

Conflict mapping example: Offshore renewable energy

Stakeholders:

- Local society (residents, businesses, etc.)
- Environmental groups and activists
- Marine activists and organizations
- Energy companies and renewable energy developers
- Petrol companies and other fossil fuel-based energy producers
- Government authorities and regulators
- Fishermen and other commercial users of the marine environment

Interests and Goals:

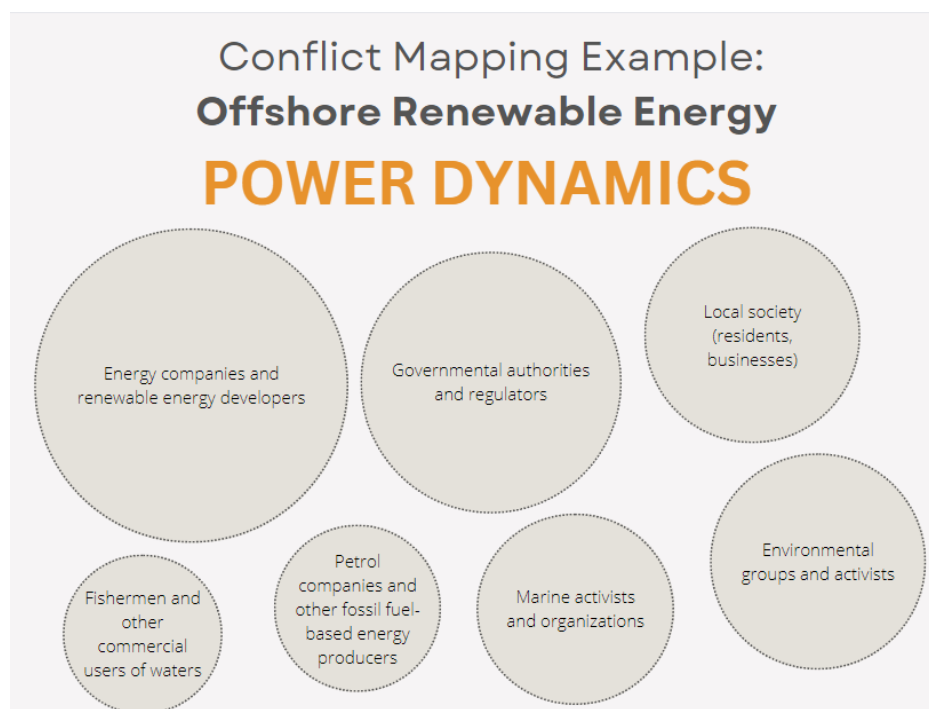
- **Local society:** access to affordable and reliable energy, protection of property values and quality of life, preservation of local environment and natural resources
- **Environmental groups and activists:** protection of marine biodiversity and ecosystems, reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and promotion of climate change mitigation, support for sustainable development and renewable energy
- **Marine activists and organizations:** protection of marine life and ecosystems, preservation of natural habitats and ecosystems, opposition to industrial activities in the ocean
- **Energy companies and renewable energy developers:** expansion of renewable energy sources, increase in profits, promotion of energy independence and security, reduction of greenhouse gas emissions
- **Petrol companies and other fossil fuel-based energy producers:** protection of profits and market share, resistance to change, promotion of fossil fuel-based energy
- **Government authorities and regulators:** promotion of renewable energy and reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, economic development and job creation, regulatory oversight and protection of the public interest
- **Fishermen and other commercial users of the marine environment:** protection of livelihoods and access to fishing grounds, preservation of marine resources and ecosystems



Power Dynamics:

It is difficult to provide a definitive order of stakeholders in terms of their relative power in the context of offshore renewable energy, as power dynamics can vary depending on the specific circumstances and the resources and strategies that stakeholders employ. However, based on general trends and common assumptions, the following list represents a rough estimate of the relative power of stakeholders from most to least:

1. Energy companies - they typically have significant financial resources, technical expertise, and political influence, which they can use to lobby for favorable policies and to finance and develop offshore renewable energy projects.
2. Government authorities - they have the power to shape policies and regulations that can create favorable conditions for offshore renewable energy development, as well as the authority to grant permits and licenses for project development.
3. Local communities - they have the power to influence public opinion and to mobilize political support for or against offshore renewable energy projects, and can sometimes use legal and regulatory mechanisms to challenge development proposals.
4. Environmental groups - they have the power to shape public opinion and to advocate for more environmentally sustainable policies and practices, and can sometimes use legal and regulatory mechanisms to challenge development proposals.
5. Marine activists - they have the power to shape public opinion and to advocate for more sustainable use of marine resources, and can sometimes use direct action or civil disobedience to disrupt offshore renewable energy projects or draw attention to their environmental impacts.
6. Petrol companies - they may have some level of financial or political influence, but their power may be limited by the declining demand for fossil fuels and the increasing emphasis on renewable energy development.
7. Other stakeholders, such as birdwatchers or recreational fishermen, may have limited power in the broader context of offshore renewable energy development, but can still influence decision-making processes and advocate for their interests.



Sources of Conflict:

- Differences in goals and priorities between stakeholders
- Disagreements over the impacts of offshore renewable energy on the marine environment and society
- Resistance from fossil fuel-based energy producers and their supporters
- Opposition from marine activists and commercial users of the ocean who may be affected by offshore renewable energy projects
- Conflicts over land use and access to marine resources
- Regulatory and legal challenges related to the development and implementation of offshore renewable energy projects
- Conflicts over the distribution and pricing of offshore renewable energy

Potential Solutions/Strategic Ways of Entry:

- Engagement and consultation with local communities and stakeholders to address concerns and mitigate impacts
- Development of policies and regulations to promote offshore renewable energy and reduce greenhouse gas emissions
- Investment in research and development to improve the efficiency and reliability of offshore renewable energy sources
- Encouragement of cooperation and collaboration between stakeholders to promote sustainable development and offshore renewable energy
- Adoption of innovative financing and business models to support the growth of offshore renewable energy
- Increased education and awareness among the public about the benefits of offshore renewable energy and the importance of reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

