

# CARE FOOD & NUTRITION SECURITY GLOBAL POLICY ADVOCACY

2017-2020 STRATEGY -- BEYOND PRODUCTIVITY: TRANSFORMING AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SYSTEMS

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## Vision

We face a greater challenge than ever before: ending hunger and malnutrition in the face of environmental degradation, climate change, changing demographics, and humanitarian emergencies. In the face of these challenges, business as usual is not enough. Small-scale food producers can play a big role in producing more food more sustainably. Yet we know that producing more food alone will not solve these problems. People too often are poor, hungry, and malnourished because of inequality: between men and women, boys and girls, between more powerful actors and those who are marginalized from decision-making processes, between those who can access resources and those who can't.

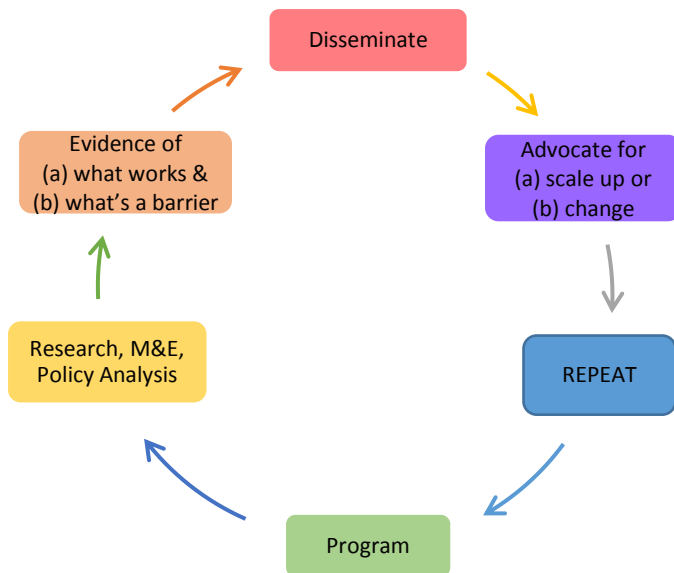
**CARE aims to increase the food and nutrition security and climate resilience of 50 million people by 2020. Our vision is a world free of hunger today and for generations to come.** To meet this goal and contribute to this vision, CARE’s focus goes **Beyond Productivity to emphasize the importance of**

**Cultivating Equality.** We strive to aggressively address injustices in local and global food systems. We aim for this vision by working across four technical pathways (emergencies, nutrition, sustainable agriculture, and sustainable economies) and by seeking to advance good governance, gender equality, and resilience.

### Policy Advocacy Logic

CARE’s Programme Strategy explicitly recognises that poverty is not an accident: it’s a social justice issue. This demands that we pay maximum attention to the realisation of human rights and recommit to addressing the underlying causes of poverty. Those underlying causes are often related to the absence or poor implementation of national and international policies to protect and promote the interests of poor and marginalised communities.

Policy can also play a key role in institutionalizing approaches that work in order to foster more sustainable, positive program outcomes. In fact, if CARE is to meet its goal of increasing the food and nutrition security and climate resilience of 50 million people, we must multiply our impact, targeting interventions – like policy change – that can generate positive impact at large scale.



As a result, in advocacy at all levels, CARE seeks to influence policies (including legislation and investment) by leveraging evidence from our programs. We draw on evidence from CARE, like that captured in the [Beyond Productivity report](#), and from others to inform our advocacy priorities and the change we seek. Key evidence has shown the critical role of gender equality and women’s empowerment,

the impact of participatory approaches to natural resource management and adaptation, the need for prioritizing nutrition among children under two, the potential of sustainable agriculture techniques, and the value of inclusive market access. This evidence demonstrates the importance of working in a holistic way that delivers for small-scale food producers – ways that promote and scale up food and agriculture systems that are sustainable, productive & profitable, equitable, and resilient – CARE’s SuPER principles.

Advocacy – from direct lobbying to grassroots mobilization to awareness raising through social media – is therefore a powerful, complementary tool to other CARE strategies. The three approaches in the programme strategy (good governance, gender equality and women’s voice, and resilience) are also reflected in our policy advocacy: in our focus on rights and women’s empowerment, our call for transparency and participatory approaches, and our pursuit of an enabling environment that supports populations’ capacity to anticipate and manage shocks and transform the systems that govern their lives.

## CARE's Advocacy Approach

Delivering long-term sustainable impact demands that CARE prioritises promoting an **enabling environment that empowers poor, vulnerable smallholder farmers to realise their rights** and shape their own futures. CARE prioritises **evidence-based advocacy**, recognising that our ability to credibly comment on and influence policy and practice stems from our decades of experience.

Our **global advocacy** is more than the advocacy we undertake in **multilateral** policy processes. It is also the collection of CARE's **national** level advocacy, from which we learn and which informs our global advocacy. Our global advocacy, in turn, can shape national advocacy, generating policies to which we hold our national governments accountable.

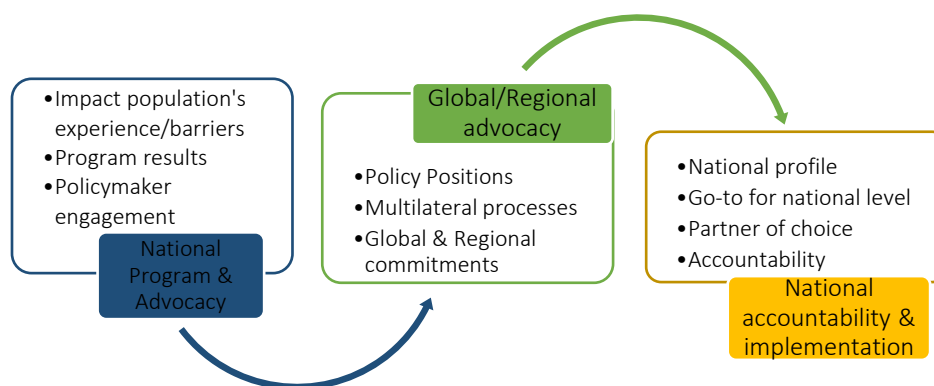


Figure 1: Local to Global to Local Advocacy & Impact

Leveraging the results and evidence from our programs and linking our national and global level advocacy

efforts call for an **interdependent organization** and greater **alignment and coordination** across the CARE network. As part of implementing our advocacy, we build capacity around the CARE network to engage with policymakers. We also cultivate key international and national relationships, strategically engage in coalitions, identify key partners (NGO or research) and tap CARE's convening/broker role. A well-coordinated global advocacy effort will harness CARE's expertise, reputation, depth and breadth of relationships with key policymakers to enhance our ability to influence key global policy processes and to take our impact from local to global to local.

## Role of Technical Advocacy

CARE's advocacy approach and success rely on the strength of the CARE confederation as a united and unified whole. As such, CARE seeks to **align with, complement, and reinforce our technical advocacy**, at times led by technical colleagues but coordinated with our policy advocacy colleagues. This technical advocacy is targeted at key global and national institutions that shape practice and implement programs, such as the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) or bilateral development agencies.

Alignment and coordination of policy and technical advocacy enable CARE to leverage common evidence to target related policy and practice. By targeting related processes, success in one area can have a positive knock-on effect in the other. For instance, shaping FAO's approach to climate-smart agriculture creates space for CARE's advocacy in the UNFCCC climate negotiations, given FAO's influence on national governments and global dialogue. By the same token, FAO responds to the evolution of policy in the UNFCCC and supports governments to implement their UNFCCC commitments. Targeting strategic and linked processes and institutions thus enables CARE to maximize our potential for multiplying impact.

## CARE 2020 Advocacy Vision

As part of CARE's overall programme strategy and 2020 goals, we seek policy change that will advance the rights and food and nutrition security of small-scale food producers, particularly women. By 2020, CARE envisions key global policy frameworks in place that prioritise meeting the needs of small-scale food producers and empower them to realize their right to food. CARE also envisions better and more transparent and effective implementation of national policies and an increase in donor and national investments that support small-scale food producers, particularly women. Within CARE and to achieve our advocacy goals, we seek to build a robust network of colleagues working together toward a shared agenda – that reflects overall priorities and national and regional context.

**Topline 2020 Advocacy Goal:** Global, regional, and national agriculture **policies** and (increased) **investment** go “beyond productivity” and reflect SuPER Principles to:

1. protect and promote the **right to food** and **inclusive governance**, including **participatory approaches** and small-scale food producers', particularly women's, access to and ownership of productive resources;
2. integrate **climate change and build resilience**;
3. integrate and promote **gender equality and women's empowerment**; and
4. integrate **nutrition** (including nutrition-specific interventions) and prioritize positive nutrition outcomes, particularly for children under 5 and women of reproductive age.

See **annex I** for important detail regarding **elements** of this goal.

## Purpose of the Strategy

The Global FNS Advocacy Strategy and related materials are intended as a resource for CARE colleagues to support their efforts to undertake FNS advocacy, set priorities, identify policy change and advocacy opportunities, and to craft messaging. They reflect a prioritization exercise to reflect our current capacity and to enable us to focus our effort & measure our impact. The policy goals, particularly at national level, are intended to be broad enough to enable a wide range of CARE members and country offices to engage in advocacy that is aligned with and contributes to the wider CARE global advocacy effort. The goals do not preclude CIMs and COs from targeting other FNS-related policy, and it is recognized that advocacy by nature is context-specific and may be undertaken in other areas of FNS.

## Current (staffing) Resources

The Advocacy Strategy that follows, for each of the policy change goals, is reflective of and dependent upon current resources. **\*\*In the event of a loss/gain in resources, the strategy will need to be revised.\*\*** Where additional resources are needed, text has been bolded. Current global staffing resources include:

- Global Policy Lead, FNS: 100% FTE (incl. leadership, coordination, & some backstopping); and
- Nutrition Policy Lead at 30% FTE.

In addition, execution of the strategy is critically dependent upon collaboration with key colleagues, including but not limited to

- CARE Climate and Resilience Platform (for thought leadership, technical expertise, advocacy coordination, partnership management, and communications),

- Southern Africa Regional Advocacy and Partnerships Coordinator (focused on FNS/CCR per the Impact Growth Strategy, so also dependent on CARE Climate and Resilience Platform), and
- the engagement of colleagues in CARE members and country offices.

Further to these policy and regional staff, provision of support to and effective collaboration with CMPs, regions, and COs is dependent upon the resources of the CARE USA Global Advocacy Team (Advocacy Advisors, KM, MEL, social movement colleagues), CI Secretariat Global Advocacy Team and the wider CARE advocacy community.

### Policy Change Goal – Global/Multilateral

Policies, agreements/decisions, and related investments under at least one – and resources permitting, two – global processes respect and promote rights and enable the scale up of gender-transformative, nutrition-sensitive, and climate-resilient approaches to agriculture in line with SuPER principles.

*Priority multilateral processes<sup>1</sup> (up to two processes at a time):*

- UNFCCC: For the 2017 to 2020 timeframe, CARE will continue its engagement in the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change negotiations, given the legal weight of agreements and decisions in the UNFCCC and their impact on national level policy, the seriousness with which national governments engage in the process and implement/undertake actions pursuant to it (which provides a clear link between our multilateral and national level advocacy), and the link with provision of finance. By influencing within the UNFCCC, CARE seeks to influence global policy frameworks that inform the implementation not only of national action but also of action under various initiatives related to agriculture and food systems in a changing climate.
- Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN): Second, CARE will prioritize leveraging the strategic value of our engagement in the SUN Movement in numerous CARE countries to enhance national advocacy on nutrition plans and nutrition-sensitive agriculture plans. SUN is being prioritized given (among other nutrition policy processes) its most direct connection to national level policy and implementation, particularly through national nutrition plans; the extent of existing engagement in the SUN movement around CARE; the level of government commitment to SUN, as a process each countries proactively joins; the role of the SUN Movement in providing guidance to countries on nutrition approaches; and the close link in the SUN movement between national policy and donor investment.

### PROCESS #1 UNFCCC

→ Focus on agriculture, national plans (NAPs and NDCs), and use of climate finance for agriculture at a national level, including through related initiatives.

*UNFCCC Goal*: CARE seeks to influence UNFCCC policies, including those that govern national action and finance, to support the scale up of SuPER agriculture, in particularly by advocating for measures to address social dynamics, to ensure avoidance of harm, and to advance learning and inform/guide action on all aspects of the FNS/CC nexus.

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<sup>1</sup> Multilateral processes are prioritized based on (1) relevance to the topline goal and global level goal; (2) the ability to link our engagement in a multilateral process to national advocacy, particularly in the southern Africa region to align with the Impact Growth Strategy; (3) the potential of the process (and our engagement in it) to have an impact at national levels; (4) the weight of the decisions the process makes (legally binding vs. voluntary), (5) the seriousness with which national governments engage in & view the process (including their sense of obligation to deliver on commitments made in the process); and (6) potential links with provision of finance.

CARE will primarily target ongoing agriculture negotiations. However, in light of the inclusion of agriculture in Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) as well as the Global Climate Action Agenda (for pre-2020 action), and given the relevance of negotiation areas like loss and damage to food and nutrition security, CARE will also seek to influence related policies in other areas of the UNFCCC negotiations. This will primarily happen through collaboration with and participation in CARE's wider engagement in the UNFCCC, under CARE Climate's leadership.

- **Agriculture Negotiations Objective:** The UNFCCC establishes & implements a Work Programme on Climate Change and Food Security that
  - addresses adaptation and mitigation to enable examination of neglected (e.g. social, gender, nutrition) and emerging (e.g. biofuels, bio-energy with carbon capture and storage (BECCS)) aspects of the FNS/CC link;
  - identifies and facilitates filling gaps in knowledge, action, and support; and
  - seeks to inform further guidance on finance and action.
- **Secondary Objectives: limited to no effort unless additional resources secured**
  - Criteria for Global Climate Action Agenda reflect key human rights and gender equality principles to promote SuPER approaches in any agriculture
  - The overarching guidelines and transparency framework for nationally determined contributions reflect a need for adherence to social and environmental principles (e.g. full & effective participation of affected populations).
  - UNFCCC-related climate finance for agriculture adheres to SuPER principles and human rights obligations, prioritizes investment in small-scale food producers, particularly women, and promotes all three aspects of sustainability.
- **Link with national goals:** National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) that include agriculture do so in line with SuPER principles. [next iteration of NDCs due in 2020]

#### *Advocacy approach:*

CARE's strategic approach will be based largely on **relationships with negotiators, analysis, and evidence from CARE programs**. CARE will conduct **targeted policy analysis** to deepen understanding of the global landscape, including finance for agriculture action, national barriers, and the nature of national climate action plans. By its **presence in key countries**, CARE will influence key national governments and negotiating blocs. CARE will leverage its **membership in the Climate Action Network (CAN)** and its **partnerships** with local and research organizations to influence other governments and the broader dialogue about agriculture in a changing climate.

CARE's policy advocacy in the UNFCCC regarding the FNS/CC nexus will **align with, complement and reinforce our technical advocacy**, led by technical colleagues but coordinated with our policy advocacy colleagues. This technical advocacy is targeted at key global institutions such as the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).

This dual approach enables CARE to leverage evidence from the national level (both technical and policy evidence that supports SuPER approaches) to target related policy and practice in processes and institutions that each have significant impact at all levels, from global to regional to national. By targeting these strategic processes and institutions, we seek to maximize our potential for multiplying impact – by influencing a global policy framework as well as policy and practice guidance.

- The UNFCCC has a significant impact on national policy & finance, and therefore can help shape how initiatives outside the UNFCCC are unfolding, how donors are channeling their funds, & how national govts are programming their funds;
- FAO has a significant impact on global dialogue, national policy, and best practices, and therefore can help shape the technical approaches prioritized by donors and in initiatives, captured in national plans, and implemented by NGO partners.

#### *Policy Advocacy targets:*

##### Direct advocacy targets:

- Negotiating blocs: LDCs, Africa Group of Negotiators, AILAC (Independent Association of Latin America and the Caribbean), EU, Climate Vulnerable Forum (CVF)
- Countries:
  - Tier 1: Malawi, Kenya, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Tanzania, Ethiopia, US, EU (France), Canada, Egypt
  - Tier 2: Australia, New Zealand, Costa Rica

##### Indirect advocacy targets:

- Brazil, Uruguay, and Argentina → explore potential of NGO or research partnerships to reach these governments.

#### *Policy Advocacy activities:* [bolded text = activities that require additional resources]

*Policy analysis:* to lay the groundwork for strong policy positions re: UNFCCC negotiations; to identify and address gaps in learning; to determine strategic opportunities for policy change

- ongoing monitoring of UNFCCC developments related to agriculture, including analysis of other organizations, coalition activity, and developments in special initiatives, including the Global Climate Action Agenda
- analysis of key documents, including framework documents for initiatives and negotiation text, with suggested edits where possible
- new policy analysis pieces, including with **consultant resources**, regarding
  - mapping of initiatives, plans, and finance for overlap, gaps, conflict, or complementarity; for effectiveness, alignment with SuPER, and relation to UNFCCC → to organize our strategy around what to target to have the widest impact
  - finance for actions related to agriculture in a changing climate: source, destination, guidelines, priorities, and use (compared to SuPER principles) → focus particularly on the use, particularly if include how funds from climate multilaterals (Adaptation Fund (AF), Green Climate Fund (GCF), LDCF) are use → what standards can we advocate for in the UNFCCC for use of funding through AF or GCF?
  - synthesis to identify barriers to better initiatives, plans, and financing to inform and refine CARE's FNS Advocacy Strategy and engagement
  - Comparative analysis of NDCs regarding indicators and targets used for FNS (or other areas) and prioritization of most vulnerable (& governance)

*Coordination/Representation:* to maximize CARE's strategic value and impact in UNFCCC negotiations

- Coordination of CARE's FNS-related engagement in UNFCCC negotiations, in close collaboration with and in support of CARE Climate
  - Timely calls/webex to prepare policy positions & strategy for negotiation sessions and to share negotiation outcomes with wider advocacy community in CARE
  - Identification of key evidence to leverage in UNFCCC advocacy

- Dissemination and capacity building around CARE’s policy positions, advocacy materials,
- Active participation in annual UNFCCC negotiations and support to overall coordination and execution of advocacy by CARE’s delegation

**Lobbying:** to identify political roadblocks; build capacity; brainstorm activities/ways forward (including language) in the UNFCCC; build support for policy positions

- Sustained/targeted engagement (information sharing, influencing) with key national governments and negotiating blocs
  - Sustained: US, EU, Canada, Malawi, Kenya, Tanzania, Ethiopia, others? Africa Group of Negotiators, LDCs
  - Targeted (at UNFCCC): Australia, New Zealand, Egypt

**Letters:** Include strong agriculture message in CARE letter pre-May negotiation session & pre-COP; consider agriculture-specific letter to agriculture ministers (TBD: scope potential with SARMU offices)

**Events:** to build trust among negotiators, raise CARE’s profile, foster constructive conversation outside of political negotiations

- Side event or other parallel event
  - If a report is produced, consider convening a **dinner with agriculture negotiators**
- **Convene key agriculture negotiators** before May 2017 negotiations and before COP23 or between May negotiations and COP; structure as a workshop or roundtable (under the Chatham House Rule), less “negotiator” and more “here’s where we are and need to go re: initiatives, guidance, and finance”. Could do this with CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CAAFS) and post consultants’ analysis.

**Partnerships/Coalitions:** to identify solutions within UNFCCC, reach additional national delegations, collaborate on strategy, build bridges among NGOs and delegations

- Identify & collaborate with key partners across the spectrum, leveraging technical, as well as advocacy, relationships:
  - Research & technical: CCAFS, FAO, IFAD
    - **Consider the value of monitoring the World Bank to influence the influencer**
  - NGOs: US enviro NGOs, French ag NGOs
- Leverage CAN Agriculture group when strategic/when ROI is sufficient
- **Delegation of small-scale farmers to COP24? COP26?**

**Messaging/ comms:**

- Use key moments for social media & to share key messages with govts
  - Earth Day (April) – tee up for May negotiations
  - SDG HLPF in 2017 (focus on SDG2); 2018 (theme on sustainable/resilient societies); 2019 (focus on SDG13) (July) – follow up from May negotiations
  - World Food Day & International Day of Rural Women (October) – tee up for COPs
  - AU Heads of State Summit (Jan 2018): First biennial review of Malabo
  - 2018 release of IPCC 1.5oC report for messaging (2018)
  - 2019 release of 2019 paper on land, desertification, food security
- Develop **solidarity messaging campaign:** farmers in the global north & south
  - Infographics/photographics
  - video



## IPCC:

- **Influence content of 2019 paper on land, desertification, food security**
- **produce reaction/relevance paper (limited scope/brief) re: 2018 IPCC 1.5oC report**
- **produce reaction/relevance paper (limited scope/brief) re: 2019 IPCC land/food report**

## *Advocacy Collaboration*

CARE's advocacy approach and success rely on the strength of the CARE confederation – as a network that enables wide reach based on a core strategy and policy positions. In pursuing advocacy in the UNFCCC, we seek to co-create, collaborate, and be coherent. Key internal partners, then, include CARE Climate, the Southern Africa region, given the focus of the impact growth strategy, and the wider CARE International Advocacy Working Group. With each of these partners, as part of the strategy, CARE Global FNS Advocacy will do the following:

- CARE Climate: weave FNS perspective (examples, impacts, principles) into messaging and advocacy on NAPs, Loss and Damage/WIM ExCom, and NDCs
  - leverage the shared focus on most vulnerable populations, gender, governance; dovetails with SuPER
  - contribute FNS/CC related messages into CARE submissions and positions related to guidance docs and workplans
    - ExCom: regarding focus on most vulnerable populations; loss and damage among small-scale food producers
    - LEG: guidance paper on vulnerable communities
    - NAPs: regional training workshops (Malawi end of Feb; Nepal April; Haiti June/July)
  - conduct joint analysis
    - Finance: How finance from climate multilaterals is being used
    - NDCs: How NDCs are targeting most vulnerable populations (governance); what indicators or targets countries are using for FNS & other interventions
  - leverage and inform partnerships
    - Collaborate with CCAFS on research → enhance our analysis & advocacy; shape key influencer on thought leadership and policy
    - Leverage technical partnership with FAO → influence key influencer on policy and practice
- Southern Africa subregion: leverage alignment
  - focus analysis on countries in the subregion, and integrate elements to support national level advocacy
  - prioritize advocacy with subregional governments to shape positions prior to negotiations
- Advocacy Working Group
  - seek input on the overall strategy, including countries where a CARE presence can be leveraged
  - disseminate strategies, policy positions, letters, and advocacy collateral
  - serve as a resource to CARE International Members, Regions, and Country Offices to align national policy goals to support the global FNS goals in the UNFCCC

*Key advocacy materials:* [bolded text = materials that require additional resources]

- Cultivating Equality + four page version

- Blogs + social media messaging
- **Infographics/photographics**
- **Video**
- Policy position on agriculture in UNFCCC, to be updated for 2017
- **Consultant: Analysis of agriculture initiatives, plans, finance re: agriculture**
  - **Externally facing report** re: the state of global action on FNS in a changing climate → follow on from Cultivating Equality with rigorous analysis
- **Consultant: Analysis of finance for agriculture in a changing climate**
  - **Externally facing report** re: source/priorities for/use of finance per the SuPER principles and gaps in policy to address any shortcomings or sustain successes
- **Consultant: Analysis of NDCs for governance/prioritization of most vulnerable + targets & indicators for ambition re: FNS**
- **Synthesis of experience with agriculture in NAPs and NDCs and with climate finance**
- **Limited scope papers re: CARE reaction to IPCC reports**

*Monitoring & Evaluation – To be developed in collaboration with MEL & core advocacy colleagues*

*What do we want to track, measure, learn, or test? What leads to policy change or process-specific goal?*

To be developed in collaboration with core FNS/Ag/CC-UNFCCC & MEL colleagues.

## PROCESS #2 SCALING UP NUTRITION MOVEMENT

→ Focus on supporting coordinated, country-office engagement in/through SUN to shape and hold governments accountable for national nutrition plans and policies that are multi-sectoral and support nutrition-sensitive, climate-resilient, and gender transformative agriculture and inform global dialogues & nutrition priorities.

*SUN Goal:* Through coordinated engagement in the SUN Movement, CARE will generate shared learning and foster a collective effort to influence national nutrition policy, particularly to improve nutrition-sensitive, climate-resilient, and gender-transformative agriculture policy and multi-sectoral approaches to nutrition, and will aspire to inform strategic global dialogues and SUN Movement strategies and approaches.

CARE will initially focus on building a (voluntary) “SUN task force” within CARE, and will identify strategic opportunities to share our national experience and learning in other multilateral nutrition processes, **when resources permit**. As part of enhancing our national advocacy, CARE will capitalize on global reports like the Global Nutrition Report and Hunger and Nutrition Commitment Index (HANCI) to identify other learning and messages relevant to CARE’s advocacy and to disseminate CARE’s nutrition messaging. CARE will aspire to influence the global SUN Movement in collaboration with key colleagues in the CARE network and particularly through engagement with the SUN global Civil Society Network and **with adequate resources**.

### *Aspirational Objectives 2017-2020*

- **Internal:** CARE country offices (initially 2-3), through a FNS-SUN learning network/task force, can access support through the SUN Task Force to enhance national advocacy on nutrition plans and nutrition-sensitive agriculture plans and bring their country lessons learnt to international fora.
- **External: limited level of effort unless additional resources secured and requires engagement (and availability) of key colleagues in the CARE network**

- CARE, including through the FNS-SUN Task Force, is positioned to leverage national level learning to influence global dialogues, such as Committee on World Food Security, Nutrition 4 Growth Summits, and the Decade of Action on Nutrition and to provide strategic, evidence-based input to shape Scaling Up Nutrition Movement strategy and guidance documents.
- **Link with national goals:** National Nutrition & Agriculture policies, plans, budgets are aligned (e.g. national agriculture plans are nutrition-sensitive) and advance SuPER principles.

#### *Advocacy Activities – initial* [bolded text = activities that require additional resources]

##### Policy analysis

- Monitor and provide overview of key global policy frameworks & reports, such as the Global Nutrition Report and HANCI
- Support analysis of national nutrition policy frameworks (policy, plans, legislation, budgets, implementation, etc.), as needed and resources permitting
- **Consultancy resources:** potential analysis of national nutrition strategies/plans in key countries: how well is gender-transformative, climate-resilient agriculture integrated? To what extent are national nutrition strategies and plans broadly multi-sectoral, to identify areas for growth/change beyond agriculture?

##### Internal coordination/collaboration

- Scope the needs and interests among a small number of COs
- Regularly convene key COs to facilitate shared learning and exchange
- Collaborate with Milo Stanojevich, as chair of the SUN Civil Society Network, to disseminate CARE's learning and experience in the CSN & to identify strategic means and moments for influencing the SUN Movement

##### Messaging and communications

- Share key messages and policy positions at key moments, including
  - SDG HLPF (July): in 2017 – focus on SDG2; 2018 – theme on sustainable/resilient societies
  - International Day of Rural Women & World Food Day (October)
  - Committee on World Food Security (October)
  - Nutrition for Growth Summit (tent: October 2017; 2020)
  - AU Heads of State Summit (Jan 2018): First biennial review of Malabo Declaration commitments
  - SUN global gathering (TBD)
  - Decade of Action on Nutrition events, e.g. civil society conference (timing TBD)
  - Additional moments, including national moments, as identified by Task Force and others (<http://scalingupnutrition.org/events-calendar/>)

##### Coalition engagement

- Light engagement in strategic coalitions to disseminate CARE's learning and influence coalition positions based on CARE's policy positions

#### *Advocacy Materials* [bolded text = materials that require additional resources]

- CARE Nutrition Policy Statement (internal) + CARE Nutrition Policy One Pager
- CARE Nutrition Evidence Brief
- Blogs + social media messaging

- **Infographics/photographics**
- **Video**
- **Consultant reports**

### *Monitoring & Evaluation Framework*

What do we want to track, measure, learn, test? What leads to policy change or process-specific goal?  
To be developed in collaboration with the SUN Task Force & MEL colleagues.

### **Policy Change Goal – National and regional**

Regional and/or national government policies, plans, and (increased) investments in four<sup>2</sup> countries enable the scale up of gender-transformative, nutrition-sensitive, and climate-resilient approaches to agriculture, in line with SuPER principles. [see annex 3 for examples of national and regional goals]

- Specific national policies or plans may differ by country and may include policy related to foreign assistance, national agriculture plans, budgetary commitments to devote a percentage of budgets to agriculture, national nutrition plans, or extension systems, among others. The common thread, however, is the role of the policy in shaping/contributing to gender-transformative, nutrition-sensitive, climate-resilient agriculture efforts at a national level. Priority policies to target will be determined at the national level based on national (and potentially regional) context. Globally, CARE will measure change in policies or plans that promote a SuPER approach to agriculture.
- NOTE: A number of global policy frameworks may be leveraged for national or regional accountability, including Sustainable Development Goals, Paris Agreement (on climate change), and the Rome Declaration and Framework for Action (on nutrition), among others. These frameworks should be seen as tools to enhance national advocacy. Similarly, in some national contexts, regional policy frameworks (like CAADP and the Maputo & Malabo Declarations) may be leveraged for national accountability.

### *Advocacy approach*

CARE's strategic approach will be based on the **power of alignment** across the CARE network, **shared learning** across countries, regions, and levels of advocacy, and a rigorous evidence base of best practices and approaches to scale up and barriers to be torn down. Consistent **analysis of the global policy space** and the **collaboration of a core group of colleagues** will provide CARE with up to date policy positions on priority issues as well as awareness of emerging issues to inform future advocacy strategies. With a **core set of standard policy advocacy positions**, CARE will ensure CARE members and CARE country offices have access to the foundational materials necessary to craft regional or national advocacy strategies. Through a network of peers, CARE will not only foster **a sense of community around a shared agenda** but also facilitate **cross-country learning** and elevate the **profile of advocacy experts** and champions around the CARE network and beyond.

### *Advocacy activities*

To support and enhance regional and national advocacy, CARE Global FNS Advocacy will

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<sup>2</sup> Further discussion is needed in order to confirm the number of countries in which we will seek policy change. This further discussion will ensure accurate matching of goals and resources and commitment among CARE International members, regions, and country offices. For the time being, at a minimum, we know that the six countries in southern Africa are prioritizing food and nutrition security/climate change resilience for policy advocacy work.

- **FNS Advocacy Network:** Foster FNS network of peers (advocacy and technical colleagues) and enable & equip colleagues to undertake national and regional advocacy
  - Manage the FNS Advocacy Network to widen its participation and increase its value
  - Develop guiding documents (see core group) and training resources to support colleagues engaging in FNS/CCR advocacy
  - Socialize the global FNS Advocacy Strategy and materials, including opportunities for engagement
  - Host regular webinars to advance learning and highlight successes, advocacy champions, facilitate cross-regional dialogue, and foster south-south learning
  - Establish a FNS advocacy listserv to disseminate information, new policy positions and materials, and to enable sharing of national level experience, lessons, and challenges
- **FNS Advocacy Core Group:** Coordinate a core group of policy colleagues engaged in global FNS policy analysis and advocacy (from global, regional, and national level)
  - Conduct and share policy analysis
  - Draft (or update) policy positions, including those specific to multilateral processes
  - Craft strategy for multilateral policy meetings, including identifying and supporting links to national level, including key evidence to leverage
- **Representation:** Participate in & support coordination of CARE delegations to global policy processes, in line with multilateral goal
- **Policy Analysis:** Conduct regular policy analysis, including of key global policy documents and global reports<sup>3</sup>
  - Monitor policy developments, update policy positions, develop new messaging
  - Commission targeted policy analysis piece, including re: links global to national links
- **Best practices:** Collaborate with technical colleagues to
  - identify and showcase best practices
  - advance a research and learning agenda
  - foster alignment between global advocacy and advocacy within programs
- **Capacity building:**
  - Support regional advocacy coordinators to coordinate and align strategies, to identify and meet policy analysis needs, and to foster national level engagement
  - Support key national and regional colleagues to foster alignment with global FNS advocacy goals, including links between multilateral and national policy
  - Collaborate with Global Advocacy Advisors to build capacity and meet CO policy analysis and advocacy strategy needs

## Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning

The CARE 2020 Programme Strategy reflects the importance of policy advocacy and multiplying our impact as a means of contributing to our overall outcome area goals and progress against the Food and Nutrition Security and Climate Resilience outcome area indicators<sup>4</sup>. Like program impacts, achieving policy change takes time, and the implementation of policy is as important as the crafting of good policy.

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<sup>3</sup> E.g. FAO State of Food and Nutrition Insecurity, FAO State of Food and Agriculture, Global Nutrition Report, among others

<sup>4</sup> Food & nutrition security and climate change resilience

1. Prevalence of population with moderate or severe food insecurity, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) (SDG indicator 2.1.2)
2. Prevalence of stunting among girls and boys under the age of five (SDG indicator 2.2.1)
3. Numbers of people better able to build resilience to the effects of climate change and variability

Through policy advocacy, we seek to create an enabling environment that promotes the sustainability of positive outcomes, that facilitates the scaling up of successful approaches, and that empowers the communities and households with whom we work to realize their aspiration and lift themselves out of poverty.

To measure the impact of our policy advocacy effort, the CARE 2020 Programme Strategy indicators include several related to policy change, good governance, and advocacy engagement. Three key indicators are below. While using these indicators, we will focus specifically on agriculture policy to provide commonality across global, national, and regional contexts.<sup>5</sup> As noted above, we will also develop a Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Framework for our advocacy goals, to test our model and measure our progress toward our goals. It is as important to us to measure our success as it is to learn what about our model works and what does not.

#### Key indicators in the CARE 2020 Program Strategy:

1. # and % of projects/programs that influenced policy change
2. # and % of people of all genders who have meaningfully participated in formal (government-led) and informal (civil society-led, private sector-led) decision-making spaces [related to agriculture policy]
3. # of new or amended policies, legislation, public programs, and/or budgets [related to agriculture] that are responsive to the rights, needs and demands of people of all genders [and reflective of SuPER principles and that build the food and nutrition security and climate resilience of vulnerable populations].

This first indicator will enable CARE to identify our strength, both the breadth of our reach and our depth of engagement. It can also help us to identify potential connections among our advocacy efforts at varying levels and to strategically target our resources for impact. Indicators #2 and #3 will enable measurement of real change, and for the purposes of the Global FNS Advocacy Strategy and Goals are amended to focus on agriculture-related policy and processes.

#### Evidence Needs

The importance of evidence to CARE's advocacy cannot be overstated. The evidence we seek – from CARE and others – spans policy analysis, evidence of policy barriers, and evidence of successful program and policy approaches. Broadly speaking, we seek evidence to support our call for SuPER Principles and for a more deliberate focus on tackling inequality rather than only productivity. We also look for evidence that shows the benefit (in terms of economics and food and nutrition security outcomes) of different governance approaches, whether participatory and inclusive or multi-sectoral/cross-ministry. Gaps in CARE's evidence for policy advocacy in FNS also exist around comparative analysis of different approaches and sources of finance.

CARE's body of FNS program evidence is rich, and opportunity exists to draw out the common and most impactful elements that have made our programs successful. The recent social cost-benefit analysis of the Pathways women in agriculture program demonstrating a USD 31:1 return on investment is extremely valuable for influencing donor and national investment. At the same time, questions remain related to political and power dynamics, national policy analysis, and to policymakers' response. An initial list of evidence we seek to support our policy advocacy includes the following and will evolve:

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<sup>5</sup> CARE is in the process of developing further indicators to measure and evaluate our advocacy work. These standard indicators will enable learning, across CARE's advocacy issues, around what works and what does not for delivering policy change.

- What is the cost of inequality, in terms not only of economic impacts but also impacts on food and nutrition security at multiple levels?
- What is the value add (cost-benefit analysis and as it relates to food and nutrition security & climate resilience outcomes) of
  - addressing social dynamics, e.g. gender inequality?
  - integrating nutrition into agriculture programs?
  - integrating climate resilience?
- What are the most effective interventions in nutrition-sensitive agriculture? What barriers in policy, donor policy, or funding policies prevent integration of nutrition into agriculture programs?
- What are the most effective (cost-effective and in terms of outcomes) program and policy interventions for addressing barriers that small-scale food producers face to adoption of climate-smart agriculture or nutrition-sensitive agriculture?
- Ongoing national level budget analysis as well as analysis of financial flows – whether finance from donors, foundations, multilaterals, or the private sector is being allocated equitably and spent effectively.
- What kinds of investments (public, private, NGO) in extension services are most effective and inclusive for meeting the needs of small-scale food producers and women in particular?

**Key Countries:** The FNS Advocacy Strategy and agenda aligns with the Southern Africa Impact Growth Strategy & its advocacy strategy. Through an FNS Advocacy Network, prioritization of the UNFCCC, and the CARE SUN Task Force, we hope a wide range of CMPs and COs will engage to collaborate, share learning, and enable further-reaching advocacy efforts.

**Key Advocacy Moments:** To be updated as further events are identified and/or prioritized. Additional milestones may be more relevant for regional and national level. *[messaging opportunities italicized]*

2017	<p>May 2017 – UNFCCC session (8th-18th)</p> <p><i>July 2017 – SDG High Level Political Forum (10<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup>)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SDG2 among focus goals</li> <li>• Theme: Eradicating poverty &amp; promoting prosperity in a changing world</li> </ul> <p><i>October 2017</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>International Day of Rural Women (15<sup>th</sup>) &amp; World Food Day (16<sup>th</sup>)</i></li> <li>• <i>Committee on World Food Security 44 (9<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup>)</i></li> </ul> <p>November 2017</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNFCCC COP23: Goal for Agriculture Work Programme to be established</li> <li>• Nutrition for Growth Event (4<sup>th</sup>)</li> <li>• <i>Launch of Global Nutrition Report (4<sup>th</sup>)</i></li> <li>• SUN Global Gathering (7-9)</li> </ul> <p>TBD: Decade of Action on Nutrition events</p>
2018	<p><i>2018: release of IPCC Special Report on impacts of 1.5oC</i></p> <p>May 2018 – UNFCCC session</p> <p><i>July 2018 – SDG High Level Political Forum</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Theme: Transformation towards sustainable and resilient societies</li> </ul> <p><i>September 2018 – possible Climate Summit at UN General Assembly</i></p> <p><i>October 2018</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>International Day of Rural Women (15<sup>th</sup>) &amp; World Food Day (16<sup>th</sup>)</i></li> <li>• <i>Committee on World Food Security</i></li> </ul>

	<p>November 2018 – SUN Global Gathering (TBC)</p> <p>December 2018 – UNFCCC COP24: Facilitated dialogue on global ambition</p> <p>TBD: Decade of Action on Nutrition events</p>
2019	<p><i>2019: Release of IPCC Special Report on climate, land use, food security</i></p> <p>June 2019 – UNFCCC session</p> <p><i>July 2019 – SDG High Level Political Forum</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SDG13 is among the focus goals</li> <li>• Theme: Empowering people and ensuring inclusiveness and equality</li> </ul> <p><i>October 2019</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>International Day of Rural Women (15<sup>th</sup>) &amp; World Food Day (16<sup>th</sup>)</i></li> <li>• <i>Committee on World Food Security</i></li> </ul> <p>November 2019:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNFCCC COP25</li> <li>• SUN Global Gathering (TBC)</li> </ul> <p>TBD: Decade of Action on Nutrition events</p>
2020	<p><i>2020: UNFCCC Parties' Intended Nationally Determined Contributions due</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Most INDCs submitted in 2015 included agriculture for adaptation and/or mitigation</i></li> </ul> <p>June 2020 – UNFCCC session</p> <p>August 2020 – Nutrition for Growth Summit (Tokyo, Japan)</p> <p><i>October 2020</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>International Day of Rural Women (15<sup>th</sup>) &amp; World Food Day (16<sup>th</sup>)</i></li> <li>• <i>Committee on World Food Security</i></li> </ul> <p>Nov 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNFCCC COP26</li> <li>• SUN Global Gathering (TBC)</li> </ul> <p>TBD: Decade of Action on Nutrition events</p>



## ANNEX I: Key Terminology

For the purposes of these goals and strategy, the following more detailed explanations are relevant:

### Policy or policies:

This term is used to refer to a wide range of potential documents or government efforts (policy, legislation, a plan or strategy, or budget, including implementation of these policies/budgets). It is intended – for the sake of brevity – as a catch-all term, given that different countries are at different stages of the policymaking process. Budgets are included within this, i.e. the activities for which national funding is being prioritized and/or how national funding is being used. The entry point for shaping agriculture policy to be nutrition-sensitive (including nutrition-specific), climate-resilient, and gender-transformative (or for monitoring and holding governments accountable for implementation) will differ by country, requiring policy analysis at a national (or regional) level to identify the best vehicle through which to shape national agriculture policy. That best policy vehicle may be a National Adaptation Plan (NAP) or Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC), a nutrition plan, legislation on the right to food, a national agriculture investment plan, a national budget, or a foreign assistance budget, among others.

### Investment:

Focusing on investment in our advocacy refers both to advocating for increased investment, whether in a foreign assistance budget or to meet a commitment to provide, for instance, 10% of national budget resources to agriculture, and to tracking and/or influencing how funding is spent.

### Participatory approaches:

Through advocacy, CARE seeks to advocate for the priorities and interests of small-scale food producers, particularly women, and food and nutrition insecure populations. Our advocacy (and policy positions) should stem from the priorities that these impact populations, and local and indigenous populations, express – such that we are acknowledging their better understanding of their context, needs, and aspirations. CARE also prioritizes advocacy for participatory approaches to policymaking, which facilitate recognition and inclusion of indigenous and local knowledge.

### Gender:

CARE's advocacy on gender equality and women's empowerment seeks not only to remove policy barriers to equality and to women's access to resources but also to promote policies that redress gender inequality and enable the active participation of women. Furthermore, we seek policy processes that provide space for effective participation by all genders, and particularly women and girls, and we seek to empower women, including through partnership with local communities and local civil society organizations, to be agents of change in the agriculture sector, which it is change at a household, local, or national level. The nature of this advocacy or the detail of the policies we promote may differ by national, regional, and/or global context.

### Nutrition:

Advocacy for integration of nutrition should include advocacy for nutrition-specific as well as nutrition-sensitive interventions and investment. We specifically focus, for these goals and strategy, on the integration of nutrition into agriculture policy (see “policy” above), as a means of focusing our advocacy efforts and shaping relatively large flows of investment to deliver ‘beyond productivity.’ Our fundamental aim is to ensure that nutrition outcomes are better integrated, prioritized in, and delivered through efforts, plans, policies, and investments in other sectors, particularly agriculture. While we focus on

changing agriculture policy, advocacy for integration of nutrition may also mean advocating for nutrition policy to work better with agriculture, as that coordination needs to go both ways.

It must be noted that the food and nutrition security global advocacy, as such, focuses on food systems rather than health systems, which can limit the areas of policy in which we seek to advocate for nutrition. This also provides focus on the change that we measure and is a matter of prioritizing. Within CARE's policy position on nutrition, we do emphasize that nutrition policies and actions need to be cross-sectoral and engage a wide array of ministries. This does not limit a CARE office from engaging in advocacy related to health systems to promote better delivery of nutrition interventions, and national offices may be the best place for determining if and how to link our FNS/nutrition advocacy with health programs and advocacy. For the purposes of these goals and strategy, we seek and will measure progress/change in agriculture policy.

Further detail on CARE's nutrition policy advocacy position can be found in the CARE Nutrition Policy Statement.

## ANNEX II: Guiding documents

1. [A Vision for Just and Sustainable Food Systems: The CARE 2020 Food and Nutrition Security Strategy](#)
2. CARE USA Food and Nutrition Security Strategy 2014-2019
3. CARE USA Review of Food and Nutrition Security Landscape
4. [CARE Climate Change Strategy 2013-2015](#)
5. [SuPER Principles Paper](#)
6. FNS Elevator Pitch: Beyond Productivity
7. [ACRES Discussion Paper](#)
8. [ACRES Position Paper](#)
9. [12 Recommendations for Increasing Impacts on Maternal and Child Nutrition](#)
10. [CARE & Nutrition: Policy Change to End Malnutrition in All Its Forms](#)
11. Nutrition Engagement Opportunities: backgrounder for internal conversation
12. Just, Sustainable Food Systems: A Literature Review for the CARE-WWF Alliance
13. Strategic Options for the CARE-WWF Alliance
14. SARMU FNS/CCR Landscape Policy and Partner Mapping
15. Sustainable Agriculture Systems in Southern Africa: Sub-Regional Learning for Influencing Strategy
16. CARE Southern Africa Regional Multiplying Impact Strategy: Food and nutrition security & Climate resilience 2016-2020
17. [Cultivating Equality](#)
18. [Advocacy Handbook](#)

## ANNEX III: Examples of regional or national level goals

### *Investment:*

- Country X invests % of its national budget in agriculture programs that are nutrition-sensitive, climate-resilient, and gender-transformative.
- Country X's national budget aligns with and enables implementation of national plans/strategies and policies.
- Country Y increases its foreign assistance for agriculture programs by X% or to X Amount.
- Regional Body Z and its members hold governments accountable for delivering on investment commitments.

### *Plans/Strategies:*

- Country X's National Adaptation Plan prioritizes the resilience of small-scale food producers to the impacts of climate change and sets a target of a % of international climate assistance going to agriculture programs for small-scale food producers.
- Country X's National Agriculture Strategy prioritizes investment in programs that address the needs of small-scale food producers and sets a target for increasing the number of female extension agents.
- Country X's National Nutrition Strategy/SUN national nutrition plan mandates the integration of nutrition education in agriculture programs and includes trainings for extension workers.
- Country Y's strategy for agriculture foreign assistance programs prioritizes interventions that advance nutrition outcomes, particularly among women of child-bearing age and children under 5, and build climate resilience, particularly among women small-scale food producers.
- Country Y's strategy for agriculture foreign assistance programs sets a goal of 50% of investment going to women small-scale food producers.

### *Policies:*

- Country X's agriculture policy is formulated with the effective participation of small-scale food producer groups and women's groups.
- Country X's policy on extension services prioritizes reaching women small-scale food producers, promotes climate-resilient practices, and integrates nutrition education.
- Regional Body Z agrees on criteria for investment in small-scale agriculture that prioritizes climate-resilient practices and integration of nutrition and requires enabling the effective participation of women small-scale food producers in agriculture plans.
- Country X's policies on agriculture, climate change, and nutrition are aligned and prioritize populations most in need.

### *Laws:*

- Country X reforms its land tenure laws to enable women to own land/have secure title to land.
- Country X passes laws to hold international investors accountable for adhering to national land laws.
- Country Y passes a law establishing a cross-sectoral and multi-ministry coordination platform for agriculture programs.

### *Implementation:*

Goals may focus on effective implementation of the plans, strategies, policies, or laws mentioned above.

- Programs are implemented with the effective participation of affected populations and deliver on their needs.

- Investment (of national budget or external resources) aligns with the priority activities set forth in plans and strategies and benefits the populations most in need.
- Planning and implementation rely on and leverage cross-sectoral and cross-ministry bodies to enable effective horizontal and vertical collaboration.

ANNEX IV: Table versions of Advocacy Goals & Strategy

POLICY CHANGE GOAL: GLOBAL/MULTILATERAL [UNFCCC + SUN]		
<b>2020 outcome</b>	<b>50 million poor and vulnerable people increase their food and nutrition security and their resilience to climate change</b>	
Overarching 2020 advocacy goal	<p><b>Topline 2020 advocacy goal:</b> Global, regional, and national agriculture policies and (increased) investment go “beyond productivity” and reflect SuPER Principles to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. protect and promote the <b>right to food</b> and <b>inclusive governance</b>, including participatory approaches and small-scale food producers’, particularly women’s, access to and ownership of productive resources;</li> <li>2. integrate <b>climate change and build resilience</b>;</li> <li>3. integrate and promote <b>gender equality</b> and women’s empowerment; and</li> <li>4. integrate <b>nutrition</b> (including nutrition-specific interventions) and prioritize positive nutrition outcomes, particularly for children under 5 and women of reproductive age.</li> </ol>	
<b>Policy change goal to support reaching this outcome (full version)</b>	<p><b>Policies, agreements/decisions, and related investments under at least one – and resources permitting, two – global processes respect and promote rights and enable the scale up of gender-transformative, nutrition-sensitive, and climate-resilient approaches to agriculture in line with SuPER principles.</b></p> <p><b>UNFCCC:</b> CARE seeks to influence UNFCCC policies, including those that govern national action and finance, to support the scale up of SuPER agriculture, in particular by advocating for measures to address social dynamics, to ensure avoidance of harm, and to advance learning and inform/guide action on all aspects of the FNS/CC nexus</p> <p><b>SUN:</b> Through coordinated engagement in the SUN movement, CARE will generate shared learning and foster a collective effort to influence national nutrition policy, particularly around nutrition-sensitive, climate-resilient, and gender-transformative agriculture policy and multi-sectoral approaches to nutrition, and will aspire to inform strategic global dialogues and SUN Movement strategies and approaches</p>	
Policy change goal (public version)	Make global agriculture policies support women, better nutrition, and resilience.	
What CARE will do to reach the policy goal: our advocacy strategy <i>Add list of advocacy actions</i>	<p><b>Strategy:</b> leverage relationships with key negotiators, CARE presence in key countries, policy analysis, and evidence from CARE programs to influence key national governments and negotiating blocs. Leverage membership in the Climate Action Alliance and partnerships with local and research organizations to expand influencing reach. Align with, complement and reinforce our technical advocacy.</p>	<p><b>Strategy:</b> Initially focus on building a CARE “SUN task force”, identifying strategic opportunities to share national experience and learning in multilateral nutrition processes. Capitalize on global reports like the Global Nutrition Report and HANCI to identify &amp; disseminate other learning and messages. Aspire to influence the global SUN Movement, including through engagement with the SUN global Civil Society Mechanism.</p>

	<p><b>General activities:</b> policy analysis, lobbying, messaging &amp; communications, coalition participation, partnerships, representation in UNFCCC meetings, coordination within CARE (develop &amp; disseminate CARE policy position papers), side events, letters to ministers</p>	<p><b>General activities:</b> policy analysis, internal coordination &amp; collaboration, messaging and communications, coalition representation</p>
Partners & alliances with whom we work	Climate Action Network International, French FNS NGOs, Select US enviro NGOs, CCAFS, FANRPAN (Sthrn Africa), VUNA (Sthrn Africa), Climate Vulnerable Forum	TBD within SUN Task Force
What you can do to support advocacy actions - <i>options for engaging in advocacy</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Leverage CARE’s <a href="#">global policy positions</a> to align national goals with our global policy asks/demands</li> <li>• Use/adapt CARE’s global advocacy materials to augment your national advocacy efforts</li> <li>• Engage in wider FNS network to share learning &amp; experience or present challenges for group solutions</li> <li>• Share CARE’s UNFCCC policy positions w/ high level national government officials to shape their policy position, or related national plans or policies, including budget</li> <li>• Engage other key CSOs &amp; regional actors to build support for CARE’s position</li> <li>• Hold roundtables or dialogues at national level re: how national policy reflects UNFCCC commitments &amp; SuPER principles</li> <li>• Send/sponsor a delegation of southern voices, particularly from women’s groups or farmer associations to UNFCCC</li> <li>• Engage the public (including through social media) to raise awareness of hunger, malnutrition, climate impacts on hunger/nutrition, and the gender aspects of all these issues</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Leverage CARE’s <a href="#">global nutrition policy statement</a> to align national goals with our global policy asks/demands</li> <li>• Use/adapt CARE’s global advocacy materials to augment your national advocacy efforts</li> <li>• Engage in wider FNS network to share learning &amp; experience or present challenges for group solutions</li> <li>• Share CARE’s policy positions with national governments to shape national policy</li> <li>• Engage with the CARE SUN Task Force to share national expertise and experience &amp; inform other CARE work around engagement with the SUN network</li> </ul>

POLICY CHANGE GOAL: REGIONAL/NATIONAL	
2020 outcome	50 million poor and vulnerable people increase their food and nutrition security and their resilience to climate change
Overarching 2020 advocacy goal	<p><b>Topline 2020 advocacy goal:</b> Global, regional, and national agriculture policies and (increased) investment go “beyond productivity” and reflect SuPER Principles to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. protect and promote the <b>right to food</b> and <b>inclusive governance</b>, including participatory approaches and small-scale food producers’, particularly women’s, access to and ownership of productive resources;</li> <li>2. integrate <b>climate change and build resilience</b>;</li> <li>3. integrate and promote <b>gender equality</b> and women’s empowerment; and</li> <li>4. integrate <b>nutrition</b> (including nutrition-specific interventions) and prioritize positive nutrition outcomes, particularly for children under 5 and women of reproductive age.</li> </ol>
<b>Policy change goal to support reaching this outcome (full version)</b>	<p>Regional and/or national government policies, plans, and (increased) investments in four countries enable the scale up of gender-transformative, nutrition-sensitive, and climate-resilient approaches to agriculture, in line with SuPER principles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Specific national policies may differ by country and may include policy related to foreign assistance, national agriculture plans, budgetary commitments (percentage of budgets to agriculture), national nutrition plans, extension systems, among others.</li> </ul>
Policy change goal (public version)	Make national agriculture policies support women, better nutrition, and resilience.
What CARE will do to reach the policy goal: our advocacy strategy <i>Add list of advocacy actions</i>	<p>To support and enhance regional and national advocacy, CARE Global FNS Advocacy will ...</p> <p><b>Strategy:</b> capitalize on the power of alignment across the CARE network, shared learning, and a rigorous evidence base to scale up and barriers to be torn down. Provide consistent analysis of the global policy and up to date policy positions on priority issues. Ensure advocacy colleagues have access to the foundational materials necessary to craft regional or national advocacy strategies. Foster a sense of community around a shared agenda, facilitate cross-country learning and elevate the profile of advocacy experts and champions around CARE.</p> <p><b>General activities:</b> manage FNS advocacy network, host webinars to share learning; coordinate core group to conduct and/or commission policy analysis, develop guiding/foundational policy and advocacy positions and training materials, and craft multilateral strategy; represent CARE in global policy forums &amp; coalitions, leveraging evidence &amp; coordinating broader participation; collaborate with technical colleagues to identify best practices &amp; advance research agenda; provide capacity building support; support regional and national advocacy colleagues on strategy, goal alignment, and links between national and multilateral processes.</p>
Partners & alliances with whom we work	Local CSOs; Women’s groups; Pan-Africa Climate Justice Alliance; SUN civil society alliances; strategic/appropriate national partners.



<p>What you can do to support advocacy actions - <i>options for engaging in advocacy</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Analyze national agriculture policy (budgets, policies, plans, legislation) using SUPER principles: does it pass the SuPER test?</li><li>• Engage in CARE FNS Advocacy Network to share national experience, learn from others, &amp; shape direction of FNS advocacy</li><li>• Engage governments early in research &amp; program efforts to build relationships before sharing findings &amp; recommendations</li><li>• Support local CSOs, women's groups, or farmer associations to engage governments and participate in policy making processes</li><li>• Host roundtables or dialogues on program and policy links: how can policy support scale up of successful approaches</li><li>• Engage the public (including through social media) to raise awareness of hunger, malnutrition, climate impacts on hunger/nutrition, and the gender aspects of all these issues</li><li>• Use/adapt CARE's global advocacy materials to augment your national advocacy efforts</li></ul>
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