



Deltas in Times of Climate Change Rotterdam, September 25th, 2014









What if we are so focused on minimizing negative effects that we miss opportunities to maximize positive effects?









Building with Nature:

A design process aiming to <u>work with natural processes</u> and <u>providing</u> <u>opportunities for nature</u> as part of the infrastructure development process

Aim to maintain the productivity of the natural system; ecosystem services

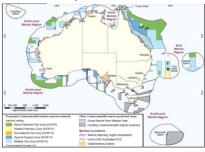


The Australian challenge

Advanced Minerals & Energy Projects

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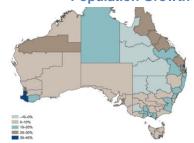
Proposed Marine Parks



Shipping Traffic



Population Growth



Focus on minimizing negative effects

Ecoshape

Uncertainty leads to 'green tape'

- The fate of seagrasses, mangrove forests and coral reefs, is a key issue for the general public and NGO's world wide
- Exact impacts by dredging are uncertain, which leads to complex regulatory frameworks and elaborate management schemes
- Environmental monitoring and management budgets for mega projects can lie between 5 and 10 % of the dredging scope (highly developed)

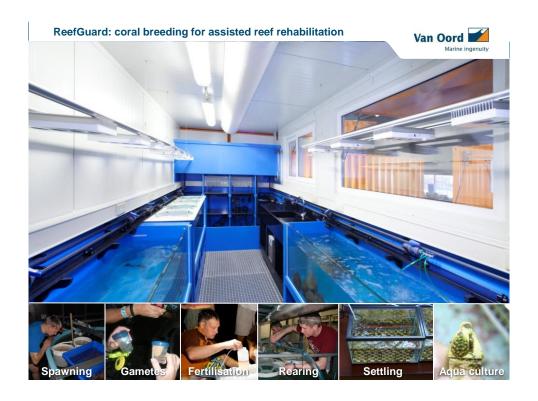
NB: monitoring and management programs only show that operations have stayed within limits and damage done is within predicted range.

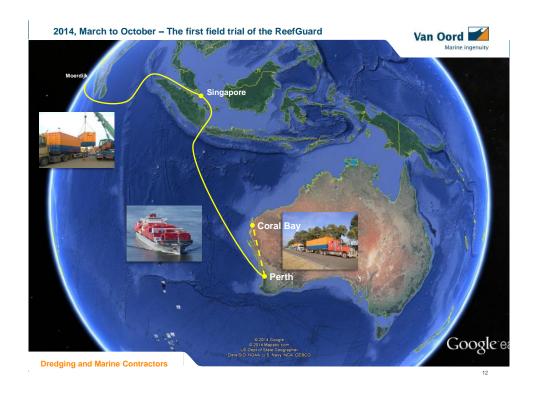
There is <u>no</u> upside! Except maybe knowledge development?

A proactive example – coral rehabilitation

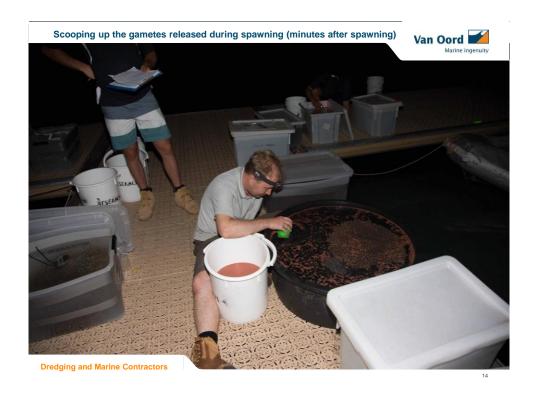








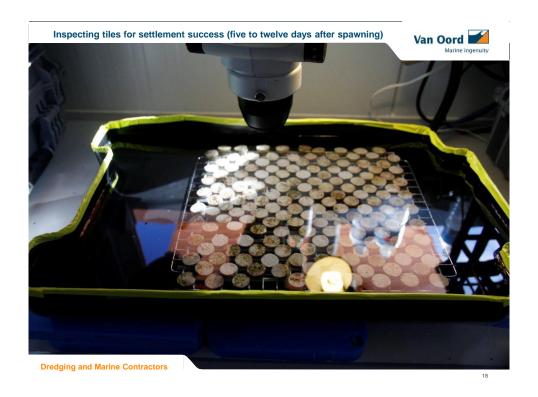






















- Are we so focussed on minimizing negative effects that we miss opportunities to promote positive effects?
- Can landscape restoration be achieved in the side line of infrastructure development projects or should it be a business case on its own?
- If landscape deterioration was caused by a 'tragedy of the commons' who should be the owner of the restoration challenge?
- Are the initial restoration cost a key bottleneck in developing a bankable business case for ecosystem based adaptation?