

# **Basics in Policy Analysis** How Governments Should Design & Implement Policies









# **Basics in Policy Analysis** How Governments Should Design & Implement Policies

Ву

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<u>Pro-Poor Livestock Policy Initiative (PPLPI)</u>, Animal Production and Health Division <u>http://www.fao.org/AG/againfo/projects/en/pplpi/home.html</u>

for the

### FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS, FAO

### **Related resources:**

See the Training Path <u>Policy Learning Programme 2009</u> for other related resources. Download the <u>Programme Summary</u> for background information and the <u>Overview of the Programme Modules</u> <u>and Sessions</u> for a complete list of resources developed for the Policy Learning Programme 2009. FAO Policy Learning Website: <u>http://www.fao.org/tc/tca/policy-learning/en/</u>

### **About EASYPol**

The EASYPol home page is available at: www.fao.org/easypol

EASYPol is a multilingual repository of freely downloadable resources for policy making in agriculture, rural development and food security. The resources are the results of research and field work by policy experts at FAO. The site is maintained by FAO's Policy Assistance Support Service, Policy and Programme Development Support Division, FAO.









### Objectives

After this presentation, you should:

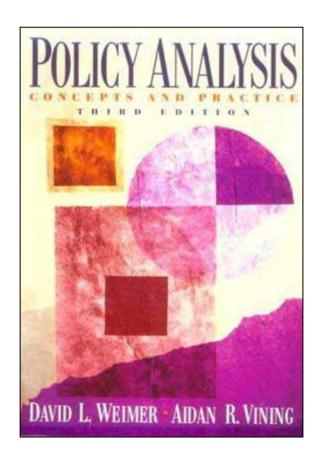
- understand policy analysis
- appreciate the relevance of policy analysis
- know the critical elements to conduct sound policy analysis (and design / implement sound policies)







### Outline



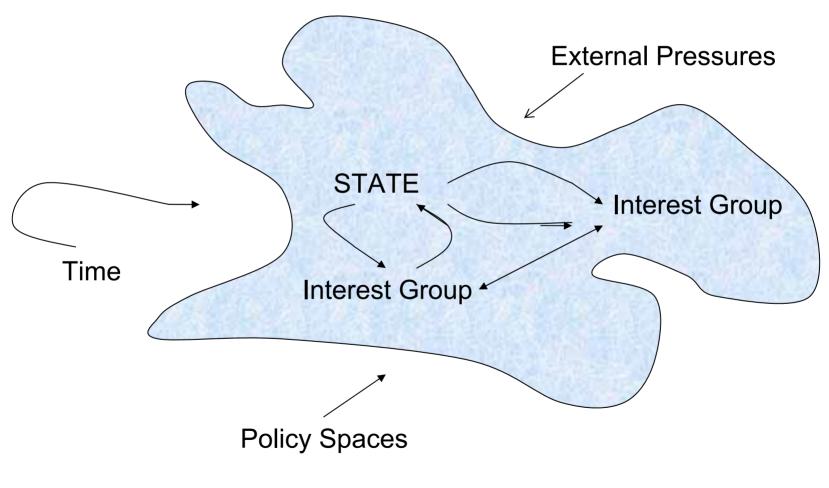
- 1. Policy analysis and policy process
- 2. Definition of policy analysis
- 3. Steps in policy analysis
  - Identification of policy objectives
  - Identification / selection of policy instruments
  - Design policy implementation
  - Policy monitoring & evaluation



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### The policy process

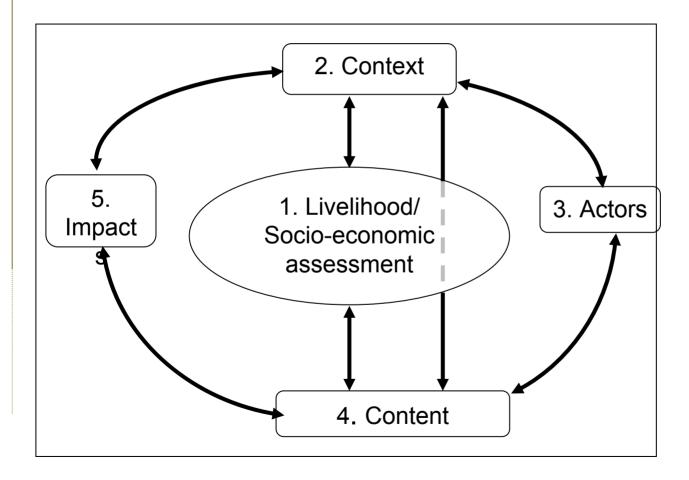




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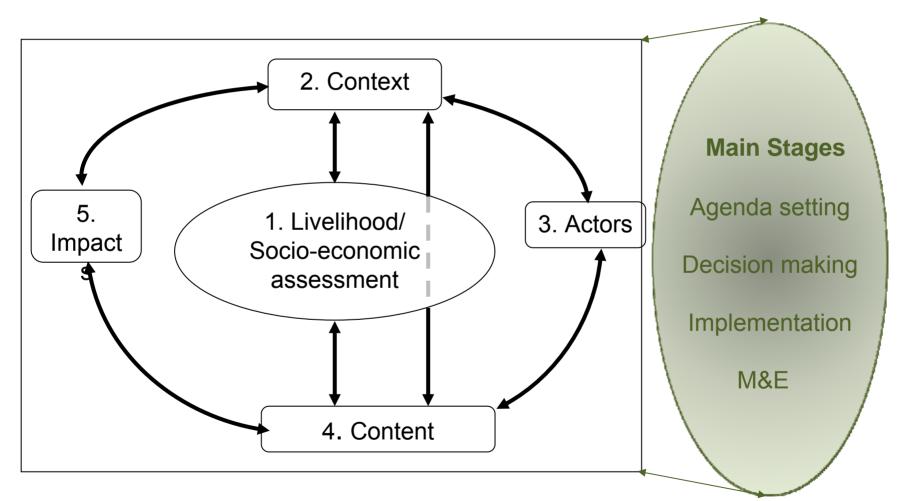
### Elements of policy process







### Elements of policy process

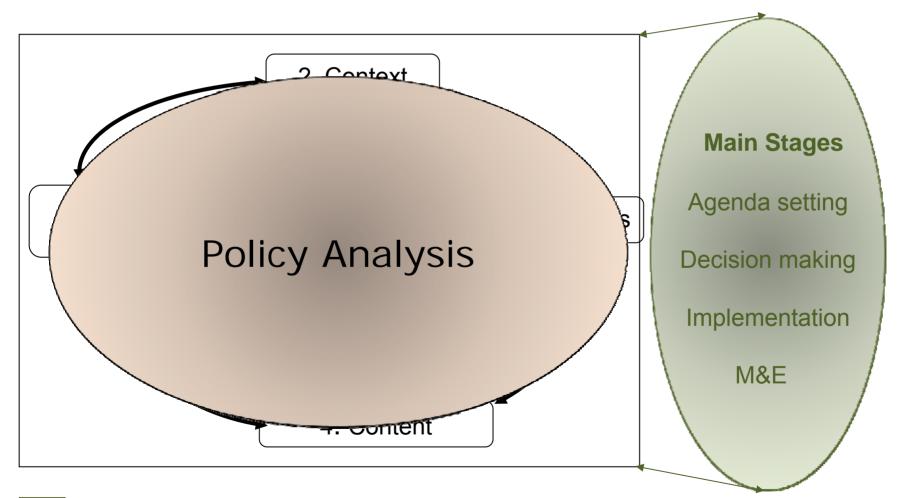




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### Elements of policy process







### Definition of policy analysis

### Policy analysis:

- is an applied social science producing information for addressing policy problems
- analyses and evaluates public policy options ... for choice by policy makers (Paul, 1989 et al.).







### Policy analysis versus other sciences

### Policy analysis is not:

### Academic research Economics Sociology Statistics

Political science

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Interest groups Collective actions Advocacy coalitions









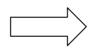
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### Policy analysis versus other sciences

### Policy analysis is not:

### Academic research

Economics Sociology Statistics



Policy analysis makes ample use of academic research

### Political science

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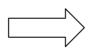
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### Policy analysis versus other sciences

### Policy analysis is not:

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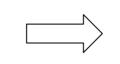
Policy analysis makes ample use of academic research

### Political science

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Interest groups Collective actions Advocacy coalitions

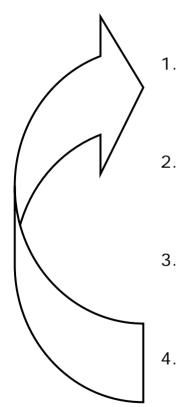


Policy analysis takes into consideration different interests, positions, etc.





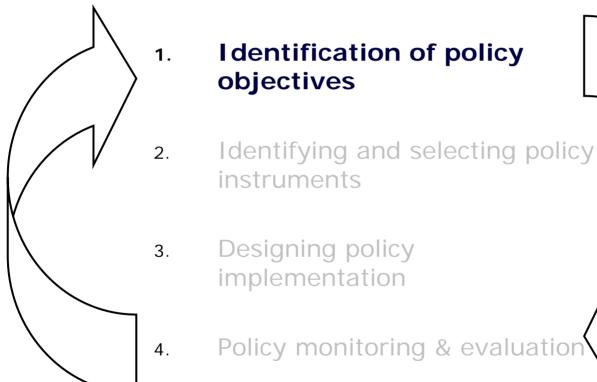
### Steps in policy analysis



- Identification of policy objectives
- Identifying and selecting policy instruments
- Designing policy implementation
  - Policy monitoring & evaluation









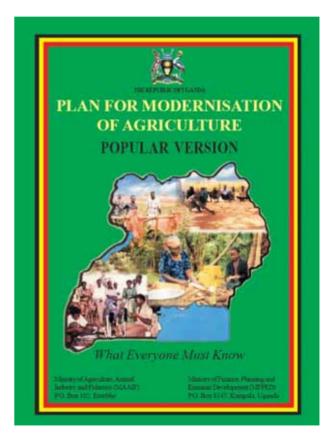


## 1. Identification of policy objectives

- Policy agendas present generic policy goals / undesirable status quo (policy problem)
  - poverty reduction
  - increased productivity
- Identify a causal chain explaining the status quo
  - brainstorming
  - narratives

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- scientific analysis
- problem tree... ...





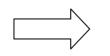


## 1. Identification of policy objectives

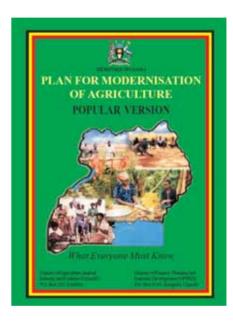
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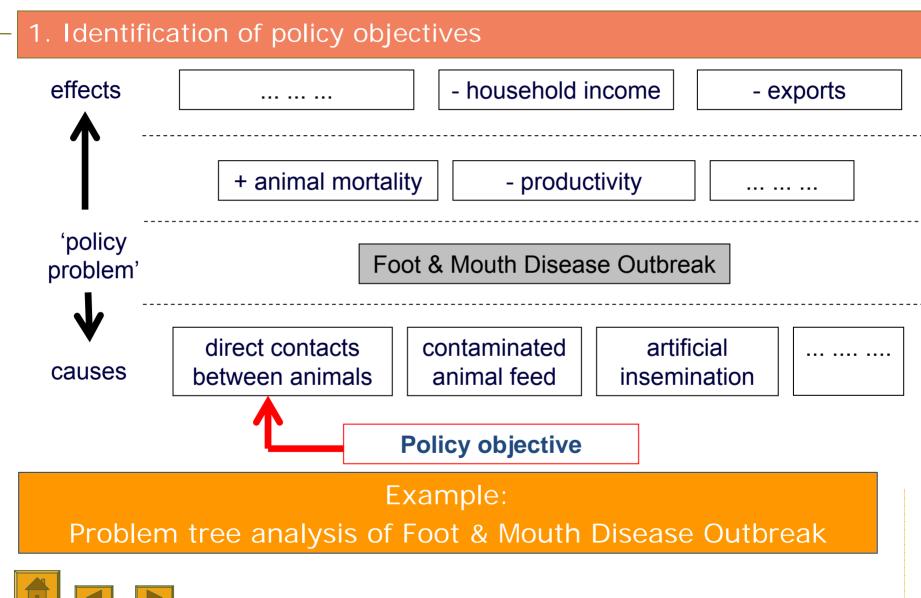
- scientific analysis
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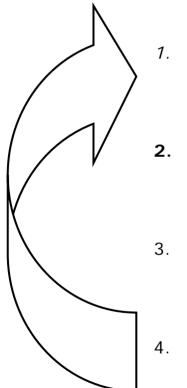
The 'source' of the problem should be selected as the 'policy objective'











Identification of policy objectives

# Identifying and selecting policy instruments

Designing policy implementation

Policy monitoring & evaluation





## 2. Identifying policy instruments

Identification of alternative policy instruments serving the policy objective(s)

- experiences from other countries
- public/expert opinion polls
- professional / academic journals
- ad hoc research findings
- ► ... ... ..







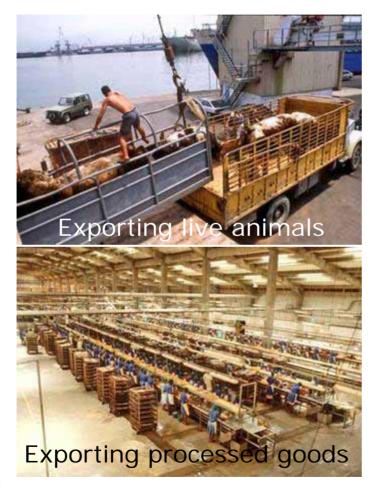


Credit: FAO

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### 2. Identifying policy instruments



Hints for identifying policy instruments:

- existing instruments included
- no 'do everything' instrument
- role of the State well identified
- small numbers to facilitate
- selection

Credit: FAO



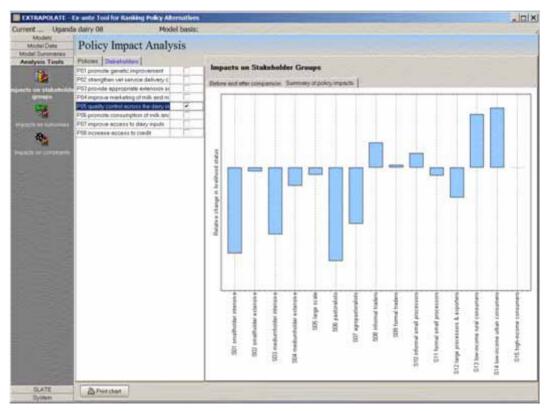


## 2. Ranking policy instruments

# Hints for selecting best policy instrument

- merit
- ► cost
- equity
- reliability
- simplicity
- consistency
- flexibility
- communicability

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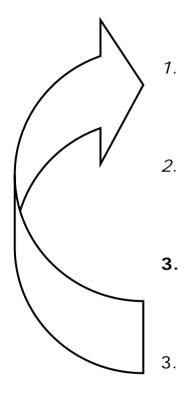




### EXTRAPOLATE: Ex-Ante Tool for Ranking Policy Alternatives



### Steps in policy analysis



- Identification of policy objectives
- Identifying and selecting policy instruments
- Designing policy implementation
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### 3. Policy Implementation



credit: Afp Kenya, drought affected areas – 01 / 2006

source: WHO

'Policy reform failures [...] lack of consideration of how the policy reform is organized' (Crosby, 1996)

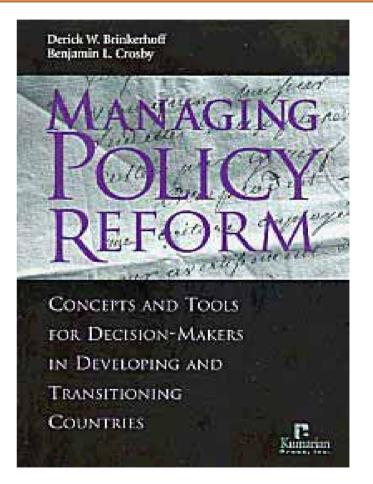
'Policy implementation brings together multiple agencies and groups that are intended to work in concert' (Brinkerhoff, 1996)

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### 3. Policy implementation tasks

- 1. Policy legitimisation
- 2. Resources
- 3. Institutional design
- 4. Monitoring & evaluation







### 3. Policy implementation tasks

1. Policy legitimisation



Stakeholder analysis & political mapping to create a policy constituency

2. Resources



Securing start-up & medium / long term funds

3. Institutional design



*4. Monitoring & evaluation* 



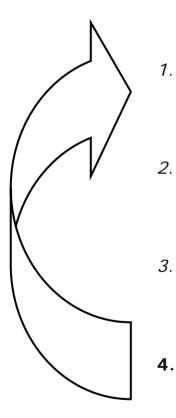
Accountability & incentives / penalties to 'policy implementers' to carry out new tasks

*Keep policy implementation on track & assess policy results & impacts* 

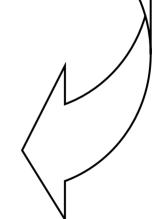




### Steps in policy analysis



- Identification of policy objectives
- Identifying and selecting policy instruments
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SPPS/DOC/30 Special Programme for Food Security (SPFS) Handbook on Monitoring and Evaluation Module 2 MONITORING Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) Rome, April 2003

Monitoring: ... collection of data providing indications of [...] progress in the use of inputs and achievement of outputs





Evaluation Brief EVALUATION SERVICE FAO Evaluation Web and **Evaluation of FAO's work in** ou has any plus place any index here livestock production, policy and information The growing role of livestoci The location sector has been by far the failest growing subsector in agriculture over the part several decades, caught in the redat of what has been termed the "livestock revolution". Workholde, per capita consumption of livestock products increased by 40 percent between (HQ and 1994, but this figure masks a much more important trend while consumption in developed countries griw by setty 1 percent per year, in developing countries this figure was 3.4 percent (a total increase of 88 percent in 12 years). becreases in this rate are manly being that through an increase in internalreterm of production, which has raised concerns about the impact on the environment, potential registive effects on the poor, and the increased risk of annual diseases (which in some cases affect humans as well). Outbrasks of episodata (annual spinterwor) and docume passing from annuals to humans case the spectral of increasingly through the affect to a second standards in international tracks While increasing trade is the their priority for many countries, the fuel/hoods of small-scale producers may be adversely affected by the tightening regulations. As the UN agency mandaled to take responsibility for development of the Investuals sector; FAO has a unique mile to play in this increasingly complexe. environment. However, simple provision of technologies no longer has a major angust in many countries and identifying appropriate interventions requires the monitoring of global trends, dontification of the most appropriate institutional frameworks and assessment of the implications of policies, all of which respare trans-sectoral knowledge. Given the growing size and ergosit of the londock wetter, and in particular the key rule of lumboic production in powerty alleviation and food security, a Programme Evaluation of FACh activities in livestock production, policy and information was undertaken in 2004 (work in animal health was the subject of another programme evaluation in 2001). The evaluation team considered how-FACEs Animal Production and Heath Division (AGA) was meeting demands in this dualenging environment by drawing on skills both within AGA and eluminers within and outside of FACI. The evaluation team visited 21 countries in all developing regions and spent considerable time reviewing normative and technical work done in FAO headsparters and regional offices. Extensive discussors were held not only with FAO staff but with partners, beneficiaries, Plenter Covernments, NGCs and other ageistes working with livertock taxes. The mission of FAO's Livestock Programme The Programme has stated its mession to be to charge and dockate the nile of the Avestuck subsector in powerly reduction, improved flood security, improved flood solity as well as it sole made in Averands and animal products while subleyanding erementered automobile ov/biochersty. The malaston aggested further refining The tounderfine the two maps areas of energention of the programme mitigating region effects and maximizing benefits of the heatods revolution, and strengthening

**Evaluation**: ... assessment of an ongoing [...] policy, its design, implementation and **effects** and **impacts** 







		Indicator	Definition
Time	Monitoring	Inputs	Resources allocated
	Monit	Outputs	Immediate results brought about by inputs
	valuation	Effects	Direct and medium term effects
	Evalu	Impacts	Long-term impacts





Methodologies:

- performance indicators
- Iogical-framework approach
- interviews
- international benchmarking
- cost-benefit analysis
- pilot policy projects

## Hints:

- evaluators ≠ implementers
- participatory M&E
- new rules & regulations
- rewards / penalties





credit: AC

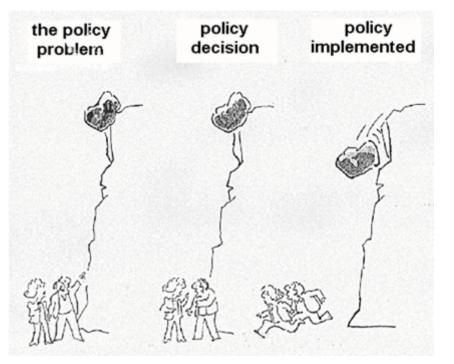


credit: FAO



### Summary

- 1. identification of policy objectives
- 2. identification / selection of policy instruments
- 3. designing policy implementation
- 4. monitoring & evaluation

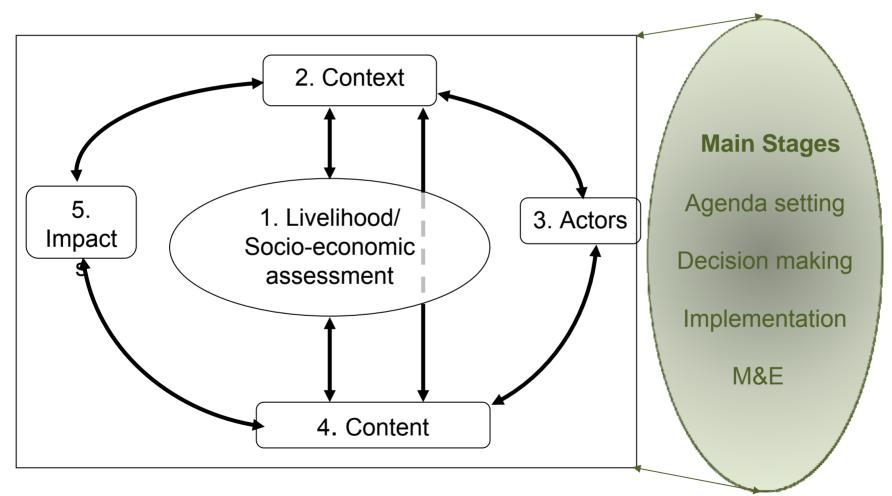


Policy analysis is a science providing information to address policy problems





### Conclusions







### Further readings

- Brinkerhoff D.W., Crosby B.K. (2002).
  Managing Policy Reform. Concepts and Tools for Decision-Makers in Developing and Transition Countries. Kumarian Press, Bloomfield.
- Weimer D.L., Vining A.R. 1991. Policy Analysis: Concepts and Practice. Prentice Hall, London.
- Binswanger H., Deininger K. 1997. Explaining Agricultural and Agrarian Policies in Developing Countries. *Journal of Economic Literature*, Vol. XXXV, pp. 1958-2005.



