

WP2. Overcoming constraints- building bridging capital
Task 2.1. Develop and apply a participatory methodology to identify attitudes, opportunities for, and constraints to collective action

SECOND TECHNIQUE: MAPPING THE MAIN SOCIAL ACTORS FOR COLLECTIVE ACTION

Part 1. Summary of the workshop

Total length: 2 hours and a half

Objectives of the workshop: to have a first mapping of actors at national level, to be able to define future strategies to expand actions around collective processes for agroecology and food sovereignty. It will also help to define the people to be invited to the national workshops (task 2.3.).

Structure of the workshop:

Time	Dynamic	Requirements	People in charge
20 minutes	Presentation		Facilitator
60 minutes	First reflection: actors and links	Cardboards Small papers	Participants divided in subgroups
60-90 minutes	Second reflection: agreeing on a sociogram	Wall or blackboard Everyone contributing	Facilitator

Materials needed: We need a large support that we can place on a wall or blackboard in the room where we celebrate the workshop, markers, cardboard of different colors and scissors

Part 2. Detailed explanation of the dynamic

Presentation (20 minutes)

We start the workshop explaining what a sociogram is, what is its utility and which products we want to obtain.

We explain how we will organize the session and propose the necessary elements to draw the sociogram

To begin, we draw **two axes**:

- The Power axis, which is related to the capacity of decision making in terms of promoting agriculture transitions, and goes from the lowest point to the highest point
- The Ideological axis: it separates the positions of each actor or networks around agroecology and food sovereignty. In this axis we will identify 4 types of actors: those whose aim is the agroecological transition towards food sovereignty; those whose aim is a transition towards a more sustainable agriculture but different to agroecology and food sovereignty; those who till the moment are out of this discussion but that are important when thinking about an agroecological transition; and those who are opposite to agroecological transition towards food sovereignty.

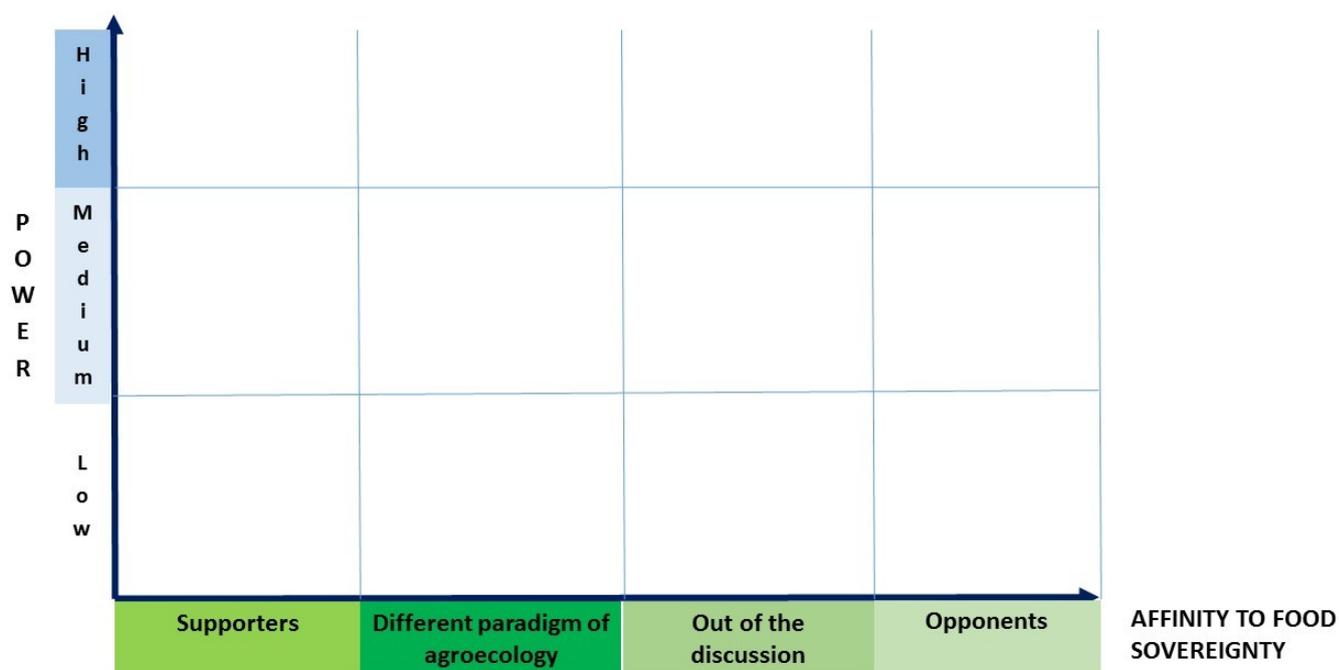


Figure 1. Axes of the sociogram

To draw the actors on the map we will use the following symbols:

-  Entities or institutions
-  Associations and formally constituted networks
-  Actors and/or informal networks

The third variable is the links established between actors in a generic way. The symbols we will use will be this:

-  Normal relationships
-  Weak relationships
-  Strong relationships
-  Controversial relationships

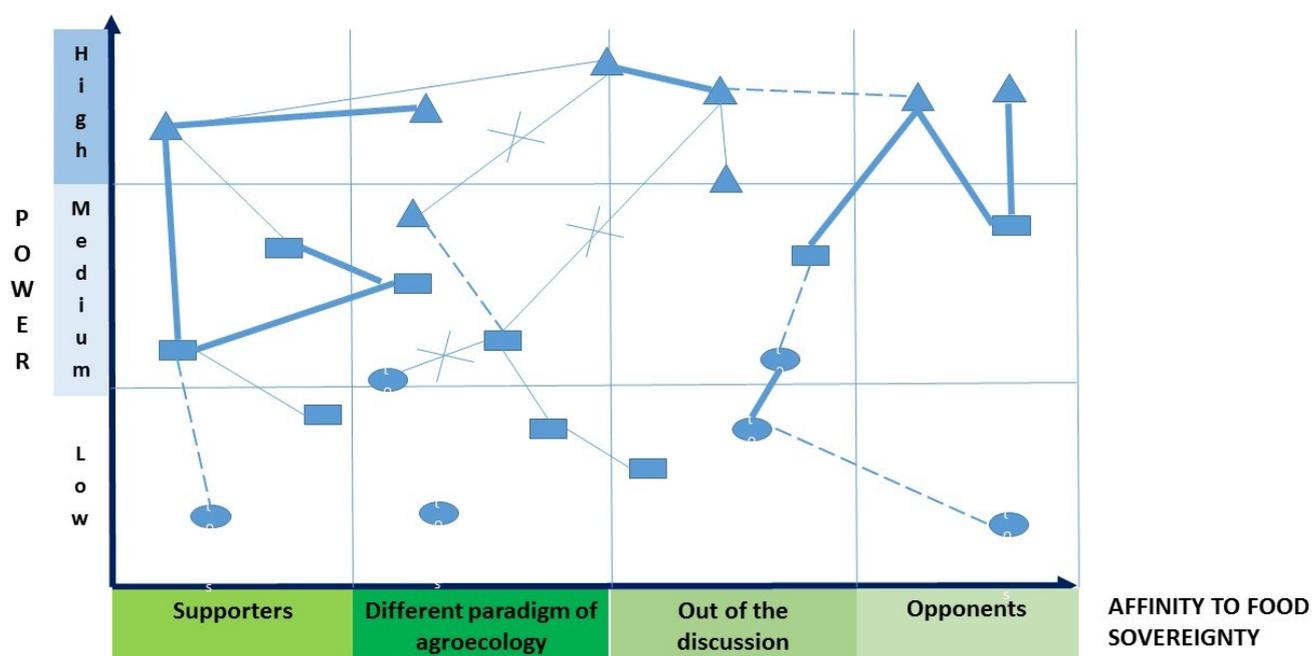


Figure 2. Detailed sociogram

First reflection (60 minutes)

The first step is to prepare a list of actors that the participants locate in the territory, linked to the agroecology and food sovereignty and determine the symbols that corresponds to each one (triangles, squares or circles).

This first step is worked in plenary so that the groups start from the same list of actors in their graphing. We can approach them through a brainstorm (10 minutes) so that participants can define which of the actors that they know can relate to agroecology and food sovereignty at the present time. The facilitator will be writing down on the stand or blackboard the actors that are identified. At the end we will have a list of actors agreed by the participants and would go on to determine the symbols corresponding to each actor.

Once we have the list of actors with their corresponding symbols, we ask the participants to distribute themselves in heterogeneous groups and to name a rapporteur who will present the results of their group's work to the plenary. In this first reflection the groups will work around:

- Placing the actors on the map, taking into account, on the one hand, their degree of power or influence on promoting agricultural transition, and on the other, their affinity with respect to agroecology and food sovereignty.

Second reflection (60-90 minutes)

The groups return to the plenary and each rapporteur makes the presentation of the results of the work carried out. There is a time after the presentation of the different groups to discuss the elements that may appear as contradictory in the drawing of the map, to try to reach a consensus. If it is not achieved in a prudent time, the differences should be at least pointed out.

Then the group will work on determining the relationships (links) that are established between the actors (whether they are strong, weak, normal or conflicting).

If the number of people is very high as to work in plenary (more than 20 people), we can divide them into groups to perform the location of the actors in the matrix and hold the plenary in order to discuss and agree on a single matrix to then work on the relationships that exist between the actors present in the matrix.

Conclusions

Once the map of actors has been agreed upon, we must make a reading, both of the process that we have carried out in order to arrive at the final result, as well as of the product obtained and what it is telling us in relation to the topic on which we are working. This reading will be guided by the objective that we proposed when proposing the workshop (to have a first mapping of actors and define future strategies to expand actions)

Some things to keep in mind at this moment are:

- Highlight if there have been generalized agreements or contradictions regarding the location and / or relationships of some actors (in case there have been two groups working the links between actors because of a high number of attendants)

- Highlight (in case they appear) the existence of empty quadrants and / or actors for whom no relationship has been established, linking this more with current lack of awareness of the participants of this type of actors than with the actual absence thereof.
- Analyze if there is an agglomeration of actors and relationships in certain rows or columns of the matrix, linking it with the profile of the participants and with the knowledge /lack of awareness that implies. For example, it can happen that we have very well identified actors that are close to our vision of promoting agroecological transition towards food sovereignty, but very little that could be important for the strategy but that, till the moment, have not shown any interest. A special regard on that could give clues to have a n in depth sight on this type of actors as possible alliances. Also, if the participants are members of informal groups, it is much more likely that the resulting sociogram will be very "loaded" with actors and relationships in the lower sector (related to lower power) and that it will be diminishing in the upper ranks.