

3.1.1 Stakeholder Communities

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☐ [Julie] ready for review

Given that DIDOS are centered around stakeholders, a [stakeholder](#) Community is key to creating a thriving community of stakeholders. Unless the target of a DIDO is a [private](#), [permissioned](#) network, there will be stakeholders that exist outside of any corporation and/or a corporation's customers or clients. In many cases, the Stakeholder Community will also include competitors or other participants (i.e., supply chain players) that want to integrate services around a common concept or idea. This common concept or idea is generally a Distributed Object.

In other words, the Stakeholder Community is generally defined as people, groups, organizations or businesses that have interest or concern in the Distributed Object. Stakeholders affect or are affected by the community's actions, objectives and policies.

A Stakeholder Community can be informal or formal. Informal communities are best described as a confederation of the willing and generally have one or more core participants who make decisions for the group. When the Stakeholder Community is large, broad and with sometimes competing stakeholders, it is recommended that these communities be formal, well organized organizations (usually non-profit).

Note: Refer to Section [2.1 Stakeholder Views](#) for how the various Stakeholder Communities are organized, as well as, the definitions and descriptions of [Ecosphere](#), [Ecosystem](#), and [Domain](#). Also, it should be understood that each of these terms refer to a kind of Col. Thus, saying “Ecosphere” should be read as “Ecosphere Col”. Likewise for “Domain” and “Ecosystem”.

Steps for Establishing an Ecosphere

Steps for establishing and building a formal [Ecosphere Community of Interest \(Col\)](#)¹⁾

1. Define a Mission Statement
2. Select a Leadership Team as Governing Board
3. Secure Funding
4. Create [Legal Documents](#):
 - a. [Charter](#)
 - b. [Bylaws](#)
 - c. [Policy and Procedures \(P&P\)](#)
5. Legally Incorporate
6. If Non-Profit, officially register as Non-Profit (In US, 501 ©(3))
7. Identify Partners (Founding Members)
8. Establish Milestones, Deliverables, and Schedules
9. Create Community Guides consistent with Charter, Bylaws, and Policies and Procedures
10. Recruit more members
11. Establish liaisons with other Communities of Interest (Cols)

1)

How To Start A Nonprofit Organization, Snowball Fundraising, Accessed 21 May 2020,
<https://snowballfundraising.com/starting-a-nonprofit-checklist/>

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