IUSSP FAMILY PLANNING, FERTILITY AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT FELLOWSHIP

Policy

International Union for the Scientific Study of Population

The policy, communications, dissemination elements of the Fellowships

- Broad communications and disseminations strategies are acceptable for final proposals.
- Detailed strategies will be incorporated into Fellowships with IUSSP-sponsored coaching.
- Engage policy makers as soon as your fellowship is announced.

WORKING DEFINITIONS FOR THE IUSSP FELLOWSHIP

- Policy
- Policy Context
- Policy Relevance
- Policy Engagement
- Evidence Based Policy Making
- Turning Research Into Policy

Policy

- Documented decisions, plans, strategy to achieve specific goals within a defined population (might not be implemented)
  - Concrete policies: implemented
  - Non-concrete policies: commitments or statements of intent

Policy Context

- The situation in the geographical focus of the research (several countries, one country, several cities within a country, one city, several slums, one slum) in terms of inter-sections between policies related to FP, fertility, population growth *and* urban development

Policy Relevance

- How research intersects with, and is thus relevant to, any policy - can be an existing policy, or proposed, or under discussion

Evidence-based Government Policy Making

Government[s] . . . mak[ing] well-informed decisions about policies, programmes and projects by putting the best available evidence from research at the heart of policy development and implementation

-Davies 2004

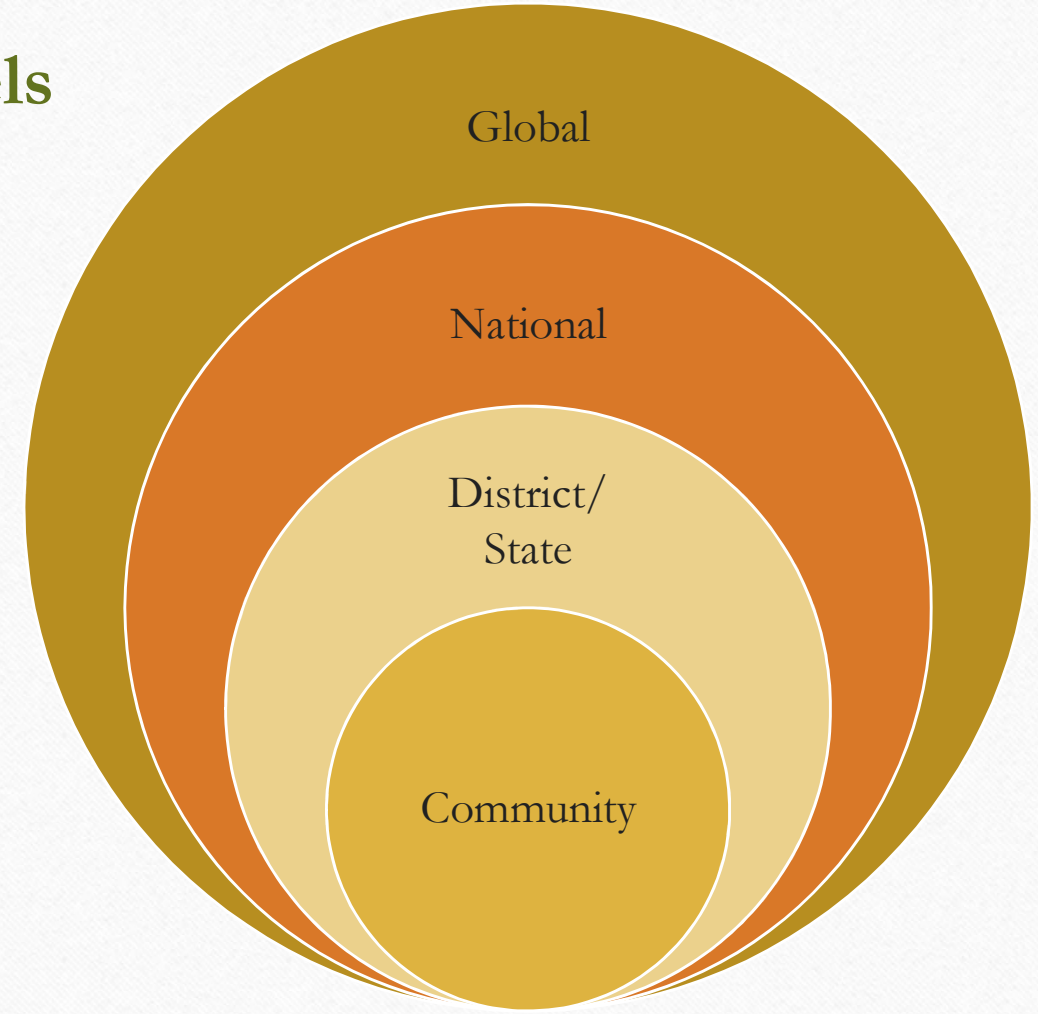
Policy Engagement

- Your involvement, interaction with individuals involved with relevant policies or who are in a position to do so in the future

Turning Research into Policy

- Effectively communicating and disseminating your research results to policy makers, policy advocates and program implementers

Policy Levels



GLOBAL POLICY FRAMEWORKS

- Sustainable Development Goals
- Family Planning 2020
- Global Financing Facility
- UN Climate Change Conference
- International Panel on Climate Change
- Habitat III

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS
1 NO POVERTY
2 ZERO HUNGER
3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING
4 QUALITY EDUCATION
5 GENDER EQUALITY
6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION
7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY
8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH
9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE
10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES
11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES
12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION
13 CLIMATE ACTION
14 LIFE BELOW WATER
15 LIFE ON LAND
16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS
17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

Goals/Indicators:
do not include health systems

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

Goals/Indicators:
do not include SRMNCAH/N

There is widespread agreement among governments and international organizations that family planning programs are a valuable investment. … But these programs are often given low priority because they are considered a health investment rather than an investment with wide-ranging socio-economic and environmental benefits.

-Bongaarts and O'Neill, Science, 17 Aug 2018

Family Planning 2020

- Goal: 120m new users of modern contraceptives by 2020
- 4 initiatives
  - driving country-level support
  - promoting data use and performance management
  - sharpening the focus on global advocacy, rights and youth
  - facilitating dissemination of knowledge and evidence.

Global Financing Facility

The GFF supports government officials to bring partners at the table to agree on a country-led investment case that prioritizes historically underinvested areas such as sexual and reproductive health and rights, maternal and newborn survival, adolescent health, and nutrition in early years.

Alongside funding from the GFF Trust Fund, the GFF **significantly increases domestic resources** linked to the World Bank's IDA and IBRD financing, aligned external financing, and private sector resources.

UN Climate Change Conference

- IPCC assessments provide a scientific basis for governments at all levels to develop climate-related policies, and they underlie negotiations at the UN Climate Conference (the Habitat series)
- The assessments are policy-relevant but not policy-prescriptive

…much of the climate community, notably the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), … is largely silent about the potential for population policy to reduce risks from global warming. Though the latest IPCC report includes an assessment of technical aspects of ways in which population and climate change influence each other, the assessment does not extend to population policy as part of a wide range of potential adaptation and mitigation responses

-Bongaarts and O'Neill, Science, Aug 2018

Habitat III

RETHINKING *THE URBAN AGENDA* IS:

- Embracing urbanization at all levels of human settlements, more appropriate policies can take advantage of urbanization across physical space, bridging urban, peri-urban and rural areas, and assist governments in addressing challenges through national and local development policy frameworks.
- Integrating equity to the development agenda. Equity becomes an issue of social justice, ensures access to the public sphere, extends opportunities and increases the commons.
- Fostering national urban planning and planned city extensions.
- Deciding how relevant sustainable development goals will be supported through sustainable urbanization.

HOW POLICY IS MADE AND WHO MAKES IT

- Policy making processes
- What is need to make good policies
- Who contributes to policy making
- The actors and levels of policy making
- Urban policy specifics
- Policy advocacy: how it works

If it were only this simple….

…creating an intervention or initiative that improves and/or saves lives…

What Is Needed To Make Good Policies?

- Strong (early) links between researchers and policy makers
- Problem identification
- Credible evidence
- Conducive environment to make and implement policies
- Strategic communications
- Resources: financial, technical and human
- Political will (and stability)

Who Creates Policy? (1)

- Governments…
  - from capital cities to village centers
  - from the prime minister to the district health manager
- Political parties
- Multi-laterals….from WHO to the World Bank to the African Union

Who Creates Policy? (2)

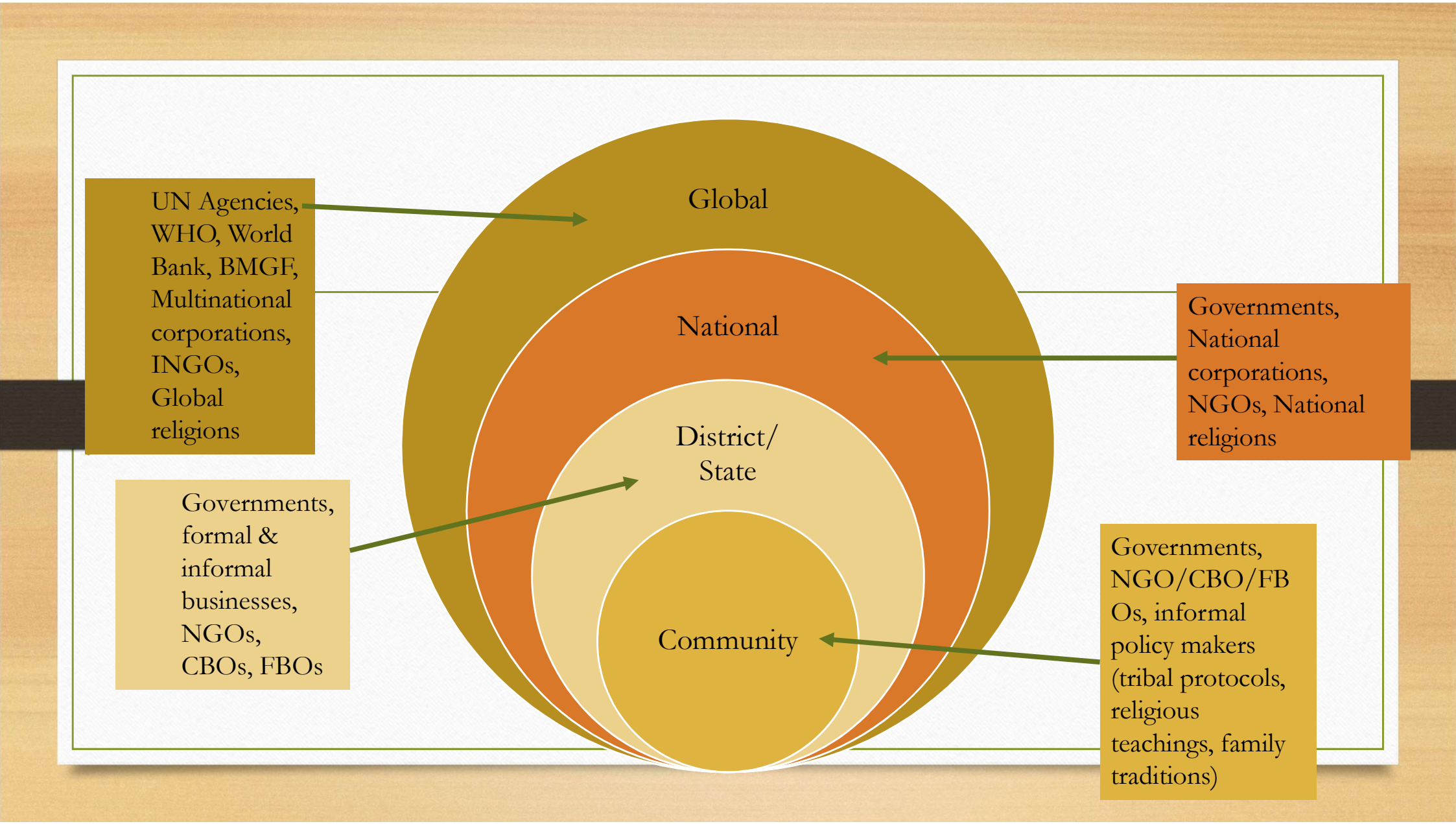
- Private foundations
- The for-profit business sector

Who Creates Policy? (3)

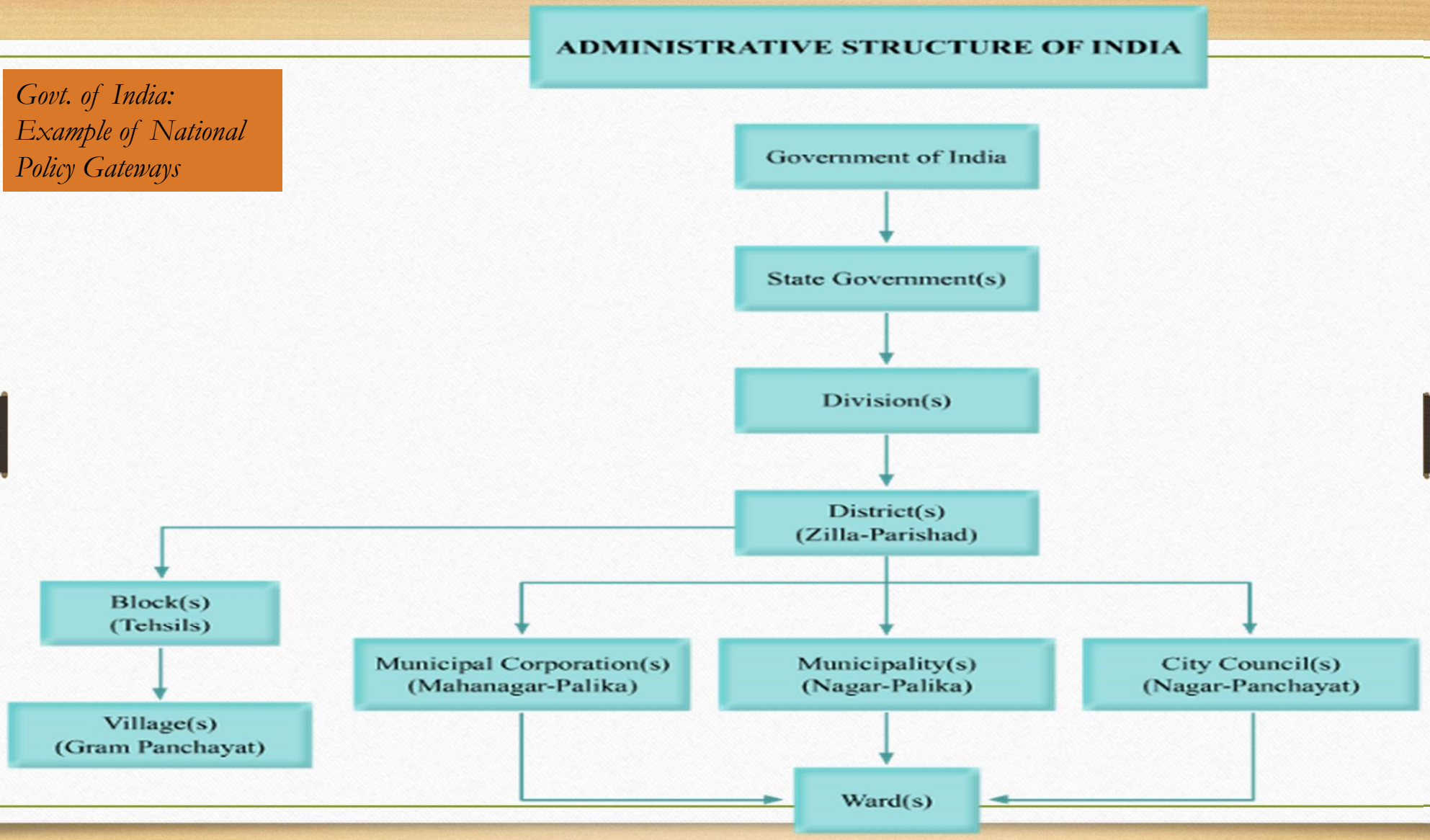
- "Civil Society"
  - INGOS, NGOs, CBOs, FBOs,
    - issue-based advocacy
    - service delivery

Who Creates Policy? (4)

- new and traditional media
- opinion influencers
  - politicians, celebrities, moral authorities


UN Agencies, WHO, World Bank, BMGF, Multinational corporations, INGOs, Global religions
Global
National
District/ State
Community
Governments, National corporations, NGOs, National religions
Governments, formal & informal businesses, NGOs, CBOs, FBOs
Governments, NGO/CBO/FBOs, informal policy makers (tribal protocols, religious teachings, family traditions)

Govt. of India: Example of National Policy Gateways



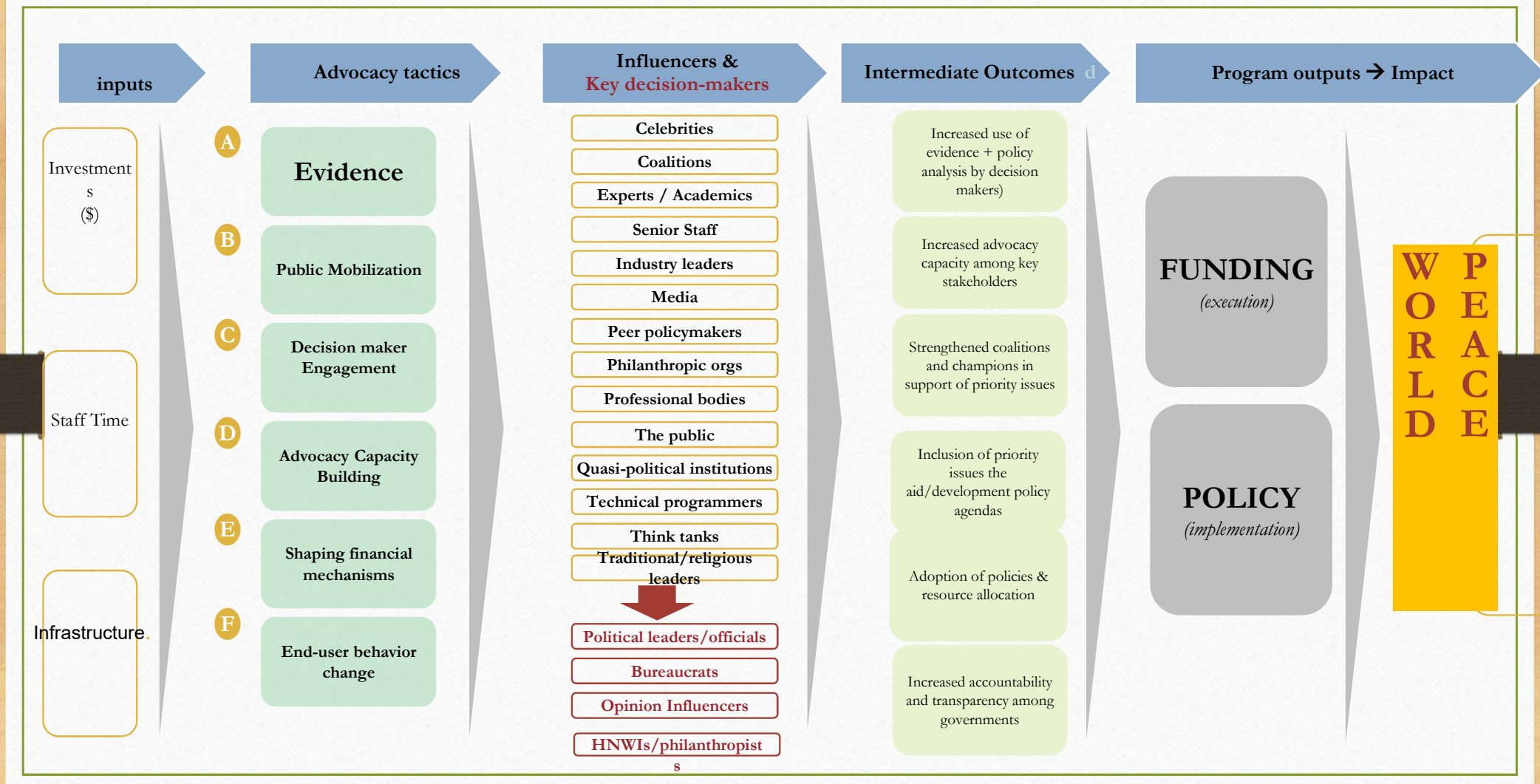
Urban Specifics:

- Urban Slums (formal and informal) = Collections of Communities
- Power relations:
  - Centralized policy making and implementation
  - Centralized policy-making and decentralized implementation
- Unregistered/ unacknowledged urban populations ('illegal' or 'informal' slums)
- Urban Gatekeepers: civil society, local government (formal and informal),
- Density and complexity of CBOs, FBOs, NGOs

Dissemination, Communications, Advocacy: What's the difference?

- Dissemination: publishing research findings, sharing with the scientific community
- Communications: adapting research language for lay audiences
  - Social and traditional media, brochures, 'elevator pitch'
- Advocacy: evidence for policy making, *knowledge translation* for various policy contexts, collaboration with advocates

How Policy Advocacy Works



Q&A SESSION

CONCLUSION