

Building Legal and Regulatory Frameworks for Science, Technology and Innovation in Rwanda

Paul van Gardingen
Consultant to DFID-Rwanda

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Why?

Innovation creates *opportunities* for people to *improve* their own lives.

- Science, Technology and Innovation *deliver*:
 - Economic growth.
 - Poverty reduction.
 - Health and human well being.
 - Good governance.
- STI are *necessary* to deliver against the Millennium Development Goals.

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STI Delivering Results

Public investment in STI *must* be focused on delivering against the priorities and needs of society.

- STI is one of the cross-cutting issues identified in Rwanda's Vision 2020.
- Rwanda's National Science, Technology and Innovation Policy (2005) provides a framework to deliver results.
- STI is being incorporated into the Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy (EDPRS).

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Implementing the National STI Policy.

- Targets and resources will be provided through the EDPRS.
- The 2005 Policy identifies the need to establish an enabling environment addressing the *legal, regulatory and institutional frameworks* that are required to support implementation.
- The Policy identifies the need to build STI capacity to meet economic and social development goals.

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Legal, Regulatory and Institutional Frameworks

DFID's support is intended to build legal frameworks (laws and regulations) and institutional structures designed to ensure future investment in STI delivers *real and measurable improvements to the lives of people in Rwanda*

- DFID Technical Assistance to the Government of Rwanda.
 - “Science, Technology and Innovation for Results” (STIR).
- Part of an emerging shared agenda between the Government of Rwanda, World Bank and DFID which emphasises the contribution that STI will make to the future development of Rwanda.

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STIR Outputs:

1. Definition of institutional structures and relationships required to implement the National STI Policy.
 - The STI Policy identifies the need for a National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation (NCSTI) and National Research Fund (NRF).
 - Proposed structures will be discussed through a participatory process involving key stakeholders in Rwanda.

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STIR Outputs:

2. Draft legal and regulatory frameworks required to implement Rwanda's National STI Policy.

These are required to create new institutions and create the legal basis for their operation.

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STIR Outputs:

3. Definition of requirements for processes of building human capacity and institutional change required to support implementation of the National STI Policy.

- Addressing the operational needs of new institutions.
- Addressing the needs of existing institutions to participate (e.g. in competitive grant schemes).

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STIR Outputs:

4. An integrated approach to measure the benefits and impact of government investment in STI .
 - Assisting MINISTR to develop indicators that can be used to measure the *benefits* and *impacts* of investment in STI.
 - Measuring progress against EDPRS targets.

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Measuring Impact

Public investment in STI *must* be focused on delivering against the priorities and needs of society.

- The ability to measure the benefits and impacts of the STI Policy will:
 - Challenge STI institutions and practitioners to adopt new ways of working.
 - Promote focus on delivery of results.
 - Generate the evidence required to ensure continued support for STI activities.

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Summary

- Public investment in STI needs to *deliver results* that address the priorities and needs of society.
 - Economic growth
 - Poverty reduction
 - Health and human well-being
 - Good governance
- DFID will support the Government of Rwanda's implementation of their STI Policy through the "Science, Technology and Innovation for Results" (STIR) project.
 - STIR will deliver the legal, regulatory and institutional frameworks required for implementation of the Policy...
 - ... and a monitoring framework to measure benefits and impact in relation to the EDPRS.