

PEI Burkina Faso

Theory of Change

2014-2017



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AFRICA

Context and Problem Statement

Burkina Faso ranks 183 out of 187 on the Human Development Index (HDI, 2015). Its economy is mainly based on mining, agriculture, livestock and fishery, which contribute to 31.5% of GDP. The natural resource sector is hence of crucial importance to Burkina Faso's development with 85% population depending on natural resources for their livelihoods. The new Government programme (PNDES 2016-2020) reflects its commitment to sustainable human development through institutional reforms, a focus on human capital and primary sector productivity, private entrepreneurship to reduce unemployment and inequalities. The national investment plan for environment and sustainable development estimates that USD 112 million/year is needed while only 20.7 is currently available.

Barriers Analysis

1. Weak governmental institutional capacity for sustainable and pro-poor ENR policy design and efficient implementation across government entities.
2. Lack of policy coherence and coordination mechanisms between government institutions responsible for pro-poor ENR management.
3. Inadequate or weak budget and financing (quantity, quality and prioritization) to promote pro-poor ENR use.

Project Objective and Assumption

Objective

Support operationalization of pro-poor environmental sustainability objectives in policies and plans to enhance livelihood opportunities for vulnerable groups and improve the sustainable management of environment and natural resources.

Assumptions

Increased budget allocations and expenditure can be achieved if national, sector and district policies, plans and programmes and their corresponding budgets and financing options better include pro-poor environmental sustainability and climate objectives.

PEI Interventions

In response to identified challenges, PEI focuses efforts in two key areas with capacity building as a crosscutting objective:

Government coordination mechanisms apply relevant mainstreaming tools resulting in increased integration and operationalisation of pro-poor environmental sustainability and climate objectives in national and sector policies and plans.

Budget processes and innovative investment plans are implemented and promote achievement of pro-poor environmental sustainability and climate objectives in the National Development Plan.

Progress

National Development Plans: SCADD (2011-2015) and PNDES (2016-2020) integrate pro-poor environmental sustainability and climate objectives.

Mining, agriculture and health policies now include pro-poor environmental sustainability and climate objectives derived from PEI-supported studies such as the one on the cost of unsustainable chemical use in the cotton and mining sectors.

The National Council for Sustainable Development was established with PEI's support in 2016 to coordinate all actions relevant to the three dimensions of sustainable development.

PEI contributed to the creation of the networks of Members of Parliament on poverty-environment, climate change, and green economy before and after the transition that took place in 2014.

Findings from PEI studies used as baseline by sub-national institutions and several land management programmes at local level.

Information system on sector policies allows for the first time the Ministry of Economy and Finance to manage programme budgeting and provides a framework for dialogue between public administration, civil society and donors.

Remaining Interventions

Poverty-environment mainstreaming leadership to be moved from the Ministry of Environment, Green Economy and Climate Change to the Ministry of Economy Finance and Development (MEFD).

Support institutionalization of the National Council for Sustainable Development as a body for coordinating application of an integrated approach in the implementation of the PNDES, including poverty-environment mainstreaming for sustainability.

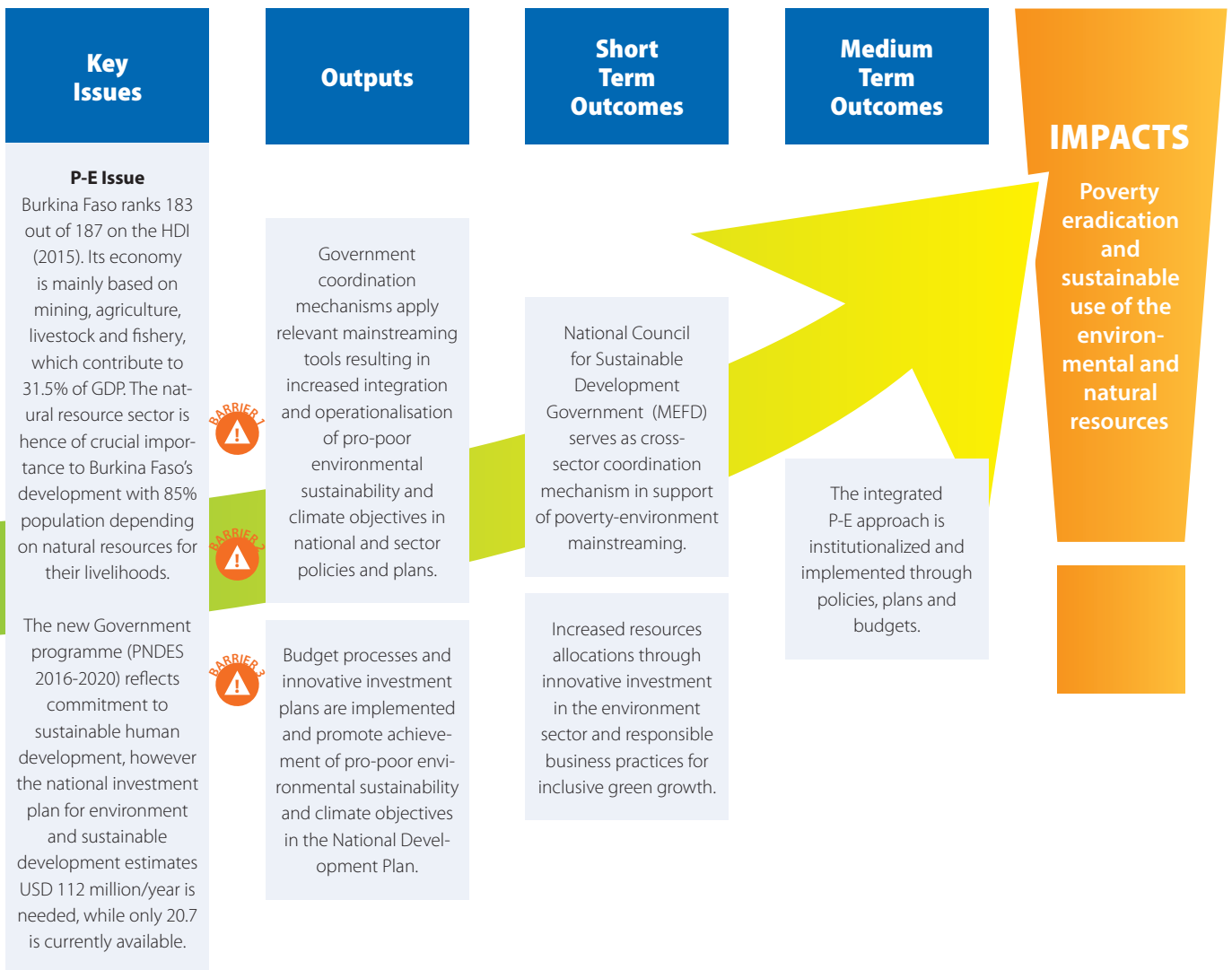
Capacity building (including South-South learning with Rwanda) for communities in three regions to access Burkina Faso's Environment Fund opportunities in support of poverty reduction and environmentally sustainable initiatives.

Continue to deliver jointly with the Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE) and Switch Africa Green through the review and revision of pro-poor environmental sustainability and climate objectives in planning and budget guidelines to support implementation of integrated approach of the PNDES (2016-2020).

Annex: ToC Diagram

Assumptions

Increased budget allocations and expenditure can be achieved if national, sector and district policies, plans and programmes and their corresponding budgets and financing options better include pro-poor environmental sustainability and climate objectives.



Barriers: 1) Institutional capacity for ENR policy design and implementation 2) Policy coherence and coordination mechanisms 3) Budget and financing (quantity, quality, and prioritization)