

# Multi-Stakeholder Processes (Ghana 2008)

Rich picture



# Rich picturing - what it is

- A drawing of a situation that illustrates the main elements and relationships that need to be considered in trying to intervene to create some improvement.
- Pictures, text, symbols and icons should all be used to graphically illustrate the situation.
- It is called a rich picture because it illustrates the richness and complexity of a situation.

# Rich picture - example



# Rich picturing - why develop it ?

- A rich picture helps us to understand the complexity of an entire situation. It is a way of thinking holistically. A rich picture helps us to see relationships and connections that we may otherwise miss.
- 'A picture tells a thousand words'.
- Developing a rich picture is also a good group exercise as everyone can add to it and use it to explain their particular interests or perspectives.
- A rich picture can also be a non-threatening and humorous way of illustrating different perspectives and conflicts.

# Rich picture – steps (1)

- A rich picture is best developed in a group of about 4 - 7 people.
- Have a large piece of flip chart paper or brown paper. Four standard sized sheets joined together is a good rule of thumb. The more complex a situation the larger the piece of paper required.
- Put the paper on a table or on the ground around which everyone is sitting or standing in a way that each person can easily draw on the picture. Make sure each person has a marker (within the group different colored markers).
- Encourage everyone to contribute and make it clear that skill in drawing is not at all important.

# Steps to develop a rich picture

1. *Structural setting.* Frame the **context** in which we are in (geographic, social, cultural, economic, historical, etc.)
2. *Substantive setting.* Identify the main **themes/issues** we are dealing with
3. *Relational setting.* Represent the **actors involved** (public, private, CSO, poor, powerful, etc.) and **their relationships** (domination, conflict, collaboration, legal, non formal, mistrust, etc...)
4. *Institutional setting.* Show **the institutions** (formal and non formal) (policies, legal frameworks, cultural patterns, customs, values, etc.) affecting the process

# The end result

