



# SOCIAL NETWORK ANALYSIS & ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

## the case of groundwater contamination in the Lombardy plain

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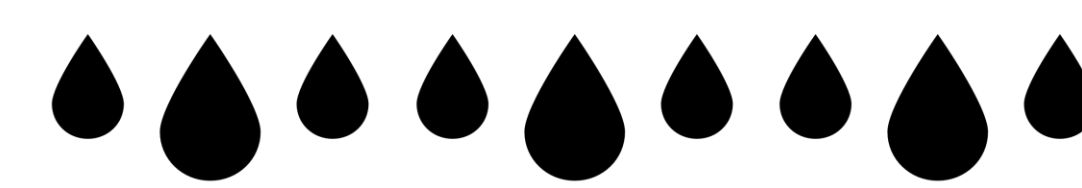
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### WHY GROUNDWATER?

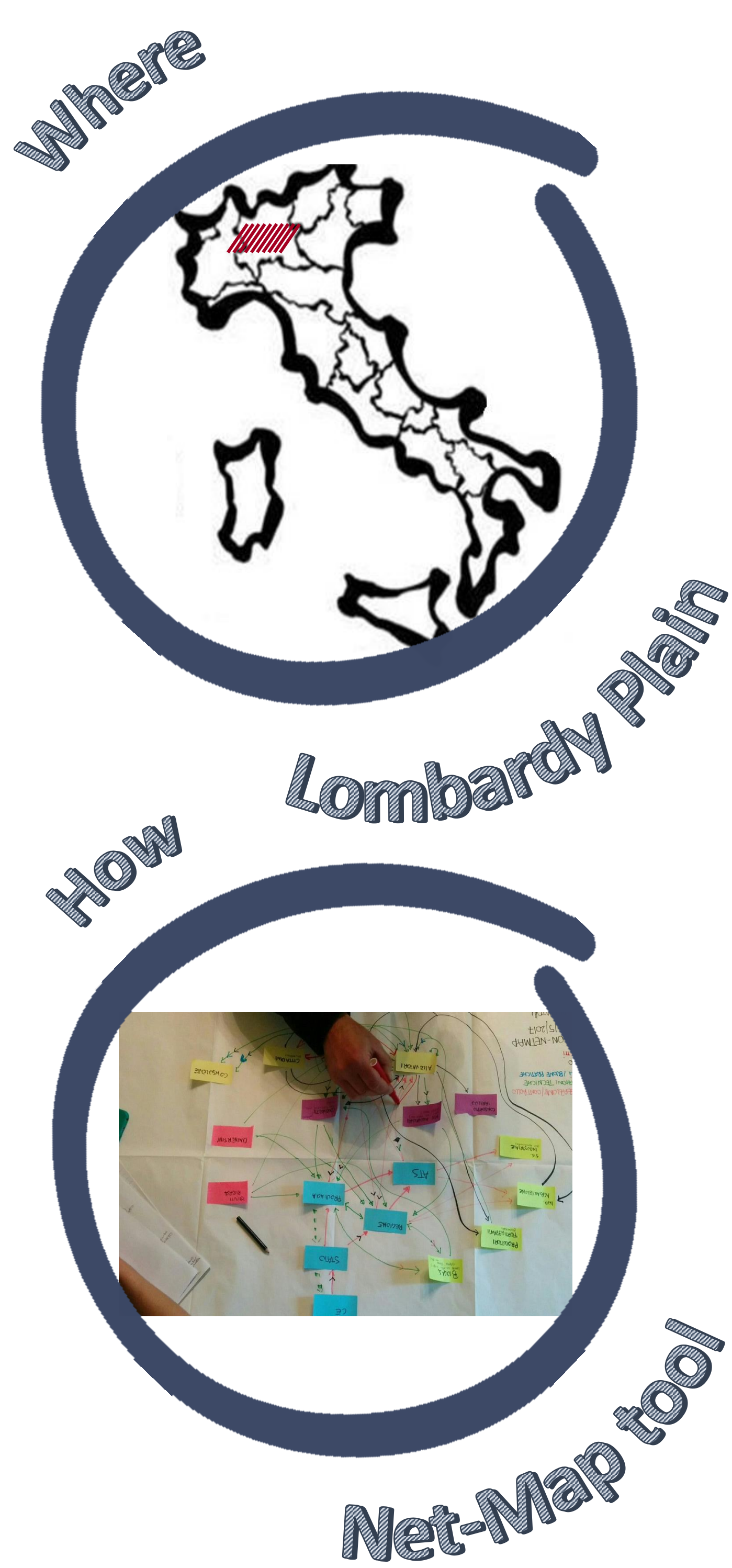


43% OF IRRIGATION WATER  
50% OF DRINKING WATER



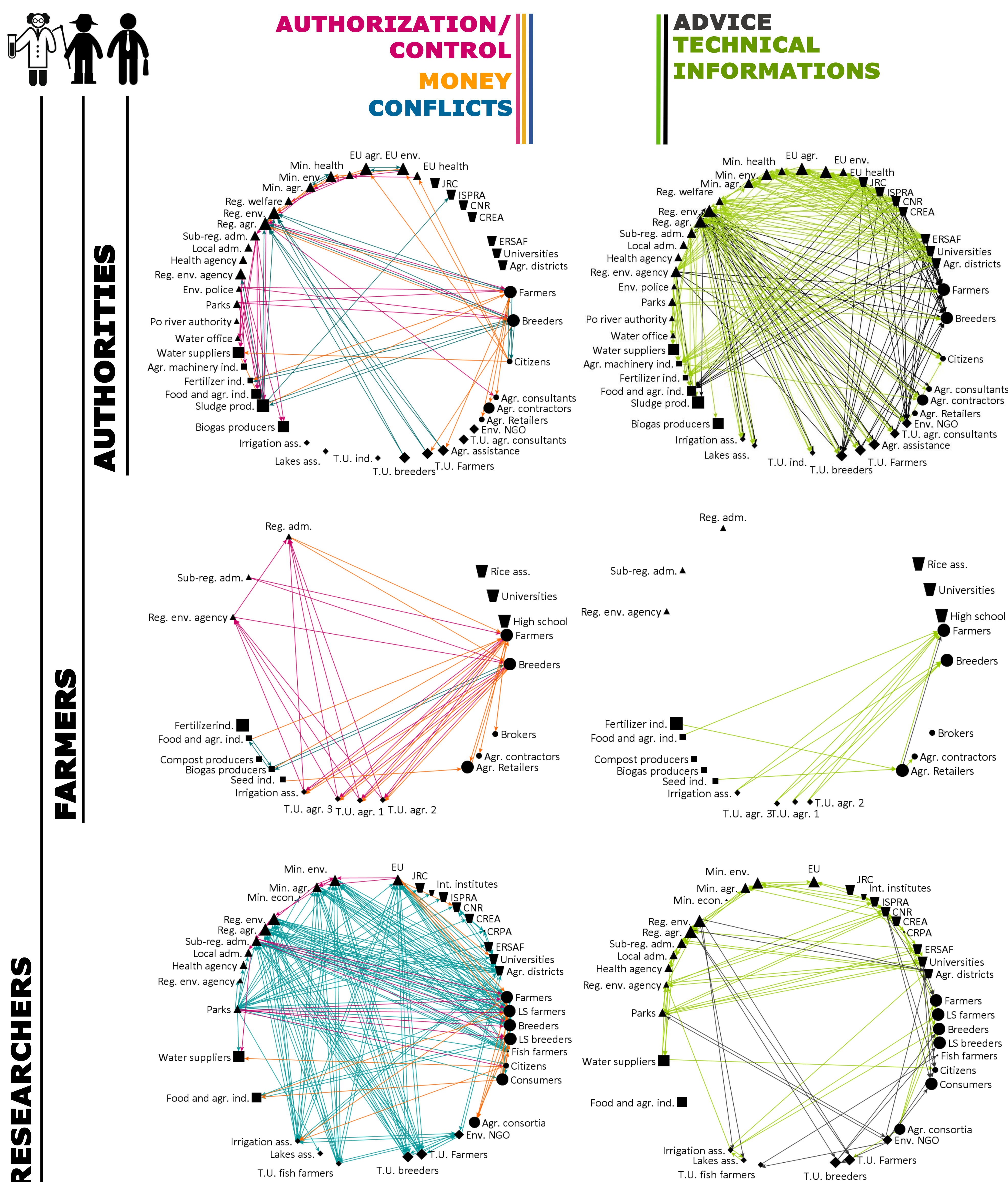
Groundwater management requires a shift towards a more **HOLISTIC** approach that could permit to consider the **SOCIAL IMPLICATIONS**

## IS SOCIAL NETWORK ANALYSIS AN EFFECTIVE TOOL IN SOCIO-HYDROGEOLOGY?



Networks evidence the **EMERGING MULTIPLE PERCEPTIONS** permitting to obtain a better comprehension of social complexity and to point out the **OBSTACLES AND OPPORTUNITIES** in groundwater management. Social network, associated with a participative approach, results a **POWERFUL TOOL** to reach a more comprehensive representation of the links between groundwater and human systems.

### Analysed flows



### 3 GROUPS OF KEY-INFORMANTS

were asked to draw an Influence Network Map

### RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- Who can influence groundwater pollution reduction?
- Who can influence the implementation of new groundwater protection actions?

### ANALYSES

- Degree centrality
- Network density

### Legend

#### Stakeholder groups

- Industries
- Organizations
- Individual actors
- Research institutes
- Administrations

#### Influence level



Abbreviations: Ass. (Association), Adm. (Administration), Reg. (Regional), Sub-reg. (Sub-regional), Env. (Environmental), Agr. (Agricultural), T.U. (Trade Unions), Ind. (Industries), CNR, CREA, CRPA, ISPRA (national research institutes), ERSAF (regional research institute), Econ. (Economy), LS (large-scale), Int. (international)