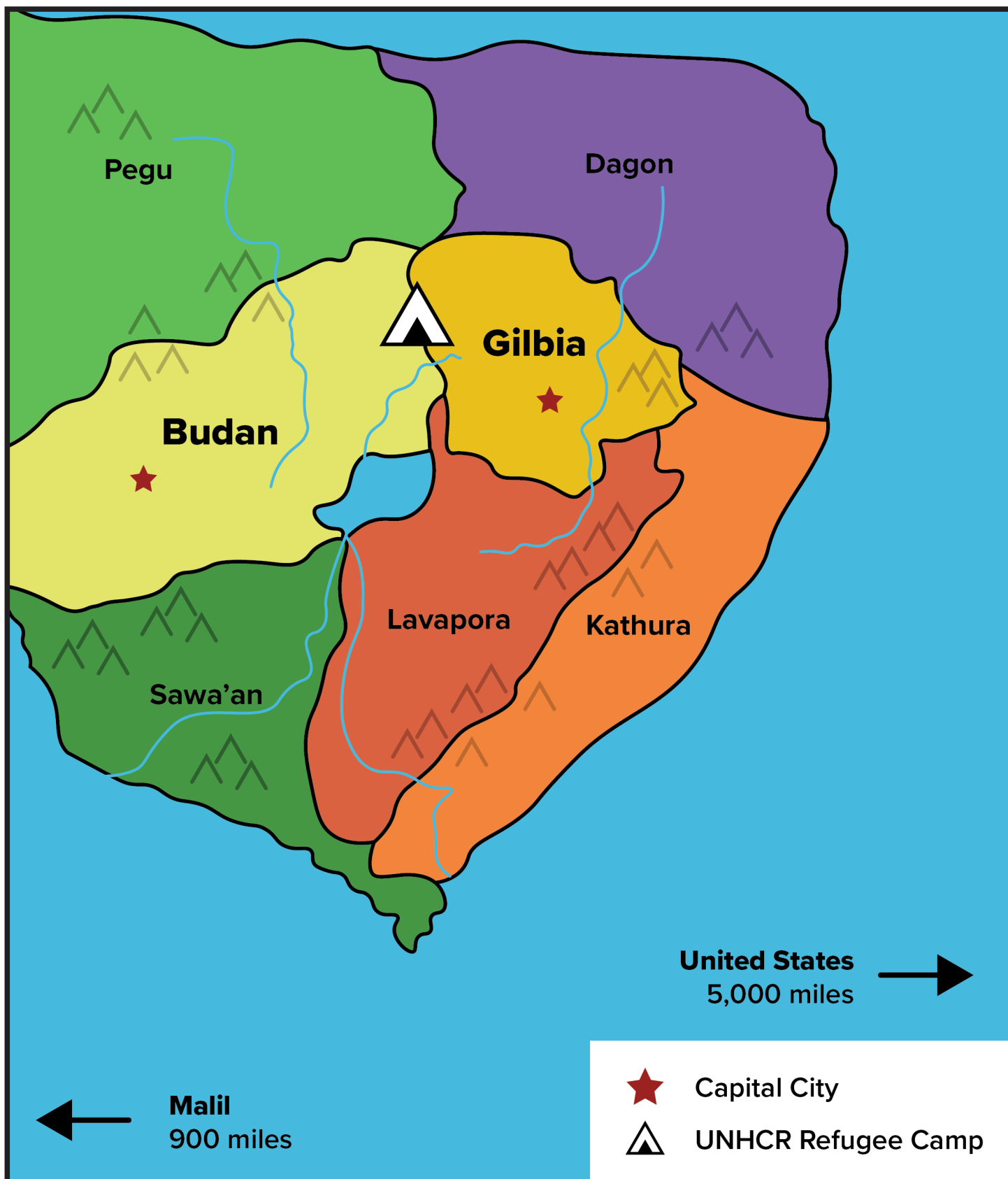


CRISIS MAP



Clearly Determine Your Position And Agree On Your Strategy:

- Clarify or restate your position if it is mis-represented by one of the other stakeholder groups.
- If during informal discussions you decide your group should change its position, discuss it with the other group members as soon as possible.

Realistically Evaluate Possible Actions Before You Propose Them:

- Are the proposals possible?
- Will they achieve the results you want?
- Watch for unintended consequences.

Analyze Other Groups' Positions:

- Why do they hold that position?
- Why do they oppose or support your proposals?
- Can you apply pressure to make stakeholders re-evaluate their positions?
- Can you offer any incentives to make stakeholders re-evaluate their positions?

Build Alliances:

- Identify which stakeholders share your position and which do not.
- Do not spend all your time trying to persuade others. Listen carefully to other delegates and absorb what they are saying.
- Try to identify common interests and concerns you share with other stakeholders.
- Even if your end goal is different, what can you agree on with others?

Identify Incentives and Disincentives (“Carrots and Sticks”):

- Consider what incentives you can safely offer to other groups.
- Explain to other stakeholders the negative consequences (either direct or indirect) that may follow if they oppose your position.

General Tips*:

- Separate the people from the problem.
- Interests: Focus on interests, not positions.
- Options: Generate a variety of possibilities before deciding what to do.
- Criteria: Insist that the result be based on some objective standard.

* Excerpted from “Getting To Yes”, Roger Fisher and William Ury, Random House Business Books, 1981

QUESTIONS TO CONSIDER

- [illegible]

GOALS: *What are you hoping to accomplish?*

RESOURCES: *What do you have?
What can you offer?*

ALLIES: *Who can help you? Who shares your positions?*

TIMELINE: *When can/should action items occur?*

OBSTACLES: *Who or what might be standing in the way of your group's plans?*

NOTES

Refugee	Someone who has been forced to flee his or her country because of persecution, war, or violence. A refugee has a well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, political opinion or membership in a particular social group.
Internally displaced person (IDP)	A person who has been forced to flee his or her home for the same reason as a refugee, but remains in his or her own country and has not crossed an international border. Unlike refugees, IDPs are not protected by international law or eligible to receive many types of aid. As the nature of war has changed in the last few decades, with more and more internal conflicts replacing wars among countries, the number of IDPs has increased significantly.
Returnee	A refugee who has returned to his or her home country. The majority of refugees prefer to return home as soon as it is safe to do so, after a conflict and the country is being rebuilt. The UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) encourages voluntary repatriation, or return, as the best solution for displaced people. The agency often provides transportation and other assistance, such as money, tools and seeds. Occasionally, UNHCR helps rebuild homes, schools and roads.
Stateless person	Someone who is not a citizen of any country. Citizenship is the legal bond between a government and an individual, and allows for certain political, economic, social and other rights of the individual, as well as the responsibilities of both government and citizen. A person can become stateless due to a variety of reasons, including sovereign, legal, technical or administrative decisions or oversights. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights underlines that “Everyone has the right to a nationality.”
Asylum seeker	When people flee their own country and seek sanctuary in another country, they apply for asylum – the right to be recognized as a refugee and receive legal protection and material assistance. An asylum seeker must demonstrate that his or her fear of persecution in his or her home country is well-founded.
1951 Refugee Convention	The main international instrument of refugee law. The Convention clearly spells out who a refugee is and the kind of legal protection, and other assistance and social rights he or she should receive from the countries who have signed the document. The Convention also defines a refugee’s obligations to host governments and certain categories or people, such as war criminals, who do not qualify for refugee status. The Convention was limited to protecting mainly European refugees in the aftermath of World War II, but another document, the 1967 Protocol, expanded the scope of the Convention as the problem of displacement spread around the world.*

* Taken from UNHCR, *What is a refugee*, <http://www.unrefugees.org/what-is-a-refugee/> accessed on Oct 1, 2017.