



Climate-Poverty-MDGs Nexus: It's Ultimately about *People*

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The Purpose and Road Map



- ***Describe:*** climatic changes and the transmission mechanisms that ultimately link to poverty and human development (MDGs)
- ***Highlight broadly the links and impacts:*** to employment and livelihoods, health, gender and security.
- ***Provide future direction:*** in terms of overall and specific implications on the link between climate change and poverty/MDGs.

In Brief...

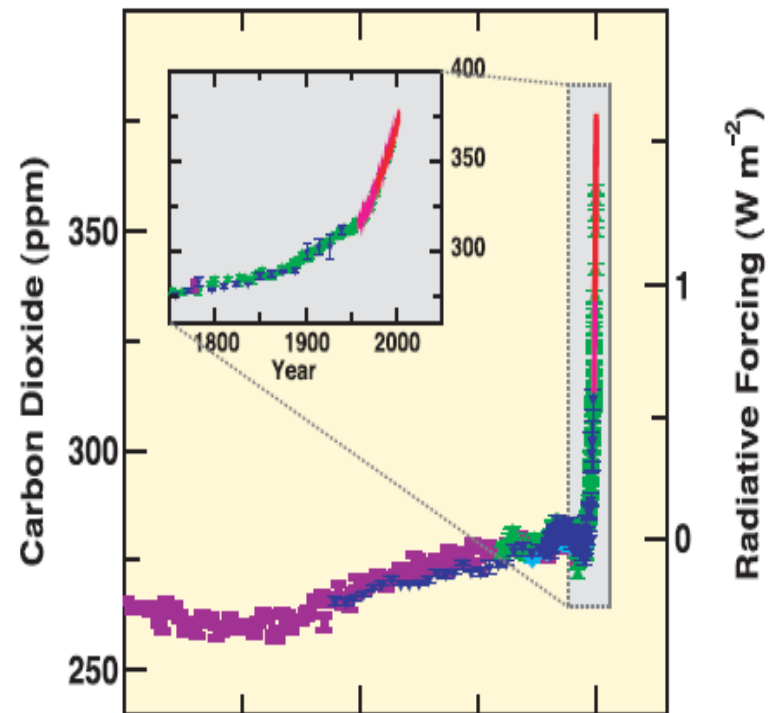


- Climate change is a development challenge that will impact on MDG achievement
- Responses have to be integrated, cut across traditional silos, and be long term
- Rural and urban development strategies need to incorporate responses to the challenges

Cause....



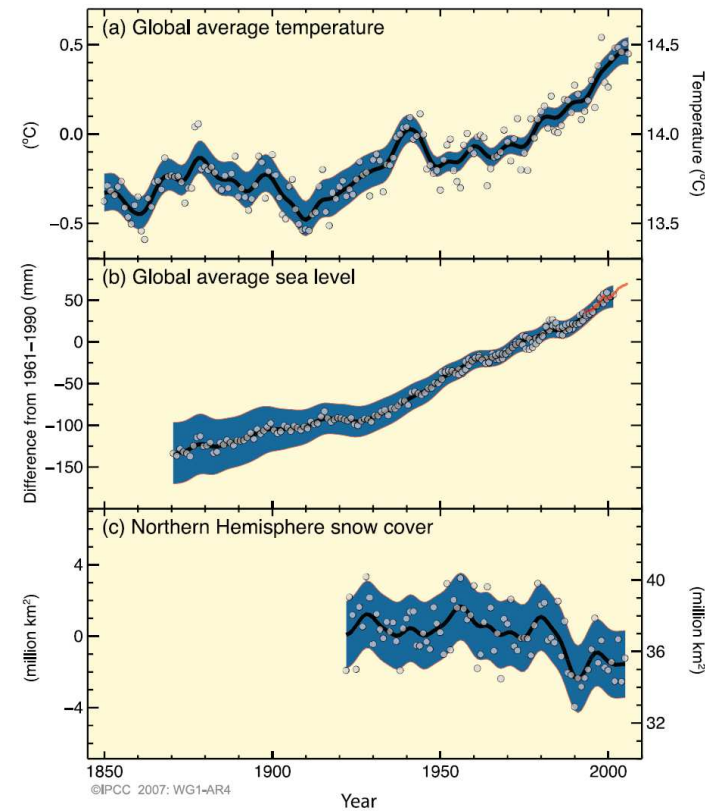
- **Green house gases (GHG)**
 - Carbon dioxide
 - Fossil fuel use
 - Land use changes
 - Methane and nitrous oxide
 - Agriculture



....and effect



- Trap radiations
- Warming
 - Air and ocean temperatures up
 - Snow and ice melting
 - Average sea level rise



Three paths of impacts



- **Long term changes in averages**
 - Temperature
 - Precipitation
 - Sea levels
- **Changes in variability**
 - More weather variation from year to year
 - Droughts and floods
- **More frequent, and worse extreme weather events**
 - Hurricanes

Each has implications for PR/MDGs...

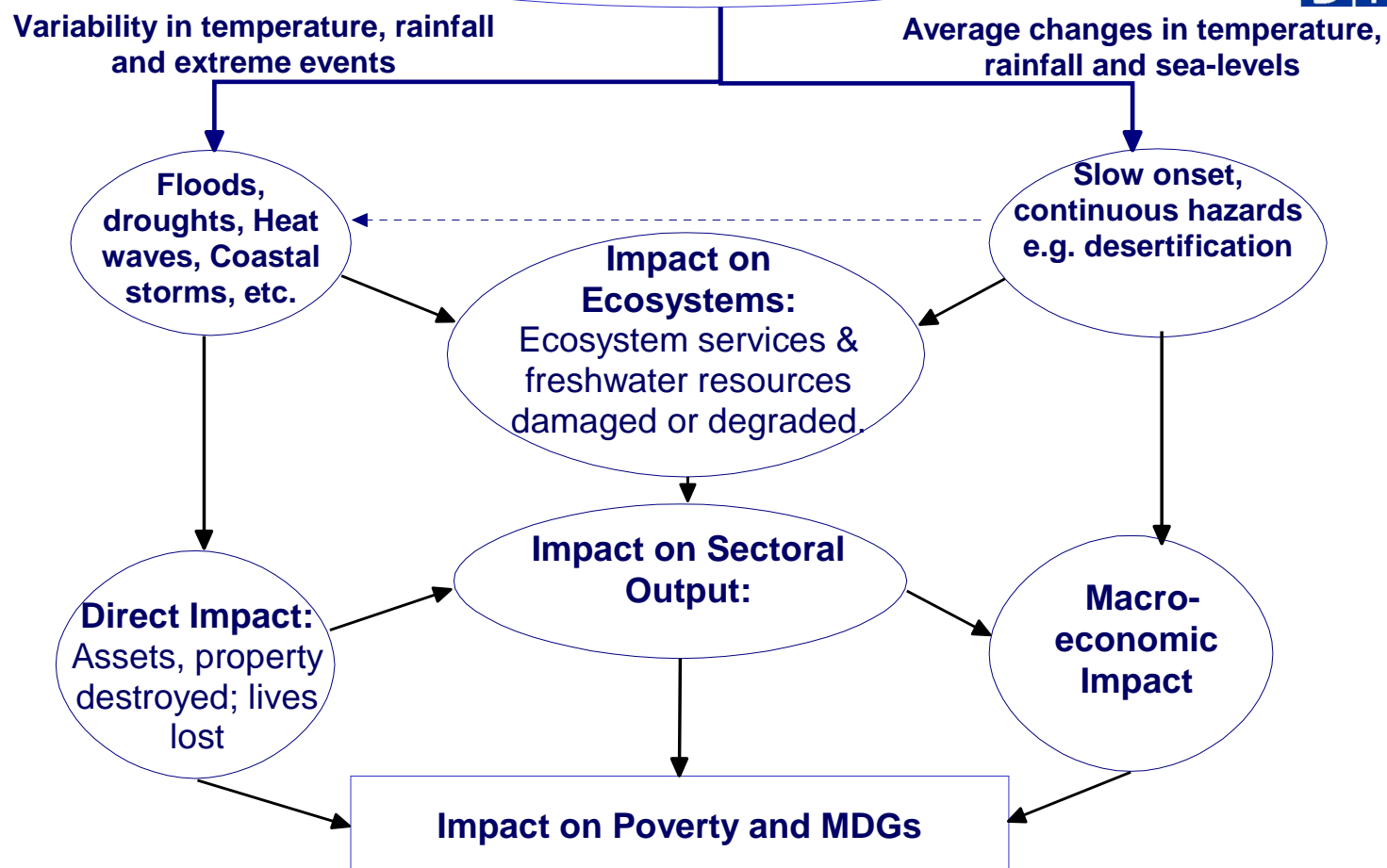


Six human development tipping points

- Reduced **agricultural productivity**
- Heightened **water scarcity**
- Increased exposure to **extreme weather events**
- Collapse of **ecosystems**
- Increased **health risks**
- Increased **risks & economic and social vulnerability** of affected countries and within countries

Source: Modified from Human Development Report, 2007/2008;
Fighting Climate Change – Human Solidarity in a Divided World

The Climate-Poverty-Development Nexus



Impacts on economic and social aspects



Macro level impacts:

- Reduced GDP growth rates; government budgetary revenues, employment; trade; rising food and energy prices.

Spatial level impacts:

- Vulnerable regions (coastal, arid etc.)
- Urban areas

Sectoral level impacts:

- Lower outputs of energy, food, and water supply. Degraded public service provision: water supply and sanitation, health services, food availability, etc.



Household (HH) level impacts: (with differential impacts on women and children)

- Loss of income from off-farm employment
 - Loss of income losses from agriculture, fishing and livestock
 - Reduced production of subsistence crops and Natural Resource food products
 - Loss of public services e.g. water and sanitation; education; safety nets; micro-finance
- And ultimately broader MDGs***
- Malnutrition, increases in infant and child mortality, changes in school attendance, poorer health outcomes and life expectancy, and increasing social and political tension.
 - Vulnerability: some households pushed back into poverty or fall further into poverty

Overall implications for Poverty and MDGs



- **Building on what has been learned from “multiple” crises impact (such as global economic recession)**
- **Intrinsic need for cross-disciplinary/sectoral/agency response— silo-ed Business as Usual will not work**
- **Shifting development paradigm to “pro-poor” climate resilient development:**
 - Moving beyond just short-termism and ensuring long term societal transformation that takes into account the changing nature of climate shocks and stresses

Specific implications for PR/MDGs



- Promoting and sustaining “pro-poor” “green” climate resilient growth that:
 - Ensures low carbon [technology] investments and green jobs
 - Generates revenues for ‘climate-proofing’ public (poverty reduction/MDG) investments,
 - Allows new opportunities for economic diversification;
- Investing in building assets of the poor – natural, financial, human – and providing access to modern energy services to maintain welfare gains and providing choices for autonomous adaptation.
- Investing in new interventions in some countries (e.g. protection against malaria where not needed before).

Specific implications for PR/MDGs



- Increasing emphasis and investments on social protection to promote diversification and build resilience.
- Designing new instruments that enable effective risk sharing across households and communities.
- Providing private sector, an important contributor to growth and poverty reduction, with additional support (e.g. for the adoption of new technologies) to adapt and grow.
- Linking Climate finance to the achievement of poverty reduction and the MDGs

Some Examples...



- Country level
 - Uganda
 - Cambodia
- Local Governance
 - Local climate planning
 - Climate proofing pro-poor infrastructure
- Indigenous Peoples
- Gender



Thank you