Kaleidoscope Model of Policy Change

Applications to Food Security Policy

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Overview of Presentation

- **Motivations**

- **Details of the model with examples**

- **Suite of tools**

- **Conclusions and discussion questions**

Motivations and Aims

- **Since MDGs and Paris Declaration, growing concern with a "results-based agenda" and achieving policy impact**

- **How can we better understand where policy decisions emerge in the first place and the possibilities for reform?**
  - Requires holistic understanding of the underlying policy process
  - Involves integrating insights from separate food security spheres

- **But proliferation of variables has led some to dismiss studying policy processes**
  - Viewed as too context-specific and not rigorous enough to uncover generalizable findings
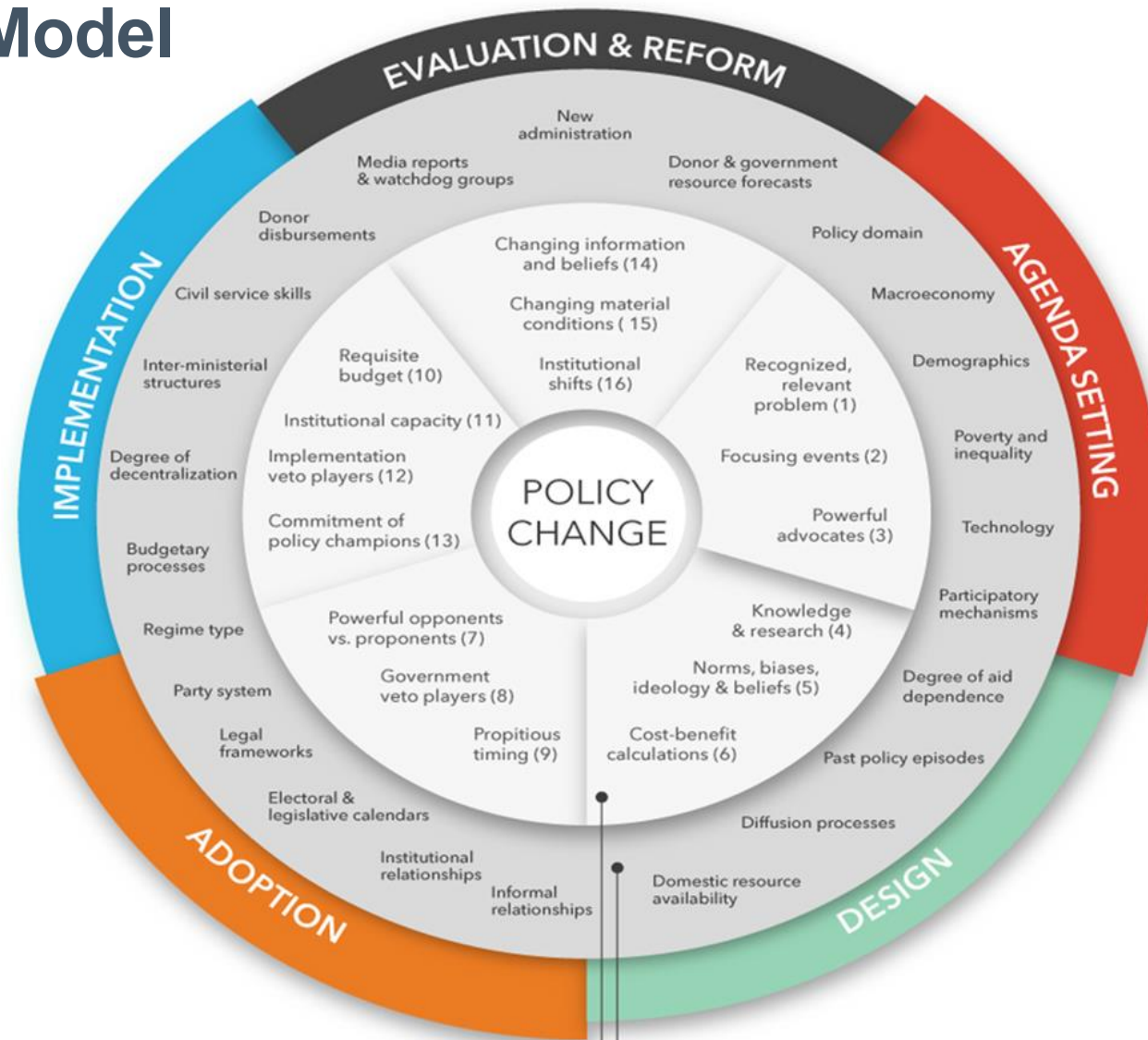
Kaleidoscope Model

Tested in:
- Ghana, Malawi, Nigeria, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia

Applied to:
- Input subsidies, micronutrient policies, land governance

Source: Resnick, Haggblade, Babu, Hendriks, and Mather (2018)
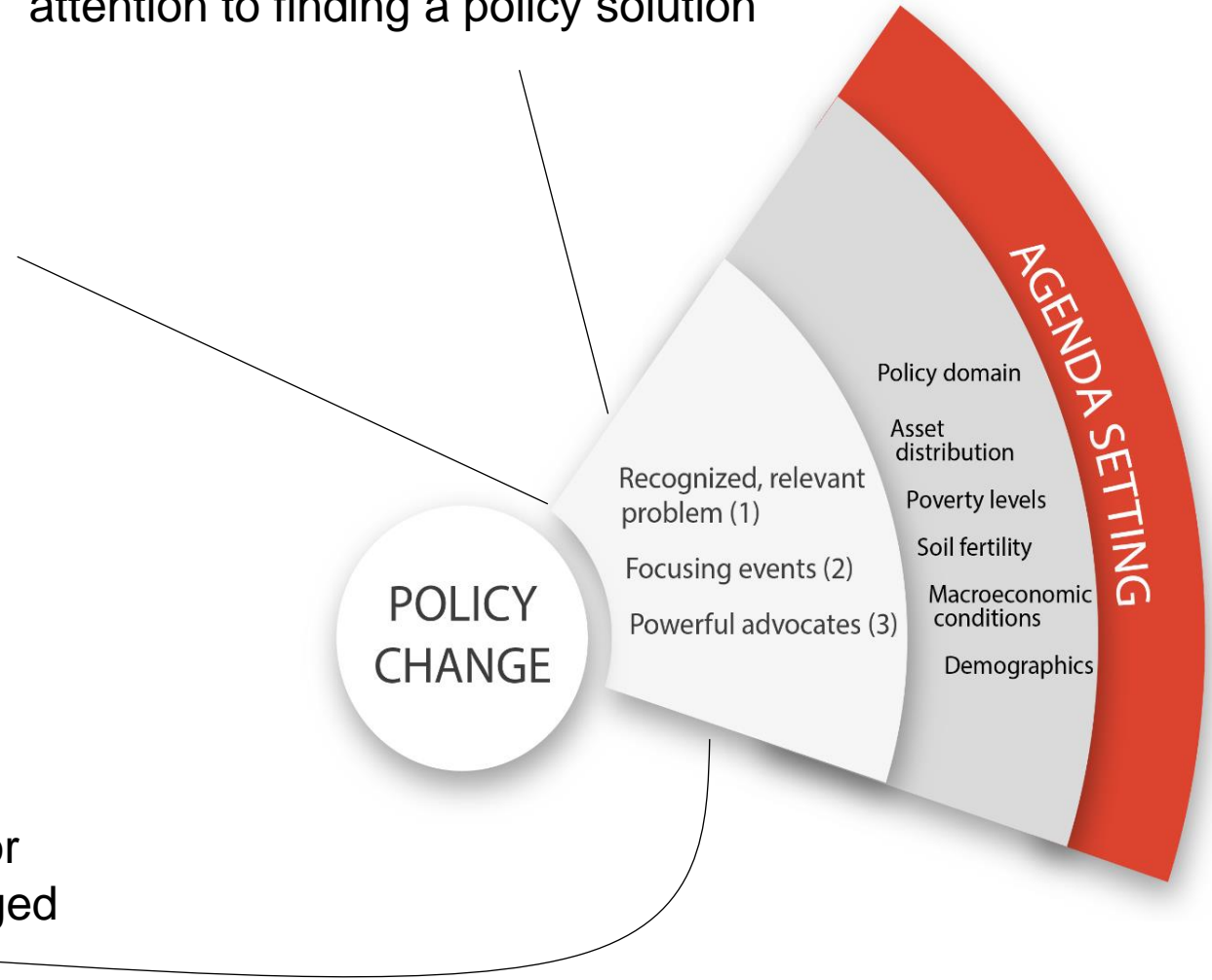
Setting the Agenda

Credible evidence of a policy problem by a concerned constituency increases public attention to finding a policy solution

A well-defined event focuses public attention on a problem or creates a window of opportunity for policy change

Food Price Crisis of 2007/08 and protests shifted many ag policies

Strong individuals, organizations, or companies support a new or changed policy to key decision makers

POLICY CHANGE

Recognized, relevant problem (1)

Focusing events (2)

Powerful advocates (3)

AGENDA SETTING

Policy domain

Asset distribution

Poverty levels

Soil fertility

Macroeconomic conditions

Demographics

Design

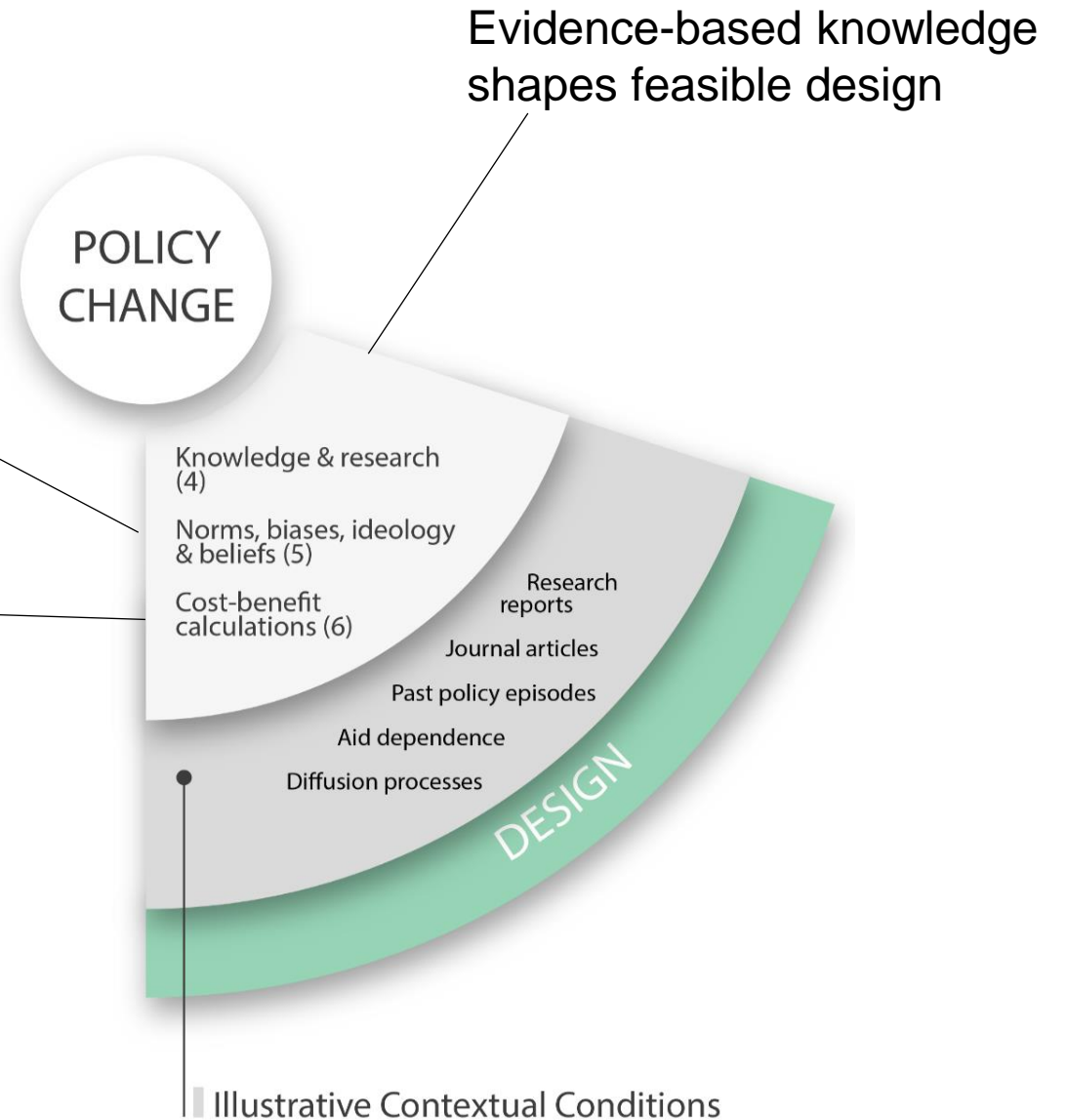Evidence-based knowledge shapes feasible design

Beliefs & biases shape range of acceptable design features

Expected costs & benefits (political, economic, social) determine the preferred design

POLICY CHANGE

Knowledge & research (4)

Norms, biases, ideology & beliefs (5)

Cost-benefit calculations (6)

Research reports

Journal articles

Past policy episodes

Aid dependence

Diffusion processes

DESIGN

Illustrative Contextual Conditions

5 DAYS MORE

PLANTING FOR FOOD AND JOBS (1.9 MILLION FARMERS)

MORE FOR NANA

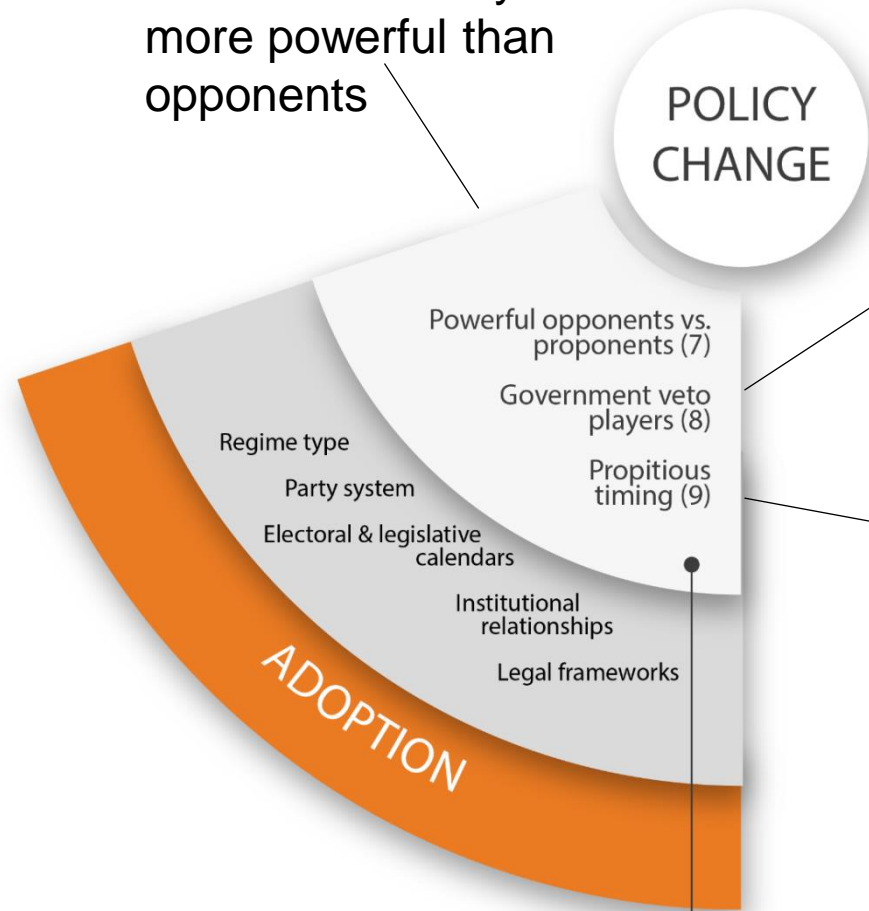*Ghana's input subsidy program viewed as means of gaining votes*

Adoption

Policy supporters must be relatively more powerful than opponents

Government agents with ultimate decision-making power must be supportive or neutral; otherwise, policy can be vetoed
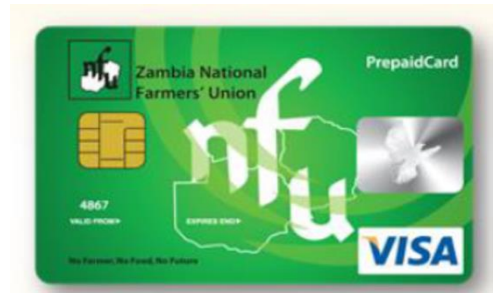

Uganda's army are key veto players in agricultural extension policy

POLICY CHANGE

Powerful opponents vs. proponents (7)

Government veto players (8)

Propitious timing (9)

Regime type

Party system

Electoral & legislative calendars

Institutional relationships

Legal frameworks

ADOPTION

Supporters seize opportune moments (political, economic, social) to push adoption

Key Determinants of Policy Change

Implementation

Government or donors provide sufficient funds to carry out new policy as intended

Government, organizations or companies able to manage new policy as intended

Designated implementers have incentives and willingness to implement the policy program

Strong individuals, organizations, or companies continue to publicly support policy

IMPLEMENTATION

Incentives & motivations

Civil service skills

Interministerial structures

Degree of decentralization

Budgetary processes

Requisite budget (10)

Institutional capacity (11)

Implementation veto players (12)

Commitment of policy champions (13)

POLICY CHANGE

Zambia's electronic wallet card for input subsidy program

Evaluation & Reform

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)
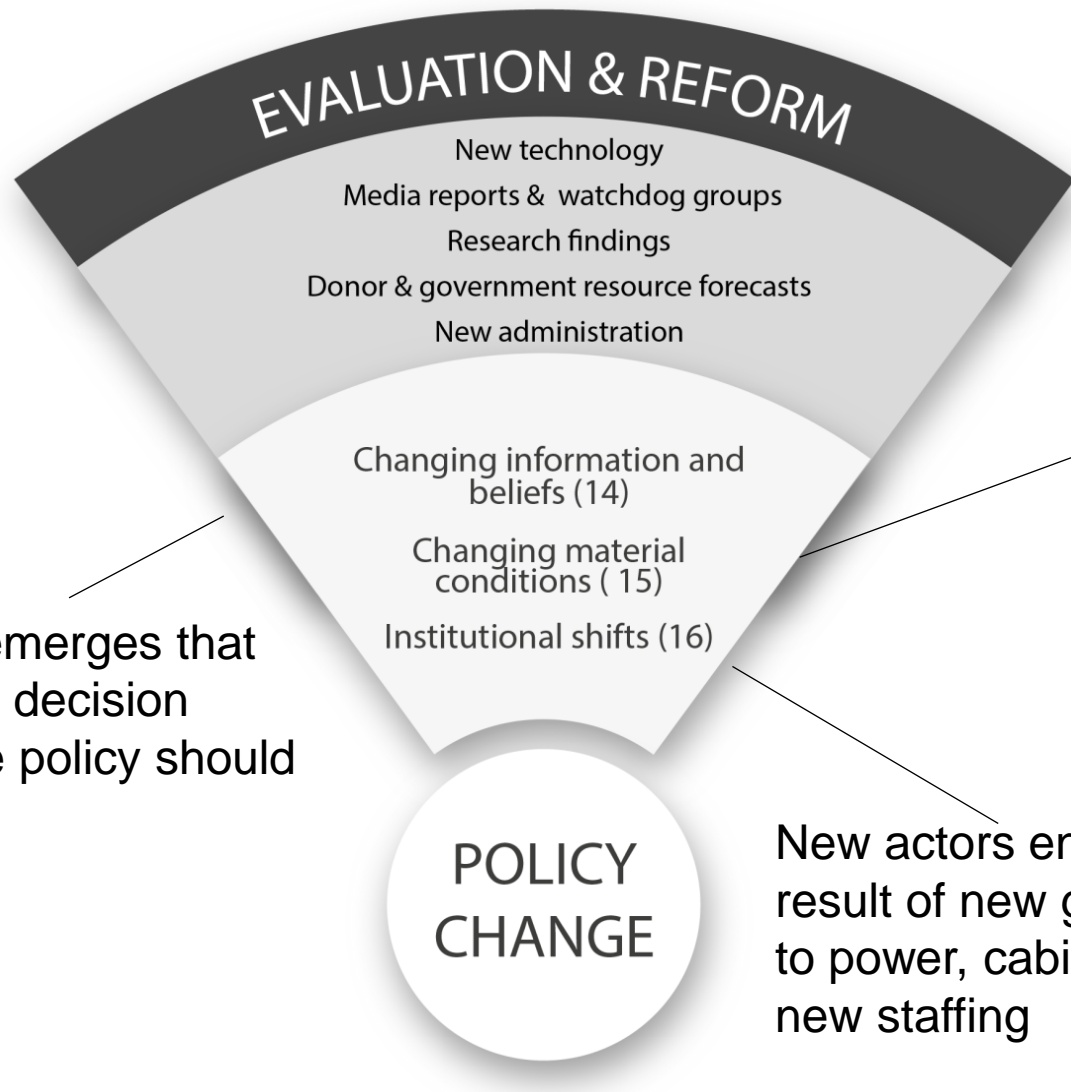
POLICY CHANGE

Available resources, technology, or condition change since the policy was original designed

New learning emerges that influences how decision makers believe policy should be structured

New actors enter policy arena as result of new government coming to power, cabinet reshuffle or new staffing

LET'S MAKE KADUNA GREAT AGAIN...

2015 MU ZABI APC

ELECTION 2015

Vote

Nasir Ahmad El-Rufa'i as GOVERNOR KADUNA STATE

Hon. Bala Bantex as DEPUTY GOVERNOR KADUNA STATE

Turnover of governors in Kaduna, Nigeria, ends state's land titling program

Suite of Tools

Measurement table – allow for replicability in identifying presence/absence of variable

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

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

Circle of influence graphics – aligns stakeholders in a two- dimensional space to map their preferences vis-à-vis a policy with their power
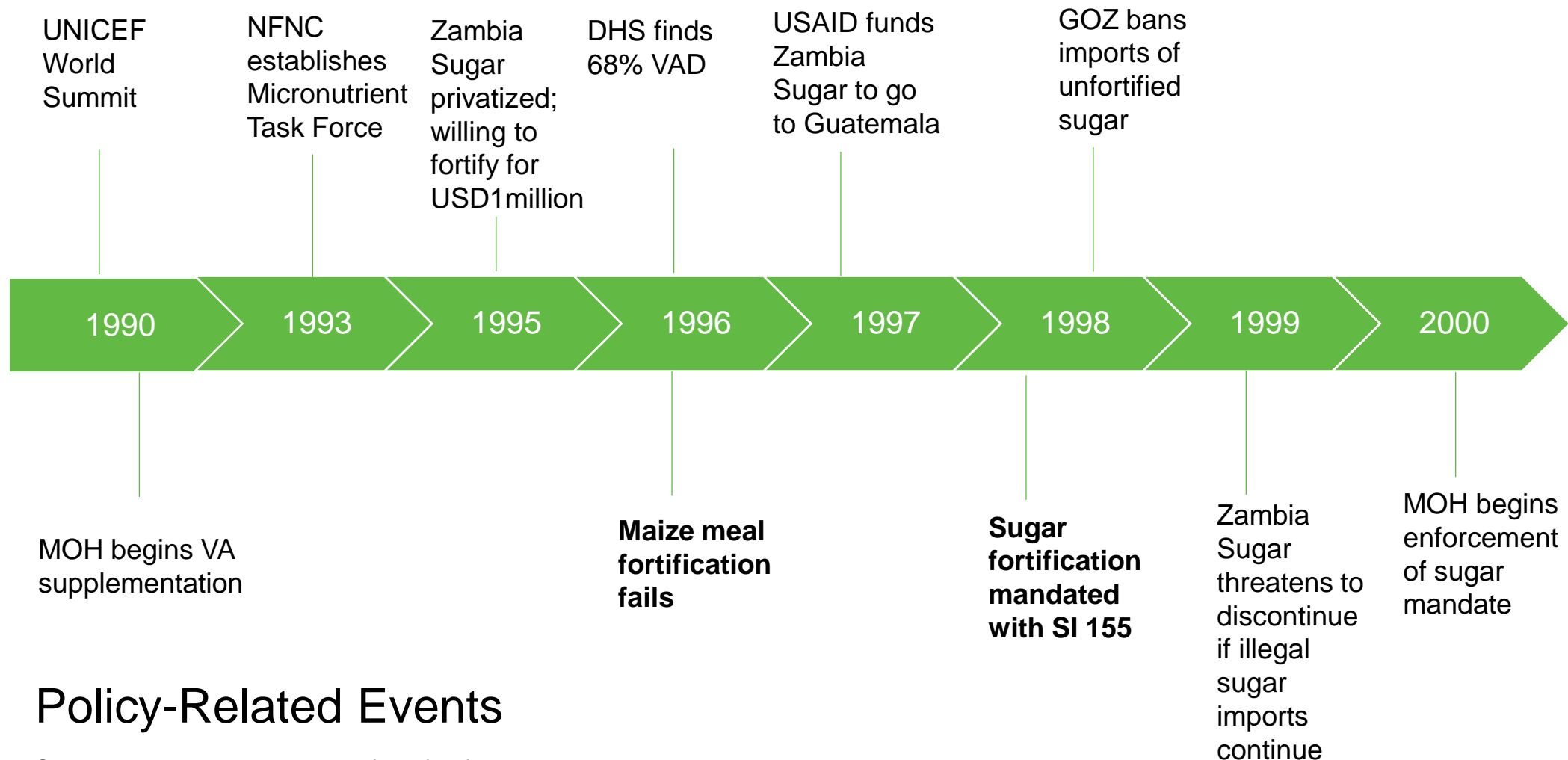
Hypothesis testing tables – codes significance of variables

Measurement Table

| Policy Stages	Determinants of Policy Change	Hypothesis	Measurement
Agenda setting	1. Recognized, relevant problem	Credible evidence of a policy problem by a concerned constituency increases public attention to finding a policy solution	Identify the constituency concerned. Identify evidence used to assess the problem and measure its significance.
	2. Focusing event	A well-defined event focuses public attention on a problem or creates a window of opportunity for policy change	Identify unexpected or non-routinized events. Indicate whether and how the event attracted the attention of advocates.
	3. Powerful advocates	Strong individuals, organizations, or companies support a new or changed policy to key decision makers.	List actors lobbying for policy change.

Policy chronologies

Political/Economic/Research Events

UNICEF World Summit	NFNC establishes Micronutrient Task Force	Zambia Sugar privatized; willing to fortify for USD1million	DHS finds 68% VAD	USAID funds Zambia Sugar to go to Guatemala	GOZ bans imports of unfortified sugar		

1990 → **1993** → **1995** → **1996** → **1997** → **1998** → **1999** → **2000**

MOH begins VA supplementation

Maize meal fortification fails

Sugar fortification mandated with SI 155

Zambia Sugar threatens to discontinue if illegal sugar imports continue

MOH begins enforcement of sugar mandate

Policy-Related Events

Source: Haggblade et al, 2016, food fortification in Zambia
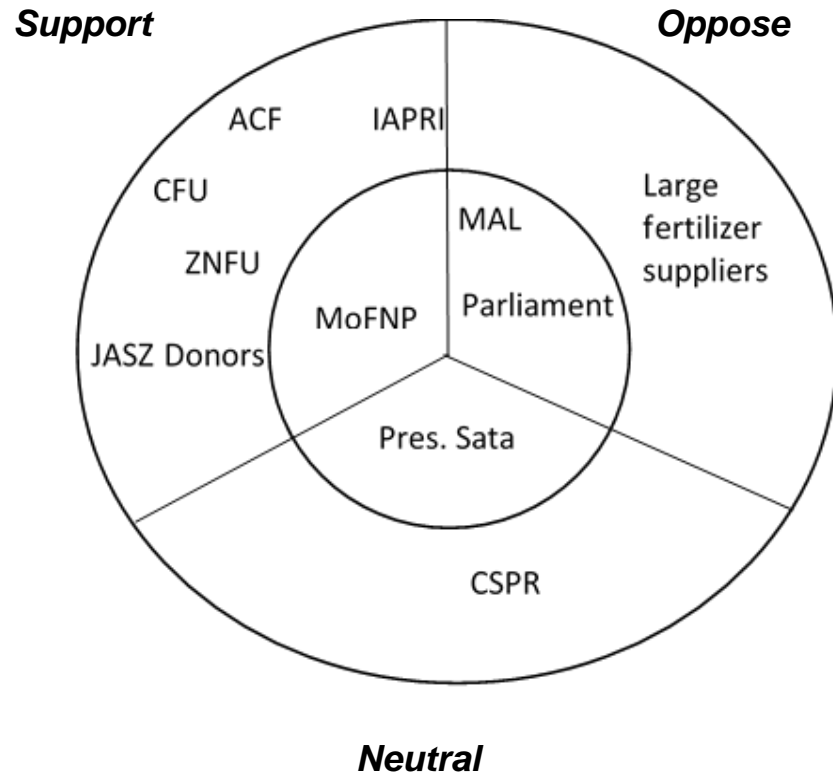
Policy domain mappings
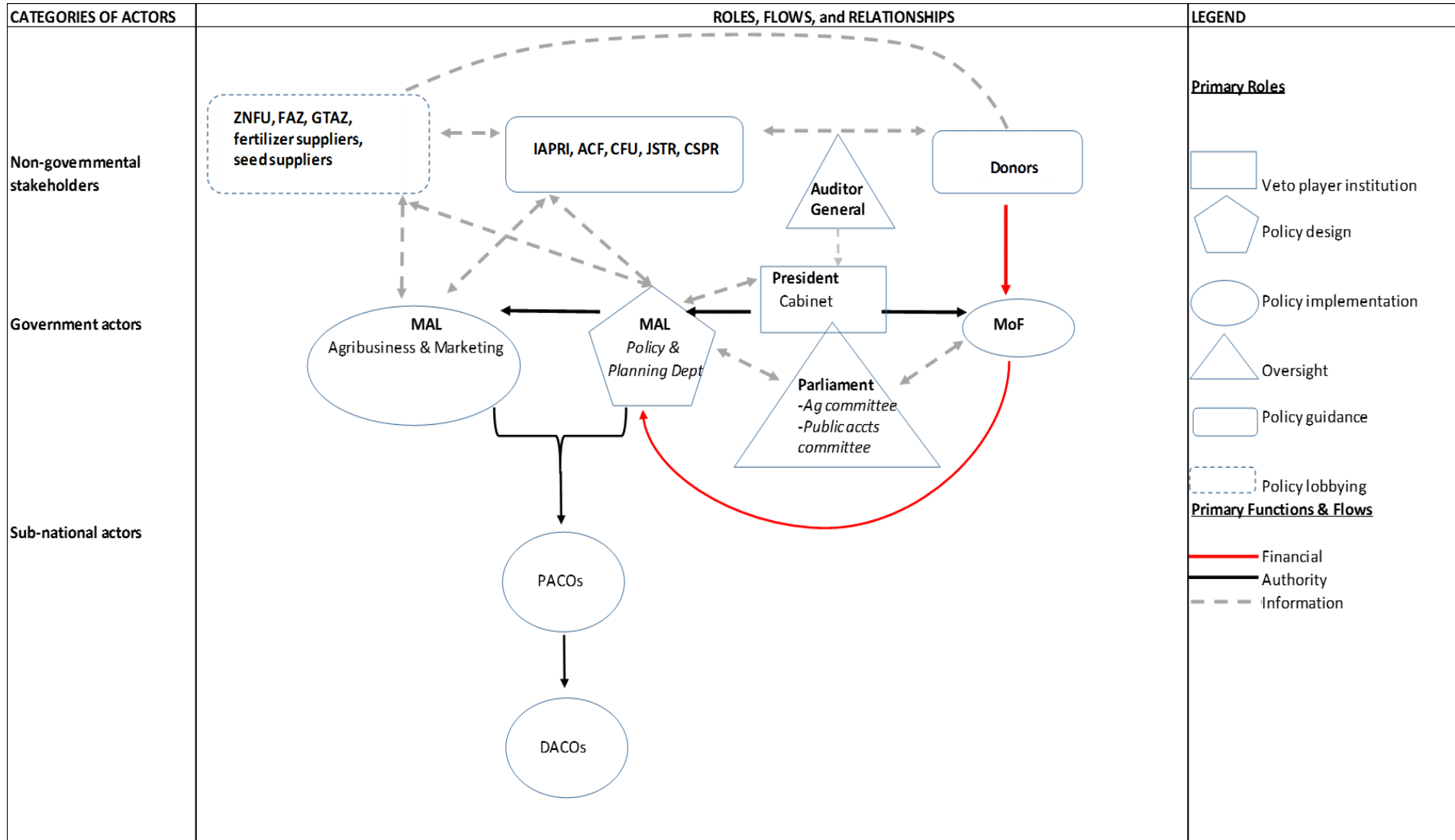
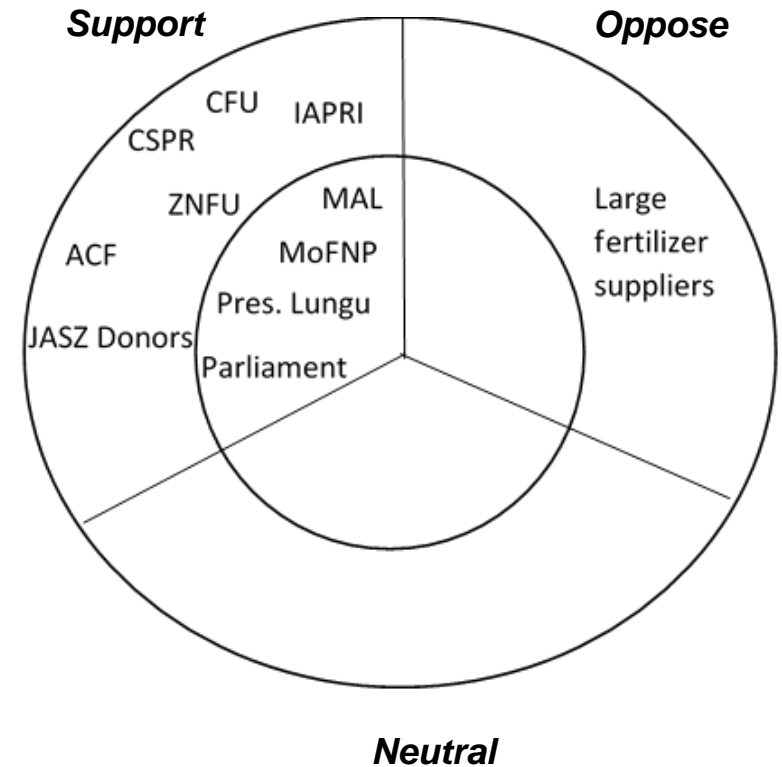Source: Resnick and Mason (2016), Zambia's input subsidy program

Circle of influence graphics

Adoption of e-voucher for input subsidies in Zambia

Circle of Influence, Mid- 2013

Circle of Influence, Mid- 2015

Hypothesis testing tables

Policy stages	Determinants of policy change	Maize meal (1996), vetoed	Sugar (1998), implemented	Maize meal (2006), vetoed	Biofortification, maize
Agenda setting	Recognized, relevant problem	+	+	+	+
	Focusing event	+	+		+
	Powerful advocacy coalitions	+	+	+	+
Design	Knowledge & research	+	+	+	+
	Norms, biases, ideology, & beliefs	-	+	-	+
	Cost-benefit calculations	-	+	+	-
Adoption	Power proponents vs. opponents		+	-	-
	Government veto players		+	-	+
	Propitious timing				
Implementation	Requisite budget		-		+
	Institutional capacity		-		+
	Implementing stage veto players		+		+
	Commitment of policy champions		+		+
Evaluation & reform	Changing information & beliefs		-		+
	Changing material conditions		-		
	Institutional shifts				

Conclusions

- **Opportunities for controlled comparative analysis by identifying common drivers of change in different policy domains or different countries**

- **Integrates importance of interests, ideas, and institutions, and nature of the policy**

- **Identifies relative weight of research compared with many other factors and when evidence may have the most impact**

- **Provides a systematic inventory of considerations for future programming**
  - Potential for predictive explanation for why some policies are adopted but never implemented, and why some never even get on the agenda

Questions for Discussion

- How could the Kaleidoscope Model be useful for policymakers in Nepal?

- Are there any ongoing agricultural policy reforms that could be better understood or planned by using the Kaleidoscope Model?

- How does Nepal's devolved structure alter agricultural policy processes?

More information at…

- **Journal article:**

Resnick, D., S. Haggblade, S. Babu, S. Hendriks, and D.Mather. 2018. "The Kaleidoscope Model of Policy Change: Applications to Food Security Policy in Zambia." *World Development* 109(September): 101-120.

https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X18301232

- **Working papers:**

Haggblade, S., S. Babu, J. Harris, E. Mkandawire, D. Nthani, and S. Hendriks. 2016. "Drivers of Micronutrient Policy Change in Zambia: An Application of the Kaleidoscope Model." Innovation Lab for Food Security Policy Working Paper.

https://www.ifpri.org/publication/drivers-micronutrient-policy-change-zambia-application-kaleidoscope-model

- **IFPRI policy seminar:**

http://www.ifpri.org/event/what-drives-policy-change-insights-kaleidoscope-model-food-security-policy

- **Brief:**

https://www.canr.msu.edu/resources/conceptualizing-key-drivers-of-policy-change-an-introduction-to-the-kaleidoscope-model

- **Agrilinks blog:**

https://www.agrilinks.org/post/spinning-kaleidoscope-model-policy-change