

SECAP 4 KRK



KRK

"The project is linked to the "Zero Emission Development Strategy of Krk", which advocates integrated and sustainable development of the island that goes far beyond the energy context"



This project is supported by the EU Islands Facility NESOI. NESOI has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement N°864266

The European Islands Facility NESOI aims to unlock the potential of EU islands to become the locomotives of European Energy Transition. To do so, NESOI aims to mobilize more than €100 Million of investment in sustainable energy projects to give EU islands the opportunity to implement energy technologies and innovative approaches, in a cost-competitive way. NESOI has selected 56 such projects across the European Union and provide them with financial resources and technical support.



Island of Krk SECAP for all

ABOUT THE PROJECT

Project LAG
Promoter **KVARNERSKI OTOCI**

Local Action Group Kvarner Islands



Stakeholders

Kvarner Islands
City and municipalities of Krk
Local utilities Ponikve Eko Island Krk ltd and Ponikve voda ltd



Country **Croatia**



Sector **Energy planning**



PROJECT VALUE **38 M€**

DESCRIPTION

The island of Krk has set the path toward decarbonization and energy transition and is included in the catalogue of good practices by the Clean Energy for EU Islands Secretariat. However, to go forward, a high-level energy plan is needed that includes the entire island, and considers the climate change

AIM OF THE PROJECT

- To develop high-level planning activities, including the writing of strategic and planning document SECAP for the island of Krk, which includes seven municipalities and its archipelago.
- To establish a centre on the island that will serve as a national centre for energy transition.

FUTURE STEPS

The strategy for the next twenty years envisages the installation of 36.8 MWp integrated PV, 4 MWp non-integrated PV and 25.2 MW WPP, as well as 250 kWel biogas plants. Altogether, the proposed mitigation actions implemented by 2030 will result in a 55.08 % CO₂ reduction compared to the reference year 2019.

HOW THE EU ISLANDS FACILITY NESOI SUPPORTS THE PROJECT

- 1 Socio-economic, territorial and environmental analysis
- 2 Definition of the energy balance and preparation of the Baseline Emissions Inventory
- 3 Analysis of the local RES potential and of local heating and cooling demand
- 4 Climate change risk analysis and vulnerability assessment
- 5 Analysis and mapping of regional, national and European planning framework
- 6 Support in participatory processes and the drafting of the SECAP
- 7 Identification of measures to reach the defined objectives
- 8 Action plan and mapping of the financial instruments





SECAP 4 KRK

Island of Krk SECAP for all – Interview



INTERVIEW WITH

Jovana Čutul, project manager for the Local Action Group Kvarner Islands

Q: How was the project initially designed?

A: The city of Krk was the only one who has a SEAP and who joined the movement of the European Covenant of Mayors. After a number of years, the other municipalities on the island of Krk felt the need and desire to approach the creation of strategic documents dealing with energy and climate change issues. These municipalities considered that it would not make sense to create separate strategic documents and decided to create one joint SECAP that would cover all localities on the island, acting as a whole.

Q: What were the challenges? How did NESOI help overcome them?

A: The biggest challenge the project faced was to collect a large amount of data from seven municipalities, and also from external institutions, ministries and other sources. This required a big effort, increased by the fact that some data needed to be updated. In addition, the implementation of this project requires to examine a large number of parameters, to cover several sectors, to create energy budgets and analyses, which would not have been possible without the support of NESOI's interdisciplinary team. Furthermore, NESOI gave this project a much-needed structure, clearly setting goals and timelines.

Q: What will be done next to pursue this project?

A: Once the SECAP is finalized, there will be a phase of dissemination and further elaboration of individual activities. We hope to develop new pilot projects and to purchase new equipment. The next step is the development of individual measures and activities to the level of technical-economic analyzes or feasibility studies, in order to identify, amongst the measures under consideration, the most acceptable and most profitable ones from an economic and financial point of view. Once this is determined, we would go in the direction of obtaining funds and making the project really come to life. Promotional and educational steps will also be undertaken to raise local citizens' awareness level about energy transition: this is an important aspect to make citizens contribute to new opportunities and business models.

THE IMPACT ON LOCAL COMMUNITY



1 Local Economy

The implementation of PVs on the roofs of the local prosumers and the planned communal WPP leads to the democratization of energy production, and thus to a new distribution of profits. A decentralized structure could lead to new economic activities and green jobs, in installing and maintaining these facilities. This would open new business opportunities for the local authorities of the island of Krk outside the tourist season, which would greatly contribute to the growth of new regional values.

2 Social Acceptance

The project will include representatives of all 7 local authorities, the utility company Ponikve Ltd, the regional transport company, tourist offices and entities gathered around the LAG. Citizens are expected to participate in completing surveys as well as in educational workshops.

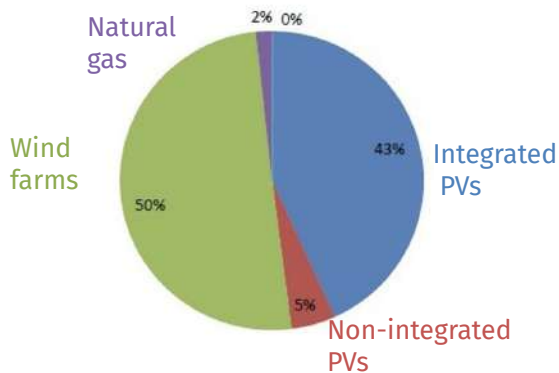
FOCUS ON ENERGY PLANNING AND ADAPTION TO CLIMATE CHANGE

Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plan (SECAP) is a document that includes the key actions local authorities intend to undertake. It is based on the outcomes of the Baseline Emission Inventory and the Risks and Vulnerabilities Assessment on the territory.

The joint SECAP for the island of Krk identifies a total of 21 mitigation actions and 25 climate change adaptation actions that will be implemented from 2022 to 2030. Mitigation actions implemented by 2030 will result in a 55.08 % CO₂ reduction compared to the reference year 2019. Energy efficiency measures in households and small renewable energy systems will also contribute to alleviating energy poverty.

The climate change is linked with high vulnerability in the health sector due to the threat of heat waves, and moderate vulnerability due to the threat of drought in the sectors of water supply and agriculture. Heat waves will also have an impact on the tourism sector.

Adaptation measures include a heatwave plan, safe points in case of extreme weather conditions, urban gardens, green infrastructure projects, sustainable agriculture, irrigation systems, educational programs, water consumption saving measures in public and private buildings and rainwater collection systems.

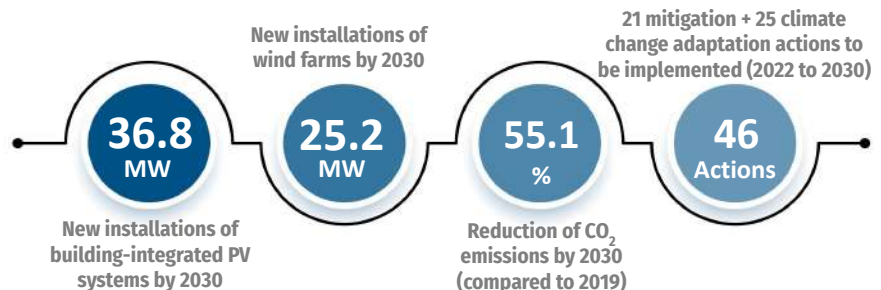


Projected share of electricity sources on the island of Krk in 2030
(Documents sent to NESOI)



PV plant on top of a building in Krk
(Documents sent to NESOI)

KEY NUMBERS OF THE PROJECT



REPLICABILITY IN OTHER ISLANDS

There are 781 islands in the Croatian archipelago and therefore, there is a high potential for replicability in other islands, especially those located in the immediate vicinity of the island of Krk in the Primorje- Gorski Kotar County, Cres, Losinj and Rab, which are also in the process of energy transition.

Picture in first page: author: Arne Müsseler, Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Krk_%28town%29#/media/File:Krk_krk.jpg, licence: CC-BY-SA-3.0-DE, modifications: none, picture in second page: Author: Gaja, Source: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Krk_city_view.jpg, licence: CC BY-SA 4.0, modifications: none