REST-COAST

EEMS 20
DOLLARD 50

European Green Deal

Towards an climate adaptive coastal zone by implementing restoration projects

Upscaling and replicability to other areas: projects

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23 June 2022

Deltares

Living Lab Grensmaas

Interreg North Sea Region WaterCoG

Impetus

Co-funded by the Erasmus+ Programme of the European Union

RECONECT

ClimateCafe

This project receives funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 Research and Innovation action under grant agreement No 101037097

Fourteen projects Rest Coast

All projects focus on the **main goals:**

1. Reduction of turbidity / restoration of natural dynamics
2. Beneficial use of sediment: clay, leveling low area's or building materials
3. Habitat development in the coastal zone

Combination with local livability / quality of the area wherever possible

REST-COAST CORE-PLAT: Enhance cross border collaboration

Follow process strategy of Ems-Dollard (ED2050)

Plus

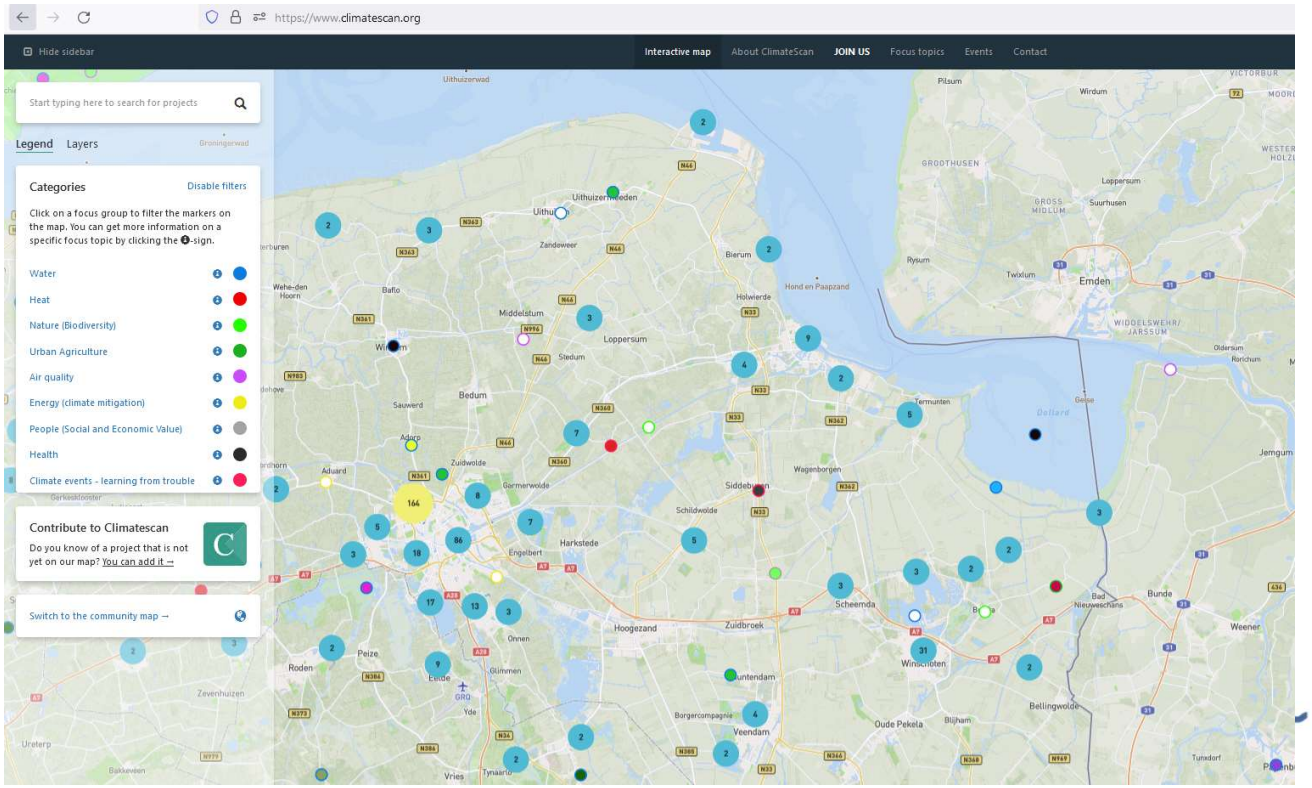
Joint effort Wadden Coast and Estuaries

1. Develop **joint network and joint activities**
2. Develop **shared understanding of approaches** to adaptation management by restoration in both countries
3. (Develop) **joint tools**

Shared understanding of approaches to adaptation management

a) What pilots/projects/products and participation of partners?

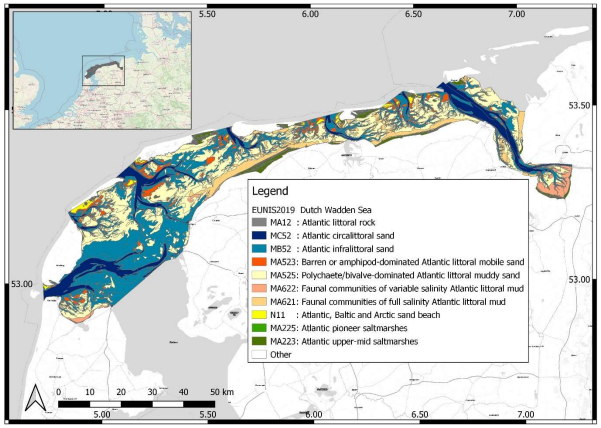
- **Climate cafes** would be nice to organise with German universities
- Workshops (eg Eems-Dollard for hands-on restoration)
- sharing knowledge with tools as **climatescan**;



Joint tools

a) What is the approach to build joint tools to increase understanding?

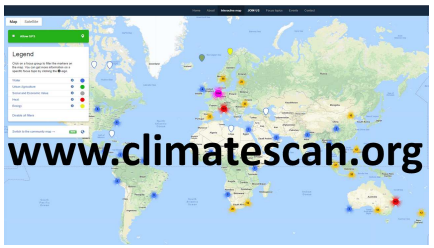
- risk analysis system for habitat and ecosystems
- Investigate hard measures
- Build a downstream risk assessment
- Currently, the German Bight model (incl. Eems-Dollard)
- Modelling of seagrass, current effect of seagrass vs no seagrass vs extension of seagrass
- Exchange of information on parameterisation/harmonisation



Source: Baptist (2022) –concept!-

b) Interactive participation tools

ClimateCafe



c) How can partners contribute?

- modelling support and lessons learnt

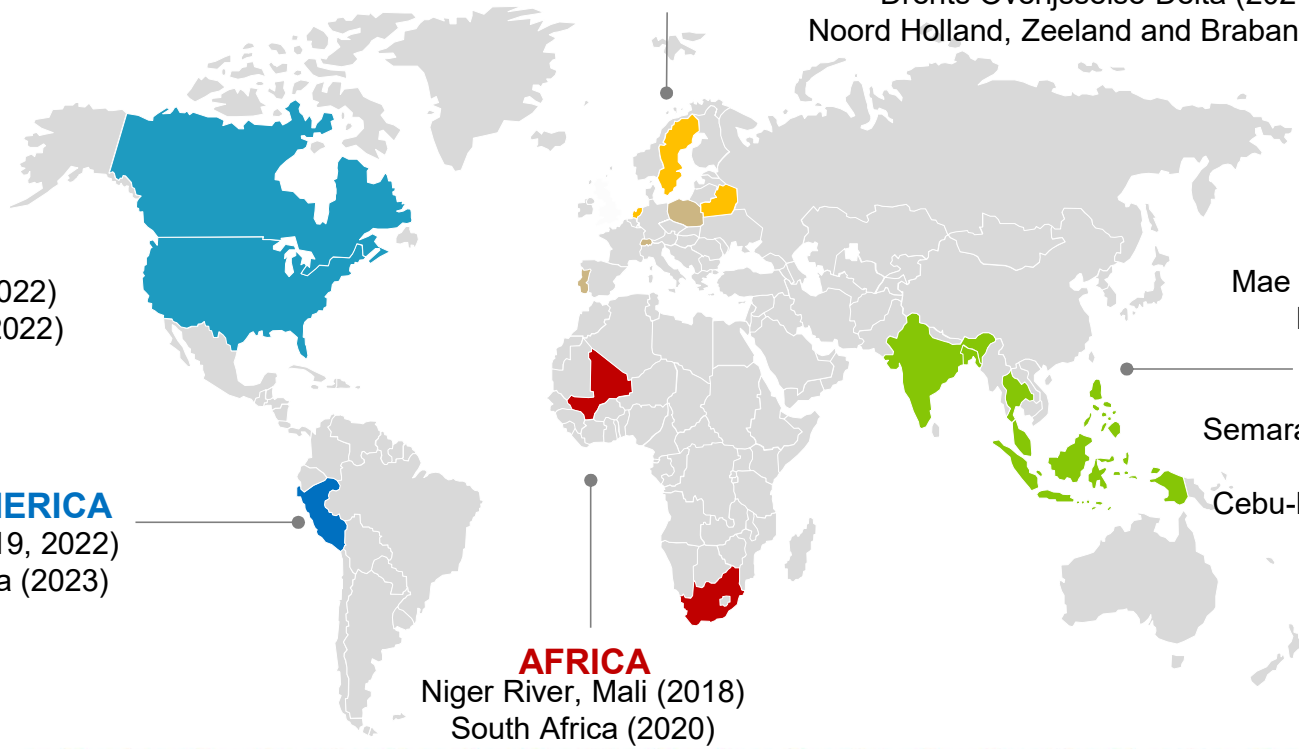
ClimateCafe

www.climatecafe.nl

Riga, Latvia (2019,2022)
Oldenburg, Germany (2020)
Malmo, Sweden (2019)
Chur, Switzerland (2019)
Gdansk, Poland (2021)
Coimbra, Portugal (2022)

The Netherlands
Cities:
Groningen (2014,2017-2022)
Rotterdam (2017-2019,2022)
Leeuwarden, Hoogeveen, Kampen, Apeldoorn, Arnhem, Tilburg, Nijmegen, Eindhoven (2015-2022)
Regions:
GrensMaas (2020, 2022)
Drents Overijsselse Delta (2021)
Noord Holland, Zeeland and Brabant(2021)

EUROPE



North AMERICA

New Orleans, USA (2022)
Vancouver, Canada (2022)

ASIA

Mae Phaem, Thailand (2014, 2015)
Manila, Philippines (2016)
Tainan, Taiwan (2016)
Kanpur, India (2016)
Semarang-Surabaya-Ambon, Indonesia (2017-2020)
Cebu-Manila, Philippines (2017, 2018, 2019)

SOUTH AMERICA

Peru (2019, 2022)
Colombia (2023)

AFRICA

Niger River, Mali (2018)
South Africa (2020)

RECONECT WP's

RECONECT

WA1. Innovation - technical /design& social innovation, action research practices, frameworks for NBS

WA2. Demonstration

EU Demonstrators

Co-design	Co-implement	Monitor	Evaluate

Demonstrator Type A:
Elbe Estuary, Portofino Natural Park, Odense Coastal
Tordera River Basin, Greater Copenhagen

Demonstrator Type B:
IJssel River Basin,
Inn River Basin,
Var River Basin,
Aarhus Coastal
Les Boucholeurs Coastal

WA4. Overcoming barriers, upscaling and synergies with other projects

EU Collaborators:
development of land management plans
Poland, Croatia, Serbia, Bulgaria

International Collaborators:
knowledge sharing
Brazil, Thaland, Taiwan, Australia

External expert advisory board
Global NBS network

WA3. Validation - Monitoring and Evaluating NBS (monitoring platform, data collection, flood risk assessment, EIA, SIA, multi-benefits, etc)

WA5. Consolidation of evidence-base and standardisation
- design and performance, cost-effectiveness, O&M,etc.

WA6. Dissemination and business models
- enhancement of market demand

Figure 3: RECONECT schematic diagram of Work Areas which will be structured into Work Packages and Tasks in Stage 2;

Upscaling and replicability to other areas: projects

WaterCoG: Evidence on How the Use of Tools, Knowledge, and Process Design Can Improve Water Co-Governance

by Ilke Borowski-Maaser [1,*], Morten Graversgaard [2], Natalie Foster [3], Madeleine Prutzer [4], Allard Hans Roest [5] and Floris Boogaard [5]

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Social learning as a shared understanding of complex ecosystem and water-management issues can be supported with active stakeholder involvement and citizen science. As such, in co-governance processes, stakeholders need technical access to data and knowledge and a shared process memory. This enables them to develop a shared understanding and facilitates bringing together competing interests and finding new solutions. Participatory tools became part of successful processes by building trust and knowledge based on commitment. However, proficient process design and facilitation make these tools more effective

Key success Internationale knowledge exchange NBS

- ***Speaking the same language***
- ***Select the right tools (new tool needed?)***
- ***Make friendships***
- ***Twinning/Demonstrators***
- ***Mapping and Monitoring***
- ***Participation***


Thank you!

Integration REST-COAST & WATERLANDS within ED2050 program