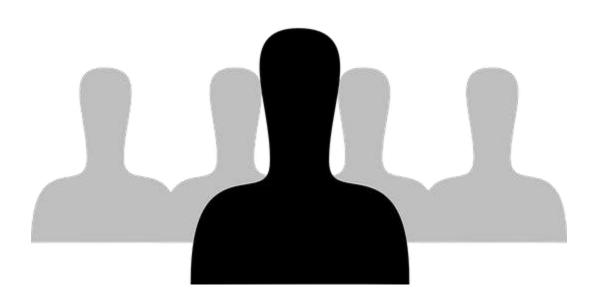
Continuous Improvement Toolkit

STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS



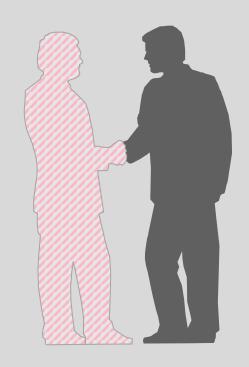
A **Stakeholder** is any party who may have an interest in an organization's activity or could be affected by its outcomes.



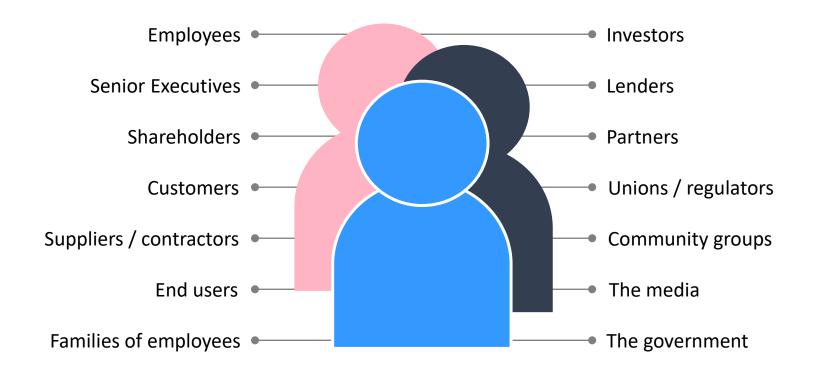
Stakeholders can be any internal or external individuals, groups, departments, business units, or organizations.

Primary stakeholders are those who are part of the economic transactions of the business

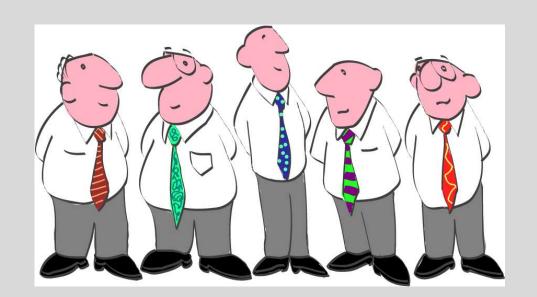
Secondary stakeholders are those who are affected by or can affect the business in someway



Example of Stakeholders



Stakeholder analysis is the process of identifying and analyzing the stakeholders that are likely to affect or be affected by a particular project or other organizational activity.



This impact can be of positive or negative nature

Used in project management, in conflict resolution, and in organizational transformation and change management.

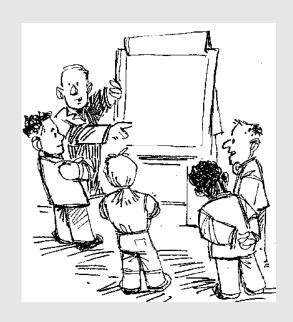






Widely used in **project management** to develop engagement and cooperation between project team and project stakeholders.

This will lead to less conflict and more cooperation during the implementation of the project



A **project stakeholder** is any individual or group who is responsible for any of the project activities or will be affected by the project and its outcome.

They either can influence the project or be influenced by it or its output, even if they are not directly involved in doing the project work.



In project management, stakeholder analysis helps to identify . . .

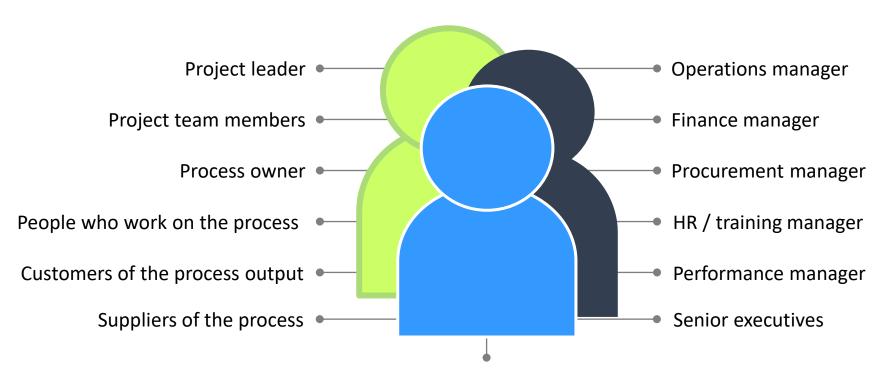
The people to be engaged and consulted

The people to be **informed** during implementation

The people who may have potential positive or negative impact



Examples of stakeholders for a particular project



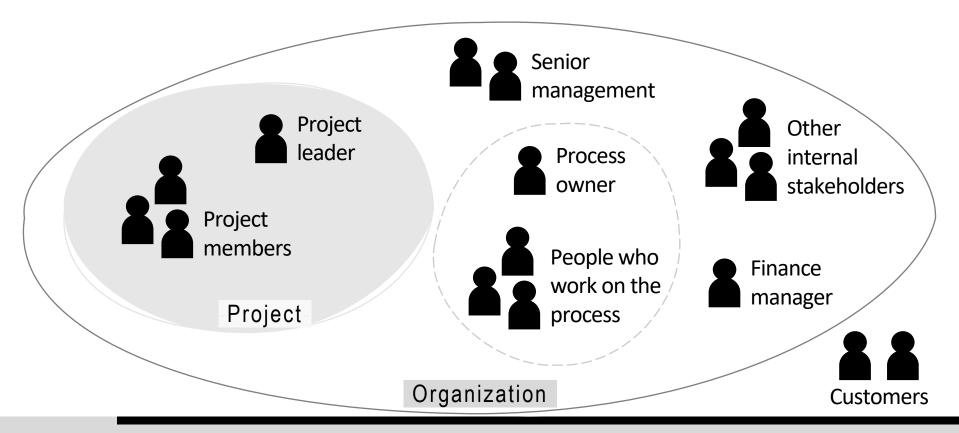
Managers whose resources, schedules, budgets or results will be affected by the project

The first step is to **identify** stakeholders of the project.

Start by brainstorm and listing the individuals and groups who may have a stake in the project.



Once you have developed a list of stakeholders, you need to group them into **logical categories**.



Key project stakeholders need to be **involved** to better achieve project outcomes.



Stakeholder involvement throughout the life cycle of the project is critical to the success of the project

Stakeholder analysis involves studying multiple stakeholder **characteristics** . . .



The **power** and influence they hold as determined by their positions

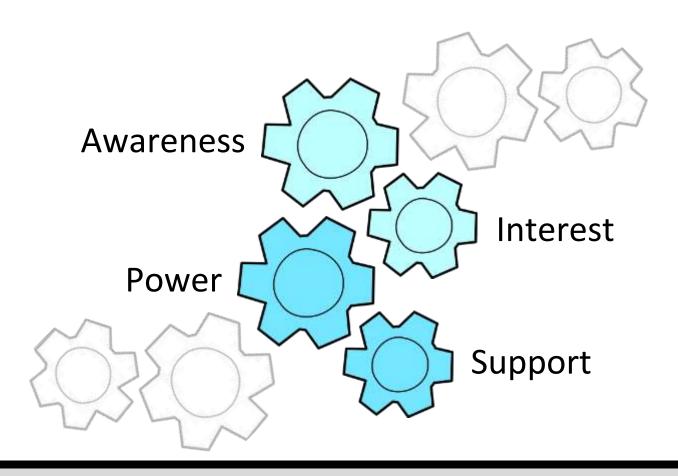


Whether they are aware and interested in the project outcomes



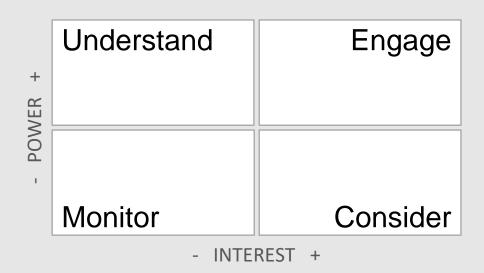
Whether they are supportive or resistant to the project or change

Four Stakeholder Characteristics



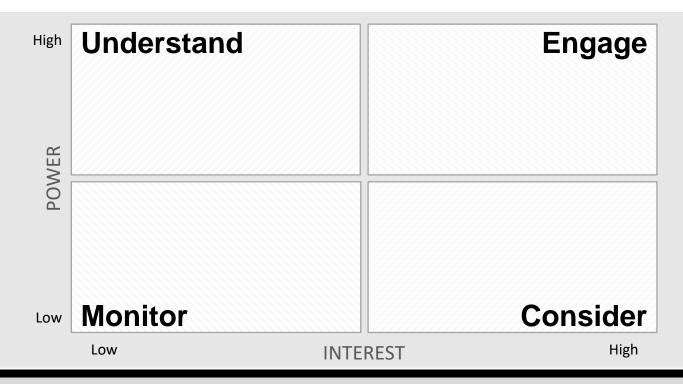
The Power-Interest Matrix (Stakeholder Matrix)

One of the most widely used tools for analyzing stakeholders is the power-interest matrix.



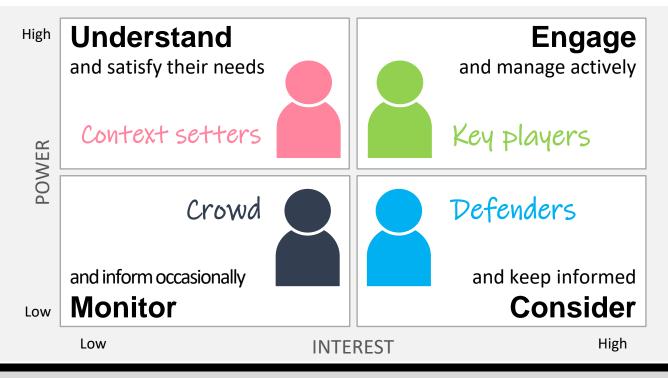
The Power-Interest Matrix (Stakeholder Matrix)

Stakeholders are divided based on the degree of interest and power.



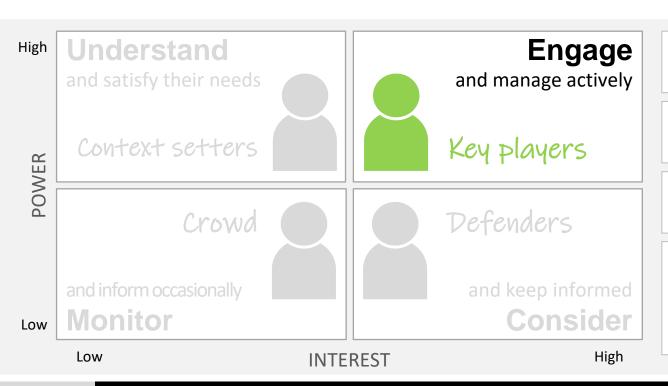
The Power-Interest Matrix (Stakeholder Matrix)

Classifies stakeholders into four groups according to the **power** they hold and whether they are **interested** in the project or not



The Power-Interest Matrix (Stakeholder Matrix)

High Power and High Interest Stakeholders



Should be closely involved in all project activities.

Should discuss with them all actions and plans.

Nothing should come as a surprise to them.

Examples of these stakeholders can be the operations manager and subject matter experts.

The Power-Interest Matrix (Stakeholder Matrix)

High Power and Low Interest Stakeholders



The Power-Interest Matrix (Stakeholder Matrix)

Low Power and High Interest Stakeholders



Highly interested in the project outcomes.

Have little power to influence any decision.

Should be kept informed to maintain their interest.

Examples of these stakeholders can be the people who will apply the improved process.

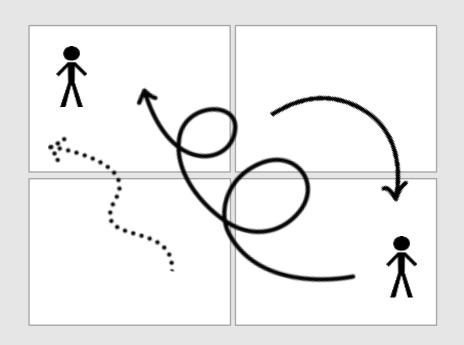
The Power-Interest Matrix (Stakeholder Matrix)

Low Power and **Low** Interest Stakeholders



The Power-Interest Matrix (Stakeholder Matrix)

Stakeholders often move around the matrix



Some stakeholders will become more interested as the implementation progresses and they start to see that the changes will affect them.

Others will be more powerful through internal promotion or transfer.

The Power-Interest Matrix (Stakeholder Matrix)

The analysis needs to be carried out **regularly** throughout the project to monitor stakeholders' involvement over time.



The Power-Interest Matrix (Stakeholder Matrix)

The four characteristics of stakeholders can be summarized in a table like the following . . .

Stakeholder	Position	Project role	Power	Aware?	Interested?	Supportive?

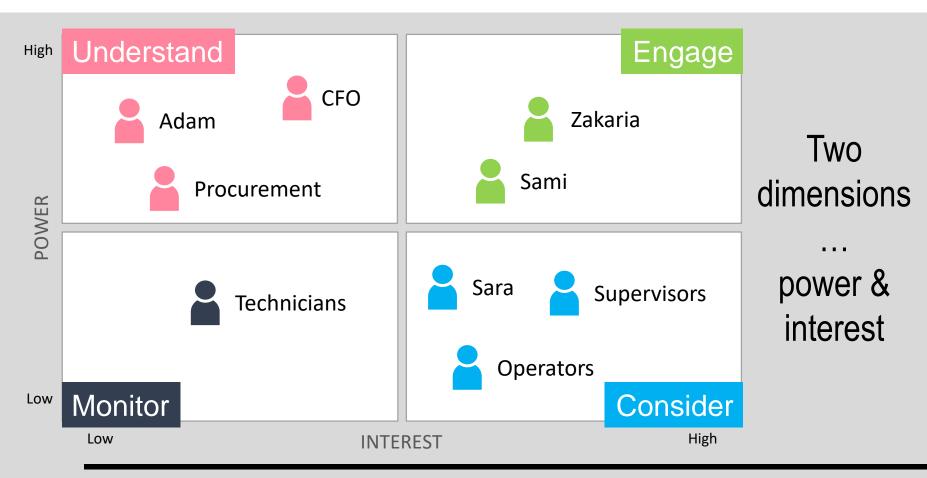
The Power-Interest Matrix (Stakeholder Matrix)

E.g.

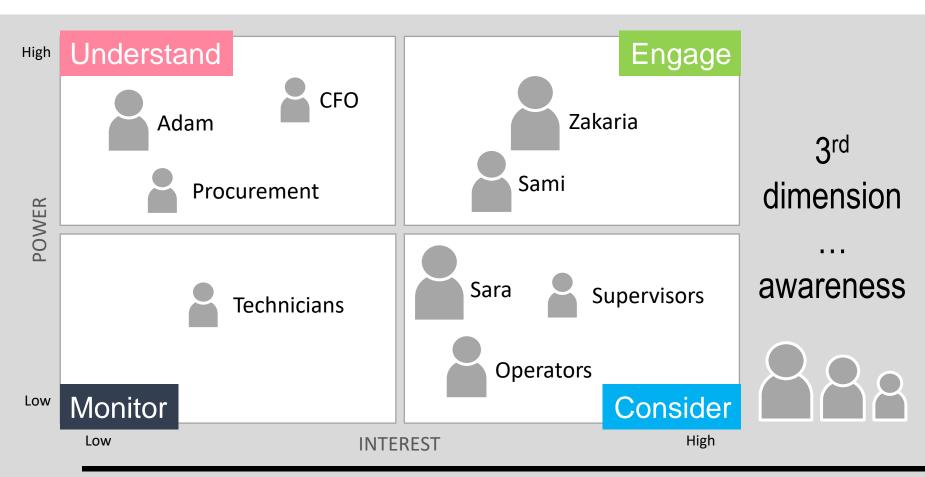
Consider the below power-interest table, then plot the stakeholders on an empty power-interest matrix.

Stakeholder	Position	Project role	Power	Aware?	Interested?	Supportive?
Adam	Finance manager	Financial adviser	High	Somehow	No	Resistant
Sami	Operation manager	Process owner	Medium	Somehow	Yes	Resistant
Operators	Line operators	Users of improved process	Low	Somehow	Yes	Neutral
Zakaria	COO	Project sponsor	High	Yes	Yes	Supportive
Procurement	Procurement	-	Medium	No	No	Neutral
Sara	Training manager	Training facilitator	Medium	Yes	Yes	Supportive

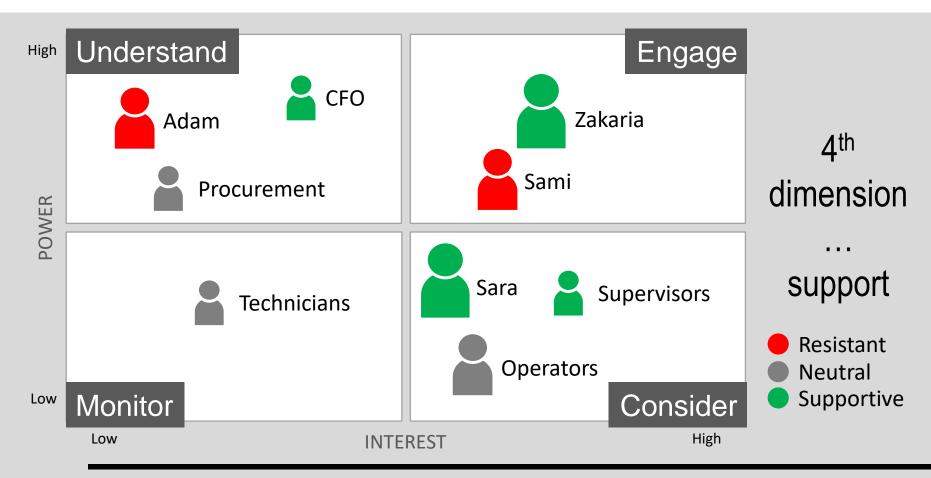
The Power-Interest Matrix (Stakeholder Matrix)



The Power-Interest Matrix (Stakeholder Matrix)

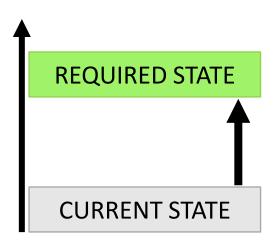


The Power-Interest Matrix (Stakeholder Matrix)



Next . . .

Gaps between the current and the desired involvement levels shall be identified, and actions and communication required to close those gaps shall be implemented.



You may use the following **involvement planning worksheet** to assess where stakeholders are now as well as where they need to be in terms of project involvement.

Stakeholder	Current				Desired			
	Unaware	Aware	Interested	Supportive	Unaware	Aware	Interested	Supportive
		✓						✓
	~					~		

Involvement Planning Worksheet

The last step is to create a communication plan to send the right message to the right stakeholder at the right time. Consider . . .

Roles and responsibilities

Goals and needs

Communication channels

Frequency of communication

Attitude toward the project

Power and interest

Contact information

Communication Action Worksheet

Stakeholder	Contact info.	Method	Who?	How often?	Feedback log

Consider weekly informal chat, invite to team meetings, emails, and newsletters

Agree on who is going to communicate with each stakeholder

When talking directly with stakeholders, consider asking:

What is their current opinion of the project or change?

What information do they want from you?

How do they want to receive information? How frequent?



A communication plan can be **helpful** to . . .

Raise **awareness** about the roles of stakeholders

Know what and when to communicate

Clarify **who** will communicate with whom

Know **how** to Interact with stakeholders



How to conduct a stakeholder analysis?

Invite the project team and key representatives from management

Explain the **purpose** for conducting the stakeholder analysis



How to conduct a stakeholder analysis?

Brainstorm the individuals and groups who may **have a stake** in the project or change effort

Use the involvement table to help you list the stakeholders and determine their roles and involvement in the project

Stakeholder	Position	Project role	Power	Aware?	Interested?	Supportive?

How to conduct a stakeholder analysis?

Plot each individual or group on the **power-interest matrix**

Sort them by the power they have and by their interest in the project or change



How to conduct a stakeholder analysis?

Identify the **gaps** between the current and the desired involvement levels, and discuss how to **manage** unawareness, resistance and lack of interest

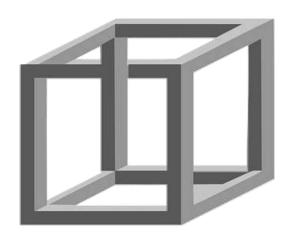
Use the involvement planning worksheet

Create a **communication plan** to manage ongoing communication with stakeholders

Use the communication action worksheet

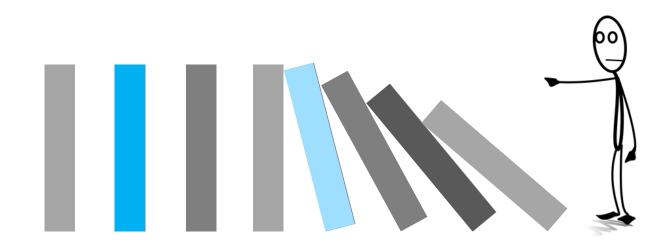
Further Information

There are other complex versions of the stakeholder matrix, such as the one that uses a multidimensional matrix which can analyze three or more categories of stakeholders.



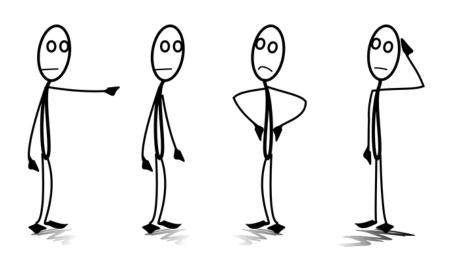
Further Information

A variation of this technique is the **power-impact matrix** that is used when planning the implementation of change.



Further Information

Although individuals working at the operational level can have little influence, they can achieve more power and influence by banding together.



Further Information

Use the **commitment review worksheet** to identify how each stakeholder is **likely** to respond to the project or change.

Stakeholder	Resist	No commitment	Help it happens	Make it happens

Commitment Review worksheet

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