

Stakeholders identification



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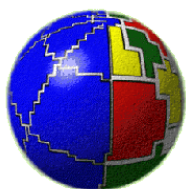
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Get started with Stakeholders Involvement (SI) (1)

- Who are our stakeholders?
- What benefits can we expect from meaningful stakeholder engagement?
- What information sources do we already have about our stakeholders and their views?
- What, therefore, do we think are the principal **stakeholder wants and needs (SWANS)**, and your **organisation's wants and needs from stakeholders (OWANS)**?
- What are the organisation's priorities for better understanding SWANS (for example, where are the significant knowledge gaps;

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Interactive

Encourage

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Prepared to
change

Source:

Doughty Centre, Cranfield School of Management Stakeholder Engagement: A Road Map to Meaningful Engagement (2009)

Get started with Stakeholders Involvement (SI) (2)

- Where particularly important stakeholders' wants and needs seem to be changing; where we believe there already is / could be significant and potentially damaging gaps between SWANS and OWANS?)
- Where is the potential for reducing risks and increasing opportunities from better aligning SWANS and OWANS?
- Where are the biggest threats from gaps between SWANS and OWANS?
- What is the best methodology for meaningful engagement with key stakeholders?
- What does the organisation need to do to maximise chances of success?
- How does the organisation learn and continuously improve meaningful stakeholder engagement?

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Why stakeholders?

- Adaptation needs to be structured as a cross-sectoral, multi-level and inter-regional activity bringing together actors with different knowledge, interests and values
- Need to involve all affected stakeholders per sectors and for multisectors
- Different ways:
 - *A national web-portal*
 - *Focus groups*
 - *Self assessments*
- Agreement on common terminology

What communicate?

- Communication of key principle of adaptation
- Communication of the main impacts already known in specific sector
- Communication of the motivation of future work.

Stakeholders are important

- Where the availability of quantitative data may be poor, **expert opinion of regional stakeholders** may offer alternative sources of information about climate change vulnerability (*Downing and Patwardhan, 2005*).
- **community stakeholders** communicate what they are vulnerable to, who is vulnerable, how future vulnerability may be characterised, and at what scales. Stakeholders can also provide invaluable information about non-climate stimuli that are important in mediating the potential impacts of climate change.

Vulnerability assessment with stakeholder support

- One of the tools very suitable to combine and weigh the different vulnerability factors is the use of **Spatial Multi Criteria Analysis**.

