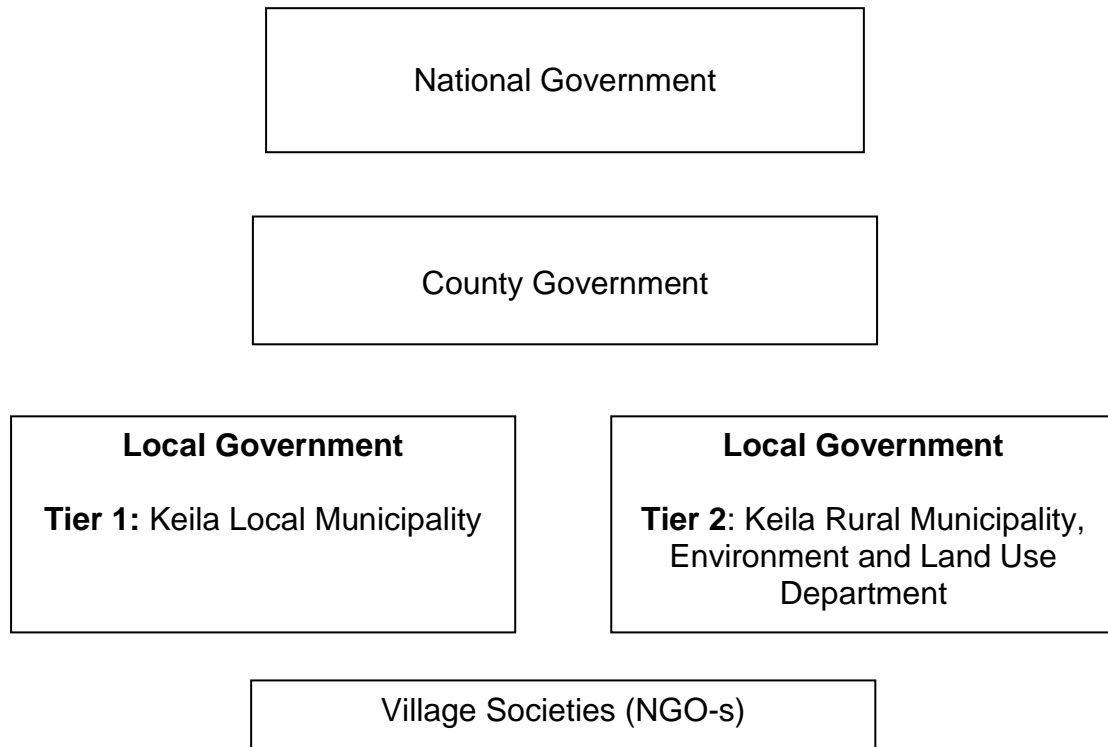


Appendix A - Local governance framework in TESS partner countries

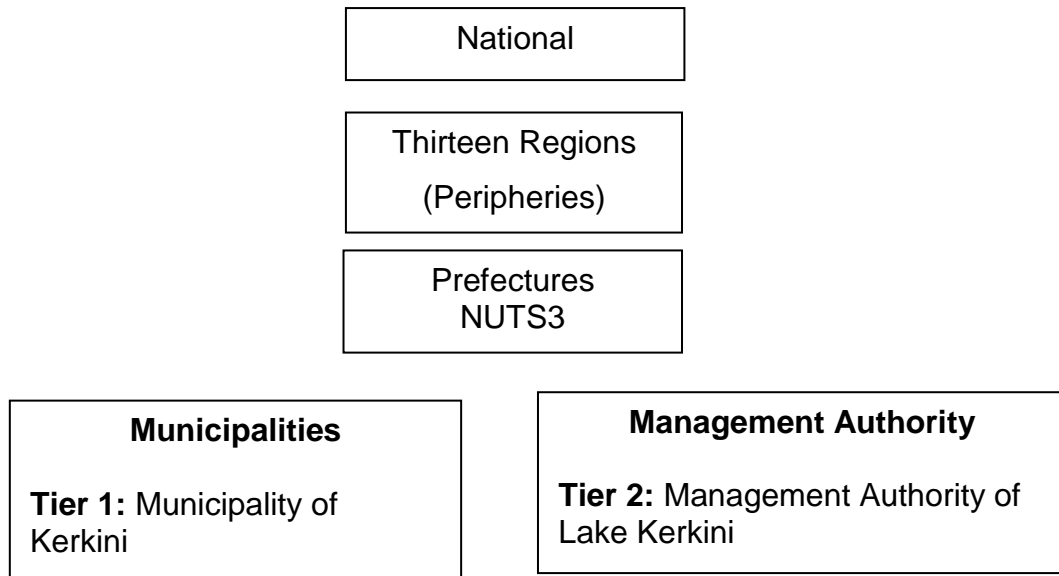
Estonia



Local administration of the municipality is located in the town of Keila, although the town itself is a separate urban municipality and is not part of Keila Parish. In Keila Parish there are 3 small boroughs (Estonian: *alevikud*): Karjaküla, Klooga, Keila-Joa and 19 villages (Estonian: *külad*): Illurma, Keelva, Kersalu, Kloogaranna, Kulna, Käesalu, Laoküla, Laulasmaa, Lehola, Lohusalu, Maeru, Meremõisa, Nahkjala, Niitvälja, Ohtu, Põllküla, Tuulna, Tõmmiku, Valkse.

All decisions are initiated by local government or by departments of local government. The local government council makes all planning decisions. Other environmental decisions (e.g. EIA and SEA, protected areas, environmental management) are made by either local government or council, depending on importance and subject. In the case of planning, the decisions are supervised by county government. Public participation is obligatory in the decision-making process, therefore village societies and other non-governmental, private organizations can influence the decision-making process.

Greece

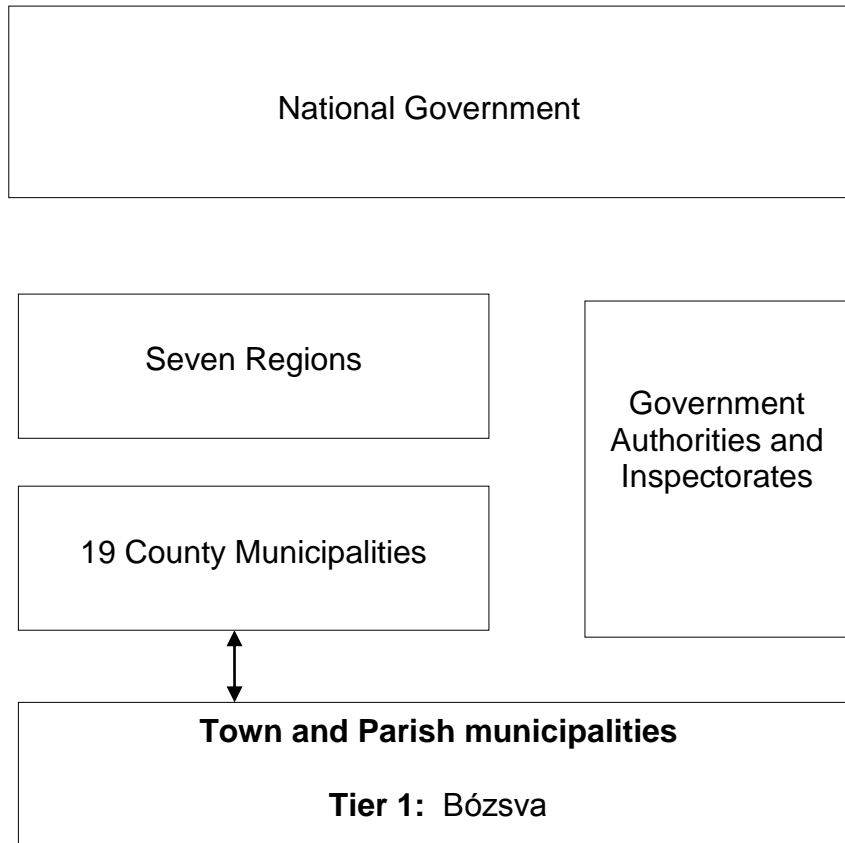


Local Authorities in Greece (Municipalities) have certain responsibilities regarding environmental issues such as land management and management of amenity areas. When it comes to national protected areas (such as in our case study), local municipalities consult with the relevant Management Authorities.

Municipalities' responsibilities do not include formal elaboration of EIA but they have responsibility to report details of EIA conducted locally to the higher levels of governance. They also contribute to SEA with wider strategic planning. They always consult with the government conservation agencies when considering environmental decisions and usually they hold consultations with private individuals when considering environmental decisions.

Local Authorities in most protected areas in Greece have a 2-tier system: Municipality Council (Tier 1) and Management Authority (Tier 2). As a tier of local government, Municipality Councils are elected government bodies while Management Authority is founded by the national government through legislative procedure.

Hungary

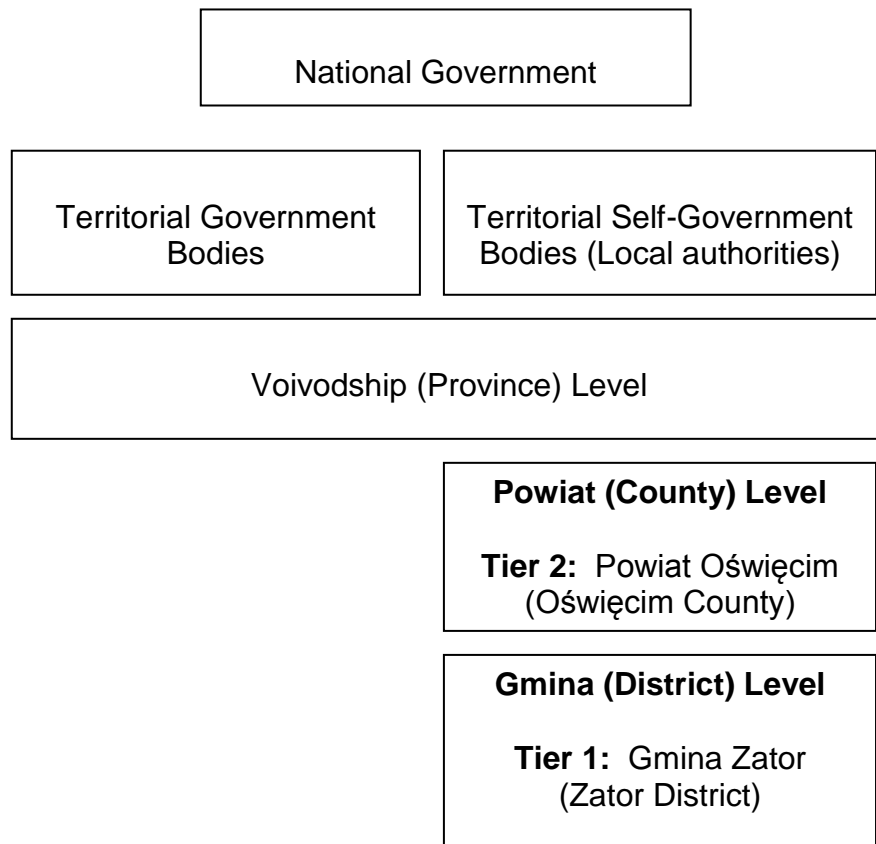


The governance levels are in change due to the EU membership (2004) in Hungary. Traditionally Hungary has a 2-tier local governance system, consisting of 19 county municipalities on the regional level and app. 3200 parish or town municipalities on the local level. The capitol, Budapest has 23 district and one capitol municipalities, all of them belong to the local level. There are seven newly formed regions above the counties, but the functions and responsibilities are still not clear.

The regional municipalities are generally not superior to the local ones; the two levels are rather complementary in their roles. All local municipalities (villages, towns) are independent to a large degree in their governance role and have their own responsibility to provide a certain level of - according to the number of inhabitants living on their territory - public services.

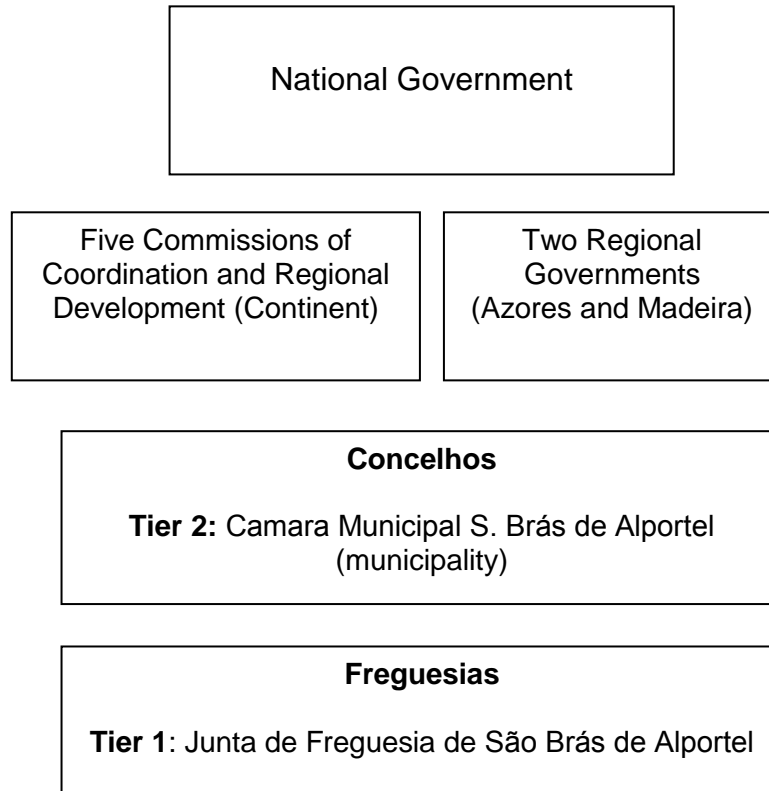
The major democratic bodies of the local municipalities are the directly elected village or town councils and the mayor. The local municipality can act regulations in the questions that fall within its competence and also an authority.

Poland



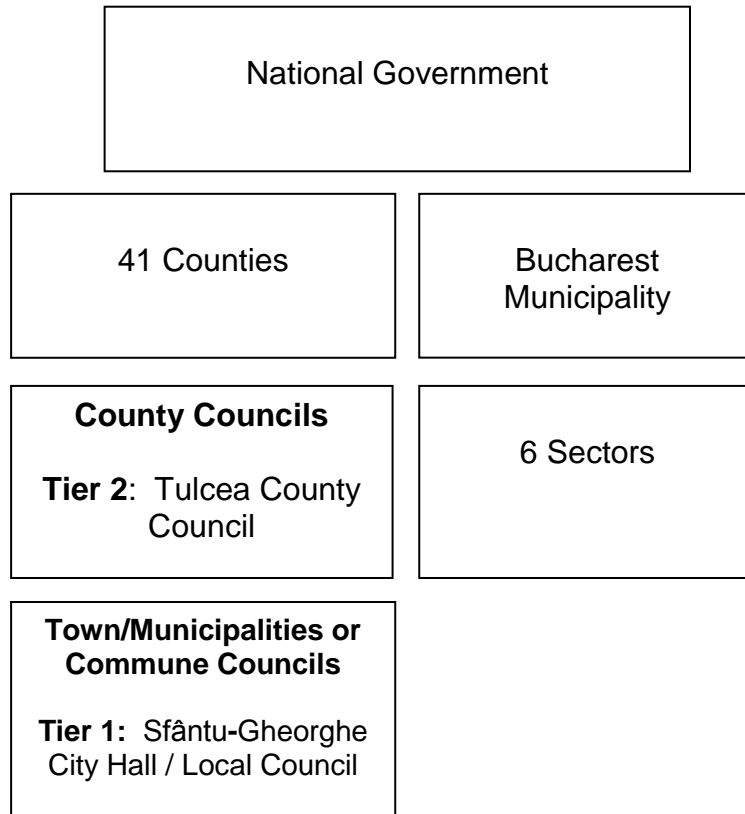
Local (Self-government) Authorities in Poland have a 2-tier system: County Council and District Council. As a tier of local government, District and County Councils are elected bodies with limited discretionary powers and rights. There are 2478 Districts in Poland, of which 1586 are village or rural (non-metropolitan) districts, 306 metropolitan and 586 mixed rural & metropolitan ones. Documents such as the Spatial Plan and Sustainable Development Strategy (Plan) are produced by the District councils, identifying all the issues of importance to the community, including environmental issues. As a shared vision for the community, it needs to be based on information provided through research and stakeholder consultations (access to the documents is provided during the consultation period).

Portugal



Local Authorities throughout Portugal have a two tier system: *Concelho* and *Freguesia*. *Concelho* is the largest unit and may include from one to 87 *Freguesias*. In continental Portugal (excluding the islands of Azores and Madeira), there are 278 *Concelhos* averaging 32,003 ha, and 4,050 *Freguesias* averaging 2,197 ha (http://www.igeo.pt/produtos/cadastro/caop/shapes_2008_1.htm). Both *Concelhos* and *Freguesias* are elected bodies. *Concelhos* have a wide range of competencies in the areas of land planning, education and environment, among other, while the attributions and powers of *Freguesias* are very limited.

Romania

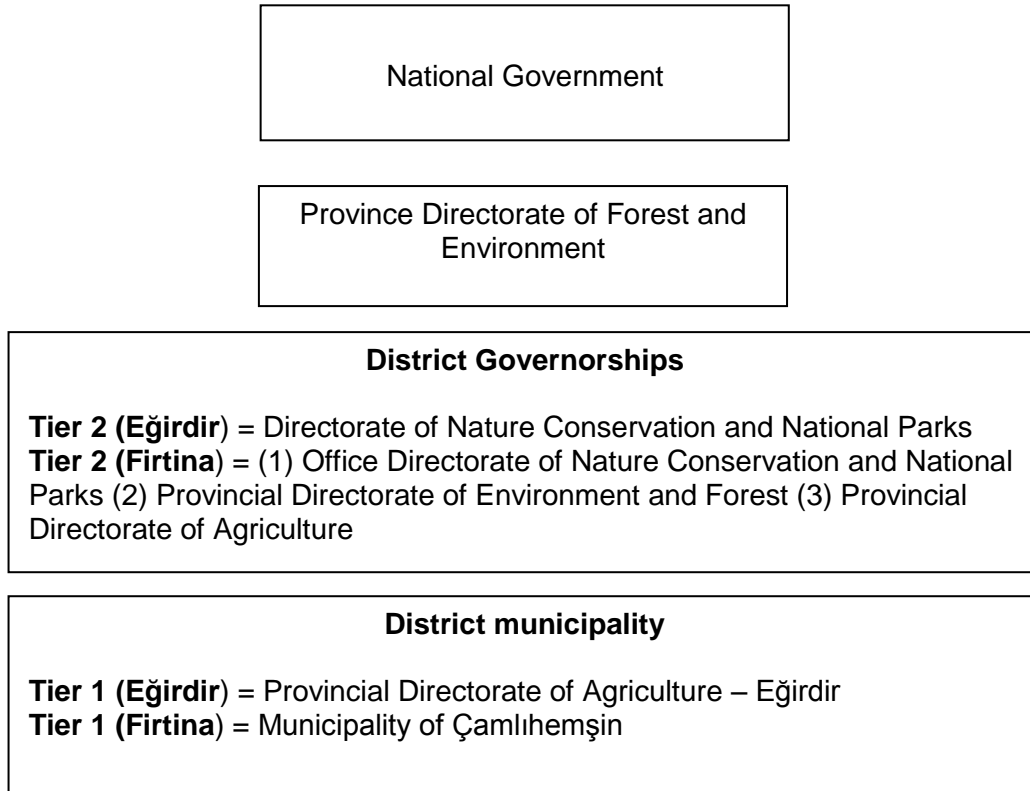


Local Authorities in most areas in Romania have a 2 tier system: County/Commune Council and Town/Municipality Council. County/Commune or Town/Municipality Councils have decision attributions while the mayors have executive powers. Both the mayors and the counsellors are elected. In some cases, the County Councils must collaborate with other Governmental agencies and institutions in order to make decisions concerning protected areas. Also, each county is delegated a prefect which represents the government's interests.

http://www4.pmb.ro/wwwt/download/L286_2006.pdf

http://www.cdep.ro/pls/legis/legis_pck.htm_act_text?id=27123

Turkey (Eğirdir and Firtina)



Tier 1 (Eğirdir) = Provincial Directorate of Agriculture – Eğirdir
Tier 2 (Eğirdir) = Directorate of Nature Conservation and National Parks

Tier 1 (Firtina) = Municipality of Çamlıhemşin
Tier 2 (Firtina) = (1) Office Directorate of Nature Conservation and National Parks - Mujdat AKKURT (2) Provincial Directorate of Environment and Forest - Sabit Kandemir (3) Provincial Directorate of Agriculture - Şafak Bulut

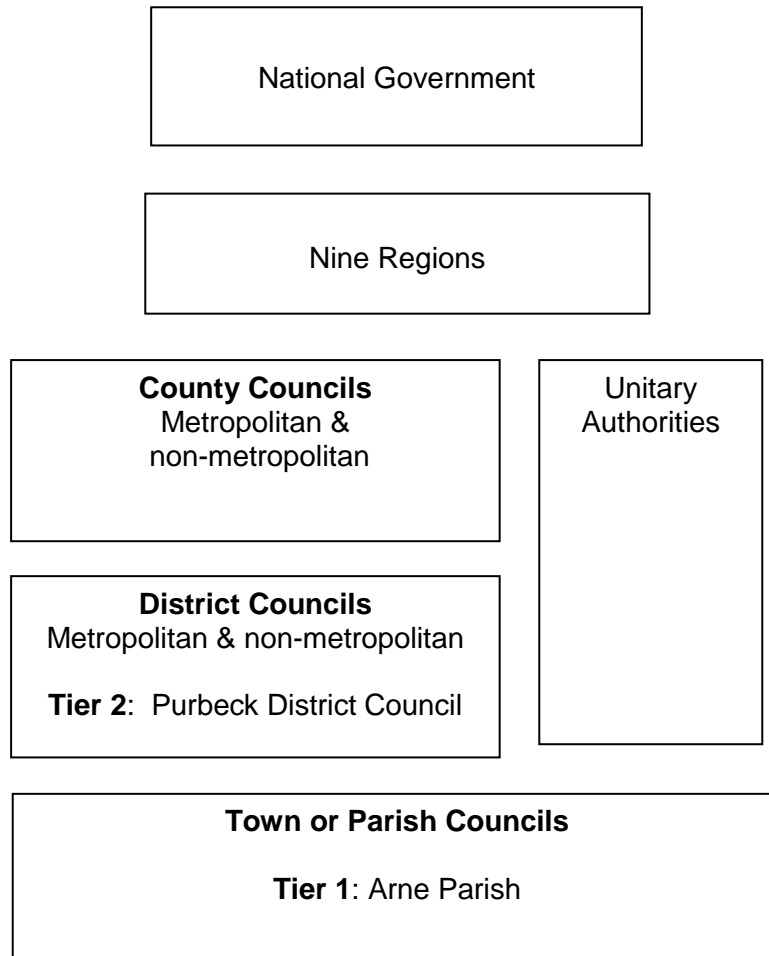
Eğirdir is a district of Isparta **Province**. Villages or neighbourhoods, which are governed by elected village headmen lie at the bottom of the administrative system in Turkey. However, the bottom layer of the Turkish administrative system (in terms of its effect on environmental decisions) shall be considered as district municipalities and district governorships, which are headed by elected mayors and appointed governors (kaymakam) respectively.

One level up, on provincial level, the province governor (Vali) and the Provincial Directorate of Environment and Forestry authorized by the governorship are the most influential actors in terms of decisions affecting eco-system, biodiversity and environment. On national level, the highest organisation in the rank of environmental decision-making process is the Ministry of Environment and Forestry.

The province governors and district governors are appointed by the Ministry of Internal Affairs, while the head of Provincial Directorate of Environment and Forestry is appointed by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry.

The district governors report to the province governor but are also responsible to the Ministry of Internal Affairs. The Provincial Directorate of Environment and Forestry reports to the province governor at local level while it reports to the Ministry of Environment and Forestry at the national level.

United Kingdom



Local Authorities in most areas in England have a 2-tier system: County Council and District Council. A few rural areas have a single system: a 'Unitary Authority'. Additionally, there may be a Parish covering a much smaller area (the majority representing populations of less than 2,500). As a tier of local government, Parish Councils are elected bodies with limited discretionary powers and rights. There are 10,440 Parishes in England. Parish Councils may produce a 'Parish Plan' which is a document identifying all the issues of importance to the community, including environmental issues. As a shared vision for the community, it needs to be based on information provided through research and consultation.

[http://www.nalc.gov.uk/About NALC/What is a parish or town council/What is a council.aspx](http://www.nalc.gov.uk/About%20NALC/What%20is%20a%20parish%20or%20town%20council/What%20is%20a%20council.aspx)