



- We have adapted to changing circumstances for more than 1000 years already, to floods and droughts
 - Mounds, embankments, storm surge barriers (Delta works)
 - River training, irrigation and drainage
- But:
 - Used to be in response to disasters (1916, 1953, 1976)
 - Often caused unintended side-effects
 - Disadvantages of continuation of current practice become clear: need for a transition? (e.g. Room for Rivers)

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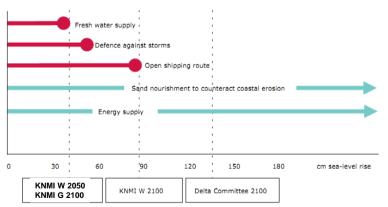
- So what is new?
 - If we intend to anticipate change we need new approaches and methods for policy analysis and planning
 - · Especially because the future is uncertain
- Dealing with 'fundamental uncertainties' is the key issue of ADM:
 - "what to do and when to do it?"
 - "not too much, not too little"
 - "not too early, nor too late"

• How?

- 1. Scenarios (> 3 decades)
- 2. Adaptation tipping points (recent; Kwadijk et al.)
- 3. Flexibility / adaptation pathways (Haasnoot et al.)

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Example Adaptation tipping points for **Rhine Meuse Estuary**

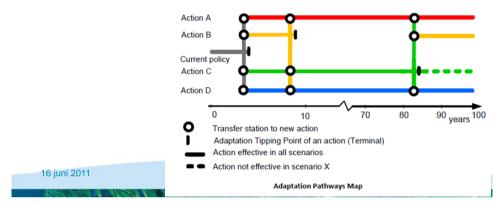


Red bullets indicate endpoints of a strategy, blue arrows indicate the strategy can cope with higher sea levels. The climate scenarios used in the Netherlands are marked with dotted lines. Note:



Adaptation pathway = a sequence of policy actions to achieve targets under changing conditions

(Haasnoot et al. 2012 Climatic change. DOI: 10.1007/s10584-012-0444-2)



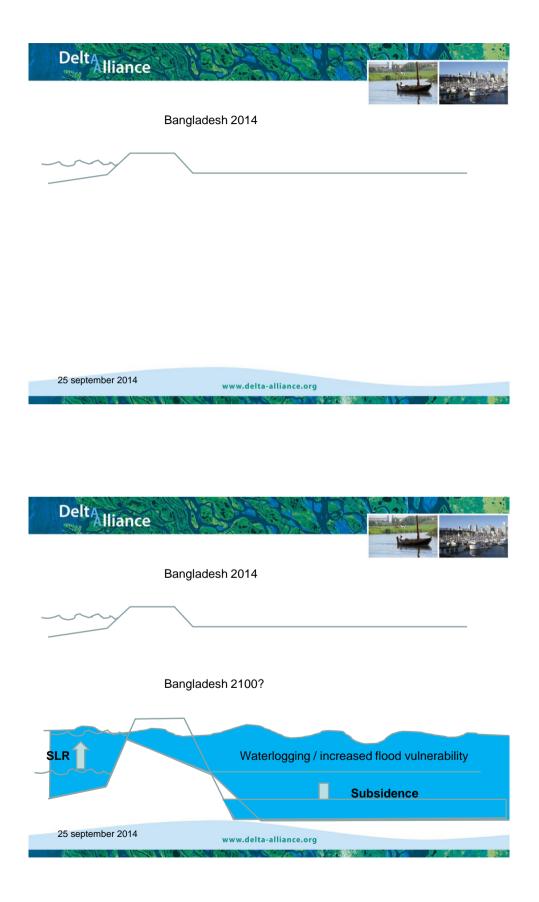


Adaptation pathways show...

- · Alternative ways when a policy tipping point approaches
- When action should be taken/ how long we can carry on
- Which pathways are dead-ended (lock in)
- · Which leave many other options open
- · Which options are cut off when a certain direction is chosen
- Key is: prevent regrets and remain flexible (keep options open, precaution)



DeltAlliance Are polders adaptive BANGLADESH A SINKING DELTA INDIA to sea level rise? River sediments help to build up SATELLITE DATA Relative sea level rise of 8–18 mm per year the G-B delta, but not enough to counteract compaction and sea level rise. TUDY OF NCIENT TEMPLES Polders keep out the water AND sediments. Tidal channels outside polders started to silt up leading to impeded drainage in polder Periodic flooding (tidal river TIDE GAUGES STUDY OF ANCIENT KILNS management) could solve the t hign-us. 1.5–20 mm problems. Global Positioning System (GPS) m Tide gauges www.delta-alliance 1 part per thousa limit for US drink alt in groundw 100 km





Tidal River Management: The solution?





