



REST-COAST

EEMS<sup>20</sup>  
DOLLARD<sup>50</sup>



*Towards an climate adaptive coastal zone by implementing restoration projects*  
***Upscaling and replicability to other areas:  
projects***

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Deltares Living Lab  
Grensmaas



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# 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

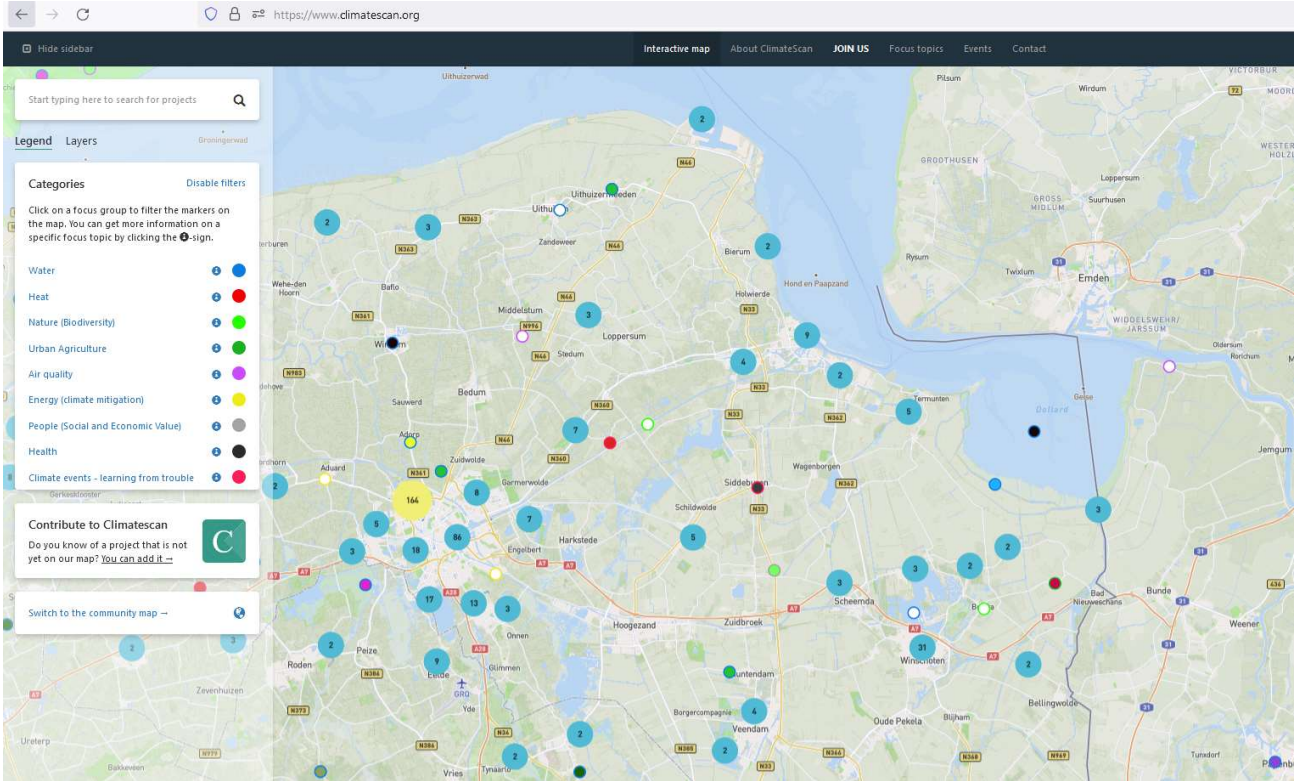
1. Develop **joint network and joint activities**
2. Develop **shared understanding of approaches** to adaptation management by restoration in both countries
3. (Develop) **joint tools**



# Shared understanding of approaches to adaptation management

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

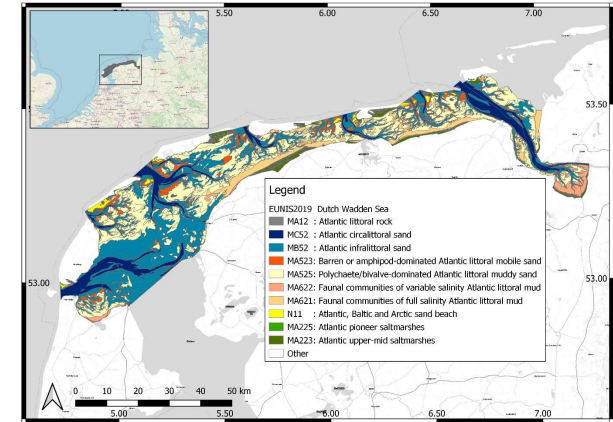
- **Climate cafes** would be nice to organise with German universities
- Workshops (eg Eems-Dollard for hands-on restoration)
- sharing knowledge with tools as **climatescan**;



# 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



## c) How can partners contribute?

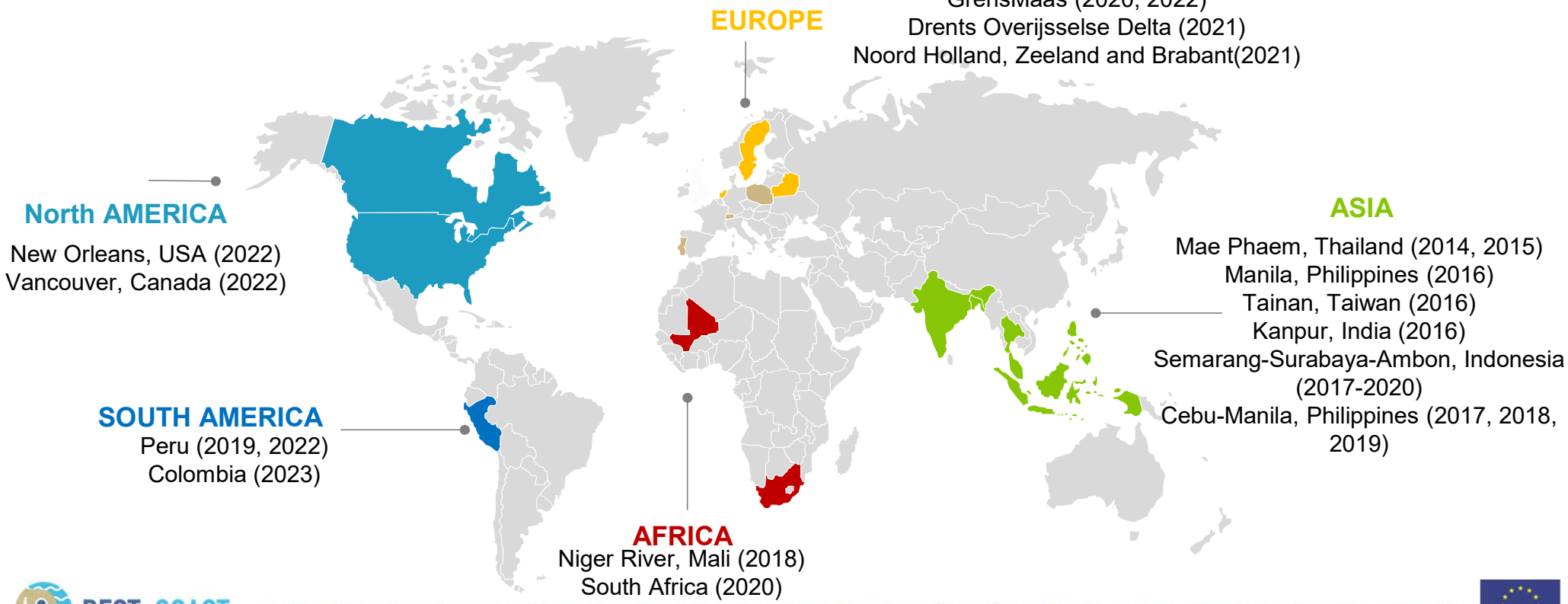
- modelling support and lessons learnt



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)



ClimateCafé: sustainable climate adaptation and lessons learnt: <https://www.mdpi.com/2071-1050/12/9/3694>



# RECONNECT WP's



**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, Thailand, 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: RECONNECT schematic diagram of Work Areas which will be structured into Work Packages and Tasks in Stage 2;**

**CASE STUDY: Ijssel River basin, The Netherlands**  
**DEMONSTRATOR B**  
Responsible partners: **Tauw** (Floris Boogaard)

**NBS Description**  
The Ijssel River basin project ("Stroomlijn") is implemented under the banner of the "Room for the River" Programme.  
In the Ijssel project area (blue square in figure) it starts near cities and with higher intensity. As a result, rivers are often confronted with high-water levels. If the water flows into the floodplains, vegetation can impede the water flow, leading to a raise in water levels and an increase of the flood risk.  
We focus on innovative tools for the river by means of vegetation management of 300 hectares dealing with >10 disciplines and multiple stakeholders from public and private parties. The project focuses on the removal of vegetation within the floodplains in places where the river flows fastest at high water levels.

**'Room for the River' Programme**  
The Ijssel delta experiences annual flooding in 1950 and 1995, floods threatened to devastate regions surrounding the delta.  
Climate change is ongoing, and as the river floods each year the water distributes sediments throughout the floodplain, reducing the space that was initially allowed for annual floods.  
The goal of the Dutch Room for the River Programme is to give the river more room to manage higher water levels. At most, 100-300 locations, measures are taken to give the river space to find safety water at the same time improve the quality of the immediate surroundings.  
Measures include planting and mowing dunes, depolluting, creating/increasing the depth of flood channels, reducing height of dykes, removing obstacles, and the construction of a "dune river" (flood bypass). This will result in lower flood levels.

**Benefits and co-benefits**  
• Flood reduction  
• Nature based maintenance  
• Water quality improvement

and upscaling  
of the Dutch Government  
of the technology and methods.  
NBS implementation, with high  
of.

[www.reconnect.eu](http://www.reconnect.eu)



## *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 <sup>1</sup> ,  Morten Graversgaard <sup>2</sup> ,  Natalie Foster <sup>3</sup> ,  
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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

