



## COASTAL OIL POLLUTION PARTNER REGIONS' ORGANISATION

### NEEDS FOR THE NEXT PROGRAMMING PERIOD 2014-2020

MAREMED QUESTIONNAIRE INTENDED FOR PARTNER REGIONS

Please return by email to: [arnaud.guena@cedre.fr](mailto:arnaud.guena@cedre.fr) AND [clochet@regionpaca.fr](mailto:clochet@regionpaca.fr)

Questionnaire submission deadline: 15 July 2012

PARTNER:

[Emilia-Romagna Region](#)

#### Identity of questionnaire respondent

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Water resources Protection and Reclamation Service

1. Is there a national or regional law or other legal framework or a contingency plan that specifies the role and responsibilities of regions and municipalities in the event of accidental coastal pollution in your country?

If so, please specify.

National law n.979/1982 specifies roles and responsibilities of Regions and Municipalities in the event of accidental coastal pollution.

On November, 4<sup>th</sup> 2010 the President of the Council of Ministers approved the National Plan for defence from pollution coming from marine spill incidents with oil or other harmful substances.

2. Is the coastal spill response organisation consistent on a national scale or are there differences between the various regions of your country?

Coastal spill response organisation is managed at a national scale, by the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, through its Civil Protection Department, and by the Ministry of Environment and Protection of Land and Sea.

Local Contingency Plans are developed by each Port Authority and coordinated with Contingency Plans prepared by single coastal Provinces.

3. Which organisation is in charge of on site response in the event of coastal pollution in your region?

The head of the Port Authority (in Emilia-Romagna region there are two Port Authorities: Ravenna and Rimini) declares the local emergency, giving an immediate communication to the Ministry of Environment and Protection of Land and Sea, and takes the direction of all the operations basing on the Local Emergency Plan.

The Ministry of Environment and Protection of Land and Sea communicates immediately to the Council of Ministers, Civil Protection Department, the declaration of the local emergency. When the contingency cannot be faced through the Ministry of Environment's means, he asks to the Presidency of the Council of Ministers to declare the national emergency state. Then the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, through its Civil Protection Department, takes the direction of all the operations basing on the National Contingency Plan.

4. Is action taken in your region, provinces, countries or municipalities to prepare for accidental coastal pollution?

4.1. By producing contingency plans?

There are both National and Local Plan for defence from pollution coming from marine spill incidents with oil or other harmful substances. Local Plans are coordinated with Contingency Plans prepared by single coastal Provinces.

4.2. By establishing response equipment stockpiles?

- Personal protective equipment
- Protective response equipment (such as booms)
- Shoreline clean-up equipment
- Waste storage and treatment equipment

National and Local Contingency Plan gives indication and guidelines about personal protective equipment, protective response equipment, shoreline clean-up equipment and waste storage and treatment equipment.

At national level the Government pays for a convention with a private society which provides protective response equipment.

At regional level *ad hoc* conventions with private societies can be subscribed in case of local emergency.

4.3. By training personnel?

Civil protection volunteers are trained for different kinds of emergency.

Personnel training also take place during exercises.

4.4. By taking part in exercises?

National, regional and local exercises are foreseen.

If so, please specify for each aspect which organisation is in charge of these activities.

National exercises can be organized by Civil Protection Department, by the Ministry of Environment and Protection of Land and Sea or by the General Command of Port Authority.

At a local level exercises are organised by the Head of Port Authority; such local exercises take place twice a year.

5. To which budget are the following allocated?

5.1. Spill response preparedness

5.2. Purchase and maintenance of response equipment

Budget for spill response and for purchase and maintenance of response equipment is allocated to the Ministry of Environment and Protection of Land and Sea.

6. Do you share equipment, expertise...
- with other regions?
  - between municipalities/communities?
  - within the same bay?

Emilia-Romagna Region approved in 2011, February the 21<sup>st</sup> the scheme of agreement protocol with Marche Region about sea protection from oil spilling or other harmful substances. The protocol aims to develop synergies for emergencies' forecast, prevention, monitoring and management.

7. Do you collaborate with your country's Government or another authority in terms of response to accidental coastal pollution?

If so, please specify (training, exercises, documentation, sharing of experience, etc.)

As already mentioned, there is a great collaboration among different institutional levels and particularly in terms of response to accidental coastal pollution, depending on the severity of the event. (see answer n. 3)

8. In the event of pollution, do you have access to technical assistance from the Government, a specialised centre, an NGO, or some other body?

If so, is this assistance available 24/7?

When a local emergency is declared and validated by the Ministry of Environment and Protection of Land and Sea, Civil Protection and COEMM (Operative Centre for Maritime Emergency) are alerted, this last one assure a 24-hours service.

9. What are your main requirements in order to be better prepared to manage a medium-sized (tier 2) spill yourselves or to take part in a response effort organised by your Government in the event of a major (tier 3) spill?

Crisis management/field response training

Contingency planning/Procedures/Emergency response sheets specifying your responsibilities in case of emergency

Operational guides/manuals to help you organise operations

Participation in crisis simulation exercises or field exercises, alert chain tests

Establishment of response equipment stockpiles

Consultation with neighbouring regions of your own country or transboundary action

Contingency plans/procedures/emergency response sheets as well as crisis management/field response training are fundamental to be prepared to manage a medium size spill or to take part in a response to a major spill.