



Handout 2

KENYA IAA 2017 RESULTS: CAPACITY FOR POLICY CHANGE INDICATORS

Red: Requires significant attention to ensure the component is achieved.

Yellow: Progress is mixed. The conditions required to achieve the component are partially achieved, but additional attention is required.

Green: The component is realized to a sufficient degree, and additional attention to this area is not required now.

| CAPACITY OF POLICY CHANGE INDICATORS | Status | | |
|--|--------|--|--|
| | | | |
| Policy Element 1: Predictability of the Guiding Policy Framework - | | | |
| Clearly Defined and Consistent Policy Framework: The policy framework impacting food security policy-making is clearly defined, and consistently applied and enforced from year to year. | | | |
| Predictability and Transparency of the Policy-Making Process: The policy development process is transparent in accordance with the rules contained within the country's constitution, law, and legal framework. | | | |
| Clear and Functional Legislative System: There is a legislative capacity to deal with food security policy changes, and the legislative requirements are clearly defined and predictable. | | | |
| Appropriate Dispute Resolution Process/Judicial Framework: The judicial system is perceived as fair and effective, and there is an appropriate system to dispute resolution where conflicts arise relating to food security policy. | | | |
| Clearly Defined Institutional Responsibilities: Institutional responsibilities are clearly defined, consistently applied, and predictable from year to year. | | | |
| Policy Element 2: Policy Development & Coordination - | | | |
| Approved Food Security Strategy/Investment Plan: There is an approved/official multi-sectoral, multi-year food security plan developed, which specifies priorities and objectives, and addresses the roles of various contributors, including across government, the private sector, and CSOs. The vision and strategy to improve food security is clear. | | | |

| CAPACITY OF POLICY CHANGE INDICATORS | Status | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| |  |  |  |
| Predictable Policy Agenda and Priorities Developed: The policy items required to achieve the national food strategy have been identified and documented, i.e., specific policy objectives exist. |  | | |
| Work Plans: There is an annual work plan that identifies objectives and activities regarding policy development. |  | | |
| Functioning Coordination Process: There is an entity, such as a coordination unit or task force that has defined membership and meets regularly to discuss, develop, and coordinate food security policy development (and oversee cross-sector coordination). |  | | |
| Secretariat/Administrative Support Function: There is adequate staff capability to perform required support processes, including coordination, meeting management, communication, and document management. This may be a stand-alone secretariat, or a responsibility within an existing entity. |  | | |
| Technical Capacity: There are work groups, or technical committees that have the authority and capacity to perform the following functions: identify policy and technical challenges/issues; develop sector- or project-specific policies/strategies; consult within the sector; and draft funding proposals. There should be active participation by the private sector and CSOs on the technical work groups (as appropriate). |  | | |
| Political Support and Approval: There is a line of authority/participation by high-level decision-makers above the ministerial level so as to enable efficient political support for the development of new policies, e.g. involvement of Deputy President's (especially for policies that cut across sectors, e.g. trade and agriculture). |  | | |
| Engagement of Parliament/Legislative Body: There is engagement from the country's legislative entity to debate and engage on food security issues, and to sponsor and advocate for the required legal/policy changes. |  | | |
| Policy Element 3: Inclusivity and Stakeholder Consultation- |  | | |
| Inclusive Participation within the Policy Coordination Management Entity: The main coordination entity has: a) clear goals and participation from key government ministries and; b) some representation from non-government entities, particularly from donors. |  | | |
| Outreach and Communications: There is a process for interacting with stakeholders and sharing information. This could include regular public "forums," a website of key information, and other mechanisms. |  | | |

| CAPACITY OF POLICY CHANGE INDICATORS | Status | | |
|--|---|---|---|
| |  |  |  |
| Private Sector Participation – Opportunity/Space: The private sector is provided meaningful opportunity to participate in policy formulation and strategy discussions. This could be through participation in the management/steering committee, in technical work groups and/or through other forums. Communications and interactions should be two-way process, and access to key information should be readily available. | |  | |
| Private Sector Participation – Capacity to Participate: Some organizations representing the private sector have the capacity to participate in government-led discussions on food security policy. They are able to represent their members, articulate and communicate policy positions, and provide some level of evidence-based analysis to support their viewpoints. | |  | |
| Participation of CSOs – Opportunity/Space: The CSO sector, including representation from women’s associations and farmers associations, is provided meaningful opportunity to participate in policy formulation and strategy discussions. This could be through participation in the management/steering committee, in technical work groups and/or through other forums. Communications and interactions should be two-way, and access to key information should be readily available. | |  | |
| Participation of CSOs – Capacity to Participate: Some organizations representing civil society, including representation from women’s associations and farmers associations, have the capacity to participate in government-led discussions on food security policy. This is to say they are able to represent their members, they are able to articulate and communicate policy positions, and they are able to provide some level of evidence-based analysis to support their viewpoints. | |  | |
| Policy Element 4: Evidence-based Analysis-  | | | |
| Economic and Financial Analysis Completed as a Component of Planning: National food security priority policy initiatives/investment plans are based on economic and financial analysis, including independent policy analysis. The analysis is available for public review. | |  | |
| Performance Monitoring Measures and Targets Developed: The national food security policies/plans include specific objectives, performance indicators, and targets exist to monitor the accomplishment of the objectives. | |  | |
| Quality Data Exists for Policy Monitoring: There is a database of quality statistics that is used to routinely report and analyze progress in achieving objectives. (Analysis to be conducted by USDA – and not as part of this assessment framework.) | | |  |

| CAPACITY OF POLICY CHANGE INDICATORS | Status | | |
|--|---|---|---|
| |  |  |  |
| Quality Data is Available for Policy-Making: Data on the performance of the agriculture sector and the food security are publically available and shared in a timely manner. This information is available for others to use and analyze. |  | | |
| Inclusion of Analysis in the Policy Development Process: Evidence-based analysis is considered and used to develop policy priorities/policy proposals. |  | | |
| Annual Performance Measurement Report Produced and Reviewed: Evidence-based analysis is produced to review policy effectiveness (for implemented policies). A formal review session is held, and includes key development partners (including principal donors and multilateral partners, such as FAO and IFPRI). Recommendations are developed as a result of the review and incorporated into subsequent plans. |  | | |
| Independent Analysis Capacity Exists: There exists an independent capacity to analyze food security data. This is used to make policy recommendations and engage in policy discussion and advocacy. Such an analysis could be conducted by a research institute, university or similar non-governmental/objective organization. This capacity should be engaged in the government's policy development and review process as, for example, through papers, forums, or participation introduced in official policy review and discussion meetings. |  | | |
| Policy Element 5: Policy Implementation -  | | | |
| Implementation Plans Developed: The overall food security strategy has been broken down into programs and projects that have: a) a sufficient level of detail to permit implementation; b) have been “packaged” into priority projects that can be managed by ministerial units; and 3) “packaged” priorities can be translated into funding proposals to gain support for projects/programs from development partners (to address financing gaps). |  | | |
| System in Place to Analyze Implementation Capacity Constraints: An analysis of institutional, workforce, system and financial constraints is conducted. Critical implementation constraints are identified; a work plan is developed to address constraints; and implementation actions are moved forward (and periodically reviewed). |  | | |
| Food Security Policy Priorities Aligned with Work Plans of Line Ministries: The priority policy and associated objectives of the national food security strategy are broken down into specific programs and projects (with a sufficient level of detail) so that line ministries can implement policy actions. The plans of individual ministries, and units within ministries, align with overall national strategy and its policy objectives. |  | | |

| CAPACITY OF POLICY CHANGE INDICATORS | Status | | |
|--|---|---|---|
| |  |  |  |
| Policy Implementation Budget Committed by Host Country: Resources are committed by the host country to implement the identified policy agenda. Over time, the country's budget is adjusted to provide adequate financing for the implementation of actions required to implement policy priorities. Budget documents, including budget proposals, are released fully and in a timely manner. | |  | |
| Supplemental Implementation Funds Secured: Proposals can be submitted, and funds secured, to address financing gaps. Funds may come from multilateral funds (such as GAFSP), regional organizations, bilateral donors and the private sector. | | |  |
| Administrative and Technical Capacity of Staff to Implement Policy Change: Administrative and technical capacity exists within the government to effectively manage the implementation process. There is a system to coordinate implementation across departments. | |  | |
| Monitoring and Evaluation: Capacity exists within the public sector, private sector, or civil society to review the effectiveness and impact of policy changes. Sector reviews are performed and other research evidence is collected. There is a system to share, store, and access the findings from these reviews. | | |  |
| Policy Element 6: Mutual Accountability- | | |  |
| A Forum Exists for Regularly Scheduled Donor-Government Meetings: These meetings discuss policy and programs and set priorities. Meetings may include, for example, Joint Sector Reviews, sector working groups, or other similar arrangements. | |  | |
| Joint Policy Priorities Developed: A document exists that articulates the shared policy objectives between the government and the donor community. | |  | |
| Monitoring System Exists: Performance measures exist (for the performance commitments of the government and for the performance commitments of the donors). There is a schedule for reviewing and documenting progress – at least on an annual basis. | |  | |
| Donor Coordination – Alignment and Harmonization: There is a process for donor participation in the food security policy process and for aligning government and donor objectives and priorities. Donor programs should contribute directly to host country strategies, plans, and objectives. This may include the signing of cooperation frameworks that indicate a joint commitment to specific policy change goals. | | |  |



| CAPACITY OF POLICY CHANGE INDICATORS | Status | | |
|---|--------|--|--|
| | | | |
| Private Sector Accountability: The government provides feedback to the private sector on the performance of the food security program (including the private sector's role) and provides an opportunity for dialogue on the program and its performance. | | | |
| CSO Sector Accountability: The government provides feedback to the CSO sector on the performance of the food security program (including the role of CSOs) and provides an opportunity for dialogue on the program and its performance. | | | |