

# Policy analysis

MS TCDC

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# Policy making process

- Policy making is a complex process, analytical and political with no beginning or end and the boundaries of which are most uncertain (Charles Lindholm)
- Policy making is a process of transformation which turns political inputs into outputs (Raymond Bauer)

# Policy framework

- Deciding to decide (agenda setting)
- Deciding how to decide (Issue filtration)
- Issue definition
- Forecasting
- Setting objectives and priorities

# Policy framework

- Options analysis
- Policy implementation, monitoring and control
- Evaluation and review
- Policy maintenance, succession or termination

# Policy formulation process

- Step 1: Setting the national goals
- Step 2: Setting clear objectives
- Step 3: Identifying guiding principals
- Step 4: Developing implementation strategies

# Policy implementation process

- Identify activities to achieve objectives
- Identify implementing institutions
- Setting priorities and time frames
- Developing a plan

## Problems and constraints in implementing policies

- Lack of commitment of leadership
- Some policies may not be good
- Conditionalities which make the reality false
- Not owning the policy
- Lack of grassroots support
- Inadequate financial and material resources

## Problems of Policy making in LDCS

- Colonial legacy i.e. photocopy of colonial laws etc.
- Feedback process/systems, this is poor inadequate with poor filtering system
- Good policies are abandoned because results are not achieved.
- Use of expatriates in policies who have little knowledge on local situations e.g. abolishing taxes, cost sharing etc.



## Problems of Policy making in LDCS

- Policies are developed in a hurry or in crisis with no procedure on precedence.
- Some policies are made to gain political support e.g. abolishing cost-sharing, abolishing graduated tax, universal secondary education etc.
- High degree of illiteracy leading to low demand of accountability, good governance etc.

## Problems of Policy making in LDCS

- Existence of non democratic regimes e.g. military who do not care about the needs of people.
- Low motivation to implement policies.
- Lack of reliable data.
- Frequent changes of governments especially those which go with the entire system

# Key elements in program/project design

- Identification of a problem
- Situation analysis (finding about the problem)
- Program design (formulating a project document)
- Implementation( Action program)
- Monitoring (Checking on the progress)
- Evaluation (assessing the whether the project met its aims)