

Identification and Selection of Stakeholders

How to identify stakeholders

1. List all stakeholders that have expertise on local methamphetamine use and are important for the successful implementation of the project. This may include already existing networks or organizations identified via local prevention strategy papers. However you should avoid limiting the list to the most obvious stakeholders or those you frequently engage with. Consider using the following questions to aid the process of listing: (1). Who may be impacted by the project?; (2) Who may have an interest in the project? (3) Who are the stakeholders who have been traditionally excluded from decision making in this field? (4) Who are the stakeholders that are critical to project delivery?
2. Contact at least one stakeholder from each of the stakeholder sectors (see 'Overview of stakeholder sectors') and ask them to participate in the Multistakeholder Partnership using the information in the Engagement Plan. If it is not possible to involve stakeholders from a particular sector or if you do not regard this as beneficial to the project, please document the reason for this.
3. In order not to oversee important stakeholders, ask at least one contact in each sector which other stakeholder(s) should be invited to take part in the Multistakeholder Partnership on the basis of their expertise or influence.
Note: Step 2 and 3 can be done simultaneously, e.g. contact a stakeholder and ask or brainstorm with them who else should be involved.
4. The aim is to invite a total of 10-15 important stakeholders who are willing to take part in the Multistakeholder Partnerships

Overview of stakeholder sectors

Sector	Stakeholders (examples)	Included in MSP?
Policy	local entities and administrations, government agencies, formal already existing networks (e.g. local commissions), local drug policy coordinators	
Drug prevention and treatment	Drug prevention providers, drug treatment centers, harm reduction services, self-help-groups	
Law enforcement	Police (e.g. prevention officers), prosecution (e.g. judges, attorneys), prison (e.g. prison social workers and psychologists)	
Health services	Organizations active in health education, promotion and prevention, public health officials, local hospital emergency personnel, general practitioners, HIV prevention and counselling services	
Social services	youth work, family counselling services, women counseling services, LGBTQ counseling services, charities	
Educational services	(Vocational) schools, universities	
Nightlife	bars / club owners, promoters	
Community	community 'leaders', neighborhood and residents' associations, shop owners, residents, , already existing less formal / informal networks (e.g. social dialog commissions, working groups, umbrella organizations), church	
Target population	(Potential) methamphetamine users	
Research	Research institutes, universities	