

# Stakeholder Analysis for Italy

The following analysis and interpretation bases on the project partner institutions participating in the thematic fields “inclusive growth” and “resource efficiency and ecosystem management” of the Alpine Space programme period 2007-2013. For the Italian part of the Alpine Space 64 institutions participated, two institutions in five projects, six on three projects and ten in two.

## Branches and types of stakeholders

In Italy more than half (35/64) of the project partners are “authorities”, followed by the rest of the types represented one time (“chamber of commerce”) to four times (“spatial planning authorities” and “university/institutes of applied science”). Except for the large group of public authorities, the photography is quite heterogeneous. It is very remarkable that the majority of the stakeholders (46) come from the public sector. Private sector is poorly represented by four stakeholders (all in the Eastern part of Italy), and eight that are public-private (all from the Western part). Civil society only appears one (an “NGO”).

## Thematic focus of stakeholders

During the analysis it was not possible to attribute a single thematic focus to most of the stakeholders because half of them are regional directorates with wide competences. This explains in part why thematic focuses are very different and dispersed. “Environment” (12 times), “geology”(11 times) and “protected areas” & “risks” (10 times) are the themes that appear the most, followed by “regional planning” and “spatial planning” (8 times), “sustainable development”, “soil”, “renewable energies”, “forestry” and “nature conservation” (7 times).

## Influence of stakeholders on sustainable spatial development

33 stakeholders out of 64 have a high degree of influence on local and regional sustainable spatial development. In most cases they are authorities who have direct influence over policies and action in other sectors that directly affect sustainable spatial development in their area. It is important to notice that some of them also have an influence at the international level because they are part of transnational networks.

The stakeholders with a medium degree of influence are mainly environmental agencies, research institutes which contribute to sustainable spatial development by giving their knowledge and expertise from the local to the regional spatial regional level and might be science advisors for policy makers.

The stakeholders with a low degree of influence are mainly universities, NPOs, protected areas management bodies and other associations. In most cases they are part of wider networks.

## Spatial level of stakeholders

Concerning the spatial level of stakeholders it is quite interesting to notice that there is no

stakeholder with just local level (for example there are no municipalities among stakeholders from Italy. The smallest administrative units participating as a PP are “provinces”). The vast majority of the stakeholders have a regional level (39 out of 64). In Italy, regions are the first-level administrative divisions of the state and between them it is important to notice that Aosta Valley (7 regional directorates participating as PPs) and the “provinces” of Bolzano and Trento have a broader amount of autonomy granted by a special statute.

## Summary

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