

PEI Rwanda

Theory of Change

2014-2017



Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

AFRICA

Context and Problem Statement

The people of Rwanda are highly dependent on environment and natural resources (ENR) for their livelihoods. About 90% of the population are rural dwellers engaged in small holder, subsistence agriculture, with agriculture comprising about 30% of GDP. Unsustainable ENR use is a significant problem generating large economic and social costs. This disproportionately affects the poor, particularly women and children.

PEI Rwanda has substantially contributed to addressing ENR challenges through catalyzing the inclusion of P-E objectives in the national development plan and through increased budget allocations in support of PE priorities by Government of Rwanda (GoR) and donors. Results for the project are aimed at improving the implementation of P-E related objectives and targets through sector and district plans and budgets which are not yet adequate, nor is implementation adequately focused on reducing poverty.

Barriers Analysis

1. Weak coherence between national P-E objectives and sector/district budget allocations, including due to inadequate institutional capacity and management systems for coordinating budget allocations and other investments with national objectives to address climate change and improve natural resource management.
2. Lack of adequate targeted specific evidence to justify policy and budgetary decisions that result in improved pro-poor ENR use.
3. Weak governmental institutional capacity for sustainable and pro-poor ENR policy design and efficient implementation across government entities.
4. Inadequate application of existing mainstreaming tools plus the need for additional tools for effective integration and implementation of pro-poor ENR and climate objectives (PE).

Project Objective and Assumption

Objective

Improved systems for sustainable management of natural resources, clean renewable energy resources and use, resulting in improvement to environment and climate change resilience and poverty reduction.

Assumptions

Pro-active, evidenced-based PEI engagement with the sectors and budget processes will lead to improved inclusion of P-E objectives in sector and district plans and budgets. Capacity building will generate sustained impact.

PEI Interventions Progress

Strengthening national, sector and district level capacity for sustainable environment, natural resources management and climate change mitigation and adaptation.

Progress this phase based on previous progress of strong integration of P-E objectives at national level and substantive progress in integration at district level, including establishment of pro-poor green village at Rubaya and Government consequently adopting a policy of each district to establish Green villages. PEI also catalyzed the establishment of the national Green fund (FONERWA) – with DFID providing 22M GBP.

Engagement in the budget process based on evidence of the importance of P-E circular and increased budget allocation for P-E investments.

Sector inclusion of P-E issues has increased with application of the PEI prepared sector budget checklist, which is applied as part of the budget process to assess how well sectors are including nationally approved P-E objectives in their annual budgets.

Increasing inclusion of P-E issues in the agriculture sector and increased engagement in the mining and other sectors that will lead to P-E issues being included.

Capacity for building and maintaining pro-poor green villages has been increased with the production and application of a Green village toolkit, with GoR and donors funding additional villages.

Remaining Interventions

Intensified engagement with sectors (e.g. agriculture, local government, forestry, infrastructure) to increase the inclusion of P-E objectives in their policies, plans, programmes and budget allocations.

Generation of additional targeted evidence of the social and economic benefits of sustainable ENR investments, including impact from the green villages.

Technical advisory support to UNDP and UNCT efforts to assist GoR to localize the SDGs through sharing experiences of the integrated PEI approach. (i.e. Integrated economic-social and environmental approach and bring together Finance/Planning, Environment and key sectors to address unsustainable ENR use).

Strengthening inclusion of P-E objectives in budget processes.

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FONERWA has mobilized additional funds (current total: Over US\$80m).

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Intensified engagement with sectors (e.g. agriculture, local government, forestry, infrastructure) to increase the inclusion of P-E objectives in their policies, plans, programmes and budget allocations.

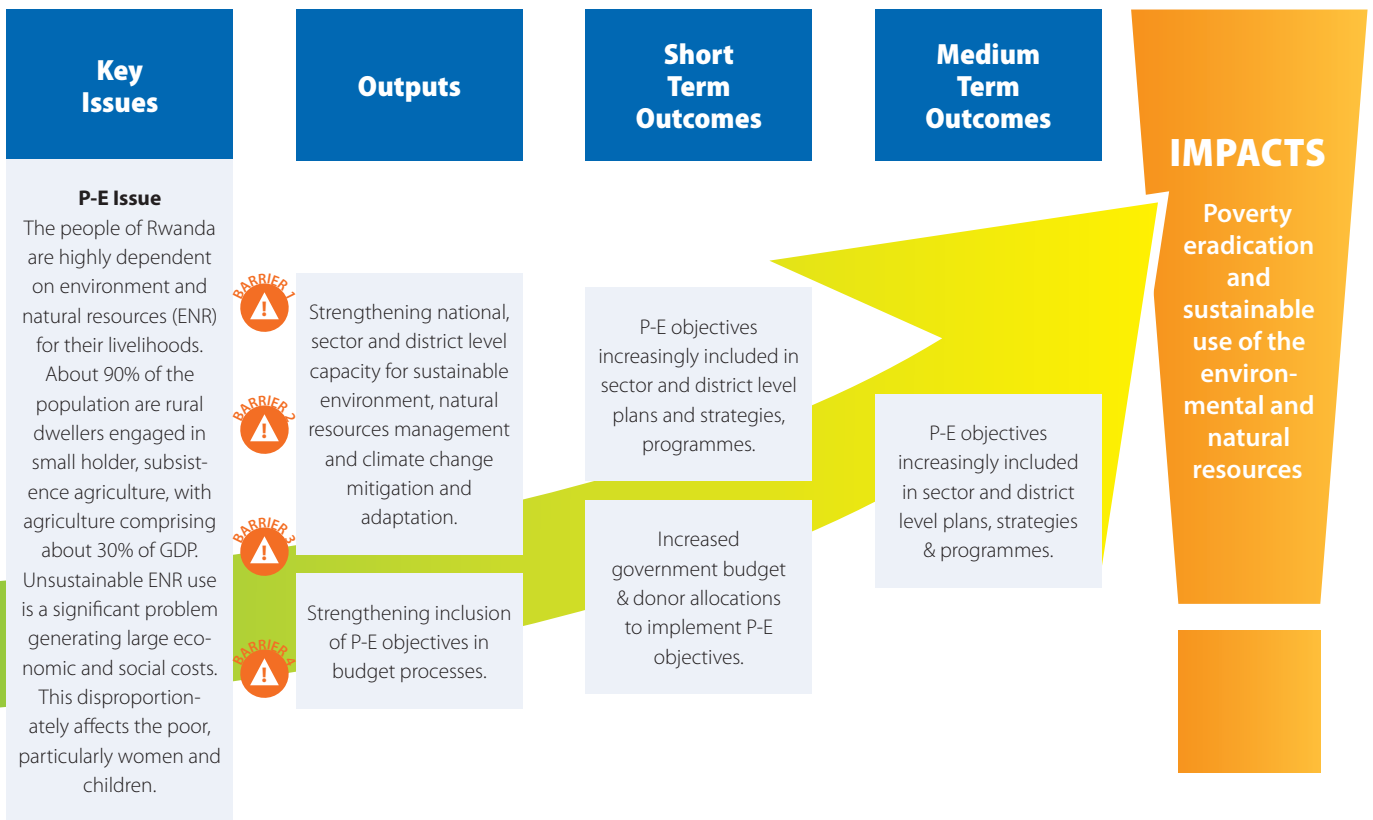
Intensified engagement with in-country donors to improve donor allocations for addressing P-E objectives. E.g. for increased resources for replicating pro-poor green villages.

Technical support to MINECOFIN to improve capacity for inclusion of P-E objectives in budget allocations.

Annex: ToC Diagram

Assumptions

Pro-active, evidenced-based PEI engagement with the sectors and budget processes will lead to improved inclusion of P-E objectives in sector and district plans and budgets. Secondly, that capacity building will generate sustained impact.



Barriers: 1) Coherence between national PE objectives and sector/district budget allocations 2) Lack of adequate, targeted, specific evidence 3) Institutional capacity for ENR policy design and implementation 4) Application of existing mainstreaming tools or need for additional tools