



ΔΗΜΟΣ ΤΡΙΠΟΛΗΣ

MUNICIPALITY OF TRIPOLIS

Tripolis is the capital of Arcadia in the Region of Peloponnese, Southern Greece. Its key location; its natural resources; its rich cultural and historical heritage; and its technical and administrative expertise make it ideal to make business, to become a partner, and to collaborate with on the national and international level.



The municipality of Tripolis, with the support of its Planning and Development Department and its close cooperation with the University of Peloponnese, is highly experienced in the management and implementation of funded projects on the regional, national, and European level and has got unlimited access to technical and administrative consulting and expertise.

The municipality of Tripolis aims to strengthen and increase its participation in funded projects according to its strategic plan which consists of, but is not limited to, the areas of infrastructure, services, economy, employment, culture, environment, mobility, education etc.

Natural and Demographic characteristics

Tripolis occupies a territory of 1,481 km² with an altitude of 650m, while its population amounts to 47.000 inhabitants. It is surrounded by mountains with Mount Mainalon to the northwest being the tallest one. The southwest part of the city consists of farmlands which once used to be wetlands. This particular environmental duality of the city results in hot and dry summers on the one hand and cold winters on the other. Tripolis is rural with dense forests and fertile ground.

Access to the city is easy thanks to its state-of-the-art road network which links it to other cities of Peloponnese such as Nafplio, Kalamata, Corinth and Patras. Kalamata airport (KLX) is only 75 km away, while Athens international airport Eleftherios Venizelos (ATH) is 190 km away.

History and Culture

Based on ancient Greek traveler and geographer Pausanias' reference on the region's three ancient cities of Tegea, Mantinea and Pallantium, modern historians conclude that Tripolis means three (tri) cities (polis). It is in modern



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history, though, that Tripolis was in the spotlight. First, it was one of the Ottoman administrative centres of Peloponnese (“pashalik of Tripolitsa”) prior to the Greek Revolution (1821-1827). Then, it was the stronghold of the Greek Revolution against the Ottoman empire with Theodoros Kolokotronis being one of its most renowned leaders. His statue overlooks the central Areos square of the city. Finally, following the establishment of the Kingdom of Greece in 1830, Tripolis became the capital of the district of Arcadia rendering administrative, economic, commercial and transportation services.

Associations, such as orchestras, choirs, fine arts groups, theatrical groups, and traditional dancing groups, which participate in events and festivals on the local, national and international level upon invitation, are only a specimen of the city’s rich cultural life and tradition.

Tripolis boasts beautiful monuments of historical and religious value such as the Metropolitan Cathedral, the Courthouse, the Malliaropouleion Theatre, the Archaeological Museum, the War Museum and various monasteries of byzantine architecture.

Social and Economic features

With an active population of almost 45% and unemployment at 27% of the total population (2014), citizens of Tripolis are employed in the tertiary sector (72%), secondary sector (22%) and primary sector (6%). Social and economic growth is inhibited due to brain drain, high rates of unemployment as a result of the economic crisis, and the challenging production conditions in the agricultural sector.

Action plan and objectives

The main objectives of the Municipality of Tripolis is to protect the natural characteristics of the area and to secure the citizens’ quality of life. To that end, the action plan aims at strengthening the local economy; creating jobs; developing the agricultural sector; taking environmentally friendly touristic initiatives; putting forth social cohesion; and promoting the cultural and historical heritage.

In particular, the Municipality of Tripolis works towards the 20% reduction of CO2 emissions by 2020; protects and manages the forests with special focus on “Natura 2000” areas; promotes synergies between rural and urban regions; enhances job creation in the agricultural and touristic sector; implements



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educational and cultural programmes for the youth; seeks to modernise and improve the ICT sector and technical infrastructure; and welcomes partnerships and cooperations to further explore and implement fresh and innovative ideas and initiatives.

Participation in EU Programmes

- Intelligent Cities Challenge 2020-2022;
- Council of Europe: “Technical Assistance on Institutional Enhancement for Local Governance in Greece” - Award for Best Practice Programme (started in October 2016): “Digital tour of Tripolis” and Certification for good practice “e-Parking”;
- Comenius: Participation of Tripolis’ high school – Combat racism and xenophobia and prejudices cultural interaction (2010-2015)
- Intelligent Energy Europe: Adding to SEAP, more content – more participants (2013)
- JESSICA: Joint European Support for Sustainable Investment in City Areas
- Europe for Citizens 2007-2013:

Axis 1 “Active citizens for Europe” (1.1 Town Twinning: Municipality of Tripolis (GR)-Municipality of Peine (GE), Municipality of Paralimni (CY) (528883-EFC-1-2012-1-GR-EFC-CM)

Axis 4 “Active European Remembrance”, project “Flashing lighthouse and not Harbour” (547954-EFC-1-2013-1-GR-EFC-REM)

- LEONARDO DA VINCI-PLM2013-1-GR-1-LEO 02-14985 Improvement and development skills in service of citizens

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