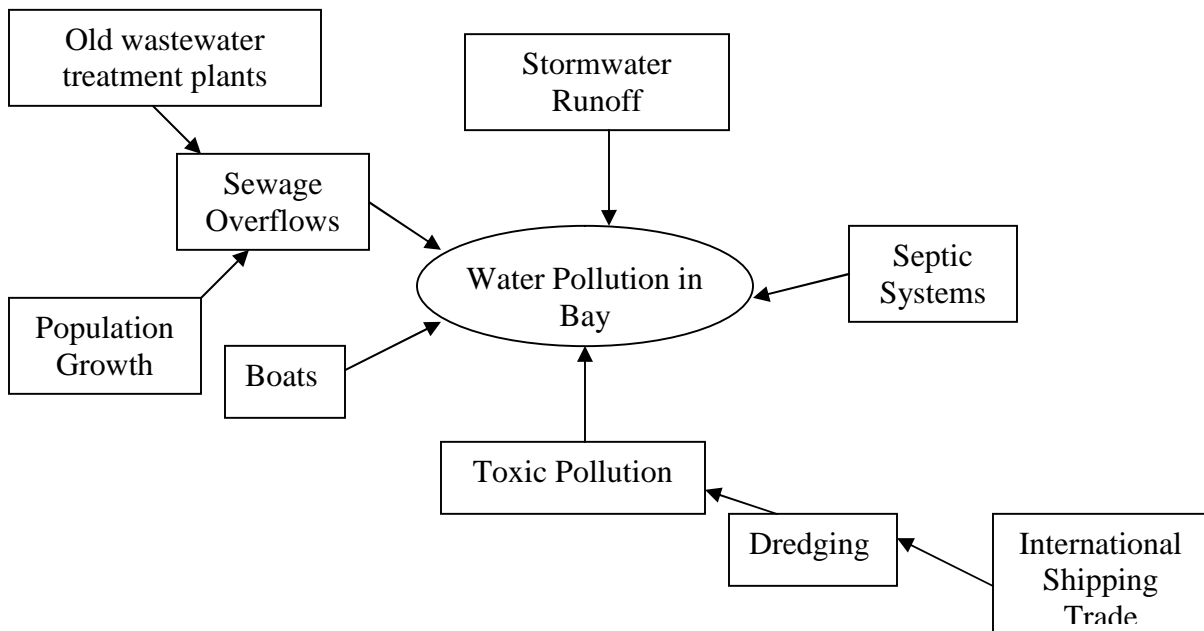


Mapping Problems

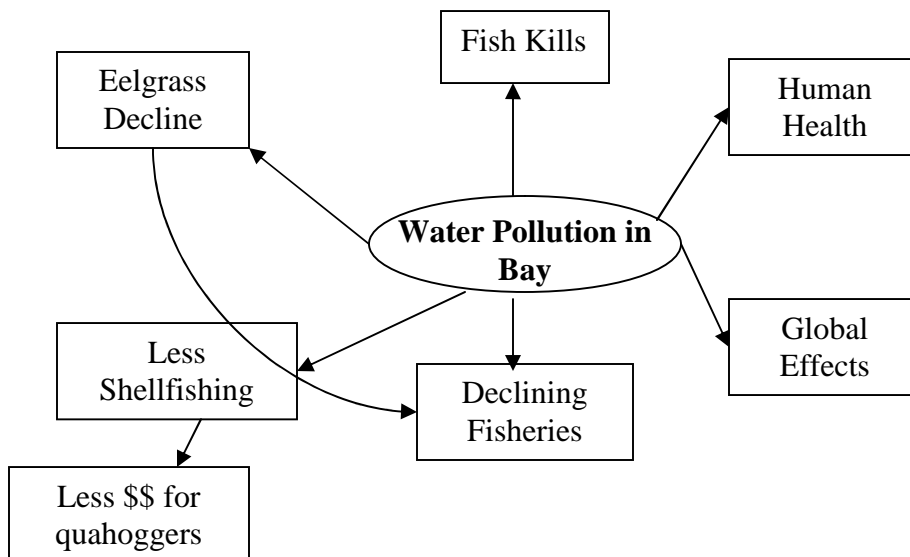
As a group, you will be debating a strategy to make progress on your issue. We'll talk more about strategies next week, but before you can choose a strategy you have figure out what's going on. Mapping your issue or problem is great way to get everyone on the same page.

Once you feel your group has done enough research, make a map. The following examples come from the study of the cleaning up Narragansett Bay in Rhode Island.

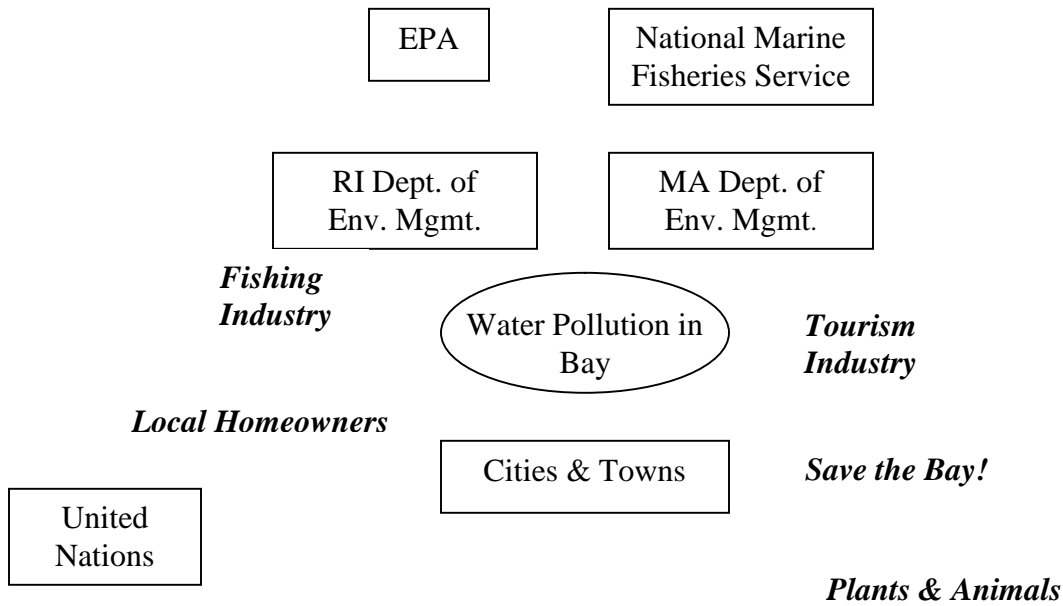
1) **Causes Map** – For our purposes, the most useful map you can make is a map of what's causing or creating your issue. Here's what one looks like.



2) **Effects Map** – You can also make a map of the effects of a problem or issue. This shows what would be better if we fixed the problem and creates an argument for action.



3) **Stakeholders/Decision-Makers Map** – This map shows who has the power to do something about the problem and who has the greatest stake in finding a solution. This will also help you choose a strategy. Below the decision-makers about the Bay are in boxes; the stakeholders are in italics. The closer to the center, the more power over or the greater the stake they have in the outcome



4) **Solutions Map** – Once you choose a strategy you can show how you think it will work. This is typically called a “logic model” and is often a requirement to get grant money to implement your idea.

