



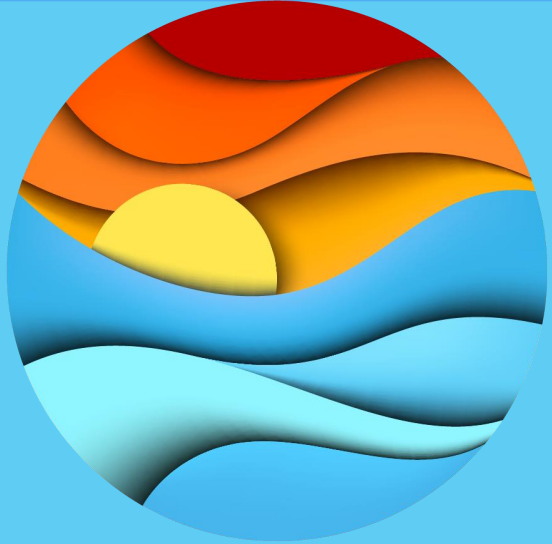
Sustaining and Deepening Poverty- Environment Action Impact after 2022

*Committee of Permanent
Representatives*
7 July 2022



Poverty-Environment Action
for Sustainable Development Goals





Poverty- Environment Action's Journey

Country Projects:

Bangladesh, Lao PDR,
Myanmar, Malawi,
Mauritania,
Mozambique, Nepal
and Rwanda

Technical Assistance:

Indonesia, South
Africa, Tanzania,
Regional and Global

Next Exit:
Mainstreaming

Poverty-Environment
Initiative 2005-2017

Poverty-Environment
Action 2018-2022

Implementing
Partners:
ADB, GGKP, GIZ,
UNITAR, UNRISD
and UN Women

Donors:
Austria, Belgium,
Norway, Sweden
and the European
Union

UNEP UNDP



Poverty-Environment Action
for Sustainable Development Goals





Eradicating multi-dimensional poverty is an indispensable requirement for sustainable development

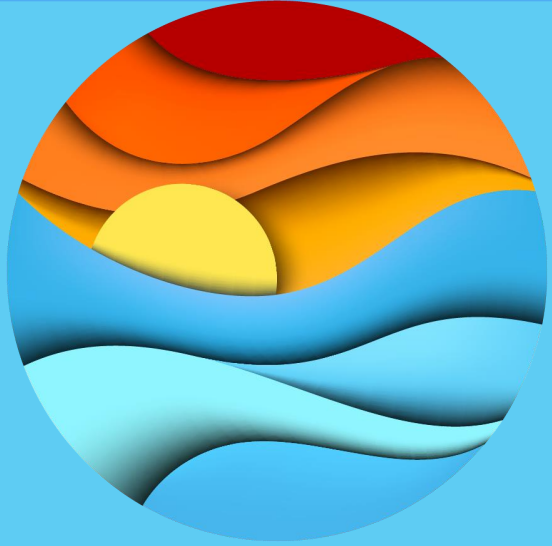
“Eradicating poverty is the greatest global challenge facing the world today and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development” – UNCSO 2012

- One in five people in developing regions lives on **less than \$1.90 per day**
- Economic growth is not reducing the social and economic costs of unsustainable use of natural resources and environmental externalities
- Income **inequality increased by 11%** in developing countries between 1990 and 2010
- Poorer people are disproportionately dependent on natural resources
- Poverty falls disproportionately on women and children
 - COVID-19 pandemic threw an estimate additional **490 million people back into multidimensional poverty globally** (UNDP and OPHI, 2020)
 - Of the 1.2 billion people across the world who live in hunger, 7 out of 10 are women and girls
 - **Half of global multidimensionally poor people are children** (Oxford Multidimensional Poverty Initiative and UNDP 2021)



Poverty-Environment Action
for Sustainable Development Goals





**Poverty-environment
mainstreaming helps
eradicate poverty and
reduce inequality – as
well as combat
environmental
degradation**

Five interlinked key objectives covered by poverty-environment integration or ‘mainstreaming’:

- **Sustainable use of natural resources**
- **Adaptation to climate change**
- **Poverty reduction**
- **Equity, especially for marginalized groups (including **women & indigenous peoples**)**
- **Inclusive green growth**

Sustained, international, regional & national institutions should embrace & embed poverty-environment integration in their own systems, procedures & practices



Poverty-Environment Action
for Sustainable Development Goals





**UNDP–UNEP
Poverty-
Environment
Initiative /
Poverty-
Environment
Action supports
governments to:**

- **Include sustainable environment and natural resource sustainability & climate resilience core objectives in development planning & implementation**
 - **Appropriately designed, enhanced sustainability and resilience significantly contribute to development objectives such as economic growth, poverty reduction and food security**
- **PEI/PEA have been highly successful**
 - applying **integrated environmental-economic-social assessments** that demonstrate how sustainability and resilience can support poverty reduction and other development objectives
 - supporting the integration of **sustainability in national development plans**, a range of sector plans and in selected districts
 - developing and proving an **operational approach** for supporting implementation of **the environmental pillar of the SDGs**
 - Support to Indonesian Ministry of Finance study on **Gender responsive climate budgeting**
- **Moderately successful influencing budget processes and allocations**
- **Not sufficiently successful in influencing private sector investments**





Improving ENR & resilience is a powerful way of increasing economic growth, eradicating poverty & reducing inequality

- **PEI/PEA developed and operationalised a successful poverty-environment mainstreaming model to improve sustainability & resilience in a way that contributes to key development objectives such as poverty reduction, economic growth & food security**
- **PEI/PEA economic analysis provides clear evidence**
 - In **Mozambique** unsustainable & inefficient use of Natural Resources estimated to cost 17% of GDP annually; investing 4% of GDP would be sufficient to end this cost
 - In **Malawi**, unsustainable use of Nature Resources estimated to reduce GDP by 5.3%; substantive investments in sustainability would increase GDP & generate a positive net economic return
 - PEI/PEA calculated that substantively reducing soil erosion in Malawi would have lifted 1.88m people out of poverty between 2005 & 2015 through improved agricultural productivity
 - In **Rwanda**, a PEI/PEA supported cost-benefit analysis of a pilot green village calculated that investing in 30 sustainable rural villages would add 0.8 % of GDP and lead to 0.71% decrease in the extreme poverty rate of 16.3% (in 2015) while generating 8.9% rate of return
 - The Rwandan Government has invested in over 40 green villages



Poverty-Environment Action
for Sustainable Development Goals





Programmatic Approach

The PEI/PEA **programmatic approach** is a model for joint programming at the country level so that UNEP can achieve substantive results and a **model for the integrated socio-economic-environmental approach** necessary to implement the Sustainable Development Goals

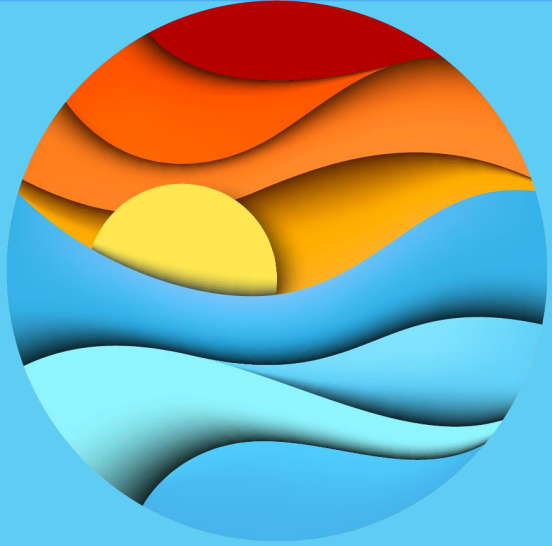
If PEI/PEA lessons are applied broadly across UNEP, UNEP would be more likely to more effectively **achieve its mandate**:

- Outcome 2B
- Nature Action
- Finance and economic transformations



Poverty-Environment Action
for Sustainable Development Goals





Sustaining and Deepening Poverty-Environment Action Impact after 2022

- **Partnerships building on Poverty-Environment Action will continue**
 - Asian Development Bank, UNDP, UNEP BlueImpact financing mechanism being developed in Asia Pacific to support SMEs in a blue economy
- **Capacity building on Poverty-Environment mainstreaming & integration for UNEP, UNDP and partners institutions**
 - Capacity building to ‘Leave No One Behind’ for UN Resident Coordinators
- **Continued engagement with countries through UNEP Regional Offices and UNDP Regional Hubs**
 - **Bangladesh** has requested another 4-year project that builds on the PEA project
 - UNDP is now preparing this and will use core resources as well as seek additional funds
- **Expected Results**
 - Poverty-Environment-Climate mainstreaming applied more broadly within and beyond Poverty-Environment Action target countries
 - Successful implementation of the 2030 Agenda in Least Developed Countries





Poverty-Environment Action
for Sustainable Development Goals



With funding from



European Union



**Austrian
Development
Cooperation**

Austria Development Agency



Belgium
partner in development

Belgium Cooperation



**NORWEGIAN MINISTRY
OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS**

Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs



Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency