

Policy Implementation Toolkit

STAGES OF POLICY IMPLEMENTATION: PLANNING FOR IMPLEMENTATION



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↓ Planning for Implementation

Introduction to this Implementation Stage

Road safety legislation must be effectively implemented to achieve its goal of reducing road crash deaths and serious injuries. In order to do so, developing a government plan for implementation is critical. Road safety laws do not attain high compliance rates among the public without a commitment of government resources and time.

In order to mobilize and utilize government resources most effectively to support the implementation of road safety legislation, planning is required. That planning allows for advanced preparation, coordination and allocation of resources. All of this forms the basis for an implementation plan to achieve the goals of the legislation which has been passed and adopted.

Goals and objectives of this Implementation Stage

The ultimate goal of the implementation planning stage is development of a government implementation plan which includes the following components:

- Strategies and specific actions to educate the public about the new legislation;
- Concrete measures to achieve active and regular enforcement;
- Allocation of sufficient resources to support public education and enforcement strategies;
- Establishment of a multi-sectoral coordinating committee
- A plan to monitor compliance with the new legislation



Case Study: Planning for the Implementation of Cambodia's Road Traffic Law

The Cambodian Road Traffic Law came into effect in January 2016. The Advocacy and Policy Institute (API) was one of the leading road safety advocacy organizations which supported implementation of the new law and adopted a comprehensive approach of working simultaneously with local and national governments.

On the local level, API identified and worked with 10 district (local) governments in 7 provinces to integrate implementation of the law in their overall district development plans and district investment plans. This required a series of meetings and continuous follow-up with each of these 10 district authorities. The process also involved multi-sectoral consultations with local politicians, relevant government departments, civil society and the media. API also advocated with district authorities to ensure adequate resource allocation for enforcement of the law. These efforts led to district authorities allocating resources as well as advocating for more resources from provincial and national authorities. Mongkol Borei district was the first to allocate budget to finance enforcement of the law. Other districts started to follow soon.

At the national level, API continued to work with the Network of Road Safety NGOs to advocate with the National Road Safety Committee (NRSC) and relevant ministries to allocate adequate resources for enforcement. As a result, the Government of Cambodia made a decision to allocate budget for implementation of RTL at the national and sub-national level. NRSC was given the responsibility to work with the sub-national authorities for developing funding proposal.

Role of CSOs in this Implementation Stage

The role of CSOs at this stage is to insist that governments develop strong systems to implement the law.

At this stage, CSOs can:

- Partner with the government to develop an implementation plan that includes both education and enforcement activities;
- Encourage the development of a multi-sectoral coordinating committee to ensure strong implementation of the law;
- Advocate for the establishment and allocation of a budget that will ensure effective implementation; and,
- Prepare a plan for ensuring civil society engagement in policy implementation and strive to have that plan endorsed by the relevant government agency(ies) or integrated into the final government implementation plan.

Key Questions to Consider at this Implementation Stage

Civil society organizations play a critical role during the implementation process. Many of the same skills and strategies utilized during the advocacy process can be employed during the implementation phase [see GRSP's *Advocacy Campaign Toolkit*]. However, it is important to understand the role of CSO's and government within the implementation process, where and when to engage decision makers, the public, and the media, and the skills and strategies you will need to employ.

Consider the following questions to guide your strategy:

- What role can you play to ensure a strong implementation plan is developed? Have you developed an implementation objective [see GRSP's *Determining Your Implementation Objective* tool] and action plan [see GRSP's *Strategic Planning for Implementation Campaigns* tool]
- Who are the key decision makers involved in developing an implementation plan? Have you conducted political mapping [see GRSP's *Political Mapping for Policy Implementation* tool] to clarify the process and decision makers?
- Has a budget been established for enforcement? Is it adequate?



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