



## TOOL 2A STAKEHOLDER MATRIX

The first tool asks us to identify all the relevant different types of organisation for our PAR processes, the relevant stakeholders within this organisation, and to give a rationale for why this stakeholder would be interesting to engage with for the PAR process. In different countries and contexts within countries, the types of organisation stakeholders will come from will vary. For the Mozambique team in the Climate-U project, the process will be guided theoretically by the quadruple helix framework, which argues that regional innovation is strengthened by bringing together four different kinds of actors – academia, industry, government and civil society (Roman et al. 2020). Some kind of theoretical underpinning for who to engage such as this can be very useful.

After these columns around who and why, the table asks us to reflect on how best to engage these stakeholders (e.g. by what kinds of methods), their level of engagement (whether regular or irregular) and the potential role which each stakeholder might have (e.g. participation in the core PAR group, or by more strategic methods, such as key informant interviews at important moments in the process).

Name of stakeholder	Type of organisation	Reason for inviting	Role in PAR process	How best to engage?	Level of engagement	Contact details/ notes
	e.g. NGO / youth movement	e.g. student leader / minister	e.g. core group / key informant	e.g. monthly meetings / invited to key events	e.g. regular / strategic	

Example table



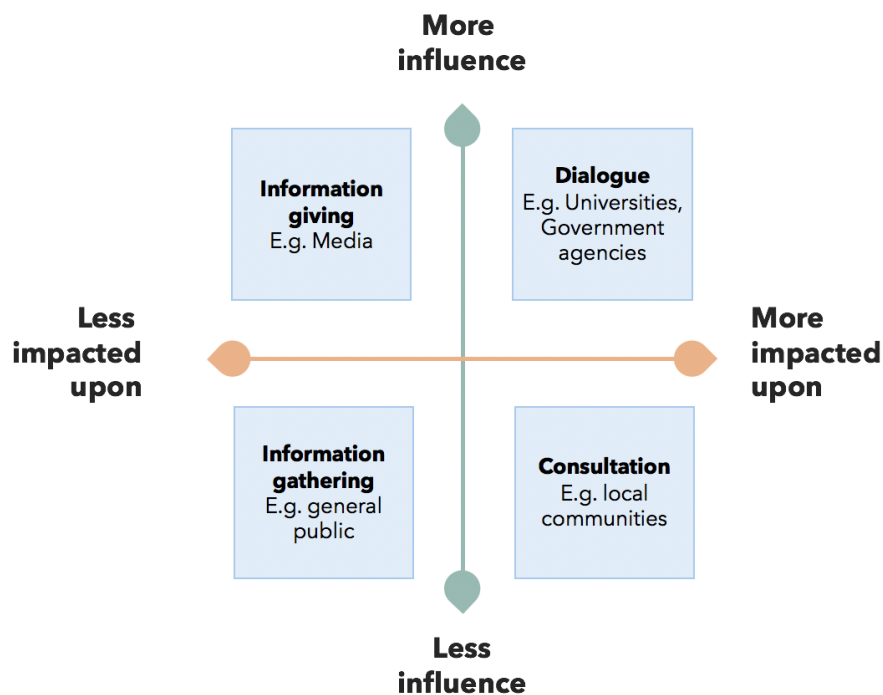


## TOOL 2B

### INFLUENCE/IMPACT QUADRANT

This tool uses reflexive questions should guide this process of adding stakeholders to the matrix and assessing their influence or impact on the process, such as:

- Who is directly responsible for decisions on issues important to the project?
- Who holds positions of responsibility in interested organizations?
- Who is influential in the project area (both thematic and geographic areas)?
- Who will be directly and indirectly affected by the project?
- Who will promote/support the project? Who might hinder it?
- Who has been involved in the area (thematic or geographic) in the past?
- Who has been left out of these conversations in the past, and should now be included?



Example of Influence/Impact Quadrant (Source: Adapted from Golder, 2005)





## TOOL 2C

### MAPPING RELATIONSHIPS THROUGH ACTOR-NETWORKS

Actor-Network Theory (ANT) analyses offer a useful way to build links between institutions and individuals, with powerful actors and institutions acting as 'nodes'. To develop an ANT analysis, a small group of participants are invited to discuss individuals and institutions which play a role in shaping their situation. The connecting nodes can be big or small, signalling how important they are, or the extent of the work which has been done. Once these individuals and institutions have been mapped, the participants should be invited to arrange them to indicate which individuals or institutions work together, to help to:

- show which individuals and institutions may play a role in shaping climate change adaptation and mitigation in various contexts
- group individuals and institutions that have worked together, so that new partnerships can be built, and existing partnerships strengthened
- highlight the extent of each stakeholder's involvement, and identify entry points for future involvement
- add particular phrases or words to suggest thematic or discursive links that can be the starting point for analysis of change through the process.

