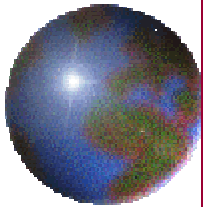


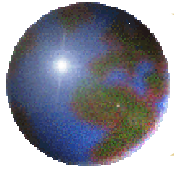


ANPA PROFILE



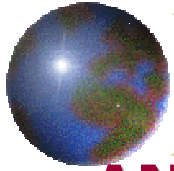
The **National Agency for Environmental Protection** is a technical-scientific organisation based on the principles of autonomy, technical reliability, independence and organisational flexibility with a legal personality. It is subject to the supervision of the Ministry of the Environment and the control of the Audit Office. Its principal areas of activity are:

- ❖ technical and scientific support to the development of environmental legislation;
- ❖ collection, elaboration and publication of environmental information;
- ❖ guidance to and coordination of the regional and provincial environmental agencies (ARPA and APPA) on the implementation and enforcement of national law;
- ❖ development of strategic guidelines for achieving sustainable development;
- ❖ education, training , awareness building and diffusion of information on environmental and sustainable development issues.



For the marine environment

- ❑ **ANPA** works in close **cooperation with the Central Institute for Marine Research (ICRAM)**, to provide scientific, technical and institutional support to the Ministry of the Environment, also within the framework of international bodies such as IMO and MAP-MEDPOL.
- ❑ In particular, it is responsible for data collection and validation for the **National Environmental Information System (SINA)**, including marine and coastal environment data.
- ❑ Furthermore, ANPA acts as the **National Focal Point and National Reference Center** of the **European Environment Agency (EEA)**, in the framework of **EIONET**, for all the different environmental themes, including the marine and coastal environment.



ANPA activities in relation to MAMA project activities

Coastal monitoring

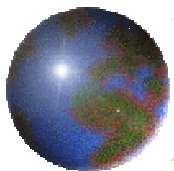
- **National monitoring programs for the quality of coastal waters** (established since the 90's) are run by **Regional authorities**, by a formal agreement with the **Ministry of Environment, D.G. Sea Protection**.
- Resulting **data on chemical and physical parameters** (temperature, salinity, O₂, nutrients, pollutants accumulation in biota) are collected in the **SI.DI.MAR. database**, directly connected with **ANPA**

ANPA, already collecting all the available national data for the **SINA, for water protection** received recently (1999-2000) **new responsibility** for **data collection, elaboration, guidelines for monitoring**, support for **training to regional Agencies**, when needed, and **data transmission to National and International Authorities and Institutions** (i.g. EEA)

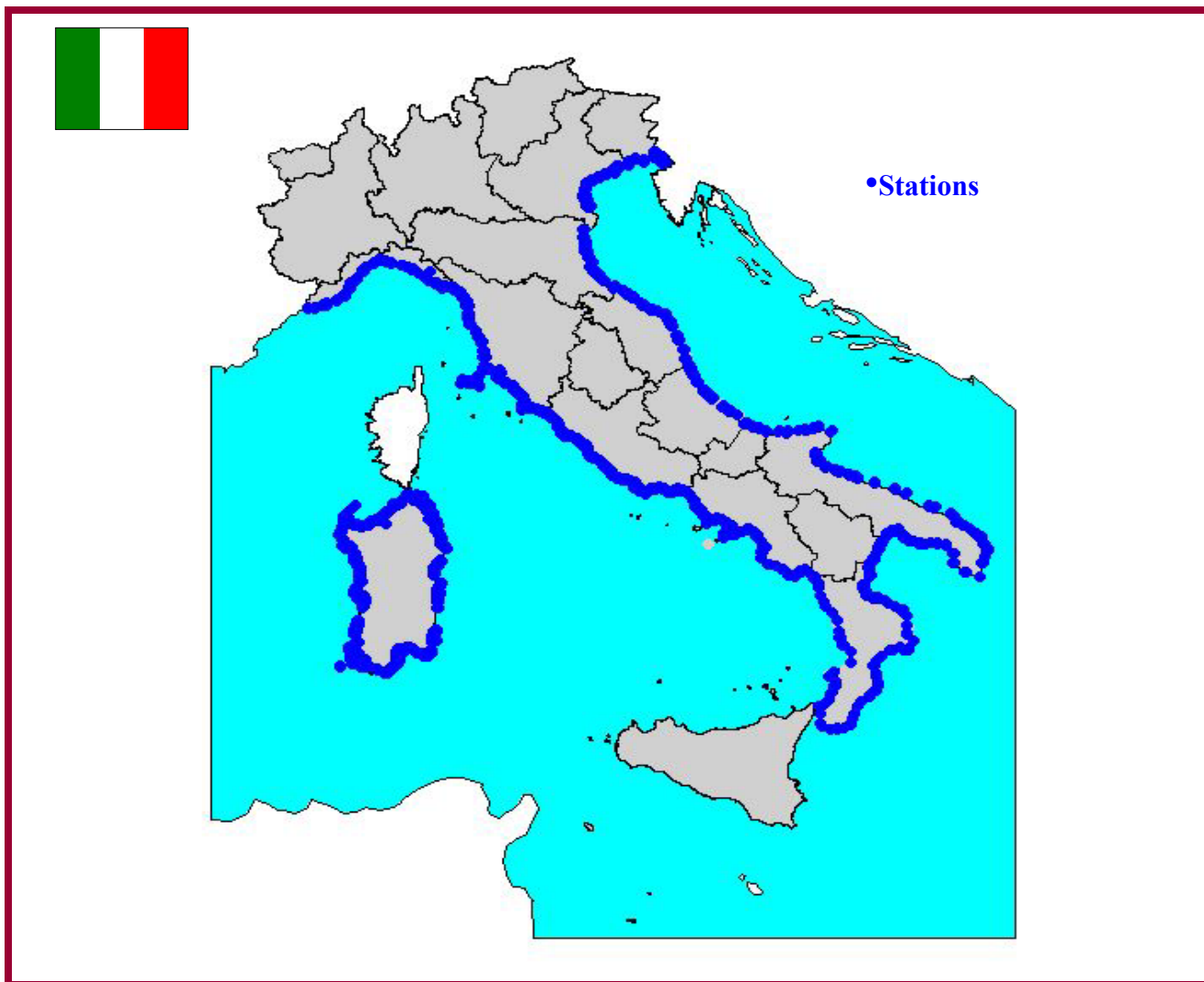
by the new Italian Water Framework Law (D.Lgs.152/99 & 258/00)

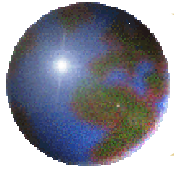
ANPA, participating in the **EIONET** of the **EEA**, provides national coastal waters data to the **EUROWATERNET** data bank.

- **ANPA**, is supporting the **Ministry of Environment, Water Director** in the working process related to the implementation of the new **European Water Directive (Directive 60/EC/2000)**, in the framework of the **Common Implementation Strategy (CIS)**, organized by the **European Commission**.



National coastal stations in the National Monitoring Programs



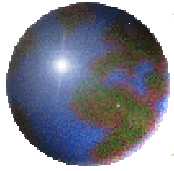


In Italy, the responsibility for environmental monitoring and control is shared among several national and local authorities

Coastal area management is organized at four levels:
1) Ministerial 2) Regional 3) Provincial 4) Municipal

The **Ministry of the Environment** has a coordinating function in coastal affairs and sets relevant guidelines but many other Ministries are involved in coastal area management:

- ✓ **Ministry of Health** for bathing water quality
- ✓ **Ministry of Agricultural Politics** for fisheries
- ✓ **Ministry of Transportation** for maritime traffic
- ✓ **Ministry of Public Works** for harbors
- ✓ **Ministry of Industry** for tourism
- ✓ **Ministry of Cultural Heritage** for landscape
- ✓ **Ministry of University and Scientific Research** for research



Main challenges and opportunities in the implementation of MAMA activities



Good opportunities to improve the exchange of information/knowledge/data among all stakeholders, such as policy making institutions, research and operational institutions, end-users



The full involvement and motivation of the research institutions and government agencies alike, is therefore fundamental and the success of MAMA will also depend on the capability to improve linkages among these different types of institutions represented by various partners in the network



MAMA must meet the challenge of raising the awareness of national policy makers and establish effective working ties with them



MAMA should also offer the opportunity to improve the capability of the scientific community to communicate the results of their work to non scientists, e.g. policy makers and the general public through appropriate "lobbying" and a strong communication strategy.