

STAKEHOLDERS ANALYSIS

REPORTS

Pilot areas name: Northern Lagoon of Venice, Marano Lagoon, Po delta, Ofanto Estuary, Palud Ornithological Reserve, Neretva River delta, Kolansko Blato coastal lake, Saline wetland

Partners' Name: PP IUAV, PP2 CRF, PP3 CBPF, PP4 ANBO, PP5 NH, PP6 PI DNC, PP7 AGGRA, PP8 NPB

Deliverable 1.2.1 - English summary

date: 30/03/2026

Notes:

This template is inspired by and coordinated with the documentation elaborated in the Interreg Med (2014-2020) WETNET project and the Interreg Italy-Croatia (2014-2020) CREW project.

This collection of reports presents the outcomes of the stakeholder analysis carried out within the GREW (Governance of Wetlands in Italy–Croatia Cross-Border Region) project. The analysis constitutes a core component of the project’s effort to strengthen governance frameworks for wetland ecosystems across a diverse set of pilot areas distributed between Italy and Croatia.

The reports bring together the results of parallel analytical processes conducted in eight pilot areas, including coastal lagoons, river deltas, estuaries, and protected wetlands. These territories share common environmental challenges, such as increasing climate change pressures, complex hydrological dynamics, and the need for coordinated, multi-level governance. At the same time, they display significant diversity in institutional structures, stakeholder landscapes, and levels of experience with participatory processes.

Within this context, the stakeholder analysis aims to provide a structured and comparative understanding of the actors involved in wetland governance. Across the pilot areas, stakeholders have been identified and categorized according to typology, sector, geographical level, and degree of relevance in terms of expertise, legitimacy, interest, and decision-making power. The analysis also investigates stakeholders’ familiarity with inclusive governance approaches and Wetland Contracts, as well as their prior engagement in participatory processes and climate change adaptation initiatives.

Beyond quantitative mapping, each report includes qualitative assessments of the participatory context, highlighting key strengths to be leveraged, critical weaknesses to be addressed, and operational recommendations. Recurring themes emerge across the pilot areas, including the presence of active local networks and knowledge resources, contrasted with challenges such as institutional fragmentation, limited coordination, uneven levels of awareness, and, in some cases, stakeholder fatigue linked to previous planning processes.

By consolidating these insights, the collection provides a comprehensive evidence base to support the design and implementation of Wetland Contracts within the GREW project. It is intended to facilitate dialogue among partners, enhance cross-border learning, and contribute to the development of more integrated, inclusive, and adaptive governance models.

Ultimately, this body of work underlines the central role of stakeholders in shaping effective wetland management strategies. Strengthening their engagement, aligning their interests, and improving coordination mechanisms are essential steps toward achieving the long-term resilience and sustainability of wetland ecosystems in the Italy–Croatia cross-border region.

STAKEHOLDERS ANALYSIS REPORT

Pilot area name: Northern Lagoon of Venice

Partner Name: PP IUAV

Deliverable 1.2.1 - English summary

date: 30/09/2025

Notes:

This template is inspired by and coordinated with the documentation elaborated in the Interreg Med (2014-2020) WETNET project and the Interreg Italy-Croatia (2014-2020) CREW project.

Authors:

Maria Chiara Tosi, luav

Alessia Franzese, luav

Marta De Marchi, luav

Anna Polloniato, luav

Francesca Guarnotta, luav

NUMBER OF STAKEHOLDERS IDENTIFIED PER TYPOLOGY & GEOGRAPHICAL LEVE _					
	international	national	regional	local	TOT
public authority		2	6	9	17
sectorial agency	1		8	11	19
interest group (including NGO)		5	4	100	109
higher education & research				12	12
SME				5	5
other			1	13	14
TOT					175

NUMBER OF STAKEHOLDERS IDENTIFIED PER SECTOR & RELEVANCY					
	expertise ¹	legitimation ²	interest ³	power ⁴	TOT
sport & recreational activities	69	66	93	63	96
local development	30	45	78	26	70
environment	39	56	119	32	128
culture	29	30	88	18	87
agriculture & fisheries	25	32	66	26	67
industry	2	6	23	7	23
trade & craftmanship	10	12	36	12	36
tourism	26	28	72	28	73
transportation	9	25	46	8	75
arts & professions	19	22	40	22	44
TOT					699

- (1) **expertise**: knowledge provider in the sector
(2) **legitimation**: acknowledged as relevant for the sector
(3) **interest**: holder of a stake on the sector
(4) **power**: capacity to take decisions on this sector

NUMBER OF STAKEHOLDER PER CONFIDENCE WITH INCLUSIVE GOVERNANCE & WETLAND CONTRACTS			
	inclusive governance	wetland contracts	TOT
know what they are	101	51	152
know how they work	60	35	95
has previous experience	25	14	39

NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONS PREVIOUSLY ENGAGED IN THE PILOT WETLAND CONTRACT (*)			
	invited to the process	attended the process	signed the contract
organizations	141	45	27

(*) only for those Wetland Contracts signed in CREW

NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONS PER RELEVANCY WITH CC ADAPTATION				
	low	medium	high	TOT
organizations	42	31	39	112

NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONS PER EXPERIENCE IN CC ADAPTATION				
	low (1-2 initiatives)	medium (3-5 initiatives)	high (6+ initiatives)	TOT
organizations	35	13	12	60

NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONS PER TYPE OF ENGAGEMENT IN THE WETLAND CONTRACT (*)					
	to be informed	to be consulted	to be actively involved	to be empowered	TOT
organizations	125	21	24	19	189

(*) each type of engagement includes the previous one (i.e. "to be consulted" imply also "to be informed", etc.)

GENERAL REMARKS ABOUT THE PARTICIPATORY PROCESS	
strenghts to be exploited	The context of the northern lagoon is characterized by the presence of numerous entities and associations, both trade and third sector, already very active in the territory and with specific knowledge and skills. These characteristics have already been partially enhanced with the Contract signed in 2021, which will benefit from an expansion of the network through the involvement of new subjects. Most of these local subjects are already networked with each other and are recognized by the citizens and the government bodies of the territory. This represents enormous potential for the updating and implementation of the existing Contract.
weaknesses to be overcome	The context of the northern lagoon is geographically very vast and administratively complex and sometimes fragmented. This represents the cause of two challenges for the development of the Contract. On the one hand, the administrative fragmentation and the overlapping of competences and responsibilities from the point of view of the government of the territory leads to a certain slowness in making decisions and a strong dependence on the coordination of the different bodies and institutions. On the other hand, the geographical breadth limits the mutual knowledge of subjects engaged on similar fronts and therefore the direct exchange of knowledge and the dissemination of information.
reccomandations	For the reasons described above, the following recommendations are proposed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the relationship with public authorities must be managed in a specific way and attentive to the timing of the administration (elections, seasonality of tourism, calendar of meetings between administrations), if necessary, in direct one-to-one dialogue or through specific tables; ○ associations must be kept engaged and involved by enhancing their specificity, proposing integrated activities between the interests of the project and the themes characterizing the local authorities; ○ meetings and plenary events must be kept as accessible as possible, always including the mixed modality (in presence and online) and always providing, after the meetings, summary reports of what emerged; ○ both the update of the contract and the planned activities should be as themed and interactive as possible, in order to make them operational and interesting for the STKs involved, as well as to bring out possible avenues for further study and planning.

STAKEHOLDERS ANALYSIS REPORT

Pilot area name: Marano Lagoon

Partner Name: PP2 CRF - Riviera Friulana Community

Deliverable 1.2.1 - English summary

date: 22/04/2025

Notes:

This template is inspired by and coordinated with the documentation elaborated in the Interreg Med (2014-2020) WETNET project and the Interreg Italy-Croatia (2014-2020) CREW project.

Authors:

Valentina Zaccolo (Comunità Riviera Friulana)

Mattia Munerotto (Comunità Riviera Friulana)

NUMBER OF STAKEHOLDERS IDENTIFIED PER TYPLOGY & GEOGRAPHICAL LEVEL					
	international	national	regional	local	TOT
public authority			x	x	2
sectorial agency			X	X	2
interest group (including NGO)				X	1
higher education & research					
SME					
other					
TOT			2	3	

NUMBER OF STAKEHOLDERS IDENTIFIED PER SECTOR & RELEVANCY					
	expertise ¹	legitimation ²	interest ³	power ⁴	TOT
sport & recreational activities			x		1
local development	X	X		X	3
environment			X		1
culture			X		1
agriculture & fisheries			X		1
industry			X		1
trade & craftsmanship			x		1
tourism		X		X	2
transportation			X		1
arts & professions			X		1
TOT	1	2	7	2	

- (1) **expertise**: knowledge provider in the sector
 (2) **legitimation**: acknowledged as relevant for the sector
 (3) **interest**: holder of a stake on the sector
 (4) **power**: capacity to take decisions on this sector

NUMBER OF STAKEHOLDER PER CONFIDENCE WITH INCLUSIVE GOVERNANCE & WETLAND CONTRACTS			
	inclusive governance	wetland contracts	TOT
know what they are	x	x	2
know how they work		x	1
has previous experience		x	1

NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONS PREVIOUSLY ENGAGED IN THE PILOT WETLAND CONTRACT (*)			
	invited to the process	attended the process	signed the contract
organizations	X	X	x

(*) only for those Wetland Contracts signed in CREW

NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONS PER RELEVANCY WITH CC ADAPTATION				
	low	medium	high	TOT
organizations	X	X		2

NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONS PER EXPERIENCE IN CC ADAPTATION				
	low (1-2 initiatives)	medium (3-5 initiatives)	high (6+ initiatives)	TOT
organizations	X			1

NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONS PER TYPE OF ENGAGEMENT IN THE WETLAND CONTRACT (*)					
	to be informed	to be consulted	to be actively involved	to be empowered	TOT
organizations	x	X	X	X	4

(*) each type of engagement include the previous one (i.e. “to be consulted” imply also “to be informed”, etc.)

GENERAL REMARKS ABOUT THE PARTICIPATORY PROCESS	
strenghts to be exploited	<p>The Riviera Friulana community is a local public authority that was established with the objective of uniting all the municipalities near the Friulian Riviera, in order to proceed with efficient territory valorization and management, create harmony among the different administrations and strengthen the spirit of collaboration among authority. In this regard, our strength to be exploited are: -tourist areas like beaches, nature reserves, and rural landscapes;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Given the possibility of communicating through a single channel to different territories, we are trying to give the most visibility possible to these projects - Given our geographical position near partners in the same project, we aim to create interconnected relationships to show greater openness to other countries.
weaknesses to be overcome	<p>At the same time, since the CRF is a community, it is necessary that when defining our ideas and projects, we also take into account the interests of the neighboring municipalities, which is often not simple.</p> <p>Given the presence of various areas of historical or archaeological significance, we are in a position to take greater care and study the territory before proceeding with the design of any installation. Additionally, having had several project managers over the past year, the staff that followed these</p>



	projects had to deal with the resulting problems in terms of ideas, work management, and deadlines to be met.
reccomandations	

STAKEHOLDERS ANALYSIS REPORT

Pilot area name: Po delta “*Pianura di Ferrara*” reclamation district

Partner Name: PP3 CBPF - Ferrara Plain Reclamation Consortium

Deliverable 1.2.1 - English summary

date: 10/03/2025

Notes:

This template is inspired by and coordinated with the documentation elaborated in the Interreg Med (2014-2020) WETNET project and the Interreg Italy-Croatia (2014-2020) CREW project.

Authors:

Sergio Fortini

Anna Luciani

Alessandro Buzzoni

Martina Berneschi

NUMBER OF STAKEHOLDERS IDENTIFIED PER TYPOLOGY & GEOGRAPHICAL LEVEL					
	international	national	regional	local	TOT
public authority	/	1	2	12	15
sectorial agency	1	2	5	4	12
interest group (including NGO)	/	3	4	17	24
higher education & research	/	6	1	16	23
SME	/	6	4	9	19
other	/	/	/	35	35
TOT	1	18	16	93	128

NUMBER OF STAKEHOLDERS IDENTIFIED PER SECTOR & RELEVANCY					
	expertise ¹	legitimation ²	interest ³	power ⁴	TOT
sport & recreational activities	8	20	6	11	45
local development	7	10	8	15	40
environment	25	1	1	22	49
culture	29	28	2	11	70
agriculture & fisheries	4	34	8	11	57
industry	2	13	1	4	20
trade & craftsmanship	1	4	0	12	17
tourism	3	22	6	14	45
transportation	1	0	5	15	21
arts & professions	2	4	8	12	26
TOT	82	136	45	127	390

- (1) **expertise**: knowledge provider in the sector
(2) **legitimation**: acknowledged as relevant for the sector
(3) **interest**: holder of a stake on the sector
(4) **power**: capacity to take decisions on this sector

NUMBER OF STAKEHOLDER PER CONFIDENCE WITH INCLUSIVE GOVERNANCE & WETLAND CONTRACTS			
	inclusive governance	wetland contracts	TOT
know what they are	60	33	93
know how they work	13	44	57
has previous experience	57	11	68

NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONS PREVIOUSLY ENGAGED IN THE PILOT WETLAND CONTRACT (*)			
	invited to the process	attended the process	signed the contract
organizations			

(*) only for those Wetland Contracts signed in CREW

NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONS PER RELEVANCY WITH CC ADAPTATION				
	low	medium	high	TOT
organizations	88	14	27	129

NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONS PER EXPERIENCE IN CC ADAPTATION				
	low (1-2 initiatives)	medium (3-5 initiatives)	high (6+ initiatives)	TOT
organizations	76	20	33	129

NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONS PER TYPE OF ENGAGEMENT IN THE WETLAND CONTRACT (*)					
	to be informed	to be consulted	to be actively involved	to be empowered	TOT
organizations	73	4	20	32	129

(*) each type of engagement include the previous one (i.e. "to be consulted" imply also "to be informed", etc.)

GENERAL REMARKS ABOUT THE PARTICIPATORY PROCESS	
strenghts to be exploited	<p>Main proposals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Redevelopment of infrastructure for slow mobility/cycling tourism between the Po and Po di Volano • Map of "water spaces" • Community map and network of local tourism operators • Design of research projects aimed at raising awareness and involving local communities on the themes of the Po di Volano Wetland Area Contract • "Vademecum" summarizing the responsibilities of different entities involved in water and land management • Discussion tables among entities responsible for water system management • Monitoring project for discharges • Development of slow tourism through cultural itineraries • Harmonization of PUGs by local authorities and integration of relevant regulations in the Provincial Plan •

<p>weaknesses to be overcome</p>	<p>Main criticalities/weaknesses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited institutional coordination in water governance • Urban expansion in water-sensitive areas • Insufficient knowledge of river systems • Incomplete Ferrara–sea navigability • Depopulation of riverside settlements • Inefficient dimensioning/use of retention basins • Increased hydraulic risk in floodplains due to extreme climate events and complex management • Inadequate maintenance of water infrastructures and embankments, not resilient to subsidence and sea-level rise • Low awareness of water system management and climate change • Limited development of slow tourism
<p>reccomandations</p>	<p>The participation path allowed to confirm the presence of some strengths, on a territorial scale, set as starting points for the development and deepening of good practices and alliances necessary for the following Action Plan. In summary, these points are: a soft, capillary mobility infrastructure (cycle and water) already existing inside the fabric of landscape; a series of educational actions about the knowledge on territory and on land-water relationship, already undertaken by different institutions; an awakened sensitivity towards environment and landscape shown by the formalization of the latest planning tools at municipal and provincial scale.</p>

STAKEHOLDERS ANALYSIS REPORT

Pilot area name: Ofanto River

Partner Name: PP4 ANBO – Agency for Occupability and Development of
North Barese Ofantina Area

Deliverable 1.2.1 - English summary

date: 20/02/2026

Notes:

This template is inspired by and coordinated with the documentation elaborated in the Interreg Med (2014-2020) WETNET project and the Interreg Italy-Croatia (2014-2020) CREW project.

Authors:

Marco Barone

Agostino Ciciriello

Vincenzo Misuriello

NUMBER OF STAKEHOLDERS IDENTIFIED PER TYPOLOGY & GEOGRAPHICAL LEVEL					
	international	national	regional	local	TOT
public authority	-	-	2	10	12
sectorial agency	-	-	-	-	0
interest group (including NGO)	-	-	2	45	47
higher education & research	-	-	1	-	1
SME	-	-	-	37	37
other	-	-	1	1	2
TOT	-	-	6	93	99

NUMBER OF STAKEHOLDERS IDENTIFIED PER SECTOR & RELEVANCY					
	expertise ¹	legitimation ²	interest ³	power ⁴	TOT
sport & recreational activities	3	11	0	2	16
local development	10	15	0	10	45
environment	4	25	0	4	33
culture	5	12	0	2	19
agriculture & fisheries	3	36	0	6	45
industry	0	0	0	0	0
trade & craftmanship	2	2	0	0	4
tourism	0	23	0	0	23
transportation	0	0	0	0	0
arts & professions	0	6	0	0	6
TOT	27	130	0	24	191

- (1) **expertise**: knowledge provider in the sector
 (2) **legitimation**: acknowledged as relevant for the sector
 (3) **interest**: holder of a stake on the sector
 (4) **power**: capacity to take decisions on this sector

NUMBER OF STAKEHOLDER PER CONFIDENCE WITH INCLUSIVE GOVERNANCE & WETLAND CONTRACTS			
	inclusive governance	wetland contracts	TOT
know what they are	58	69	127
know how they work	2	1	3
has previous experience	39	29	68

NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONS PREVIOUSLY ENGAGED IN THE PILOT WETLAND CONTRACT (*)			
	invited to the process	attended the process	signed the contract
organizations	67	23	9

(*) only for those Wetland Contracts signed in CREW

NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONS PER RELEVANCY WITH CC ADAPTATION				
	low	medium	high	TOT
organizations	87	3	9	99

NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONS PER EXPERIENCE IN CC ADAPTATION				
	low (1-2 initiatives)	medium (3-5 initiatives)	high (6+ initiatives)	TOT
organizations	99	0	0	99

NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONS PER TYPE OF ENGAGEMENT IN THE WETLAND CONTRACT (*)					
	to be informed	to be consulted	to be actively involved	to be empowered	TOT
organizations	73	13	4	9	99

(*) each type of engagement include the previous one (i.e. “to be consulted” imply also “to be informed”, etc.)

GENERAL REMARKS ABOUT THE PARTICIPATORY PROCESS	
strenghts to be exploited	The participatory process was characterized by a clear contrast between the high level of concern among the involved actors and the relatively low awareness within the general public regarding the specific vulnerabilities of the Ofanto River. While stakeholders demonstrated a deep interest in the thematic areas, this engagement occurred within a complex operational context, where previous involvement in the Wetland Contract led to a visible saturation of the institutional landscape. Despite these hurdles, the strong sense of urgency expressed by those present remains a primary strength to be exploited, particularly as the territory faces the escalating pressures of climate changes.
weaknesses to be overcome	The most significant challenge encountered was the palpable " <i>participation fatigue</i> " among institutional partners and key stakeholders, many of whom had recently been through the demanding Wetland Contract process. This saturation made it difficult to secure high-level engagement and consistent attendance, as many actors perceived the new phase as a duplication of previous efforts rather than a necessary evolution. To move forward, it is essential to clearly differentiate these new objectives from past initiatives, ensuring that institutional involvement is seen as a value-add rather than an administrative burden.

	<p>A significant hurdle identified in the current process is the legacy of the previous Wetland Contract Action Plan, which, despite its technical merit, failed to achieve its intended impact due to a lack of dedicated financial resources. This disconnect between planning and implementation occurred because the institutional bodies responsible for funding did not allocate the necessary budget to the proposed measures, leaving the territory with a "frozen" roadmap. This historical lack of investment has directly contributed to the current climate of skepticism and participation fatigue among stakeholders, who now require more than just strategic vision—they require a clear path to resource mobilization.</p>
<p>reccomandations</p>	<p>The first priority is to bridge the "Implementation Gap" that characterized previous planning efforts. To restore institutional trust and overcome participation fatigue, the new Action Plan must move beyond a purely strategic document to become a "Financial Roadmap." It is essential to explicitly align every proposed intervention with specific, active funding streams. By ensuring that the planning phase includes a preliminary feasibility and funding analysis, the process can demonstrate to stakeholders that this effort is not a repetition of the past, but a concrete path toward securing the resources that were previously denied.</p> <p>Furthermore, it is recommended to institutionalize a permanent coordination body that specifically targets the disconnect between local planning and central funding entities. This "Ofanto Resilience Task Force" should act as a persistent lobby and technical secretariat, ensuring that the river's Climate Change (CC) challenges remain a priority on the agendas of higher-level decision-makers. Such a body would alleviate the burden on individual municipalities and partners while providing the continuous technical support necessary to navigate complex public procurement and funding applications.</p> <p>Finally, to resolve the lack of public awareness, the project should launch a "Civic Climate Literacy" initiative. This program should leverage the deep concern and expertise of the current stakeholder core to translate the technical risks of the Ofanto—such as hydrological instability and water scarcity—into accessible narratives for the general public. By moving away from technical jargon and focusing on the direct socio-economic impacts of climate change on local communities, the process can foster a broader sense of ownership. This widespread public support is crucial not only for the social legitimacy of the project but also for creating the political pressure necessary to ensure that the river remains a funded priority in the long term.</p>

STAKEHOLDERS ANALYSIS REPORT

Pilot area name: Special Ornithological Reserve Palud - Palù

Partner Name: PP5 NH - Public Institution Natura Histrica

Deliverable 1.2.1 - English summary

date: 25/07/2025

Notes:

This template is inspired by and coordinated with the documentation elaborated in the Interreg Med (2014-2020) WETNET project and the Interreg Italy-Croatia (2014-2020) CREW project.

Authors:

Katarina Perković (PI Natura Histrica)

NUMBER OF STAKEHOLDERS IDENTIFIED PER TYPOLOGY & GEOGRAPHICAL LEVEL					
	international	national	regional	local	TOT
public authority	-	2	1	1	4
sectorial agency	-	1	3	-	4
interest group (including NGO)	-	1	1	1	3
higher education & research	-	3	3	1	7
SME	-	-	1	3	4
other	-	-	-	9	9
TOT	0	7	9	15	31

NUMBER OF STAKEHOLDERS IDENTIFIED PER SECTOR & RELEVANCY					
	expertise ¹	legitimation ²	interest ³	power ⁴	TOT
sport & recreational activities	5	0	10	2	17
local development	0	3	17	4	24
environment	5	1	14	4	24
culture	3	0	8	1	12
agriculture & fisheries	3	4	2	3	12
industry	0	2	3	0	5
trade & craftsmanship	0	0	5	0	5
tourism	5	4	10	0	19
transportation	0	1	3	1	5
arts & professions	0	0	4	0	4
TOT					

- (1) **expertise**: knowledge provider in the sector
 (2) **legitimation**: acknowledged as relevant for the sector
 (3) **interest**: holder of a stake on the sector
 (4) **power**: capacity to take decisions on this sector

NUMBER OF STAKEHOLDER PER CONFIDENCE WITH INCLUSIVE GOVERNANCE & WETLAND CONTRACTS			
	inclusive governance	wetland contracts	TOT
know what they are	21	28	49
know how they work	14	18	32
has previous experience	12	5	17

NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONS PREVIOUSLY ENGAGED IN THE PILOT WETLAND CONTRACT (*)			
	invited to the process	attended the process	signed the contract
organizations	8	7	16

(*) only for those Wetland Contracts signed in CREW

NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONS PER RELEVANCY WITH CC ADAPTATION				
	low	medium	high	TOT
organizations	11	12	8	31

NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONS PER EXPERIENCE IN CC ADAPTATION				
	low (1-2 initiatives)	medium (3-5 initiatives)	high (6+ initiatives)	TOT
organizations	18	5	8	31

NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONS PER TYPE OF ENGAGEMENT IN THE WETLAND CONTRACT (*)					
	to be informed	to be consulted	to be actively involved	to be empowered	TOT
organizations	20	8	4	0	31

(*) each type of engagement includes the previous one (i.e. “to be consulted” imply also “to be informed”, etc.)

GENERAL REMARKS ABOUT THE PARTICIPATORY PROCESS	
strengths to be exploited	Experience in participatory process within the nature conservation sector (NP Brijuni, PI Natura Histrica, NGOs). Understanding of some organisations of the relations between climate crisis and biodiversity crisis. Some experience with climate change (CC) adaptation among organisations (NP Brijuni, PI Natura Histrica, NGOs, research institutes...). Experience with the previous CREW project; stakeholders are already familiar in the WC process
weaknesses to be overcome	Limited experience with climate change adaptation among stakeholders, limited coordination among different sectors. Limited awareness of the public regarding the issue of wetlands.

reccomandations	Use the existing experience to adapt CC challenges and solutions to the local context. Raise awareness of the public related to environmental and nature protection through workshops and citizen science app.
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STAKEHOLDERS ANALYSIS REPORT

Pilot area name: Neretva River Delta

Partner Name: PP6 PI DNC - Public Institution for the Management of
Protected Natural Areas of Dubrovnik-Neretva County

Deliverable 1.2.1 - English summary
date: 12/03/2025

Notes:

This template is inspired by and coordinated with the documentation elaborated in the Interreg Med (2014-2020) WETNET project and the Interreg Italy-Croatia (2014-2020) CREW project.

Authors:

Nikolina Đangradović (Public Institution for the Management of Protected Natural Areas of Dubrovnik-Neretva County)

Laura Ključe (Public Institution for the Management of Protected Natural Areas of Dubrovnik-Neretva County)

Marijana Zec Tošović (Public Institution for the Management of Protected Natural Areas of Dubrovnik-Neretva County)

NUMBER OF STAKEHOLDERS IDENTIFIED PER TYPOLOGY & GEOGRAPHICAL LEVEL					
	international	national	regional	local	TOT
public authority		2	3	6	11
sectorial agency			3		3
interest group (including NGO)		2		2	4
higher education & research				2	2
SME					
other					
TOT					20

NUMBER OF STAKEHOLDERS IDENTIFIED PER SECTOR & RELEVANCY					
	expertise ¹	legitimation ²	interest ³	power ⁴	TOT
sport & recreational activities					
local development	9	9	15	9	
environment	10	10	11	9	
culture	1	1	1		1
agriculture & fisheries					
industry					
trade & craftsmanship					
tourism	2	2	2	2	2
transportation	6	6	6	6	6
arts & professions					
TOT					

- (1) **expertise**: knowledge provider in the sector
(2) **legitimation**: acknowledged as relevant for the sector
(3) **interest**: holder of a stake on the sector
(4) **power**: capacity to take decisions on this sector

NUMBER OF STAKEHOLDER PER CONFIDENCE WITH INCLUSIVE GOVERNANCE & WETLAND CONTRACTS			
	inclusive governance	wetland contracts	TOT
know what they are	19	19	19
know how they work	19	19	19
has previous experience	19	19	19

NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONS PREVIOUSLY ENGAGED IN THE PILOT WETLAND CONTRACT (*)			
	invited to the process	attended the process	signed the contract
organizations	19	19	19

(*) only for those Wetland Contracts signed in CREW

NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONS PER RELEVANCY WITH CC ADAPTATION				
	low	medium	high	TOT
organizations	3	9	7	19

NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONS PER EXPERIENCE IN CC ADAPTATION				
	low (1-2 initiatives)	medium (3-5 initiatives)	high (6+ initiatives)	TOT
organizations	9	7	3	19

NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONS PER TYPE OF ENGAGEMENT IN THE WETLAND CONTRACT (*)					
	to be informed	to be consulted	to be actively involved	to be empowered	TOT
organizations	19	4	1	1	19

(*) each type of engagement includes the previous one (i.e. "to be consulted" imply also "to be informed", etc.)

GENERAL REMARKS ABOUT THE PARTICIPATORY PROCESS	
strengths to be exploited	Knowledge, experience, expertise, knowing the pilot area
weaknesses to be overcome	Lack of interest for the process and nature protection in general, lack of CC information

reccomendations	more engagement and presence in the pilot area
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STAKEHOLDERS ANALYSIS REPORT

Pilot area name: Kolansko Blato coastal lake, Pag Island

Partner Name: PP7 AGRRA – Zadar County Rural Development Agency

Deliverable 1.2.1 - English summary

date: 15/11/2025

Notes:

This template is inspired by and coordinated with the documentation elaborated in the Interreg Med (2014-2020) WETNET project and the Interreg Italy-Croatia (2014-2020) CREW project.

Authors:

Dunja Delić Božić Wise for Nature – Nature protection Consultancy

Edin Lugić Elytron – Biodiversity Consultancy

NUMBER OF STAKEHOLDERS IDENTIFIED PER TYPOLOGY & GEOGRAPHICAL LEVEL					
	international	national	regional	local	TOT
public authority		2	1	1	4
sectorial agency			3		3
interest group (including NGO)	1	2	2	2	7
higher education & research			1		1
SME				5	5
other				2	2
TOT	1	4	7	10	22

NUMBER OF STAKEHOLDERS IDENTIFIED PER SECTOR & RELEVANCY					
	expertise ¹	legitimation ²	interest ³	power ⁴	TOT
sport & recreational activities	2				2
local development		1		2	3
environment	3		1	2	6
culture					
agriculture & fisheries		3		1	4
industry					
trade & craftsmanship					
tourism	1				1
transportation					
arts & professions					
TOT	6	4	1	5	16

- (1) **expertise**: knowledge provider in the sector
 (2) **legitimation**: acknowledged as relevant for the sector
 (3) **interest**: holder of a stake on the sector
 (4) **power**: capacity to take decisions on this sector

NUMBER OF STAKEHOLDER PER CONFIDENCE WITH INCLUSIVE GOVERNANCE & WETLAND CONTRACTS			
	inclusive governance	wetland contracts	TOT
know what they are	2	3	5
know how they work	1		1
has previous experience	2	1	3

NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONS PREVIOUSLY ENGAGED IN THE PILOT WETLAND CONTRACT (*)			
	invited to the process	attended the process	signed the contract
organizations			

(*) only for those Wetland Contracts signed in CREW

NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONS PER RELEVANCY WITH CC ADAPTATION				
	low	medium	high	TOT
organizations	11	5	4	20

NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONS PER EXPERIENCE IN CC ADAPTATION				
	low (1-2 initiatives)	medium (3-5 initiatives)	high (6+ initiatives)	TOT
organizations	2	1	1	4

NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONS PER TYPE OF ENGAGEMENT IN THE WETLAND CONTRACT (*)					
	to be informed	to be consulted	to be actively involved	to be empowered	TOT
organizations	6	4	8	4	22

(*) each type of engagement includes the previous one (i.e. “to be consulted” imply also “to be informed”, etc.)

GENERAL REMARKS ABOUT THE PARTICIPATORY PROCESS	
strengths to be exploited	<p>Local stakeholders have a strong cultural connection to the area. This can be beneficial for long-term wetland protection and restoration.</p> <p>Expert NGOs have technical expertise, experience in community engagement, and credibility. They can serve as neutral facilitators between other stakeholders.</p> <p>The Wetland Contract can strengthen management activities within the Natura 2000 Management Plan.</p>
weaknesses to be overcome	<p>Some stakeholders may not be aware of values of the wetland, and may be passive to engagement in protection. This is due to poor communication with the local community, especially farmers. They usually feel not included enough in decision-making which influences their activities in the area.</p> <p>Conflicts may exist among different stakeholder groups (farmers, hunters, birdwatchers, tourism operators). It is important to be transparent and inclusive in the process of wetland conservation.</p>

recommendations	<p>The Wetland Contract should be used to formalise roles and build responsibility for the active protection of the area on local level. Local people who use the wetland area are crucial for management of this area and their communication with managers of protected areas needs to be stronger. Also, it is important to adjust communication channels with farmers who own land in the protected area, within the implementation of conservation measures within the Management Plan for Kolansko blato.</p> <p>It needs to be ensured that each stakeholder knows what their contribution is and clearly define responsibilities and timelines in the contract.</p>
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STAKEHOLDERS ANALYSIS REPORT

Pilot area name: Saline Wetland

Partner Name: PP8 NPB - Public Institution Brijuni National Park

Deliverable 1.2.1 - English summary

date: 15/04/2025

Notes:

This template is inspired by and coordinated with the documentation elaborated in the Interreg Med (2014-2020) WETNET project and the Interreg Italy-Croatia (2014-2020) CREW project.

Authors:

Martina Hervat (Public Institution National Park Brijuni)

Zeljka Rajkovic (NIX SP)

NUMBER OF STAKEHOLDERS IDENTIFIED PER TYPOLOGY & GEOGRAPHICAL LEVEL					
	international	national	regional	local	TOT
public authority	0	1	13	5	19
sectorial agency	0	1	4	4	9
interest group (including NGO)	1	7	2	13	23
higher education & research	0	7	0	0	7
SME	2	0	1	33	36
other	1	1	0	8	10
TOT	4	17	20	63	104

NUMBER OF STAKEHOLDERS IDENTIFIED PER SECTOR & RELEVANCY					
	expertise ¹	legitimation ²	interest ³	power ⁴	TOT
sport & recreational activities	16	16	0	0	32
local development	26	7	7	10	50
environment	43	9	57	19	128
culture	5	2	11	0	18
agriculture & fisheries	20	9	0	5	34
industry	1	0	2	0	3
trade & craftsmanship	1	0	3	0	4
tourism	56	46	3	1	106
transportation	5	25	0	3	33
arts & professions	1	0	0	0	1
TOT	174	114	83	38	409

- (1) **expertise**: knowledge provider in the sector
 (2) **legitimation**: acknowledged as relevant for the sector
 (3) **interest**: holder of a stake on the sector
 (4) **power**: capacity to take decisions on this sector

NUMBER OF STAKEHOLDER PER CONFIDENCE WITH INCLUSIVE GOVERNANCE & WETLAND CONTRACTS			
	inclusive governance	wetland contracts	TOT
know what they are	9	5	14
know how they work	5	4	9
has previous experience	5	4	9

NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONS PREVIOUSLY ENGAGED IN THE PILOT WETLAND CONTRACT (*)			
	invited to the process	attended the process	signed the contract
organizations			

(*) only for those Wetland Contracts signed in CREW

NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONS PER RELEVANCY WITH CC ADAPTATION				
	low	medium	high	TOT
organizations	18	58	28	104

NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONS PER EXPERIENCE IN CC ADAPTATION				
	low (1-2 initiatives)	medium (3-5 initiatives)	high (6+ initiatives)	TOT
organizations	11	20	2	33

NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONS PER TYPE OF ENGAGEMENT IN THE WETLAND CONTRACT (*)					
	to be informed	to be consulted	to be actively involved	to be empowered	TOT
organizations	104	101	90	19	104

(*) each type of engagement includes the previous one (i.e. “to be consulted” imply also “to be informed”, etc.)

GENERAL REMARKS ABOUT THE PARTICIPATORY PROCESS	
strengths to be exploited	<p>Experience in participatory process within the nature conservation sector (NP Brijuni, PI Natura Histrica, NGOs).</p> <p>Understanding of some organisations of the relations between climate crisis and biodiversity crisis. Some experience with climate change (CC) adaptation among organisations (NP Brijuni, PI Natura Histrica, NGOs, research institutes...).</p> <p>Experience of some project partners with the previous CREW project.</p> <p><u>Local authorities have developed Green Urban Recovery Strategies.</u></p>
weaknesses to be overcome	<p>Quite limited experience with inclusive governance, other than NGOs and CREW partners.</p> <p>Very limited experience with wetland contracts (WC).</p> <p>Only limited experience with climate change adaptation among organisations.</p> <p>Very limited coordination among different sectors. Sectors working in silos.</p> <p>Limited expertise regarding environment and nature in small local authorities – particularly municipalities.</p> <p>Limited awareness of the public regarding the issue of wetlands and nature-based solutions (NbS).</p>

<p>recommendations</p>	<p>Include wider group of stakeholders (SH), not only those strictly related to wetlands (wider group also deals with coastal and marine issues that are linked to the pilot site). Coordinate and steer relevant SH (from different sectors) to come together during the WC participatory process, engage in the process and develop ownership of the WC. Raise capacity of relevant SH related to inclusive governance and WC. Use the existing experience among project partners and SH to adapt CC challenges and adaptation solutions to the local context. Raise awareness of all SH, including the public related to environmental and nature protection, with a specific emphasis on wetlands and NbS.</p>
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