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Supporting Information I

Questionnaire for the regional administrators

ICZM=Integrated Coastal Zone Management

1. Introduction

1) Has been an ICZM programme formulated in your Region?

YES at regional level

YES at local level

NO

(If no go directly to question 6)

2) When? _____

3) What gave rise to the need for ICZM? Rank using numbers: the lowest (1) for the most important reason, the highest for the less important.

- Depletion of marine and coastal resources _____
- Increasing pollution and eutrophication _____
- Damages to ecosystems _____
- Coastal erosion _____
- Conflict between users _____
- Desire to increase economic benefits _____
- Other: _____

4) Do you think that ICZM has been successfully implemented in Your Region?

YES at regional level

YES at local level

NO

5) If No, please state at least two or three reasons

1) _____

2) _____

3) _____

2. Policies for the coastline

6) Please provide a brief summary of the policies or actions taken, and programmes started which relate to coastal management in your Region.

3. Organisations and institutional mechanisms for coordination

7) Is there one or more than one institution responsible for ICZM? Describe briefly it/them.

Horizontal coordination

8) Which horizontal coordination mechanisms (coordination within your tier of government between different sectors) have been set up to coordinate ICZM initiatives? Describe it/them briefly.

9) Rank in order of importance (for efficiency and/or effectiveness) the following coordinating mechanisms between agencies: Rank, using numbers: the lowest (1) for the most important, the highest for the less important.

- Interagency or inter-ministerial executive commission** _____
- Special co-ordinating commission** _____
- Nominating a lead agency already existing** _____
- The prime minister office** _____
- New government agency** _____
- Non-executive advisory committee** _____
- Regular interdepartmental consultation** _____
- Other** _____
- I am uncertain** _____

10) Please explain your ranking.

Vertical coordination

11) Do vertical coordinating mechanisms exist, and how they work, to coordinate the actions of intergovernmental institutions?

12) Rank in order of importance (for efficiency and/or effectiveness and so on) the following mechanisms between levels of government that you consider may be more effective for coordination. Rank using numbers: the lowest (1) for the most important, the highest for the less important.

- Cascade of policies for the coast: strategic at national level operative at regional level** _____
- Consultation** _____
- Accord** _____
- Forum** _____
- Other** _____
- I am uncertain** _____

13) Please explain your ranking.

4. Valuation

14) Do you feel that the absence of a national and unique coastal management framework have negatively affected initiatives at Regional and Local scale?

YES

NO

15) Is there enough inter-relationship between different institutions at Vertical level?

YES

NO

16) Please, explain the previous answer.

17) To what extent national and sub-national institutions have been successful in interagency integration (vertical integration)?
Please tick the answer you consider more appropriated.

highly successful ___ 1
moderately successful ___ 2
moderately unsuccessful ___ 3
highly unsuccessful ___ 4
I am uncertain ___

18) Is there enough inter-relationship between different institutions at Horizontal level?

YES

NO

19) Please, explain your previous answer.

20) Do you think that interagency horizontal integration has been successful?

highly successful ___ 1
moderately successful ___ 2
moderately unsuccessful ___ 3
highly unsuccessful ___ 4
I am uncertain ___

21) Define which level of integration has been achieved using the table below proposed by EU Commission. Complete the table below reported ticking Yes or No for each cell.

Level Criteria	Yes	No
0 None of the following levels are being used		
1 Assessment of the state of the coast		
2 Master plan for the Coast		
3 Normative planning for protected areas		
4 Funding commitment		
5 Isolated demonstration projects		
6 Integration of legal instruments at the coast / ICZM plan		
7 Human capacity & programme administration		
8 Strategy for sustainable development		
9 Coordination of competent authorities at all levels		
10 Information flow from national to local & vice versa		
11 Stakeholder consultation		
12 Scientific information - natural & social		
13 Inter-regional authority co-operation		
14 Public consultation		
15 Monitoring improvement at the coast		
16 Mechanism for conflict resolution		
17 Sustainable financing mechanism		
18 Assessment of sustainable trends		
19 Integrated evaluation		
20 ICZM National Strategy		
21 Implementation of all above levels		

Supporting Information II

Role of the main Ministries for the governance of the coast

Organisation	Functions
Ministry of Environment, Land and Sea	Surveillance, prevention against pollution; general coordination of sea emergencies in case of marine pollution and high risks; removal of spill oils; gazettment of marine protected areas; monitoring of coastal marine environments; raising awareness and knowledge of marine ecosystems in co-operations with ISPRA, Regions, Universities, and private research centres; marine biodiversity conservation (by studying turtles, dolphins, tunas, and <i>Posidonia oceanica</i> seagrass meadows); international treaties ratification; EIA and SEA authorisation.
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry	Policy coordination of fishery, aquaculture; representation of Italian aquaculture and fishery interests at European and Mediterranean scales and contexts.
Coast Guard	Security, first aid, succours during navigation; protection of marine environment through surveillance of marine protected areas and in some circumstances management of MPAs; services to remove pollution in cooperation with the Ministry of Environment and Civil Protection.
Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport	Urban and waterfront redevelopment aimed to the reduction of ports, harbours, and rail station degradation; coordination of port and airport plans; identification of general objectives of infrastructural networks, terrestrial and maritime transport; navigation security; prevention of marine pollution; technical support to port authorities; planning for energy supply; measures to support naval constructions and port services; setting up security waste treatment and accident prevention measures.
Ministry of Productive Activities	Tourisms policy formulation in cooperation with the Regions; quality tourism promotion; energy policy formulation; UE and international organisation contact point; application of laws relative to carbon, methane, nuclear, electric and renewable energy; increase of know-how, competitiveness of Italian firms in the energy sector.
Ministry of Health	Assessment of the health status of coastal and marine waters for bathing finality.
Ministry of Heritage	Conservation of archaeological heritage; measures of conservation and valorisation of landscape; planning functions; verification of EIA procedure; restoration of landscape; landscape risks and preventive actions; emergency environment and landscape planning and management.

Supporting Information III

Principal legislative framework for the governance of the coast

Law/decree	Specific activities
Law 979/82	It concerns the national coastal master plan (art.1); coordination of environmental protection activities at regional and provincial scales; surveillance at sea by a vessel traffic system (art.2); protection of marine environment from pollution (art.3), and designation of marine protected areas (art.26).
Law 349/1986	It establishes the Ministry of the Environment
Law 394/1991	It establishes a framework for protected areas at national and regional levels
DPR 357/1997	Concerns the implementation of the Habitat Directive 92/42/EEC
Legislative decree 112/1998	It concerns the devolution of administrative powers to the Regions: Art 51 transfers to the Regions the protection of nature from pollution and waste management, which must be addressed through the territorial plan of provincial coordination (art. 57). Art. 88 transfers to the Regions and local administrations tasks relating to the quality of coastal waters and duties in programming, planning and managing defence measure for coastal habitats. Art. 89 assigns to the Regions responsibility in coastal defence, hydraulic works and coastal planning. Art. 105 concerns the transfer to the Regions of functions relating to port administration.
Constitutional Law 3/2001	It introduces the principle of subsidiarity in the Constitution recognising decentralisation of powers to the Regions and local administrations.
2002 Action strategy for sustainable development	Approved by the inter-ministries committee: a dedicated chapter refers to the coastal and marine environment
Legislative decree 42/2004	It is a unite framework for the protection of cultural heritage and landscape.
Legislative Decree 157/2006	It protects the coast 300 m landwards; this applies also to the elevated lands on the sea; it establishes the plan for the protection of the landscape
Law 14/2006	Ratification of the 2000 European Landscape Convention
Legislative decree 152/2006	Among others, it concerns SEA (2001/42/EEC), EIA (97/11/EEC and 2003/35/EC), plan for action on water at European scale (2000/60/EEC), establish 8 hydrographical district and requires a plan for each of them
Law 61/2006	Establishes ecological protection zones beyond the outer limit of the territorial sea (12 nm)
Law 157/2009	Ratifies the UNESCO convention on submarine cultural heritage
Legislative decree 190/2010	Implements Directive 2008/58/CE concerning community action in the field of marine policy; establishes a plan for reaching good water quality by 2020
Law Decree 2 March 2012	Denial of navigation and anchoring for ships over 500 tons within 2 miles from coastal and marine protected areas edges

Supporting Information IV

Synthesis of view for the Regional governance from interviewees

Regions	Organisations and working mechanisms
Calabria	<p>There is no specific institution for ICZM. The Region is involved in defining and achieving the objectives of the integrated strategic plan under the direct control of the Environmental Regional Board. The plan protects ecological networks, Natura 2000 sites and ecological corridors.</p> <p>Coordinating mechanisms adopted are consultations and meetings with Provinces and Municipalities, firms and environmental NGOs, in order to circulate the guidelines that the Region proposes and practical criteria for the on-site interventions.</p>
Emilia-Romagna	<p>An ICZM institution is in place through a dedicated coastal plan. Organisations for the coast operating in sectoral activities exist.</p> <p>Officially, a mechanism of cooperation does not exist even though coordinated procedures for achieving consent are used. Between the Directorates there is periodically a dialogue for strengthening coordination. At vertical level, the dialogue remains difficult. It is considered useful the “institutions of the “Conference of Services” to coordinate activities under urgent conditions</p>
Friuli Venezia Giulia	<p>No organisation for the integrated management has been enforced. The protection and conservation of coastal zone in the Region depends on the sectoral contribution of several directorates: agricultural, natural and forestry resources, environment and public work, territorial planning, mobility, transport and infrastructures.</p> <p>Mechanisms used to coordinate intersectoral interests inside the regional governments are consultations, while vertical coordination is achieved by the Conference of Services.</p>
Lazio	<p>A non-executive commission for ICZM has got the power of analysing the state of coastal environment, organising database, elaborating data and maps, proposing methodologies, writing up technical reports, programming interventions and projects, preparing web updates, papers on ICZM, juridical and technical documents supporting contractual instruments (accord, etc.), and providing technical assistance to local stakeholders.</p> <p>The commission is composed by: The Director of Civil Protection and Environmental directorate, the director of economic programming directorate, a member of Civil protection and environmental directorate, a member of environmental regional informative system, a member of littoral observation society, a member of littoral development society, a member of Universities of Rome, Viterbo and Latina, and finally, a member of Littoral Society SpA.</p> <p>A coordinating executive committee for directing the development of the coastal zone through the cooperation between all the directorates involved in the management of the coastal sectoral activities is enforced.</p>
Sicilia	<p>It does not exist any institutions for the implementation of an ICZM programme.</p> <p>A coordinating mechanism between sectors is provided by a regional programme for coastal planning agreed with the local municipalities. It is implemented “La Carta della Natura” (Chart of Nature) defining the location of marine protected areas and coastal protected zones.</p>
Toscana	<p>It is not in place any organisations for the implementation of an ICZM programme.</p> <p>The institution involved in coastal management is the general directorate for environmental and territorial policies, which operates the planning activities through the soil defence and nature protection division. This division coordinates the work of two regional offices: the regional territorial protection office and the Livorno territorial protection office.</p> <p>The coordination between local municipalities and regional government is achieved through consultation, accords and protocols. This coordination is considered fundamental to draw the integrated plan for the coast.</p> <p>It was agreed the creation of a technical board that operates as an official regional technical commission, comprising two regional experts, two experts from the university of Florence and Pisa, and one coastal expert from each Provincial administration.</p>