

Foundations of Political Advocacy – an introduction for CSA networks and other food movements

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How can you induce change via political advocacy?



Insider vs. Outsider strategies

Insider strategies

'working within the system'

Examples:

- Networking with political and administrative elites
- Lobbying, i.e., attempting to influence specific policy makers on a specific issue

Outsider strategies

'working outside the system'

Examples:

- Protest
- Manifestations
- Direct action
- Campaigns
- Mass media

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Outsider strategies

'working outside the system'

Examples:

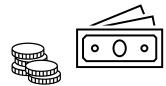
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- Manifestations
- Direct action
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Mobilising resources for political advocacy (1/2)

• Financial resources

For instance, membership fees, grants, donations,...



• Time

Political advocacy can be conducted by staff members and volunteers. It is highly time consuming and often extends beyond regular work hours, making it challenging to sustain.



Skills, capabilities and expert knowledge
 See slides 10-12



Mobilising resources for political advocacy (2/2)



- Allies (e.g. other ideologically aligned agri-food, environmental or social movements)
- Moral support by movement sympathisers (e.g. celebrities, researchers, politicians)
- Networks and personal relations to policy makers

Understanding the system (1/2)

- Tailoring discourse to target audience
 - What values, ideas and keywords resonate with your target audience? What is their political background and area of expertise?
 - Example: Framing of the benefits of CSA should be adjusted depending on the political party of the policy maker.
- Assessing the role of politicians
 - Who has decision-making power? Is the politician ideologically close to your struggle?

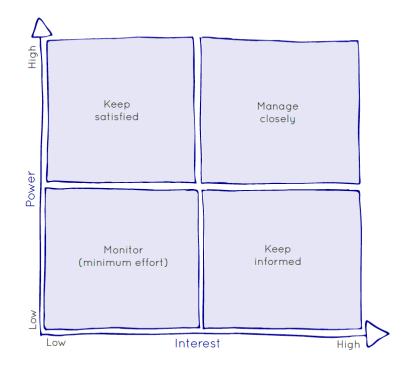
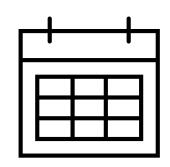


Image: © Urgenci, 'Voices for CSA'

Understanding the system (2/2)

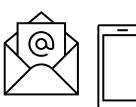
- Using formal and informal channels
 - Formal channels: pre-arranged meetings, formal requests and official, written demands
 - Informal channels: seizing informal moments
- Timing recognising windows of opportunity
 - Is there a particular moment in the legislative calendar or public discourse when your chances of success a particularly high?
 - Think about: upcoming elections, the negotiation of the government agreement and associated changes in policy, events during which media attention and interest of policy makers on agricultural

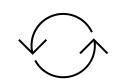




Soft skills

- Showing presence and persistence
 - Always follow up emails with calls.
 - Show your face at different events related to agriculture, food systems and regional development.
 - Try again and again. Don't get frustrated if there is no immediate positive response.
- Seeing beyond the formal role
 - Don't focus too much on the official 'label' of the policy maker, i.e., their party or their status. Instead, try to connect on a **personal** level.





Practical knowledge

- Having 'hands-on' experience with farming
 - Talk about your practical experience with and technical knowledge on agriculture. Personal narratives convince better than facts.
- Sharing insights from the broader CSA movement
 - Referring to the situation of other CSA/agrifood projects, as well as the development of the movement (nationally and internationally). This signals that 'we are many'.



Image: Paul Hendrix

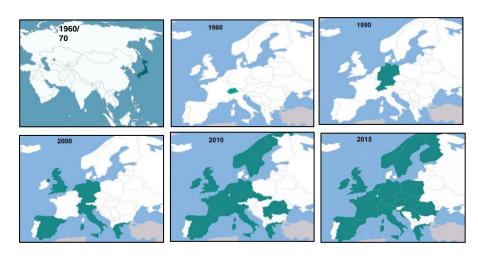


Image: Adapted from © Overview of Community Supported Agriculture in Europe (Volz et al., 2016)

Take-away: what skills, capabilities and knowledge do you, as an advocate, need?

- Political advocacy requires a range of different skills from understanding the political system, to practical knowledge on agriculture and the CSA movement more broadly.
- **Assess:** which of these skills do you already have, which ones are lacking?
- Try to **team up** with other advocates who have complementary skills.
- Document of your efforts and make sure to transmit your knowledge/ contacts to other interested activists to ensure the continuity of political advocacy over time.

Reflections on the legitimacy and position of advocates

When conducting advocacy work ask yourself:

- On behalf of whom can you speak and advocate?
 Whose views do you (not) represent?
- On what topics are you legitimate to advocate?
- Do your fellows know that you advocate on their behalf?
- Do you need a mandate by your community or movement?
- How can you keep your fellows in the loop?



Image: © http://www.freepik.com
Designed by macrovector

Thank you for your attention!

Questions?

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