

Stakeholders Map

Final Version of 02/07/2020

Deliverable Number D.4.2.3.

Project Acronym	CREW
Project ID Number	10044942
Project Title	Coordinated Wetland management in Italy-Croatia cross border region
Priority Axis	4
Specific objective	3.2
Work Package Number	4
Work Package Title	Implementation of Wetland Contracts
Activity Number	2
Activity Title	Context analysis (each target area)
Partner in Charge	Agency for Occupation and Development in North Barese / Ofantina Area
Partners involved	All partners
Status	Final
Distribution	Public

Notes:

1) D.4.2.3 Stakeholders map REPORT

The REPORT is the collection and analysis of all the dossiers produced by PPs. Each dossier will be drafted by framing different categories related to: (i) the stakeholders' territorial level of reference (National, Regional, Local, civil society, key groups); (ii) their engagement degree (effective or potential); (iii) their priority area of interest.

2) The template filled in by each PP is inspired by and coordinated with the documentation elaborated in the Project WETNET financed under Interreg MED Cooperation Programme to increase information share, data and opportunities of confrontation.

Authors: UNICAM

REPORT OF STAKEHOLDERS ANALYSIS

(deliverable 4.2.3)

Summary

TABLE OF CONTENTS

A. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- I. Overview
- II. Findings

B. REPORT

- I. Stakeholder typology and field of activity
- II. Stakeholder territorial range of activities, related objectives and possible conflicts and coincidences with the project aims in the reference area
- III. Stakeholder present and past involvement in inclusive governance processes and Wetland contract processes
- IV. Stakeholder interest, contribution, engagement and influence in Wetland contract processes

C. ANNEXES

- 7 Partners Stakeholders Analysis forms

A. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

I. Overview

Wetlands in the cross border area of Italy and Croatia are vulnerable interconnected environments, hugely contributing to biodiversity. Their protection intertwines scientific-environmental aspects and governance concerns.

The CREW project co-financed by the European Regional Development Fund through the Italy - Croatia CBC Programme, aims at ensuring higher coordination between different level of spatial planning and authorities in charge for wetlands management, whilst limiting conflicts between preservation issues and economic activities. The main objective of the Project is to protect the biodiversity in Italian and Croatian coastal wetlands by the implementation of a coordinated methodology for wetlands management (Wetland Contract) in coherence with the ICZM principles.

Moreover, the projects will also improve public awareness about the value of the wetlands ecosystems among policymakers, managers, professionals, and the general public and strengthen their active engagement in territorial governance.

The **Wetland Contract** tool is a multistage process that starting from the definition of a structured and integrated knowledge base leads to the signature of a formal Agreement and the realization of the activities foreseen in the Action Plan.

In fact, the first stage of the process is the context analysis collection:

- 4.2.1 “Regulatory framework”
- 4.2.2 “Scientific description”
- 4.2.3 “Stakeholders’ map”

The **Stakeholders map** identifies all the key stakeholders to be involved in the Wetland Contract participatory process (those who will participate in the Territorial Labs and those who will eventually subscribe the Contract) by framing them in different categories related to: (i) the stakeholders’ territorial level of reference (National, Regional, Local, civil society, key groups); (ii) their engagement degree (effective or potential); (iii) their priority area of interest.

The list needs to be constantly updated during the process in order to ensure a coherent involvement of key stakeholders. It can be drafted by using several online and offline tools exploiting social and professional networks of the Wetland Contract coordinator/promoter, such as:

- brainstorming process which enables the project team to collect a list of people/groups/institutions
- studying documents, initiatives, and expertise related to wetlands, protected areas, vulnerable environments
- conversations with individuals and representatives of various organizations
- browsing websites
- filed works and interviews.

Stakeholder mapping is a collaborative process of research, debate, and discussion that draws from multiple perspectives to determine a key list of stakeholders across the entire stakeholder spectrum. It can be developed as follows:

1. Identifying. Listing relevant groups, organizations, and people classifying them in 3 macro categories.
2. Analysing. Understanding stakeholders' perspectives and interests.
3. Mapping and Prioritizing. Visualizing relationships to objectives and other stakeholders and ranking stakeholder's relevance for identified issues.

The present **Report** is the result of the analysis and systematization of the scientific surveys produced by each partner filling out a template structured by UNICAM to have comparable and preparatory information about the typology of stakeholders involved.

II. Findings

CREW aims at ensuring higher coordination between different level of spatial planning and actors, while limiting conflicts between preservation issues and economic activities. As a result, CREW project partners are mapping relevant stakeholders who can contribute to the preservation and management of the wetland in Italy and Croatia, by their involvement through participatory processes. Thus, public and private entities can confront and discuss on Wetlands contract processes, and the cross border strategy and partners can include them into their ordinary activities.

Moreover, networking with local stakeholders will benefit the relationships with local territories as well as for the internationalization of the project.

In the case of CREW project, stakeholders play a crucial role in the development of the Wetland contract processes, in so far as they are called upon to participate directly in the definition of the cross border strategy for wetlands management and protection.

Despite the involvement of interesting stakeholders should be considered still in progress, the project reached a number of 116 entities through different kind of contacts by each project partner, who filled some templates to collect and assess the characteristics of stakeholders and so to classify them in three

categories (Group I: Public administrations, Authorities and regional and local public bodies; Group II: Environmental Agencies, Research Institution, NGOs, Public Associations, key group and Group III: Private stakeholders) according to their territorial level of reference (International, National, Regional and Local); priority area of activities; interest, contribution and influence degree towards Wetland contracts and related past experiences. The following tables summarize the information provided by the project partners in terms of stakeholders mapping and analysis.

The results of the analysis of the contacts with interesting stakeholders show that the main category is the public institutions who represent the 54% of the total number of raised stakeholders (Figure 1), of which governments who act at local level represents the 60% (Figure 2).

Figure 1: Stakeholders typology involved in the Wetland Contract process by the project’s partnership

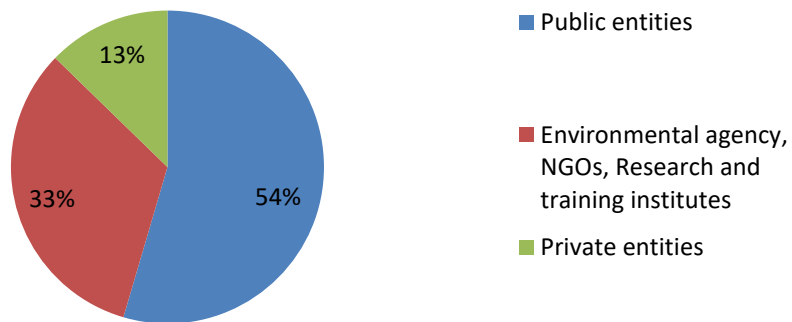


Figure 2: Area of activity of public entities

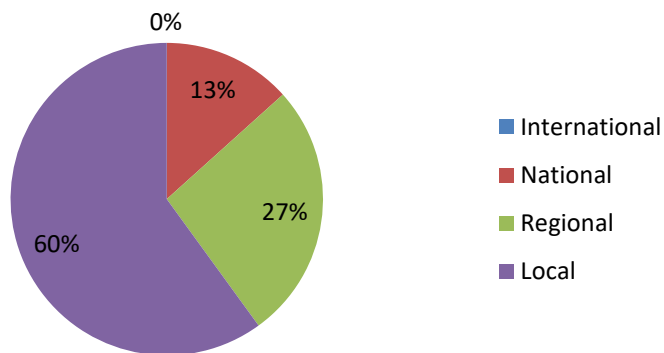
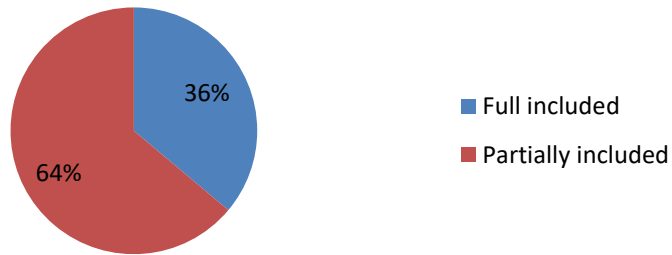


Figure 3: Percentage of the pilot areas included in local public administrative districts



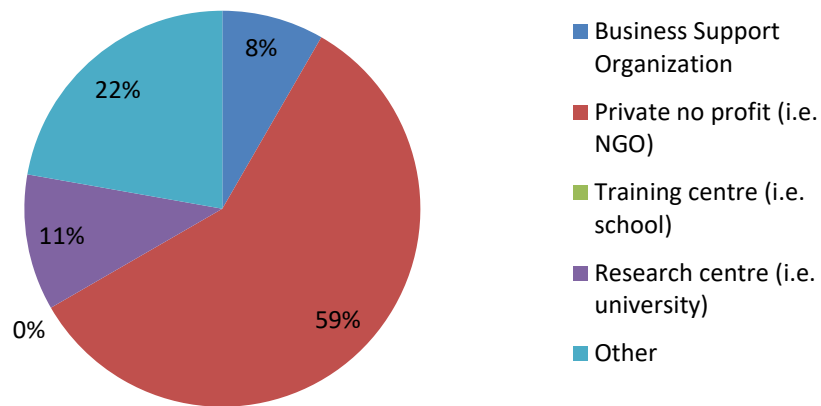
Public bodies, whether directly or indirectly involved in space, are the ones with the greatest interest in being actively involved in the Wetland contract processes. At the same time, the private entities, i.e. Environmental agencies, NGOs, research centres and SMEs, have a high and medium level of interest in being consulted and informed within these processes. Moreover, the main fields of activity, by considering all of the stakeholders' typologies, are related to other kinds of sectors (than those investigated by the project partners) and the local development, despite also entities operating in biodiversity and tourism acquire weight in the stakeholder analysis. In addition, the goals of the involved stakeholder are aligned with the CREW project aims, and so the majority of the stakeholders are concordant with its activities.

B. REPORT

I. Stakeholder typology and field of activity

The stakeholder typology of the whole set of stakeholders identified by the partnership to be involved in the Wetland Contract processes in the pilot areas is dominated by the Group I, while the Group II represents almost the half of the total number of the Group I entities, and so also the Group III in relation to the Group II. In particular, within the Group II, the NGOs are the most frequent and their activities are coordinated with those of other stakeholders (i.e. biodiversity, tourism, environmental protection, water and landscape management).

Figure 4: Stakeholders Group II composition



Other kinds of activities (19%), Biodiversity (17%), Tourism and Local development (14%), by inserting local municipalities here, are the main fields of work of the stakeholders involved in the project (Figure 5). Moreover, the majority of the Other kind of activities consists of Environmental protection (25%); Water management (19%) and Landscape management (14%), as reported in Figure 6.

Therefore, stakeholders activities are aligned with the objectives of the CREW project that are: to protect the biodiversity in Italian and Croatian coastal wetlands by the implementation of a coordinated methodology for wetlands management (Wetland Contract); to assure higher coordination among stakeholders and decision-makers, limiting and absorbing raising conflicts between preservation issues and economic activities (farming aquaculture, tourism) and so to enhance the achievement of sustainable long-term results; to improve the public awareness about the value of the wetlands ecosystems and strengthen the stakeholders active engagement in territorial governance.

Figure 5: Stakeholders field of activity

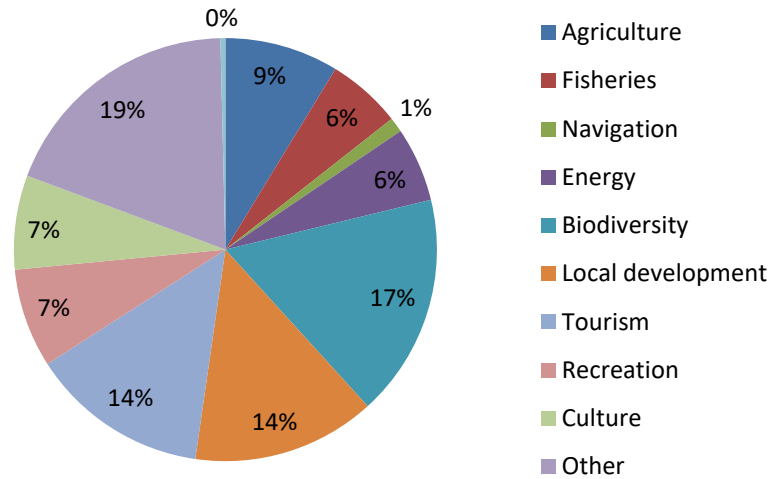
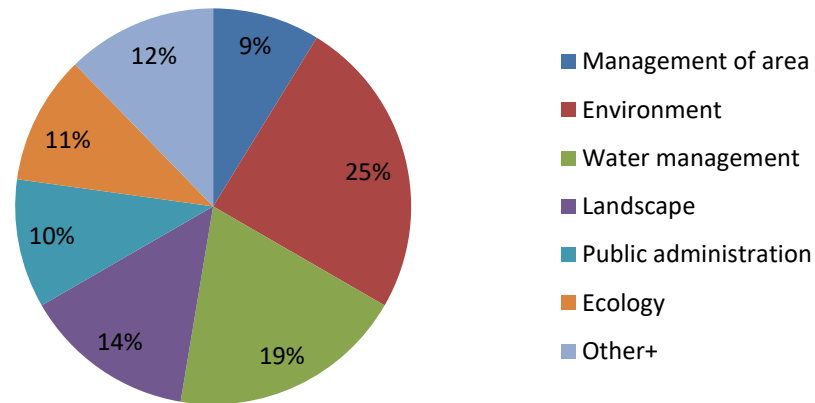
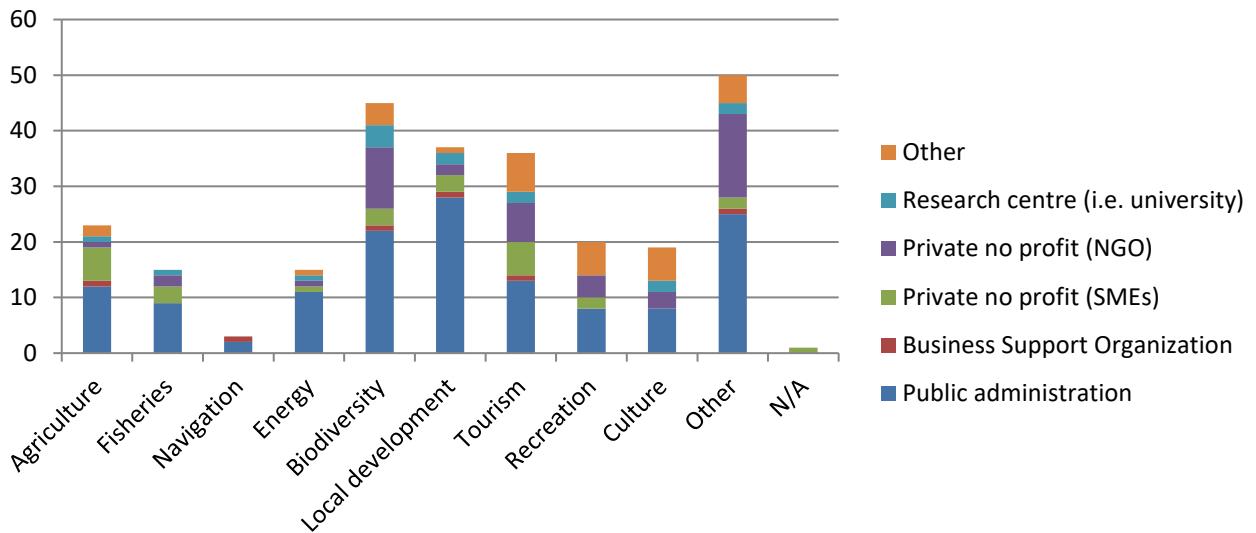


Figure 6: Other stakeholders fields of activity



Stakeholders involved in other kinds of activities are mainly public administrations (Figure 7), but also NGOs, SMEs, research centres (universities) and other types of actors (i.e associations and touristic boards). Biodiversity protection is represented significantly again by public administrations, but also by national, regional and local NGO devoted to environment protection, research centres, other stakeholders categories of the Group II and for a small portion by SMEs. Tourism, as well as Local development activities, are carried out in the pilot areas by public entities, and in an equal manner by SMEs and NGOs.

Figure 7: Stakeholder main field of activity according to the typology of those involved in the Wetland Contract process by the project's partnership

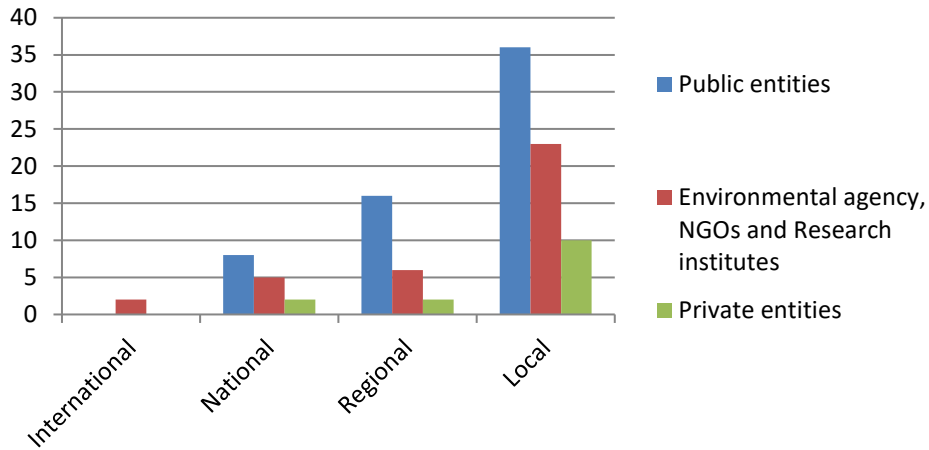


II. Stakeholder territorial range of activities, related objectives and possible conflicts and coincidences with the project aims in the reference area

The stakeholders identified mainly act at the local scale (Figure 8). This is very important since as what many studies state, the access to the natural resources within the wetlands is essential for local livelihood, security and cultural heritage, therefore local interests are strongly affected by the way in which the wetland is managed. Therefore, thanks to a participatory approach that involve different indigenous groups, it is possible to identify and raise awareness of cross-sectoral issues of wetland management, to strengthen and empower local institutional capacity, knowledge exchange, and capacity building and so to implement Wetland Contract processes that can produce long term incentives and benefit for local people's involvement and wise use.

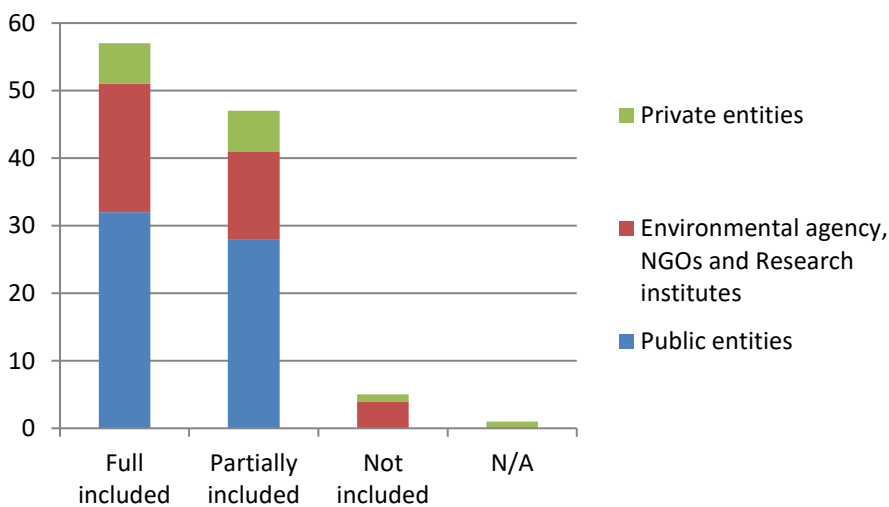
Some other stakeholders that can be involved in the process act a wider territorial level (i.e. national and regional), which are very important for implementing the cross border strategy.

Figure 8: Stakeholder area of activity according to the typology of those involved in the Wetland Contract process by the project's partnership



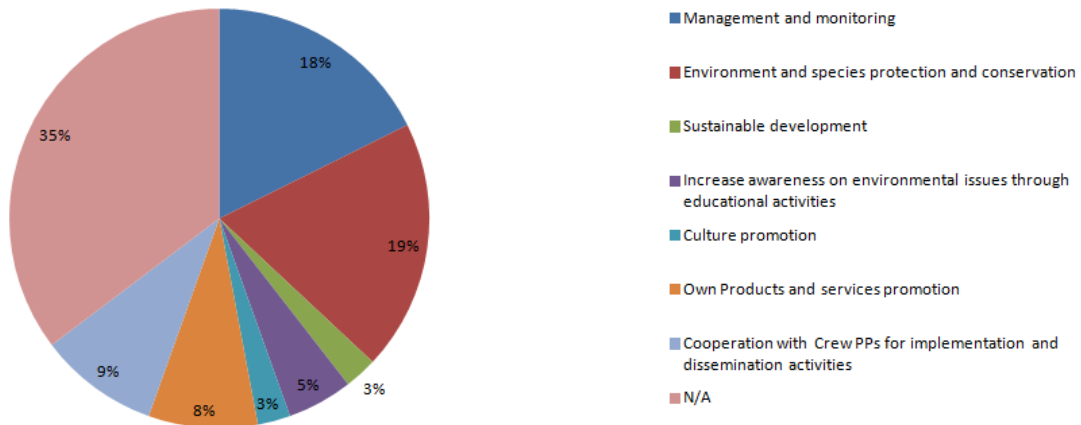
Moreover, the pilot area is fully or partially included in the area in which the stakeholders develop their main activities (Figure 9), and the majority of the public entities include the pilot area fully in their influence area, despite, as mentioned above, in the 64% of the cases of the public institution operating in the local area, the pilot area is partially included.

Figure 9: Level of inclusion of the pilot area within the stakeholder area of activity



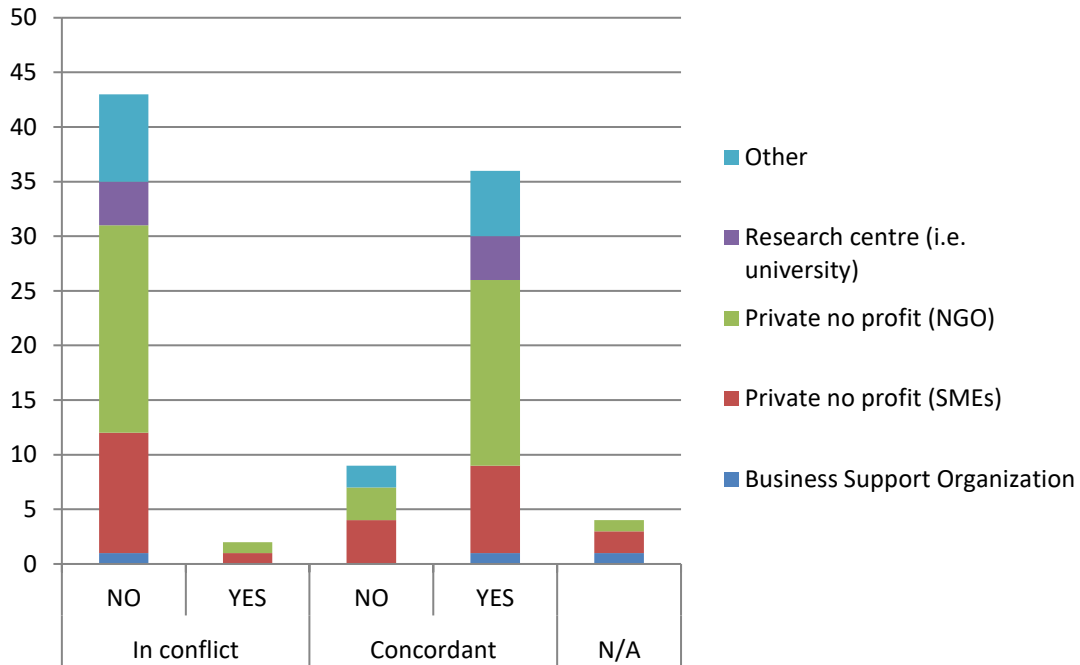
As it is shown in Figure 10, each stakeholder entity wants to achieve institutional objectives, economic stakes or other aims (35%), that are unknown. Thus it will be necessary to investigate them to attract these entities in the wetland contract processes. However, two of the most quoted institutional goals are Environmental protection (19%) and the management (18%), and this suggests that stakeholders have interest in the wise use of wetland resources and so in the participatory management process.

Figure 10: Goals of the involved stakeholders' groups



Conflict mechanisms exist, and within Wetland contract processes the decisions to be taken are complex or controversial (i.e. different values need to be harmonized, or there is disagreement on the status of the land or natural resources in the wetland). Therefore, the level of agreement and disagreement between the main activities and goals of the stakeholders (in particular of those are included in Group II and III) and the process of Wetland conservation purposes was investigated. As results, the majority of the stakeholders declared that no conflict exists and that there is integration between their activities and the implementation of Wetland contract processes within the CREW project (Figure 11).

Figure 11: Perception in conflict and coincidences between Groups II and III activities and Wetland contract processes



III. Stakeholder present and past involvement in inclusive governance processes and Wetland contract processes

Complementarily, the set of stakeholders initially involved in the CREW project show a high knowledge regarding inclusive governance processes (Figure 12 and 12.1) and related high/medium past experiences. Instead, regarding Wetland contract processes stakeholders have a low level of awareness and expertise (Figure 12.2 and 12.3).

Figure 12: Stakeholder knowledge in inclusive governance processes

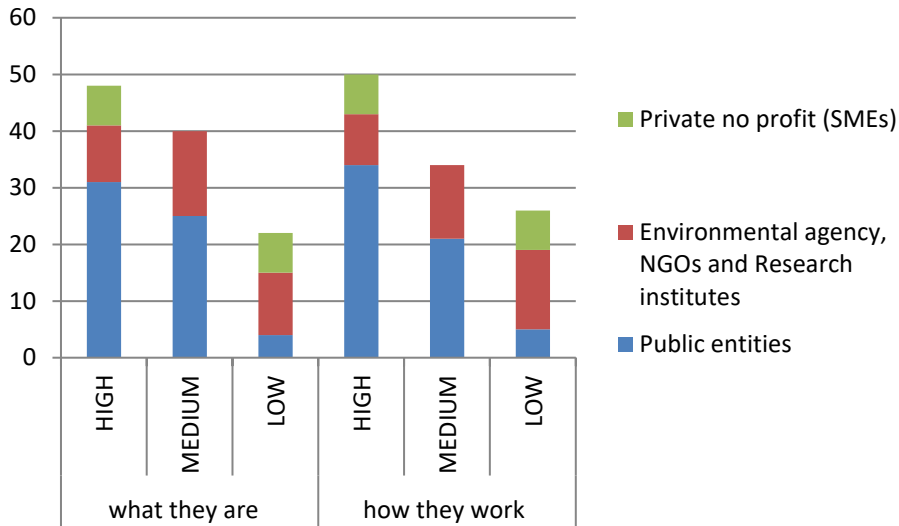


Figure 12.1: Stakeholder experience in inclusive governance processes

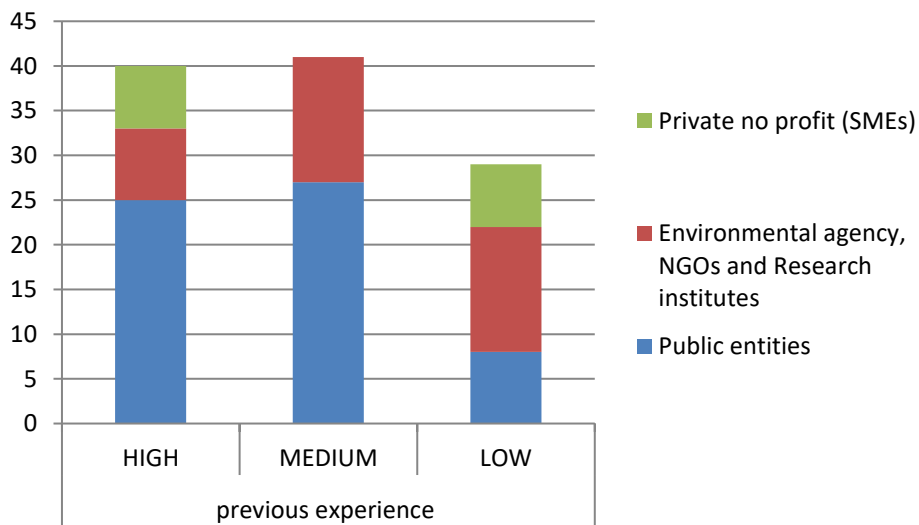


Figure 12.2: Stakeholder knowledge in Wetland contract processes

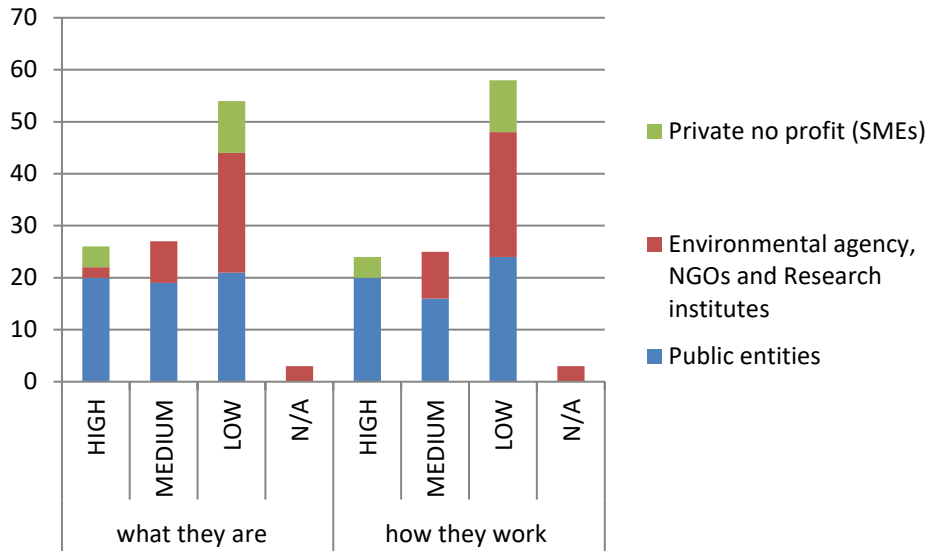
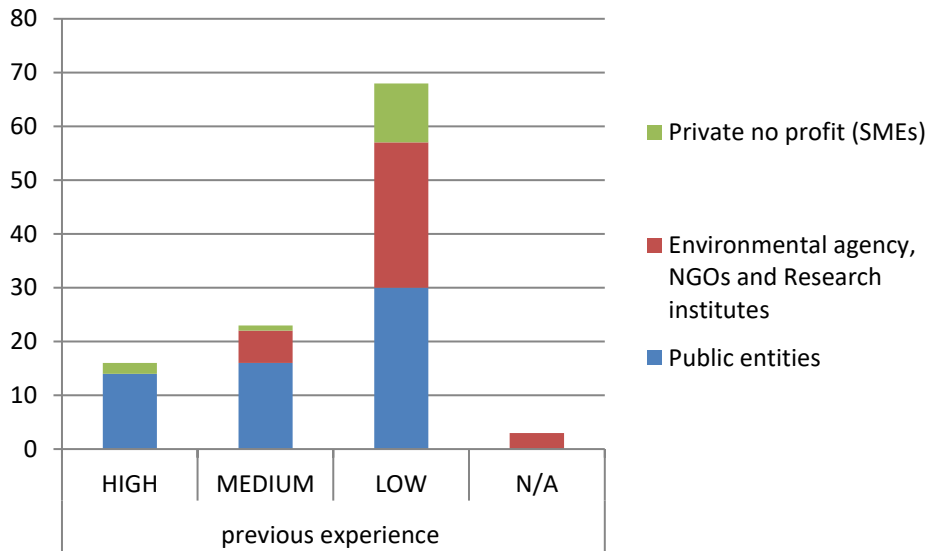


Figure 12.3: Stakeholder knowledge in Wetland contract processes



Stakeholders dealing with biodiversity, local development, and other kinds of activities are the most experienced in participating in governance processes (Figure 13), and at a high/medium level. In addition,

stakeholders whose activities are linked to tourism, recreation and culture (except for someone dealing with biodiversity and other kinds of activities) have less experience in these inclusive governance initiatives. Thus, it will be important to increase the awareness of inclusive governance processes and raise the participation of those stakeholders not experienced.

On the other hand, stakeholders whose activities are related to biodiversity, other fields and tourism had little experience in Wetland contract processes, although diverse stakeholders operating in the different sector show a low level of experience in these kinds of processes (Figure 14).

Figure 13: Stakeholder experience in governance processes according to the field of activities

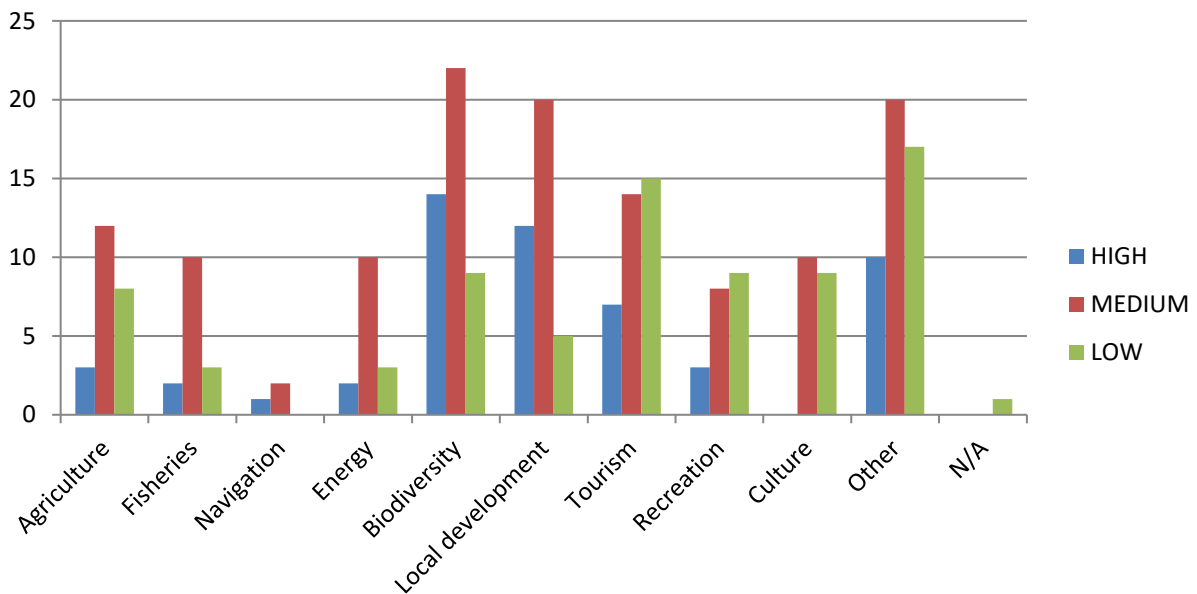
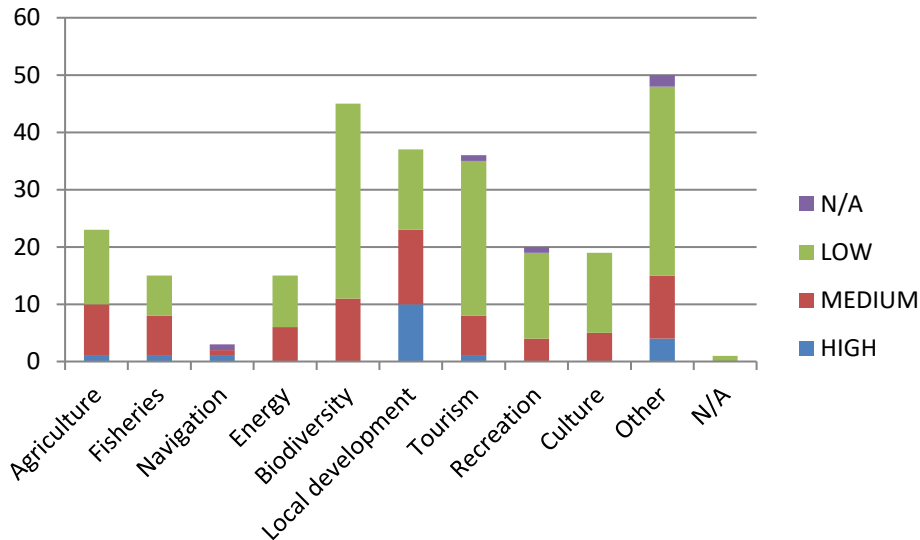


Figure 14: Stakeholder experience in Wetland contract processes according to the field of activities



IV. Stakeholder interest, contribution, engagement and influence in Wetland contract processes

A high quantity of involved stakeholders, 56%, shows interest in Wetland contract processes within the project (Figure 15), although someone does not express considerations. In particular, they consider this process as an opportunity to participate and so to conduct, effective management of areas, since wetlands represent a value for the entire local community.

Their interest regards the monitoring and protection of the biodiversity and ecosystems of the wetland, the development of sustainable management of the natural resources (i.e watercourses), governing the contrasts associated with economic activities (like dripping, fishing and farming), and to increment and promote touristic routes, local products and services. Moreover, a bit higher percentage, 58% (Figure 16) considers contributing to the implementation of Wetland contract processes in terms of consultancy on legislative issues, management processes, monitoring activities, wetland biodiversity and protection, contract's mechanisms and the related implementation methods, educational actions, promotion of project activities and local products and services, providing programming tools that bring together all the potential development actors and so on how raising awareness of the target areas problems, and on advises related to specific sectors, such as sustainable development, agriculture, fisheries, tourism, culture.

Figure 15: Stakeholder interest in Wetland contract processes

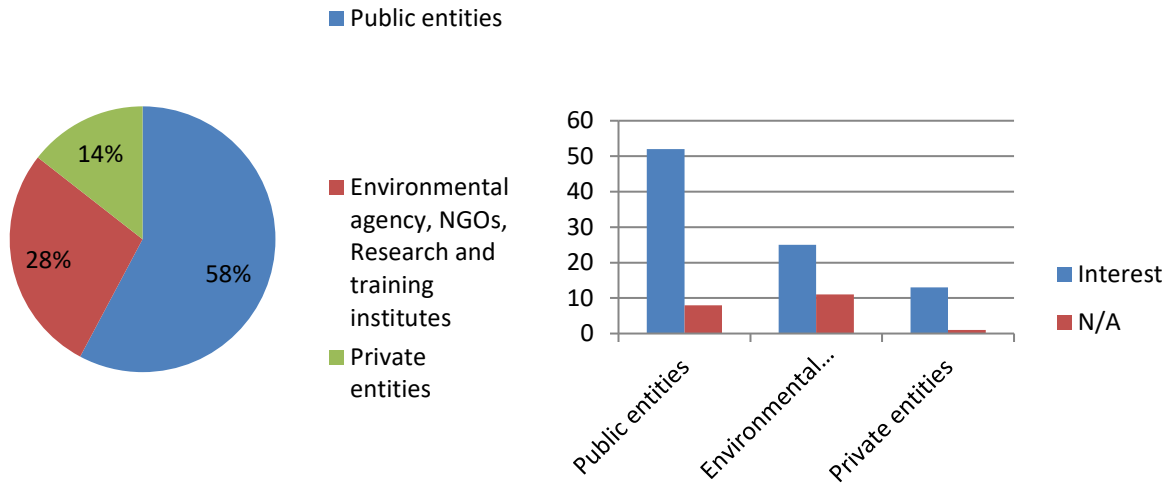
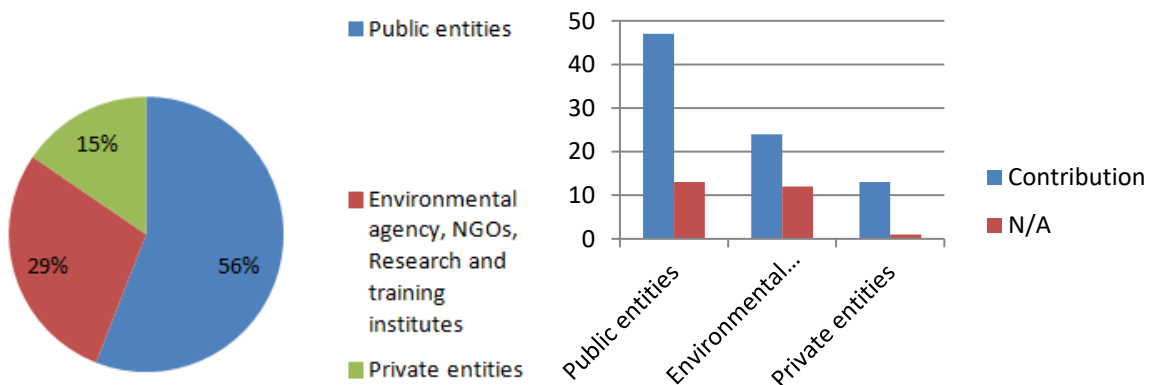


Figure 16: Stakeholder contribution in Wetland contract processes



The engagement in Wetlands contract processes of the identified stakeholders shows a scenario, with high percentages related to the participation intents of all the stakeholders' categories (Figure 17). In addition, there is evidence of a high number of influencer stakeholders (Figure 18), in particular, regarding public entities. Therefore, this can represent a good starting point for the project meeting with stakeholders and so concerning the inclusiveness needed in the Wetland Contract approach and its further development.

Figure 17: Stakeholder engagement in the implementation of Wetland Contract processes

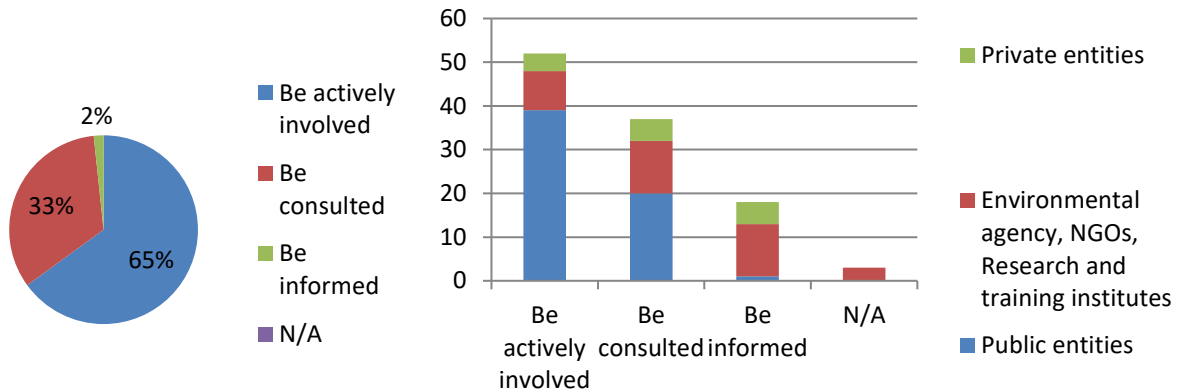
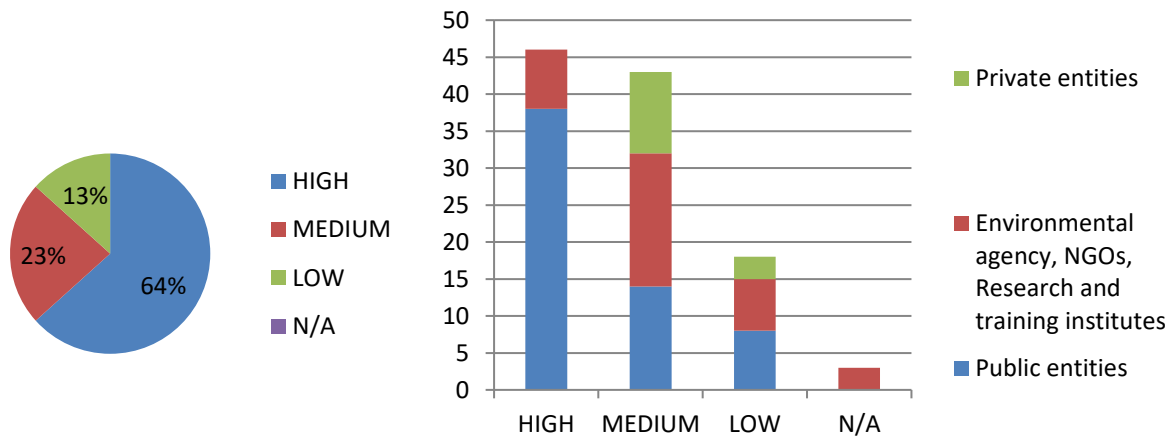


Figure 18: Stakeholder influence for the implementation of Wetland Contract processes



Stakeholders whose main activities are linked to other kinds of sectors and local development have a high influence in the Wetland contract process (Figure 19). Biodiversity and Tourism as a balanced scenario between the high and medium level of stakeholder influence, as a result of the combination of public administrations, NGOs, research centres, environmental agencies and as well as small enterprises and producers. A similar situation is experienced with stakeholders dealing with recreation, with the inclusion of public bodies in this category but also NGOs and SMEs with a high and medium level of influence.

Figure 19: Stakeholder influence for the implementation of Wetland Contract, according to the field of

