



## Impact FY15-FY20

Between FY15 and FY20, CARE has helped **5.4 million** people in **39 countries**, **55% women and girls**, to strengthen their ability to build climate resilience and reduce their vulnerabilities against shocks that affect them.

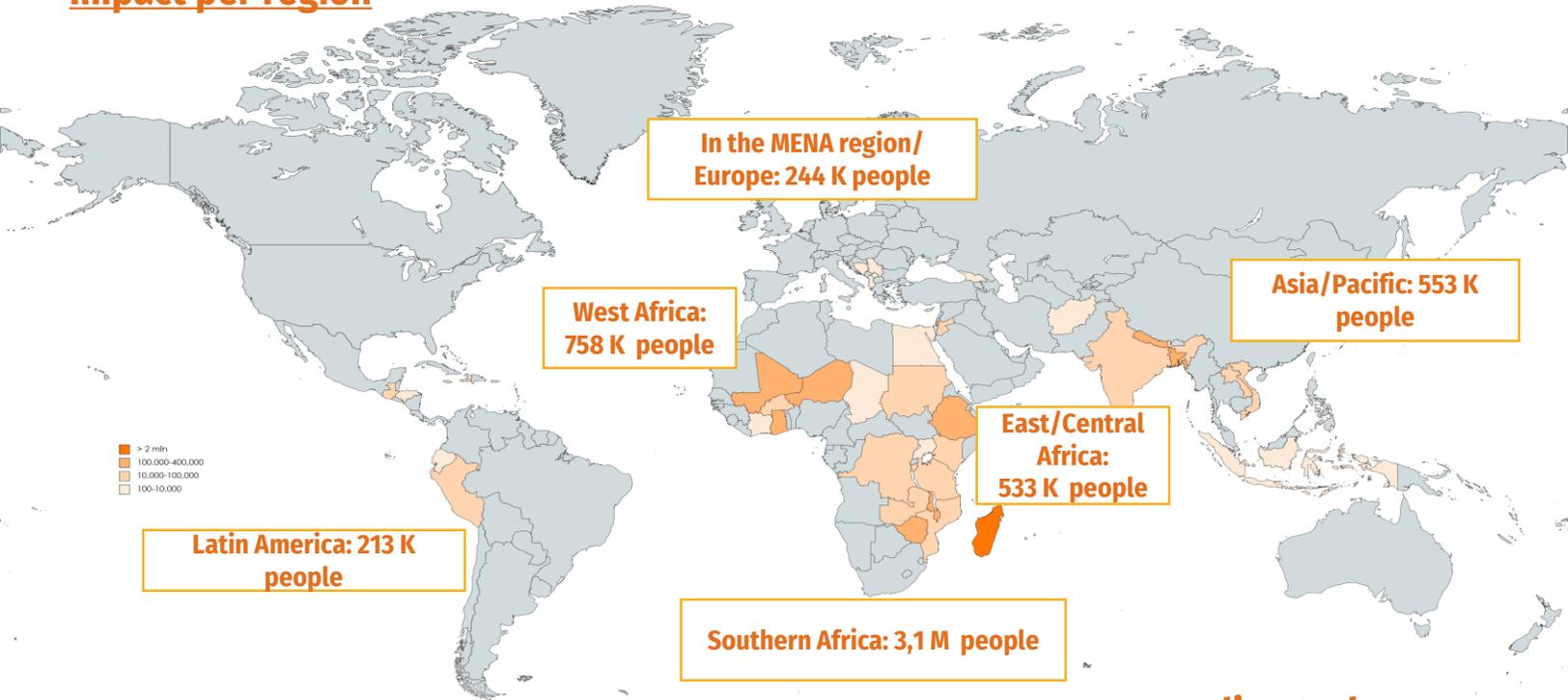


**2.7 million people** were able to build their resilience to the effects of climate change.



**3.6 million people** actively engaged in reducing their vulnerabilities to shocks.

### Impact per region



## Reach FY20

In FY20, Climate Justice Programs<sup>1</sup> reached **2.6 million people directly, 1.5 million women (54%)** and **13.4 million indirectly** through 221 projects.

### Integrated Gender Approach

Climate change exacerbates existing inequalities, including gender inequalities. CARE is committed to achieving gender equality and empowerment for women and girls through our programming using the Gender Equality and Women's approach. In FY20, 20% of Climate Justice programs<sup>1</sup> were **gender transformative**, 24% was **gender responsive** and 43% was **gender sensitive**.



## Climate Programming Examples

CARE's Climate programming focuses on increasing people's capacity to build climate resilience, while simultaneously building an enabling environment of formal and informal policies and norms.

### Increased Capacity for Climate Resilience

CARE's programming focused on increasing people's capacity for climate resilience to anticipate risks, absorb shocks and stresses, adapt to evolving conditions and transform systems and structures.

### Adaptation to Climate Change in Africa

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 over **330,000** people to build resilience to climate change.



1. Climate Justice was not a Program Strategy 2020 outcome area. Climate Justice projects were defined as those that worked in one or more of the following sectors: Climate Change Resilience, Disaster Risk Reduction, Natural Resource Management.

## Gender and adaptation in Asia

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.

## Financial services for Climate Resilience in Ethiopia

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**.



## Climate Information Services in Vietnam

Kien Quan Thi from Vietnam is a human weather app: she forecasts the weather and provides advice for farmers on what, when and how to plant. She 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.

Over 70% of populations of Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos live in rural areas faced with harsh climatic conditions. CARE's Agro-Climate Information Service Program (ACIS) for women and ethnic minority farmers in South-East Asia enables women farmers, ethnic minority farmers and agricultural planners to better anticipate and respond to risks and opportunities from changes in the weather, through participatory and equitable agro-climate information services.

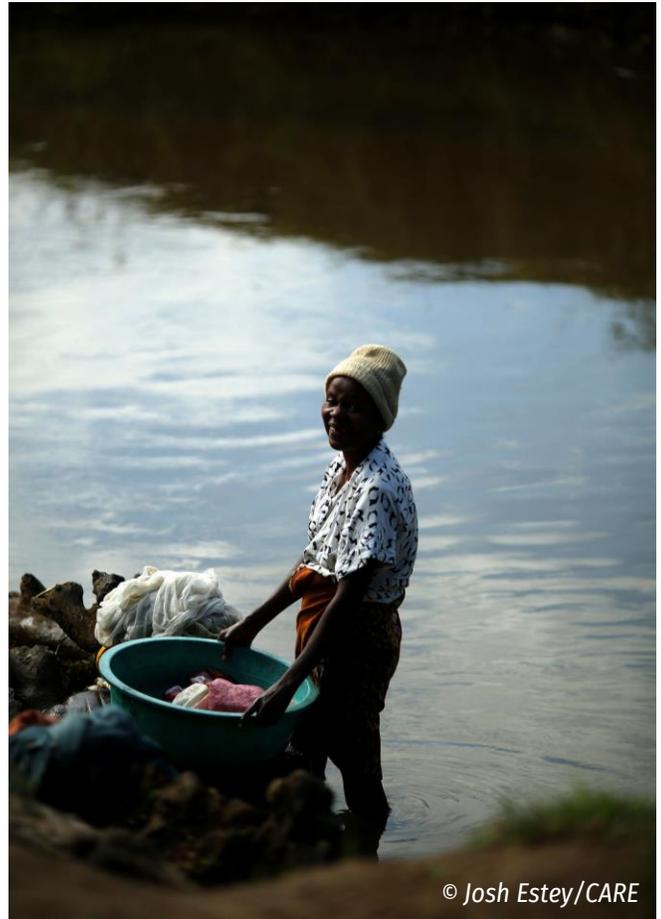
In Vietnam, the program helped over **5,000** people to build resilience to climate change.

## Improved Enabling Environment

CARE's programming also included various advocacy efforts on climate change and resilience. This led to an improved enabling environment in the form of changes in policies and actions of stakeholders in power and improved the lives of many people. Below you can find programming examples.

### Strengthening Resilience to Climate Change in Kenya

CARE Kenya's advocacy led to the adoption of **two climate change policies** in two different counties (Siaya and Trans Nzoia county). Initially the two county governments did not have any climate change governance structure or guiding frameworks to support mainstreaming of climate change actions (despite the presence of a national climate change act). CARE Kenya developed together with the Siaya and Trans Nzoia county government a situational analysis to inform the development of climate change policies, and incorporated community perspectives and a gender lens in climate change action. This led to the approval and adoption of two climate change policies by county governments in Kenya, leading to the potential improvement of over **134,000 lives**.



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### Disaster Risk Reduction in Madagascar

Over the last 10 years, CARE Madagascar has supported local authorities and communities in the development of **community-level disaster risk reduction (DRR) strategies**, through the analysis of community vulnerability to cyclone and flood risks as well as the development of risk reduction plans. Learnings from CARE's DRR programs influenced the **2015 National Disaster Risk Management policy**, which is much more focused on DRR measures before disasters, compared to the old (2003) policy which was more focused on post-disaster actions.

Practical DRR tools validated by CARE, in partnership with Government, have been adopted by Government and other NGOs. In adopting the new national DRR policy, the Government capitalized on CARE's experience with a community warning system for cyclones through the use of different coloured flags for each alert phase. This experience was used to update the national alert system to migrate to a colour-coded system for each alert phase. CARE Madagascar was able to indirectly contribute to increased resilience for **756,000 people**.

## Improved Enabling Environment

### Paris Agreement

CARE actively engaged in the UNFCCC process and contributed dedicated advocacy efforts, along with other partners and vulnerable developing countries, to include the **1.5°C limit**, **gender references**, **principles of good adaptation** and addressing **loss and damage** in the Paris Agreement. Since then, CARE has continued to advocate for increased climate action and climate finance support to developing countries, particularly in these areas.

### Increasing Canada's commitment for Climate Finance

In June 2017, CARE Canada launched #CanAdapt – a multi-year advocacy campaign aimed at getting the Government of Canada to contribute 50% of its international climate finance towards adaptation projects, and a substantial amount therein to helping women on the frontlines of climate change. The ultimate advocacy win is reflected in Canada's claim to have reached **54% adaptation finance** in its third biennial report to the UNFCCC and the Minister of Environment and Climate Change's explicit identification of **50% adaptation as a goal**. CARE Canada is continuing to push to embed this goal in policy and for its implementation.

### Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change Adaptation in Education in Guatemala

Partners for Resilience, CARE Guatemala worked on providing the Central American region with a guiding framework for the **Education** sector in terms of **Comprehensive Management of Disaster Risk (CMDR) and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)**, promoting interculturality, inclusion and gender equity. They emphasized 1) the incorporation of CMDR and CCA in Formal and Non-Formal Education, 2) promoting research and knowledge management in CMDR and CCA, 3) promoting the exchange of intra and extra regional experiences. Finally, they promoted and supported institutions at the regional level to ensure the implementation of policies, strategies, plans, programs. The guiding framework has the potential of impacting the lives of **23 M people**.



## Climate & Resilience Mainstreaming

Next to climate specific programming, CARE pays attention to climate and resilience throughout all its programs, by assessing whether programs have a strategy to address vulnerabilities caused by climate change and by using the Resilience Marker to assess resilience integration.

### Strategy to address vulnerabilities

In FY20, 36% of CARE projects have a strategy to fully or partially address vulnerabilities caused by climate change (see figure 1)

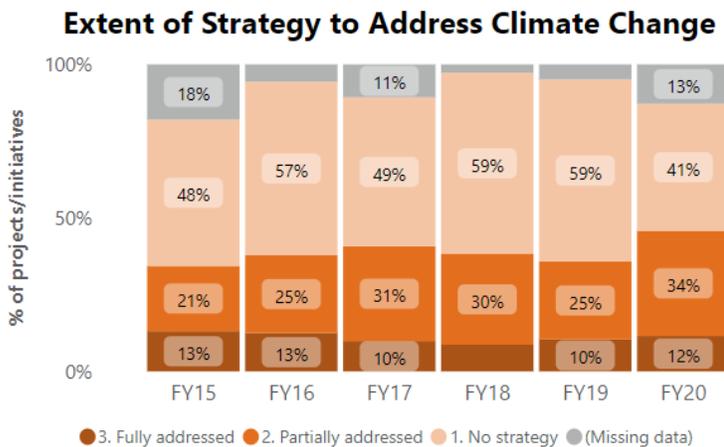


Figure 1

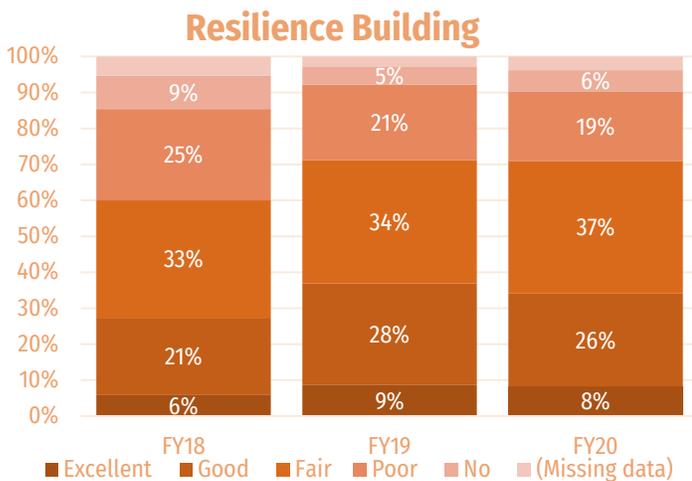


Figure 2

### Resilience Marker

Increasing resilience is one of three elements in CARE’s integrated approaches in the [CARE 2020 strategy](#) to address poverty and social injustice. [Resilience](#) is about managing risk and dealing with shocks and stresses that influence people’s lives. It concerns climate, geophysical, economic, political, social, health and technical shocks and stresses.

The [CARE Resilience Marker](#) allows teams at CARE to self-assess and reflect on how well resilience is integrated into their projects. Below you see the scores of CARE’s entire portfolio in FY18, FY19 and FY20. In figure 2, you can see that in FY20 34% of the projects scored Excellent or Good resilience building, indicating that resilience is strongly, structurally or properly integrated in the project. 37% scored Fair resilience building, indicating that elements of increasing resilience are integrated, but it could be applied in a more systematic way.

For all CARE’s programming the average marker score was 2.11 (Fair resilience building). 14% of this portfolio (499 projects) identified climate as a relevant shock/stress to the context of their programming and had an average marker score of 2.37, indicating that programs focusing on climate related shocks and stresses are better able to integrate resilience in their projects.

## CARE's Climate Change & Resilience expertise

CARE's Climate Change & Resilience Platform (CCRP) leads and coordinates the integration of climate change and resilience across CARE's development and humanitarian work. The CCRP facilitates:

- The **CARE Climate and Resilience Academy**, an online e-learning platform. Its main objective is to increase development practitioners' capacities to integrate resilience and tackle the causes and consequences of climate change in their programming, thereby increasing program quality and sustainability and increasing the resilience of the most vulnerable people to the impacts of climate change. It offers **Learning Journeys**, **Online Courses** and **Online Trainer Packs**.
- The Climate Champions Network, through which Climate and Resilience program and policy specialists from CARE offices can provide strategic input and lead on key CARE Climate and Resilience deliverables, promote CARE's Climate Justice Strategy throughout CARE, contribute to the Academy, share knowledge and advice and shape the future of CARE's Climate and Resilience Work.

For more information: [www.careclimatechange.org/](http://www.careclimatechange.org/)

