

Natural Climate Buffers Study Tour

Report



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Summary report

From 18-20 April 2018, a group of 38 experts from Non-Governmental Organisations as well as Governmental Organisations from 11 different European countries gathered for the Natural Climate Buffer Study Tour through the north of the Netherlands to learn about five Dutch pioneer projects on nature-based solutions in adapting to climate change. The event was organised by Eurosite in cooperation with Natuurmonumenten and the Dutch Natural Climate Buffer Coalition. The participants expressed great interest in finding project partners, learning from good practices and networking. The aim of the tour was to inspire and to unite forces to work together against the effects of global warming. For this, The Netherlands can provide many good examples as it had to deal with water management in the past. The country's history with water management is not unrelated to its below sea level location. Additionally, there are some freshwater rivers coming from the east and south. Generally, about two third of the country is considered highly vulnerable to flooding.



The stops taken during the study tour gave participants insights on possible solutions for their own countries and ideas on how natural climate buffers could be mainstreamed. At each stop, the projects were introduced by a field expert. This gave excellent opportunities for questions and small discussions. Afterwards, guided walkabouts allowed the participants to experience these projects first hand. Time flew by with a tight schedule and many interesting activities to follow.

The first stop was the **Vreugderijkerwaard**, which was explored in two smaller groups after a small presentation of the project. The area gave an understanding of how societal needs can be integrated with biodiversity. The Vreugderijkerwaard is a riverscape which functions as a dike and protects the 125,806 citizens of Zwolle from floods. It is also home to many bird and plant species. For example, the group was able to spot two white tailed



eagles during the tour. The dike was moved as part of the project "Room for the river" to increase water safety. As a result, a site channel to the river IJssel was formed to create a natural climate buffer. The group realized that such projects are especially relevant on EU level when considering rivers do not stop at a country's border, which is also why Eurosite identifies these projects

among its members and connects relevant partners through events like this study tour, other networking opportunities and their international Twinning Programme. Participants mentioned they are fond of the idea of having an area that provides solutions to issues such as flooding, while it simultaneously creates room for nature. They seemed eager to implement such projects in their respective home countries. The Vreugderijkerwaard is a prime example of cooperation between the government and nature conservation organisations.

The following stop on the programme was **'het Waterloopbos'**: a unique area showing the history of how the Netherlands has learned to work with water. In the past, scale models helped to compute engineering results when computer modelling was not available. Engineers recreated entire river systems, harbours and even seas! Nowadays, the area is still home to about 30 former hydrological experiments, which can be visited. Het Waterloopbos



is symbolic for the transition of (solely) technical measures to nature-based solutions in that the once concrete based site is designated as a nature reserve. The participants themselves could experience the educational role of the area and identified the need for similar sites within their own country. Participants from Denmark and Poland pointed towards the important role of cultural heritage within nature conservation. What made the walk through the area particularly special was that one of the engineers who worked on the projects in the seventies led the tour of the area.

The final stop of the day was the **Dwingelderveld** – a national park in Drenthe. The area is mainly used to store water and prevent nearby towns from being flooded. It functions as a



natural bathtub with the ability to store up to 1.5 million cubic meters of water. It is Europe's largest wet moorland, home to many rare plant species and protected as a Natura 2000 site. Many of the participants saw the innovation of the area in the cooperation between the water board and conservation organisations. What also stood out was the nature-based solution of keeping flooding upstream through dams. The guide directed the group through the current dry area and explained how the emptying of the space is achieved

through weir works.

The second day started with a visit to the **Onlanden**, which the group got to explore the Dutch way – by bike. The area is a prime example of how disasters trigger change. The Onlanden are another natural water storage system – just like Dwingelderveld – with the difference that it can hold an astonishing 7 million cubic meters of water. Participants from the UK, France, Greece, Poland and Germany appreciated the concepts transferability to their own region. The visit began with a small introduction on the area, followed by a bike ride to the newly constructed lookout tower. What is interesting is that, by choice, not the whole area is part of Natura 2000, even though it potentially could be.





After another short bus ride, the **Noard-Fryslân Bûtendyks** were reached. This project was especially interesting to members from coastal areas – Denmark, Greece, Belgium and Germany. The Dutch coastal area is very unique in its build-up. A nine meters high dike protects the Netherlands from the Wadden Sea. Exceptional to this area is the zone between the dike and the ocean being 3km long and holding several summer dikes that additionally decrease the power of the ocean. A guide directed the group through the dike area and towards an old bunker which is nowadays used as a viewpoint. The area is a prime example of how biodiversity can contribute in flood protection, as vegetation is used to lessen the force of the ocean.





The final project that was visited was the **Afsluitdijk**. The group was welcomed in the newly opened, very impressive visitor center. During a presentation the project team's new project, a fish migration river, was introduced. The project will allow migratory fish to travel from the Wadden Sea to the IJsselmeer, which is currently facing the dangers of overfishing. The design will cost 70 million Euros and is a great example of how to interact with the public on important environmental issues. The scheme was

met with a lot of curiosity, as its outcome is still unknown. After the introduction, everyone got the chance to explore the visitor center on their own.

The last bus ride led to the tour's final destination: Egmond aan Zee. There, the tour was rounded off by a workshop during which the main goal was to 'think ahead together'. During the meeting participants discussed potential shared projects, how to add value through cross-border projects, and solutions to common problems related to such projects. To conclude, it became clear that all are working towards the same goal. Cooperation is therefore key.



Outline of Eurosite's project idea

Tentative title: Mainstreaming the Natural Climate Buffers in Europe

Eurosite, supported by its members, will take the lead in the development, and implementation of the project on behalf of the Eurosite Network

Partners are invited to bring in:

- the experience and knowledge of the need for and examples of climate buffers in different countries and
- suggest project activities; and to bring in implementation ready pilot projects to be included in the new project submission and provide co-funding

Main activities of the project:

- Climate Buffers Secretariat at Eurosite (1 fte) as a part of the WCC WG
- Knowledge exchange and building evidence-base for mainstreaming the Climate Buffers (CB) in Europe as the Nature-based Solution (NBS) for climate change
- Activities to include but not be limited to:
 - survey of existing CB projects in Europe as a portfolio of good practice (engage them via Eurosite twinning programme);
 - Networking and knowledge exchange events in different countries
 - Support to members in awareness raising on CB in their countries
 - Implement a number of pilot CB projects in different countries
 - Collect ideas for CB projects from members and support them in working out the project proposals for these – building a Bid Book of projects for fundraising and implementation (next phase)
 - communication for and about the project;
 - Open dialogue with the EC (in cooperation with EEB and WI?)

Pilot project in the field to be implemented (and twinned where appropriate) in different countries by different partners could be focusing on:

- NWRM and other GI projects
- Peatland restoration to enhance C and water storage
- Various river restoration projects
- Awareness raising and stakeholder involvement
- ...

Breakout groups session – feedback on the project idea

Discussed questions:

- 1) What is your opinion about the Eurosite proposition (group members)
- 2) Do you see possible proposal projects for the short term (LIFE)
- 3) Do you see possible proposal projects for the bid book
- 4) Any other ideas for continuing the cooperation

What is your opinion about the Eurosite proposition

Good start, but there were still some questions!

- Good direction; this is the moment!
- Who do we need to target to mainstream + how package + communicate benefits
- Who is the target group (governmental stakeholders or site managers)?
- Is LIFE IP a way to share knowledge?

We agree that we need examples of good practice...

- Projects that have been proven to work
- Could be beneficial to have a book of case studies
- Build up evidence of good practice
- Examples/best practice knowledge base – as drivers for projects
- Existing examples from LIFE?
- Linking to different LIFE-projects
- Southern Europe examples – real activities

...and that we cannot do it alone!

- Expand membership
- Build/expand network
- Benefits for countries to partner and spread ideas
- Organize in countries where not done?

There were also some suggestions!

- Address decisionmakers! Let them see the projects! Bring together water-boards/managers to gain their trust
- Need greater clarity on what participants can get out of it
- Need more arguments to support innovative proposals/projects
- In tandem with projects ongoing
- Integrate farming and climate buffers with biodiversity
- Integrate ecosystem services with nature-based solutions
- Find added value
- CSR or carbon credit funding stream?
- Proposal needs to have demonstration/pilot project
- Communication and awareness
- Work thematic: sea rise
- Build on success of this study tour
- Natural Climate Buffers for different purposes – make it easy for engineers!
- the impact of climate change/ adjusting sites → relevant management of sites (response: not suitable for LIFE, but if a specific problem would be addressed, then it could become a suitable project)

Do you see possible proposal projects for the short term (LIFE)

- Rikke Nan from Denmark; the coast-to-coast-challenge. Looking for additional projects; How to make agriculture more bio divers, and who could join. – if project would join, then they need to have their own funding.
- Flanders; reconnect old meanders of the Demer
- Network of mayors (European covenant of mayors; connect to urban area's)
- LIFE-Climate: pilots van Natuurmonumenten together with Natuurpunt. Cofinancing by provinces
- LIFE SPAR; river regeneration

Do you see possible proposal projects for the bid book

- Communication projects; development of a toolkit for communication. Education
- Peat restoration/flood remediation
- Evidence bank
- Find crisis/disaster – money already there to remediate. Opportunity? Natural solutions
- Blue Growth work
- Michaels research into nutrient retention in wet buffer zones

Any other ideas for continuing the cooperation

- Increases awareness, this meeting is a good start; we have to meet in situ
- Can we be an example for countries outside Europe?
- How many countries/organizations could be practically involved in a single project?
- Selecting component projects;
 - function (e.g. upland, wetland, coastal)
 - Geographical (e.g. the Rhine)
- Pick up an existing project = relatively easy. But long-term projects much more difficult. Is there some middle ground?
- Two stands:
 - 1) The practical projects
 - 2) The information project (as many participants as possible)
- Common terminology; buzz words
- Tension between N2000 designations and climate change adaptive measures
- Openness to social thinking
- e.g. beyond LIFE-research funding
- Beyond N2000 – Emerald
- Links with other networks; EPA + ENCA
- Expanding network
- More thought to different roles in Eurosite
- Agricultural organizations should be involved in Eurosite

Lessons learnt during the Study Tour – feedback from participants

GENERAL LESSONS LEARNT

What have we learned?

- The importance of nature conservation.
- The value of eco system services.
- Education, not revolution - sometimes time is needed for things to work out.
- It's not the individual project that works, but the combined projects.
- Nature based solutions are not just cost-effective at some regions, but also they prevent flooding rather than mitigating it. As a byproduct they are more beautiful than technical solutions.
- Technical solutions still dominant in government but trend is changing.
- Natural solutions are the key and more powerful than technological solutions!
- Success in delivering nontraditional solutions.
- Need for business cases to consider all possible solutions to meet multiple objectives.
- Win-win situations for community, agriculture, economy and environment.
- Climate change is an opportunity to reconsider wetlands management, including restoring hydrological functioning.
- Common impediments to change seem to be:
 - reluctance of land owners to change
 - overwhelming influence of farmers as decisions makers
 - distortion of public subsidy e.g. on land values

Communication & story sharing are essential!

- We need to rise more awareness to natural climate buffers
- Joint collaboration on biodiversity, ecosystem services, and nature based solutions. would be great for czccc.eu.
- It is a major point: all our big wetlands are part of a pan-European pan-Euro-African and other global networks. Critical that Europeans work together
- Important to show that in many places a lot of money is spent. Shows that people believe in what they are doing, that is going to work.
- Underpinned by huge quantity of technical knowledge.

What inspired me?

- The entire study tour program and activities.
- The quality of the audience.
- Great networking experience and knowledge (experience) sharing.
- Great learning opportunity in informal contacts
- Good to know that there is a lot of people who think like I am, and who is working with the same goals. Gives confidence to push on for action in my country.
- The tour has helped me appreciate that much of what we already do can be classed as climate change buffering, so I need to start to refer to it as that.
- Nature based solutions require more people involved than technical solutions, but you'll gain improvements in more areas than just water safety, for example ecology, recreation and agriculture.
- Delivering for multiple gains.
- Each project showed the benefits of partnership working.
- My most impressive and encouraging experience was that cooperation between sectors is required and possible to achieve common goals in terms of safety and nature.
- Inspiration - if something is not working in the moment, things could change → cooperation between different stakeholders.
- Success in mainstreaming nature conservation in government/provincial policies and approaches.
- There seems to be a lot of mown grass in NL that could be made into something more nature rich.

Inspiration: there is a need for NbS & examples!

- The Netherlands give the example, but they cannot do this alone. Every EU state has to take action.
- Need for cost effectiveness evidence figures in order to convince stakeholders in my country.
- Examples all set within the Dutch context. Understanding the threat and opportunities posed by water.
- We heard a lot about flooding. But how can climate buffers help us in terms of droughts?
- I missed climate buffers inside cities. Such as lowered city/ town squares, where excess rainfall can flow to, or ponds in City parks.

Pilots & showcases – towards mainstreaming/ what can we do?

- Each site management is a part of the solution, but the solution is a coherent network of sites from the mountains to the sea, implementing natural based solutions.
- We have many individual projects but “climate buffers” brand is good to promote overall concept.
- Climate change impacts and vulnerability will differ across Europe, so NBS will need to reflect this.
- Important to show what has been done and how it is working. Monitor the effect of the projects, so others dare follow.
- It is important that here is a lot of projects ready, going on, planned. Good for others to see that it can be done.
- Utilization of funding – EU business, government – making successful bids/ business cases.
- If the government decides to do something for nature/ flood protection, then have your projects ready in your desk.
- I hope that de Dutch CBST can be the start of many more similar projects in other countries.

In the end, there were some questions..

- Every site is unique. Very little is directly transferable.
- Some of these projects feel like ‘one- offs’ – How many might be repeatable elsewhere?
- Where does leadership come from to provide a more strategic, national & European response to CC adaptation & wetlands? How do we get net environmental gain plus CC adaptation automatically into all big projects?
- We need tools to value public goods.
- How much do these projects contribute to the protection of critically endangered species (and not create more of the same)?
- Meadow birds vs. swamp areas – how could we deal with it?

Essential and not to forget: private landowners!

- The critical position of the landowner in all the projects.
- When does public imperative override private ownership/ objection?
- Should farming organizations be part of Eurosite group?

... but also some surprises..

- Surprised about wide spread of interest nature based solutions.
- Important & relevant topic interest exists across Europe.
- Difference in governance structure UK water boards and NL water boards.
- Inter-agency cooperate to meet multiple objectives.
- Most of the innovative projects have been initiated after a disaster. Do we need to wait for the next disaster?
- After storms we take actionpity, but we need to be shaken awake.
- A good disaster opens doors.
- Opportunities are enormous! For example Life project Dutch dune revival protect the Netherlands on a very innovative way.
- Positioning of nature conservation with economy, water safety and recreation access.

#1 VREUGDERIJKERWAARD

Combination of nature conservation and flood protection / societal needs and biodiversity...

- Biodiversity integration
- Small impact on flood protection but large impact on nature and everybody can enjoy
- Opportunity to extend Natura areas while meeting wider societal objectives
- Nice example of integrating flood risk management, biodiversity and promoting access to general public
- Brilliant example of combining biodiversity and climate change mitigation. When is landowner participation mandatory or voluntarily?
- Dike relocations combine flood protection and native conservation in a great way

Cooperation with government is essential!

- Tipping point reached where all agreed that Plan A was no longer viable
- Very Good. Requirement government, I understood. It works. Policy should be directed more towards such solutions

Some interesting conclusions...

- Climate buffers can conflict with biodiversity objectives (i.e. some species can reduce in numbers)!
- Good to have a scoping exercise to identify sites where this might work
- I learned that 2 of the 4 culverts on the side channel had been closed, because of interfering with water flow speed and sedimentation in the main channel. Sometimes you have to adjust plans at the spot, if things don't work as planned.
- Expand monitoring and management to under water too. Plus education and awareness raising
- Interesting idea/ good practice to get back home with where meandering is still considered a threat or inconvenience

Climate buffer can conflict with some species!

- Room for the river. Expropriation possible. Stakeholder management (governance)
- cooperation with government to find a solution & support
- possibility of relocating farmers in rather short period (with a good support of local/national authorities)
- cooperation with locals for management of sites

Scale – the whole body of the room for river (even possible to look at on EU level)...

- Relevant example more room for the river
- Room for the rivers is a key challenge all over Europe
- Advice: make the system more robust. You can do it on a bigger area than I saw

The idea of mainstreaming this line of thinking was interesting to participants from:

- France
- Denmark
- Germany
- UK

#2 WATERLOOPBOS

Technical solutions take essential roles...

- However clearly technical solutions still have strong support
- I'm not convinced of a climate buffer function here, but because it is a few meters below main water stream, this area could have become a climate buffer as well.
- Interesting (and rather brave of Natuurmonumenten) to let the hard engineering solution side have a voice.

Engineering and conservation combined!

- Engineering plus conservation in tandem
- Barriers remain when explaining the importance of natural buffer solutions vs. hard engineering.

Building with nature...

- Building with nature. Biodiversity. Thyborøn is still an interesting climate adaptation site
- Incorporation of new concepts (principals) in old systems

Some interesting conclusions...

- Technical solutions are now cultural heritage?
- Think about the thoughts of the engineer and don't let it happen.

Essential for education!

- Nice site plus good way of explaining different approaches and outcomes
- Cherish your past and heritage. Even if those concepts are sometimes a bit outdated (learn from the past)
- Testing sites can provide great opportunities to experiment with possible solutions
- Combination of nature and cultural values.

Education essential also in other countries...

- Very important for education! Not only for Dutch!

Cultural heritage – starting point of telling a story!

- Cultural heritage scientific. Nice experience. Good that at some parts management stopped.
- Possibilities for added value (education of visitors) on both history and future.

Participants from the following counties found examples from heritage scale interesting for their country:

- Poland
- Denmark

#3 DWINGELDERVELD

Technical solutions of keeping flooding upstream...

- Keeping water up stream is a key fact of the solution. Inspiring experience!
- Engineers paradise?
- The bigger, the better! The more land (surface), the more benefits in terms of water retention

Innovation is the cooperation (water board & conservation)!

- Dialogue among stakeholders is key
- Sometimes the innovation is in the cooperation. Water board + conservation organization
- Building strong relationships with partners to meet everyone's objectives.
- Nature and water boards are on speaking terms, now much more can be achieved.
- Good cooperation between water board and nature conservation sector.
- Great educational experience (really like the presentation)
- Flooding a nature area preserves the farmland as well as the city nearby. This made farmers more likely to support the project

Some interesting conclusions...

- Interesting approach to manage flooding → create controlled flood areas
- sponge effect, biodiversity, sluices, nature reserve/ sheep/ bird watching

Flooding + control comes over biodiversity...

- In terms of natural buffer systems flooding primary objective, biodiversity 2nd
- A little bit of "nature engineering"

What we learned..

- It can take 48 years to get a nice heathland area to be conserved. But go for it! Take the seeds from another place to where you want it
- The stepping height effect is a good example and can be applied to other regions and countries with a height gradient in areas, i.e. hills and mountains to retain water. It's difficult to retain water in mountainous areas
- This is wide spread in UK but mostly on peat uplands so expansions into other areas
- Personal relationships are as important as rational arguments. "Protecting" farmers (farmland is a strong argument)

Participants from the following countries could imagine to use the approach in their country:

- France
- Denmark
- Germany
- Belgium

#4 DE ONLANDEN

Disasters often trigger change...

- Sometime one needs a good “disaster” to get the job done (money)
- Biggest opportunities found where there are big human problems. But these opportunities are few. What do we do elsewhere?

Nature + cities...

- If the space is available, beautiful results with boost in biodiversity!
- Great biking tour. Seen a lot. Nature connected to city +++! Safety and nature go together well
- Amazed by the turning of a ‘plain’ low tone landscape to a recreation spot!

Inclusion of citizens concerns is essential!

- Take citizen’s concerns seriously and work together (fear of mosquitoes)
- Do involve the locals in the management of your reserve. Caring capacity
- Interesting thought on cooperation with local communities

Few questions...

- Was part of this site funded by water board (=taxes?)
- Have there been attempts to price the public goods created?
- Is spring/summer water level management good enough? Does it help breeding waders? What do you do in dry springs?

Some interesting conclusions...

- What a great project. Think big! Dilemma between meadow birds and swamp areas (trade off)
- Added value of natural climate buffers (recreation!)
- Man-made nature as an opportunity to restore nature and eventually give endangered species a place to flourish
- Land consolidation process very interesting. Were farmers overcompensated because of a voluntary participation? Time perspective important
- Dutch men/women are great in negotiation! Congratulations!
- Expropriations; Stakeholder management; Governance; Biodiversity; Reorganization of land use

Transferability to other regions!

- This seems transferable for UK. Need more work to get ownership of ideas and build partnerships

Not all potential N2000 is part of the area!

- Only a small percentage is Natura 2000
- Ste management options

Combination of restoring ecosystems and flood protection...

- My favorite! Good example how creating buffers can be combined with nature aspects and recreation
- This is one of the best examples I’ve seen. Clearly you can see the water storage capacity and one of the most diverse areas. Good example of important interdisciplinary and inter agency cooperation
- Good example flood protection and wetland restoration. Cooperation with water boards and citizens
- Restoring ecosystems and flood protection. Brilliant example of multi functionality
- Integrating risk management/ biodiversity conservation together with promoting easy access for visitors and inhabitants
- Opportunity for nature on the doorstep while providing vital water safety
- Water retention on enormous scale & space created for rare species
- Strong synergy between flood protection, recreation, conservation (almost makes you want your city to be threatened by floods if such nature is the solution!)

Interesting to participants from:

- UK
- France
- Greece
- Poland
- Germany (= transferability)

#5 NOARD FRYSLAN BUTENDYKS

Eye opener!

- Extraordinary approach. Spread idea!
- How far can we go with investments based on nature?
- Dilemma about conservation targets
- N2000 goals: don't let them stop you
- Cooperation between different sectors (needed to put it into practice = patience)
- Awareness raising farmers and other stakeholders = important as this innovative solutions seems to be possible!
- More cost effective than dike-strengthening? Economic study?
- Scale of area involved
- cooperation & foresight
- clear benefits for wild birds
- summer dykes.
- approach excellent

Some interesting conclusions...

- This was the most impressive example to me. "First we took space from the sea, now we give it back".
- Interesting approach with different zones, but worried that freshwater biodiversity will be squeezed out
- Summer polders look dry already for breeding waders – better water management
- Don't lose summer polders just to defend farmland. Need to replace their function as part of projects or else major environmental benefits and climate adaptation
- I learned it's possible to design a climate buffer outside of the levees and create a 3 km deep flood zone salt marsh
- Very useful for realizing that in Greece we still have quite few saltmarshes. We must hurry to keep them save or restore
- Sea levels are rising. It is essential to not underestimate the force of the ocean
- Dikes, Biodiversity, Reclaimed land - Issues similar to Denmark

Combination of biodiversity and flood protection...

- Importance of salt marshes has long been underestimated. Do not underestimate nature, you still can discover new ecosystem services
- Generate flood protection out of the nature conservation → open the dikes to get higher saltmarshes. Dilemma between meadow birds & swam areas
- Inter-agency working between water boards and nature organizations

Importance of Wadden Sea!

- Waddenzee the most important coastal area in N-Europe, managed response of re-alignment of the dykes in Netherland needs to be much bigger.

If you keep working you will succeed...

- Persistence is the key
- Importance of working with stakeholders – can be done
- Nature and water boards are on speaking terms, now much more can be achieved.
- Getting farmers/ public acceptance of giving back to nature

The area inspired and is relevant to participants from:

- Denmark
- Greece
- Belgium
- Germany

#6 AFSLUITDIJK WADDEN CENTER

Should have been done earlier...

- Solution for improving fish migration from/to sea/coastal lagoons in Delta context
- Should be done much earlier
- First, think about the consequences of your actions, before you start with building grey solutions (what about the fish)

Approach towards public...

- Amazing Visitor Centre - Inspiring combination of technical solutions for nature conservation
- Communication campaign is amazing
- Very relevant spot - World Fish Migration Day; Cooperation with anglers
- Fantastic scheme - Education and learning center helps build support - cooperation

Some conclusions...

- Biological connectivity has to be a key feature when designing a project in wetlands and watercourses
- People need disasters to think about the consequences and new ways
- Learning from the best practice: how can we implement this good technique of fish migration in other parts of Europe?
- The challenge of densely populated areas to combine infrastructure works with nature protection / development something not all countries understand

Innovation!

- Impressive innovative project. Though astronomically expensive. That could be developed more to be accessible for small scale
- Scale of ambition – finding non-nature funds to nature
- Helping nature with engineered solutions
- Impressive beacon - how to restore fish migration; dissemination, raising level of awareness for politicians and citizens

Curious about the outcome!

- Interesting approach to support fish migration. Curious about the results. Will it work?
- Impressive plan to create a new fish migration route. I'm curious how this works out when seals and dolphins find this new area where fish will gather
- River basin approach required. Where do we go from here?
- Can't wait to visit in 2022!

Interested:

- Germany

List of participants

Name	Surname	Organisation	Country
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Kinnie	Beule, de	Neemo	Belgium
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Thyge	Nygaard	Danish Society for Nature Conservation	Denmark
Inge	Pfeiffer	Natuurmonumenten	Netherlands
Stephan	Piskol	European Environmental Bureau	Belgium
Kazimierz	Rabski	Society For The Coast	Poland
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Mieke	Vander Elst	De Vlaamse Waterweg	België
Robin	Verachtert	Natuurpunt	Belgium
Paul	Vertegaal	Natuurmonumenten	Netherlands
Hans-Peter	Westerbeek	P2	Netherlands
Berry	Lucas	LandschappenNL	Netherlands
Bas	Bijl	Waddenvereniging	Netherlands