



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

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	0.07	0.0	12.02	12.0	4.45	0.0

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_10079

