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
Relationship between five broad groups of policies

- Expanded regulation-based policies
- Incentive-based policies
- Market-based policies

Overall guidance

Policies for Capacity Development

- Policies to suppress environmentally harmful behaviour
- Policies to induce environmentally more friendly behaviour
- Policies to promote environmentally positive behaviour
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)

Analytical Background Paper(s)
Analyses of GP; Political implications derived from GP and other empirical data; In principle, each paper comes with each SPO.

SPO
Brief description
Background
Critical instruments
Impacts
Evaluation
Implementation issues
Applicability & limitation

GPI
GP
GP
GP
Concept of Impacts

Pressure

State

Response

Impacts (Driving forces) → Impacts (Env. and Society) → Policy

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