

Definition and Classification of Policies

What is policy?

“A public policy is an action which employs governmental authority to commit resources in support of a preferred value” (Considine, 1994)

1. Macro Policies

- (i) Provide framework within which specific policies are developed
- (ii) Implemented through specific policies

2. Specific Policies

- (i) Specific objectives defined, which are “actionable”
- (ii) Appropriate selection of major instruments to meet specific objectives

Macro Policies

Framework policies which consist of:

1. Two basic contents

- (i) Policy agenda
- (ii) Policy principles

2. Policy boundaries

- (i) Policy space (specific sectors to be applied)
- (ii) Geographical level of policies (International, national, and local)
- (iii) Time horizon

Specific Policies

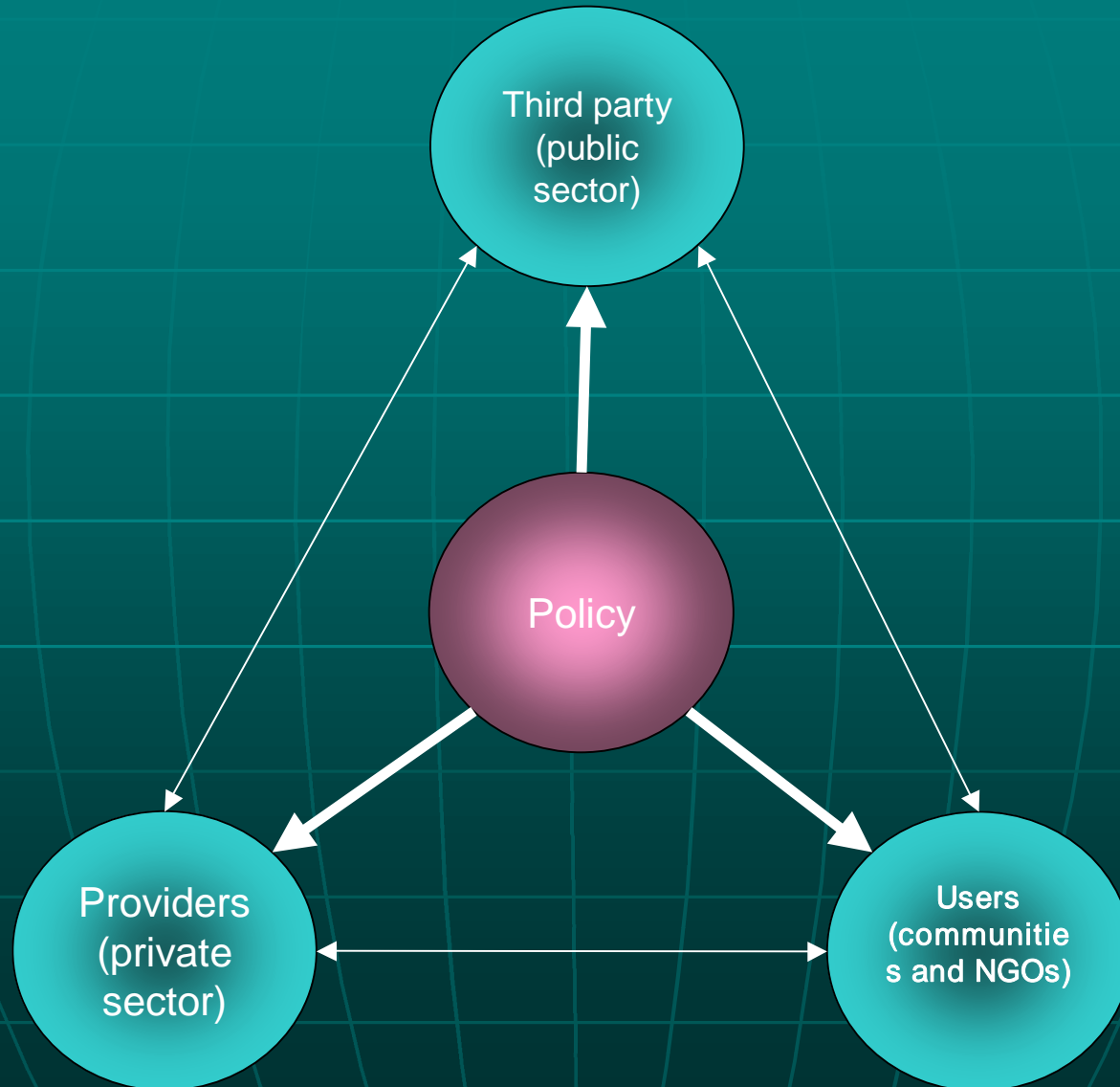
1. Two basic components

- (i) Policy objectives
- (ii) Policy instruments

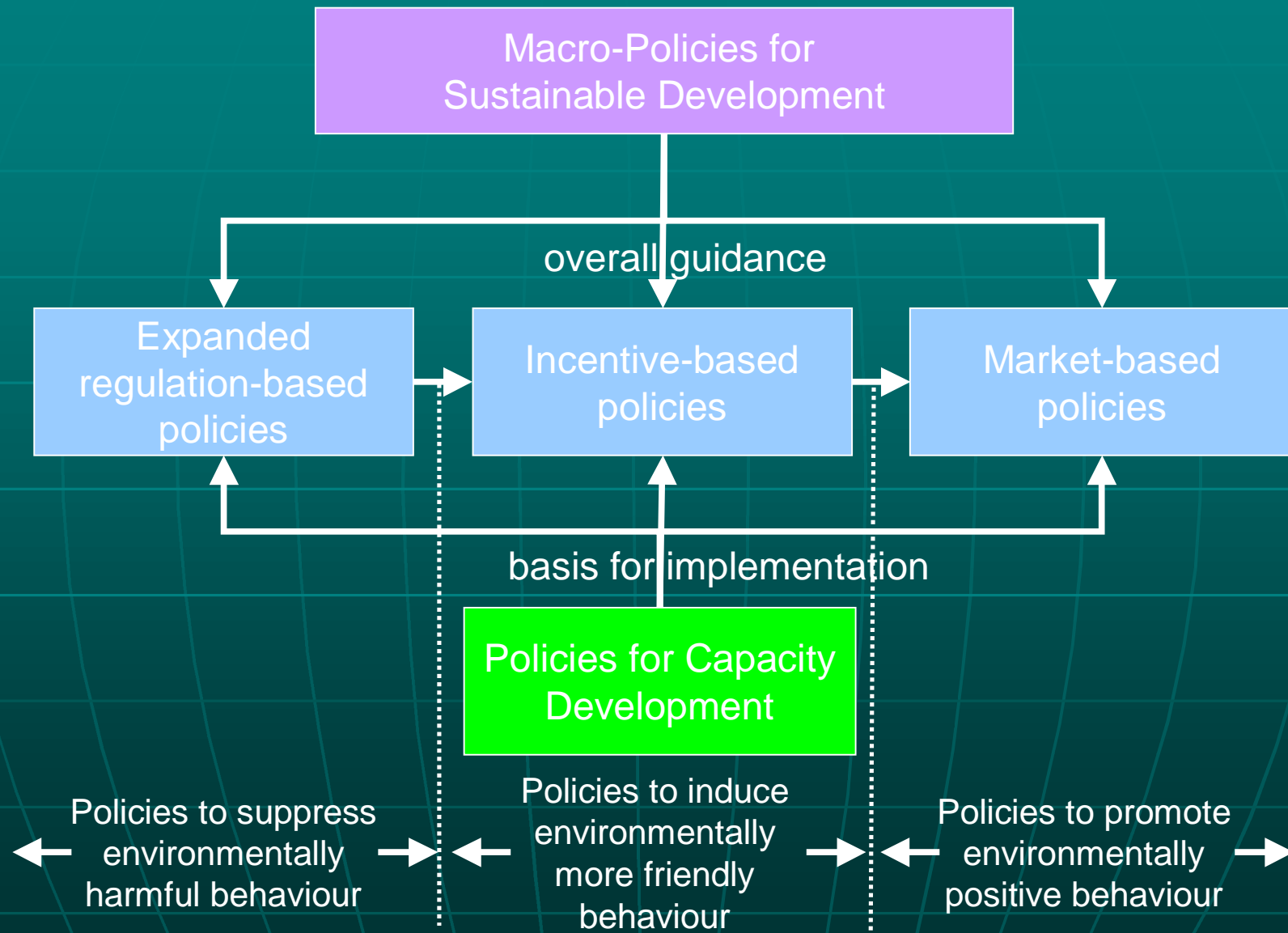
2. Three broad policy groups

- (i) Expanded regulation-based policies
- (ii) Incentive-based policies
- (iii) Policies for new market creation

Image of Policy among Major Stakeholders



Relationship between five broad groups of policies



Analytical Framework

Minimum Criteria for SPOs

- (i) Impact
- (ii) Sustainability
- (iii) Efficiency
- (iv) Effectiveness
- (v) Equity
- (vi) Relevance
- (vii) Ease of implementation
- (viii) Applicability

Framework of SPOs

Policy Area (e.g. Environmentally Sustainable Transport)

Introduction

Strategies and Strategic Policy Options

- Strategy 1 (e.g. Reducing Transport Need)
 - SPO1 (e.g. High density urban planning)
 - SPO2 (e.g. Telecommuting)
- Strategy 2 (e.g. Share of Public Transport)
- Strategy 3 (e.g. Reducing Vehicle Emission)

SPO

Brief description

Background

Critical instruments

Impacts

Evaluation

Implementation issues

Applicability &
limitation

Analytical Background Paper(s)

Analyses of GP; Political implications derived from GP and other empirical data; In principle, each paper comes with each SPO.

GPI

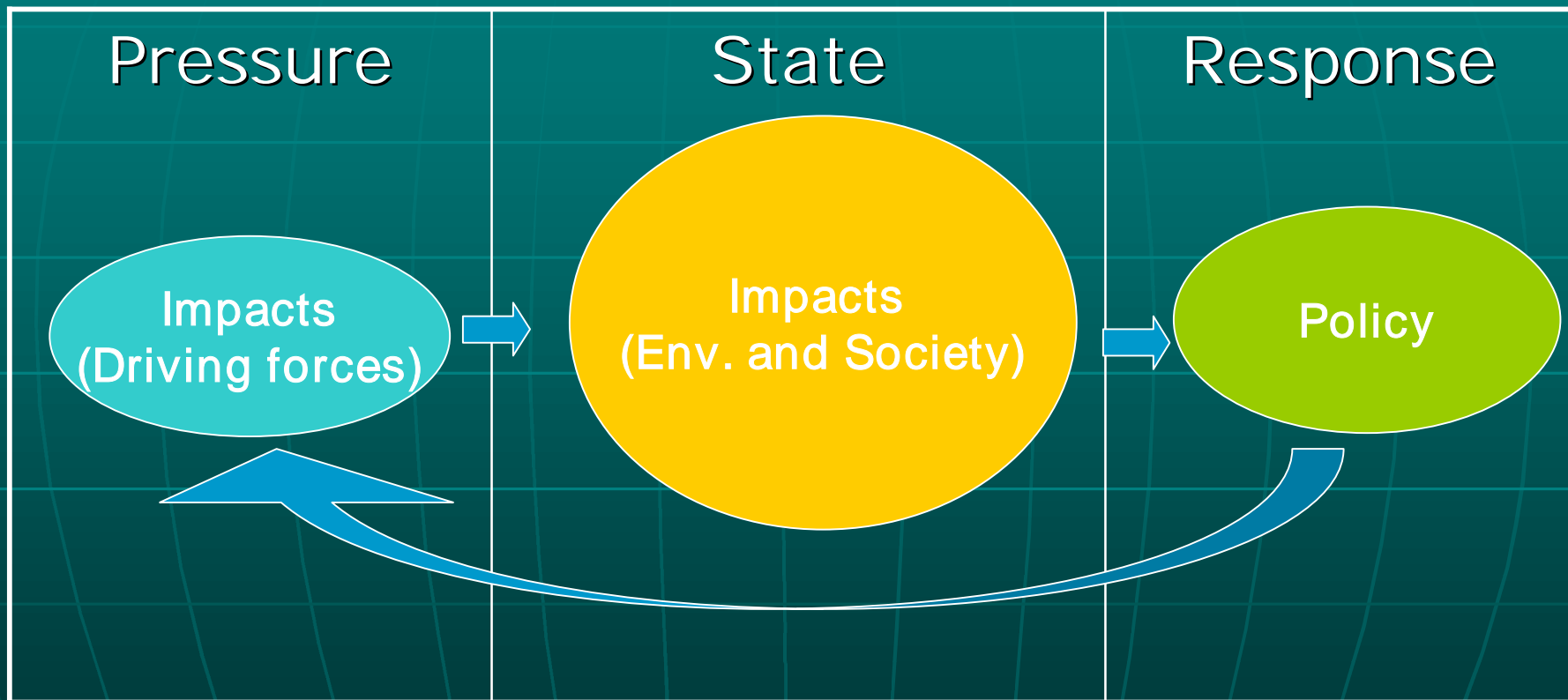
GP

GP

GP

GP

Concept of Impacts



Observed impacts are based on GPIs

Innovative Policies

Major Policy Concerns in Developing Countries

- (i) Policies simultaneously addressing major social issues (i.e. poverty)
- (ii) Policies utilizing existing capacities
- (iii) Policies along with national priorities (i.e. economic development)

Draft Criteria of **innovative policies** in Developing Countries' Context (not mutually exclusive)

Innovative: New Ideas, methods, and devises that can make changes. (E.g. BRT, CDM, co-management)

Basic ideas

- (i) Policies that turn burden into opportunities and weakness into strength
- (ii) Policies that can introduce new ideas and mechanisms that can prove to be effective

Specific suggestion

- (i) Policies that utilise market mechanisms
- (ii) Policies that will promote enabling and catalytic roles of governments
- (iii) Policies that improve the use of existing capacities for the betterment of the environment (infrastructure, institutional mechanisms)
- (iv) Policies that harness synergies of the various stakeholders and among countries

Innovative Elements of Macro Policies

1. Regarding Contents

- (i) New agenda setting (ex.LINK)
- (ii) New principles (ex. EPR)

2. Policy Boundaries

- (i) Time bound quantitative objectives
- (ii) Internationalization, devolution
- (iii) Win-win approach

Innovative Elements of Policies for Capacity Development (1)

Policies to strengthen major stakeholders i.e. CSOs, the private sector, and the public sector, in terms of:

(i) institution, (ii) staff, (iii) finance, (iv) technologies including infrastructure, and (v) information.

Innovative Elements of Policies for Capacity Development (2)

Three different groups of policies in accordance with three major stakeholders

- (i) Empowerment of CSOs and local communities (Those closely related: **EE, LINK and CBT**)
- (ii) Empowerment of the private sector
- (iii) Policies that shift the role of government to facilitator/catalyst