

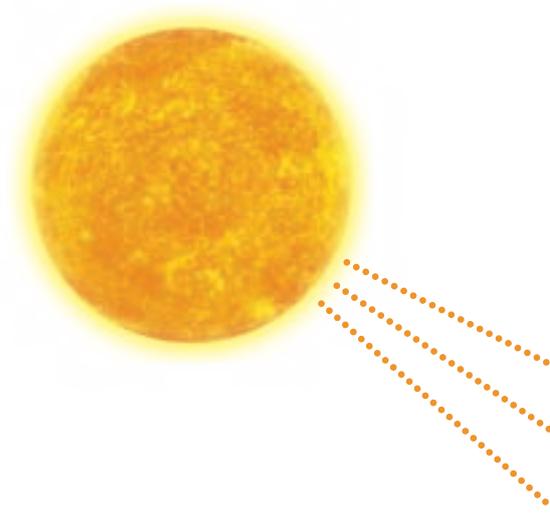
WHAT HAVE WE DONE?

How the changing climate is hitting the poorest hardest

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Take good care of creation. People occasionally forgive, but nature never does. If we don't take care of the environment, there's no way of getting around it."

Pope Francis¹

Climate change is happening and the rate of change is accelerating.² On a worldwide scale, temperatures are increasing. Global warming is resulting in an increase in the number and severity of droughts, floods and erratic weather patterns, affecting millions all over the world.³

It is time for humanity to unite in order to protect the planet and its people from further harm. With determination and concerted action from politicians and people everywhere, we can provide a beautiful, flourishing planet for many generations to come.

CAFOD has worked for 50 years through grassroots organisations across Africa, Asia and Latin America to tackle poverty and injustice. In that time we have seen more and more examples of how communities already facing the problems of poverty have had their situations made even worse by changes in climate and environmental damage. These impacts are particularly evident in those communities that rely on agriculture to feed themselves and make a living.

Although it is the poorest who are suffering most, unprecedented weather events can be seen in nearly every region on the planet.

Not every extreme weather event can be individually attributed to climate change. However, such events are consistent with higher levels of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere and they are happening more often and getting worse. This follows scientists' predictions that changes in climate like this are a result of a 'large-scale



18m

Last year the effect of repeated droughts in the Sahel, Africa left 18 million people at risk of hunger.⁴



170

Australia saw record temperatures and high winds fan 170 fires across New South Wales in 2012, as temperatures exceeded 40°C.⁵



50m

From 2003-2012 droughts in western USA exacerbated the severity of wildfires,⁶ affecting more than 50 million acres of land, and by the end of August this year there were almost 39 major fires burning across the region.⁷



6,000

In India, unusually heavy monsoon rains have caused floods in which almost 6,000 people are feared dead.⁸



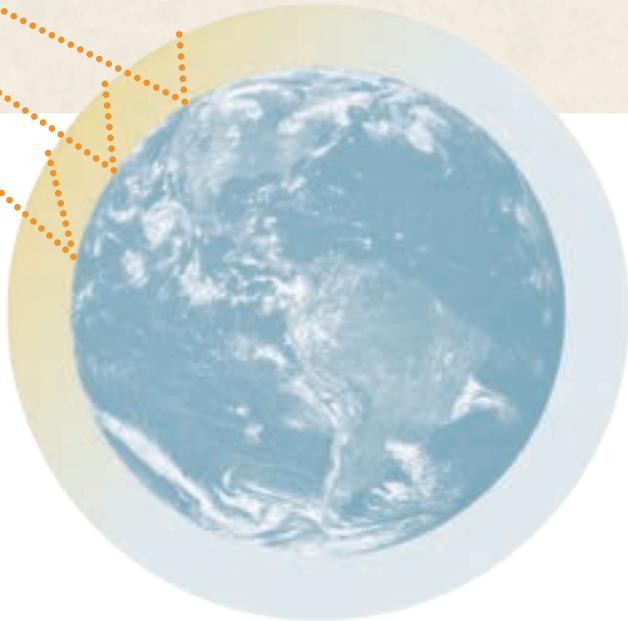
20,000

In Russia, 20,000 people have been evacuated from their homes due to flooding caused by heavy rains.⁹

HOW IS GLOBAL WARMING CAUSED?

The Earth is wrapped in a layer of greenhouse gases, such as carbon dioxide and methane. This layer lets the Sun's rays through, without letting all of the heat out. This means the Earth can maintain a temperature that sustains life. If this blanket of greenhouse gases gets thicker and thicker, it continues to allow the Sun's rays through to warm up the Earth, but less of the heat passes out through the atmosphere. The more greenhouse gases that are added to this layer, the more the radiated heat from the Earth is trapped.

Since industrialisation occurred in the 1800s, people have been pumping greenhouse gases into the atmosphere through the use of fossil fuels, such as oil, gas and coal. As populations and wealth have increased and technology has improved, the use of greenhouse gases has increased, trapping greater levels of radiated heat. This has led to a warmer planet.



warming' effect.¹⁰ This is happening – it can now be said with 95 per cent certainty – because of human activities.¹¹ This includes the burning of fossil fuels, as used in road and air travel, large-scale agriculture and deforestation, which have increased the concentration of greenhouse gas emissions within the Earth's atmosphere.¹²

Recently, the High Level Panel Report on the Post-2015 Development Agenda co-chaired by Prime Minister David Cameron stated: "Above all, there is one trend – climate change – which will determine whether or not we can deliver on our ambitions... People living in poverty will suffer first and worst from climate change. The cost of taking action now will be much less than the cost of dealing with the consequences later."¹³

A LONG TIME COMING

However, the challenges presented by a changing climate have been recognised for some time. In 1990, UK Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher publicly pushed for progress to redress the negative environmental impacts of industrialisation. Global warming was, she argued, "real enough for us to make changes and sacrifices, so that we do not live at the expense of future generations."¹⁴ And she added: "It may be cheaper or more cost-effective to take action now, than to wait and

find we have to pay much more later."¹⁵ This point was echoed in 2006 when the Stern Review called climate change the greatest and widest-ranging market failure ever seen.¹⁶ The report concluded that the benefits of strong, early action on climate change far outweigh the costs of not acting.¹⁷

Despite Thatcher's call to action over 20 years ago, the UK Committee on Climate Change has reported that the UK remains inadequately prepared to respond to the impacts of the changes in climate that are predicted to occur over the coming decades.¹⁸

But just as important as preparing for the consequences of a changing climate that cannot now be avoided is to tackle the root cause. Governments around the world have agreed to limit the increase of the global average temperature to 2°C (from pre-industrial levels in 1880). To have a chance of achieving this, the increase in global emissions needs to halt and then reverse within this decade.¹⁹ Yet action is stalling.²⁰ The World Bank estimates that current emission reductions pledges by countries worldwide, if fully implemented, would likely lead to warming exceeding 3°C before 2100.²¹

Already, the temperature of the Earth has increased by 0.8°C²² with most of the warming having occurred in the last 30 years.²³ Bob Ward, policy director at the Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment at the London School of Economics, recently said: "We are in the process of creating a prehistoric climate that humans have no evolutionary experience of. The last time carbon dioxide levels were this high was at least three million years ago, when temperatures were 2 to 3°C higher than pre-industrial times, the polar ice caps were much smaller and sea levels were about 20 metres higher than today."²⁴



The environment has changed. Now stronger rains come, the land collapses, and just stones are left behind. It is now three years that we have had this bad weather. Before there were just showers and the rain did not destroy the crops. Now it comes with hailstones and it takes the land away. It brings all kinds of diseases for the plants and does not let them produce well. There are more thunderstorms now and that kills sheep, men... Before, this was not happening.”

Pedro, artisan worker, Yamparáez, Bolivia²⁵

ACTION NEEDED NOW

It is too easy to think of climate change as a daunting problem that we can leave for future generations to tackle. But the effects of climate change are being felt now all over the world, and they are affecting vulnerable people with few resources to cope with more frequent and more intense weather events.

As the effects of climate change become more frequent and more severe, urgent coordinated action is required to protect those whose lives and means of earning a living are at risk.

We believe that nature is a gift given to the whole of humanity for us to share in the bounty of Creation. But

with such a great gift comes a shared responsibility to limit global warming and increasing environmental degradation. The changing climate presents a challenge that affects all of us. But rich countries – whose unsustainable economic paths are the root cause of climate change – must bear the greatest responsibility for resolving the problem.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

The harmful effects of climate change can be seen particularly clearly in agriculture. Climate-related challenges such as drought, floods, water scarcity, desertification and land degradation are resulting in bad harvests and increasing costs of production²⁶; while rising food prices reflect an increasing scarcity of resources that is encouraging imbalances between food supply and demand.²⁷



In 2012, wheat prices jumped more than 50 per cent and corn prices more than 45 per cent between June and July as droughts in Russia, the USA and Australia partly destroyed crops.²⁸



The droughts caused a global rise in grain costs and the effects were felt in the UK as food prices rose. The effects were made worse when record-breaking wet weather in the UK resulted in poor wheat harvests and smaller fruit and vegetables – wheat yields were down 15 per cent – adding further pressure to prices.²⁹



Food prices are forecast to increase by up to 70 to 90 per cent by 2030, before the effects of climate change are taken into account, which will roughly double price rises again.³⁰

The majority of the world's poor people support themselves and their families by working the land. 75 per cent of them are small-scale food producers.³¹ In the least developed countries, small-scale farming

continues to be the primary source of economic activity. In addition, around 40 per cent of the agricultural labour force in developing countries is made up of women, who tend to own far less land and livestock than their male counterparts.³² Small-scale farmers are crucial to the global food system, feeding half of the world's population by growing food on over half of the Earth's arable land,³³ mostly through low-emissions activities.

Despite growing many of the everyday things that we all rely on such as cotton, coffee and sugar, small-scale farmers account for over half of the world's hungry people.³⁴ This is a huge injustice within the global food system. That's why we have been calling for targeted aid to support small-scale farmers through our *Hungry for change* campaign.³⁵ We're not alone in believing this issue should be prioritised: according to the UN, investment for small farmers represents the single biggest opportunity to reduce hunger, poverty and increase productivity.³⁶

The majority of the world's 2.5 billion small-scale farmers are already restricted by a lack of investment, a reliance on basic farming equipment, a lack of security over land ownership and poor access to markets.³⁷ These factors are further compounded by the impacts of climate change which result in poorer land quality, decreasing water supplies and overall unsustainable crop production.³⁸ In the face of these challenges, small holder farmers are highly vulnerable to poverty and hunger.

IMPACTS OF A CHANGING CLIMATE

Small-scale farmers have contributed very little towards climate change, yet are suffering disproportionately from many of its associated consequences.



Warmer temperatures have meant that since 1980, global harvests of wheat and maize are 5.5 per cent and 3.8 per cent (respectively) lower than what they could have been.³⁹ That is equal to the annual maize production of Mexico and wheat production of France. This contributes to an increase in food prices that people in many poor countries are unable to afford.



In 2011, severe drought wiped out the coffee crop of nearly 18,000 small-scale farmers in Tanzania.⁴⁰ This meant many people were unable to support themselves and put food on the table.



During the last 40 years, one third of the world's crop land (1.5 billion hectares) has been abandoned due to soil erosion and degradation,⁴¹ preventing many people from earning a living through farming this land.



In Peru, the country's glaciers have receded by nearly 20 per cent in the past four decades⁴² – which has resulted in less water for the Andean farmers' crops and animals and rivers drying up in coastal regions.



Since the 1960s, the Sahel region of West Africa has experienced a 25 per cent decline in rainfall⁴³ severely restricting crop growth and leaving many people hungry.

We've carried out research into poor people's priorities and perspectives for development. This formed the basis of our COMPASS report, which aims to inform the new global development framework to replace the current Millennium Development Goals after their completion in 2015. The research showed that climate change impacts, such as a trend to increasing natural disasters, are one of the most important factors that keep people in poverty. These new factors are in addition to a range of inequalities that have existed for decades. As a result, the wellbeing of many people in poverty has deteriorated over the last 15 years.⁴⁴

One of the main priorities expressed by the people we interviewed for the research was to have employment or access to assets such as livestock and land, which allows them to build viable and sustainable livelihoods.⁴⁵ But the effects of climate change have harmed the livelihoods of many small-scale farmers, hindering their ability to earn a living and trapping them in poverty. Unless action is taken to help them adapt to climate change and to tackle its root causes, their chance of building viable livelihoods will diminish even further in the future.



Small-holder farmers in Kenya.

I'VE LOST EVERYTHING



I have ten acres where I've lost coffee...I've lost beans because of the rain; I've lost everything."

Ligia Briones, farmer, Nicaragua.



In Nicaragua, coffee farmers are trying to cope with the effects of a changing climate as the timing and duration of both the wet and dry seasons become increasingly unpredictable.

One knock-on effect of this unpredictability is that parasitic infestations are hitting coffee crops with more tenacity and with more resistance to treatment. The 'roya' or coffee rust fungus spreads quickly following unusually rainy weather.⁴⁶ Once infected, the coffee

plant must be chopped down and cannot produce beans for three years.

In Matalcalpa, Nicaragua, Ligia Briones runs women farmers' union ASOMUPRO and is herself one of the country's 36,000 coffee farmers struggling with changes in their environment.

"I face this situation right now," she said, "I have ten acres where I've lost coffee...I've lost beans because of the rain; I've lost everything.

"If a family doesn't have food, it is very drastic: kids don't go to school, the health of the family gets worse."

Roya is financially ruining coffee farmers in Nicaragua. Production costs are increasing as farmers tackle the fungus and their earnings can't cover these cost hikes. Thousands of jobs are at risk, as are the livelihoods of the almost 200,000 families that work collecting the coffee harvest.

Coffee farmers planting crops in Colombia.



PEOPLE ARE STRUGGLING TO COPE WITH THE CHANGING CLIMATE EVERY DAY



Things are different and a shortage of rainfall is common. And when it does arrive, it's unpredictable too."

Solomon Beyene Tesfayohannes, priest, Ethiopia.



In Ethiopia prolonged and severe droughts have caused acute water shortages. Farmers are struggling with the loss of crops and the lack of good pasture land for grazing livestock.

In Northern Ethiopia Solomon Beyene Tesfayohannes, 32, is a priest at Sebeya Holy Trinity Catholic Church. He has seen many farmers have to shift crop production from cereals to vegetables due to reduced rainfall, but people lack the resources to prepare and

protect themselves against the next change in climate. Everything depends on the rain. Without it, families cannot plan for the coming year, let alone the long term future.

He said: "When I was a boy, we didn't notice a changing climate. With the exception of a drought in 1984, the rains came as usual. Now things are different and a shortage of rainfall is common. And when it does arrive, it's unpredictable too. It comes late or stops earlier, resulting in dead crops and reduced harvests, hindering the local farming communities.

"My parents were producing enough food for more than 12 months. Now we can't produce enough for more than three to four months. People are struggling to cope with the changing climate every day."

Abba Solomon works with members of his community to pump water in Northern Ethiopia, a region affected by drought.



TEN HOURS IN THE PHILIPPINES

“Farmers lost equipment, cows and water buffalo, and harvests including bananas and coconuts were ruined.”

Angeline, farmer, Philippines.

The effects of global warming are not limited to gradual shifts. Changing climate conditions can also lead to dramatic weather events which hit unexpectedly, such as flash floods and hurricanes. Events such as these are increasing in number and severity due to climate change,⁴⁷ and people in poor communities lack the resources and infrastructure to prepare in advance or recover sufficiently from such shocks.

Mindanao in the Philippines was hit by the devastating Typhoon Washi, which killed 1,268 people⁴⁸ and affected nearly 100,000 people across 30 villages. The storm brought ten hours of torrential rain which rapidly led to flash floods sweeping away people, houses, crops and animals. The region was especially unprepared because the storm was completely unprecedented with the floods affecting areas that had never experienced anything like it before.⁴⁹

Two years on, many people are still living in temporary shelters and the local industries have not yet recovered. Small-scale farmers were especially badly affected with the majority losing crops and cattle.

Angeline, a member of the local Digkilaan Women’s Organisation, said: “The number one reason why many people are in poverty is due to Typhoon Washi. Why? Farmers lost equipment, cows and water buffalo, and harvests including bananas and coconuts were ruined.”⁵⁰

Fishing communities in Mindanao were also devastated by the typhoon after the floods brought huge quantities of mud into the sea and swept away boats and nets.

The situation has been made worse by the fact that even before the typhoon, the people of Mindanao were amongst the poorest in the Philippines, depending on subsistence farming and fishing to make a living. Many cannot read or write⁵¹ and a lack of education and resources left them ill-prepared to deal with such drastic climate variability.

Before the storm, many people had been cutting down trees as one of the few ways to earn a living in the region. Deforested areas were more susceptible to flooding when the storm hit. Furthermore, unsecured logs were carried by the waters and sent crashing into homes and people, causing further destruction.

It took just ten hours of extreme weather to bring an already weakened group of communities to their knees, sweeping away what little they had. With coping mechanisms already stretched to the limit, these families have been taken back to zero, undoing their stability and ability to flourish.

1,268 people killed

100,000 people affected

30 villages damaged



Damage in the periurban area of the City of Cagayan, Mindanao, in the wake of Typhoon Washi.



WE'RE ALL IN IT TOGETHER

Climate change, agriculture and people having enough to eat are inextricably linked⁵² and a changing climate is having a ripple effect that impacts upon food markets throughout the globe.

We are all part of a global market. Consumers in the UK, for example, may experience an increase in coffee prices that could be a result of low harvests due to heavy rains or periods of drought in Colombia.

Similarly, increasing demand from consumers in richer countries places pressure to produce more on farmers in the developing world, who may already be experiencing stress on their water and land sources due to climate change. For instance, a rising middle class in India and China has led to increased demand for a greater variety of foods. This puts further strain on vital resources such as water and land, which may already be becoming depleted by climate change and other forms of environmental degradation.⁵³

Farmers in the developing world, who are much more dependent on external market forces than those in rich countries, feel these pressures most strongly.⁵⁴ Farmers in poorer regions are under enormous pressure to exploit increasing demand even if this damages their own food security and the natural environment on which they depend, as they have few alternative ways of making a living.⁵⁵

THE FUTURE OF OUR CLIMATE

When considering the potential impacts of a warming climate, the World Bank predicts a future with serious strains on agricultural production, water resources, and coastal communities. If temperatures increase by 4°C, hotspots will become so widespread and so devastating that the agricultural, economic and humanitarian consequences would reverberate around the world.⁵⁶

As it stands, atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gas emissions are already above sustainable levels.

Research predicts that, if they continue to rise, the price of key staples is also likely to increase (in the region of 120-180 per cent by 2030).⁵⁷ This will prove disastrous for food-importing poor countries and also raises the prospect of reversals in development gains, such as a reduction in rates of preventable diseases and the provision of adequate nutrition.

The World Bank has described graphically how malnutrition, ill health and death are likely to increase due to extreme weather events such as flooding and severe heat.⁵⁸ It predicts climate change will likely make malnourishment, childhood stunting, malaria and other diseases more common, which will make it harder for children to succeed in school.

Furthermore, the changing climate is contributing to an increase in conflict over natural resources. This can be seen in Maralal, Kenya, where severe drought has led to increased competition for land. Historically, during the dry season, farmers in the region would move to more fertile areas for water and pasture. However, increasing inter-ethnic conflicts over these resources mean that this is no longer a viable option for many farmers.⁶⁴

This type of conflict can mean that many farmers have to leave their land as they are unable to farm it any more. In addition, the shocks that climate change presents can directly force people to leave their homes. This can result in high levels of rural-urban migration as people leave failing farms or disaster-stricken rural areas for cities in search of better lives,⁶⁵ putting additional pressure on resources in urban areas and creating new, over-populated, highly vulnerable environments.

If current climate trends continue, the consequences could prove disastrous:

By 2030

Demand for water is expected to have increased by 30 per cent due to the increasing population. Climate change will exacerbate the problem. Shrinking glaciers will reduce flows in crucial rivers – for example the Ganges, Yellow, Indes and Mekong rivers all depend on the Himalayas. Rises in sea level will make fresh water salty, while floods will contaminate clean water.⁵⁹

By 2050

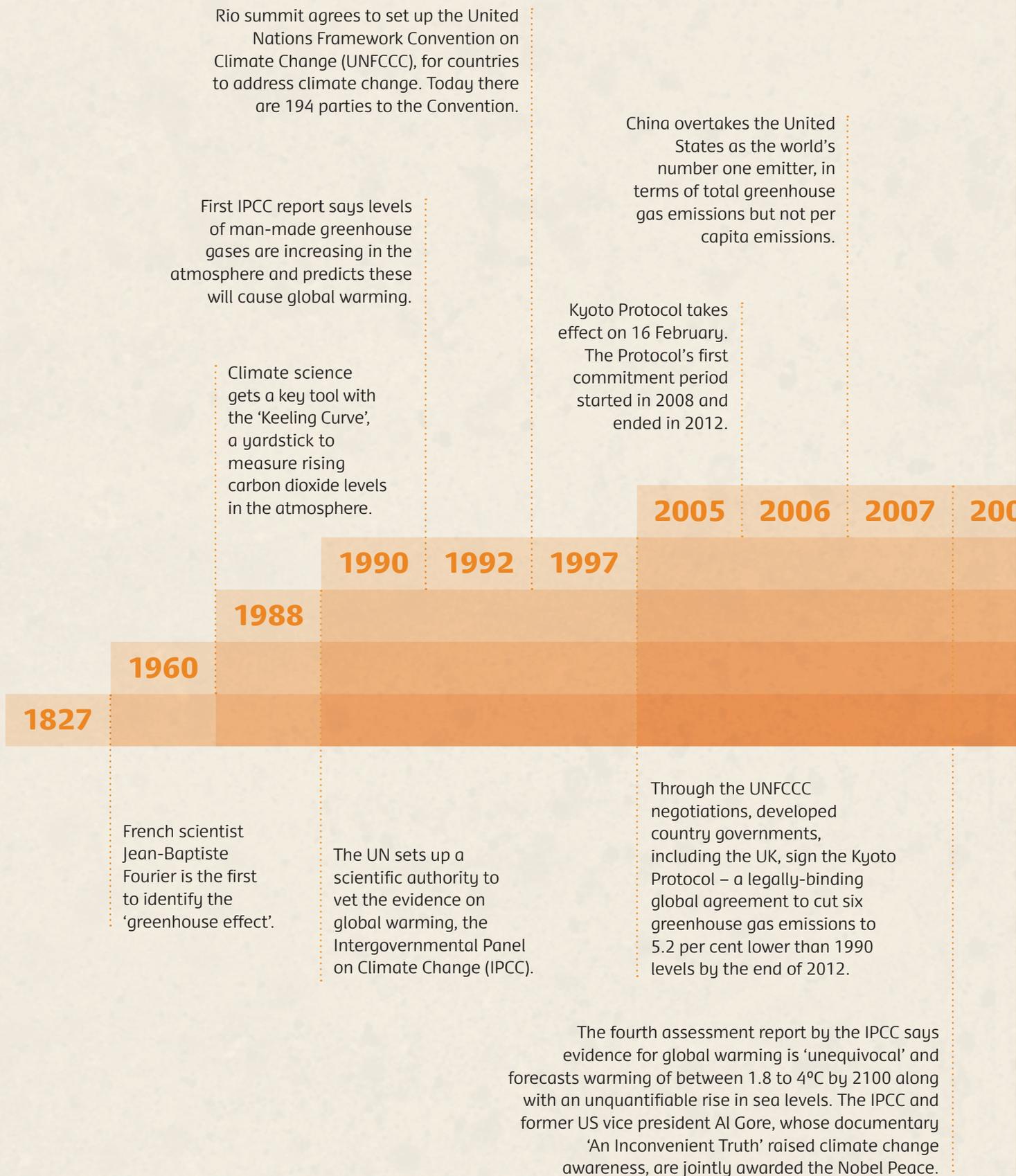
Fruit and vegetable prices are expected to rise 30 per cent by 2050, while the cost of rice is likely to be almost 20 per cent higher than today.⁶⁰ Overall, based on future emissions predictions, global food production could fall 0.5 per cent by the end of this decade, and 2.3 per cent by the 2050s.⁶¹

By 2080

Modelling has found that countries in sub-Saharan Africa could experience catastrophic declines in yield of 20-30 per cent by 2080, rising as high as 50 per cent in Sudan and Senegal.⁶² Staple foods like cereal grains, sugar cane and wheat are expected to be around 40 per cent more expensive than at present.

Overall weather patterns

Decreases in annual rain suggest a risk of drought in southern and central Africa. Recent research showed that the 2011 Horn of Africa drought, particularly severe in Kenya and Somalia, indicates future rains shortages due to human-induced climate change.⁶³



09 2010 2011 2012 2013

UNFCCC summit in Copenhagen, intended to seal a post-2012 deal to follow on from the Kyoto Protocol, nearly ends in disaster.

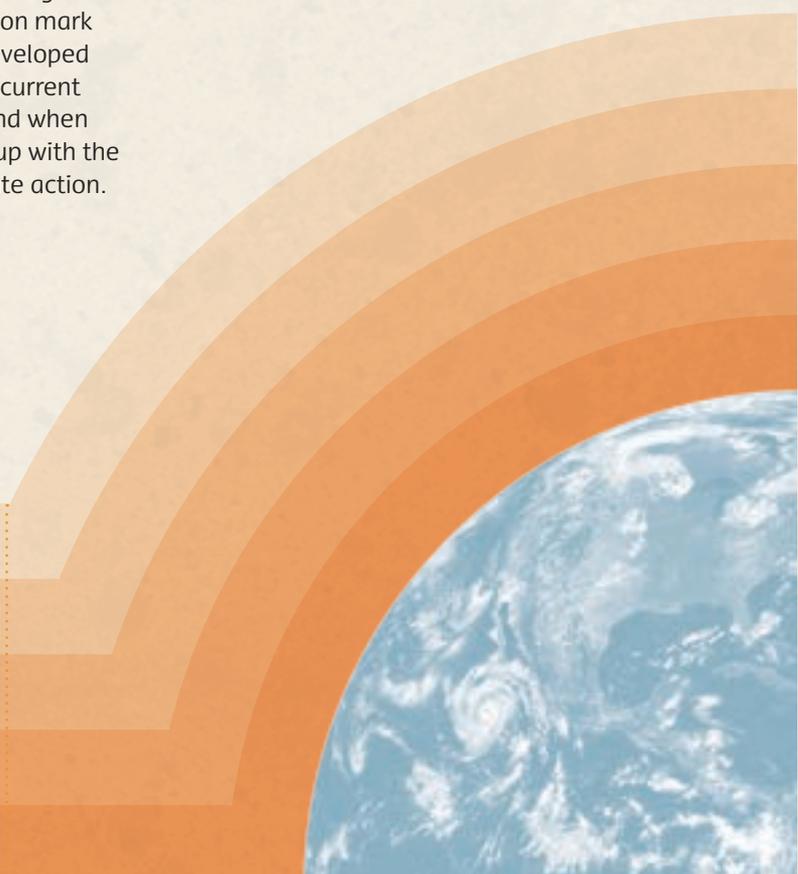
The UNFCCC summit in Africa is held in Durban. Governments recognise that they need a new global, legal agreement to deal with climate change beyond 2020 and that this deal must be signed by 2015. But a big question mark remains over whether developed countries will meet their current emissions cuts targets and when and how they will come up with the promised funds for climate action.

The UNFCCC summit will take place in November 2013 in Warsaw.

The Doha UNFCCC summit makes little progress towards the 2015 deal. There continues to be no progress on a road map for providing the funds poorer countries urgently need to cope with climate change impacts and build sustainable futures.

At the Cancun UNFCCC summit, developed countries commit to provide US\$30 billion in short-term funding for climate action in poorer countries and US\$100 billion per year by 2020 in long term finance. A new Green Climate Fund is also agreed.

UN's World Meteorological Organisation says greenhouse gas concentrations reached record levels in 2009. Higher temperatures could unleash methane emissions from the Arctic, creating a vicious circle of warming.





We have a moral obligation to future generations to leave them a planet that is not polluted and damaged.”

US President Barack Obama

TACKLING CLIMATE CHANGE

Climate change has an impact upon the lives of billions of people throughout the world. Its effects are wide-reaching and complex. Small-holder farmers in particular are suffering from the impacts of dramatic climate events such as severe storms, drought and flooding; while unpredictable weather patterns have impacted on harvests, preventing farmers from feeding themselves and undermining their livelihoods. It has also increased pressure on water resources in many already drought-stricken regions and, in some areas, led to intensifying competition for natural resources and violent conflict.

Some progress has been made at the UNFCCC to tackle climate change, but nowhere near enough nor fast enough. Countries have reaffirmed their resolve to tackle climate change through a series of decisions at UNFCCC summits since the low point of Copenhagen in 2009, but this has not yet translated into concrete action.

In fact, emissions are still rising. Climate change is emerging as the top threat to poverty reduction, hitting the poorest hardest and increasing inequality. How to address climate change whilst ending poverty is thus possibly the biggest development challenge we now face. But there is not yet sufficient urgency to meet this challenge, either in the UK, EU or global political agendas. When President Obama laid out his climate action plan in July this year, he stated: “We have a moral obligation to future generations to leave them a planet that is not polluted and damaged... We must act now, as caretakers of the future on behalf of our children and our children’s children.”⁶⁷

CAFOD and its partners are calling for urgent action by governments, including the UK, to tackle climate change. Specifically, we are asking for

- An ambitious, fair and legally binding deal on cutting greenhouse gases emissions to be agreed by 2015. The targets should be based on the level of cuts that science says is needed to keep global warming within safe levels. All countries bear a responsibility to protect the climate but developed countries, most of whom are not yet meeting their internationally agreed targets, bear the greatest responsibility and must show leadership.
- It is vital that by 2015 there is also agreement on meeting the current commitments by developed countries to finance climate action in poorer countries. New public finance is urgently needed to meet the adaptation needs of poor and vulnerable communities.

CHANGE STARTS WITH US

Climate change is real and is already threatening to overwhelm the ecosystems that are essential for making our planet not only productive, but also a beautiful place in which human beings and other species can thrive. Extreme weather events can wipe out in one day livelihoods and assets that may have been carefully built up for generations; but climate change also manifests in longer term shifts; in seasons and patterns of growth that can upset the interconnectedness of natural cycles, meaning food chains lose vital links, and our ability to rely on nature to provide us with the resources we need is acutely disrupted.

The causes of these changes lie in human activities. Historically, people in a handful of industrialised countries created the majority of the changes in climate now moving towards crisis point in many regions across the globe. As industrialisation processes move to other parts of the world, everyone has a part to play in moving development away from polluting sources of energy and infrastructure to cleaner and more inclusive ways of

producing and living. Action by all is crucial to prevent the planet from breaching its environmental limits.

At CAFOD, we have a long history of campaigning with our supporters and other faith communities on climate. Since 2007 churches and communities have been taking part in the *Live Simply* scheme. Through this initiative, communities are making great changes; they're ensuring churches and other buildings are more environmentally sustainable and individuals are making lifestyle changes such as buying local and Fairtrade produce.

In 2008, we supported the UK Climate Change Act⁶⁸ and the following year, in the run up to the Copenhagen Summit, tens of thousands of CAFOD supporters joined *The Wave* – the UK's biggest ever rally on climate change. While we didn't get the global deal we were looking for in Copenhagen, we haven't stopped taking action, especially as part of the UK-wide movement Stop Climate Chaos. Our work with this coalition took us to the Big Climate Connection in 2010, when over 50 per cent of MPs were lobbied ahead of the election, and last year ahead of the Rio Earth summit, to the Rio Connection campaign.

WHAT ARE WE DOING?

Climate change hits small-scale farmers first and worst jeopardising their lives and livelihoods, and increasing global food insecurity and food prices. So far, more than 40,000 people in the UK have signed up to CAFOD's *Hungry for change* campaign to tackle the injustices inherent in the global food system.

We're currently looking at how our campaigning work can make a real impact on the issue of climate change in the run-up to the UK General Election and in the negotiations for a new global climate deal, both in 2015.

Humanity depends on Creation. And we believe our faith calls us to live in mutual and harmonious relationship with the planet: our common home. It is time to show solidarity with those around the world whose lives are already being damaged by climate change and with future generations, by pushing for action to stop global warming by politicians and business, and for meaningful changes in the heart, mind and actions of every individual so that our everyday choices and conversations can contribute to bringing about the change we need.

To find out more about what you, your family and community can do, go to the *Hungry for change* section of CAFOD's website: cafod.org.uk/hungry. You'll find our current campaigning actions, as well as different ways of putting your faith into action.

Campaigners at the *The Wave*, the UK's biggest ever climate change march on 5 December 2009.



Are we truly cultivating and caring for creation? Or are we exploiting and neglecting it?... Cultivating and caring for creation is God's indication given to each one of us... it means nurturing the world with responsibility and transforming it into a garden, a habitable place for everyone.”⁶⁹

Pope Francis

END NOTES

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- ¹¹ See note 10
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- ¹⁴ grist.org/climate-energy/how-thatcher-made-the-conservative-case-for-climate-action/ (accessed August 2013)
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- ¹⁶ The Stern Review was a report into the economics of climate change, commissioned by the UK government. Stern N (2006) Stern Review on The Economics of Climate Change (pre-publication edition). Executive Summary. HM Treasury, London webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20130129110402/http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/sternreview_summary.htm (accessed September 2013)
- ¹⁷ See note 16, summary of conclusions
- ¹⁸ Krebs et al (2010) How well prepared is the UK for climate change? Committee on Climate Change Adaptation Sub-Committee report.
- ¹⁹ worldenergyoutlook.org/energyclimatemap/.
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