

STAKEHOLDER MAPPING EXERCISE

Stakeholder mapping:

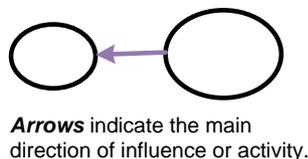
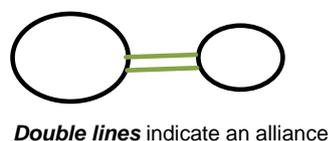
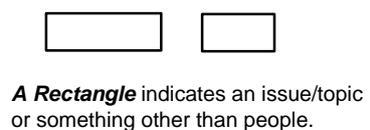
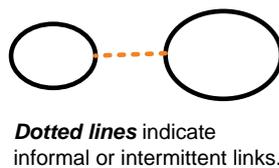
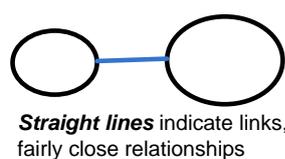
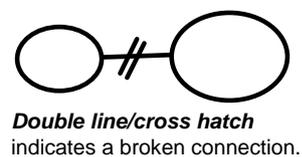
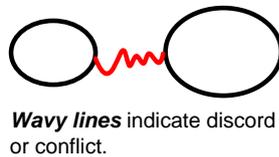
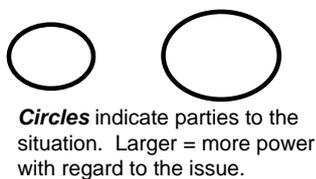
- Identifies relevant stakeholders
- Illustrates the relationships of different stakeholders have to each other
- Prioritises the importance of stakeholders
- Creates awareness of different stakeholder’s cultural perceptions, to highlight how different groups perceive the conflict in different ways

People see conflict differently and thus create different stakeholder maps of the same conflict: every map will be unique. If people with different viewpoints map their situation together, they may learn about each other's experiences and perceptions. The process of creating a map can be more important than the outcome. The dialogue and discussion can help a group identify the key stakeholders and relationships that they perceive as most important to address.

GUIDELINES

1. Make a list of key stakeholder groups to be included in the map
2. For each stakeholder, think about how important they are to the key drivers of the conflict.
 - ✓ Which key people or individuals have maximum motivation to drive the conflict?
 - ✓ Which key people are attempting to prevent conflict or to use dialogue and negotiation?
 - ✓ What groups are marginalized? Why might it be important to engage with them?
3. Create a circle for each stakeholder group, with the largest circles for the most influential stakeholders.
 - ✓ Be careful how you place the circles, as you will want to plan out your space so that you can show all the relevant stakeholders in relation to each other.
 - ✓ If there is a decision-making hierarchy involved, place those with the most decision-making power at the top of the map and those with the least amount of power at the bottom of the map.
 - ✓ Don't forget to put yourself in the stakeholder map
4. Draw lines of relationship between the circles representing stakeholders, using the mapping conventions below:

KEY: In mapping, we use particular conventions. You may want to invent your own.



5. Where relevant, add your notes on key issues that define relationships (for example land/natural resources/political power..)
6. Reflect on your finished stakeholder map by revisiting the starting questions in step 2.
 - ✓ does anything need to be revised?
 - ✓ what are your potential blind spots in this map, who can help you fill them?
 - ✓ how different would this map look if you belonged to another stakeholder group? If you had created this map together with other stakeholder groups?