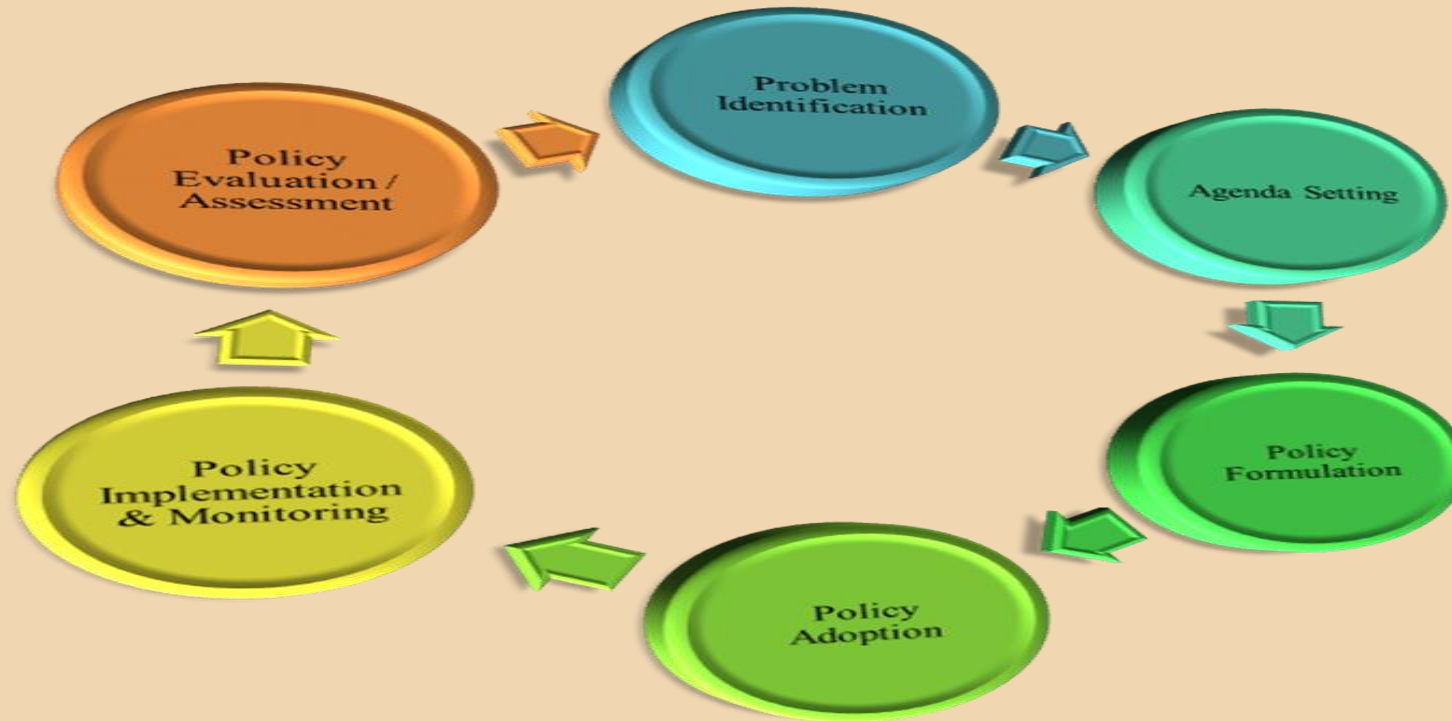


GUIDELINES OF THE PUBLIC POLICY MAKING PROCESSES IN NAMIBIA



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PRESENTATION OUTLINE

❖ Introduction

- Background
- Public Policy versus Public Policy Making Process
- Why Public Policy Making Processes guidelines necessary?

❖ About the Guidelines of the Public Policy Making Processes

- Actions per stage during Public Policy Making Processes
- Challenges experienced during Public Policy Making processes

❖ Conclusion

INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND

- The public policy making process (PPMP) is not documented.
- Outcry of O/M/As
- Article 129 of the Constitution of Namibia in conjunction with the NPC Act,(Act no.2 of 2013) mandates NPC to develop the guidelines.

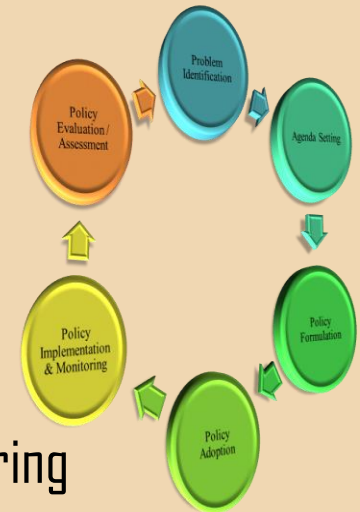
INTRODUCTION COT...

Public Policy

- It is a directive which may require, allow or prohibit public action or a decision.
- It guide government to take action or not.
- Normally a Public Policy is a multi dimension, multi faced and multi disciplinary.
- Generally, Public Policies are guidelines of **what can be done, how it can be done, what should be done and what should not be done.**

Public Policy Making Processes

- A processes that involves six(6) stages that ensure a comprehensive formulation or revision of a Public Policy.
- These stages includes:
 - ✓ Problem identification
 - ✓ Agenda setting
 - ✓ Policy formulation
 - ✓ Policy adoption
 - ✓ Implementation and Monitoring
 - ✓ Evaluation



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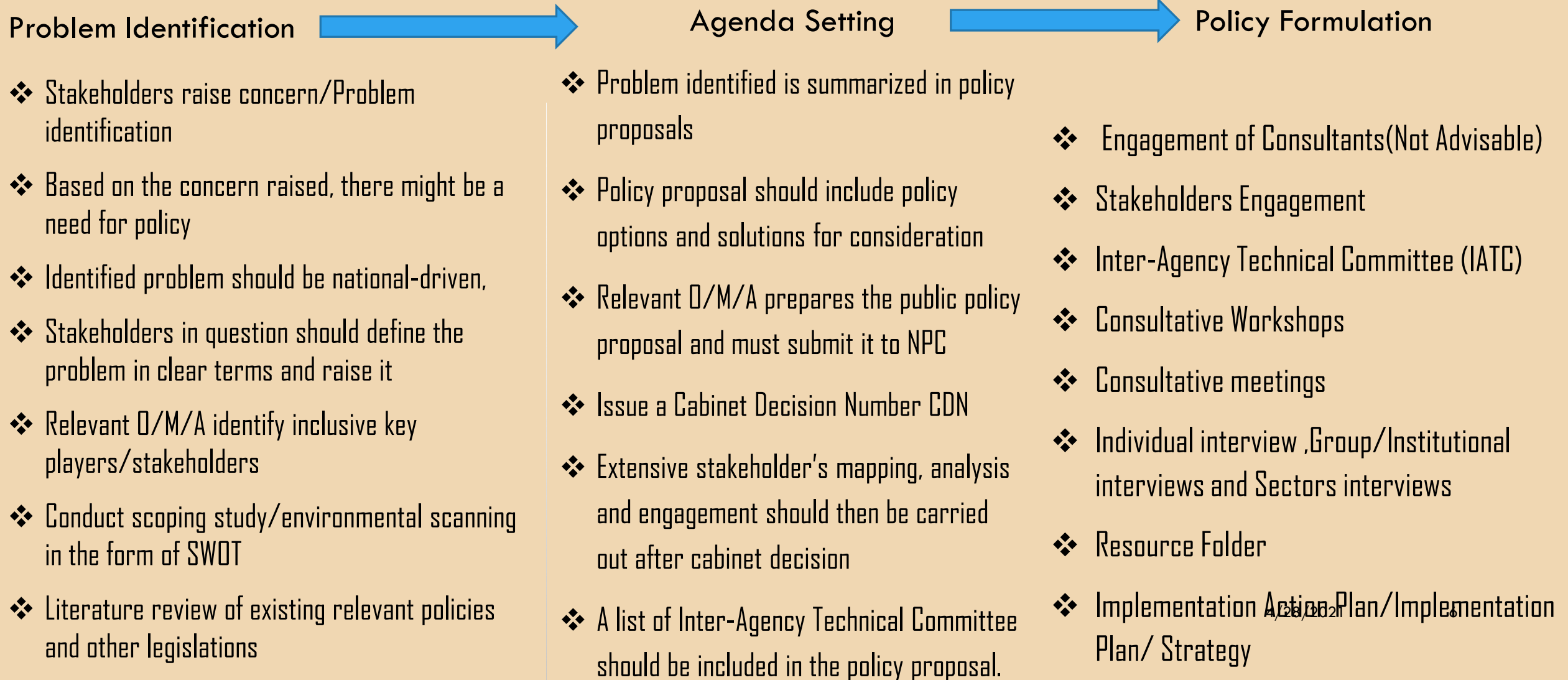
INTRODUCTION

Why Public Policy Making Processes guidelines necessary?

- ❖ To document and standardize the Public Policy formulation and revision process.
- ❖ To have a standardized process
- ❖ To smooth policy making process and
- ❖ Enhance effective implementation of the developed public policies

About the Guidelines of the Public Policy Making Processes

Actions per stage during public policy making processes



About the Guidelines of the Public Policy Making Processes Cont.....

Actions per stage during Public Policy Making Processes

Policy Adoption

- ❖ Validation Workshop should be conducted
- ❖ Submission to Cabinet Committees and Cabinet
- ❖ Editing, layout and Printing
- ❖ Launching and Dissemination

Policy Implementation and Monitoring Policy Evaluation/Assessment

- ❖ Executing the IAP
- ❖ Resource Mobilization
- ❖ Monitoring

- ❖ Host O/M/A together with Inter Agency Technical Committee is responsible for coordinating
- ❖ O/M/A should look at costs and benefits of the policy
- ❖ Host O/M/A should seek the views of every stakeholders of the Policy
- ❖ Create an enabling environment for cooperation and coordination among implementers
- ❖ Rewards and Sanctions systems

ABOUT THE GUIDELINES OF THE PUBLIC POLICY MAKING PROCESSES CONT..

Challenges experienced during public policy making processes

Problem Identification

- ❖ Problem statement not well defined
- ❖ Inadequate data collection and analysis from reliable data source;
- ❖ Approval of donor driven proposals accepted due to funding and limited political will
- ❖ Inadequate literature review of other policies/legislations and
- ❖ Lack of understanding of the importance of the policy making process by public institutions

Agenda setting

- ❖ Limited understanding of concepts/subject matter by the cabinet members which delays the processes.
- ❖ Failure to consult widely with stakeholders
- ❖ Lack of communication with the key actors
- ❖ Failure to reach consensus or an agreement

Policy formulation

- ❖ Reliance on consultants (international or national) and often consultants are assigned to work with junior staff members
- ❖ Lack of O/M/As staff members involvement when parastatals are formulating policies.
- ❖ Lack/limited of cooperation and apathy from stakeholders
- ❖ Non-inclusivity of relevant stakeholders and poor stakeholder's analysis and mapping;
- ❖ Inadequate consultation; and wrong strategies and lack of SWOT and PESTLE analysis done (situational analysis).
- ❖ Lack of baseline data ,biasness by the policy drafting team in the research during the policy formulation process and Failure by policy makers to acknowledge the key issues

ABOUT THE GUIDELINES OF THE PUBLIC POLICY MAKING PROCESSES COT..

Challenges experienced during public policy making processes

Policy adoption

- ❖ Policies are referred back by cabinet might causes delays in the policy formulation process.
- ❖ Reluctant of O/M/As to submit final Policy to NPC.
- ❖ Failure to launch and sensitization of the policy document in all the regions.
- ❖ Failure to submit the policy document together with their implementation action plans to cabinet.

Policy Implementation and Monitoring

- ❖ Insufficient resources;
- ❖ Lack of accountability
- ❖ Poor action plans;
- ❖ Poor coordination and omissions of implementation action plan;
- ❖ Failure to review IAP on five year or on ad hoc basis if require;
- ❖ Implementation action plans are not cascaded into O/M/A's strategic plan as well as annual action plans;
- ❖ Constant leadership change and staff turnover (loss of institutional memory)

Policy Evaluation/Assessment

- ❖ Numerous actors and stakeholders can influence the movement of policy evaluation
- ❖ Non-involvement of other stakeholders in the monitoring process;
- ❖ Limited coordination among stakeholders in the monitoring process;
- ❖ Biases among data collectors leading to poor analysis of the policy;
- ❖ Poor training on policy monitoring activities

CONCLUSION

- ❖ The stages/cycle of policy making processes guidelines is relevant to Namibia.
- ❖ The stages of policy making processes present a basic framework that policy makers can use .
- ❖ Its crucial not to skip any stage in the process.
- ❖ If all DMAs follow the guidelines it will results :
 - In effective public service delivery,
 - Good governance and quality standards of government policies,
 - Utilization of resources effectively,
 - Enhance coordination and harmonization among stakeholders.
- ❖ Public policy making is an essential tool for governments and therefore must be used carefully in dealing with issues affecting the society.

THANK YOU