BUILDING SUPPORT FOR YOUR ADVOCACY

Due to the scale and complexity of the NCD epidemic, partnerships are crucial to achieve coordinated and effective action. Identify and approach relevant stakeholders to become partners and allies in achieving your NCD advocacy goals and objectives.

WHAT ARE PARTNERSHIPS?

Partnerships are the organised cooperation among different groups to work together to accomplish a common goal. They may involve organisations from the same sector (health and/or NCDs) or other sectors (environment. gender, development, etc). and engage a range of actors, including people living with NCDs, CSOs, community groups, professional societies. academia, media, relevant private sector, government agencies, and multilateral and international organisations.



WHICH ORGANISATIONS OR GROUPS ARE RELEVANT TO MOBILISE AND/OR PARTNER WITH? People living with NCDs and families, CSOs and alliances or coalitions working on NCDs, their risk factors Public health Transnational communities affected by NCDs and related health or development issues (e.g. gender, environment, experts bodies human rights) Medical community and professional Relevant private sector Government Academia societies and associations policymakers



LOOKING FOR INSPIRATION?

Take a look at
"Tool 2 Stakeholders'
Assessment Matrix"
from the practical guide
on how to build effective
national and regional
NCD alliances here.

LET'S KEEP IN TOUCH

A quality stakeholder mapping is well worth the effort for effective advocacy. Don't hesitate to share yours to inspire other organisations!

For further guidance on advocacy planning, please refer to NCDA's Practical Guide on Strategic Advocacy Planning



QR code to access the full practical guide



NCD Alliance ADVOCACY INSTITUTE

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HOW TO IDENTIFY ALLIES TO SPUR NCD ADVOCACY EFFORTS?

nfluence/power of stakeholders

You can conduct a **stakeholder mapping** to gather information on stakeholders' profiles, activities, strengths, needs, challenges, and opportunities for NCD action. Potential partners can bring their own resources, networks, experiences, expertise, and institutional values to the partnership you seek to build.

Mapping exercises will help you assess the **power** held by each stakeholder, their **interests**, the **networks** they have or use in relation to the health issue you seek to solve.

Figure 1 below maps stakeholders by placing them on a matrix according to their level of influence/ power and interest/will in your advocacy area. All stakeholders who might have an influence over your advocacy issue can be placed in the matrix, helping to prioritise those that can become potential allies and primary and secondary advocacy targets.

Figure 1. Stakeholder mapping matrix

High influence/power & low interest/will

Meet their needs:

- Engage and consult on area of interest
- Try to increase level of interest
- Try to move them to the right-hand box

High influence/power & high interest/will

Key target/player – potential allies and primary advocacy targets:

- Key stakeholder to focus on/engage
- Engage in key advocacy planning
- Engage and consult regularly

Low influence/power Low interest/will &

Least important stakeholders:

- Inform via general communications
- If strategic, aim to move to right-hand box

Low influence/power & high interest/will

Show consideration

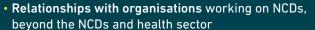
- potential allies and
secondary advocacy
targets:

- Make use of interest/will in strategic efforts
- Keep informed and consult in area of interest
- Potential supporters of advocacy campaign efforts

Interest/will of stakeholders

Your stakeholder mapping results would inform your identification of appropriate partners. You could also conduct a **needs assessment** of potential partners to facilitate this process, by gathering further information to refine your stakeholder mapping results.

Information to gather while conducting a stakeholder mapping



- Shared interests
- Connections with key decision-makers
- Areas of expertise
- Relationships with communities including vulnerable population groups (e.g. people living with NCDs)

Conflict of interest

When interacting with different organisations it is important to have a clear understanding of the actual, potential or perceived conflicts of interest (COI) that may arise within a partnership. You should make sure that members have no involvement:

- with industries harmful to health or increasing the risk of NCDs (including tobacco and nicotine, alcohol, ultraprocessed foods and beverages, fossil fuel extraction).
- with CSOs funded or formed by unhealthy commodity industries or acting as their fronts groups.

When forming a partnership, individual and organisational COI declarations should be in place as well as a due diligence process to ensure the integrity and transparency of the partnership.

