



USAID SEMINAR SERIES:
NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND POVERTY REDUCTION
TIPS FOR STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS FROM A FIELD PERSPECTIVE
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1. Sometimes the “interests” of stakeholders are difficult to define or are hidden. Note that each stakeholder may have several interests.
2. The interests of different stakeholders can often be drawn out by holding “action planning meetings” with local communities during project design to better understand the “agendas” of different groups of stakeholders and to arrive at compromise and stave off conflict.
3. Meeting with women’s groups is a good idea because generally women are more direct and honest than men. In mapping sessions women provide correct information on boundaries and ownership or hidden patron/client relationships.
4. Key stakeholders with high influence and importance are potential partners in project planning and implementation.
5. Sometimes the directors of local NGOs are members of the elite or “patron” class and may have dual “agendas”.
6. Information on primary stakeholders should be available from social analysis.
7. Check that a gender analysis has been used to identify different types of female stakeholders (at both primary and secondary levels).
8. Check that the interests of vulnerable groups (especially the poor) have been identified.
9. Assess the likely impact of the project on each of the interest groups (positive, negative, or unknown).
10. Each stakeholder should have a clear idea of the problems that the project is trying to address (at the design phase) or of the established objectives of the project (if the project is underway).