



Empowered lives.  
Resilient nations.



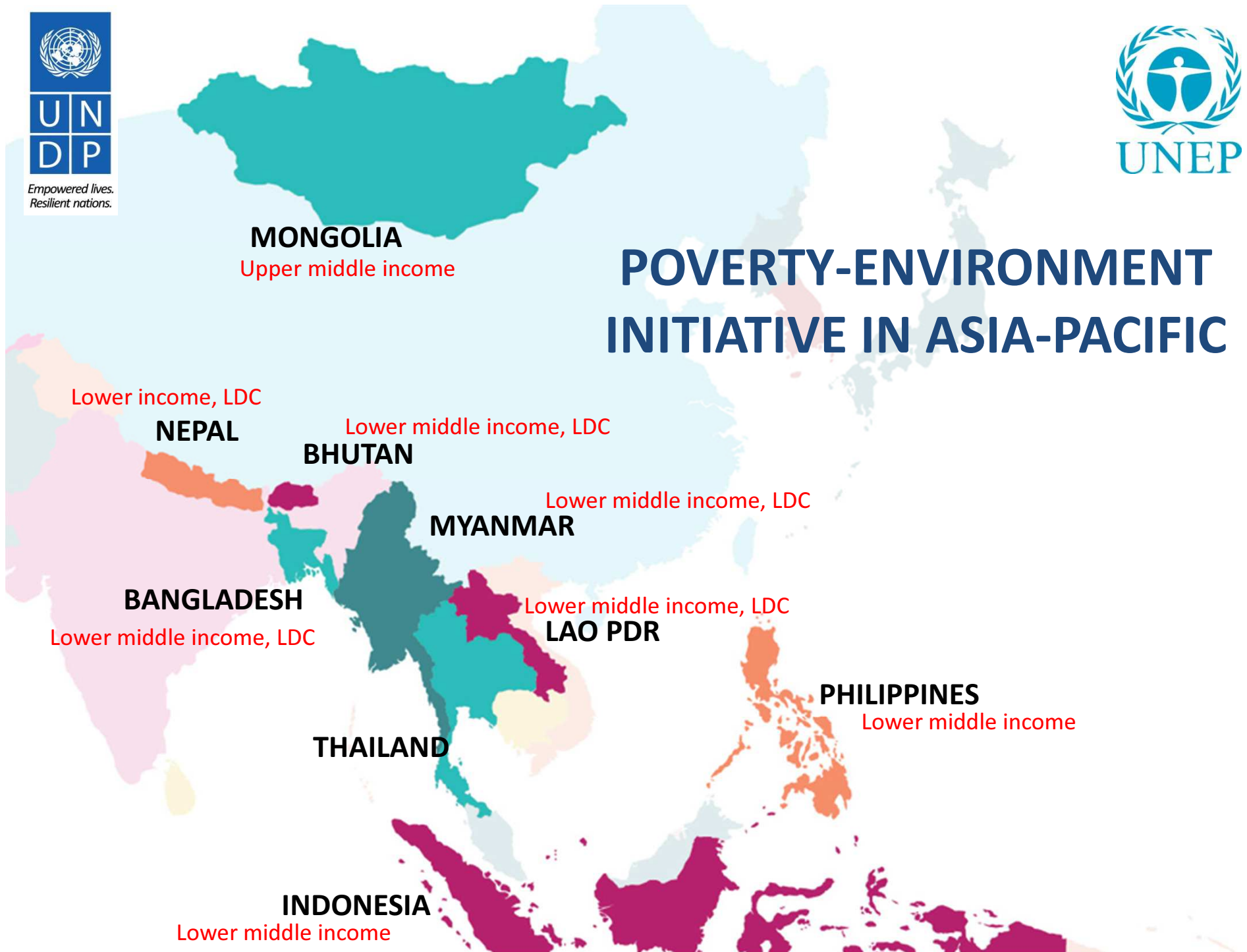
# Vulnerability and Poverty-Environment Nexus

Seonmi Choi, PEI Asia-Pacific

ESCAP Workshop on A Regional Guide on the Production and Dissemination of Disaster-Related Statistics,  
Bangkok, December 15 2016



# POVERTY-ENVIRONMENT INITIATIVE IN ASIA-PACIFIC





# PEI Asia-Pacific Results Framework

## Impact:

Eradication of **poverty** and significant reduction of **inequality** and exclusion  
Reduction in environmental degradation and increase in **environmental assets & services**



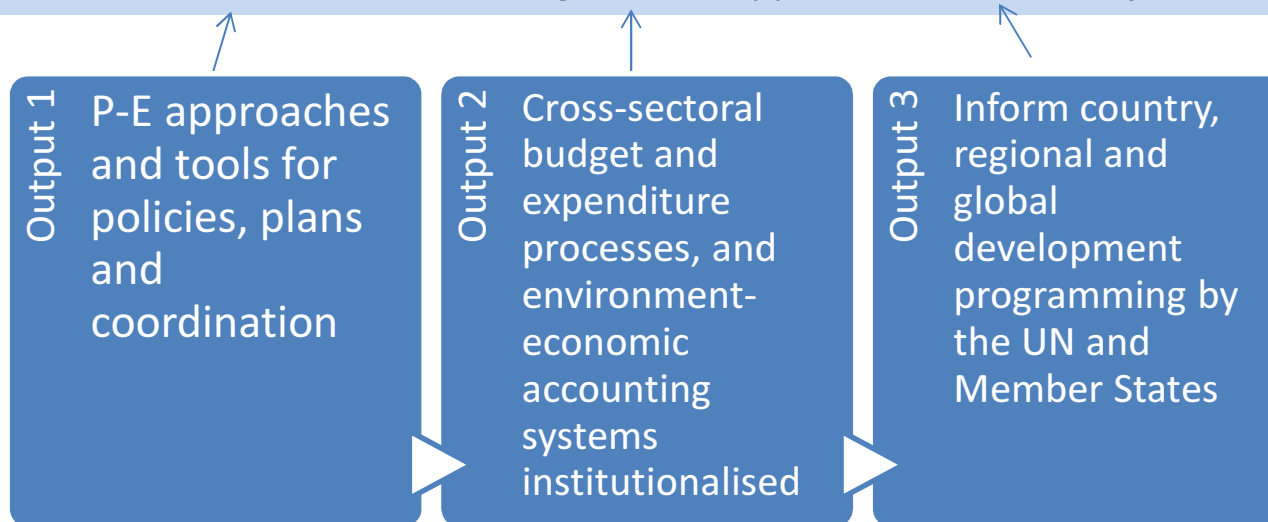
**Development Outcome** (e.g. Number of new jobs created through management of natural resources, ecosystem services, chemicals and waste, disaggregated by sex)



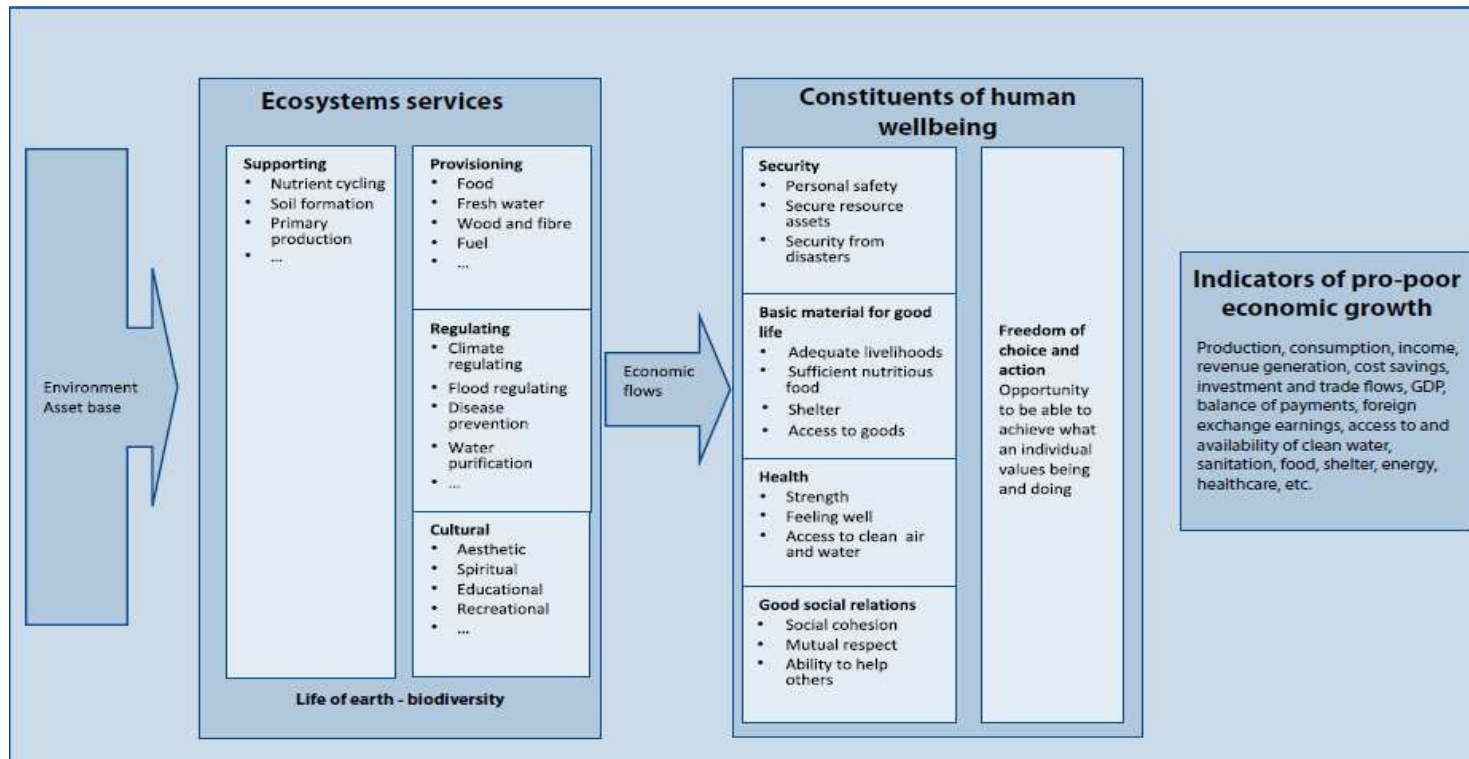
## PEI Intended Outcome:

Enhanced implementation of pro-poor environmentally sound development policies, plans and budgets

**PEI process-oriented outcome indicators** (e.g. level of application of P-E tools)

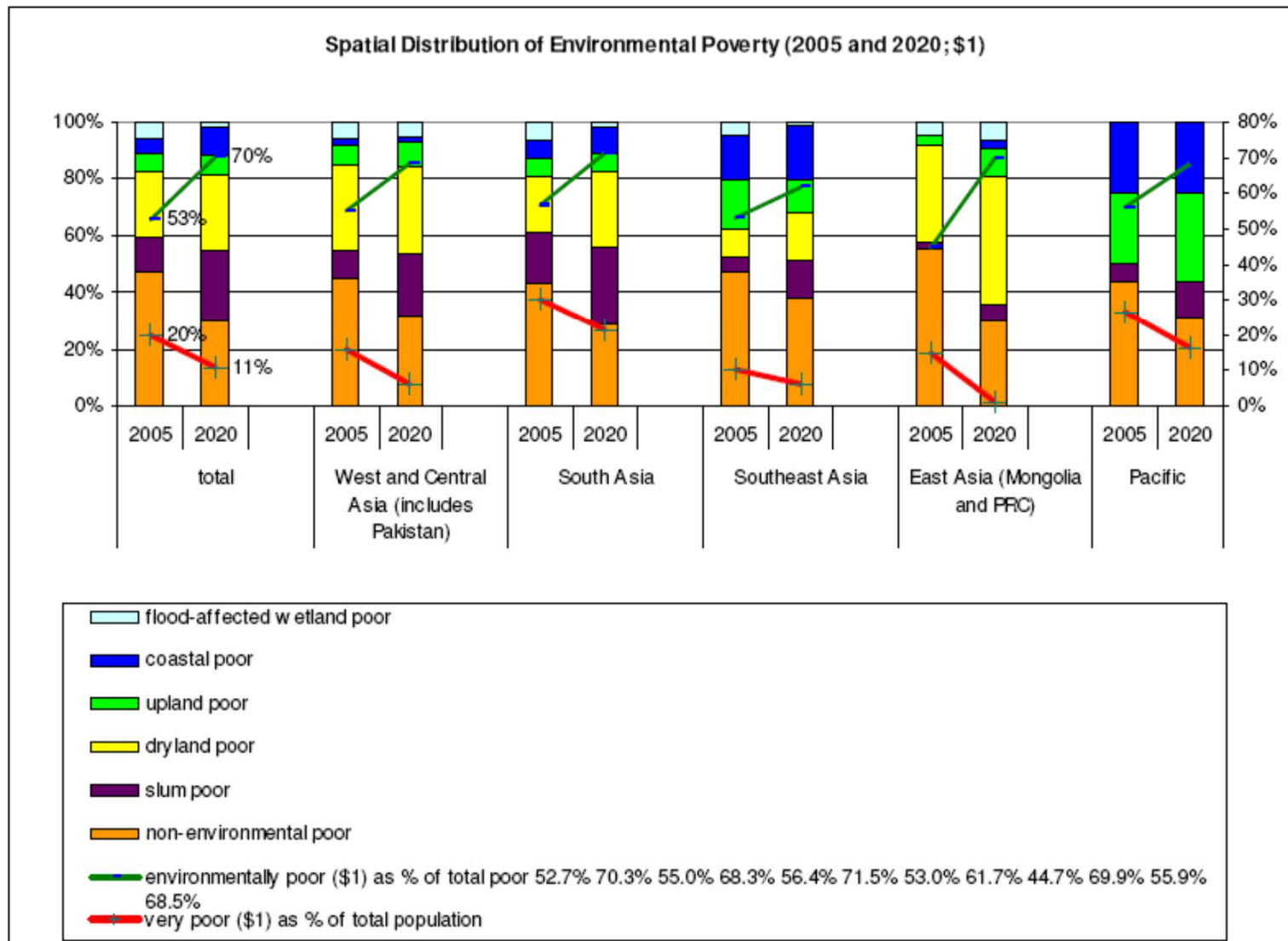


# Why are environment assets important for human wellbeing?



60% of ecosystem services are being degraded or used unsustainably (Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, 2005)

# The Environments of Poverty



Source: ADB (2008), Environments of Poverty

**Environmental preservation**

**Win-Lose**

Environmental management excluding local communities (e.g., eco-tourism, energy projects, forestry)

**Win-Win**

Sustainable livelihoods (e.g., agriculture, forestry, fisheries, ecosystem management, climate adaptation)

**Lose-Lose**

Lack of environmental management affecting the poor (e.g., environmental risks, climate change, environmental health issues)

**Lose-Win**

Short-term livelihoods (e.g., over-grazing, over-fishing, deforestation)

Poverty-Environment-Climate Nexus

**Poverty reduction**

# Vulnerability, Adaptive capacity, Resilience

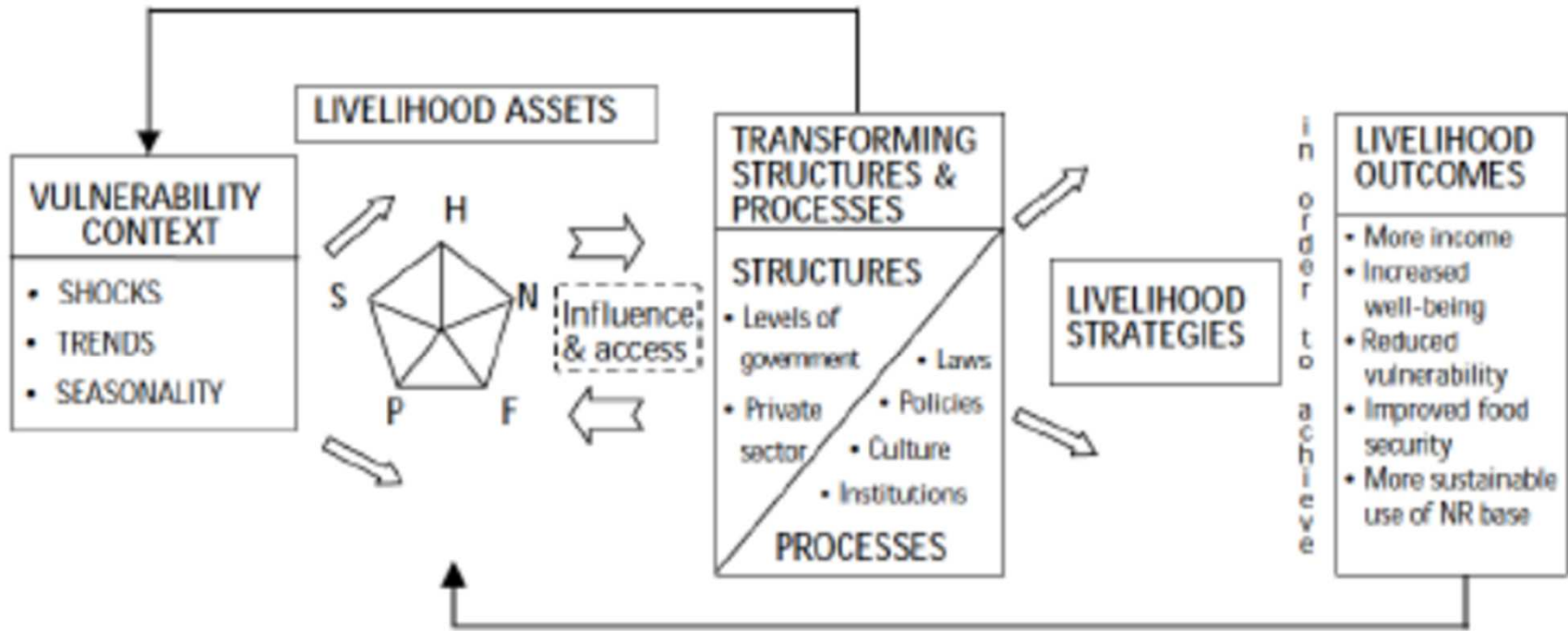
- Vulnerability in a disaster context: relative degree of 'risk, susceptibility, resistance and resilience' to a hazard event or disaster (McEntire, 2001)
- Vulnerability of whom: **social and natural system**
- Adaptive capacity: 'the extent to which a system can modify its circumstances to move to a less vulnerable condition' (Luers et al, 2003)
- Resilience as the qualities that enable an individual, community or organisation to cope with, adapt to and recover from a disaster event (Buckle et al, 2000; Horne, 1997; Mallak, 1998; Pelling and Uitto, 2001; Riolli and Savicki, 2003).

Source: E. P. Dalziell, S. T. McManus

Figure 1. Sustainable livelihoods framework

**Key**

H - Human Capital	S - Social Capital
N - Natural Capital	P - Physical Capital
F - Financial Capital	



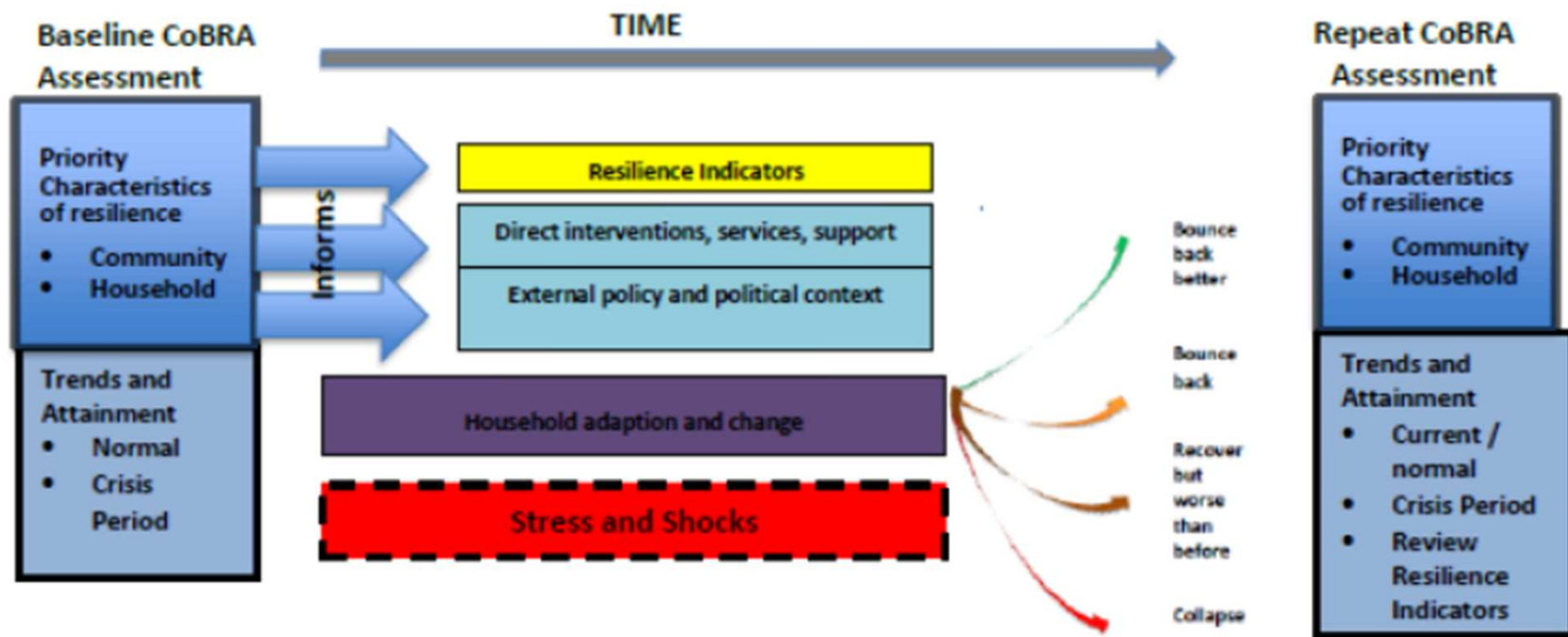
Help to understand multiple stressors that affect different assets  
 But insufficient attention to complex ecological consequences of livelihood strategies  
 Emphasis on stocks of natural capital, rather than the flow of ecosystem services



# From Risk and Vulnerability to “Resilience”

How to translate the concept “resilience” into practice?

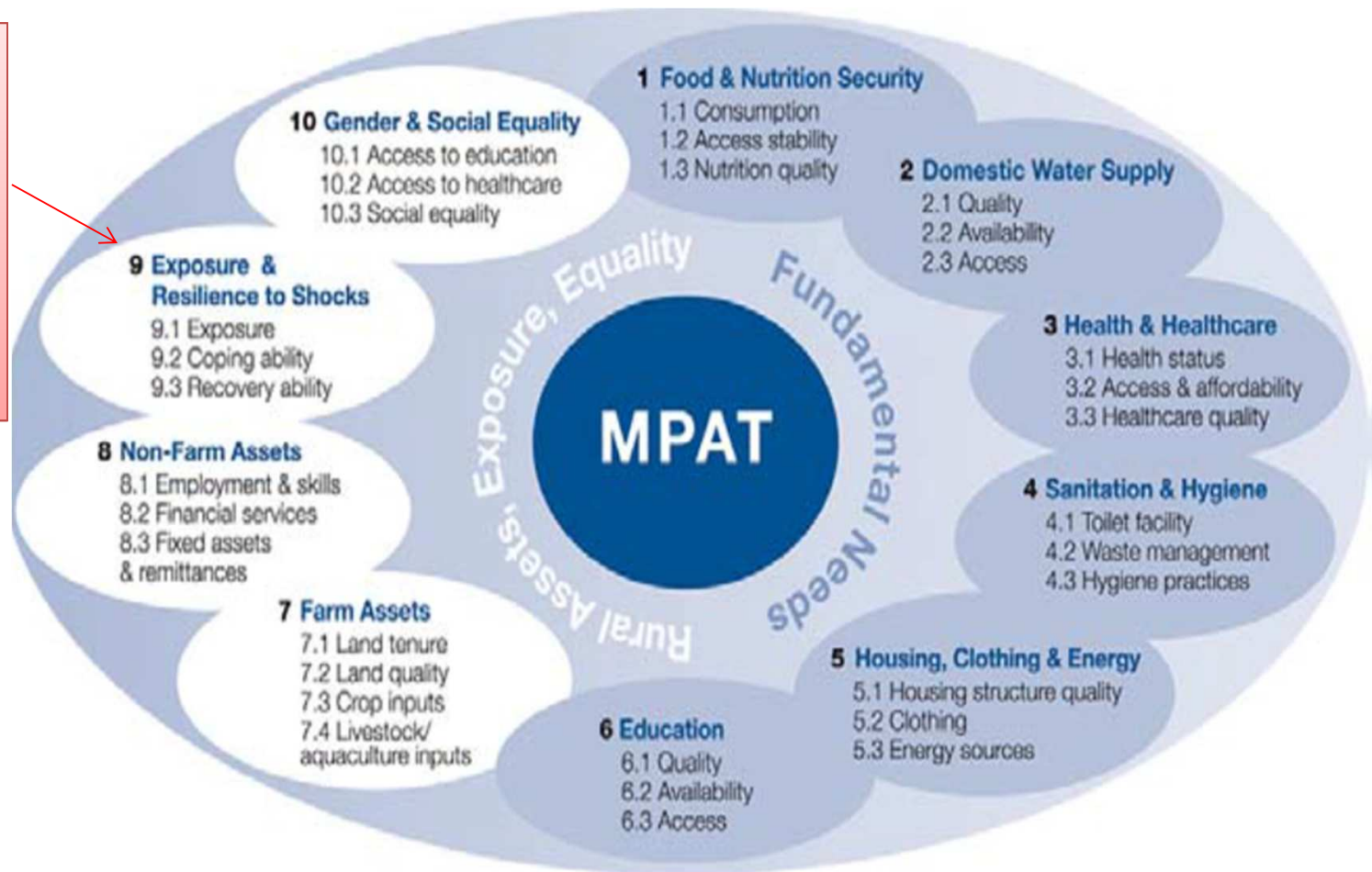
e.g. Community Based Resilience Analysis (CoBRA)



Over **time**, various factors influence the resilience of communities to shocks and stresses. Those that are able to bounce back to their condition in the pre-crisis period, or even improve their situation, may be considered resilient.

# IFAD Multi-dimensional Poverty Assessment

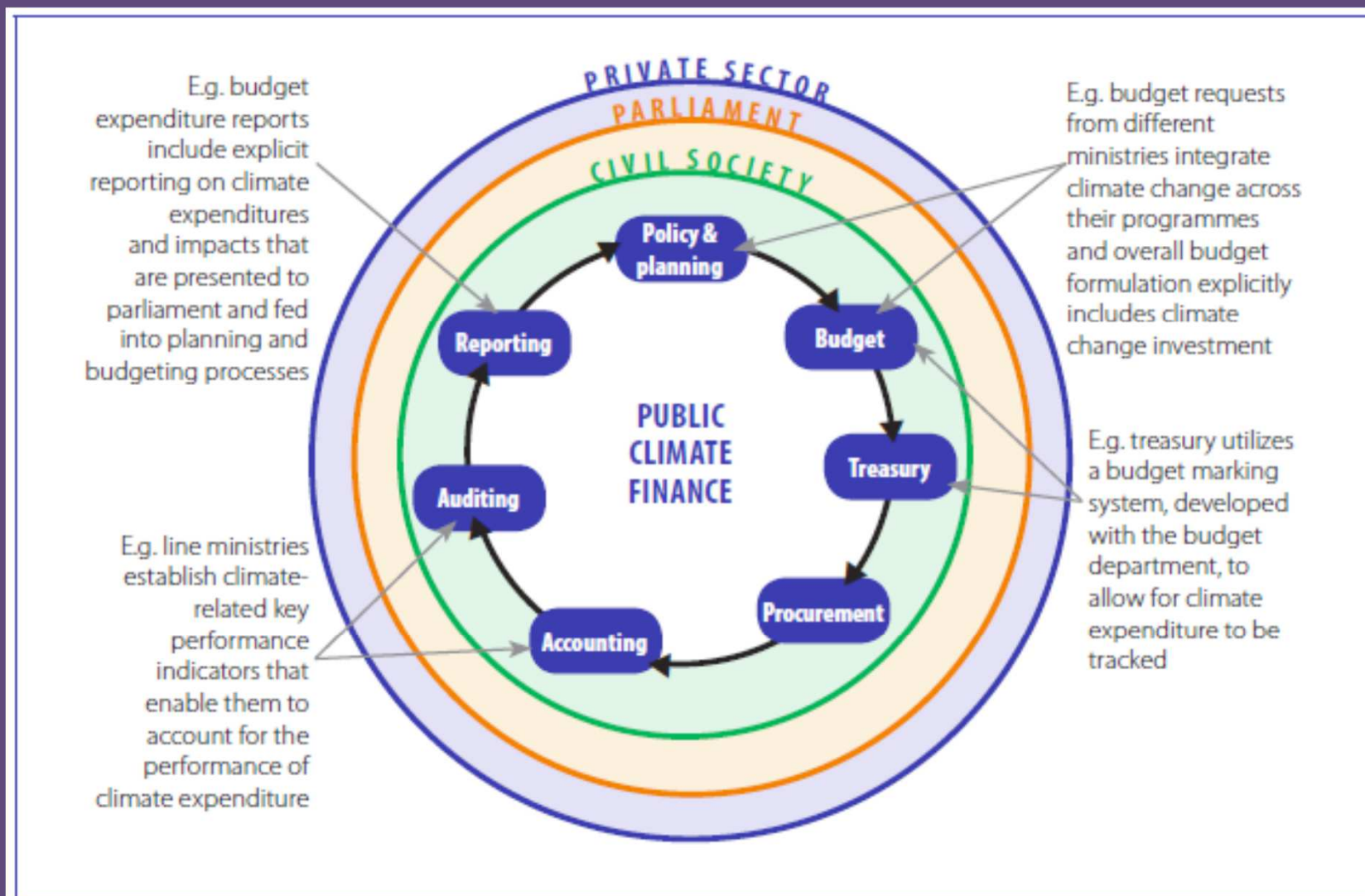
- HHs' exposure to natural and socioeconomic shocks, hazards  
- HHs' ability to cope and recover from such events.



# Levels of CCA integration



# Mainstreaming into budgeting processes





# Poverty-Environment-Climate Mainstreaming tools

- Institutional context analysis
- Economic valuation
- Cost-Benefit analysis
- Poverty and Social Impact Analysis
- Public expenditure reviews
- Strategic Environmental assessment
- Ecosystem assessment
- Vulnerability assessment (factors shaping vulnerability, critical for policy interventions, guiding resource allocation based on selected indicators and indices)
- Community risk assessment
- Coping capacities and resilience strategies at local level
- Spatial planning
- Participatory planning
- Integrated modelling tools

**Thank you for your attention and to our donors:**



European Union



Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs



Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation



Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency



UK Department for International Development

**[www.unpei.org](http://www.unpei.org)**