

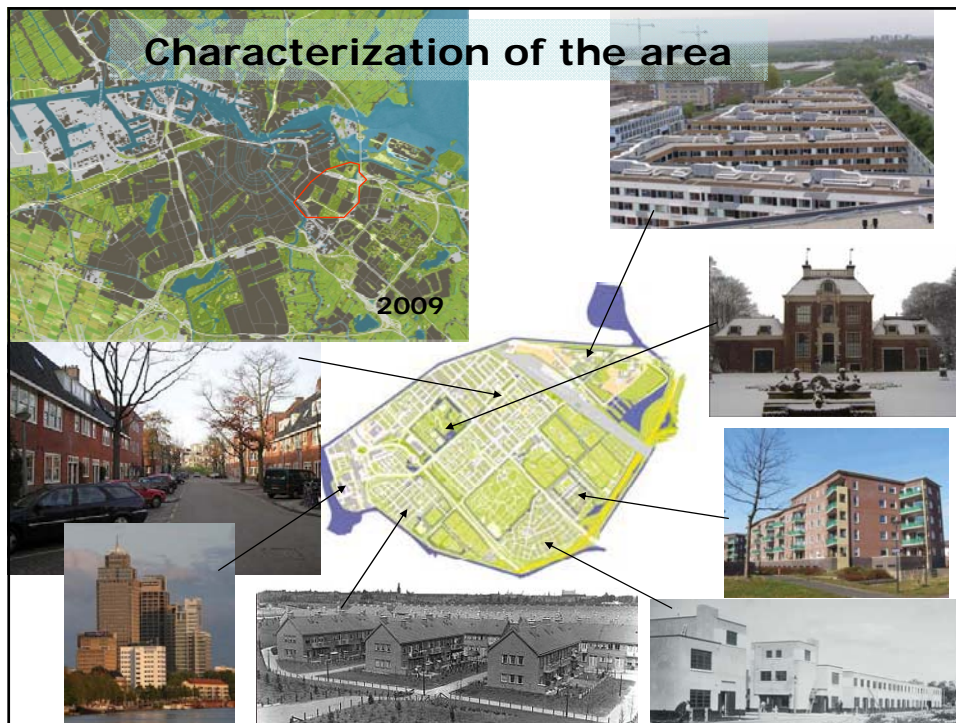
Livable, futureproof WATERgraafsmeer

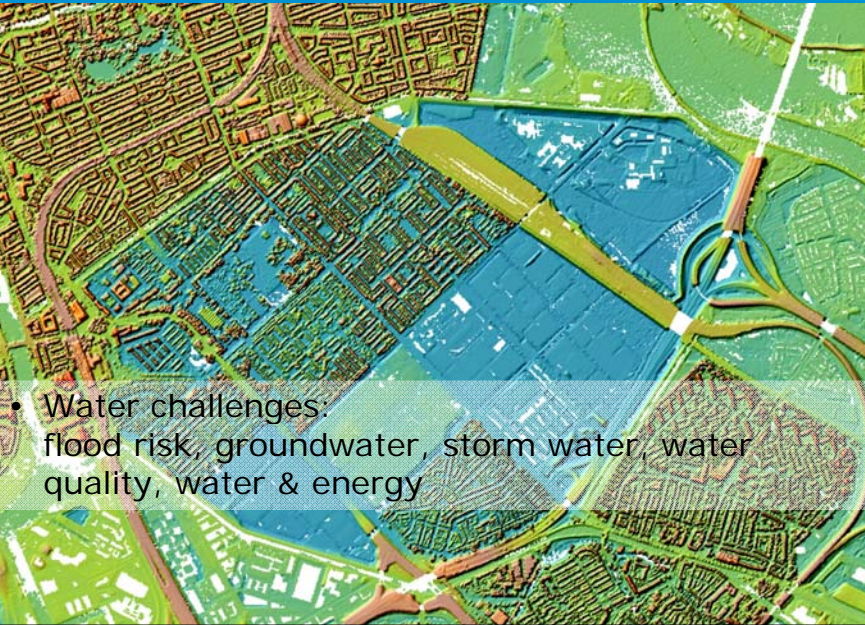
- New coalitions between stakeholders (public and private)
- Sharing enthusiasm about innovations
- Connecting worlds of knowledge – practice
- Mobilizing administrative power
- Showcase for similar residential areas



Overcoming obstacles for implementation

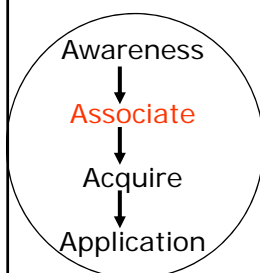
- How can we make stakeholders in the existing city receptive for (water)innovation?
 - Conceptual model of four A's (Jeffrey & Seaton 2004 and De Graaf 2009):
 - Awareness: problem exists, alternative available
 - Association: benefit for own agenda and objectives
 - Acquisition: ability to implement, operate, maintain (f.i. risk assessment)
 - Application: sufficient legal and financial incentives
 - How to organize breakthroughs in urban management, urban renewal and densification in a specific area and several specific cases.





- Water challenges: flood risk, groundwater, storm water, water quality, water & energy

*Case 1: Don Bosco/Eindhoven –
Tackling groundwater problems by enlarging the scope*



Problems:

- Sectoral (water) ambition vs integral (urban) ambition
- Project borders vs water system interaction
- Attitude of stakeholder representatives

Intervention:

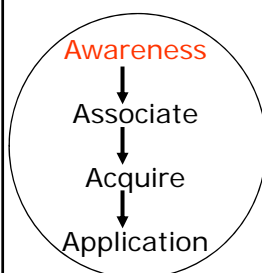
- Enthusiasm for integrated designing/ calculating

Expected lesson in Association:

- Innovation in approach: alignment of interests in coalition
- Optimal scale depends on scope
- Better start for Acquire and Application!



Case 2: Optimizing the resilience of the existing water infrastructure, network centric operating



Problems:

- Control of capacity of assets limited
- More extremes in climate ask for resilience

Intervention:

- Implementing integral real time control of assets for drinking water, sewerage, storm water and surface water on an area-scale

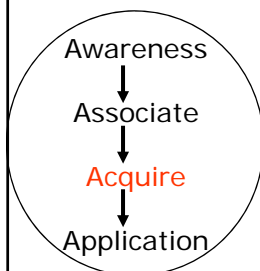


Expected lesson in Awareness:

- Integral control results in more resilience of existing assets
- Better start for Association, Acquire and Application of all water challenges!



*Case 3: Risk assessment of “green” stormwater solutions
(new development Zeeburgia)*



Problem:

- Uncertainty about risks of new solutions for public health

Intervention:

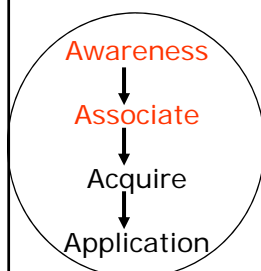
- Health risk assessment study, opportunities to mitigate by adjusting maintenance

Expected lesson in Acquiring:

- Necessary basis for bridge with livability in residential areas
- Important for political courage of decision makers for application



Case 4: Linking local water and energy challenges



Problem:

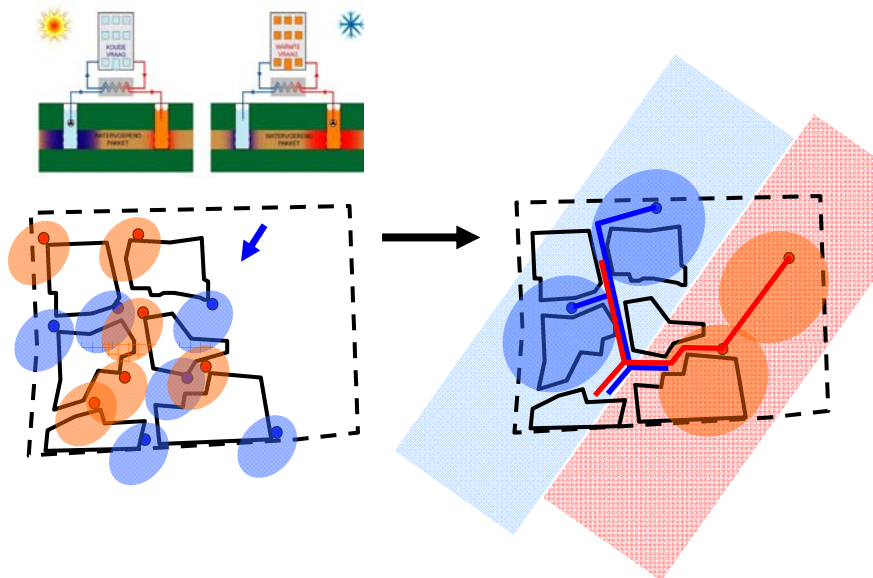
- Integration of transition to sustainable energy and water challenges

Intervention:

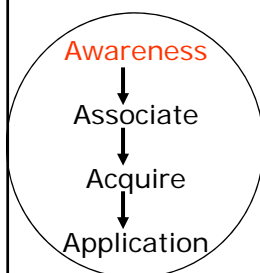
- Integration in a concrete situation as an example

Expected lesson in Awareness and Association:

- Stakeholders are (both) not aware of opportunities
- Integral approach can result in more local benefit



Case 5: Assessing flood risk of vital infrastructure



Problem:

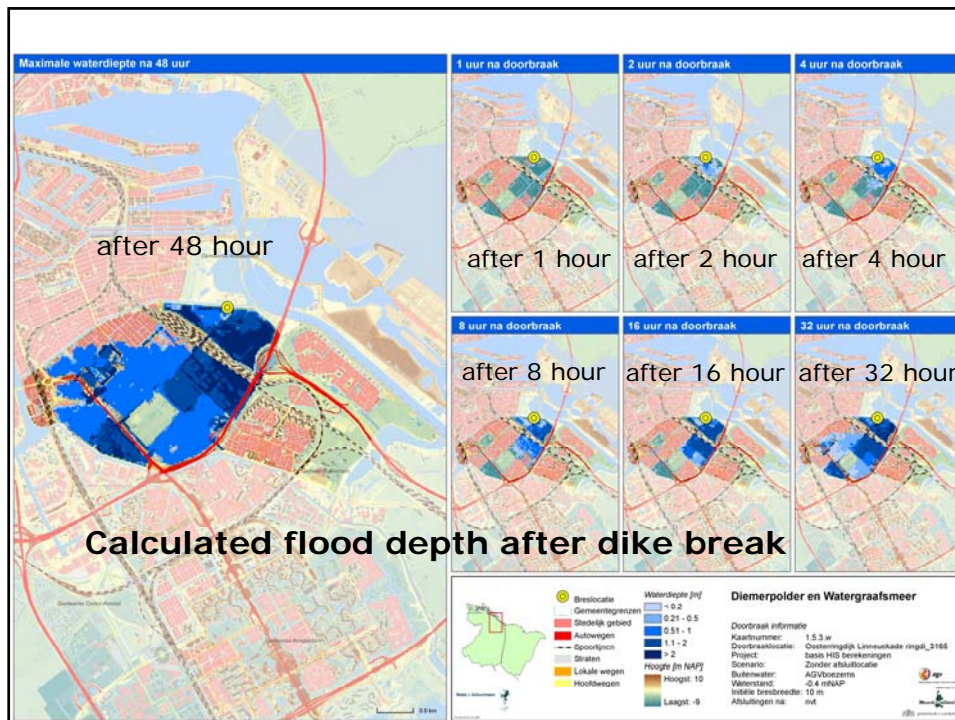
- Lack of awareness vulnerability vital infrastructure

Intervention:

- Assessment study to impact of flooding of polder Watergraafsmeer, as example for other urban areas

Expected lesson in Awareness:

- Resilience of vital infrastructure is essential for the impact of disasters
- Assessment of impact of potential flood damage of vital infrastructure related to investments of damage control



Sharing knowledge and experiences

- Communities of practice
- Innovative methods
- Amsterdam principles (Hemel, 2009)

Start small
Do not exclude others
Leave your weapons
Focus on content
Share stories
No Powerpoint
Curb your passions (except joy)
Be curious
Be involved

WATERgraafsmeer Amsterdam

