

Rwanda EDPRS Monitoring and Evaluation System

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Presentation Outline

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Introduction

- Instituted by the GoR in 2008 in order to monitor and evaluate the performance of the Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy (EDPRS);
- Instruments, process and institutional arrangements used by the GoR to monitor country's progress toward achieving its EDPRS objectives;
- These objectives are expressed as a set of indicators and targets that must be achieved at specific dates, with defined policy actions;
- Associated outcomes are integrated into the planning and budgeting process in order to strengthen priority setting and effectiveness of resource allocation;
- It also offers opportunity as basis for resource mobilization and predictability of donor support.

Importance of the system

Enhance accountability of GoR and Donors:

- Regular publication of outputs and outcomes achieved during the EDPRS period allows those involved in delivering the EDPRS to meet targets by making information on their performance publicly available (accountability of the Government to the electorate);
- Accountability for use of budgets by spending agencies, to ensure that national priorities (Vision 2020, MDGs and EDPRS) are met;
- A clear evidence base for policy making, so all partners can agree where progress has been achieved and where there are still constraints => lesson learning to improve performance;
- A basis for harmonised reporting to donors and other partners, reducing the burden on government systems.

Importance of the system

Enhance accountability of GoR and Donors:

- The Common Performance Assessment Framework (CPAF) contains indicators, targets and policy actions to be used by the government and donors in assessing the government's performance;
- **The CPAF comprise:**
 - 24 strategic outcomes,
 - with 71 indicators
 - Economic (28), Social (24) and Governance (19)
 - and 144 associated policy actions
 - Economic (53), Social (44) and Governance (47)
- Development Partners' Assessment Framework (DPAF) composed of indicators based on the Paris Declaration, is used by the government and donors to assess donors' performance (mutual accountability of the GoR and donors).

Traffic light reports to monitor progress

Indicator	Comment (Examples)	
KPI1	Although no new data is available, the achievement of this target is thought to be on track due to all planned measures having been implemented successfully.	<i>On track</i>
KPI2	Achievement of this target is unlikely. The implementation timeframe in EDPRS was too optimistic, difficulties with the recruitment of qualified personnel is constraining faster progress.	<i>Off track</i>
KPI4	Although the target for 2006 was not achieved due to some temporary problems, achievement of the 2011 target is still within reach.	<i>Too early to tell</i>

EDPRS Monitoring and Evaluation Institutional Framework

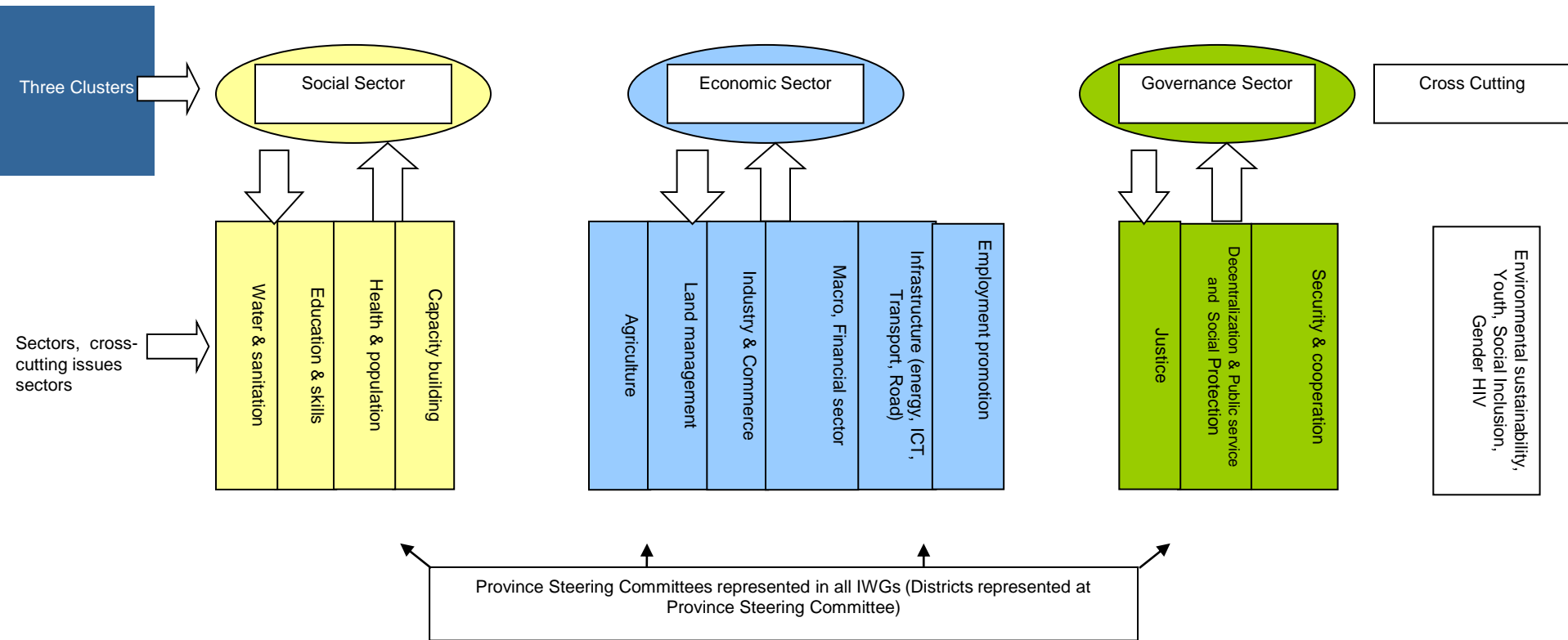
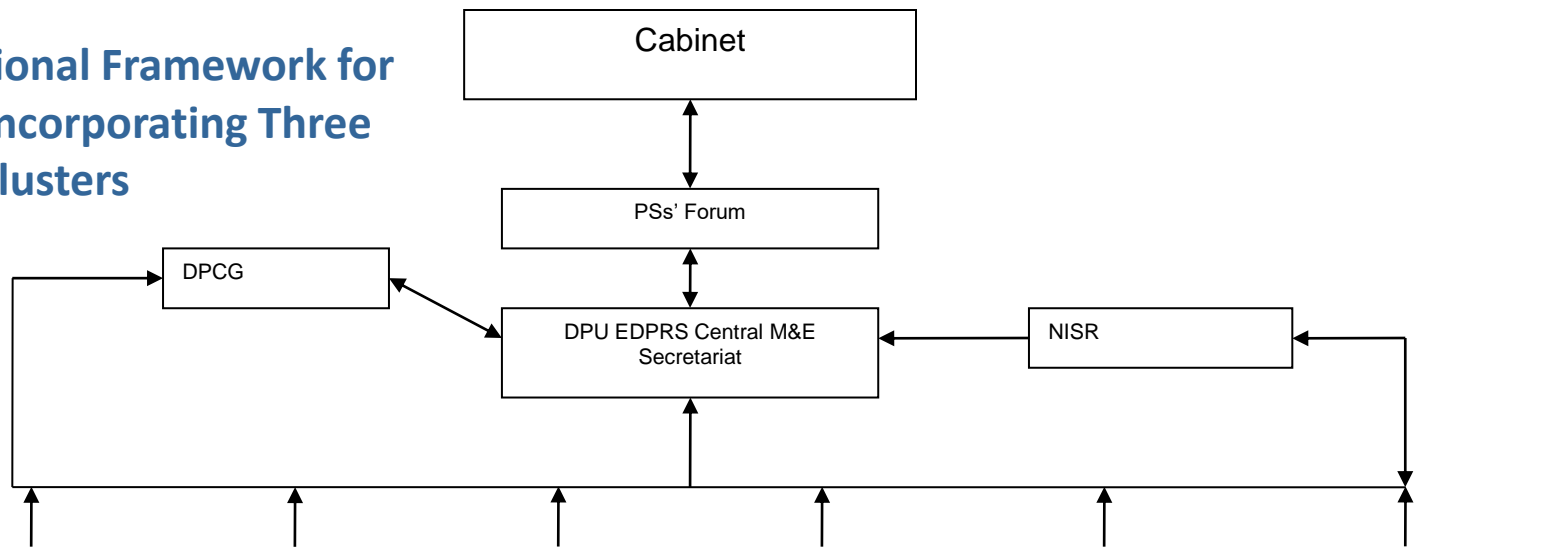
- EDPRS monitoring through Annual and Biannual Progress Reports prepared by MINECOFIN, and submitted to Cabinet for consideration;
- EDPRS monitoring overseen at technical level by PSs' forum, which meets annually;
- Existing three Implementation Working Groups (Cluster): **Economic, Governance** and **Social**, corresponding to the priority areas of the EDPRS and link with the Vision 2020 pillars and MDGs;

IWGs are forums for inter-sectoral coordination with a lead Ministry to improve implementation.

IWGs: Objectives of Clusters

- Each Cluster comprise a number of Ministries, government agencies and development partners, and meant to be supported by a Secretariat, and chaired by the PS of the Lead Ministry;
- The main role of the Clusters is to ensure cross-sectoral coordination in implementation and report on sector progress (Joint Sector Reviews, Public Expenditure Reviews, M&E systems, etc);
- Clusters meet quarterly to discuss progress. Key outputs are to:
 - Produce quarterly, annual and biannual ‘traffic lights’ progress reports on relevant sections of the EDPRS Results and Policy Matrix;
 - Based on these reviews, discuss and recommend necessary revisions of targets and policy actions

EDPRS Institutional Framework for Monitoring: Incorporating Three Clusters



Special Assignment for the Economic cluster

- The sector actors (MINECOFIN, MINICOM, MINAGRI, MININFRA, MINIRENA, MIFOTRA, RDB and PSF) to monitor and address three main strategic challenges for unblocking and unleashing prosperity and wealth creation in Rwanda e.g.:
 - With cheaper energy soon available, improved agriculture and a promising mining sector, how is a dynamic manufacturing sector to enable Rwanda to move into more productive, value-adding products and services?
 - How can service sectors, including tourism radically improve work ethic to become competitive regionally and globally?
 - How can we create a credible statistical base of planning and evaluation?

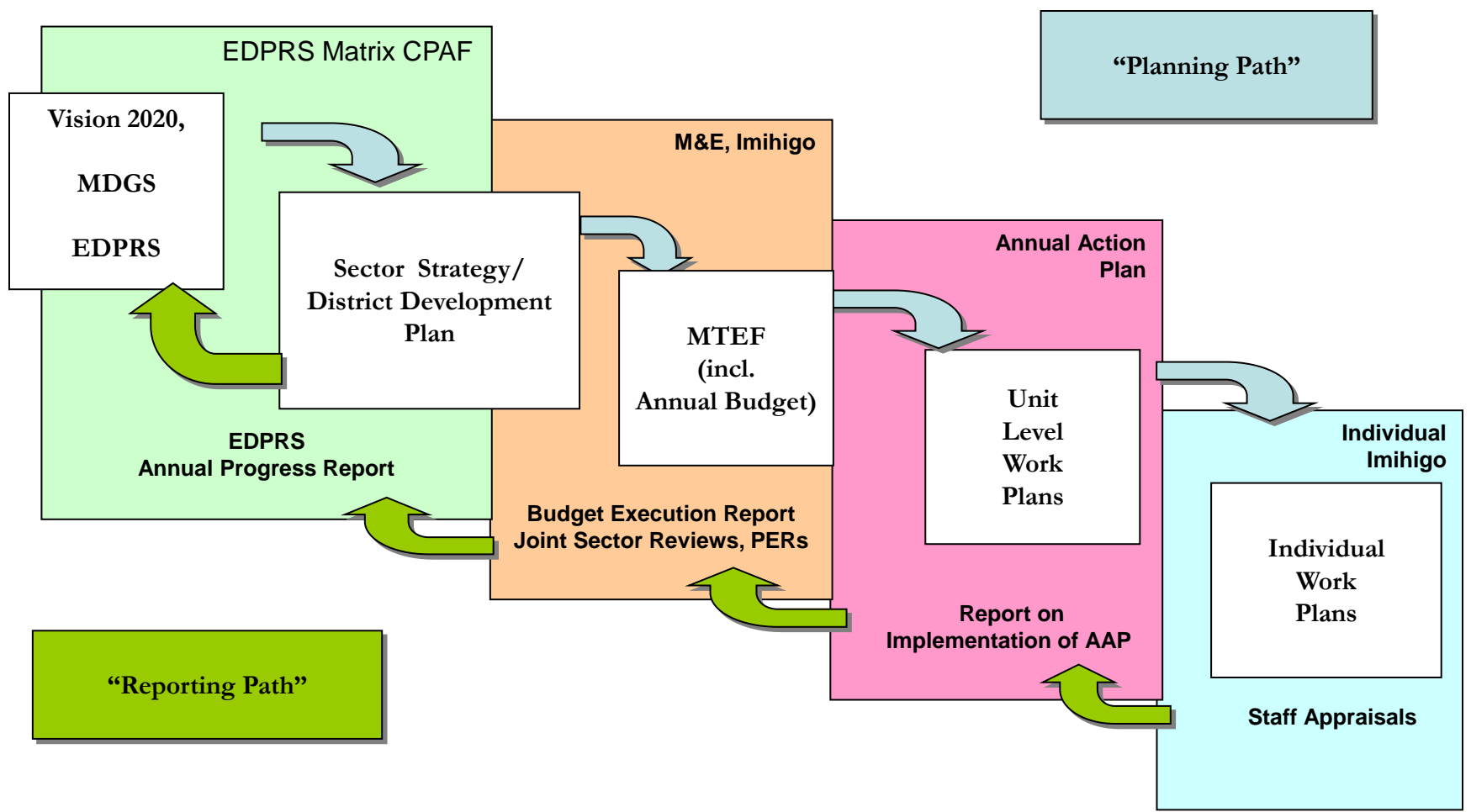
Special Assignment for the Social cluster

- The sector actors (MINEDUC, MIFOTRA, MINISANTE, MINISTRY OF YOUTH, MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND SPORTS, Workforce Development Agency, RDB & PSF) to monitor and address two main strategic challenges for creating a healthy, skilled and civic-minded workforce – building on the findings from the Skills Audit – for the emerging and future industries e.g.:
 - What are the specific skills that are required in the short-medium- and long-term, and what kind of managers, professionals and technicians to be produced?
 - Given the findings of the skills audit how is human capital crisis being addressed, what strategy and implementation plan to be adopted and by who?

Special Assignment for the Governance cluster

- The sector actors (MINIJUST, MINALOC, MINADEF, MINAFFET, MINEAC, RDB, PSF) to monitor and address two main strategic challenges for unblocking and creating dynamic and vibrant legislative and judicial systems in support of Rwanda's developmental priorities domestically and internationally e.g.:
 - How do we quicken the pace of legislative and judicial processes to pass legislation and laws for improving doing business in Rwanda?
 - How can we develop a governance framework to support investment and delivery?

EDPRS Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Flowchart



Key Challenges

- Monitoring and evaluation frameworks have been developed, yet, there is need to build and harmonize MIS to support the frameworks.
- Building capacities, particularly in evaluation skills is a key requirement for M&E officers that is yet to be addressed;
- Strengthening link between national and decentralized M&E systems and reporting.
- Set up base line for all sector

Thank You