



Poverty-Environment Action for Sustainable Development Goals



Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

Poverty-Environment Action
for Sustainable Development Goals



United Nations
Environment Programme

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Seventy percent of the world's poor men and women draw upon natural resources for most of their livelihoods.¹ Farmlands, grasslands, forests, freshwaters and oceans are the sources of more than half of the income of poor households worldwide. Yet those natural resources — the basis of the “GDP of the poor” — are rapidly being degraded across the globe.²

The 2030 Agenda reflects the major poverty-environment challenges facing the world's population: depleted natural capital, climate vulnerability, gender inequality, rural-urban migration and growing resource demands — all of those disproportionately harm the livelihoods and well-being of the poor.

Poverty-Environment Action for Sustainable Development Goals promotes an integrated approach that brings poverty, environment and climate objectives into the heart of national and subnational plans, policies, budgets and public and private finance to strengthen the sustainable management of natural resources and to alleviate poverty.

¹ The Green Economy Coalition 2012: 4

² Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), UN Environment and Convention on Biological Diversity (23 March 2018). Scientific assessments by Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) confirm need for imperative actions to safeguard life on Earth.

How?

In 2018, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and United Nations Environment Programme (UN Environment) launched Poverty-Environment Action for Sustainable Development Goals. It builds on more than a decade of experience of its predecessor, the Poverty-Environment Initiative. We are extending the previous Initiative's strategy along three complementary lines:

- Aligning public and private finance and investments with poverty, environment and climate actions to accelerate implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals.
- Deepening countries' efforts to integrate environmental sustainability and climate objectives for poverty eradication into development planning, budgeting and monitoring systems.
- Broadening South-South cooperation, partnerships and knowledge-sharing about how selected countries can use integrated tools for sustainable development.

POVERTY & ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

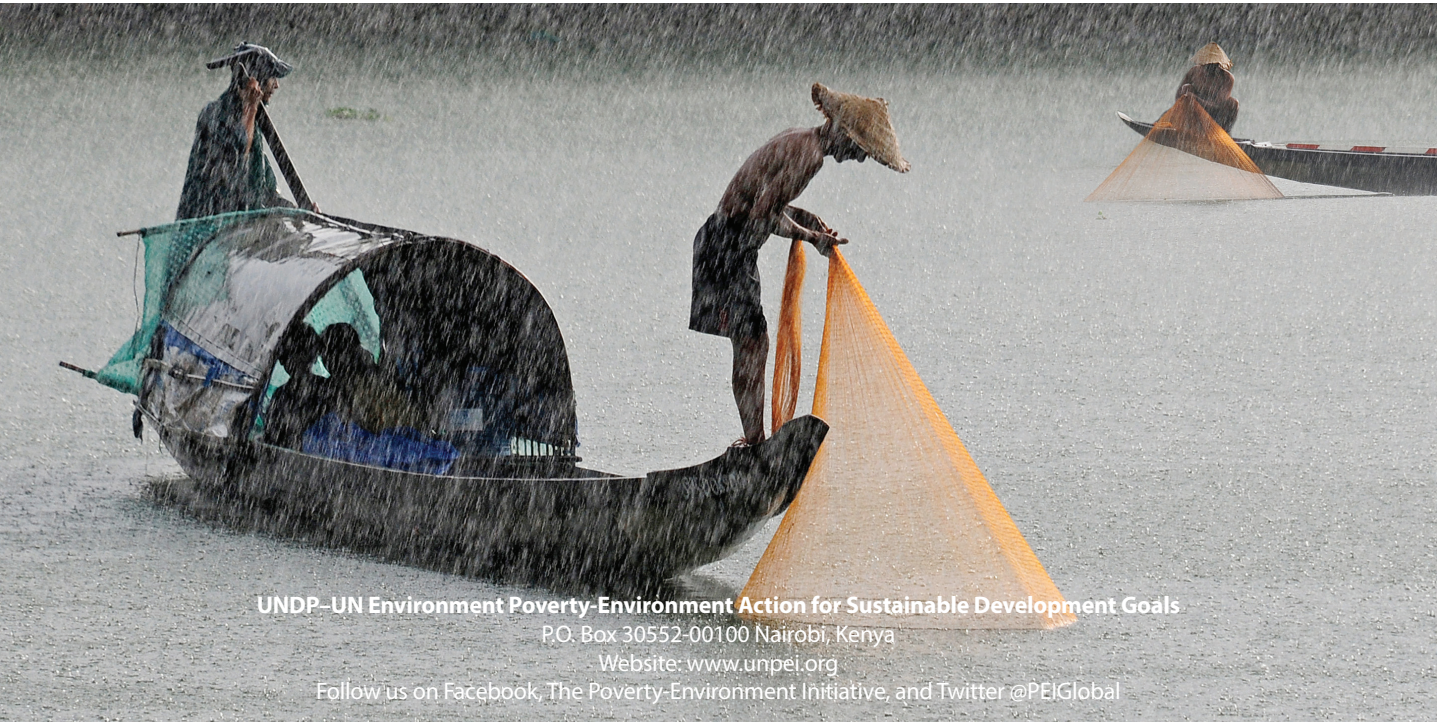
Where?

Poverty-Environment Action will work directly with the Ministries of Finance, Planning, Environment and Natural Resources in nine developing countries - **Bangladesh, Lao PDR, Malawi, Mauritania, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Rwanda** and **Tanzania** - to prevent environmental degradation that especially harms the poor and the vulnerable. Later, technical assistance will be available to other interested countries.

Who?

Partnerships are an essential part of Poverty-Environment Action and, building on its core **UNDP-UN Environment** collaboration, the programme will reach out to various actors involved in sustainable development, poverty eradication and environmental sustainability.

A four-year project of UNDP and UN Environment, Poverty-Environment Action is made possible through the generous support of the **European Union** and the Governments of **Austria, Norway** and **Sweden**.



UNDP-UN Environment Poverty-Environment Action for Sustainable Development Goals

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