How?

Actor and network analysis

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How

Six steps to do an extensive actor and network analysis

Illustrated by a case study 'Wind at Sea'

1. Problem formulation as point of departure

- 2. Inventory of the actors involved
- 3. Mapping formal relations
- 4. Inventory of interests, objectives and perceptions
- 5. Interdependencies: resources and salience
- 6. Implications for problem formulation and client

Step 1 Problem formulation as point of departure

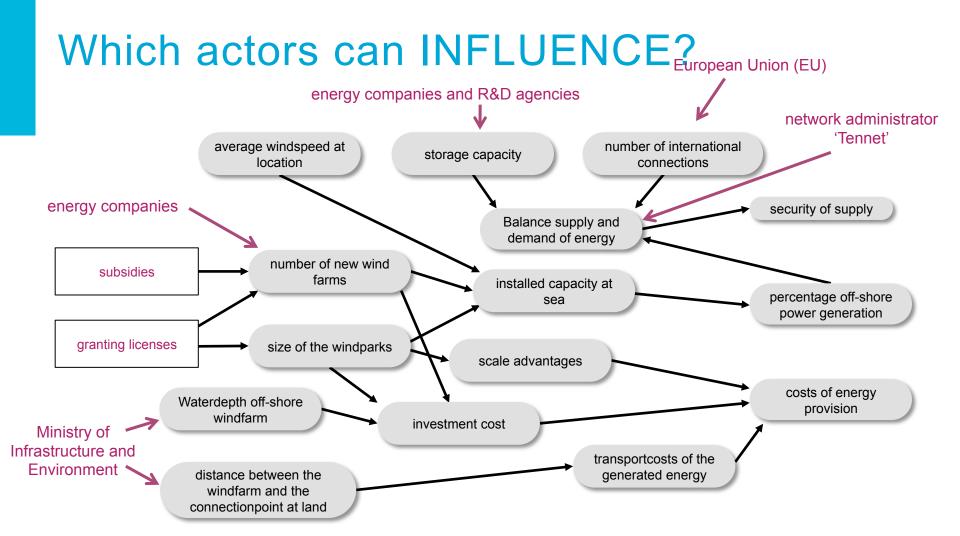
- Problem owner: Ministry of Economic Affairs (responsible for energy policy)
- Cleft: insufficient sustainable power generation, esp, wind at sea
- Cause: Wind is relatively expensive, production intermittent (dependent on weather conditions)
- Dilemma: more off-shore power generation without impeding security of the Dutch energy supply and affordability

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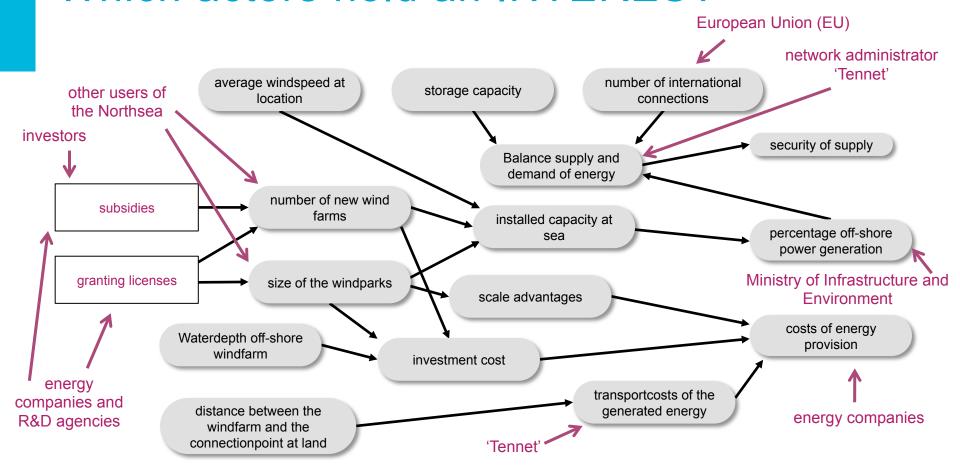
Step 2 Inventory of actors

Basic method:

- Influence: Use your causal diagram and system diagram; which actors can influence the important factors?
- Interest: Who has an interst in or is affected by the problem situation or the possible solutions?
- -> System diagram



Which actors hold an INTEREST



Actor identification techniques

(See also Enserink et al. P.85)

Basis: 2l's:

- Influence
- Interest

Actor identification techniques

(See also Enserink et al. P.85)

Further:

- Position (formal positions, see also step 3)
- Reputation (snowballing and 'focal organization')
- Social participation
- Opinion leadership
- Demographic characteristics

National Government:

Ministry of Economic Affairs (problem owner)

Ministry of Infrastructure and Environment Ministry of Finance

Foreign Affairs (EU)

Regional and Local authorities:

Coastal provinces (Zeeland, Zuid-Holland, Noord-Holland, ...)

Coastal municipalities (Den Helder, Scheveningen, Katwijk, IJmuiden, ...)

Harbors (Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Vlissingen,...)

Private sertor:

Dredging industrie (Boskalis, Van Oord)

Shipping companies (Maersk) Oil and Gas industry (Shell, Statoil, ...)

Netherlands Fishiermans Org. Federation of Fishery Organizations

EnergieNed: Energieproducers (Eneco, Eon, Essent/RWE,...)

Banks and Investors (ASN Bank, Rabobank,...)

TenneT (semi-private)

Wind power technology (Vestas, Siemens)

Ecofys, KEMA, Fugro (consultancy firms)

Construction companies (Ballast Nedam,...)

Netherlands Wind Energy Association (NWEA)

NGO's/Environment:

The Northsea Foundation Nature & Environment Foundation World nature Fund Greenpeace

Research

TU Delft / DU WIND Imares ECN

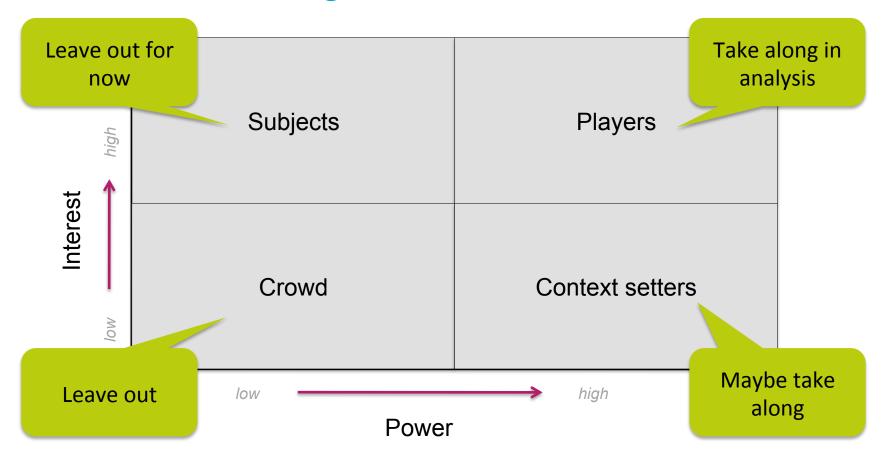
From identification to an inventory of actors

- Probleem owner is an actor
- Structure your list categories?
- Whom do you take along, whom to leave out (for now)?

From identification to an inventory of actors

- Balance with level chosen in problem analysis/ systems model
- Balance between different interests and positions
- Rule of thumb: 10-20
- Iterative: you can always add or remove form your list.

Power/interest grid

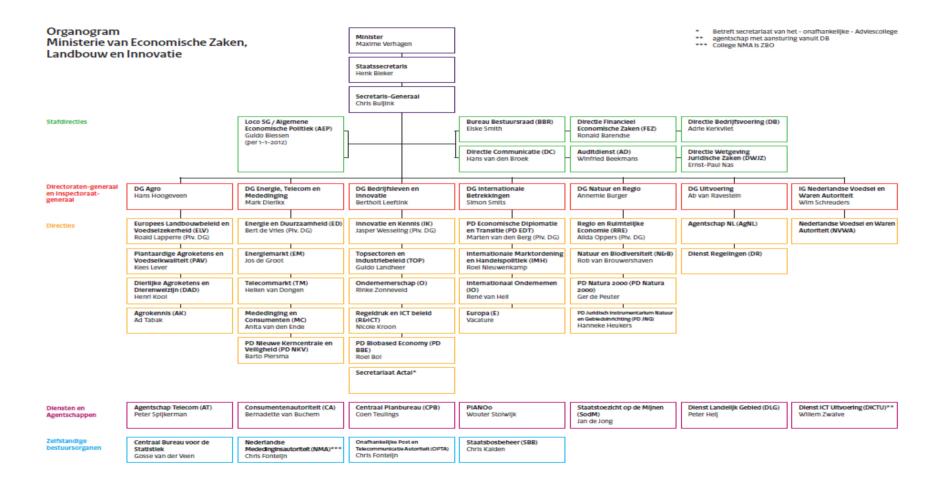


Inventory of the actors Characterising

	Values	Perceptions	Resources	Networks
Actor 1				
Actor 2				
Actor3				

Inventory of the actors Characterising Actors

Example Wind at Sea	Values	Perceptions	Resources	Networks
Actor 1 Min Infra	Safety at Northsea	Windparks OK but at safe locations only	Reservation and permits	Govnment Parliament authorities
Actor 2 Tennet network administrator	Reliability and continuity of electricity	Wind at Sea is a variable source: extra investment needed	Knowledge, asset management, investments	Electricity world
Actor				



Dealing with composed actors

Select the highest possible organizational level, without losing relevant information (see above), or including irrelevant goals

Do not use categories like: "the government" or "the private sector"