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WOMEN FOR WATER PARTNERSHIP

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Module 2

Stakeholder Mapping for LWFs

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Outline

1. Why Stakeholder Mapping
2. Situation Analysis
3. Identify relevant stakeholders
4. Prioritisation
5. Case Study – Breakout Groups

1. Why Stakeholder Mapping?

It helps to understand **WHO**

- Who is affected and how by water quality, to encourage interest in water monitoring
- Who and what are the main contributors to water quality pollution, to establish what to measure, and how to motivate action and interest
- Who are the parties interested in improving water quality, as it is part of their existing mission or activities
- Who might be interested in using the good press from water quality monitoring to improve their local brand and support environmental good works

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2. Situation Analysis

What are the water quality problems that you know about?

- Industrial effluent

  evidence: visible release, smell, colour, dying fish

- Agricultural runoff

  evidence: periphyton / green algae, dying fish

- Sewage waste (commercial or domestic)

  evidence: solids, smell, brown colour, lack of clarity,

- Domestic waste

  evidence: plastic, foaming, rubbish

Social

Vulnerable to

- Health
- Location
- Lifestyle

Cultural

Water use for

- Recreation
- Indigenous

Environmental

- Quality Changes
- Concerns

Economic

Livelihoods

- Local jobs
- Fisheries
- Tourism

Think about how different people are affected

Checklist for Situation Analysis

Affect	Questions to ask	Example stakeholders
Industrial	What, where, who	Utilities, factories
Agricultural	Type of farming, irrigation	Farmers' cooperative
Sewage	How is it treated?	Waste treatment facility
Domestic	Do people discharge?	People living on river
Social	Who is vulnerable?	Babies, women, elderly, disabled, homeless
Cultural	Who uses the river for recreation, lifestyle?	Religious leaders, recreation clubs (swimmers, canoeing, fishing), indigenous leaders
Environmental	Who cares about the environment?	Special interest groups, environmental agency, NHRIs, NGOs
Economical	Which livelihoods are dependent on the river?	Fishing, tourism, aquaculture, transportation

3. Identify Relevant Stakeholders

Review systematically. Can be separated into two main groups, based on both the human rights to water, and to a clean, safe and sustainable environment:

- **Duty Bearers** – those with an obligation to protect, ie government authorities, utilities, businesses, educational institutions, human rights institutions, NGOs
- **Rights Bearers** – everyone is a right holder, but special attention should be given to vulnerable people, that can be most affected, or unable to speak up for themselves

Duty Bearers

Duty Bearers – for reference

Duty-Bearer	*How are they a duty-bearer?*
State and local governments	Governments have an obligation to protect and provide for those that they govern. Individuals who work in state and local offices are responsible for maintaining the rights of their citizens.
State departments	Various state departments typically have a responsibility to take care of the basic needs of citizens, such as in the case of human services, the construction of public facilities, and the protection of the surrounding environment.
Civil society organizations	Civil society organizations are entities separate from the government which make promises to certain groups and populations in the pursuit of a better world. These organizations are considered duty-bearers due to the reliance many people have on them for certain services.
Parliamentarians	Parliamentarians are experts who are responsible for advising CSOs and governments. They are considered duty-bearers because they have a responsibility to act in the best interests of the people they represent.
Workers' organizations	Workers' organizations, such as state unions, are typically responsible for the protection of labour rights, and are especially important in larger corporate companies.
Businesses	Businesses can hold power over a community depending on the types of services they provide as well as the amount of influence they have in the area, and therefore can be considered duty-bearers to their clients.
Research organizations and academia	Research organizations are considered duty-bearers because of the obligation they have made to the pursuit of and public dissemination of knowledge, which is an important part of any consultation process.
Non-Governmental Organizations	NGOs have responsibilities, as they often act as representation for groups that may not have a voice otherwise. These are important duty-bearers to consider, especially when using a human rights-based approach.
National Human Rights Institutions	NHRIs are also considered important duty-bearers in the context of HRBA and can serve as useful consultants or participants in People-First PPPs.
Social programs	Many areas have social programs which people in lower economic classes rely on for survival, making them duty-bearers to the less fortunate.
Health facilities	Health facilities, such as hospitals, nursing homes, and rehabilitation centres, have an obligation to protect the physical health of those under their care.
Educational Institutions	Schools and Universities are duty-bearers to the students that attend them, particularly younger children who may not otherwise be given sufficient representation.
Caregivers	Caregivers, such as parents and guardians, are also duty-bearers to their children or those who are unable to care for themselves and have a responsibility to uphold their rights.

Rights Holders and Vulnerable Groups

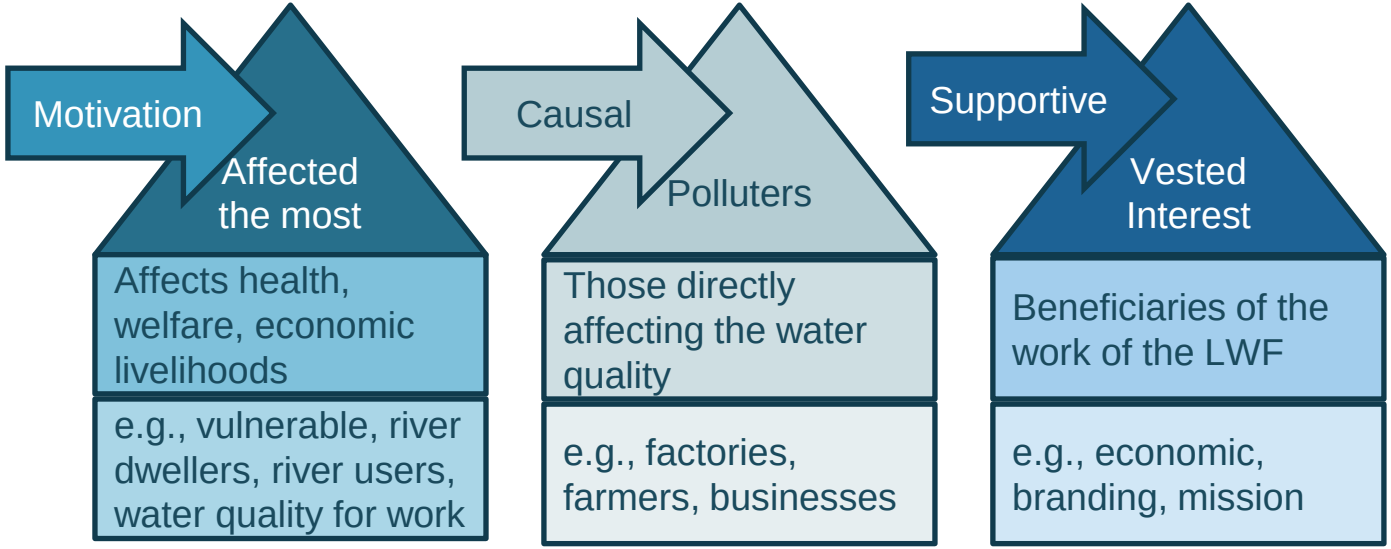
Rights Holders - Reference

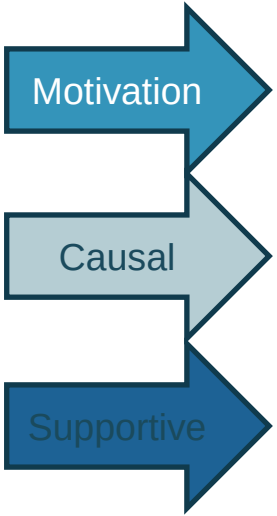
*Consider accessible options to include some groups

Vulnerable Group	Reasons for inclusion	Stakeholders
Women	Child-bearing, and usually care-givers, and responsible for water	Local women, and/or NGOs
Children	500 million children die each year due to water borne disease	Mothers, teachers, care workers, NGOs
Disabled*	Health risks, lack of mobility	NGOs
Migrants/homeless	Could be dependent on surface water	NGOs
Indigenous	Knowledgeable about ancestral lands and water management	Indigenous Leaders
Elderly*	Local knowledge, Health risks, lack of mobility	Representatives
Poverty*	May lack ability to contribute due to cost, distance, may also be affected by loss of livelihood	Representatives, NGOs

4. Prioritisation of Stakeholders

Know your stakeholders, and why they are important to know for fund-raising





4. Prioritisation of Stakeholders (continued)

- Creates a powerful reason for monitoring, with local support
- Companies operating legally may wish to be seen to help improve environmental regulation
- Those with a vested interest could support the development of the LWF due to the following reasons:

Economic: They would directly benefit from water quality improvements, e.g., fisheries, tourism

Branding: They would improve their brand if they support a well-supported public campaign to support water quality monitoring, e.g., large scale users of water such as drinks manufacturers

Mission: It supports their own mission to improve the environment, e.g., utilities, environmental agencies, environmental NGOs

Summary of Module 2- Stakeholder Mapping

1. Understand all the stakeholders that could be involved based on your knowledge of the river, the causes of any water quality problems, the people that are affected directly, and those that are interested in helping
2. Map out all the duty bearers that are active in your area
3. Map out all the rights holders, especially the most directly affected by water quality
4. Prioritise stakeholders based on motivation, causal and vested interest categories.

Breakout Session

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Breakout Session 2: Stakeholder Mapping

1. Select a LWF from your group – and use as a case study. If you have time, you can do two
2. Conduct a draft stakeholder mapping exercise using the frameworks presented (also on handouts)
    - Base it on who is present in the LWF area, and think through the different reasons for including them in the mapping

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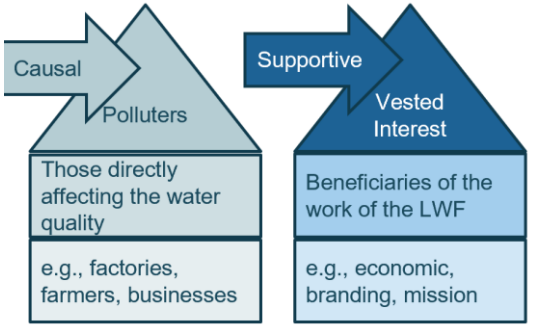
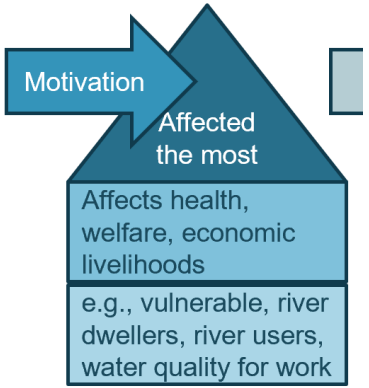
DUTY BEARERS	Relevant local institutions for LWF
State and local governments	
Utilities	
Human Rights Institutions	
Education	
Health	
Education	
Research Institutions (environmental, water)	
Businesses: Industrial	
Businesses: Agricultural	
Businesses: Commercial	
Environmental NGOs	

Think About:



RIGHTS HOLDERS	Relevant NGOs, or representatives
Women	
Children	
Elderly	
Disabled	
Indigenous	
Migrant/homeless	
Living in poverty	
Rural and deprived areas	



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THANK YOU

Next Module: 3. Monitoring and Data Collection Expertise

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