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| Indicator 10% increase in resiliency at target sites |
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The Indicator on 10% increase in resiliency at target sites is a tough one to answer. Resilience s about time scales, expectations, scales of impact. Building with Nature techniques are applied in situations where there is or might be a problem with flood safety. The reason it is applied is because we want to restore safety in a self-sustaining way, given the effects of climate change. We therewith respond to the effects of climate change (larger run off, bigger showers, altered erosion-sedimentation balances, sea level rise) and think ahead to be prepared for future situations. The increase in resiliency will therefore approximate 100% if we focus on the local effects solely.

An example is Dutch shoreline protection, based on the sand nourishments studied in this project. The norm of safety that has to be met according to Dutch law consists of the chance of dying because of flooding. With altered sea levels, this chance increases and is reduced to the norm again by the sandy nourishments of our coast. The resiliency is therewith completely met. Transnationality is in the fact that the other coastal group members learn from and exchange their experiences with this approach and an overall analysis can be made of the North Sea eastern shore sand nourishments and sediment budgets.

Another example is the complete set of measures taken in the Eddleston system, varying from log jams to forestation, re-meandering and storage ponds. These are introduced to flatten run off peaks by retaining and storing the water during the increased heavy showers the Scots are facing. Effects are measured in terms of peak flattening, delay of water reaching villages etc., thus an increase in resiliency is met. The Swedish, Belgian, Norwegian and Dutch members exchange their experiences in their systems and living laboratories to enrich this work package and therewith Building with Nature water management in this region.

We know these techniques work, but we want to know into more detail how they work and to make them comparable to conventional techniques. This is where the strength of the transnational approach comes about. A proper way to assess the impact of the measures is therefore to follow their adoption over time. We have therefore proposed during the kickoff event and the Coordination Group Meetings in Malmö and Lemvig that we follow the exact measure of projected projects in the period of 2020-2025, the period following the project runtime.

We therefore calculate the following:

An inventory was made of the projected projects using Building with Nature techniques by our organisations in the North Sea Region. This inventory was made for the situation of summer 2016, the date of signing the subsidy contract. A total of 84 projects was listed.

A similar inventory for the same period will be made in 2020, at the end of the project.

We can then calculate the difference in number of projected projects between 2016 and 2020 and divide it by the number of 2016. This indicates the impact of work on, knowledge from and disseminating these techniques.