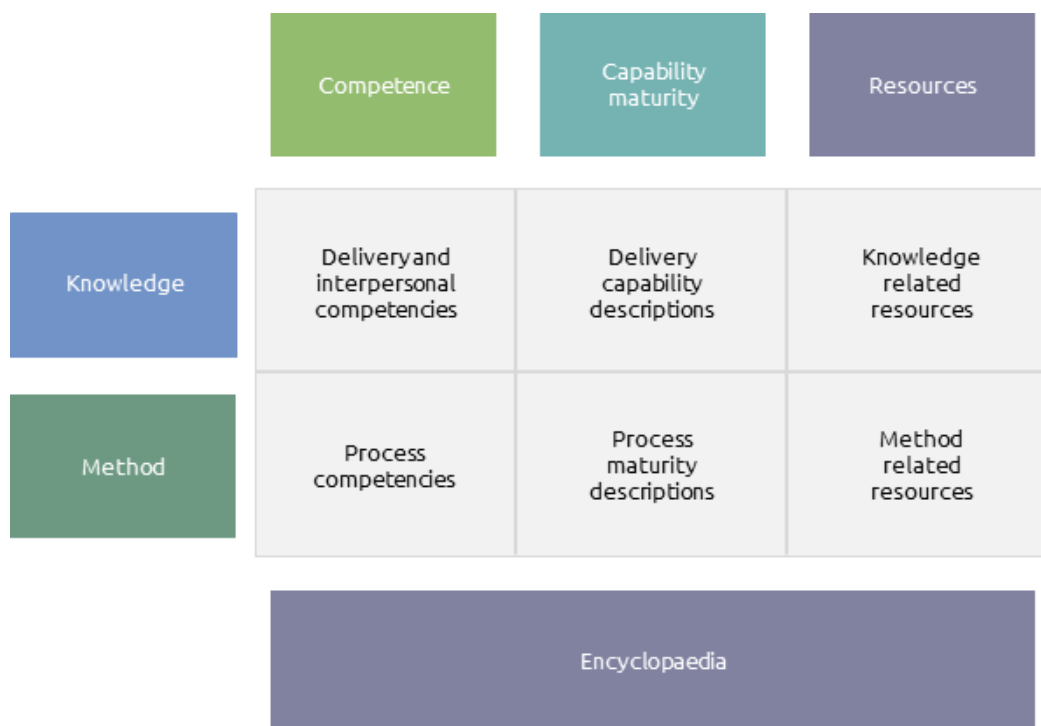


Navigating the Praxis web site

Within its four main sections Praxis contains many components that are inter-connected in different ways. A competent P3 manager ultimately needs a good understanding of all these components and relationships, but to get started with Praxis it is useful to picture the components as a simple matrix.

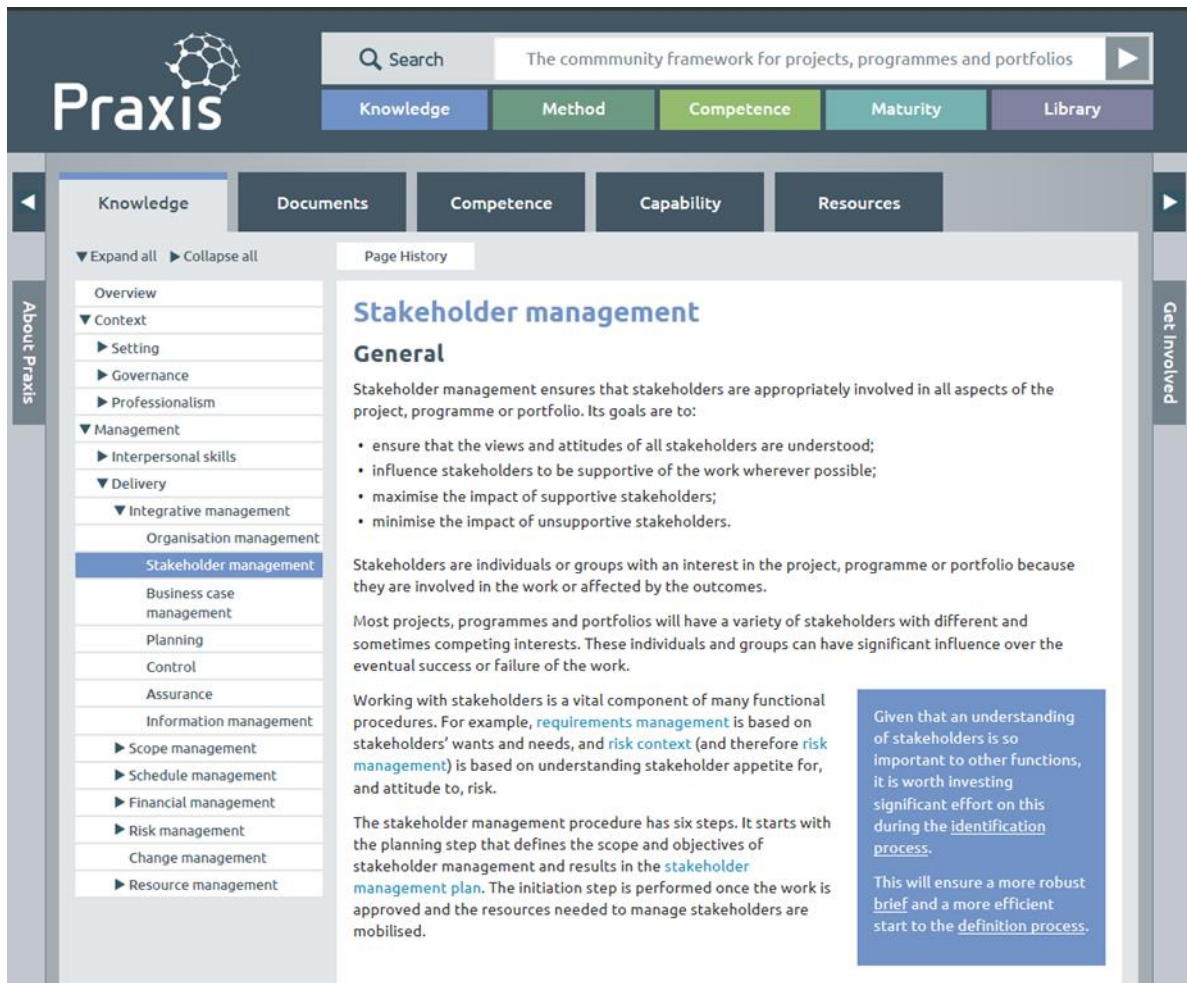
One side of the matrix is composed of the functions from the knowledge section of Praxis (things like leadership and risk management) and the processes from the method section (things like the initiation and delivery processes). The other side of the matrix is composed of competencies, capability maturities and resources from the library.

The matrix is underpinned by the encyclopaedia.



Reading across the matrix, most functions have corresponding competencies and capabilities. Processes have corresponding competencies and maturities. Both functions and processes have associated resources in the library.

On every page the left hand vertical menu will display all the components from the same main section. The horizontal menu shows the related components from other sections.



Praxis

Search The community framework for projects, programmes and portfolios

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About Praxis Get Involved

Stakeholder management

General

Stakeholder management ensures that stakeholders are appropriately involved in all aspects of the project, programme or portfolio. Its goals are to:

- ensure that the views and attitudes of all stakeholders are understood;
- influence stakeholders to be supportive of the work wherever possible;
- maximise the impact of supportive stakeholders;
- minimise the impact of unsupportive stakeholders.

Stakeholders are individuals or groups with an interest in the project, programme or portfolio because they are involved in the work or affected by the outcomes.

Most projects, programmes and portfolios will have a variety of stakeholders with different and sometimes competing interests. These individuals and groups can have significant influence over the eventual success or failure of the work.

Working with stakeholders is a vital component of many functional procedures. For example, [requirements management](#) is based on stakeholders' wants and needs, and [risk context](#) (and therefore [risk management](#)) is based on understanding stakeholder appetite for, and attitude to, risk.

The stakeholder management procedure has six steps. It starts with the planning step that defines the scope and objectives of stakeholder management and results in the [stakeholder management plan](#). The initiation step is performed once the work is approved and the resources needed to manage stakeholders are mobilised.

Given that an understanding of stakeholders is so important to other functions, it is worth investing significant effort on this during the [identification process](#).

This will ensure a more robust [brief](#) and a more efficient start to the [definition process](#).

Within each page there are many hyperlinks. As well as the components that appear on a horizontal menu, these links include entries in the Praxis encyclopaedia, which briefly describes any model or technique mentioned in the main framework.

The best way to find your way around is to just dive in and browse. You will find a large repository of information that is growing all the time. Maybe you can get involved too.