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Introduction

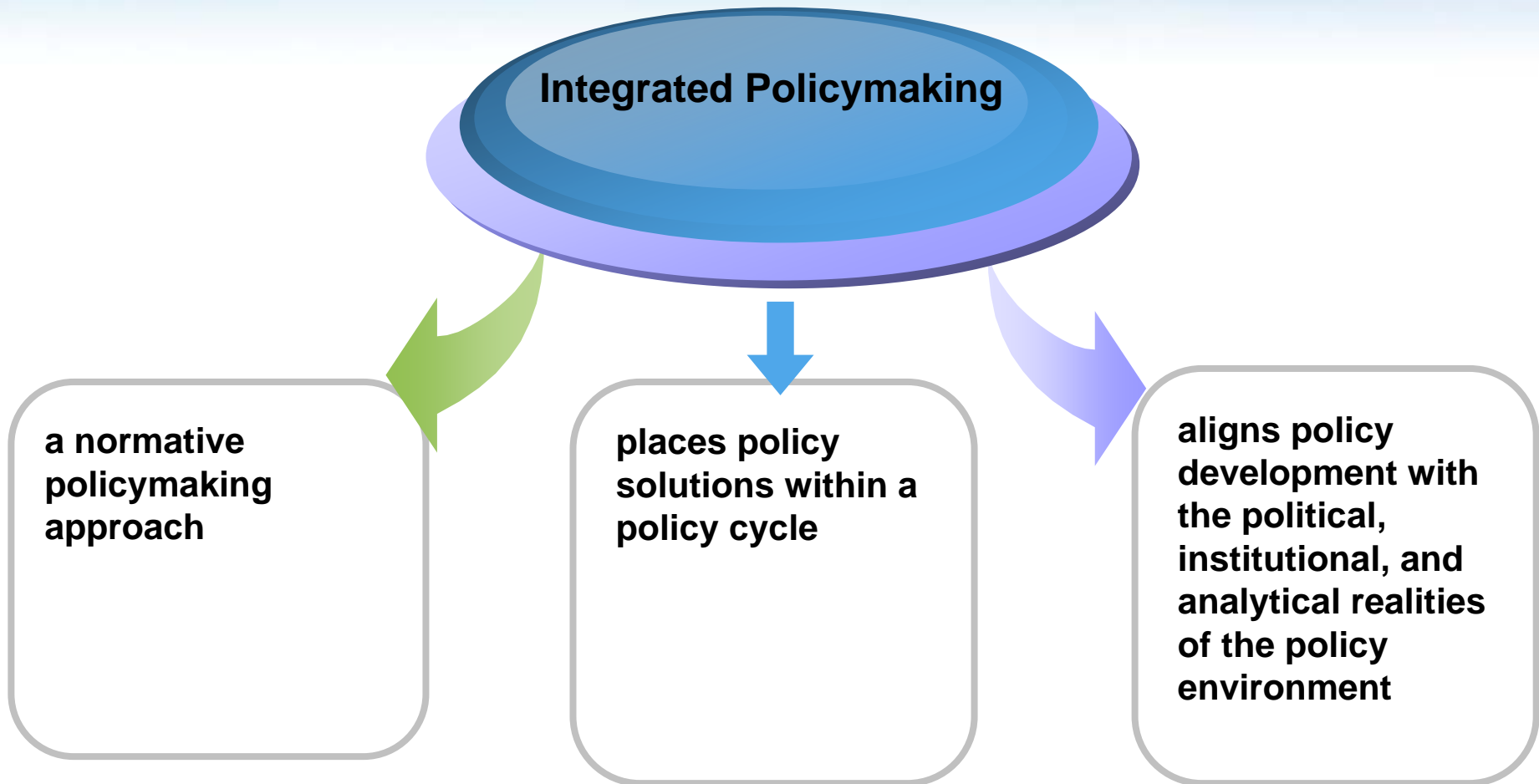


Policy cycle



Conclusion

What is integrated policymaking (IP)





A policy that addresses one issue can affect other issues.

Eg. Biofuel subsidies

A policy intervention can be designed to achieve multiple benefits

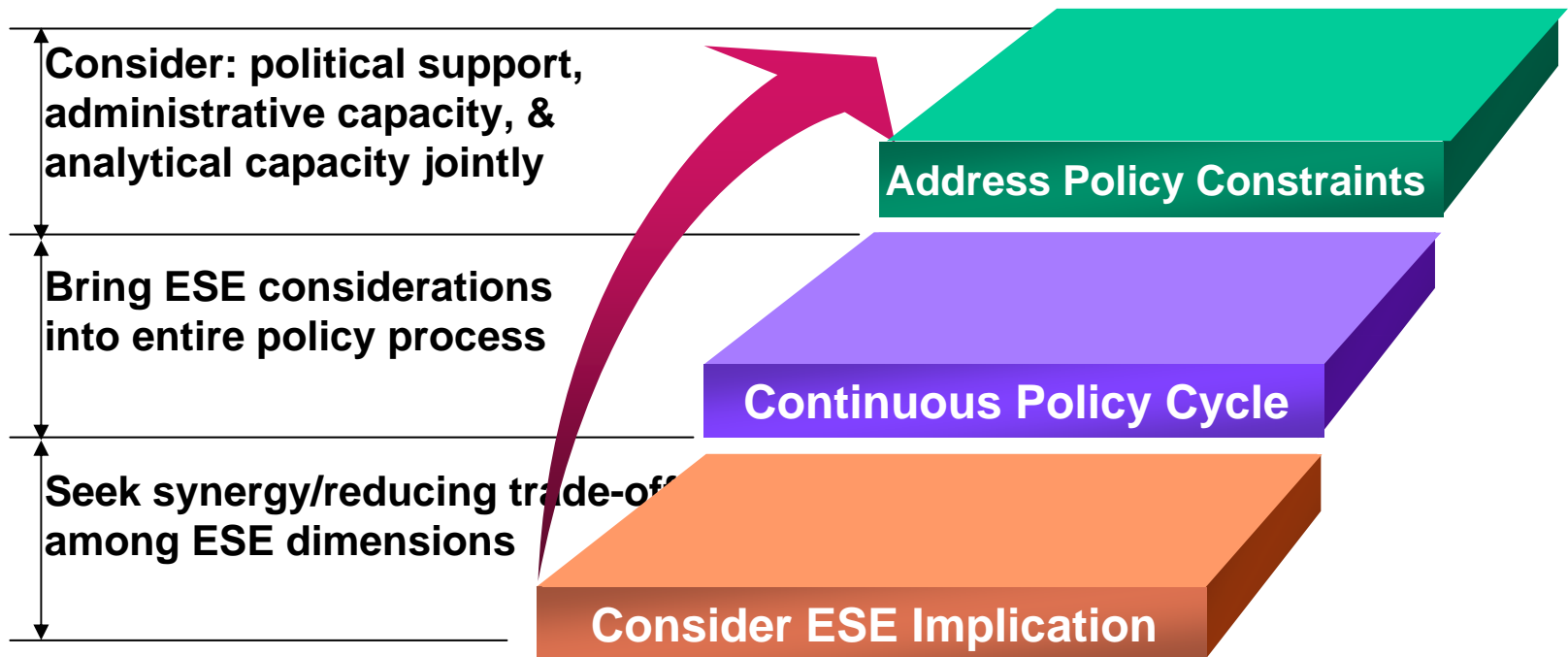
Eg. Investment in health care

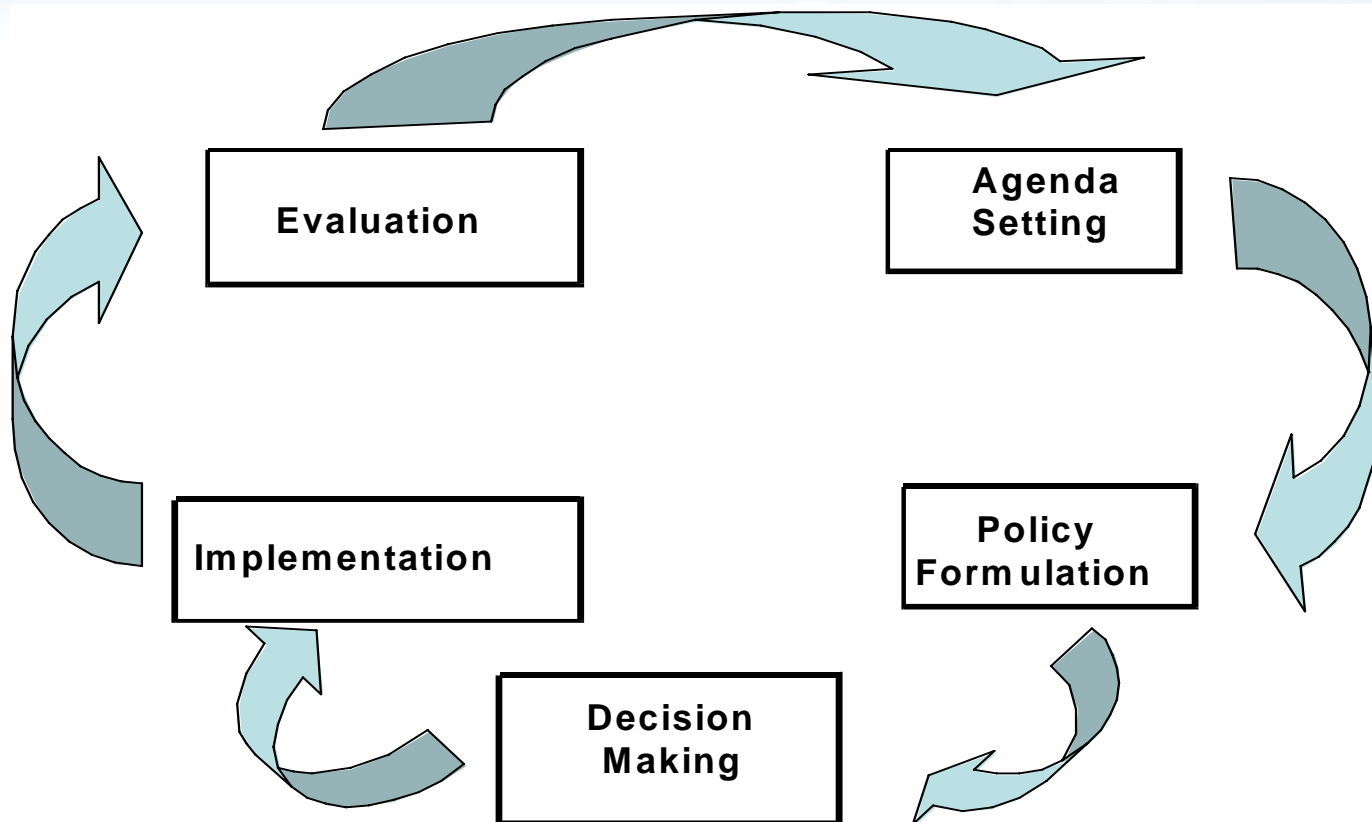
Implementation of a policy relies on support from a range of stakeholders

Eg. Anti-dumping duties

**IP is
important!**

3 Levels of Integration





Continuous policy cycle

Agenda Setting



Frame the issue in sustainability terms

A

Harmonize interests of different stakeholders

B

Manage the entry of an issue onto the agenda

C

Seek policy windows

D

Policy Formulation



1

Setting up participatory, inter-agency mechanisms

2

Conducting root-cause analysis

3

Setting policy objectives

4

Formulate policy options



**2. Choose criteria for
decision-making**

**3. Assess and compare
policy options**

**Decision
Making**

**1. Establish a
baseline**

**4. Making an
informed decision**

Implementation

 ***Considering implementation challenges throughout the policy cycle***

 ***Getting organised and operational fast***

 ***Mobilising resources proactively***

 ***Managing stakeholder dynamics***



- ❖ ***Specifying the type, scope, and criteria of evaluation***
- ❖ ***Collecting data and isolating policy effects***
- ❖ ***Conducting Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PME)***
- ❖ ***Ensuring policy learning***



- ❖ *create genuine appreciation for the need for an integrated approach to policymaking;*
- ❖ *Organize or invigorate an SD “policy community” to review related national frameworks and institutional arrangements;*
- ❖ *Invest in sustainability-related statistical capacities in developing countries;*
- ❖ *Provide long-term as well as short-term training to create a critical mass of qualified policy analysts.*



Thank You !