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# Stakeholder Mapping and Engagement

## Who Matters and Why?

February 10, 2026



# Learning Objectives

*By the end of the class, you should be able to...*

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1. Identify a broad range of stakeholders for your venture
  2. Assess stakeholder power and interest
  3. Use AI to surface blind spots and hidden dynamics
  4. Develop early engagement strategies
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# Warm-Up: Who is on Your Team?

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**Individually (2 minutes):** Who are the 3–5 most important people or groups you need to engage right now?

**Pair-Share (8 minutes):** With your partner take turns answering

- » **Why did you choose each stakeholder?**
    - » What role do they play in the problem or solution?
    - » Are they someone you need right now, or someone who could block you later?
  - » **What assumption are you making about them?**
    - » That they care?
    - » That they'll cooperate?
    - » That they share your definition of the problem?
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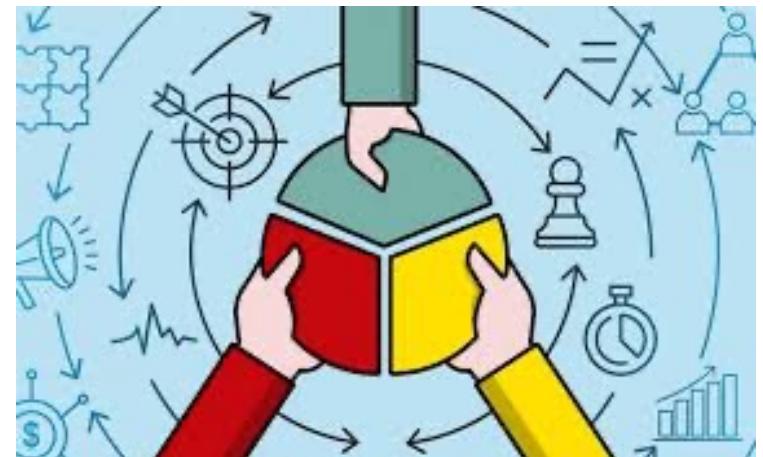
# What is a Stakeholder?

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A **stakeholder** is anyone who can affect or is affected by your venture

» **Examples:**

- » Beneficiaries (direct & indirect)
- » Partners & funders
- » Regulators
- » Critics, skeptics, or opponents
- » Internal actors (team, board)



# Why Stakeholder Mapping Matters

*Stakeholder mapping helps you...*

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- » Anticipate resistance and risk
  - » Identify hidden power and influence
  - » Build legitimacy and trust
  - » Spot partnership opportunities
  - » Avoid naïve or harmful interventions
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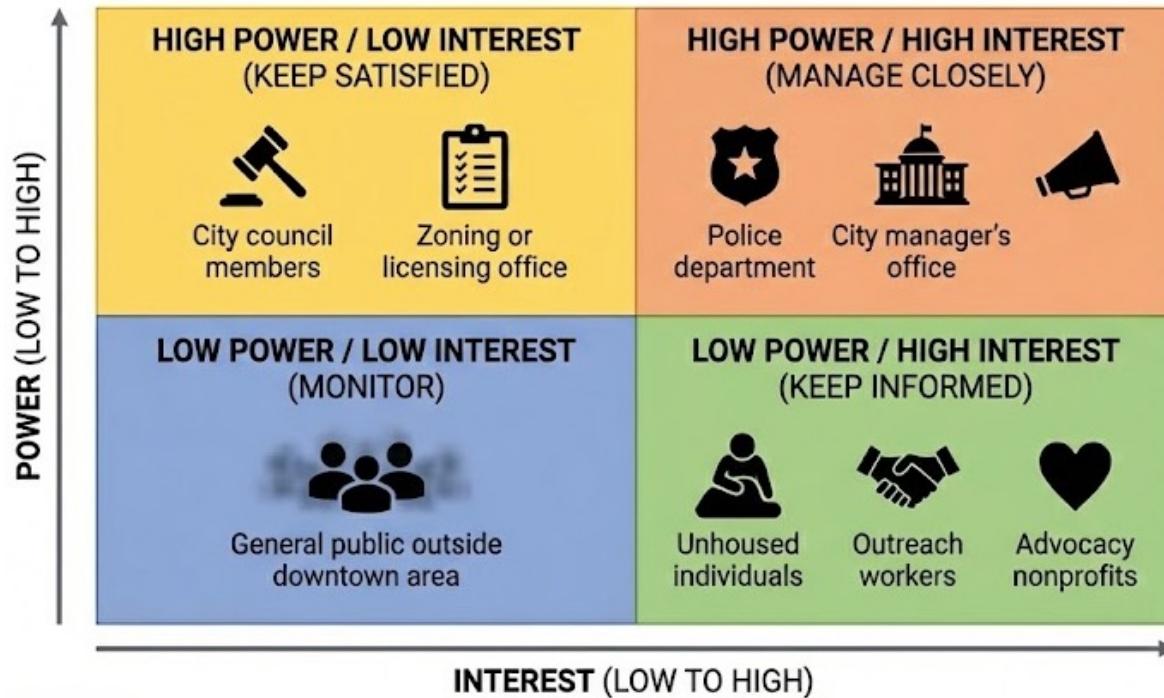


# Mapping Formats

## *Power/Interest Matrix*

### **EXAMPLE: PUBLIC-SPACE HOMELESSNESS VENTURE**

(Reducing disruptive interactions between unhoused individuals and downtown businesses)



- » **What it's best for:** Who you need to keep informed even if they don't care yet
- » **What decisions it helps with:**
  - » Who must be engaged early vs. later
  - » Where resistance is most likely

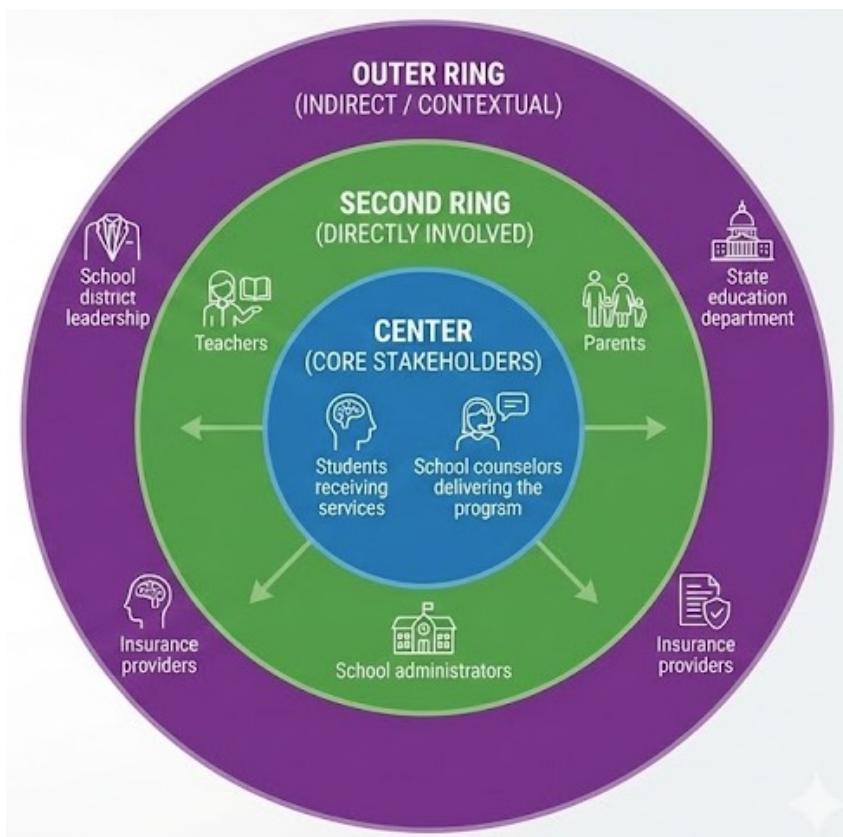
# Mapping Formats

## Concentric Circles

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### EXAMPLE: SCHOOL-BASED MENTAL HEALTH PROGRAM

- » **What it's best for:**  
Understanding legitimacy, trust, and closeness to the venture
- » **What decisions it helps with:**
  - » Who needs relationship-building vs. formal approval
  - » Where trust breakdowns could derail implementation



# Mapping Formats

## Network Map

### EXAMPLE: LOCAL FOOD ACCESS INITIATIVE



- » **What it's best for:** Understanding influence pathways and informal power
- » **What decisions it helps with:**
  - » Who to talk to *first*, not just who to talk to
  - » Where a single conversation could ripple through the system
  - » How information and opinions spread

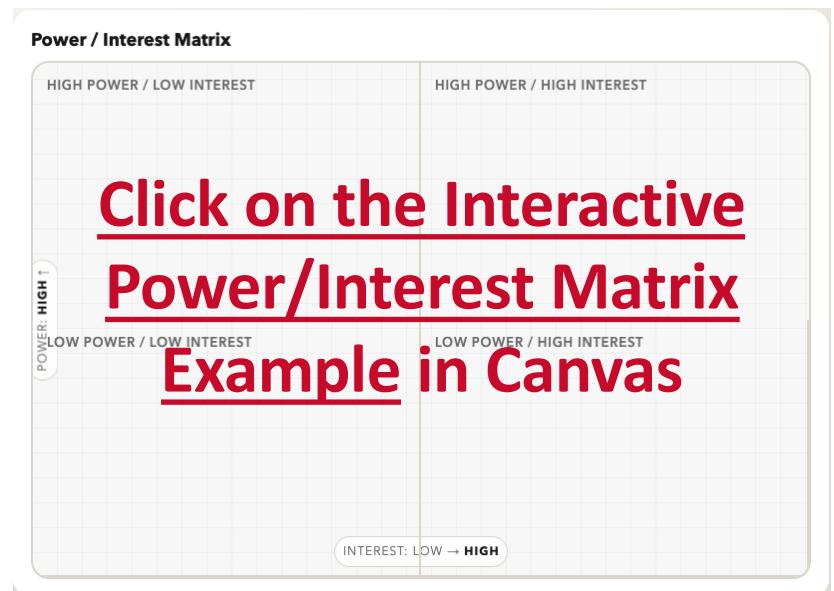
# Example: Homelessness

## *Power/Interest Matrix*

Who are the key stakeholders?

- » Unhoused individuals
- » Business owners
- » Police
- » Outreach nonprofits
- » City government
- » Residents

How would you map their power/interests?



# Activity 1: Initial Stakeholder Mapping

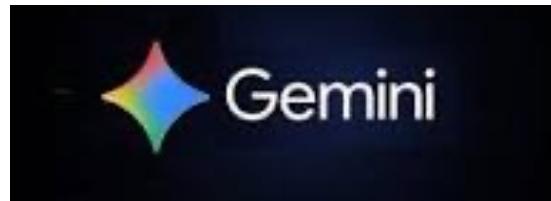
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1. List stakeholders
2. Categorize by power & interest
3. Flag assumptions



## Activity 2: AI Stakeholder Challenger

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Prompt details are under Session Materials in  
Canvas

## Activity 3: The Human Value Add

*Do NOT accept AI output at face value. Evaluate and refine*

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Find the Stakeholder Challenger Worksheet under  
Session Materials in Canvas



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# Debrief

*What did you learn?*

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- » Surprising stakeholders?
- » Challenged assumptions?
- » Power conflicts?



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# Who Cares?

*Your stakeholder map informs...*

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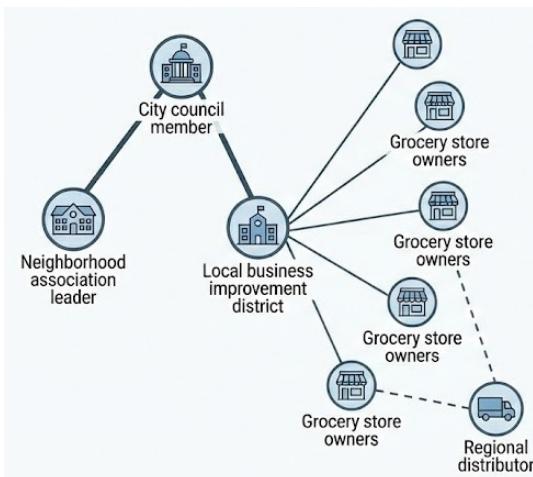
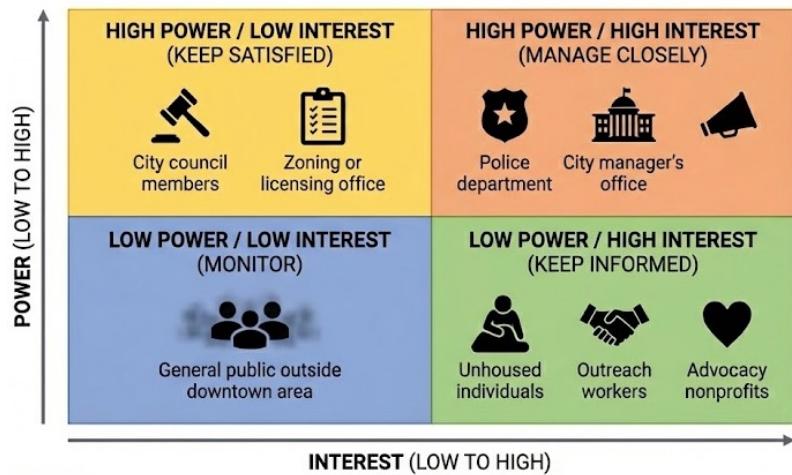
- » Power dynamics
- » Assumptions
- » Engagement strategy



IT MATTERS.  
I CARE.

# Exit Ticket

## *First draft stakeholder map*



## Closing Thought...

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Social ventures fail less from bad ideas

and more from

**IGNORED PEOPLE**

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