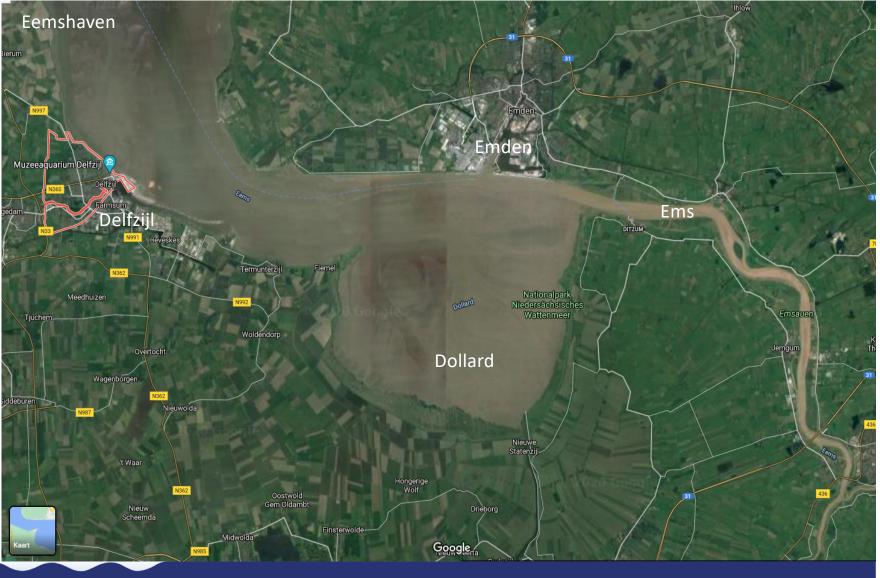
IMMERSE Transnational Estuary Exchange Lab 24 November 2020

- What is the issue?
- Process strategy
- Where are we heading?
- (pilot) projects
- Lessons learned

Emiel Hakvoort Programme manager

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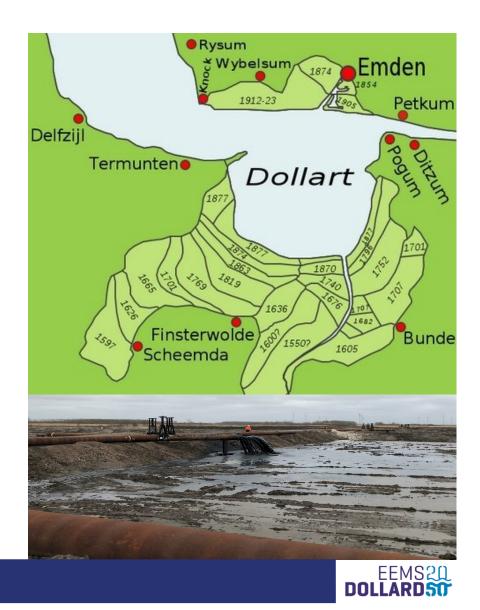




What is the issue?

- Human activity has resulted in increased turbidity
- Ecological bottlenecks
 - Limited primary production of algae
 - Imbalance of the food web and migration patterns
 - Loss of species, gradual transitions and habitats

→Therefore, there was no room for economic development. Additionally, there were also local challenges that could be linked. E&E steering group took action!



Joint responsibility: One for all, all for one

'Although we all have other and our own challenges, we work as one to improve the ecology in the estuary.'



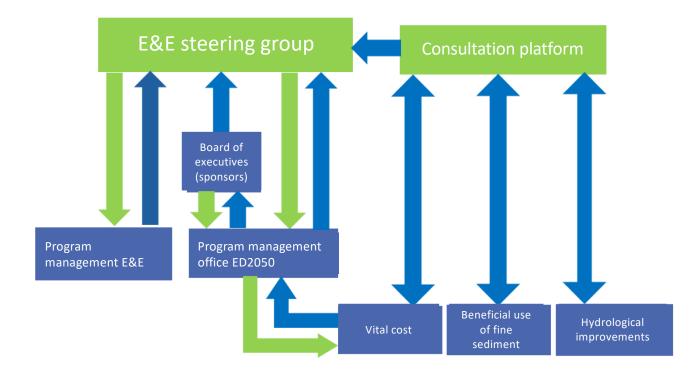


Conditions and process strategy for ED2050

- A longterm ecological vision— To focus and reach our ultimate goal
- Learning by doing By working with pilots, we step-by-step take away uncertainties and build up experience and our knowledge base.
- Collaboration between different organizations As partners we take joint responsibility to tackle an ecological issue that is to complex for one party.
- Connect with other programs and local challenges To create synergy.



Governance of a complex program





Cross-boarder governance: Collaboration with Germany

Process strategy:

- Intensive collaboration via the public and political/administrative line.
- Formulate a joint sediment management strategy with priorities and concrete measures.
- Direct involvement in the planning procedure for tidal management and monitor the measure.
- Work towards (and explore) a joint programme for the Ems estuary and possibly an Interreg project.





Target situation

Which solution do we see?

Objectives

Objectives (from target situation) Suitable dimensions – healthy habitats – gradual transition areas – natural turbidity – nutrition as basis

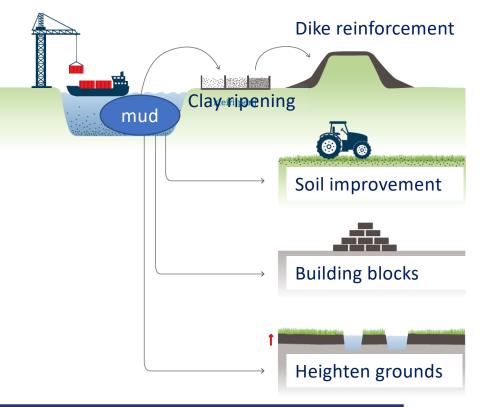
			obust and limate resistant	Suitable dimensions	Healthy habitat	Gradual transitions	Natural turbidity	Sufficient food supply	
Solution strategies (contextual)	1. Removal and the beneficial use of fine sediment	monitoring					Х	Х	Working principles (process-based strategy lines)
	2. Sedimentation outside the dikes and reinforcement of habitats		x	х	Х	Х	Х	x	
	3. Sedimentation inside the dikes and reinforcement of habitats (transition)	ent and	x	х	Х	Х	Х	x	
	4. Improve dredging and depositing strategies	edge development	x		Х		Х	x	
	Nesting and high tide refuges sites for birds				Х	Х			
	6. Improving the quality of waterbeds and underwater life	Knowledge			Х			x	
	7. Nature management				х	х		(

Projects



Beneficial use of sediment: Innovative mud pilots

- Measures to tackle the turbidity problem, can also start-up new circular mud economy.
- Different projects can be a part of the supply chain (example in next slide)





Twin dykes, example for combining objectives

- Objectives: Capturing fine sediment, nature development (salt marshes), aquaculture and climate resilient / saline agriculture.
- Combined with the dyke reinforcement for water safety









Lessons learned

- 1. Keep Investing in the **joint responsibility**
- 2. Make **clear agreements** between the project partners, when they are part of the same supply chain
- 3. Connect with relevant local issues
- 4. It is key to have an **adaptive program**, because circumstances will change in a dynamic environment.



Thank you for your attention!



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