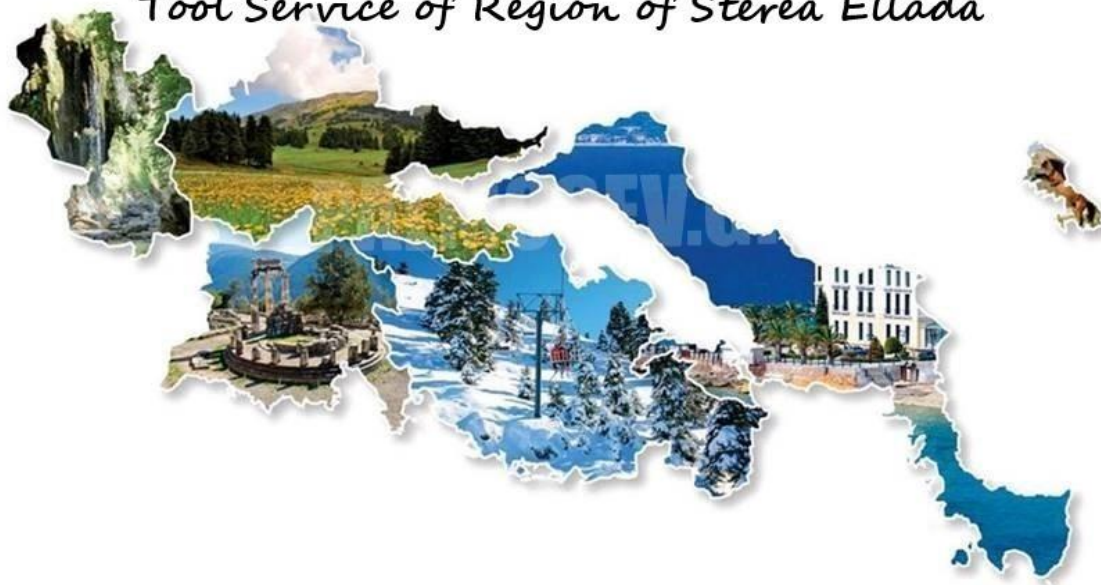


Testing Report on the Digital Benchmarking, Monitoring and Evaluation Tool Service of Region of Sterea Ellada



Governor's Advisor in European Programs & International Relations : Zaharoula Kechri

E-mail : zkechri@gmail.com

Project Manager : Konstantinos Meletis

E-mail : k.meletis@fth.pste.gov.gr

Additional Staff of RSE - Communication Expert : Athanasia Dampasi

E-mail : athdampasi@gmail.com

External Partner of Communication ΗΡΩΝ Α.Ε. : Vasiliki Karavangeli

E-mail : vkavangeli@gmail.com

The Region of Sterea Ellada is an administrative district in the geographical Region of Sterea Ellada in Greece. It borders the regions of Thessaly in the north, Western Greece in the west and southwest, and Attica in the southeast. According to the 2011 census, the population of the region is 547,390 inhabitants. The capital is Lamia, which is the 18th largest city in Greece and is a dynamically developing urban center, where many thousands of people move every day. The largest city is Chalkida, which is the 9th largest city in Greece. It has 59,125 inhabitants and a population of a wider Municipality of 102,222 inhabitants.

The Region of Sterea Ellada today is both a region and a geographical region of Greece. In the region of Sterea Ellada are included 5 regional units while in the geographical Region of Sterea Ellada are included 7 prefectures.

Sterea Ellada is located in the southern part of the mainland and covers an area of 15,549 square kilometers with a length of 230 kilometers and a width of 95 kilometers, making it the 2nd largest Greek region. It consists of a mainland and an island and is open to the Aegean Sea and the Ionian Sea via inland seas and long coastlines. It borders three regions. The region of Thessaly in the north, the region of Western Greece in the west and southwest, and the region of Attica in the southeast. To the south it is washed by the Gulf of Corinth and to the east by the Aegean Sea.

The Region of Sterea Ellada is divided into five prefectures:

- 1) of Viotia with an area of 2,952 square kilometers with Livadia as its capital. It consists of 6 municipalities and has a total population of 122,256 inhabitants.
- 2) of Evia with 4,167 square kilometers with Chalkida as its capital. It consists of 8 municipalities and has a total population of 210,815 inhabitants.
- 3) of Evritania with 1,869 square kilometers and the capital is Karpenisi. It consists of 2 municipalities and has a total population of 18,814 inhabitants.
- 4) of Fthiotida with 4,441 square kilometers and Lamia as its capital. It consists of 7 municipalities and has a total population of 159,387 inhabitants.
- 5) of Fokida with 2,120 square kilometers with Amfissa as its capital. It consists of 2 municipalities and has a total population of 42,436 inhabitants.

The island section includes the island of Evia which spreads into northeastern mainland Central Greece and it is the second largest island in the country and the sixth largest in the Mediterranean with an area of 3,654 square kilometers, the island of Skyros which is the southernmost island of the Northern Sporades and is the nineteenth largest island in Greece with an area of 209.5 square kilometers, as well as a large number of islands and islets.

The Capital Water Supply and Sewerage Company (EYDAP), is the largest company in Greece that is active in the water market. EYDAP was founded in 1980, and in 1999 came in its current legal form, when the company's main assets, namely dams, reservoirs, external aqueducts and pumping stations, were absorbed by the EYDAP NPDD Pagion Company, remaining at the possession of the Greek State .

The area of responsibility of EYDAP is the major area of Attica. However, EYDAP has the ability to provide the full range of its services outside its area of responsibility through subsidiaries and through

the conclusion of program contracts with local authorities.

Water quality is paramount as it is directly related to our health. The areas of Lamia, Livadia and Karpenisi drink particularly high quality water. In the coastal areas of the prefectures of Fthiotida and Viotia, the well-known problem with increased salinity is presented, while in some areas of the same prefectures such as around Molos in Fthiotida and around the area of Oinofyta in Viotia, concentrated chromium concentrations vary depending on the region. Evia also faces a problem of weak chromium in the areas around Chalkida and the Municipality of Messapia. In Evia most areas have a high chloride content due to the sea.

The finding that the amount of surface and groundwater in Sterea Ellada is constantly decreasing has been submitted by scientists, in the context of the consultation for the study of water management in the water department that includes most of Central Greece.

As it was underlined, in the specific area of Sterea Ellada, which includes the 7th water department and covers the prefectures of Fthiotida, Viotia, Fokida and Evia and a small part of Attica, the total water deficit for all needs is set at 11.4%. According to the data released, there is a water deficit in the area of 143 million cubic meters each year.

The researchers noted that the biggest shortages are in the area of Livadia and Thebes (Prefecture of Viotia) and in some cases the shortages even reach 60% of the needs. The study finds that immediate measures should be taken to reduce water consumption in conjunction with additional storage projects throughout the region of Sterea Ellada.

All the representatives of the Local Government who participated in the meeting underlined that serious investments are needed in order to reverse the climate, on the one hand determining the projects that should be done and in fact giving direct character and on the other hand the policies, especially in everything in terms of irrigation. Change in crops as well as changes in irrigation methods are among the most important points that have been submitted.

The total number of tourists in Sterea Ellada is about 620,000 tourists per year.

The TOUREST Tool was answered by 5 Public Authorities and 11 SMEs that are related to the service and accommodation of tourists.

According to the answers given to us by the participants of the tourism sector, they do not have information about the average consumption of water. The competent companies do not officially assign these updates to each issued invoice that they distribute to the companies and the households.

Areas such as Evia and Viotia have problems with drinking water. There is a deterioration of the aquifer, due to large-scale industrial activity in the area of Viotia, while the water of Evia has a high content of chlorides due to the sea.

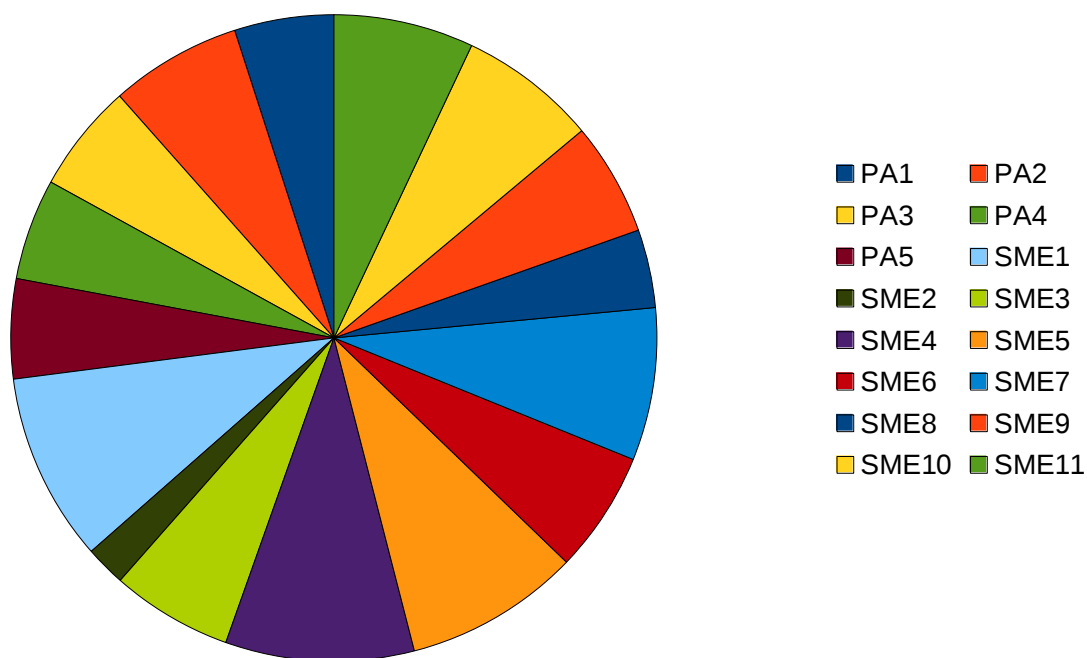
The conclusions from the answers of the participants for the Tool are as follows:

- 1) Most participants are undecided as to the purpose of informing and using the Tool. They do not think that they have improved their knowledge about the use of water in tourism.
- 2) Participants found it difficult to answer questions that required knowledge of data, and data on water consumption. Therefore, they could not produce accurate results. However, they believe that the collection of this data will be useful for their future use.

- 3) The newest and most modern tourist facilities are equipped with low / double flush and low flow water supply networks.
- 4) None of our SMEs use advanced water use monitoring systems, as it requires a large cost of installation and maintenance of such means.
- 5) Most SMEs are not connected to the wastewater treatment system.
- 6) Municipal Water Supply and Sewerage Companies carry out inspections for water leaks at regular intervals per year.
- 7) Most SMEs outlets have invested financial resources e.g. renovating parts of their facilities by installing low / double flush and low flow water supply networks to save water.
- 8) None of our SMEs collects rainwater on their facilities.

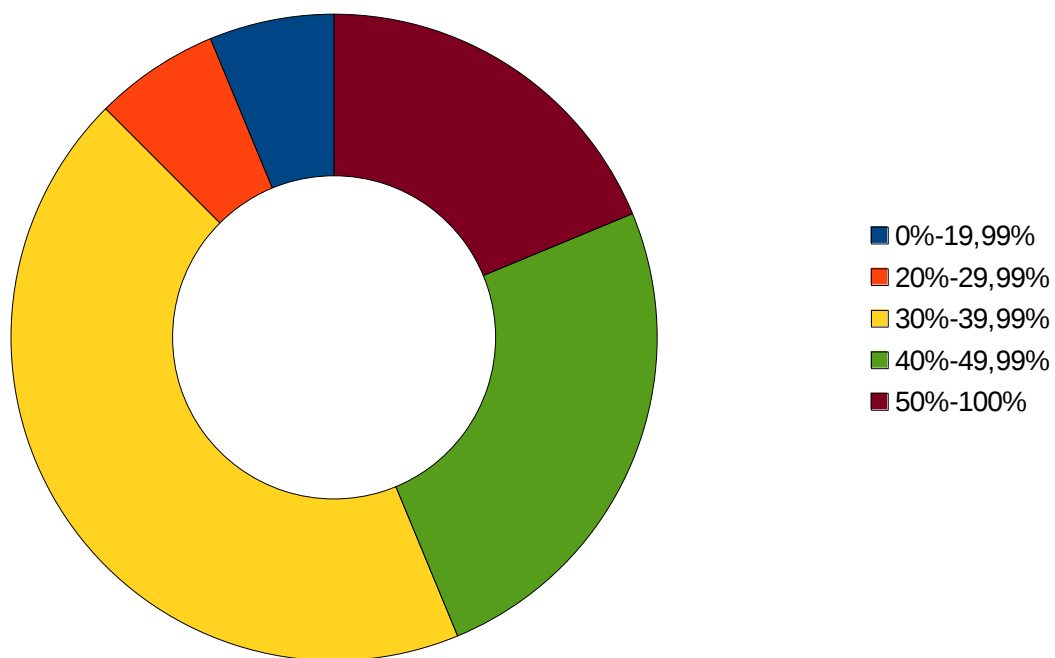
Graphs 1 and 2 below represent the aggregated data for RSE.

Graph 1 shows the preview of the PA and SME scores from the self-evaluation tool. Each SME and PA is represented with one color in the graph. The different size of the graph parts corresponds to the value of the score from the self-evaluation tool. Higher scores are represented with larger parts on the graph.



Graph 2 shows the SMEs and PAs aggregated scores preview for RSE case study.

SME and PA Data Preview



Thank you!