A Call for Climate Justice
The Salvation Army - International Social Justice Commission

“The Lord God placed the man in the Garden of Eden to tend and watch over it.”
-Genesis 2:15-

“The spirit of the Lord is upon me, because I have been anointed to give good news to the poor; He has sent me to heal the broken heart; to preach freedom to the captives, and bring sight to the blind; to release the oppressed.”
-Luke 14:18-

Introduction
As followers of Jesus Christ and members of a global community, we at the Salvation Army International Social Justice Commission (ISJC) are strongly committed to advocacy for human dignity and social justice on behalf of the world’s poor and oppressed. We believe that a choice to follow Christ with our lives is a choice to begin to see the world as He does; to make His cares and concerns our own. We agree to be His hands and feet—to extend His justice into the darkness of our world. In His lifetime, Christ was passionately intentional in identifying and challenging the injustices that He saw around Him, even when others wanted to look away. (See our Jesus and Justice resource for examples, available at http://www1.salvationarmy.org/IHQ/www_ihq_isjc.nsf/vw-dynamic-index/3CE12CB83836A6D802578B9006F91B2?openDocument)

In our modern world, social injustice continues to resurface all around, taking new forms as society grows and changes. Each period of history has been defined by its own cares; poverty, multiculturalism, world wars, slavery and civil rights, just to recall a few. Today, the call of Christ remains: to face this injustice squarely, to identify it, and to address it. Our post-modern time has brought many exciting opportunities for human benefit and with them new opportunities for injustice. Climate Change may be the clearest example of this blessed curse. It is a challenge born in human ingenuity and progress—a byproduct of our own cleverness. In the industrial age, we discovered a huge means of development deep underground in the form of fossil fuels. These we have been harvesting for over a century now and with them have accomplished more than ever thought possible. Yet today we as humanity are reminded of the limited nature of our best laid plans. Climate Change has caught us off guard. Today we are startled to quite suddenly stand face to face with a massive unforeseen result of our own actions—a new source of injustice.

Secretary General of the United Nations (UN), Ban Ki-moon has recently announced, “I am convinced that climate change, and what we do about it, will define us, our era, and ultimately the global legacy we leave for future generations. Today, the time for doubt has passed.” Whether we personally see the effects yet or not, Climate Change, in all of its complexity and danger, is here to stay. But just how big is this issue? And how are we as seekers of Christ’s justice to respond? These are the questions we set out to address.

The problem is real. Do you believe it?
As far back as historians can recount, mankind has relied on the use of fossil fuels. Throughout the centuries, we have utilized coal, petroleum, and natural gas in a constant effort to build and sustain our demanding societies. Today, we are admittedly more dependent than ever, as fossil fuels account for 86% of the total energy consumed by the human populations of the world. They are the lifeblood of industry—forming the foundation of our increasingly complex modern societies and international economy. The energy generated by fossil fuels powers our homes, businesses, infrastructure, and cities. It moves us from home to school and work each day, sends us on overseas journeys, and provides even the most basic utilities and food supplies. Developed countries support a high energy lifestyle that is increasingly sought after by rapidly emerging economies like those of China and India. World energy demand is projected to
rise by more than 36% before 2035, and by up to 75% in rapidly developing countries like China. Yet as international demand for energy expands without end in sight, it is increasingly clear that the supply is waning. Our world will run out of fossil fuels—some say by the end of the century. This leaves humanity in a very real and pressing energy crisis.

**Beyond energy. It’s about the World.**

Human reliance on fossil fuels presents another global threat that cares little for how much fuel we actually have left. Nearly all experts, including the UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), now confirm that the continued burning of fossil fuels has been solidly identified as a direct cause of change in global climates, particularly rising temperatures. Our ecological systems are changing at alarming rates, and with the changes come many threats to our natural resources, wildlife and especially the peoples of the world. Perhaps the greatest threat of climate change is not the exhaustive consumption of fossil fuels, but rather the ecological consequences of that consumption. These consequences do not acknowledge national boundaries. They fall upon a single geographical world—not a divided political world. Those countries that have irresponsibly sown the most seeds of harmful fossil fuel emissions will not necessarily reap their fair share of these consequences. Consider the United States, which consumes 40 percent of the world’s fossil fuels, yet only holds 4 percent of the world’s population. Scientists speculate that despite its massively disproportionate consumption, it will be one of the last countries to witness the harmful weather related effects of its own emissions, simply because of its less vulnerable geographical location. As a global village, we must be prepared to treat our changing climate as a shared, international concern. There is no room to pass the blame or the responsibility.

**Already feeling the effects**

Today, the consequences of our changing climate have sadly been borne by those least equipped to endure them. Between 1990 and 1998, poor countries accounted for 94 percent of the world’s 568 major natural disasters and 97 percent of disaster-related deaths. Floods, droughts, rising sea levels, hurricanes and other climate related events are devastating developing economies, while those of developed countries—the producers of the bulk of carbon emissions—remain largely untouched. Millions of people could die in this century because of climate change, most of them our poorest global neighbors. How can we really respond to the call to love our neighbors as ourselves while we continue to allow our irresponsible actions to endanger their lives?

The Salvation Army International Social Justice Commission has recognized the reality of severe climate disturbances, especially in the countries where the Salvation Army is presently at work. Indeed, this crisis emerged from an unjust and unsustainable addiction to fossil fuels, and continues to breed further social injustice in the form of serious threats to vital biodiversity, and some of the world’s most vulnerable people.

The following regional highlights represent only a taste of what some around the globe are experiencing.

**Regional highlight: South America West Territory**

The Salvation Army in South America has emerged as a leading advocate for climate change awareness and response. Officers and soldiers in this region of the world simply cannot ignore the reality of climate change as it continues to threaten their communities and livelihoods on many fronts. Disappearing snow caps, extended droughts, food and water shortages—all of these circumstances have been visited upon the region, specifically the nation of Bolivia in recent years, placing increased stress on farming communities, indigenous peoples, and unfortunately the most economically depressed members of the population.

Take, for example, a report from Salvation Army health workers in Bolivia who have watched the economy of an entire mountain community as it is turned upside down by the impact of rising temperatures. The Andes mountain region is the focal point of an ongoing story of glacial melt. The Chacaltaya glacier, once world renowned as the site of the world’s highest ski run, today has all but completely vanished from
the mountainside on which it once sat. That which only 20 years ago was a major tourist attraction and treasured water source, today simply no longer exists. The rapid departure of the Chacaltaya has left a gaping hole not only in the mountainside, but in the local economy as well—causing violent clashes between farmers and community members as they are driven to compete for scarce water and food resources.

Potable water in many rural parts of Bolivia has grown increasingly scarce for reasons beyond retreating glaciers. Regional climates are unmistakably changing in South America, scrambling seasonal weather patterns in their wayward courses. Community health workers for the Salvation Army have reported new prolonged periods of drought, which have placed great strain upon agricultural and pastoral communities. Rivers and reservoirs are drying up, and crops are wilting, livestock are going without pasture and even drinking water, and families are forced to fight for the right to the basic resources that they desperately need. In 2000, the infamous “water wars” erupted in major Bolivian cities and threw the country into a state of emergency when water scarcity issues initiated a government attempt to privatize water services, leaving many without access.

The Salvation Army in the South America West territory knows that it is impossible to truly address health related problems in their local communities without first addressing the ecological causes. They know that climate change is a very real health threat that they cannot afford to ignore. It has already hurt the livelihood of their people in unforeseen ways, and holds great potential to undermine or even undue their development progress in the region. South America West has given up on passive speculation—they have identified the problem, rolled up their sleeves, and set to work in local communities. Affirming the UN’s millennium development goals and food security initiatives, the Salvation Army is active among those who are in greatest need; “We have begun new activities in health care and disease prevention. With the passage of time and through careful interactions, we have come to know the desires, aspirations and needs of community members, which enabled us to enlarge the impact of our program.” For the Salvation Army in this region, to work on climate change is to work on issues of health and development.

Some of the chief climate-related health concerns lie in the areas of child malnutrition, maternal health, and food provision. In places like the rural town of Tiquirani, Bolivia, the lack of nutrient rich food results in children with anemia, poor physical development, poor school performance, and a high maternal mortality rate. Resource limitations have not been an impediment to leaders in places like Tiquirani, where proper education and training is viewed as a key solution. One health worker affirmed this; “It was determined that it was imperative to talk about issues of nutrition, food security and consumption of safe water.” With help from a local university, Salvation Army health workers are now teaching adaptive techniques, from the organization of community gardens, to the use of solar tents. The literal fruits of their labors are already being seen, since the first harvest in 2010. The result was promising; “Some for the first time after leaving their home communities now have in their hands the product of hope from the gardens.”

The territory has also begun collaboration with an alternative energy company to bring renewable solar powered kitchen appliances to those, especially in rural areas, who don’t have stable access to electricity. The Salvation Army hopes to utilize these appliances to illustrate the many opportunities that can be found in a switch to renewable energy sources. They are working today to make these resources affordable and available for rural families. This work is still premature and limited. It represents a reaction to the symptoms of climate change—not a decision to end the causes. The fact remains that worldwide perpetuation of climate change, especially by developed countries, has only continued to grow—making it even more difficult for adaptation efforts, like those of South America West, to truly realize their potential.

Regional highlight: India Northern Territory

Salvationists of the India Northern Territory bear witness to a changing climate, as they express concern over ecological disturbances in their region. Both the national government of India and non-governmental organizations alike have identified the threat of climate change to the very livelihood of their people; “Climate change may alter the distribution and quality of India's natural resources and adversely
affect the livelihood of its people." According to regional climate model simulations for India, a 0.4 °C rise in annual air surface temperature has already taken place. At a glance this small change may not seem very significant, but science pleads otherwise.

Territorial leadership has recognized the growing problem of melting glaciers in the Himalayan Mountains, which pose serious threats to millions of people living in Northern India and neighboring countries. The UN Development Programme recently released a documentary film titled *Revealed: Himalayan Meltdown*, which highlighted the severity of this threat. It notes that the number of lakes in the Himalayan belt has grown from just a few thousand in mid 1900s to over 20,000 today. Experts say that many of these lakes are in severe danger of bursting, which could cause massive flash flooding, landslides and other deadly catastrophes. Still, melting glaciers aren’t the only threat to life in Northern India.

One Salvationist from the territory reported rising temperatures and nearly unbearable carbon emissions pollution in major urban areas, describing a walk down the street on certain days as like “walking through the fire.” He also observed that city life has become much more difficult to sustain without the help of air conditioning or other cooling systems. Heat waves have even routinely disrupted education, forcing schools to send children home when the heat becomes too much. In 2010, Northern India was reported to have experienced the highest temperatures on record, when the mercury climbed to 50°C (122°F).\(^9\)

Leadership within the India Northern Territory knows that climate change is not just a passing eco-hiccup—it is an unavoidable, permanent shift that deserves nothing less than our full attention and preparation. They know that floods, record breaking temperatures, irregular growing seasons—all of these and more will not diminish with the passage of time. In addition to strengthening its disaster response plans, the territory will be about the vital task of raising awareness through educational programs for officers, soldiers and communities. Workshops, seminars and group discussions in schools, corps, and community centers will all be central to ensuring that this pressing issue receives the local attention that it demands. The territory also calls for an international response; “All nations need to come closer and work with those who are directly responsible.”\(^11\) As a nation which is striving toward development, India is today faced with the challenge of industrialization apart of fossil fuel use—a concept that many still feel is not plausible. Still, they are committed to the task, and to calling their developed counterparts to evaluate their own fossil fuel addictions.

**“Developed Nations” Still Developing: Grasping Reality**

In the international arena, countries tend to be discussed as fitting into one of two categories: developed or developing (formerly 3rd world). This categorization method, though convenient for some purposes, has served to concoct an inaccurate image of division between haves and the have-nots, those who have arrived, and those still struggling to catch up. This ‘one or the other’ concept has not been helpful in the task of global realization of climate change, simply because in this case, the greater stores of local knowledge and personal experience lie in the ‘developing countries’. These are the countries that have already endured the most damaging ecological consequences. They are most vulnerable and least equipped, yet still must face the challenge of developing without the guarantee of help from fossil fuels. At the forefront of mitigation and awareness efforts, they are making firm commitments to carbon emissions reductions and green energy alternatives. Costa Rica is a shining example, with its aggressive commitment to total carbon neutrality by 2021.\(^12\) A recent study by the Pew Research Center found that six major developing nations have already reduced their carbon emissions by 300 million tons per year.\(^13\) Most fascinating are their reasons for it; “Many of these efforts are motivated by common drivers: economic development and poverty alleviation, energy security, and local environmental protection.”\(^14\) Simply put, developing countries see opportunity in adapting to our changing energy world. Developed nations must also grasp this reality and be prepared to let go of their long held fossil fuel dependencies.

**Demanding 5 worlds: We can't keep this up**

Those of us who live within ‘developed’ nations must accept the reality of our own daily contribution to climate change. Home construction, transportation, waste disposal, water use, food consumption—all of
these activities demand energy. The fact is that each individual person makes certain demands of the Earth’s ecosystems simply by virtue of his or her lifestyle. These demands, when measured as a whole, together are known as one’s individual ecological footprint, measured in global hectares. If every person in the world had the same sized ecological footprint as the average citizen of most developed nations, we would need the resources of at least five earths to sustain the energy demands. The fact remains today that the process of development and industrialization requires a tremendous amount of energy. It was on the back of fossil fuels that the developed Western nations were enabled to industrialize, and by them that developing nations are now following suit. As the international demand for energy rises, so will the level of strain placed upon our fragile global ecosystem. We must consider the consequences of demanding of our single earth the resources meant for five.

Find out your personal Ecological Footprint: Take the quiz at http://www.myfootprint.org/

Your Kids—what they will inherit.

“Under a “business as usual” scenario, the outlook is serious: even with modest UN projections for population growth, consumption and climate change, by 2030 humanity will need the capacity of two Earths to absorb CO2 waste and keep up with natural resource consumption.” Humanity is simply demanding increasingly more from the Earth than in can provide. Draughts, natural disasters, deforestation, overgrazing, collapse of fisheries, food insecurity and the rapid extinction of species—these are the very real impending consequences of our rising energy demands that future generations must bear. By 2020 in Africa alone, for example, climate change is expected to expose 75 million to 250 million more people to increased water stress. In addition to impacts on human beings, it is estimated that 20-30% of God’s creatures could be committed to extinction by 2050, making global warming the largest single threat to biodiversity. It is unavoidable that the consequences of our neglect will be visited upon our children and grandchildren.

Waking Up—why we can’t afford to sleep in any later.

In spite of growing public awareness and stricter government regulation, fossil fuels are expected to continue to dominate the energy market, still producing between 75 and 80 percent by 2030. To date, no other energy source has proven nearly as potent, cheap and reliable as fossil fuels. Renewable sources, though varied, are still very costly and inefficient, and other options still are uncompetitive. The road to a renewable and sustainable future will clearly not be a smooth or simple one. To the contrary, it is a road that must be forged through dense difficulties. It can only begin when we—individuals, families, churches, and organizations wake up to the reality of the problem, and make the solution a top, personal priority. Changes—real, tangible, visible changes will need to be made on our part.

Taking up the Call—The Australian Territories

On the international stage, the conversation surrounding climate change is growing deeper and louder. The recognition of it and response to it are undeniably greater than ever before. This is confirmed by a decision by the UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon to elevate this issue to the very top of the UN agenda: “We have moved climate change up to the top of the agenda, where it belongs; we cannot now let those who depend on us down.” Indeed many members of civil society who formerly exhibited little interest are today devoting major portions of their website space, budgets and media attention to the discussion of climate change. The Salvation Army has just begun to recognize the extreme relevance of our changing climate to its mission within the world. Officers and Soldiers in Australia are among those leading the army world in relating climate change to the discussion—of social justice, missions, and even salvation.

Through the above “regional highlights” we have witnessed the ways in which certain territories of the Salvation Army are experiencing climate change and responding locally. We now turn our attention to the efforts of Salvationists as advocates for issues of climate change in the public place. Advocacy is a crucial
piece of an effective response. It not only addresses micro-level implications, within families and local communities, but it also urges change in the public arena and from our policy makers. This means awareness raising, educating, preaching, letter writing, blog posting, facebooking—anything that can be used to ensure that the public and our heads of state know the issue and our concern for it. The Salvation Army throughout Australia is actively about this task. Here’s how:

**Making a Statement.** Firstly, the Salvation Army in Australia (among other places) has already approved and released a formal positional statement regarding issues of the environment.\(^\text{22}\) This is a vital first step for any serious engagement with an issue. It demonstrates that the territory has indeed reviewed the issue, explored theological implications, and deemed it relevant and important.

**Making Noise.** Secondly, the Australian territories have launched their own social justice departments, charged with raising issues of social justice throughout the territories and on the internet. Their websites have regular blog writers, video posts, and offer wide variety resources covering everything from human trafficking to poverty and indigenous rights.\(^\text{23}\) They even foster an active Facebook community where individuals, particularly youth, have the opportunity to join the discussion themselves. Beyond the internet, the social justice departments are active in giving talks and teachings, leading awareness campaigns and starting person to person discussions at the territorial and divisional levels. They have been a key promoter of environmental awareness in their territories.

**Taking a Stand.** Thirdly, Australian Salvationists are active in their civic engagement. This means monitoring related governmental policies and statements and speaking out about them. For example, Pipeline Magazine, a monthly Salvation Army publication recently released an article titled ‘Taxing Times,’ which advocated on behalf of a controversial carbon tax initiative by the Australian government (available online at [http://salvos.org.au/about-us/news-and-resources/pipeline-magazine.php](http://salvos.org.au/about-us/news-and-resources/pipeline-magazine.php)). The article noted environmental and fiscal benefits to such a tax, urging Salvationists to support federal efforts toward a greener society and economy.


**A Green Economy: Opportunity with Crisis**

Economists and leading business people agree that climate change will alter far more than the physical face of this planet. It will in fact lead to an eventual restructuring of the global economy. This restructuring will result in wins and losses in business and technology sectors. The demands of a changing climate require an immediate adaptive response from humanity. Those who shy away from the climate challenge and hold onto aging “brown economy” models of production and management will find themselves less and less relevant and effective as the economic world they had known is slowly reformed. However, those who boldly respond with a creative and adaptive perspective will encounter new opportunities and benefits in this emerging sector known as the green economy. According to the UN Environment Programme (UNEP), a green economy is “one that results in improved human well-being and social equity, while significantly reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcities. In its simplest expression, a green economy can be thought of as one which is low carbon, resource efficient and socially inclusive.” UNEP’s green economy
report argues that the opportunities and benefits of embracing a green economy are tangible and vast, for both national governments and the private sector.

But really—what can I do?

It is true that our individual actions are small under the shadow of this massive crisis. Still, we have tremendous power to influence those around us by the way we live our daily lives. A switch toward fuel efficient lighting, a decision to ride a bike or take public transport, a choice for recycled grocery bags—these contagious actions will not go unnoticed. They have potential to elevate the greater conversation within your community, church, among friend and family groups, and in public. When one person takes a stand, even in a small way, others will be influenced. In this sense, your actions really can speak louder than words. Here are only a few ways that you can take a daily stand against climate change—and raise your voice for climate justice.

What YOU can do- Practical First Steps

- Install fuel efficient lighting (compact florescent, etc.)
- Choose bio-degradable and eco-friendly chemical products
- Compost organic waste
- Look for opportunities to walk, bike and take public transportation
- Turn off lights when leaving a room
- Avoid lengthy showers
- Hang clothes out to dry instead of using the clothes dryer
- Tour your local Water Treatment Plant
- Reward Climate-Conscious companies by buying their products
- Change manual thermostats for new programmable units. This conserves energy, and can save almost $200 a year on electric bills.
- Turn off computers and televisions at night. If every home and business would set computers to automatically turn off, it would save $4 billion worth of energy each year—enough to power all of Vermont, Massachusetts and New Hampshire.
- Buy locally grown foods when possible
- Replace plastic shopping bags with cloth ones
- Make use of electronic copies of documents and ask yourself the question: Do I really need a hard copy?

What Does the Lord Require of You?

The call to climate justice is deeply rooted in biblically based Christian convictions. The scriptures provide a wealth of reasons why Christ followers simply cannot ignore this crisis. The following points are drawn from the Evangelical Climate Initiative, a group of senior evangelical leaders in the United States who are convinced it is time to seriously address the problem of global warming.24

This is Our Father’s World. Christians must care about climate change because we love God the Creator and Jesus our Lord, through whom and for whom the creation was made. This is God’s world, and any damage that we do to God’s world is an offense against God Himself (Gen. 1; Ps. 24; Col. 1:16).

Do Unto the Least of These. Christians must care about climate change because we are called to love our neighbors, to do unto others as we would have them do unto us, and to protect and care for the least of these as though each was Jesus Christ himself (Mt. 22:34-40; Mt. 7:12; Mt. 25:31-46).
Steward the Earth. When God made humanity he commissioned us to exercise stewardship over the earth and its creatures. Climate change is the latest evidence of our failure to exercise proper stewardship, and constitutes a critical opportunity for us to do better (Gen. 1:26-28). We are reminded in Luke 12:48 that, to whom much is given, much will be required.

Seek Justice. We must acknowledge that climate change is a huge and still growing factor in many issues of social injustice: Poverty, food and water security, nutrition, child health, women's empowerment etc. Followers of Christ are called to do his justice in the world. That means facing climate change. (Zechariah 7:9-10, Romans 12:15-18, Jeremiah 22:3, Isaiah 1:17)

What WE, the church, can do

Beyond our lives as individuals, we the church are also called to communal action for climate justice. Here are some ways

Confess: The fact is that all of us as human beings have demonstrated attitudes and lifestyles that devalue creation. We have all abused that which we were given to steward. This may have been a wrong that we were not even aware of. Still, we are called to humbly confess it, and resolve to make a change.

Engage: Begin biblically based conversations within your local congregation about creation care. Leading a small group bible study or hosting a special event is a good way of initiating discussion.

Learn: Take advantage of ISJC and other online resources to begin a social justice conversation at your home church. We would recommend the Jesus and Justice as a useful, free bible study resource.

Pray: Remember in prayer those most vulnerable to climate change consequences and those who are unable to cope.

Inform: Invite informed speakers, ministers or authors to your church to help raise awareness of Climate Change and encourage response.

Keep the Sabbath: It could be the most radical thing a church can do for environmental stewardship—to commit to keeping the Sabbath. The scriptures make constant reference to rest and care for the land as well as for people on the Sabbath. Spending time with family and friends and enjoying the free outdoors is an act of resistance to the pressures of materialism and consumerism.

Do a Church Energy and Waste Audit: This can be an excellent way to encourage energy consciousness within the church while reducing your carbon footprint and utilities bill. This activity provides a good opportunity for youth involvement. Get started at http://flourishonline.org/2010/09/first-steps-in-creation-care-for-church-facilities/.

Many More Practical Church Suggestions can be found at http://flourishonline.org/2011/06/cultivating-community-round-up-a-resource-guide-for-caring-for-creation-at-church/.

More Resource Suggestions

Books

• Our Father’s World: Mobilizing the Church to Care for Creation, by Ed Brown
• Global Warming and the Risen Lord, by Jim Ball
• A Climate for Change, by Andrew Farley and Katharine Hayhoe
Bible Study Resources

- **Why Christians Should Care about God’s Creation?**
  - A free bible study resource for small groups, published by the Evangelical Environmental Network.

- ‘Five Basic Creation Care Bible Studies’
  - An excellent resource offering practical suggestions for beginning a creation care themed bible study at your church. Provided by the Christian ministry, flourish.com.

Multi-Media Resources

- “Changing the Cultural Climate to Face Climate Change,”

- “Changing Planet” Panel Discussion Video Resource
  - Introductory Climate Change panel discussion which explores the connections between climate change and human health, economic opportunity and competitiveness, moral and religious values, and the future of youth. Co-sponsored by NBC News, Discover Magazine, Yale University, and the National Science Foundation.

- Video Clips Made Available on Youtube
  - “What sources of energy will the world run on in 2035?”

Science Resources

- Presentation Materials on the science behind Climate Change, for faith based audiences.
  - Produced by leading climate scientist and former chair of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, Sir John Houghton, as well as senior scientist for DuPont Inc., Dr. Mack, Macfarland.
  - Available online at [http://christiansandclimate.org/learn/presentations/](http://christiansandclimate.org/learn/presentations/).

- RealClimate.com- An entire website devoted to explaining Climate Change science to people with all levels of knowledge. Based on reliable and well respected source material.
  - Contains a “Complete Beginners” and Frequently Asked Questions section as well as a discussion forum and links for many other helpful resources.

- The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change- One of the leading voices in the international climate science community. It issues annual reports and fact sheets highlighting the most current science on the issue.
  - Recommended for more detailed discussion of the science.

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7 Climate Change, An Evangelical Call to Action, Evangelical Climate Initiative, January, 2006
9 india.gov.in/allimprfms/aldocs/15651.doc
10 http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2010/may/30/india-heatwave-deaths
11 Climate Change Questionnaire, India Response
12 http://www.co2neutral2021.org/
13 Pew Center on Global Climate Change, study http://www.pewclimate.org/docUploads/dev_mitigation.pdf
14 Pew Center on Global Climate Change, study http://www.pewclimate.org/docUploads/dev_mitigation.pdf
15 www.footprintnetwork.org
17 http://www.ifad.org/climate/index.htm
18 Evangelical Environmental Network, Climate Change Fact Sheet; http://www.creationcare.org/
23 http://salvationarmy.org.au/justsalvos
25 http://flourishonline.org/2010/01/eight-starter-ideas/
Photograph Resources, Provided by South America West Territory

Construction of Solar Tents (Food Security)
Tree Planting (Forestation – Caring for the Environment)
Demonstration of Cooking with Solar Energy (Solar Kitchens)
Introduction of Solar Kitchens
Health Fair (Awareness Raising for Preventable Diseases)
Local Product Fair
Products made by cardboard and newspaper waste (recycling)