



*Empowered lives.  
Resilient nations.*

# Mainstreaming Poverty and **Environment** Concerns in Development Planning: From the World Summit in Johannesburg to the Sustainable Development Goals

**EMG Nexus Dialogue  
13 July 2017 – New York**

Tim Scott: [tim.scott@undp.org](mailto:tim.scott@undp.org)

**Policy Advisor on Environment, Sustainable Development Cluster,  
Bureau of Policy and Programme Support, UNDP New York**



# Topics

**PEN Concepts & Definitions**

**PEN Challenges**

**Progress and Opportunities**

- **Global Frameworks**
- **Mainstreaming Approaches**
- **New Issues**

# Concepts and Definitions

## **Income-based Poverty\*:**

- Over 700 million people worldwide still live below the US\$ 1.90 PPP per day extreme poverty line
- Over half population live on less than US\$8 per day

## **Multidimensional Poverty**

- Poverty is multidimensional, not just lack of income
- Overlapping deprivations for livelihoods, well-being, nutrition, health, vulnerability, energy, education

## **Global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)**

- 1.6 billion multidimensionally poor in 108 countries, or 78 percent of population

\*Data drawn from Sabina Alkire/OPHI ppt and *Thiry et al 2017*



# Concepts and Definitions

## **Parameters of Vulnerability and Marginalization**

Identity: gender; age; income; ethnicity; disability; nationality, indigenous, migratory status

Geography/Location: rural, urban slums, informal settlements, altitude, climactic conditions, desertification, deforestation, proximity to floodplains

Political and economic processes: livelihood/employment sector, income level, formal/informal; politically engaged.

Shocks: related to forced migration, large natural disasters, environmental degradation, climate events



# Concepts and Definitions

- **Natural Capital:** with a measurable economic value, stocks and flows, non-replenishable, or renewable
- **Ecosystem services:** what nature provides us for our lives and livelihoods: food, cultivation, water purification, medicine, fuel, energy, shelter, carbon sinks, coastal protection, recreation, etc.
- **Environmental Health:** environmental factors that can adversely affect human health.
- **Environmental Hazards:** exposure, coping capacity, adaptive capacity to human & natural phenomenon
- **Environment Degradation:** due to pollution and unsustainable production and consumption across energy, agriculture, industry, infrastructure, trade, transport sectors



# PEN Challenges\*

- Poorer persons are more **vulnerable to environmental degradation** (Adger 2006; Brouwer *et al.* 2007; Cutter *et al.* 2009) **or hazards** (Agola *et al.* 2014, Dash and Morrow 2007; Masozera *et al.* 2007; Peacock *et al.* 2000).
- Poor communities are also **ecologically marginalized**, as they are concentrated in socially/environmentally fragile areas (Sen 2003; Watmough *et al.* 2016; von Braun *et al.* 2013).
- Majority of world's poorest live in rural areas and a sizeable proportion **rely on natural resources** and ecosystem services **for subsistence and income generation** (Barrett 2005; Barbier 2010; Pingali *et al.* 2014).

\*Data drawn from Sabina Alkire/OPHI ppt and *Thiry et al 2017*



# PEN Challenges

- Env. degradation, climate change pushing planetary limits
- Potentially reversing development gains, new poverty traps
- 1.3 billion benefit from forests for livelihoods and income - yet, deforestation clears 18 million acres each year.
- More than 1.5 billion people, 74% of them poor, depend on degrading land; 40% of these lands have highest poverty.
- 135 million may be displaced by 2045 due to desertification.
- 26 million already displaced by natural disasters each year,
- By 2030, 100 million may fall into poverty due to climate
- 250,000 new deaths per year from malnutrition, malaria, diarrhea and heat stress could occur between 2030-2050

# PEN Challenges

Over the next two decades:

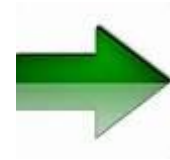
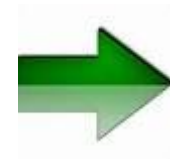
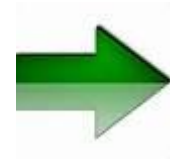
- global population to increase by 1.2 billion;
- our urban footprint is expected to triple;
- demand for food will increase by 35%
- for water by 40 per cent; and
- for energy by 50%

By 2050: 1.5 billion new jobs will be needed for women and men.



# Global Framework Milestones

- 1972:** Stockholm declaration;
- 1970s:** Polluter Pays Principle, Precautionary Approach;
- 1987:** Brundtland Commission Report;
- 1992:** Rio Declaration, UNFCC, CBD, UNCCD;
- 1990s:** World Business Council for SD;  
Human Development Index, SEEA;
- 2000:** Millennium Declaration, MDGs;
- 2000s:** Corporate Social Responsibility reporting
- 2012:** Rio +20 - The Future We Want Report
- 2014:** SIDS Conference
- 2015:** 2030 SDG Framework:
  - Sendai Disaster Risk Reduction Conference
  - Addis Financing for Development Conference in Addis,
  - Paris Climate Change negotiations
- 2016:** Special Rapporteur Report on Environment & Human Rights



# 2030 Agenda, SD Goals



<b>Goal</b>	<b>Target</b> <u><b>Some ENR-related SDG targets</b></u>
Goal 1	1.2 Fight poverty in all its dimensions 1.4. Equal right to assets 1.5. Exposure/vulnerability to climate-related events
Goal 2	2.1. Food Security 2.3. Agricultural productivity
Goal 3	3.9. Illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination
Goal 4	4.7. Education to sustainable development
Goal 5	5.a Give women equal rights to assets
Goal 6	Water-related issues
Goal 8	8.8. Promote safe and secure work environments for all workers
Goal 9	9.9.1. Living within 2km of an all season road
Goal 11	11.5. Number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses (...) caused by disasters 11.6 Reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities
Goal 12	12.2. Sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources
Goal 13	13.1. Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.
Goal 14	14.4 Effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing
Goal 15	15.3 Combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods 15.9 Integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts
Goal 17	17.18 Increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts.



# Frameworks Exploring PEN\*

- Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MEA, MEA 2005)
- Sustainable Livelihoods Framework  
(Scoones 1998, DFID 1999, DFID *et al.* 2000)
- Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES, Díaz *et al.* 2015)
- World Bank *Report “Poverty and the Environment”* (2007),
- UN Framework for Development of Environmental Statistics (2013)
- Working Group II contribution to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Fifth Assessment Report (WGII AR5) (IPCC 2014),
- Environmental Performance Index (Hsu *et al.* 2016).
- Incorporating Environmental and Natural Resources Within an Analysis of Multidimensional Poverty (*Thiry et al 2017*)

\*Data drawn from Sabina Alkire/OPHI ppt and *Thiry et al 2017*

# Global PEN Frameworks

- Recognize 2-way linkages
- Focus on different entry points
- How to reduce multidimensional poverty through env approaches
- How to reduce and reverse environmental degradation through pro-poor approaches



# PEN Mainstreaming

## UNDP-UNEP Poverty Environment Initiative

- PEI Mainstreaming Handbook 2015
- Finding PEN entry points and making the case;
- PEN mainstreaming in national planning and budgeting processes, including with central ministries of finance, planning and economy;
- PEN mainstreaming into sector and subnational planning and budgeting, monitoring, and private investment.

# PEN Mainstreaming Tools

- Institutional context analysis
- institutional capacity assessments
- Poverty and Social Impact Assessments
- Vulnerability Assessments
- Economic valuations of natural resources
- Public Environmental Expenditure Reviews/Climate Expenditure Reviews
- Cost-benefit analysis
- Environmental Fiscal Reform

**Thank You!**

