ team will provide support to the SLT-Fundraising to adapt the CARE confederation's due-diligence process guidance. The NDC will take its role in ensuring that the new due-diligence process guidance is being adhered to.

### 4.4 REQUIRED BUDGET

The required budget for the proposed structure to deliver on the Global Team roles should be 11 FTE and the core minimum budget is 500,000 USD. With this level of investment all roles can be delivered. Currently CCRP has an annual budget of 124,000 which is used as a co-investment (besides the in-kind investments by the 5 CMPs) to fund 2,2 FTE out of the 6,6 FTE. It is unclear if this level of investment will remain stable over the upcoming years.

Current capacity	Required capacity
4,4 FTE	11 FTE

Current resources	Required resources
124,000 USD	500,000 USD