

PEI Mauritania

Theory of Change

2014-2017



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AFRICA

Context and Problem Statement

Unsustainable management of the environment and natural resources (ENR) and climate change have exacerbated desertification in Mauritania, which has negatively impacted the national economy and greatly contributed to the impoverishment of the most vulnerable groups. The country ranks 156 out of 187 on the Human Development Index (2015). Royalties from natural resources such as mining and fisheries are not sustainably managed. The high pressure on resources coupled with poor environmental governance impeded the achievement of MDGs and compromise the SDGs. Recent public climate and environment expenditure reviews indicate that Mauritania's expenditure for climate represents only 0,8% of its total annual expenditure. The studies also recommend support to Mauritania to establish more conducive institutional structures, and improve capacity to mobilize resources to address climate and environmental concerns.

Barriers Analysis

1. Lack of policy coherence and coordination mechanisms between government institutions responsible for pro-poor ENR management.
2. Inadequate or weak budget and financing (quantity, quality and prioritization) to promote pro-poor ENR use.

Project Objective and Assumption

Objective

Enhance capacity of key decision makers and government institutions to collectively integrate pro-poor environment and climate objectives in development planning and budgeting processes.

Assumptions

Increased budget allocations and expenditure to sustainably manage the environment and natural resources and combat climate change for poverty eradication 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 objectives.

PEI Interventions

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

Improved cross-sector coordination for the integration and operationalisation of pro-poor environmental sustainability objectives in national and sector policies, and plans with particular focus on key sectors: rural development, fisheries and mining.

Increased resources allocated for pro-poor environmental sustainability through prioritization in the context of current fiscal reform including programme budgeting, and medium-term expenditure frameworks (MTEFs).

Progress

National Development Strategy (SCAPP in French, 2016-2030) and key sector plans (rural development and fisheries) integrate pro-poor environmental sustainability objectives.

The mainstreaming lead moved to the Ministry of Planning and Finance. The Government made a USD 200,000 contribution to P-E mainstreaming and supported the revision of a coordination mechanism to mainstream pro-poor environmental sustainability in Government plans and budgets.

Collaboration with the Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA) for sustainability: environmental and climate profiles of two of the poorest regions (Assaba and Brakna) used to inform the GCCA's vulnerability surveys to increase chances of funding of projects addressing pro-poor environmental sustainability in the medium to long-term.

Policy briefs drawing from recent PEI-supported economic studies, budget guidelines and public expenditure reviews produced to influence integration of pro-poor environmental sustainability in six sector budgets, and medium-term expenditure frameworks.

Climate public expenditure review and guidance note on prioritization of projects addressing pro-poor environmental sustainability objectives in programme budgeting and medium-term expenditure frameworks (MTEFs). The Ministry of Environment has used the mainstreaming concept to advocate for increased allocations to this cross-cutting sector.

Remaining Interventions

Strengthen the capacity of the coordination mechanism to mainstream pro-poor environmental sustainability in Government plans and budgets.

Support selected Government agencies to scale up pilot and institutionalize interventions in gender sensitive pro-poor environmental sustainability projects in artisanal fisheries.

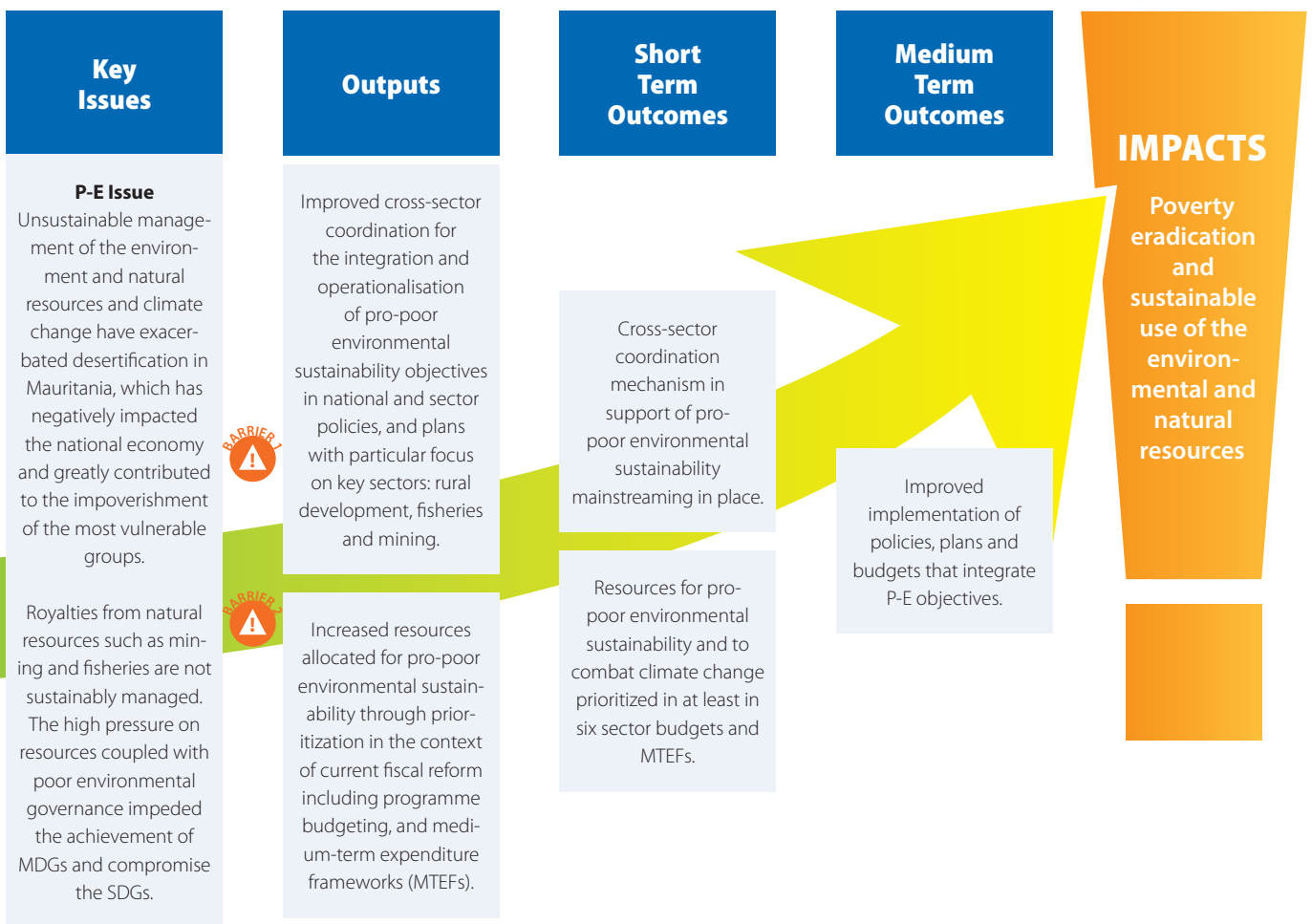
Parliamentarians from committees of finance and environment trained in the application of the guidance note on mainstreaming PE in programme budgeting and MTEFs in the following sectors: environment and sustainable development, fisheries and natural resources (oil, energy and mining).

Follow up on the Minister of Finance's order to apply the mainstreaming concept in the submission of the above mentioned sector budgets and MTEFs to ensure increased allocations for pro-poor environmental sustainability.

Annex: ToC Diagram

Assumptions

Increased budget allocations and expenditure to sustainably manage the environment and natural resources and combat climate change for poverty eradication 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 objectives.



Barriers: 1) Policy coherence and coordination mechanisms 2) Budget and financing (quantity, quality, and prioritization)