Stakeholder analysis is the systematic identification and scrutiny of the different individuals and groups who have an interest in, can influence, and/or can be impacted by a WFP programme – positively or negatively.

Gender-sensitive stakeholder analysis examines commitments, capacities and efforts of different women, men, girls and boys, as well as their organisations, in mainstreaming gender and in advancing gender equality and women’s empowerment.

Benefits of gender-sensitive stakeholder analysis include understanding the interests of programme stakeholders; building ownership among communities and individuals with whom WFP works; strategic partnering; identifying and mitigating possible risks; identifying supporters and accountability.

A stakeholder analysis is particularly important in the design stage because it helps to identify the interests of all stakeholders, relationships that can positively contribute to the implementation and realisation of the programme outcomes, as well as risks.

How to do a Gender-sensitive Stakeholder Analysis

1. **Identify** primary (individuals/groups directly affected by the programme), secondary (individuals/groups indirectly affected by the programme, such as relatives of direct beneficiaries) and key stakeholders (people with significant ability to influence programme implementation and outcomes). A gender-sensitive stakeholder analysis ensures that the voices of the range of stakeholders are heard; not only the more powerful individuals and groups. Only then is it possible to equitably address the needs, interests and priorities of diverse women, men, girls and boys.

2. **Understand** each stakeholders’ interests and influence. List the interests of each stakeholder and who they represent. Information about stakeholder interests can be from official documents, media, budgets, interviews and discussions.

3. **Clarify** the nature of the relationships between stakeholders. Relationships between stakeholders may be cooperative, conflictual, actively collaborative or competitive.

4. **Analyse** how each stakeholder will be affected by the programme and identify the potential (and perceived) impacts of the programme on women, men, girls and boys separately; making sure to consider how the lives of women, men, girls and boys may be affected positively or negatively.

5. **Identify** each stakeholders’ capacities; potential roles; gender-related knowledge, skills, experiences, resources, opportunities for participation; influence and support; and resistance in relation to programme implementation and outcomes.

6. **Complete** the stakeholder analysis matrix. This should be conducted by the WFP staff responsible for the programme, at the design stage and regularly updated during implementation.

7. **Apply** the results of the gender-sensitive stakeholder analysis to the programme. Identify who should be involved, the nature and extent of each stakeholder’s participation, capacities that they can contribute, alliances, and inform the programme risk mitigation strategy. Pay attention to stakeholders with significant influence and power and consider if they represent the interests of women, men, girls and boys.