

Environmental Issues in Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers

- What do we mean by environment ?
- Why does it matter for poverty reduction ?
- What is in the environmental toolkit ?

Environment here links to many other sectors but covers areas they tend not to focus on

- Public goods (biodiversity, condition of air, soil, water)
- Semi-public goods (common property resources)
- Some private goods (water supply, sanitation, air quality inside house or workplace)
- Linked to other sectors (natural resource management links to rural, water and sanitation links to urban / infrastructure, environmental health links to health, etc)
- We want to make sure these issues are covered -- either as a self-standing chapter or as part of other chapters

Environmental conditions affect all dimensions of poverty

- **Environment and Health**

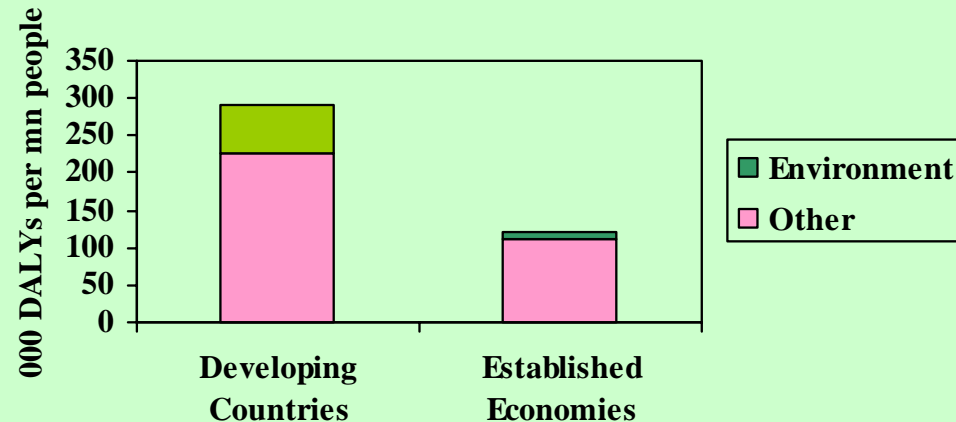
- 20% of burden of disease in developing world relates to environment

- dirty water, dirty air, vector-borne diseases etc

- Respiratory infections and diarrhoeal diseases are the two biggest killers of the poor (responsible for 25% of deaths of poorest quintile of global population)

- also have greatest gap between rich and poor

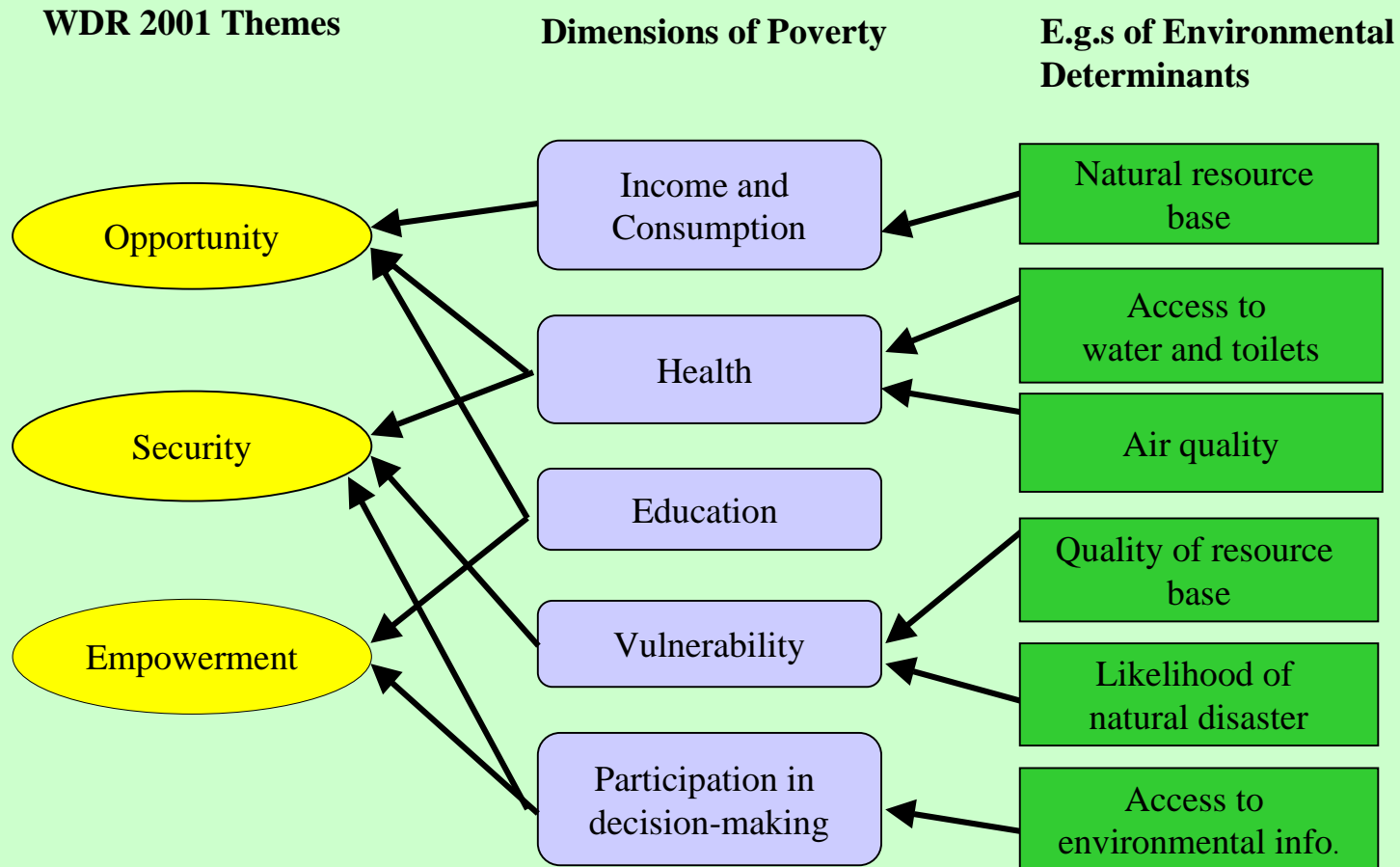
Burden of disease, 1990



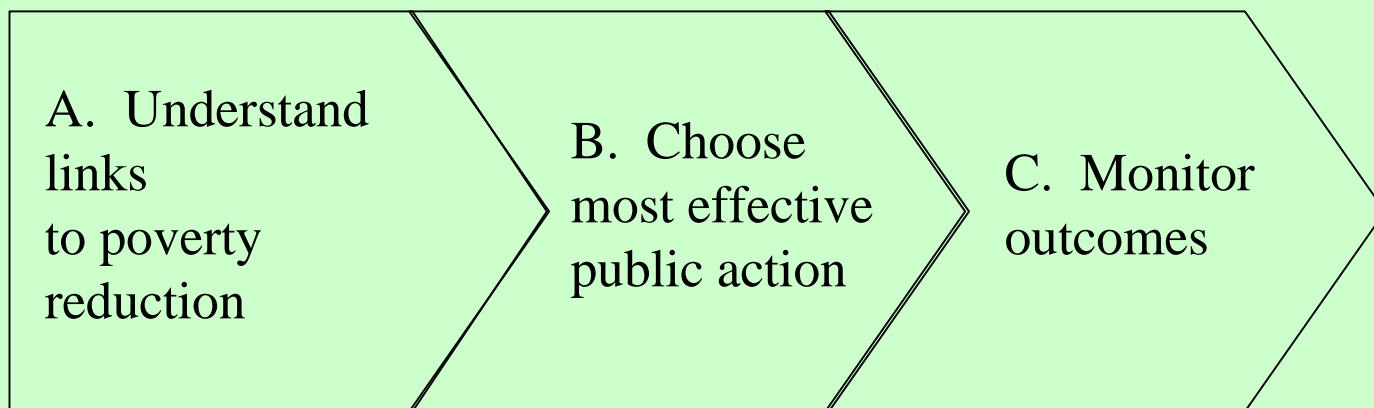
Environmental conditions affect all dimensions of poverty (cont).

- **Environment and economic opportunity**
 - In study of 82 villages in India, common property resources provided 14-23% of income of the poor and up to 196 days of employment per household.
- **Environment and security**
 - Hurricane Mitch may have set the development of Honduras back 20 years
- **Environment and empowerment**
 - Interventions and struggles for excluded groups to gain access to natural resources have emerged as key ways to empower excluded groups

How does environment contribute to poverty reduction ?

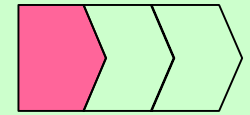


Toolkits outlines key steps including environment in PRSPs



Broken down into :

- environment and health
- environment and economic opportunity
- environment and security
- environment and empowerment



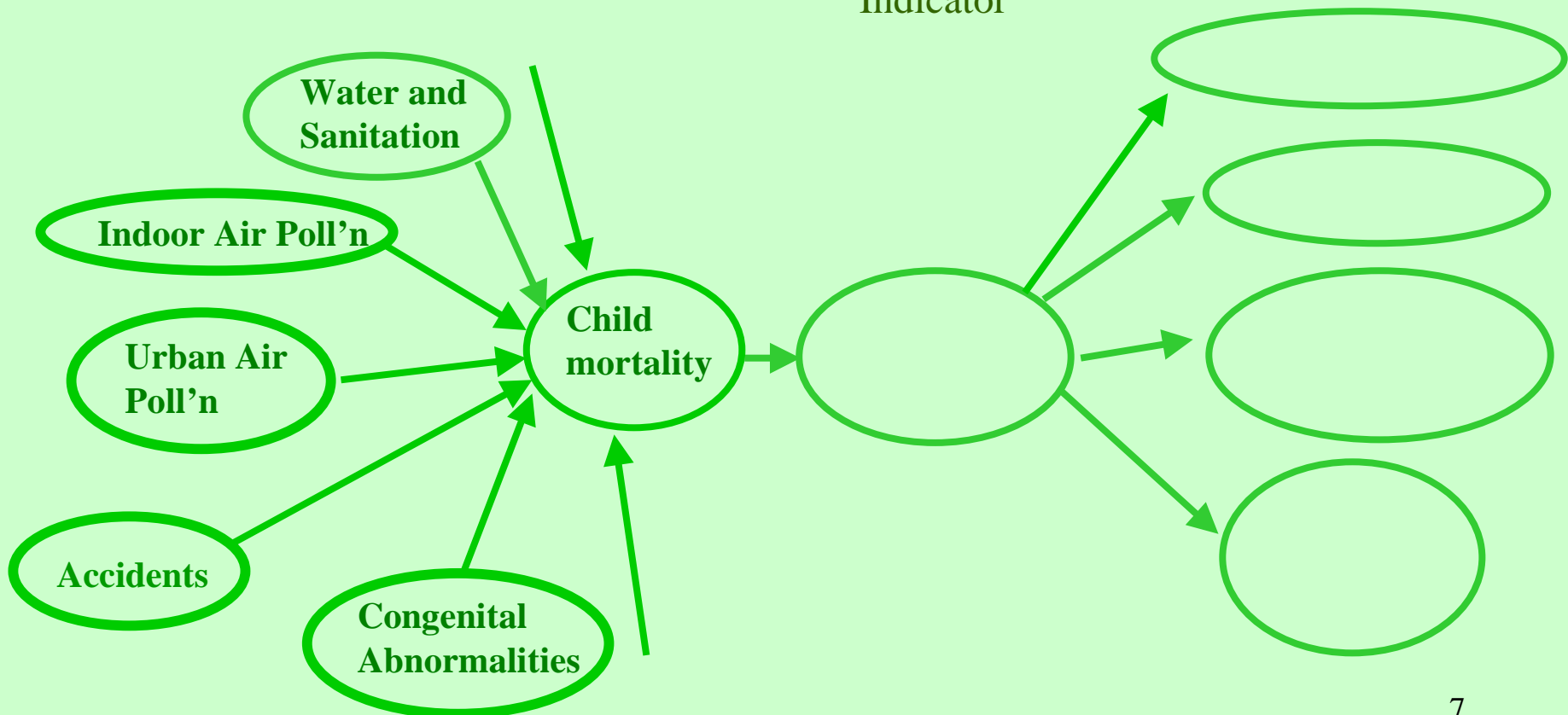
Understand the environmental contribution to health damage

Determinants

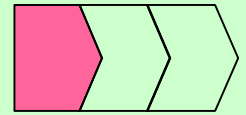
Outcome

Intermediate
Indicator

Intervention



If possible, quantify the relative contribution of each factor

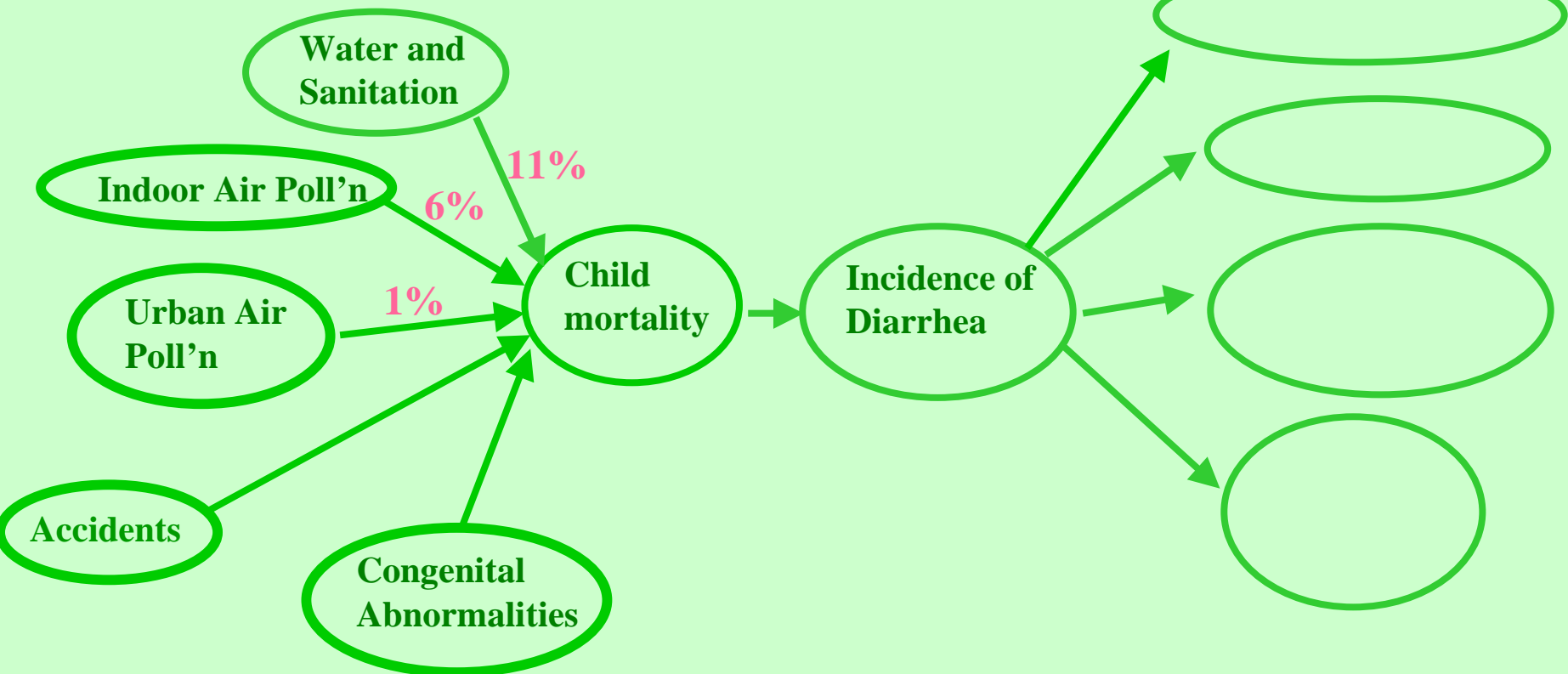


Determinants

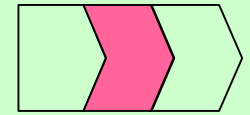
Outcome

Intermediate
Indicator

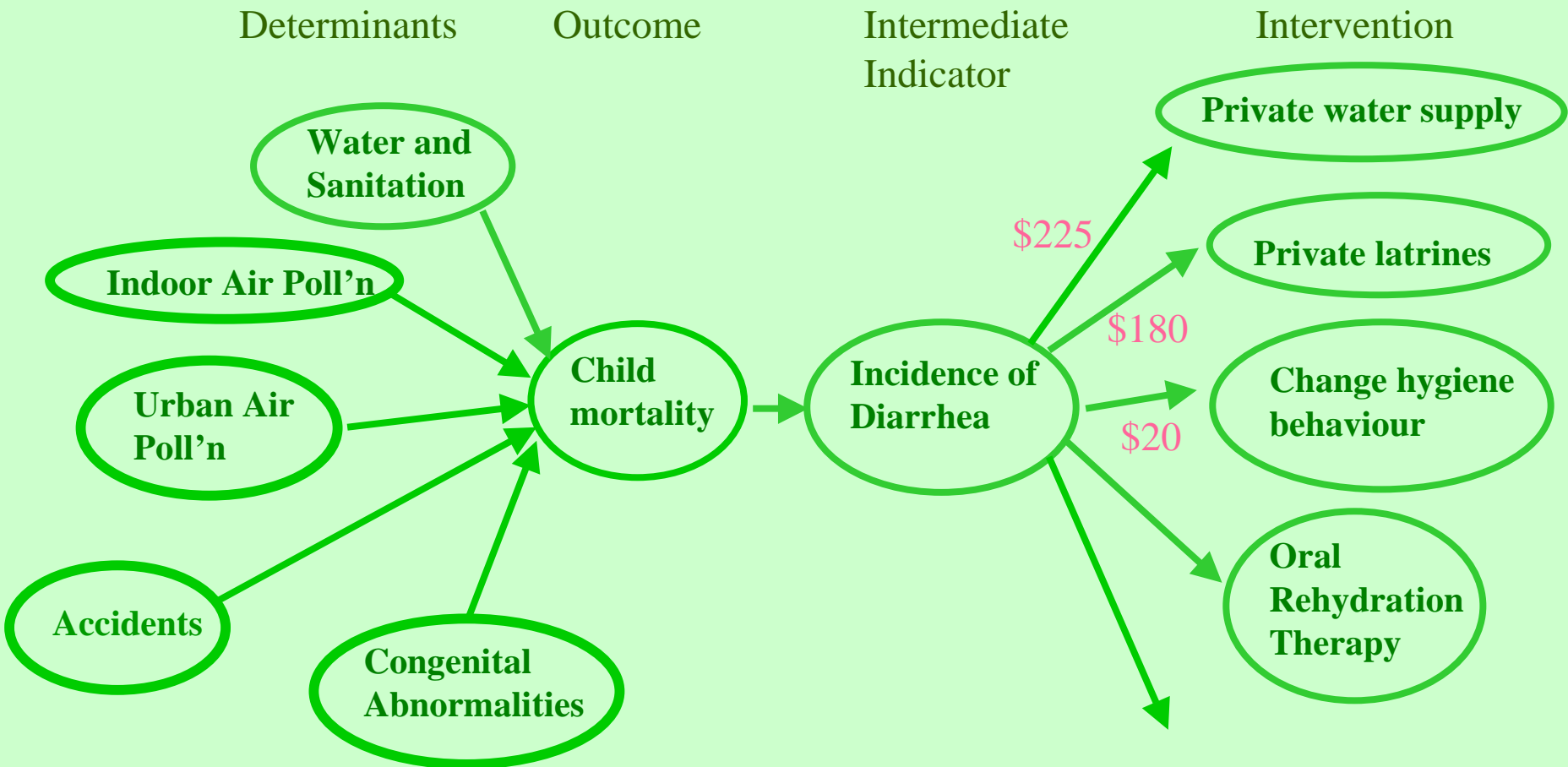
Intervention



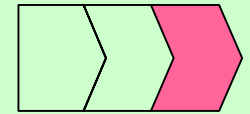
e.g. compare contribution of each factor to total burden of disease



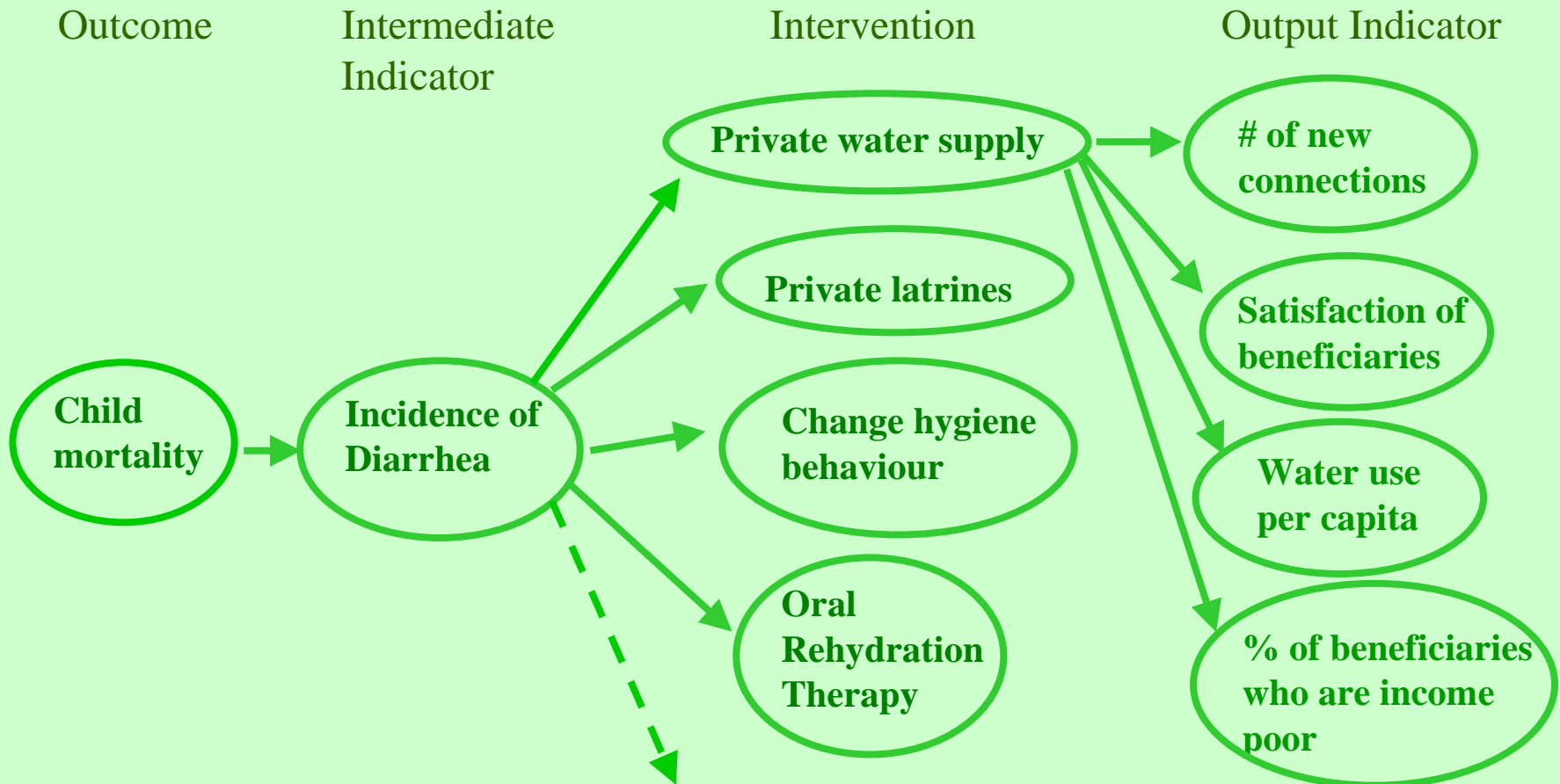
Choose the most effective public actions



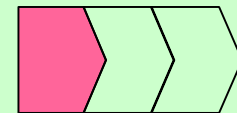
e.g. compare costs per life year saved



Monitor outputs and outcomes



Understanding links : natural resources & economic opportunity

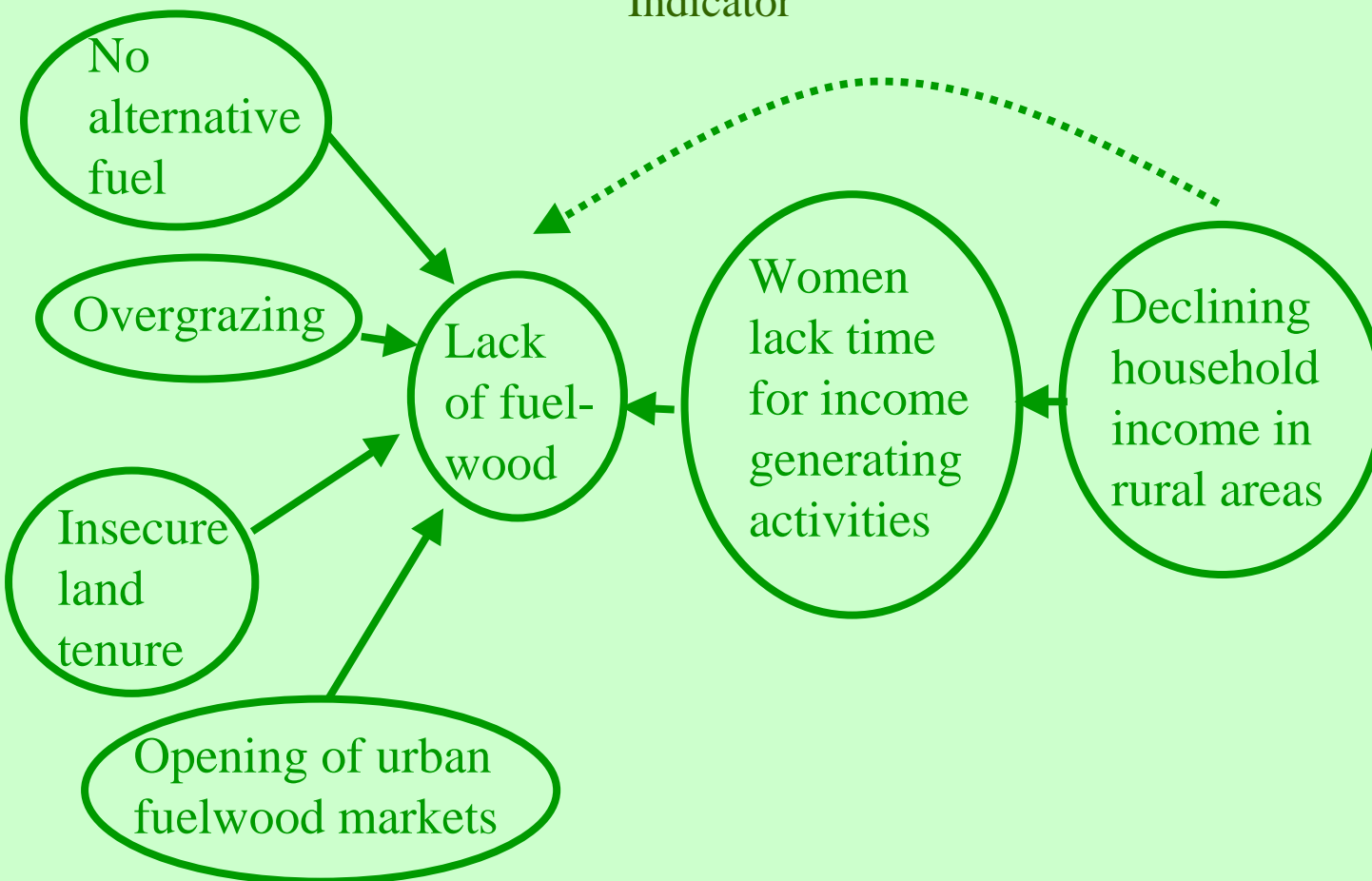


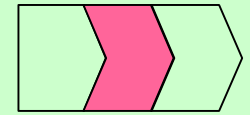
Determinants

Intermediate
Indicator

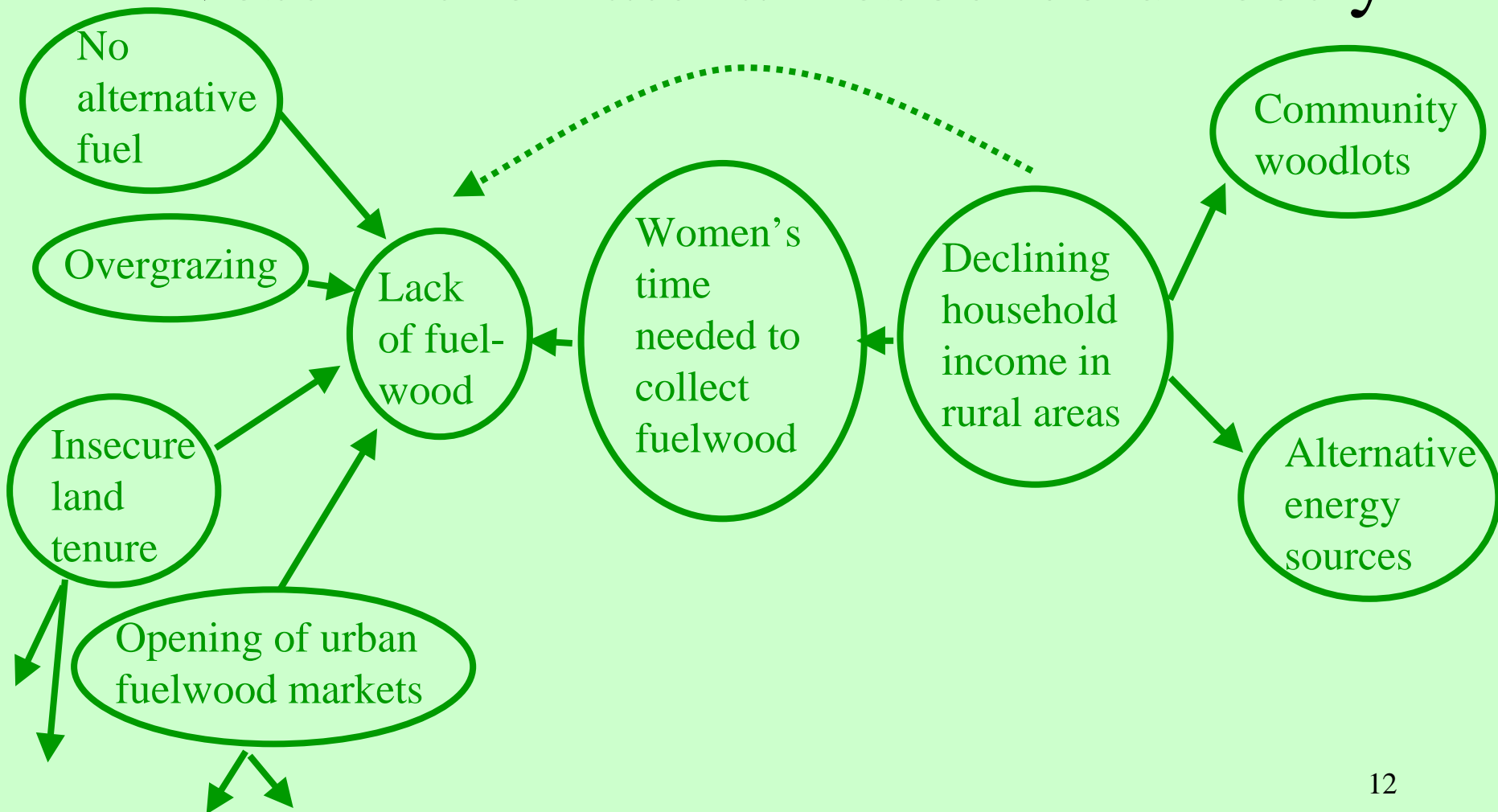
Outcome

Intervention

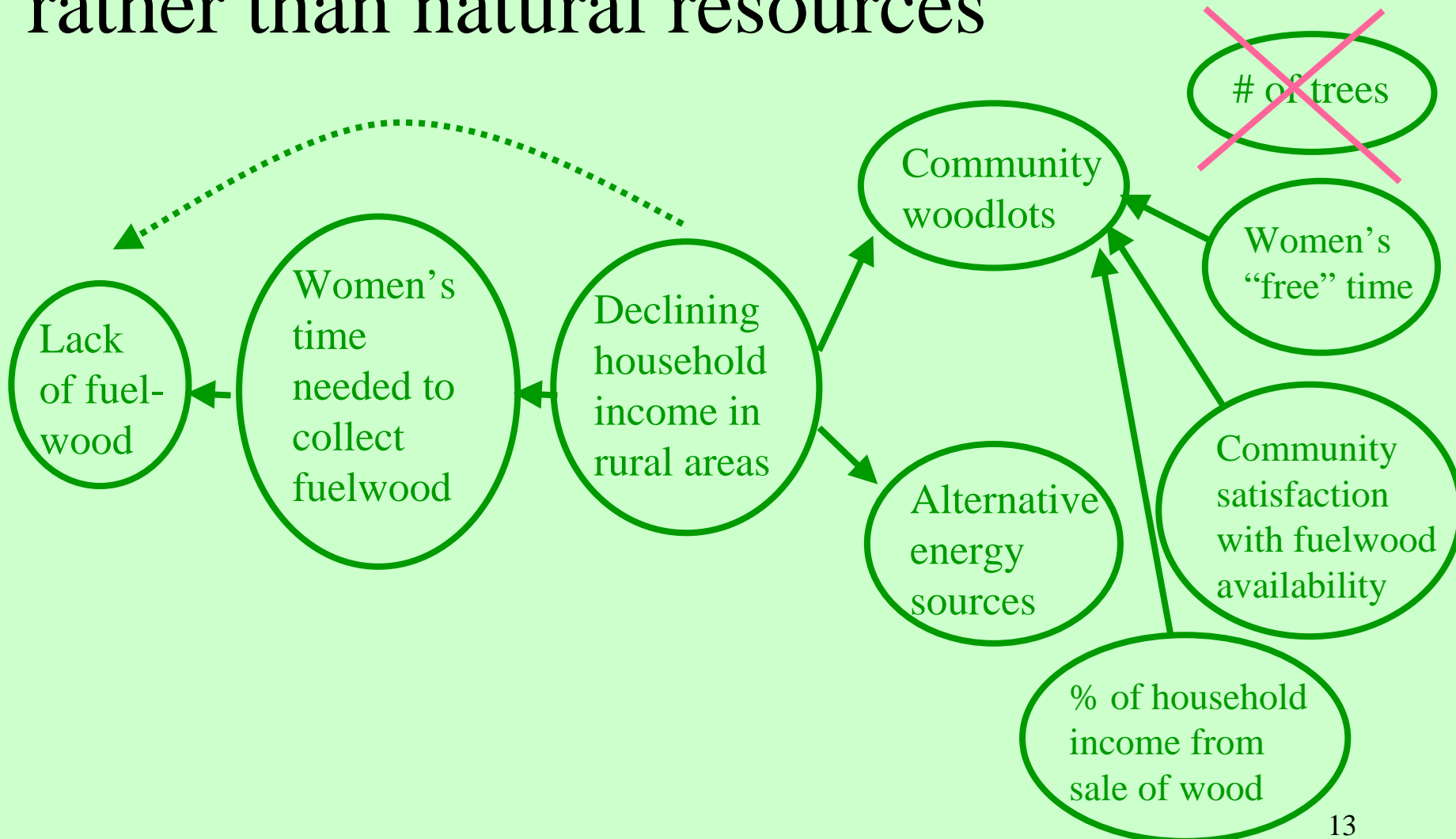
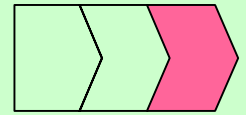




Often better to change policy than to invest in the natural resource directly



Often need to measure proxies rather than natural resources



Asking the right questions

- E.g environment and security :
 - Which groups produce which crops?
 - How much of the output is marketed? How important is the revenue to household income? Who controls the revenue?
 - How do prices vary throughout the year? Is it predictable?
 - In what form do people keep their savings (e.g. jewellery, livestock, cash)?
 - How much of household consumption is met by own production?
 - At what time of year is cash most needed (e.g. to pay school fees)?
 - Does that coincide with times when crops are marketed or when other cash generating opportunities are available?
 - How long and intense is the “hungry period” ? Has it been lengthening?

Where do we get data from?

- Household surveys, DHSs (expanded HNP Poverty Information Sheets) etc.
- World Development Indicators and World Resources Institute databases for overview information
- National Environmental Action Plans
 - exist for all IDA countries
 - often used participatory processes
 - good starting point to understand major environmental problems and spatial considerations
- Context-specific and qualitative studies of vulnerable communities

E.g. NEAP from Cote d'Ivoire

Lists issues, contains some data :

- Rapid deforestation (12m ha 1956 to 3m)
- Soil degradation (30 - 500 t/ha/yr)
- Absence of integrated water management
- Coastal erosion, oil pollution
- Urban environmental degradation

Environment

Summary

1. Introduction

**What are PRSPs?
The Environment Chapter**

2. Setting the Stage

**What do we Mean by Poverty?
How do we Define Environment?
How can Environment Conditions Contribute to Different Types of Poverty?**

3. Environment Contributions to the PRSP

**Understanding the Environmental Contribution to Poverty Reduction
Choosing Outcomes and Targets for Improvement
Choosing the Most Effective Public Action
Monitoring and Evaluating**

References

Technical Notes

Technical Note 1: Poverty Outcomes, Causes, and Potential Public Policy Actions

Technical Note 2: Poverty Outcomes and Environmental Interventions

Technical Note 3: Examples of Decision Trees

Technical Note 4: Sources of Data

Technical Note 5: Suggested Reading

Technical Note 6: Examples of Project Specific Indicators