

# Involvement of stakeholders in the municipal decision-making process in the context of ecology and environmental protection. Example of Poland, Slovenia and Italy

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## **Abstract:** Aim of the paper

Presenting the attitudes of various actors in municipal political scenes (stakeholders) towards the activities of municipal authorities in the opinion of local government officials.

## Outline of the issues

Global pro-ecological activities that bring tangible results when implemented at the international level. The burden of environmental and climate protection is decentralized (local authorities develop strategies, implement plans and programs: e.g. thermal insulation, replacement of items, photovoltaics, prepare municipalities for the effects of floods or drought) and individualized. Environmental protection is one of the tasks of local government, and the burden of decentralization of public politicians with pro-ecological features and nature (e.g. adaptation to climate change) rests with the main municipal authority. Local government units are associated with development programming in the form of a strategic type. The results of the development concept process should be applied based on the results and consequences arising from the application of the areas of interest. According to the management concept, work on documents should involve the social community, public institutions and the type of organizations operating in commune areas (Gąciarz, 2004). In the context of security policy in the broadly understood pro-ecological sphere, local leadership is extremely important, formal (representatives of local government authorities elected in direct elections with strong leadership) and informal, e.g. the creation of a non-governmental organization and founding lobbyists. The environmental awareness of leaders was given based on experience, experience, disclosure which translates into action and expected effects. They are available in the determination of dependencies (e.g. membership in groups of coalition vs. opposition councilors) and complex problems (economic, social), which affects the decision-making process itself and the resolution of specific decisions. Their use may result from possible actions that can be taken in the case of an alternative vs. concept. activity that has been studied since the 1930s.

According to the concept taken from the sociology of the 1970s, local government authorities act ostensibly, i.e. products of action that do not bring the intended results or are even a façade. Apparent actions are visible in the programming of strategic local government units. The decision of many municipal governments concerns perverse problems, i.e. due to the fact that consequences may be taken, for the solution of which the authorities may have consequences and therefore influence other consequences or ineffective actions (Stępień 2020). The decision-making process takes longer, a number of leaders and activists are involved, and often the local community as part of social outreach, and there are various participatory, optional, cost-related tools, e.g. local referenda. these are multi-aspect problems on a micro scale, i.e. in municipalities, how they are used and their expected effects as a resultant, actions and activities that implement public policies, influence lives, but also generate generations.

## Methodology

A legal and institutional method was used to write the article, helpful in characterizing municipal government in Poland, Slovenia and Italy. The research technique is an online survey conducted among selected local government officials from Poland, Slovenia and Italy (ultimately 300 respondents in total).