

Даний звіт відображає рух торгового представника та інформацію згідно кольорового забарвлення: зелений – ОК; червоний – Пропуск; синій – позапланом, салатовий – інший об’єкт. Якщо курсором навести на зелений колір, відобразатиметься детальна інформація про контрагента.

Впровадження даної системи на підприємствах є необхідним та одним із інноваційних процесів.

## **СЕКЦІЯ 10. СОЦІАЛЬНА ВІДПОВІДАЛЬНІСТЬ ЯК ФАКТОР ЗАБЕЗПЕЧЕННЯ СИСТЕМНОСТІ РОЗВИТКУ ЕКОНОМІЧНИХ СИСТЕМ**

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### **THE LINK BETWEEN ENVIRONMENT AND POVERTY WHILE ACHIEVING GLOBAL SUSTAINABILITY**

According to World Bank report, the past three decades have seen an unprecedented increase in world living standards and a fall in poverty across many fundamental dimensions. For example, life expectancy has risen from 45 years in 1950 to 71 years in 2013 and global adult literacy from 36 per cent to 84 per cent. The number of people living on less than \$1.90 a day has been reduced by over a billion [1].

Increased confidence in what was possible together with greater acceptance of moral responsibilities led to the adoption of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). They are a basis for international cooperation and development. In the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), (2015), there is now a common platform for the fight against poverty. The SDGs are based on the MDGs and it is obvious that now it's new phase in economic development, where poverty reduction and environment protection should be implemented together. It is crucial now to understand the interdependence between environment and poverty. So what is it?

Poverty is more than the lack of income and resources to ensure a sustainable livelihood. Its manifestations include hunger and malnutrition, limited access to education and other basic services, social discrimination and exclusion as well as the lack of participation in decision-making. Economic growth must be inclusive to provide sustainable jobs and promote equality.

The UN gives such facts and data about poverty to understand better how important it is now to deal with poverty issues [2]:

- 767 million people live below the international poverty line of \$1.90 a day;
- the overwhelming majority of people living below the poverty line belong to two regions: southern asia and sub-saharan africa;
- high poverty rates are often found in small, fragile and conflict-affected countries;
- every day in 2014, 42,000 people had to abandon their homes to seek protection due to conflict.

To deal with these problems, the UN states that by 2030 all the countries should work on building the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters.

In fact both environmental degradation and poverty alleviation are urgent global issues and have a lot in common. There is often a mainstream belief that for poor countries to develop, environmental concerns have to be sacrificed, or is a luxury to address once poverty is alleviated. The Centre for Science and Environment, points out “if the poor world were to develop and consume in the same manner as the West to achieve the same living standards, we would need two

additional planet Earths to produce resources and absorb wastes ... and good planets are hard to find!" [3].

The Impact of Poverty on the Environment is as following: for example, Nepal and Bangladesh suffer from such environmental problems as increasingly devastating floods, often believed to be resulting from large-scale deforestation. Forests provide the world with clean air, in addition to working as "sink holes" that help reduce the drastic climate changes seen in the world today. With the increasing level of deforestation taking place, the environment is taking a heavy blow and finding it difficult to recover. Impoverished communities, harmful ways of using natural resources, such as forest wood and soil, are continuing the destructive cycle that spirals the environment further downward [4].

Air pollution and overpopulation are other ways in which poverty contributes to environmental degradation. The more the global population grows, the more weight is placed on the environment. Every human being consumes their share of resources, and with so many births originating from poor communities, the burdens placed on the environment grow heavier each day [3].

For years, rich countries have been migrating some polluting industries to poor countries, but still producing primarily for rich countries. This has been possible insofar as it is cheaper than to pay for costly environmentally clean technologies that people demand. There is a saying: "When money talks, the poor have no voice".

So as we can see, environment and poverty are interconnected issues. The relation needs more recognition if environmental degradation, poverty and other global problems can begin to be addressed.

#### References

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3. <http://www.globalissues.org/article/425/poverty-and-the-environment>.
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## **A CASE STUDY OF UMBRELLA ORGANIZATIONS IN POLAND – KARKONOSKI REGIONAL COUNCIL FOR THE PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES (KSON) IN JELENIA GORA**

### **1. The concept of umbrella organizations**

The umbrella organizations are associations of institutions which represent the interests of their members. The representation is also considered as the protection of these interests thus the mentioned comparison to an umbrella. The purpose of establishing the associations by organizations is to become more perceptible and therefore more difficult to be ignored.

The umbrella organizations do not associate the organizations that run specific activities only, yet they are striving to define their membership as wide as possible to represent the civil sector in full measure and not in fragmentary way. The most notable form of umbrella organizations are National Associations which are recognized by European Network of National Associations and fulfill all of its policies. The National Associations are also defined as:

- The nationwide network of non-governmental organizations and associations;
- The institution that focuses on supporting the general and cross-functional interests of non-governmental community in a particular country;
- The membership organization consisted of other entities from different sectors of civil society;