

# Greening the Islands Observatory

Data Collection Sheet Index 02 vom 19.03.2019	
Name of the Island	Helgoland
<b>0 General Information about the Island</b>	
0.1 Population residing on the island (with year reference)	1469 (31st December 2017)
0.2 Average population in the peak tourism month (specify reference year and if possible the average population of each month of the year)	1507 average population (on 30th June 2018)
0.3 Surface area	Main Island= 1,0 km <sup>2</sup> Dune Island = 0,7 km <sup>2</sup>
0.4 Presence of energy and/or environmental planning tools on the island (e.g. energy plans, waste management plans, water management plans, sustainable mobility plans)	Every Provider has its own plans
0.5 If existing, specify the names of such and approval details	-
0.6 Links to dedicated web sites	-
0.7 Attach any suitable documentation	-
0.8 Presence of any protected natural areas (parks, reserves, marine protected areas, etc.)	The Island has three major protected natural areas: 1. Helgoländer Felssockel, 2. Lummenfelsen, 3. Helgoländer Düne.
0.9 If existing, specify the year when they were created, the entity in charge, the type of protected area and restrictions; briefly describe protection legislation, local regulations, restrictions, percentage of protected area, surface area and any other suitable information	<p><b>1. Helgoländer Felssockel:</b> "Helgoländer Felssockel" covers marine areas around the main island and the Dune. The area is protected since 1981 and measures 5,18 ha. It contains rare animal and plant species</p> <p><b>2. Lummenfelsen:</b> The area "Lummenfelsen" which is the only bird cliff in Germany is protected since 1984 and measures 1,1 ha. The entity in charge for both of the protected areas since 1983 is the association "Jordsand". Most part of the area belongs to the European network of protected areas "Natura 2000". The FFH-area DE-1813-391 Helgoland mit Helgoländer Felssockel includes the protected area Lummenfelsen and parts of the Dune. Moreover the whole area belongs to the EU-bird sanctuary.</p> <p><b>3. Helgoländer Düne:</b> The area "Helgoländer Düne" is protected since 1973 and measures 0,7 km<sup>2</sup> (the Dune is part of several protected areas)</p>
0.10 Links to dedicated web sites	<p>1. <a href="http://www.jordsand.de/schutzgebiete/helgoland">www.jordsand.de/schutzgebiete/helgoland</a></p> <p>2. <a href="https://www.schleswig-holstein.de/DE/Fachinhalte/S/schutzgebiete/ffh/FFHschutzgebiete.html?g_nr=&amp;g_name=&amp;lk=Pinneberg&amp;art=&amp;lr=&amp;what=ffh&amp;submit=true&amp;suchen=Suchen">https://www.schleswig-holstein.de/DE/Fachinhalte/S/schutzgebiete/ffh/FFHschutzgebiete.html?g_nr=&amp;g_name=&amp;lk=Pinneberg&amp;art=&amp;lr=&amp;what=ffh&amp;submit=true&amp;suchen=Suchen</a></p>
0.11 Attach any suitable documentation	-
0.12 Any environmental quality certifications and/or quality labels recognized by the local government	-
0.13 If such certifications/labels were granted, specify the type, year, entity and briefly describe the certification	-
0.14 Links to dedicated web sites	-
0.15 Attach any suitable information	-
0.16 Presence of companies operating in the tourism sector which were granted officially recognized environmental quality certifications and/or labels	The aim of Helgoland is to become an allergy-friendly island. To achieve this aim many of the local companies and shops are joining in and implement regulations, such as transparency when it comes to ingredients, for example in a bakery or poll-poor plants in shops and on the island in general.
0.17 If existing, specify the number and briefly describe the type of certification, type of company and meaning of the certification	-
0.18 Attach any suitable documentation	-
0.19 Significant projects in the „sustainable tourism“ sector	Helgoland plans to develop a certification program for green buildings and companies. Sustainable buildings or companies will get a label, the "green steer" (green star), if specific requirements from the program are being fulfilled. As for the sustainable criterias (energy efficiency, plasticfree bags, cooperation with associations such as <i>Jordsand</i> or food products from sustainable sources, etc.) the allergy-friendly suitability for allergy sufferers will be a criteria as well.
0.20 If existing, briefly describe the most relevant projects carried out on the island, including by private entities, to promote sustainable tourism	Green Anna (reusable plastic bag), Water bottle made of stainless steel "EcoTanka"
0.21 Links to dedicated web sites	<p>1. <a href="http://www.green-anna.de">www.green-anna.de</a></p> <p>2. <a href="http://www.ecotanka.eu">www.ecotanka.eu</a></p>
0.22 Attach any suitable documentation	

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<b>2</b>	<b>Water Cycle</b>
	Reference year of data 2018
<b>2.1</b>	<b>Production phase</b>
2.1.1	Type of drinking water production (desalination/local springs/import/treatment facilities/etc.) Desalination reverse osmosis
2.1.2	Total per capita water volume produced 92 cubic metres/inhabitant (attention: including touristic consumption)
2.1.3	Annual volume of water produced locally (specify the type of production) 150,000 cubic metres , 100% desalination
2.1.4	Annual volume of water supplied by tankers (barges) 0 cubic metres
2.1.5	Annual volume of water supplied by submarine pipelines 0 cubic metres
2.1.6	Annual volume of water produced by desalination plants 149,593 cubic metres, 100% desalination
2.1.7	Total annual electricity needs of desalination plants connected to the grid 1496 MWh
2.1.8	Average cost of electricity supplied to desalination plants connected to the grid 190 €/MWh
2.1.9	Annual consumption of diesel fuel used by desalination plants using independant generators 0 litres or kg
2.1.10	Average cost of diesel fuel to feed desalination plants using independant generators -
2.1.11	Percentage of electricity used for desalination generated from renewable sources 51,50%
<b>2.2</b>	<b>Distribution phase</b>
2.2.1	Annual volume of water supplied to the local distribution network 137,871 cubic metres
2.2.2	Monthly volume of water supplied to the local distribution network peaking at 16,412 cubic metres in summer, lowest is 5,729 cubic metres in winter
2.2.3	Percentage of water losses in the water network 7,8%
<b>2.3</b>	<b>Treatment phase</b>
2.3.1	Is there a treatment facility? (Yes/No) Yes
2.3.2	Treatment capacity of facilities (in inhabitant equivalent) min: 1.200 max: 6.500
2.3.3	Percentage of wastewater treated 100%
2.3.4	Reuse of treated wastewater (Yes/No) (If so, specify what type or reuse) No
2.3.5	Total annual electricity consumption by treatment systems 300 MWh
<b>2.4</b>	<b>Additional Information</b>
2.4.1	Awareness-raising actions, distribution of flow restrictors, monitoring and control of the water network, etc. (Yes/No) (If existing, describe the type of action and attach any supporting documentation) -
2.4.2	Other actions /activities/projects aimed at loss reduction, consumption reduction and/or water ressource recovery (Yes/No) (If existing, describe the type of action and attach any supporting documentation for each action) -