

The Kaleidoscope Model of Policy Change

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Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Food Security Policy

Conceptualizing Drivers of Agriculture and Nutrition Policy Change through the Kaleidoscope Model:

Consultative workshop on micronutrient policy change

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Outline

- Background and the need to study the policy and policy process
- 2) Introduction to the policy process literature
- 3) The kaleidoscope Model
- 4) Five stages and 16 Hypotheses
- 5) Conclusions









Background and the Policy Process Literature

- How to improve the current development outcomes? (MDGs, SDGs)
- How to change policies to make change in a society?
- We need an understanding of how policies are made and implemented in different settings?
- Who is involved, how do they work together, how they influence are affected by policies?
- What is the process of policy making? Is it by stroke of a pen? Does it involve long debates and dialogues? Is it transparent, strategic, consistent, and sustainable?
- How to study the policy process so that we can understand the way policies are made and can help in improving the process itself?
- Do we have an approach or a model, or a framework to study policy change process?









OPERATIONAL EXAMPLES AND ASSUMPTIONS

- Changes in Payoff Matrix: Structural adjustment programs
 CAADP investment plans
- Empirical Evidence: ReSAKSS Fewsnet Food security portal
 DHS data program
- Emulating Success Stories: Abuja Fertilizer Summit SUN initiative
- High Level Commitments and Top Down Negotiations: New Alliance agreements • Maputo Declaration
- Institutional Architecture: Joint sector reviews GAFSP Feed the Future program
- Champions of Change: Africa Lead AGRA policy champions•
 Transform Nutrition champions









POLICY PROCESS LITERATURE

Some Existing Frameworks (Resnick et al, 2014):

- Multiple streams
- Punctuated equilibrium
- Learning from others
- Policy networks theory
- Advocacy coalitions
- Institutional Development









The Kaleidoscope Model

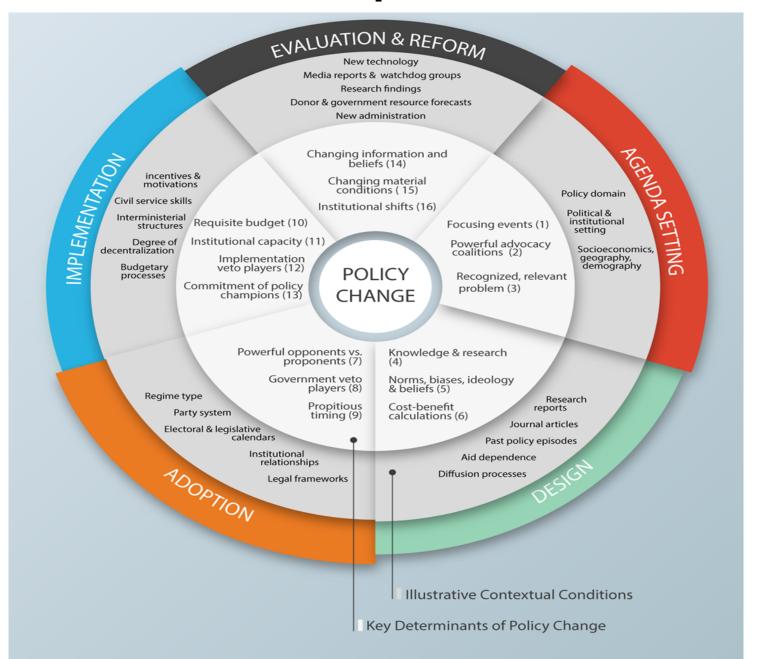
- Based on the review of existing approaches
- Takes into account the policy change process in the development policy contexts in developing countries
- What are the key drivers of change in several policy process contexts
- What conditions allow policy change to happen?





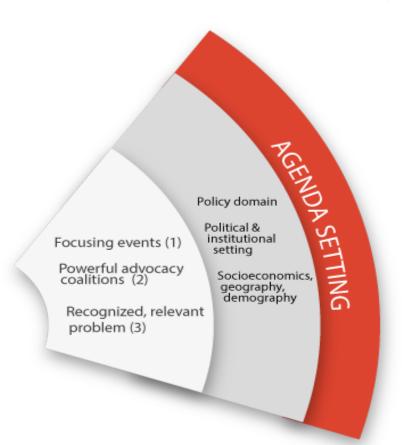


Kaleidoscope Model





In more detail...





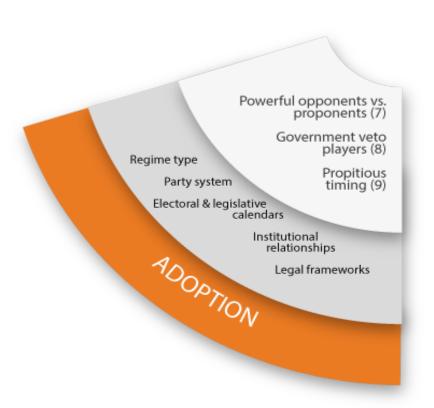








In more detail...













In more detail...

EVALUATION & REFORM

New technology

Media reports & watchdog groups

Research findings

Donor & government resource forecasts

New administration

Changing information and beliefs (14)

Changing material conditions (15)

Institutional shifts (16)









5 STAGES AND 16 HYPOTHESES

Agenda setting: Focusing Event; Powerful advocates; Recognized, relevant problem

Design Stage: Knowledge, research and ideas; Norms, ideology, beliefs, Cost-benefit, risk calculations

Adoption: Powerful opponents, proponents; government Veto players; propitious timing

Implementation: Requisite budget; institutional capacity; implementing stage veto; policy commitment

Evaluation and Reform: Changing information and belief; changing material conditions; Institutional changes









Analytical Tools

Policy chronologies –process tracing by indicating whether certain events precipitated subsequent policy changes

Agricultural policy mapping- identifies key institutions and frameworks, regulations, procedures, etc.

Policy domain mapping - roles of key actors (e.g. formulation, administration, oversight, or knowledge)

Stakeholder inventories - identifies perceived winners and losers and their preferences

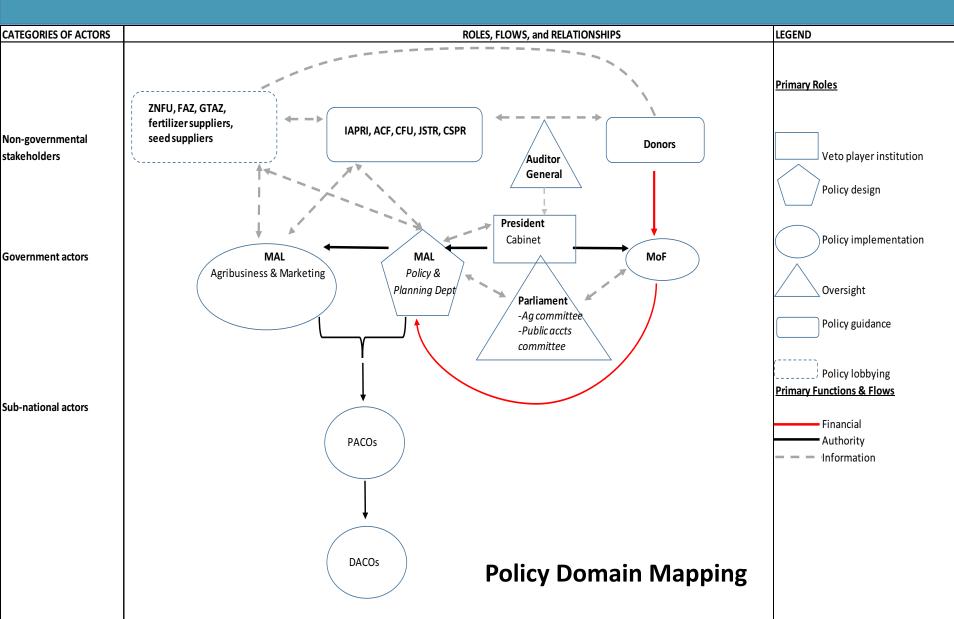
Circle of influence graphics - aligns stakeholders in a two dimensional space to map their preferences vis-à-vis a policy with their power





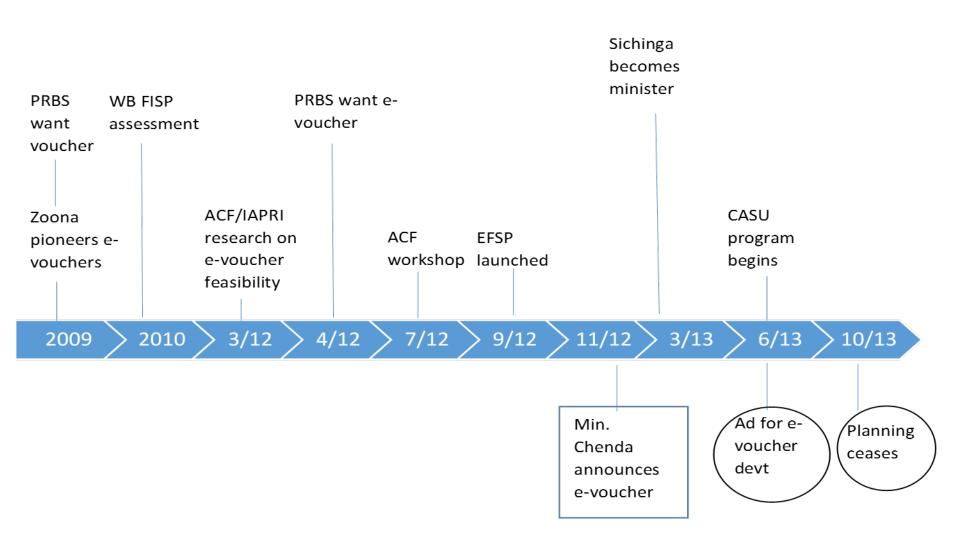






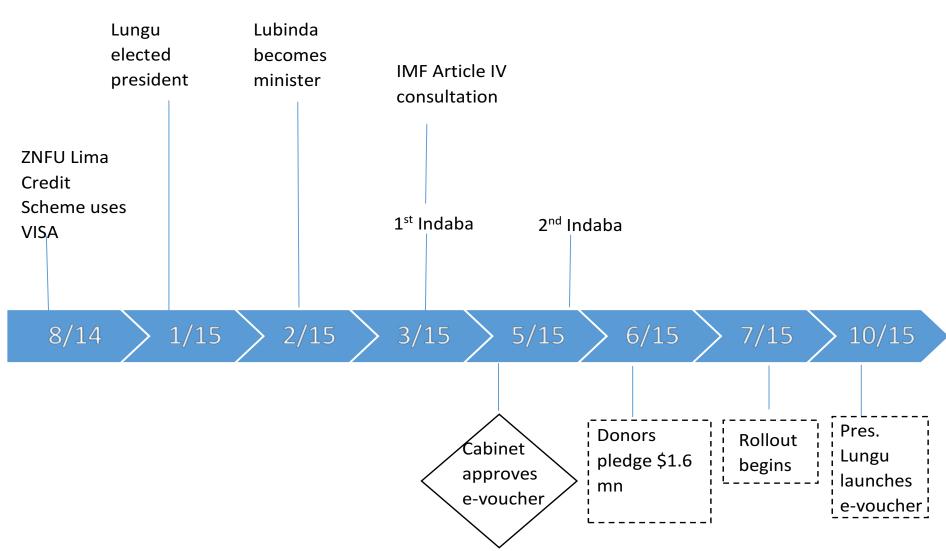


Policy Chronology (Round 1)





Policy Chronology (Round 2)





Positions in 2012-2013

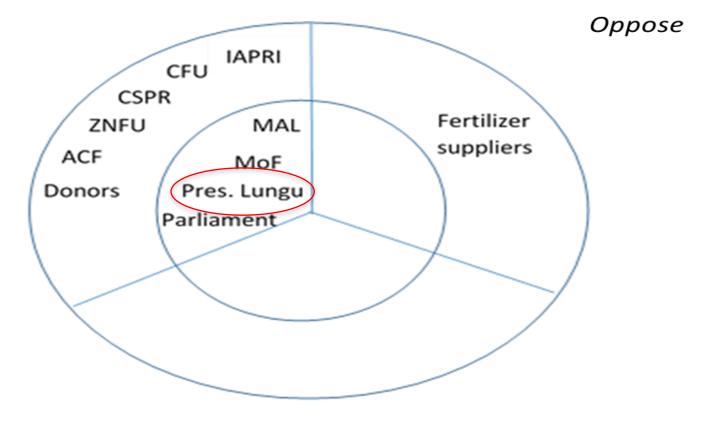
Support Oppose **IAPRI** ACF Fertilizer CFU MAL suppliers ZNFU MoF **Parliament Donors** Pres. Sata **CSPR**

Neutral



Positions in 2015







Conclusions

- KM framework can help in analysis the process and policy change
- How to learn from one country to another and how to learn from one policy process to another in the same country
- Can we explain how various internal and external actors and players play their role based on their interests and ideas
- How various factors come together to result in a specific state of policy and impact

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