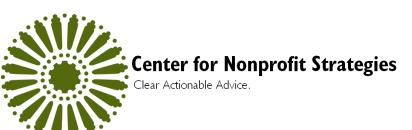
# Advocacy Planning to Achieve Your Goals

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## What Is Advocacy

To participate in a process to influence decisionmakers in a political, social or institutional system.



## What is an Advocacy Campaign?

Multiple strategies working in concert Usually several actors and target audiences

A series of coordinated activities designed to achieve a desired outcome.

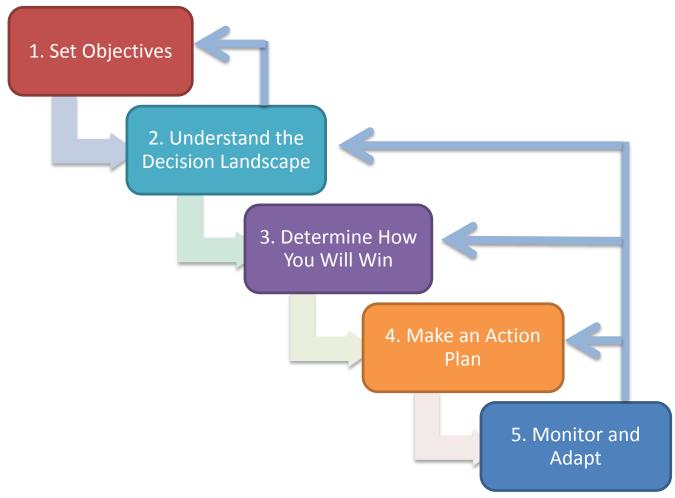
Usually, a time-bound, concerted effort that ends in a "win" or a "loss".

Usually a decision by a social institution, corporation or government agency. E.g.

- A new/better policy
- Better implementation or enforcement
- More resources
- A symbolic gesture



## Advocacy Planning in 5 Steps





## 1. Set Goals and Objectives



The big problem you're trying to solve.
e.g. End marriage of girls under 18 years

## Goals and Objectives

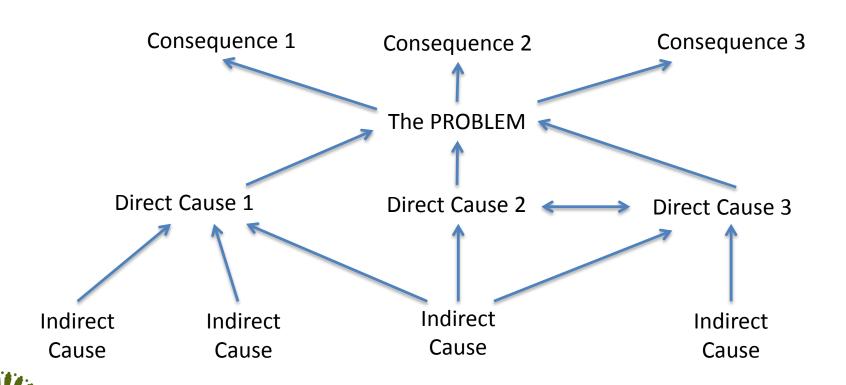
Specific changes that you can bring about to help reach that goal. E.g.

- Passage of law prohibiting underage marriage
- Better enforcement of such laws in your state or district
- Laws mandating school attendance for girls
- Efforts by local school districts to keep girls in school
- More funding for youth programs to empower girls



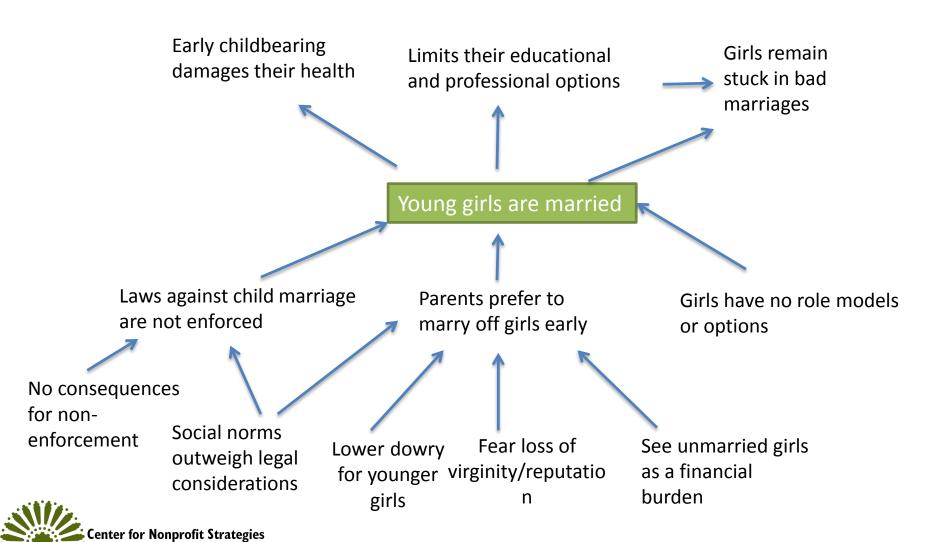
## Start with an Issue Analysis

What is the problem? Why does this happen?



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## Identify What You Will Change



## How to Set Objectives

#### **Issue analysis**

What must change?

What will have the most impact?

Advocacy Objective

#### **Political Analysis**

What is best changed via advocacy?

Where is the momentum? Opportunities?

#### **Internal Analysis**

What will energize our stakeholders?

Relevance to mission and programs?

What can we influence?

What do we risk?



- ✓ Specific✓ Measurable
- ✓ Attainable
- Realistic
- Time-bound

## Why make objectives **SMART**

Who will do What and When



# 2. Understand the Decision Landscape

The Decision Process

Decision-Makers

The Stakeholder Map



## The Decision Process: How will this decision be made?

#### How does the process work?

- What is the timeline for the decision?
- Who holds the power? Who has influence?
- What are the opportunities to participate?
- What are the formal and informal avenues to influence the decision?

Who sets the agenda?
Who frames the problem?
Who develops policy
solutions?
Who decides among the
options?
Who monitors and reports
on implementation?



# The Stakeholder Map: Who can influence the decision?

Positive influence, with Similar culture and values

Natural Allies

Positive influence
Different culture and values

Potential Allies

Advocacy Goal

Weak influence now But potential to be mobilized.

Potential Constituency

Negative influence Must be neutralized or persuaded

Opposition



## CHECKPOINT: Go/No go Decision

- Is there a convincing evidence base for our recommendation?
- Is this the right time for a campaign?
- Can we mobilize the resources to give it a good shot?
- Can we win?
- What are the risks of failing?
- What are the risks of not acting?
- Will my advocacy affect the outcome?



## 3. Determine how you will win

(Hint: By having a winning strategy!)



# A winning strategy is based on knowledge and analysis

#### **Decision-makers**

What will motivate them? What is blocking them from making the right decision

#### **Key Influencers**

What will motivate them to join your cause?

#### **Stakeholders**

How can you cultivate allies? How will you neutralize the opposition?

### Your Strengths

What are your sources of power and influence?

#### **The Decision Process**

Opportunities for participation Timing of tactics

#### The Evidence Base

The arguments to support your case



## The Basic Strategy





A Reason to Act

A persuasive argument in a compelling frame

E.g.:
Media and public opinion
Moral authority/Core values
Expertise/credibility
Professional pressure
Political cover
Neutralizing opposition



### Choose and Profile Target Audiences

- What they know and believe
- What they say and do
- What they stand to gain ("Gain")
- What they stand to lose ("Pain")

### Then Tailor your Efforts

- WHAT to say (ideas, arguments)
- How you will persuade:
  - HOW you make the case (language, style, format)
  - WHO carries it (messenger)
  - WHEN, WHERE and HOW it is delivered.



## 4. Develop Your Action Plan

The Action Plan puts your strategy into action



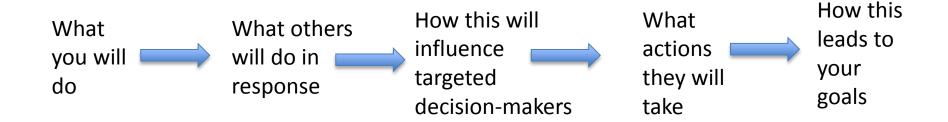
## Action Plan to Reach and Persuade Target Audiences

- What messages and materials need to be developed
- How and when they will be delivered; by whom (tactics, channels, timing)
- How coalitions and relationships will be managed
- What milestones must be achieved

- What needs to be done?
- Who will do it?
- When?
- What resources are needed?



## **Connecting Actions to Outcomes**





## **Connecting Actions to Outcomes**

Whom do you need to influence? How will you do this?

#### **OBJECTIVE**

Introduction of law banning child marriage in Parliament Passage of law

banning child marriage

**GOAL** 

End Child Marriage



## 5. Monitor and Adapt



## Why Monitor Advocacy

- ✓ To track ongoing progress in a long battle
- ✓ To adapt the action plan
- ✓ To update your knowledge of your strengths, the landscape, and decision-makers
- ✓ To know if you are faithfully implementing the strategy
- ✓ To test the strategy itself
- ✓ To report on your achievements and secure funds
- ✓ To facilitate collaboration



### What to Monitor

- Outputs
- Process measures
- Outcomes (milestones towards ultimate objective)

Record expected and unexpected outcomes.



## Advocacy Planning in 5 Steps

