



MedStrategy Project - Integrated Strategy for Sustainable Development  
of Mediterranean Rural Areas

Project reference no.: 2G-MED09-282

### C3 – TERRITORIES AND INSTITUTIONS:

Diagnosis and ex ante evaluation

**Phase 3 – SWOT Analysis**

**“TERRITORIAL SWOT ANALYSIS  
OF ARCHANON-ASTEROUSION MUNICIPALITY”**



**Archanon Asterousion**

**Municipality**

**July 2012**



## TERRITORIAL SWOT ANALYSIS OF ARCHANON-ASTEROUSION MUNICIPALITY

### Thematic area: Socio-demographic dimension

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<p>Population structure and evolution</p> <p>Increasing population (even with a small rate of 2%)</p> <p>Medium population density and land availability -&gt; possibility for further population increase</p>	<p>Population structure and evolution</p> <p>Regional imbalances (most communities are located at the north part of the Municipality, near Archanes)</p> <p>Trend of abandoning the area by young people, resulting in the weakening of the productive cycle and difficulties in the creation of new families.</p>	<p>Population structure and evolution</p> <p>Give more incentives and job opportunities to young people</p> <p>Availability of funding opportunities through the NSRF Programme 2007-2013 aiming at rural areas (in order to keep the population in the hinterland).</p>	<p>Population structure and evolution</p> <p>Ageing of population</p> <p>Outmigration / internal migration trends due to high unemployment rate</p>
<p>Education and life style</p> <p>Population that loves and supports its land. Strong awareness of a common identity.</p> <p>Existence of numerous associations which actively promote the region and contribute to the maintenance of its identity and special characteristics.</p>	<p>Education and life style</p> <p>Relatively low educational level: high percentage of illiterate people and people who have not finished primary school.</p> <p>Lack of infrastructure and services in the education sector.</p> <p>Lack of infrastructure for professional training.</p>	<p>Education and life style</p> <p>The University of Crete located in the neighboring capital of Heraklion and the Science and Technology Park of Crete provide good access to higher education, research and technology transfer -&gt; higher degree of innovation within economy is possible.</p> <p>Strengthening of cooperation between trade and tourist industry and education</p>	<p>Education and life style</p> <p>Cooperation between universities and the private sector developed only to a limited extent (national-wide problem).</p> <p>Connections between the educational system and the needs of the labour market and economy are weak.</p> <p>Relatively low level of clustering among the scientific environments.</p>

	<p>Insufficient knowledge / experience with governance and social consensus issues.</p> <p>Existence of tension / differences of opinion between different governance levels (central government and local administration bodies operating in the area), but also between bodies and inhabitants.</p> <p>Due to the crisis, many graduates decide to leave the territory.</p> <p>Lack of skilled workforce in the Municipality, able to implement programs and activities.</p>	<p>/ R&amp;D</p> <p>Unique natural and cultural environment.</p> <p>New educational opportunities steaming from the sustainability challenges of the territory, such as environment and energy.</p> <p>A big conference centre-multiplex is in completion phase and will soon begin to operate within the Municipality, in Peza village.</p> <p>Availability of funding opportunities through the NSRF Programme 2007-2013 aiming at providing professional training.</p>	<p>Merging of school units in the primary and secondary level of education as a result of the so called "Kallikratis programme" in education.</p>
<p>Employment &amp; Gross Domestic Product</p> <p>Low unemployment rate because of high employment in agriculture.</p> <p>Existence of opportunities for entrepreneurship.</p> <p>Rural cooperatives, creamery in</p>	<p>Employment &amp; Gross Domestic Product</p> <p>Non-public participation in council processes (businesses)</p> <p>Strong imbalances within the country.</p> <p>Low average income, weakening purchasing power</p>	<p>Employment &amp; Gross Domestic Product</p> <p>New opportunities due to growing sectors like organic farming and agrotourism on the island</p> <p>New/improved products through knowledge and research (agriculture)</p> <p>Under development project for creating</p>	<p>Employment &amp; Gross Domestic Product</p> <p>Weakening of the production network.</p> <p>Shrinking of farm income because of the abandonment of the agricultural production.</p> <p>Reduced entrepreneurship, frustrated</p>

<p>operation.</p> <p>Growth / employment potential in the society with European projects</p> <p>Agriculture can offer a good revenue base</p> <p>Increased development potential in the small local enterprises</p> <p>New job opportunities can be created within the private service sector (f.ex. construction of leisure resorts in the area)</p>	<p>Underemployment, seasonal agricultural activities and low productivity of the primary sector.</p> <p>Reluctance of young people to take up sheep and goat breeding.</p> <p>The olive tree cultivation tends to become a monoculture, while important is the reduction of annual crops.</p> <p>Existence of Development Agency of Heraklion S.A. which promotes the development of the region by financing relevant studies, projects and actions.</p> <p>Small family-owned businesses, locally oriented, low entrepreneurship, mainly seasonal and unskilled workforce and lack of technical or other infrastructure, low level of development, organization, administrative and financial management, limited integration of modern technology and expertise. As a result, it is difficult to promote sales, to exploit funding tools, to attract highly qualified personnel and to implement European programs. Moreover, reduced investors' interest, low competitiveness of businesses and low added value of finished products are also among the results.</p>	<p>educational programmes for raising awareness of children</p> <p>Low entrepreneurship</p> <p>Availability of funding opportunities through the NSRF Programme 2007-2013 aiming at increasing employment / creating new jobs.</p> <p>Gradual creation of favorable conditions for attracting investors both within and outside the area (resulting from the implementation of Programs aiming at the integrated development of rural areas - LEADER and 3<sup>rd</sup> Community Support Framework).</p>	<p>population.</p> <p>Decreased employment / increasing unemployment, especially among young people</p> <p>Existing situation not encouraging entrepreneurship</p> <p>Enterprises struggling to survive due to the recent economic crisis all over the country</p> <p>Cutbacks in the public / semi-public sector</p> <p>Low professional mobility</p>
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Thematic area: Settlement System

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<p>Urban growth</p> <p>Existence and access to ample high-quality natural resources</p> <p>Clean environment</p> <p>Natural environment of remarkable beauty: one of the most "green" areas of Crete with a variety of highland and lowland landscapes alterations. Rich biodiversity and ideal sights for endemic or rare flora and fauna observation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- a large number of prey are present (vulture, bearded vulture, golden eagle, eurasian hobby, peregrine falcon, etc). Of particular importance is the present of the endangered bearded vulture (gypaetus barbatus).</li> <li>- passage for migratory birds.</li> </ul>	<p>Urban growth</p> <p>Lack of organized political visibility of the area.</p> <p>Degradation of landscape in some mountainous areas due to overgrazing.</p> <p>Insufficient information of tour operators about natural – cultural issues.</p> <p>Insufficient substantial information / knowledge of the local society regarding the ecological values of the area.</p>	<p>Urban growth</p> <p>Utilization of natural conditions in tourism. Growing trend towards new forms of tourism / ecotourism.</p> <p>Ongoing project for the protection, restoration and promotion of the wetland area in the Damania and Armanogeia basin which will become a new resource for the area.</p> <p>The completion of the dam in Karkadiotissa which will create a new natural resource of special beauty for the area.</p>	<p>Urban growth</p> <p>Risks of landscape alteration because of intensive land uses (f.ex. grazing, urban sprawl because of tourist development, etc.)</p> <p>( IN GENERAL IN GREECE:</p> <p>Difficult to implement relevant policies when designated sites include areas of high value for tourism.</p> <p>Difficult to coordinate forest, agricultural and tourism sectors. )</p>

<p>Quality of urban areas</p> <p>Very important monuments related to the ancient and prehistoric periods. Important archaeological sites which one can visit. (the so called "Minoan Highway" passes through Archanes).</p>	<p>Quality of urban areas</p> <p>Lack of strong financial base / funding</p>	<p>Quality of urban areas</p> <p>Recently several proposals have been made for greening the city (f.ex. "green roofs", the unification of open spaces of apartment buildings into closed parks for the residents of city blocks), "Green Neighbourhoods" Program.</p>	<p>Quality of urban areas</p> <p>Urban sprawl generating traffic and diseconomies of public services.</p> <p>Concepts of spatial and urban planning are quite recent in the Greek reality, and because of that the current situation of many regions of the country do not satisfy the modern enterprising and environmental requirements.</p> <p>The absence of substantial green spaces in most contemporary Greek cities.</p> <p>Abandonment, depreciation of residential buildings and groups.</p>
<p>Transport Infrastructures</p> <p>Heraklion, which is the main port of entry to Crete and hosts an international airport is located nearby.</p> <p>A well developed maritime transport system in Greece.</p>	<p>Transport Infrastructures</p> <p>Improvement of the technical characteristics of the road network is required in certain parts of it (the poor situation of the road network or its absence creates -among others- problems in the transportation of livestock, animal feed and farm supplies in general).</p> <p>Poor infrastructure</p> <p>Transport dependency</p>	<p>Transport Infrastructures</p> <p>The liberisation of energy and telecom markets leads gradually to the modernization of the existing transport network.</p>	<p>Transport Infrastructures</p> <p>Recent price increases in passenger transport</p> <p>Pressures on the transport system</p>

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Thematic area: System of environmental and historic-cultural resources

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<p>Protected natural areas and other sites of natural interest</p> <p>Natural environment of remarkable beauty: one of the most "green" areas of Crete with a variety of highland and lowland landscapes alterations.</p> <p>Rich biodiversity and ideal sights for endemic or rare flora and fauna observation:</p> <p>- a large number of prey are present (vulture, bearded vulture, golden eagle, eurasian hobby, peregrine falcon, etc).</p>	<p>Protected natural areas and other sites of natural interest</p> <p>Lack of organized political visibility of the area.</p> <p>Degradation of landscape in some mountainous areas due to overgrazing.</p> <p>Insufficient information of tour operators about natural – cultural issues.</p> <p>Insufficient substantial information / knowledge of the local society regarding the ecological values of the area.</p> <p>Lack of protection status for biodiversity</p>	<p>Protected natural areas and other sites of natural interest</p> <p>Utilization of natural conditions in tourism. Growing trend towards new forms of tourism / ecotourism.</p> <p>Ongoing project for the protection, restoration and promotion of the wetland area in the Damania and Armanogeia basin which will become a new resource for the area.</p> <p>The implementation of a program for monitoring the local fauna and flora is underway.</p>	<p>Protected natural areas and other sites of natural interest</p> <p>Risks of landscape alteration because of intensive land uses (f.ex. grazing, urban sprawl because of tourist development, etc.)</p> <p>Reduction or extinction of rare flora and fauna.</p> <p>Poaching: a threat for the fauna of the area.</p> <p>( IN GENERAL IN GREECE:</p> <p>Difficult to implement relevant policies when designated sites include areas of</p>

<p>Of particular importance is the presence of the endangered bearded vulture (gypaetus barbatus).</p> <p>- passage for migratory birds.</p> <p>Of particular interest are some small ecosystems in closed valleys which dispose a wealth of flora.</p>	<p>pockets.</p> <p>Lack of habitat management regime.</p>	<p>Concepts such as environmental protection, ecology, sustainable management of natural resources are becoming increasingly important in recent years.</p>	<p>high value for tourism.</p> <p>Difficult to coordinate forest, agricultural and tourism sectors.)</p>
<p>Archaeology, architectural and historic-cultural heritage</p> <p>Very important monuments related to the ancient and prehistoric periods. Important archaeological sites which one can visit. (the so called "Minoan Highway" passes through Archanes).</p> <p>Preservation of architectural tradition, populous traditional villages with bold old and modern folklore. Unchanged character of the area: Cretan hospitality, maintenance of traditions, organization of local festivals. Important history.</p> <p>Birth place of N.Kazantzakis.</p> <p>Annual cultural &amp; recreational activities with participants from all over the world</p>	<p>Archaeology, architectural and historic-cultural heritage</p> <p>Lack of strong financial base / funding for development of more activities</p> <p>Archaeological sites are unguarded and not fully exploited.</p> <p>Lack of systematic recording of cultural and housing wealth.</p>	<p>Archaeology, architectural and historic-cultural heritage</p> <p>Further development of recreational spaces.</p>	<p>Archaeology, architectural and historic-cultural heritage</p> <p>Degradation of cultural building stock because of lack of funding for conservation, renovation or restoration both from the Municipality and the private owners part (f.ex. there are no programmes available anymore for restoration of buildings).</p> <p>Deterioration of traditional residential structure because of illegal building in regions under development.</p>

<p>Rich cultural traditions: part of the area's history is the production of wine which is the main source of wealth</p> <p>Important history</p> <p>Important folk tradition: legends and traditions have survived, most villages dispose sites with mythological references.</p> <p>Numerous Byzantine churches.</p>			
<p>Environmental resources</p> <p>Good air quality (non-industrial, non-urban territory)</p>	<p>Environmental resources</p> <p>Grassland fires that cause long-term leaching of the soil mantle due to soil erosion.</p> <p>Environmental hazards caused by human interventions but also natural phenomena (f.ex. soil erosion, fires, etc.)</p> <p>Pressure on the environment in some areas because of overgrazing.</p> <p>Poor drinking water quality (in Crete in general)</p>	<p>Environmental resources</p> <p>Dams</p> <p>The completion of the dam in Karkadiotissa which will create a new natural resource of special beauty for the area.</p> <p>Development of a wetland in Damiana</p> <p>Concepts such as environmental protection, ecology, sustainable management of natural resources are becoming increasingly important in recent years.</p>	<p>Environmental resources</p> <p>Pollution of areas where arbitrary wastewater, waste and different pollutants disposal is taking place.</p> <p>Deforestation of the area because of overgrazing.</p>

Thematic area: Economic and production dimension

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<p>Industrial and traditional craft activities</p> <p>Wine production is the main agricultural product of the area and one of the main sources of wealth – close and around the Byzantine wine-presses, there have been established and operating large wine industrial production units</p> <p>Olive oil production in large quantities</p> <p>Laboratories of ceramics and pottery</p> <p>Local products of excellent quality and high brand recognition of primary production and its first processing (olive oil, meat, milk and other dairy products, and several wines from the Winemakers Network which</p>	<p>Industrial and traditional craft activities</p> <p>Shrinkage or even extinction of some traditional product and/or sectors.</p> <p>Production of “traditional” products by large industries.</p> <p>Strong fluctuations in the olive oil market and keen competition from other countries.</p> <p>Local disposal of products. The products are being traded within the geographical borders of the island, few exports to Athens and very few abroad. Lack of an organized marketing system for organic olive oil.</p> <p>The high quality of local products is not being displayed / promoted.</p> <p>Problems with the marketing of agricultural products.</p> <p>Low organizational level of businesses.</p> <p>Lack of coordination when it comes to</p>	<p>Industrial and traditional craft activities</p> <p>Increase of agricultural exports.</p> <p>Increased demand for quality traditional products.</p> <p>International recognition of the Cretan diet and establishment of the Mediterranean diet pattern.</p> <p>Internet (e-commerce) opportunities for avoiding the isolation and reducing the distance to the major markets inside of the country and abroad.</p> <p>Existence of co-funded EU Programs (Regional Operational Programme of Crete, Rural Development Programme, Programs of Objective 3) and of national programs (Development Programs), JEREMIE, CIP, 7<sup>th</sup> FP.</p> <p>Establishment of certification standards for the easier disposal of products.</p> <p>Technologies that reduce the disadvantage</p>	<p>Industrial and traditional craft activities</p> <p>Economic crisis</p> <p>More support (f.ex. EU subsidies) is needed to fund small producers whose practices will preserve the environment and rural communities in order to build their capacity to survive in the market</p> <p>Ongoing project for the protection, restoration and promotion of the wetland area in the Damania and Armanogeia basin which will become a new resource for the area.</p> <p>The implementation of a program for monitoring the local fauna and flora is underway.</p> <p>Concepts such as environmental protection, ecology, sustainable management of natural resources are becoming increasingly important in recent years.</p>

<p>operates in the area.</p> <p>The geophysical conditions do not leave much room for intensification of the primary production.</p> <p>Favorable growing conditions and prospects of development of organic cultivation of olive, vine, horticulture and organic animal growing. This will lead to the approach of new markets, better prices and the entering of more productions to the organic cultivation.</p>	<p>access to the markets, lack of openness / extroversión, lack of collective patterns (f.ex. clusters).</p>	<p>of distance (e-commerce, internet, mobile telephony) and contribute to the development of entrepreneurial activities.</p>	<p>Shrinking of farm income because of the abandonment of the agricultural production.</p>
<p>Agriculture and zootechnical activities and fishing</p> <p>Wine production, olive oil production.</p> <p>Mainly poultry exploitation but also rabbits and ovine.</p> <p>Developed agriculture, apiculture/beekeeping and livestock growing.</p> <p>Wine and olive oil producers are well organized in cooperatives.</p> <p>The terrain morphology (mountainous area)</p>	<p>Agriculture and zootechnical activities and fishing</p> <p>Poor-quality soils and degraded grazing lands (the grazing capacity of the area shows signs of exhaustion).</p> <p>A small percentage of arable land (31,25%) compared to the total area. Permanent grasslands and pastures dominate.</p> <p>A small number of farms and almost all of them mixed (agricultural and zootechnical).</p> <p>The average farm is small, low capital-intensive and fragmented.</p> <p>High production cost compared with the expected product (because of the multifragmentation, the relief, etc).</p> <p>Excessive increase of sheep and goats</p>	<p>Agriculture and zootechnical activities and fishing</p> <p>Growing organic farming market.</p> <p>The international recognition of the Cretan diet rises new opportunities for promotion and marketing of the regional products.</p>	<p>Agriculture and zootechnical activities and fishing</p> <p>Utilization of natural conditions in tourism. Growing trend towards new forms of tourism / ecotourism.</p>

<p>and the climate favor certain crops which are all traditional ones (mainly olive crops).</p> <p>In operation the Union of Agricultural Cooperatives of Peza, the Archanes cooperatives and women cooperatives in Aghios Vassilios and Archanes villages.</p>	<p>because of relevant EU subsidies, leading to overgrazing, environmental degradation and low production yields.</p> <p>Use of traditional cultivation practices. Inadequate mechanization of crops.</p> <p>Traditional production and organization methods used for the agricultural and zootechnical activities.</p> <p>Heavy dependency mainly on the primary sector.</p> <p>Poor organization of the farms and lack of business planning, due to the low educational and professional level of the majority of producers.</p> <p>Significant dependence on subsidies. The revision of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) and the reduction or stopping of subsidies will create shocks to the local economy, given the lack of investment initiatives and the failure of producers to adjust to the new competitive environment.</p> <p>Lack of modern farming methods and management of animals in the region, lack of infrastructure that would help collect, manage and transfer the output of husbandry products.</p> <p>Low production diversification.</p> <p>Limited development of agricultural product</p>		
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	processing.		
<p>Tourism / Tourist activities</p> <p>Nearby the airport and port of Heraklion, main entrance gates to the island</p> <p>Crete is pioneer in international tourism</p> <p>The area has a good reputation in a small circle of eco-tourists. It is known as a green area with traditional villages and rural development.</p> <p>Increasing tendency for organization of tourist excursions from various tourist offices of Crete.</p> <p>Good website which can though get further improved.</p> <p>Operation of a small folk museum.</p> <p>Relevant accommodation infrastructure available (units of alternative tourism)</p> <p>The area crosses the European hiking path E4.</p> <p>Beautiful natural routes with signs, canyons, caves, trails, etc.</p>	<p>Tourism / Tourist activities</p> <p>Unwanted economic, environmental and sociocultural impacts that threaten the island's sustainability (f.ex. no sustainability criteria/LCA use when during planning of new accommodation units, unregistered rented rooms, mass tourism, urban and rural landscape degradation, noise, congestion, overuse of infrastructure, etc.)</p> <p>Lack of an organized promotion plan aiming at the creation of a good name for the area.</p> <p>Incomplete link of the area to the model of Cretan diet, despite the many excellent products produced locally.</p> <p>Lack of a structure of an info point / structure for visitors / tourists.</p> <p>Lack of marketing policies for the specific touristic destination.</p> <p>E4 path is damaged in some places and due to changes in the landscape, improvements or additions are needed.</p> <p>A large proportion of infrastructure and</p>	<p>Tourism / Tourist activities</p> <p>Adoption of special measures to face the crisis</p> <p>Crete attracts 20% of the total Greek tourist activity</p> <p>Opportunities for agro/ cultural tourism</p> <p>Emphasis on the soft activities predicted under the NSRF 2007-2013 Programme (promotion, advertisement). Increased use of internet by travelers who are seeking individually for interesting activities (f.ex. more and more gastronomy seminars are being organized in recent years by the Prefecture of Crete).</p> <p>Currently they are under development several projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>opening up of mountain paths and small recreation areas.</li> </ul>	<p>Tourism / Tourist activities</p> <p>Economic crisis</p> <p>Booking cancellations because of often general strikes</p> <p>Security concerns</p> <p>Acquisition of fame as an area that is interesting but in which the visitor can not get well served.</p> <p>Twisted approach of tourism: degradation of services.</p>

	<p>tourist activities are found in a few areas.</p>	<p>standard centre of ecotourism development (traditional residences, restaurants and other leisure facilities for visitors and locals)</p> <p>Standard centre for tourist and environmental awareness</p> <p>The recent opening of alternative tourism units in the area creates the critical mass which will allow the development of new forms of entrepreneurship which will subsequently contribute to the increase of the local income.</p> <p>Existence of destinations that can act as tourism attractions in the broader area.</p>	
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Thematic area: Territorial Services

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
Public transport	<p>Public transport</p> <p>Transport infrastructure mainly on the</p>	Public transport	Public transport

<p>Taxi and public bus are available for transfer to Heraklion</p> <p>The region has one of the most dense road networks of the island because of the high residential density.</p>	<p>northern axis of the island, poor infrastructure in the territory.</p>		<p>Greece's bad safety record</p> <p>High number of motorcycles and mopeds</p> <p>High average age of passenger cars</p>
<p>School, social welfare, cultural and sporting facilities</p> <p>Delivering of basic services with limited resources</p> <p>In operation the programs "Help at Home", "Social Care", existence of 2 Open Care Centre for the Elderly (KAPI), Centre for the Day Care of Older People (KIFI) and nurseries in the Archanon-Asterousion Municipality.</p> <p>Provision of basic services: existence of post office, banks, Citizens' Service Centres in the 3 municipal units of the Municipality, pharmacies.</p>	<p>School, social welfare, cultural and sporting facilities</p> <p>Influence between administration and politicians</p> <p>Limited infrastructure and services serving young people, entrepreneurs and special population groups (lack of infrastructure for people with disabilities, lack of banks, libraries, recreations centers).</p> <p>Lack of health infrastructure: the rural clinics in most cases under function and Health Centers do not dispose the necessary scientific staff and equipment to meet their mission.</p>	<p>School, social welfare, cultural and sporting facilities</p> <p>Ageing population, increase in dependent persons-&gt; increased demand for social and health care</p> <p>Support of population with very low income provided by the social structures of the Municipality.</p> <p>Currently in completion phase a Support Centre for people with disabilities.</p> <p>Availability of funding opportunities through the NSRF Programme 2007-2013 aiming at the development of new social structures.</p> <p>The development of e-technologies (e-commerce, ICT) can help create favorable conditions in education, health,</p>	<p>School, social welfare, cultural and sporting facilities</p> <p>Low health services' level</p> <p>1/5 of the Community average invested to social welfare services</p>

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Thematic area: Environmental Services

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<p>Waste management</p> <p>Sorting and recovery centre at Heraklion</p> <p>Kazantzakis landfill</p>	<p>Waste management</p> <p>Lack of funding</p>	<p>Waste management</p> <p>New technologies must be applied to deal with the ever increasing burden of waste</p> <p>Growth of recycling in Greece</p> <p>All organic wastes of Crete could be composted</p>	<p>Waste management</p>
<p>Protection &amp; management of water resources</p>	<p>Protection &amp; management of water resources</p> <p>Substantial pressure on good quality water reserves and irrigation during the dry</p>	<p>Protection &amp; management of water resources</p>	<p>Protection &amp; management of water resources</p> <p>The current status of municipal wastewater treatment plants is quite</p>

<p>The Municipality Authorities are self-sustainable with good sufficient sources to help them with regard to the purification works and sewerage network.</p>	<p>seasons of spring and summer, where tourist mobility is at peak</p>		<p>problematic in Greece. Some plants stopped operating because of insufficient funds for maintenance</p> <p>Remarkable delays</p> <p>Droughts - predicted</p> <p>desertification of Crete</p> <p>Polyarchy in the sector of water</p>
<p>Energy production and distribution</p> <p>The Municipality is included in the areas of high speed winds of the island.</p>	<p>Energy production and distribution</p> <p>In Crete the oil dependence amounts to 86% (national average: 61%)</p> <p>Lack of funding</p> <p>Electricity shortages at peak seasons</p>	<p>Energy production and distribution</p> <p>Sustained technological development within the energy sector</p> <p>Versatile energy resources adjustable to the needs of sustainability, increasing use of RES in Crete</p>	<p>Energy production and distribution</p> <p>Constant increase of energy consumption per capita in Greece</p>

