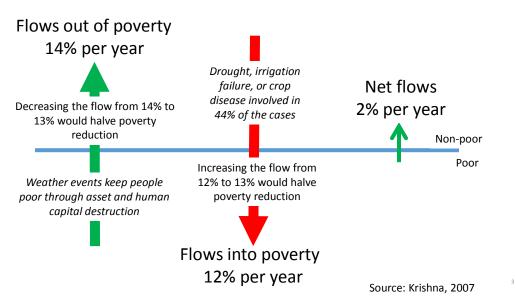


mate Change Cross-Cutting Solutions Ar The World Bank Group

Climate-related shocks are already an obstacle to poverty reduction

Poverty dynamics An example in India (Andhra Pradesh)

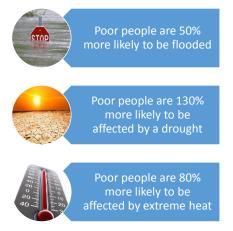


Three categories of shocks that drive or keep people in poverty

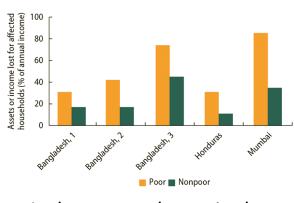


Poor people are often more exposed to these shocks

take the case of Nigeria

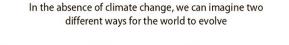


Poor people are losing more then they are affected



And poor people receive less support after shocks and disasters

Climate-related shocks will become more frequent and intense in many regions, and will keep more people into poverty, even as early as 2030

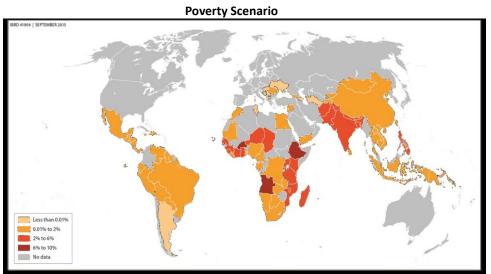




Then, we introduce climate change in these two scenarios.

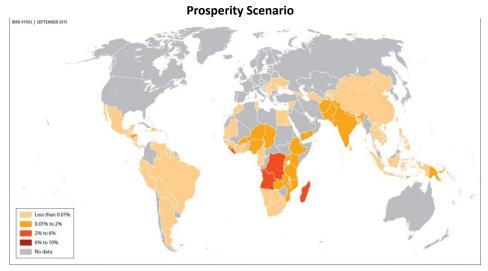
And we explore what development can achieve to reduce future climate change impacts

Climate change could keep more than 100 million people in poverty, especially in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia



Up to 122 million more people below the poverty line in 2030 due to climate change

Good development – rapid, inclusive and climate-informed – can prevent most of (but not all) the impact of climate change on poverty

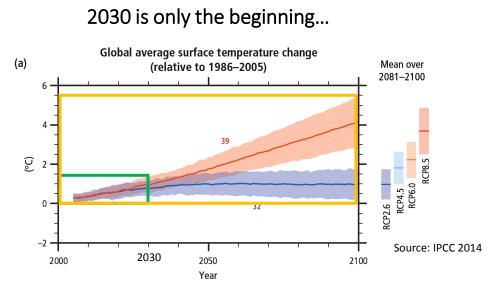


Up to 16 Million more people below the poverty line in 2030 due to climate change

Taking people out of poverty reduces their vulnerability – poverty reduction is an efficient way of adapting to climate change...

But development and adaptation alone cannot prevent all impacts

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Long-term impacts are potentially large, and mostly unknown and unpredictable – stabilization of global temperature is needed