

<b>INFORMATION SHEET</b>
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**MOU**  
**Stakeholder Identification and Analysis**

Consultation and engagement processes with local communities are undertaken for a number of reasons. Some examples are:

- For a newly identified MoU site - to identify key stakeholders to determine those individuals and organisation who may be interested or effected by a MoU partnership approach
- To identify possible interested parties who may wish to actively engage in the process e.g. become members of the Local Steering Committee or become a resource for the Committee
- To gain an understanding of the community's needs and aspirations when determining the priority activities/actions for the Local Steering Committee
- To "test out" priorities identified by the Local Steering Committee
- To communicate actions and outcomes as a result of the partnership arrangements
- To revise strategic directions and priorities

Stakeholders can generally be **identified/categories** as follows:

- Community Groups
- Non Government Organisations
- Traditional Owners
- Land Councils
- Native Title Representative Bodies
- Media
- Education and Training Organisations
- Government – State and Federal
- Local Government and Councillors
- Local Business
- Mining Companies
- Mining contractors
- Other industries – as potential employers
- Politicians

- Key service providers
- Peak bodies
- Community Leaders – formal and informal

A Stakeholder **Analysis** can take a number of forms but for the purpose of the MoU should consider:

- Those who can influence opinion and decision making in the region
- Those who already have a position of influence
- Those who are seen a community leaders – formal and informal
- Those who are currently engaged in regional development activities
- Those who develop Government policy and assign resources
- Those who are affected negatively by the mining operation
- Those who could benefit from mining in the region
- Those who might have resources to contribute

In analysing stakeholders a rating system of 1 to 5 could be used i.e. one being those stakeholders who have the potential to have the most influence over the development of a local MoU Partnership Agreement and five being those who have the least influence. This rating system will assist to understand where potential support can be gained.

Identifying and analysing stakeholders should provide an understanding of the possible roles and responsibilities of stakeholders in the future implementation of the local MoU partnership arrangements. For example:

GOVERNMENT	MINING COMPANIES	Service Providers and NGOs	COMMUNITY GROUPS
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strategic Leadership</li> <li>• Strategic coordination</li> <li>• Policy and regulatory frameworks</li> <li>• Support Capacity building at the local level</li> <li>• Deliver local services</li> <li>• Leverage State and external resources</li> <li>• Monitor and evaluation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Catalyst for action at the local level</li> <li>• Employment outcomes</li> <li>• Career development</li> <li>• Local Business support</li> <li>• Stakeholder coordination</li> <li>• Financial, material and facilities support</li> <li>• Transfer of skills</li> <li>• Monitor and evaluation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local needs assessments</li> <li>• Local community capacity building</li> <li>• Institutional strengthening</li> <li>• Leverage external funding for community support</li> <li>• Monitor and evaluation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local needs identification and prioritisation</li> <li>• Local knowledge – needs, aspirations and values</li> <li>• Community planning – mobilisation, consultation and engagement</li> <li>• Conflict resolution</li> <li>• Monitor and evaluation</li> </ul>
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