



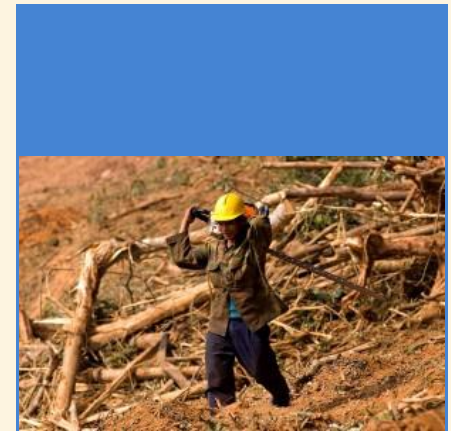
# The Poverty-Environment Initiative

**UN**   
**environment**



**UN**  
**DP**

*Empowered lives.  
Resilient nations.*



Promoting an integrated approach to achieve  
Poverty-Environment focused SDGs –

The examples of Rwanda and the gender gap in agriculture

# The Poverty-Environment Nexus

- **At the heart of the 2030 Agenda** : it embodies the contribution of environmental sustainability to poverty reduction, gender equality and inclusive growth
- **What We Do?** Build government capacity to include pro-poor environmentally sustainable natural resource use as a core objective in development policy, planning, monitoring and budgeting
- **Why:** To enhance pro-poor environmental sustainability that contributes to SDG achievement



# Zooming out: integrated approach in Rwanda



INTEGRATED EVIDENCE	POLICY & BUDGET COHERENCE (17.14)	IMPLEMENTATION
<b>Agenda Setting</b>	<b>Institutional Coordination</b>	<b>Sectorial Actions</b>
<b>Influencing Decision Makers</b>	<b>Policies, Budgets, Financing</b>	<b>Investments (Public &amp; Private)</b>
<b>Community Participation</b>	<b>Laws, Indicators, Data Collection, M&amp;E</b>	<b>Screening Mechanism</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Evaluation of <b><u>economic &amp; social benefits of environmental sustainability</u></b></li> <li>• Cost-benefit analysis</li> <li>• Environment and Climate Expenditure Reviews</li> <li>✓ Soil loss costing the country 2% of GDP = lost capacity to feed 40,000 people/ year</li> <li>✓ Electricity costs were rising by 167% due to the forest and wetlands degradation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environment &amp; climate planning &amp; budget checklist</li> <li>• Budget call circular</li> <li>• Environmental experts in sector ministries</li> <li>✓ <b>National, 14 sector and 30 district plans, budgets and monitoring frameworks integrate pro-poor environmental sustainability</b></li> <li>✓ <b>Increased public investments</b></li> <li>✓ <b>Rwanda's Green Climate Fund (FONERWA)</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agriculture has increased soil conservation efforts and expanded crop varieties in support of local farmers</li> <li>• Community led green villages and practices piloted and up-scaled through district plans</li> <li>✓ <b>Positive impacts: access to clean energy, enhanced food security and incomes, reduced unpaid work, deforestation &amp; soil erosion</b></li> <li>✓ <b>FONERWA finances projects</b></li> </ul>

# Lessons Learned from Rwanda

**Importance of integrated evidence to break down silos:** *“it was essential in order to understand not only the relationship between economic development and the environment, but also for sectors to understand how unsustainable use of the environment can have a negative influence on their own sector’s targets”* – Rwanda Environment Management Authority Representative

**Importance of modifying existing Government tools for impact:** *“If the Budget Call Circular does not consider environment and climate change then most probably [the issues] are not going to be taken into consideration by any sector or district. But now since it is a requirement it is therefore the role and responsibility of everyone.”*- Mr. Jonathan Nzaikorera, Director-General for Budget of MINECOFIN

**Addressing multi-dimensional poverty through community led green practices:** *“since the start of the green village we are getting more crops and yields are better”* – Ms. Muhawenimana, Solange Cooperative Leader

*“since we have had biogas many of our problems are solved. Now with biogas and water nearby, I have time to go to school”* – Sandrine, Girl from Rubaya

# Zooming in: Integrated Approach to Agriculture

**Agriculture is a key sector to advance poverty reduction, gender equality and food security, climate and environmental sustainability and economic growth**



- Productivity of major crops is below potential yields due to unsustainable land use and climate change
- Productivity among women farmers is lower than men, yet women comprise 30-80% of the agricultural labor force in Africa (FAO)
- Inadequate understanding of climate and gender gaps result in gaps not being addressed or targeted by policies and programmes- **integrated approaches are needed!**

# THE COST OF THE **GENDER GAP** IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY

**in Malawi, Tanzania, and Uganda**



UNDP-UNEP  
POVERTY-ENVIRONMENT  
INITIATIVE



Empowered Lives.  
Sustained Growth.

# AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY GAP

## CLOSING THE GAP CORRESPONDS TO

**MALAWI**  
28%



7.3% increase in  
crop production

\$90 million increase  
in agricultural GDP

\$100 million increase  
in total GDP

238,000 people lifted  
out of poverty



**TANZANIA**  
16%

2% increase in  
crop production

\$85 million increase  
in agricultural GDP

\$105 million increase  
in total GDP

80,000 people lifted  
out of poverty;  
80,000 more people  
adequately nourished

**UGANDA**  
13%

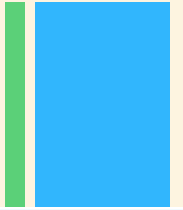
2.8% increase in  
crop production

\$58 million increase  
in agricultural GDP

\$67 million increase  
in total GDP

119,000 people lifted  
out of poverty

# + Determinants of the Gender Gap



Determinant	Malawi		Tanzania		Uganda	
	% of Gap	\$ Millions	% of Gap	\$ Millions	% of Gap	\$ Millions
Qty of male family labor	45.19	45	97.34	102	n.a	n.a
High value-crops	28.43	28	3	0.3	13.3	8.8
Agricultural Implements	17.76	18	8.18	8.5	9.02	6
Pesticide Use	0.97	0.9	12.03	12.6	4.45	2.9
Inorganic Fertilizer use	5.32	5	6.39	6.7	3.04	2
Wealth Index	3.29	3	-0.1	n/a	n/a	n/a



# Voice of the Policy Makers

*“I see this report as a strong tool to use to inform policy and strategies that can enhance productivity in Malawi. It is also an important tool for us as a ministry to begin to translate the Sustainable Development Goals, and more specifically Goal 1 on eradicating extreme poverty for all people.”*

- Mr Allan Chiyembekeza, (former) Minister of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development



**Further needs:** Explore the links between environmentally sustainable and climate smart agriculture and opportunities for closing the gender gap in more detail – more country field work is needed

# Policy Impact in Malawi

**Informed by the cost of the gender gap, other integrated evidence and technical inputs from PEI, UN Women and other partners...**

Malawi's new agricultural policy (September 2016) has a strong focus on:

- Empowering women, youth and vulnerable. The policy states that: ***Closing the gender gap and addressing the socio-economic barriers faced by the youth has the potential to boost annual agriculture GDP*** - it identifies concrete actions for implementation
- Enhancing investments **in climate-smart agriculture and strengthen sustainable land, soil and water management** including integrated soil fertility management, irrigation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity



# Key Lessons Learned from the Poverty-Environment Initiative



- Concrete and integrated social, environmental and economic evidence and tools helps to bring ministries of finance, planning, environment and key sectors together (breaking down the silos) and...
- ...adopt an integrated approach to policy making and budgeting needed for SDG implementation
- Long term institutional and individual capacity building is essential to ensure sustained impacts
- The most effective way to promote integrated approaches will usually be by targeting existing planning, budgeting and institutional coordination mechanisms and tools and enabling them to better respond to the three dimensions of sustainable development – rather than creating parallel processes

# Way Forwards

- Cataloguing Poverty-Environment Tools that can help achieve the SDGs - Forthcoming SDG Toolkit
- Partnering with UN Women and National Partners to further the gender gap work in 2017 (Malawi, Uganda, Rwanda Mozambique and Ethiopia)
- A new poverty-environment programme by UN Environment and UNDP to support SDG implementation beyond 2017
- **Opportunities for collaboration and partnerships!**



# Thank you for your attention and to our donors:



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