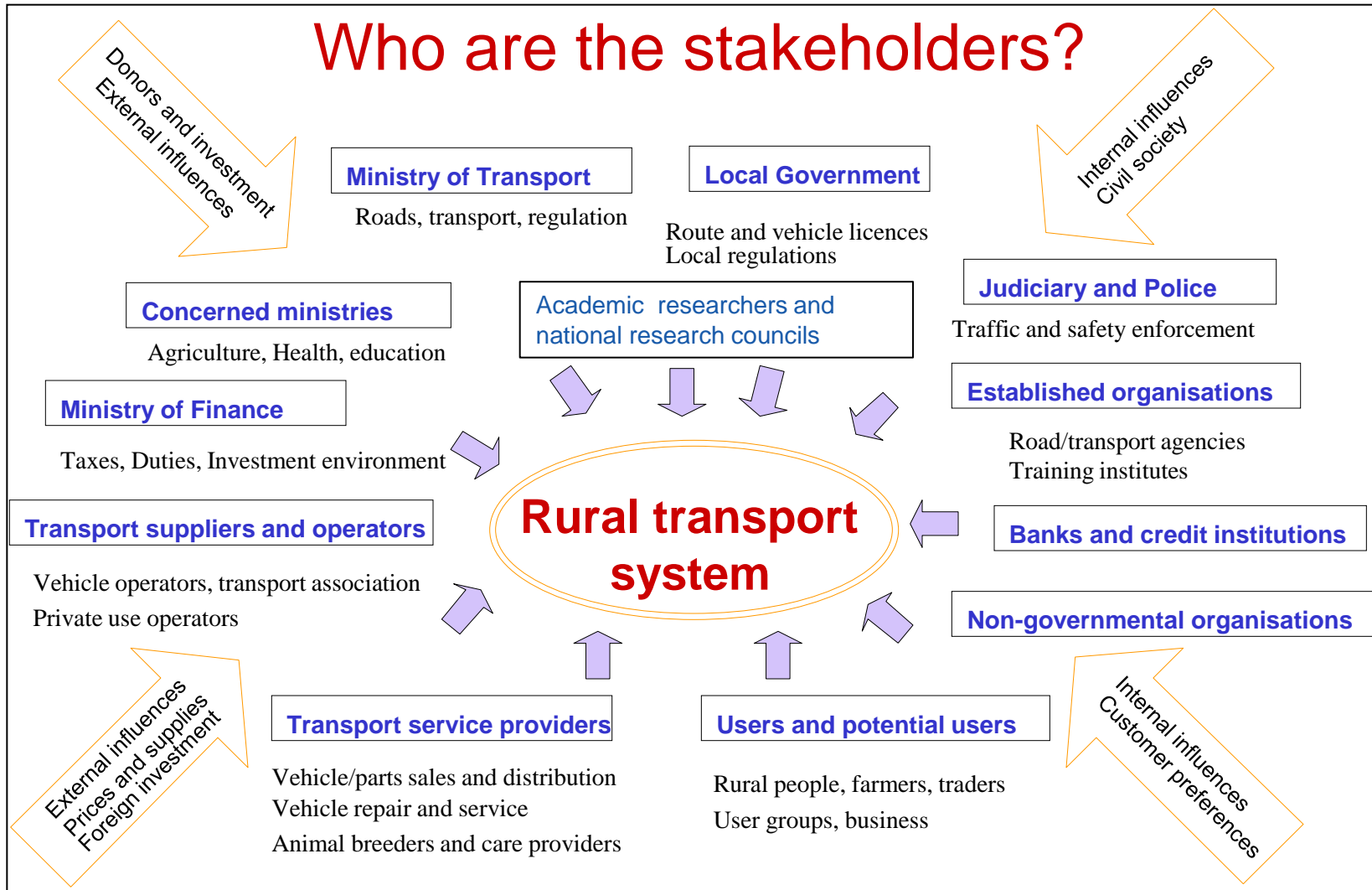


Session 5.1: Conducting Stakeholder Analysis

- 1 Identifying stakeholders in transport research
- 2 Undertaking stakeholder analysis
- 3 Community consensus building
- 4 Role play exercise

- 1 Identifying stakeholders in transport research
- 2 Undertaking stakeholder analysis
- 3 Community consensus building
- 4 Role play exercise



AFCAP Definitions of community

- Legal/ administrative
 - Defined by local government's legislation
 - Recognises a hierarchy of communities
 - Traditional/political structures
- Social
 - Defined by the community
 - Reflects variations in social, economic and cultural norms
 - Reinforced by residential segregation
- Geographical
 - Defined in geographic or planning terms
 - Catchment areas set out by natural features



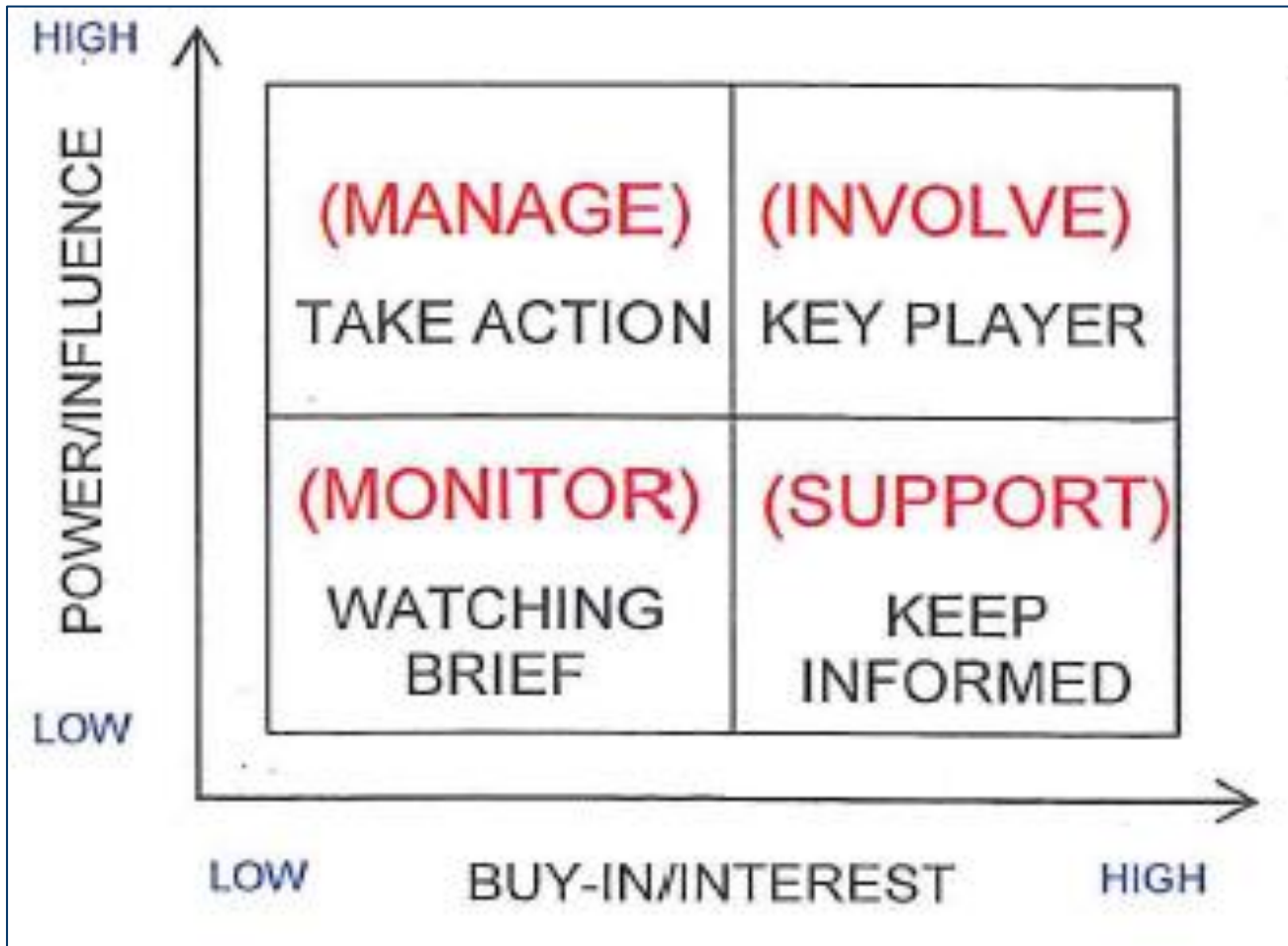
AFCAP Rural transport stakeholders



- Direct transport users
- Indirect transport users
- Transport facilitators
- Transport providers
- Urban community
- National community
- External community
- Women and men
- Chronically poor
- Young
- Elderly
- People with disabilities

- 1 Identifying stakeholders in transport research
- 2 Undertaking stakeholder analysis
- 3 Community consensus building
- 4 Role play exercise

- Used to identify primary and secondary stakeholders and the relationships between them
- Primary stakeholders: directly affected by an activity (research project beneficiaries)
- Secondary stakeholders: indirectly affected by the activity (non-beneficiaries such as irregular road users)
- Stakeholder analysis brings the poor into the development process and incorporates their views in community decision-making



AFCAP Stakeholder analysis checklist



- A checklist can identify who and what should be addressed in stakeholder analysis and how potential conflicts can arise
- Who are the stakeholders in rural transport?
- What is the nature of each stakeholder's involvement in the transport sector?
- What legislation covers the transport sector?
- Where are the institutional conflicts in the transport sector?

- 1 Identifying stakeholders in transport research
- 2 Undertaking stakeholder analysis
- 3 **Community consensus building**
- 4 Role play exercise

3. Community consensus building

- Community consultation and co-investigation has the following benefits:
 - Identifies what the community values and their development priorities
 - Gives the community a sense of ownership with a greater support for the project and desire for a successful outcome
 - Creates transparency in development planning and decision making
 - Enables inclusiveness among vulnerable groups
- Conflict management is used to reach consensus in decision-making, particularly where there are conflicts of interest between stakeholders

Public Private Community Partnership

- Community and stakeholder values and aspirations are represented at all levels
- Involving community promotes sustainability, social equity and creativity
- Attracts support from other stakeholders/agencies and heightens political interest
- Inclusion of private sector reduces red tape and provides certainty of outcome

AFCAP Malawi Social Action Fund



- MASAF is a social investment programme (SIF)
- It provides funds for District Government and communities:
 - Health centres
 - Schools
 - Community labour based projects to construct, rehabilitate and maintain rural roads
- Follows a decentralised and participatory approach
- Projects managed by civil society organisations
- Management of financial resources by communities

Participation Type	Characteristic
Passive participation	People participate by living in the area of the project. They may be told what is going to happen or has already happened but will have no other input.
Participation for material incentive	People participate by being paid for labour in food or cash, for a pre-determined project. This may be as a 'community' or as groups.
Participation by resource contribution	People participate by contributing a resource such as labour or money, to a pre-determined project.
Participation by consultation	People participate by being consulted (perhaps with options) on projects where the majority of the decisions have been made. Their view may/may not be considered.
Interactive participation.	People participate by joining with external professionals in analysis of their situation, developing action plans and determining common projects.
Spontaneous mobilisation	People participate by taking their own initiative independent of external professionals to change their situation. This may lead to self-help projects or requests to other institutions for assistance.

Does participation raise any ethical issues when working with a community?

- 1 Identifying stakeholders in transport research
- 2 Undertaking stakeholder analysis
- 3 Community consensus building
- 4 Role play exercise

The district (lowest local government unit) is making its transport plan. The district planner has called a village assembly comprising all stakeholders of one village in the district. The goal of the meeting is to carry out stakeholder analysis to explore the transport demands of the local community.

1. Chairman: District Planner
2. Honourable Guest: Member of Parliament representing the District
3. World Bank Representative
4. Transport Service Operator
5. Extension Worker
6. Local Shop Keeper
7. Female Trader
8. Male Commercial Farmer
9. Young Rural Male
10. Old Rural Male
11. Female Single Household Farmer



Now read
Session 5.1
Notes!