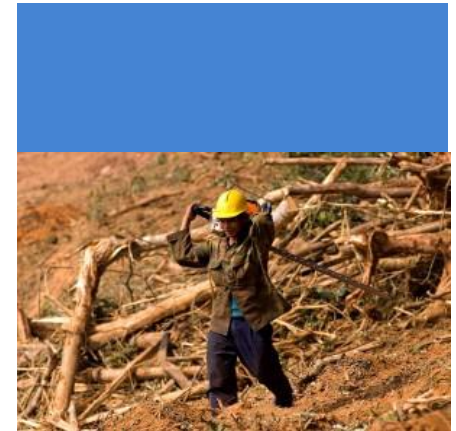
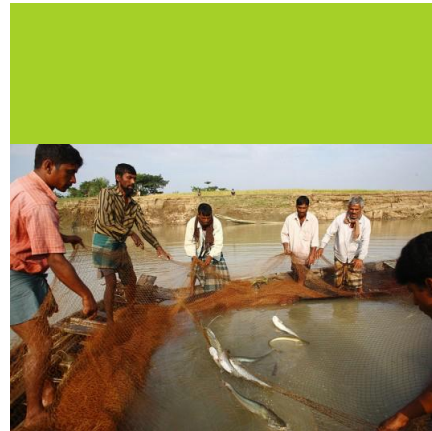




Poverty-Environment Action *for Sustainable Development Goals*



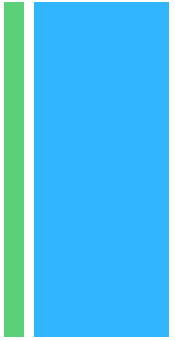
Isabell Kempf, Co-Director and Chief
Technical Advisor
Poverty-Environment Action
UN Environment

7 March 2019

**Environmental Challenges
related to Poverty and Natural
Resources Management.**



Eradicating poverty remains a challenge, especially in the face of climate change and dependence on natural resources



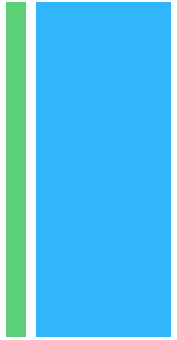
- 836 million people, nearly 9% of the global population, still live in poverty
- Most poor people today live in middle-income countries, but in 10 years poverty will become more concentrated in the more fragile Least Developed Countries facing conflict and climate stress
- 2017 saw global temperature reach a record high, sea level rose unabated, sea ice reached exceptionally low levels
 - Severe droughts threatened millions across southern and eastern Africa and Central America
 - Tropical storms caused widespread suffering, while heavy rains and floods hit eastern and southern Asia
- **70% of the world's poor depend on natural resources as their livelihoods.**
 - Ecosystem services and other non-market goods make up 50-90% of the total source of livelihoods among poor rural and forest-dwelling households worldwide- "GDP of the poor"



Pollution hits the poor harder



- 92% of all deaths due to pollution occur in low-income and middle-income countries. Children are the most affected
- Pollution kills 10 times more people worldwide than war, terrorism and violence
- In developed countries, pollution disproportionately affects the poor and marginalized
- Europe's poorest, least educated and most jobless regions bear brunt of air pollution crisis
- Single largest environmental health risk in Europe causing around 400 000 premature deaths per year
 - 10 times higher than the number of deaths caused by car accidents



+ As environmental sustainability lags behind, demand for Poverty-Environment mainstreaming is as strong as ever

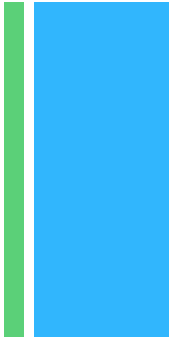
- The **2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development** aims to transform economies, decoupling growth from environmental degradation and promoting resource efficiency; and accelerating the transition to climate-resilient development pathways and inclusive green economies
- **Environmental sustainability continues to lag behind** and is often siloed in national efforts to implement the 2030 Agenda
- The **poorest segment of the population bears** the burden of the adverse impact of environmental degradation and climate change, making the case for poverty-environment mainstreaming as strong as ever
- Poverty-Environment Action (built on achievements and lessons from Poverty-Environment Initiative-PEI) is uniquely placed to **ensure that the environmental dimension is not left behind** when addressing poverty

+ Poverty-Environment Action Broadening and Deepening

- **Deepen** mainstreaming efforts to integrate environmental sustainability and climate objectives for poverty eradication into development planning, budgeting and monitoring systems and—in line with the **new focus of Poverty-Environment Action**—into **public and private finance and investment**
- **Broaden the dissemination and use of the programme's substantial body of country-level experience** in the application of integrated poverty-environment mainstreaming approaches and tools through stepped-up efforts in knowledge management and sharing—including through targeted **technical assistance to selected countries, South-South knowledge transfer and cooperation**, and proactive engagement with key global and regional actors supporting national SDG implementation and acceleration processes
- Renewed focus on **strengthening strategic partnerships** and improving coordination with other development actors, especially **at country level**



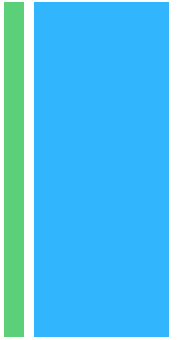
Integrated Approaches and Policy Coherence



- **Avoid compartmentalization of goals**
 - consider them an integral part of a single development agenda
 - Such an approach significantly increases policy coherence among different sectoral interventions, the ability to mobilize and allocate the right resources at the right time and make significant progress in meeting the SDGs
- **Institutional contextual analysis**
 - to clearly identify vertical and horizontal policy and budget coherence gaps
 - generate change through the inclusion of poverty-environment objectives in policies and budgets
- **Social dialogue:**
 - encourage good governance and participation
 - Lead to more integrated outcomes for example environmental policies that integrate social objectives



PEI Lesson: Integrated approaches and consultative stakeholder engagement



Lesson:

Mainstreaming requires the cooperation of all stakeholders to ensure participation, inclusivity and advocacy

Consultative and inclusive research that substantially engages relevant stakeholders is more likely to generate change

Action:

- Adopt the integrated approach for support to SDG implementation and apply it at the country level
- Use human rights-based and gender approaches in national development plans

Thank you



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