

A large, yellow, hand-drawn style speech bubble with a tail pointing towards the bottom left. It contains the text "Understand the problem" in a bold, black, sans-serif font.

**Understand the problem**

# Understand the problem

1. What would be a simple description of the problem?
2. Who is affected by the problem?
3. What are some quantitative and qualitative indicators reflecting the existence and trends of the problem?
4. What are the root causes of the problem?

# Understand the problem

5. Who would gain and who would lose if the problem is resolved?
6. How would those most affected by the problem define it?
7. Who are other actors working on the problem (locally and internationally)? Which solutions have they come up with?

# Stakeholders Mapping

# Who is a stakeholder?

Stakeholders are people, or groups of people, that have an affect on your activities or are affected by your activities.

Remember; other organizations that you deal with are 'groups of people' and so they need to be identified as well.

# Stakeholder Management

A blue umbrella-shaped diagram with the title 'Stakeholder Management' at the top. The handle of the umbrella is a thick blue line that curves downwards. Along the handle, there are four circular icons, each with a label below it. From left to right: a tag icon labeled 'Stakeholder Identification', a magnifying glass icon labeled 'Stakeholder Analysis', a radio tower icon labeled 'Stakeholder Communication', and a speech bubble icon labeled 'Stakeholder Engagement'. The background is white with yellow curved shapes at the top and bottom.

Stakeholder  
Identification



Stakeholder  
Analysis



Stakeholder  
Communication



Stakeholder  
Engagement

Every activity has diverse impact on different stakeholders. To understand the problem and develop solution that makes an impact you first need to identify who your main stakeholders are.



**Who is involved in delivering solutions to the problem you want to address?**





**Who do you expect will be affected by your activity?**



Who else might be indirectly affected by your activity?

Look at your intended stakeholders and try to think about the changes they might experience and if there are any subsequent changes experienced by other people (or groups of people).

# Who might experience a negative change due to your activity?

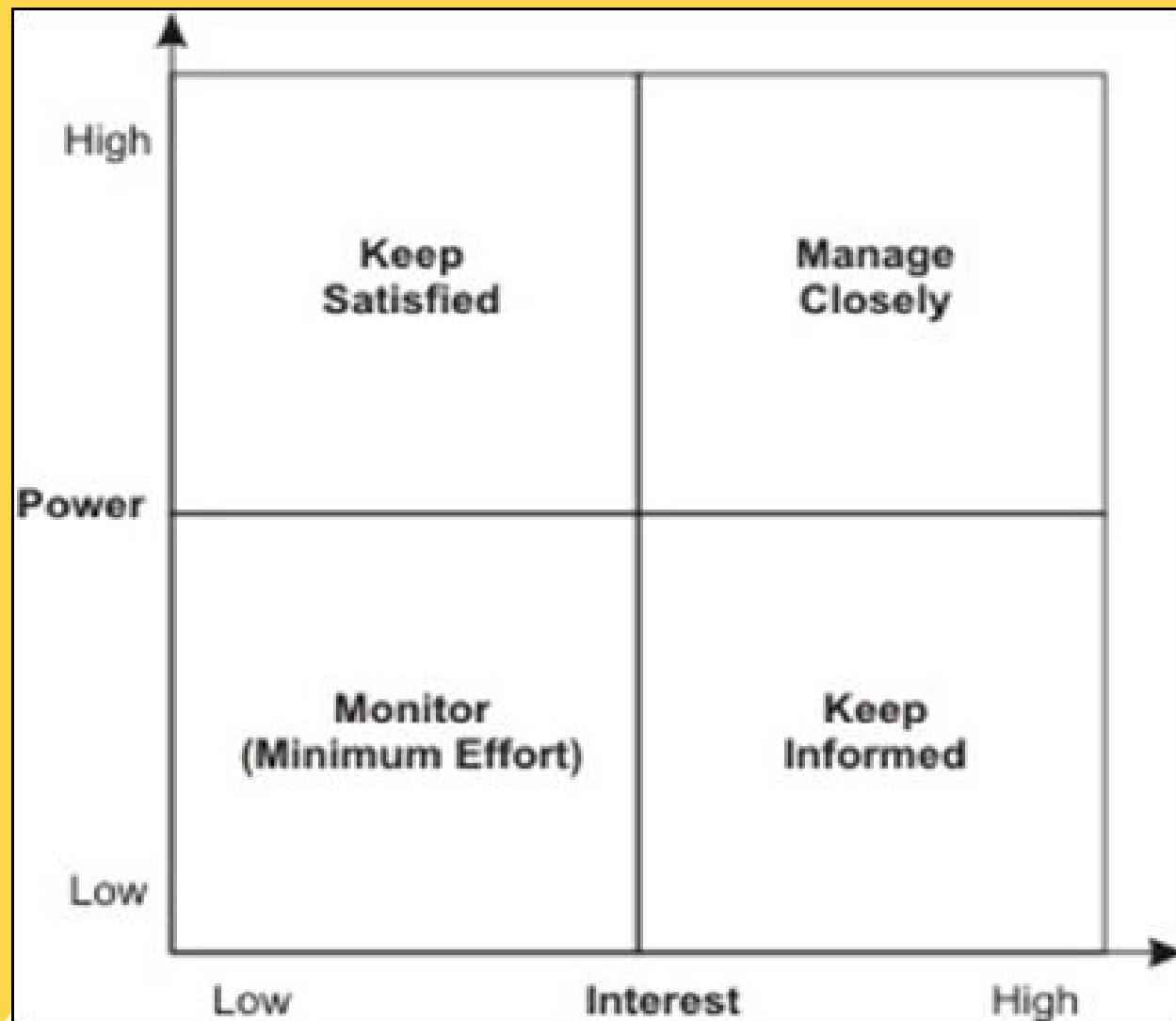
To get an adequate picture of change you cannot leave out groups of people who might experience negative consequences of your activities.

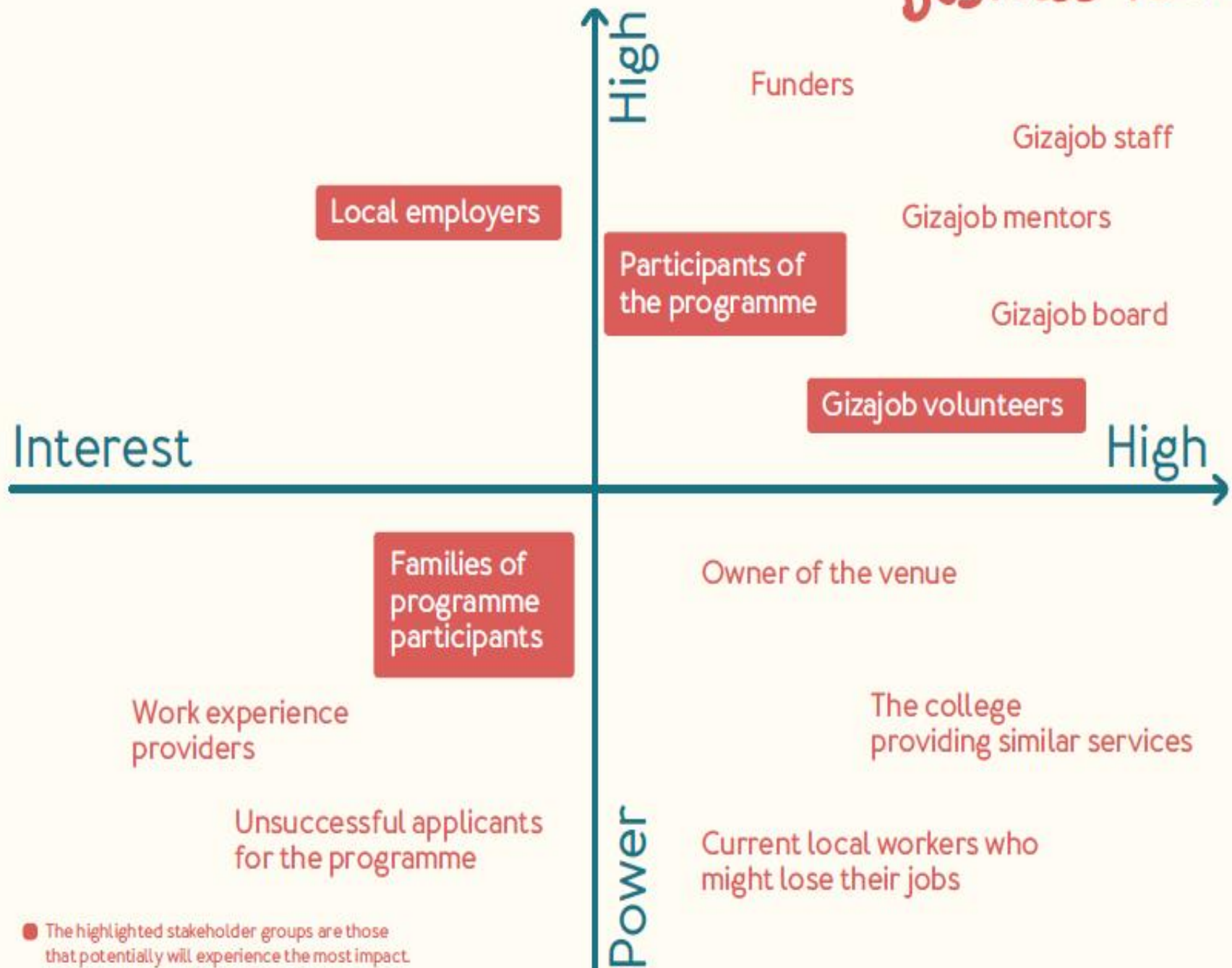


**Who might be experiencing something that gets displaced due to your activity?**

At an advanced level you should also consider stakeholders that might be displaced by your activities.

Displacement in this context is thinking about what changes are no longer happening as a result of your activity.





So right now in your groups  
prepare the list of all  
stakeholders - people and  
organizations affected by the  
problem or affecting the  
problem you work on in any  
way.

## Work in groups:

- 1) write the problem and solution at the top of your worksheet and draw the power/interest grid,
- 2) write each stakeholder on a separate post-it note and place it on a worksheet.



# The map can be even more informative!

1) Positive and negative impact: mark those post its with + (plus) or - (minus).

2) To indicate the strenght of your contact with this stakeholder: you may add some extra +, -, or o (neutral).

3) Whose well-being could we improve the most? - UNDERLINE

# Stakeholders Interview

## QUOTES

1. <i>Name, Title (Organization)</i> [1-2 sentence quote from interview]	6. <i>Name, Title (Organization)</i> [1-2 sentence quote from interview]
2. <i>Name, Title (Organization)</i> [1-2 sentence quote from interview]	7. <i>Name, Title (Organization)</i> [1-2 sentence quote from interview]
3. <i>Name, Title (Organization)</i> [1-2 sentence quote from interview]	8. <i>Name, Title (Organization)</i> [1-2 sentence quote from interview]
4. <i>Name, Title (Organization)</i> [1-2 sentence quote from interview]	9. <i>Name, Title (Organization)</i> [1-2 sentence quote from interview]
5. <i>Name, Title (Organization)</i> [1-2 sentence quote from interview]	10. <i>Name, Title (Organization)</i> [1-2 sentence quote from interview]

## KEY LEARNINGS

1. [2-3 sentence theme or insight]
2. [2-3 sentence theme or insight]
3. [2-3 sentence theme or insight]

APPROACH	ADVANTAGES	DISADVANTAGES
Focus group	<p>Less time, more opportunity for discussion to unfold</p> <p>More opportunity to find the important outcome</p>	<p>Risk of bias (especially in case of a dominant voice)</p> <p>Some issues may be too personal and intimate to discuss in a group</p>
One-to-one interview	<p>People may feel more comfortable in sharing their experience</p>	<p>Less opportunity for experiences to be informed by the discussion</p> <p>More time-consuming</p>
One-to-one phone call	<p>Convenient for a researcher</p> <p>Some people may feel more comfortable talking on phone</p>	<p>Cannot establish deep contact</p>

These maps can be very complex.





### shift<sup>®</sup> Obesity System Influence Diagram

### Full Map

Core Loop  
Individual Psychology

## Social Psychology

### Individual Activity

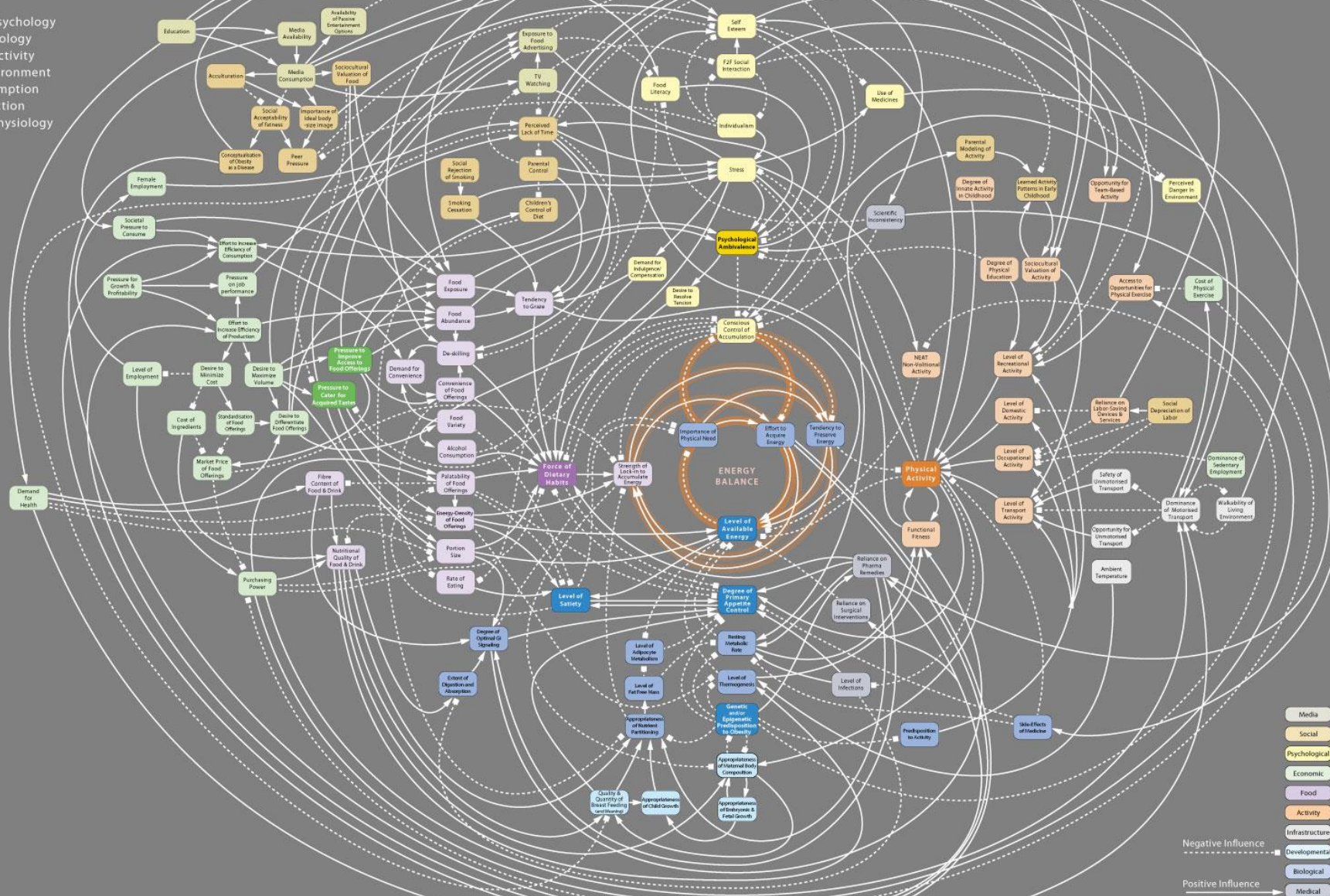
Activity Environme

## Food Consumption

## Food Production

## Individual Physiology

## Physiology



Media

Social

Psychological

Psychological

Economic

Food

Activity

Infrastructure

Developments

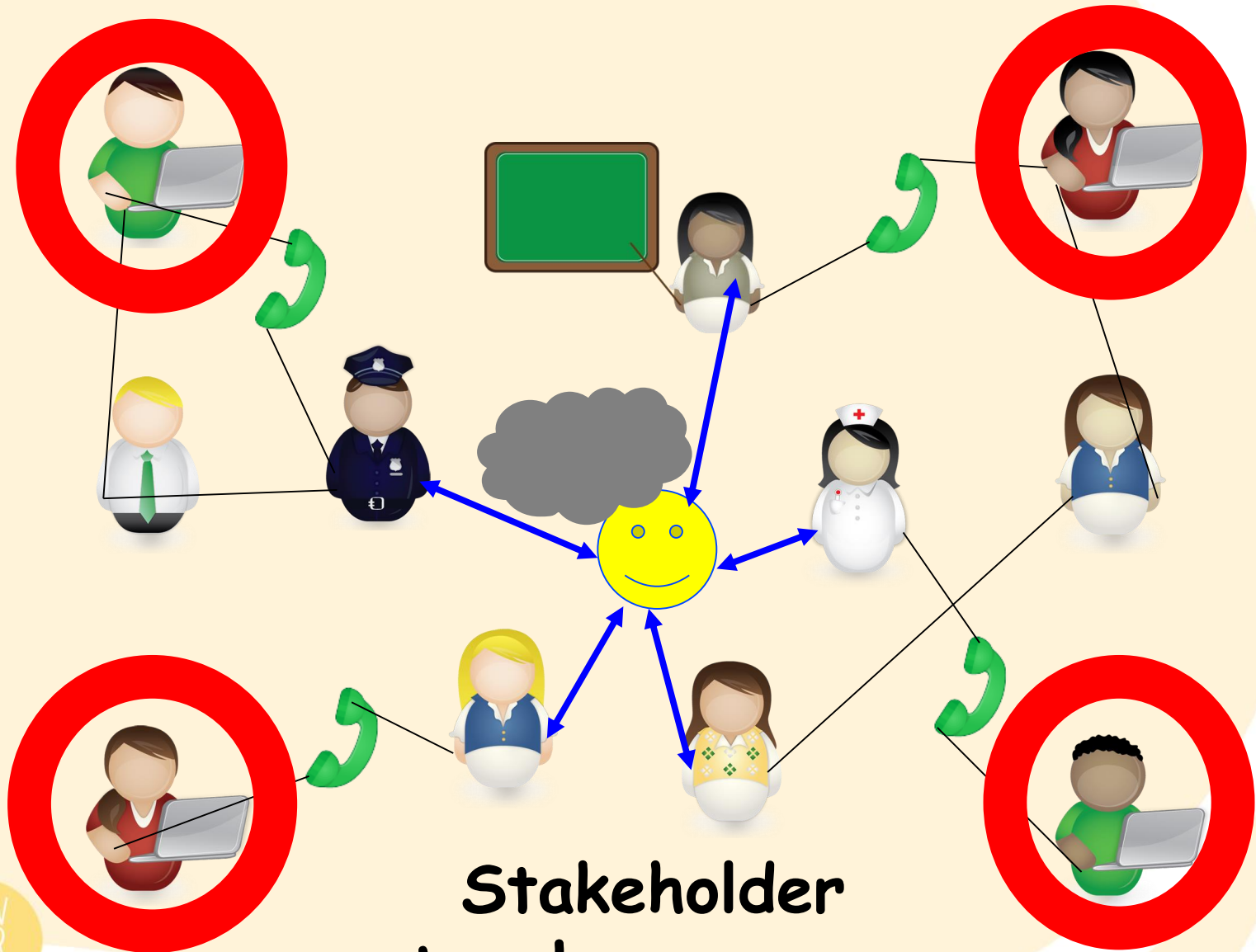
5

Biological

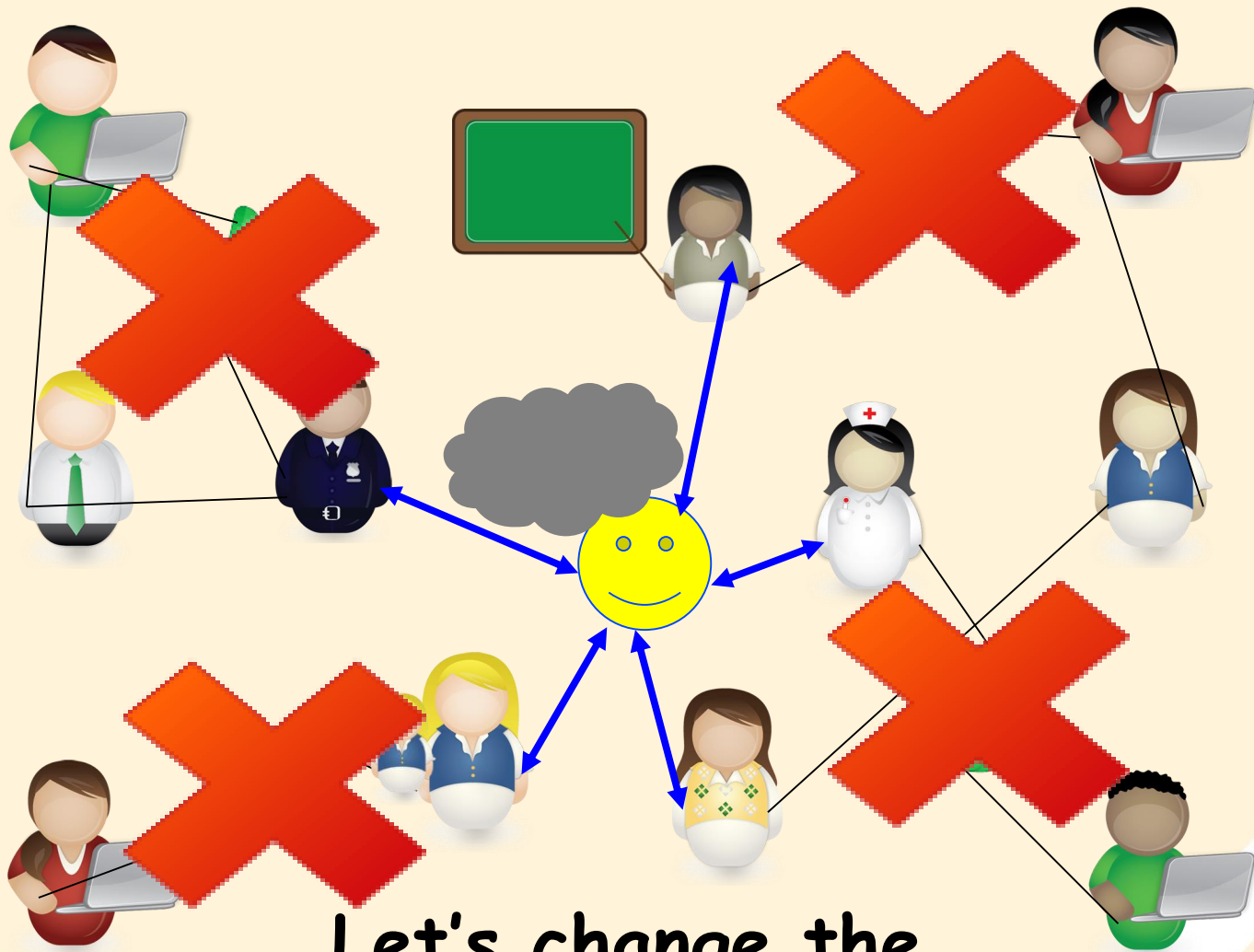
Medical

shift®

**SMITH**  
clarity in complexity

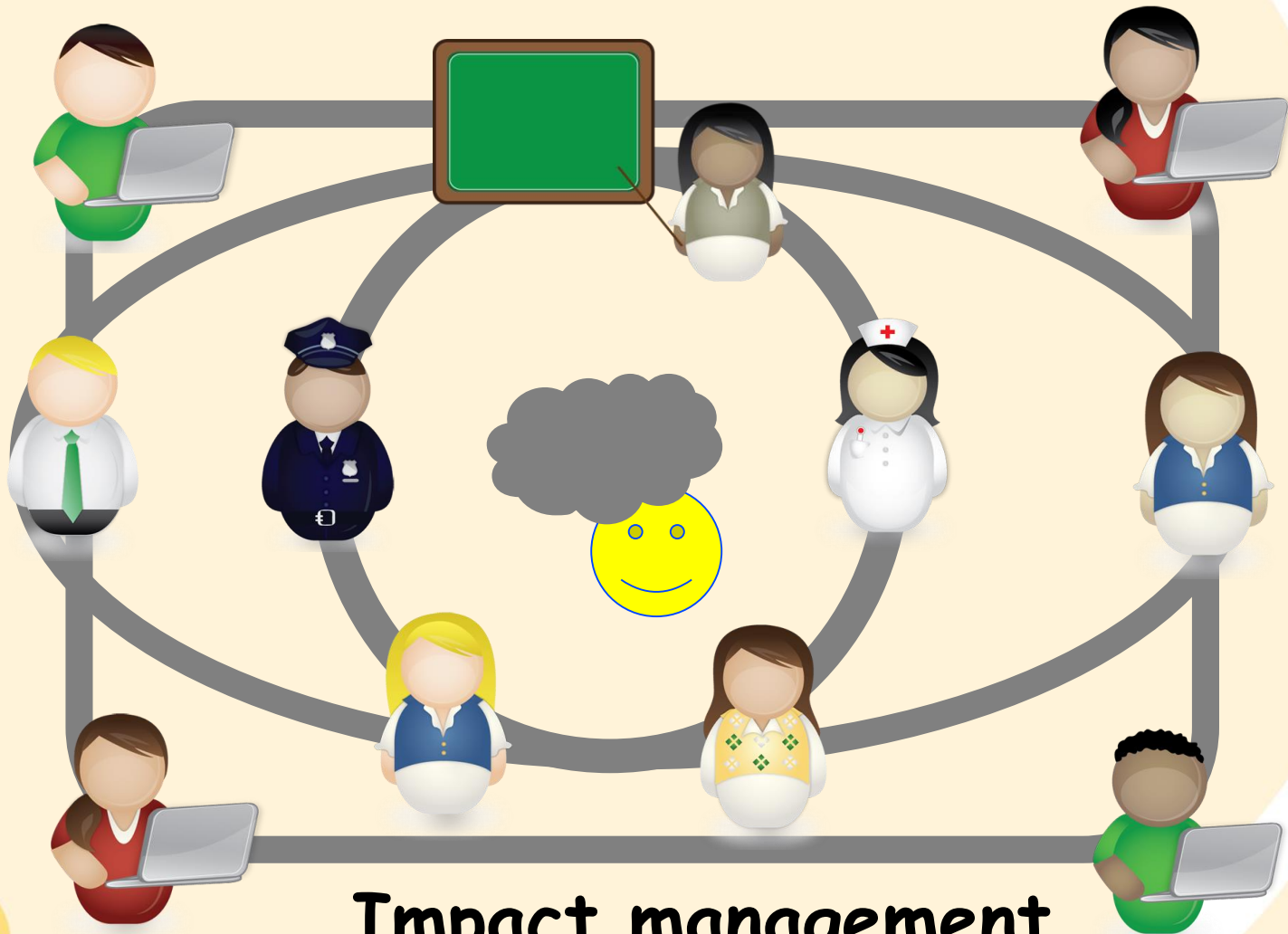


**Stakeholder  
networks are messy**



Let's change the  
viewpoint





**Impact management  
coalition**

KNOW  
YOUR  
impact



**Thank You!**

