

Benefits for Nature plan Dutch large water areas





LIFE IP

} Deltanatuur







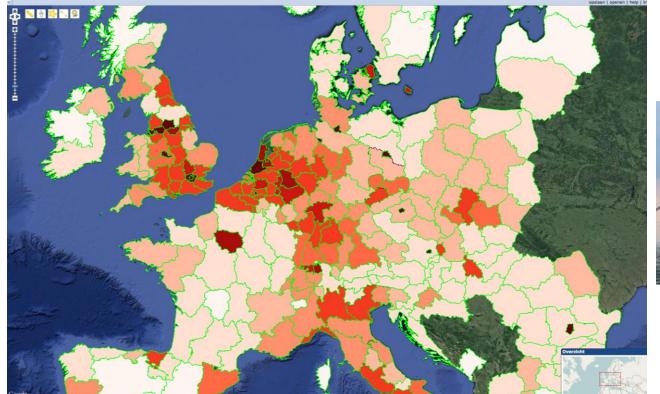
Seeks benefits for nature by finding integrated cooperation solutions for large water areas, maintaining the principles of the mutual gains approach and making impeding undercurrents visible.



LIFE IP Deltanatuur

Netherlands

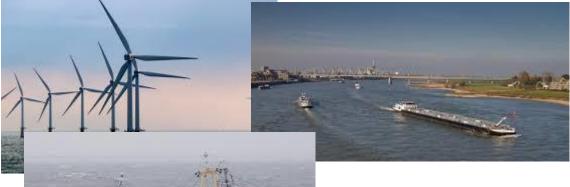
Densely populated







Water safety



Economic activities



Recreation



Nature



Netherlands second!

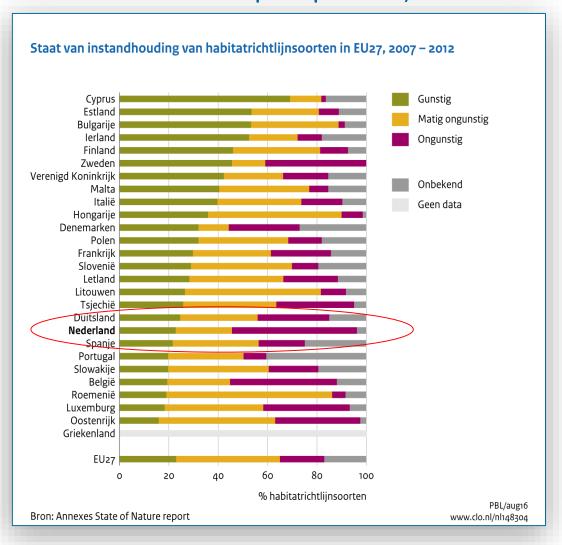




Water: Friend or Foe?



Water management projects such as dikes, dams, polders and seaways made the Netherlands safe and prosperous, but

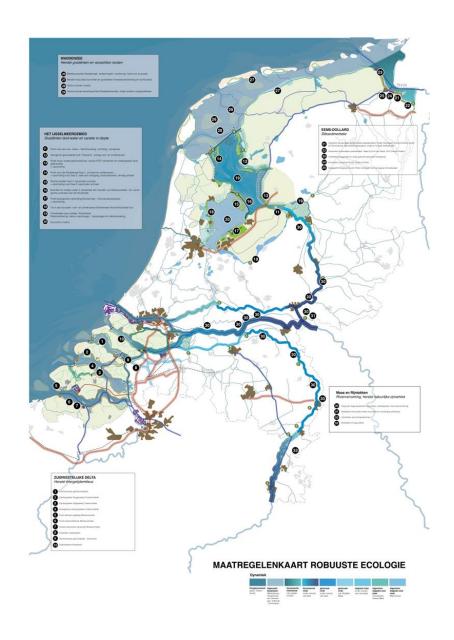


... caused disturbance of the natural dynamics of water and sediment

... and therefore the ecological quality of water and nature

... commissioned by the ministries of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality and Infrastructure and Water Management an exploration was made of what is needed for more sustainable management of the large waters





Results of the exploration of the large waters

- A set of measures for:
 - Conservation and recovery of the estuarian characteristics
 - Development of (missing or lost) habitats
 - Complementary to the Water Framework directive
- Adaptive programme
- Three assignments by the government:
 - A strong ecological base
 - Ecological network
 - Room for economic development



What are the first plans?



First tranche Programmatic Approach Large Waters (PAGW):

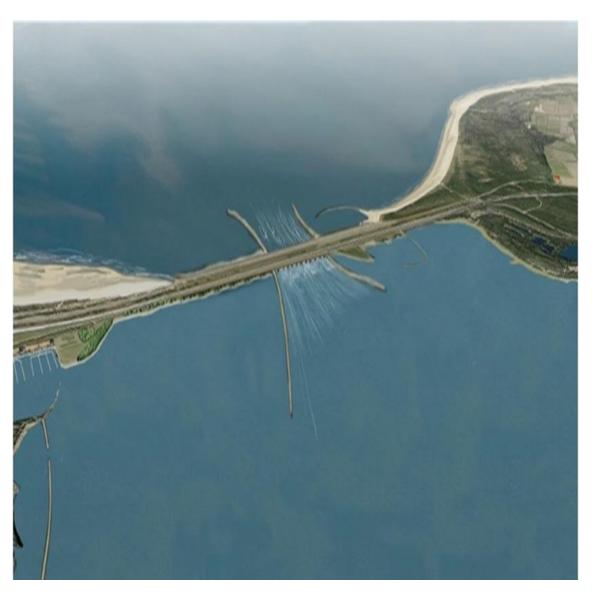
- Plan development and start of the accomplishment of a connection between the North Sea and the Lake Grevelingen (South West Delta)
- Plan development and realisation of mud sedimentation in the Ems-Dollard estuaria (North East, at the German border)
- Research and exploration of other areas:

The connection between Wadden Sea-IJsselmeer The connection between Markermeer-Oostvaardersplassen Working out the ambitions for the ecological and nature goals for the river-areas (IRM)

Pre-exploration for easing the borders of the Wadden area



But?



- Bring back the tide in the Grevelingen lake leads to reduction of some Natura 2000 species
- Development and realisation of mud sedimentation in the Ems-Dollard estuaria leads to reduction of H1130
- Is that allowed under the Habitat and Birds Directives?
- How can the development of nature go hand in hand with its conservation?



Benefits for Nature Plan

- Decline of biodiversity and climate change causes shifts of habitats and decline of species.
- Despite programmes concerning the Water Framework Directive (KRW) and Natura 2000, it shows to be difficult to achieve the goals.
- In order to face the challenges, sometimes large scale system interventions are necessary
- Therefore, the Ministries of I&W and LNV are taking steps in taking measures to make the main waters future proof,
- The challenge for the Benefits for Nature plan is to combine the conservation of nature with improving the ecological water quality



Ambition

The 'Benefits for Nature Plan' strives to combine the objectives of nature conservation with the development of ecological water quality by:

- 1. Basing the goals for habitat types and species in the main watersystems not only on references of the past, but also ecological potential in the future (2050)
- 2. Step by step considering which habitat type and which species best suits in which area in the Netherlands



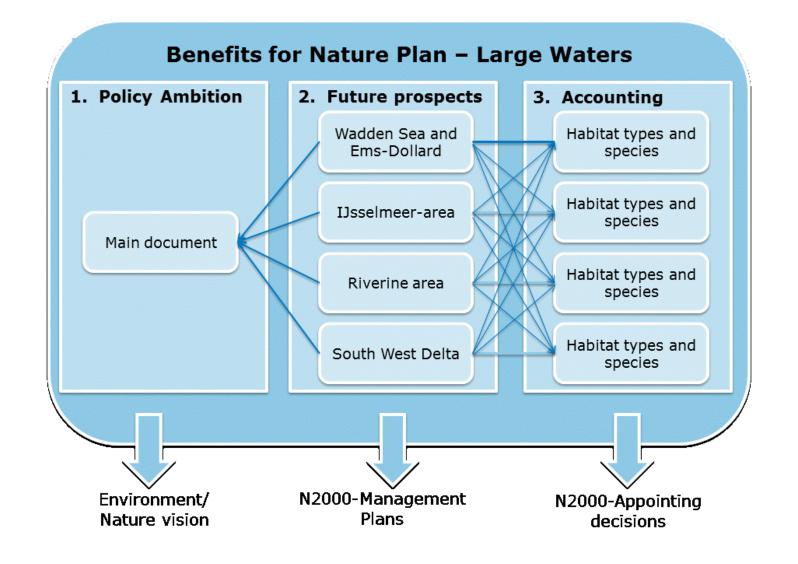
The 'Benefits for Nature' plan consists of

- An ecological potential (2050) for each main water area in terms of habitat type and species
- Starting point is a vision on a resilient and robust ecosystem, where natural processes can evolve, more than we are used to now
- Considers autonomous developments, such as climate change and natural trends

Policy Framework and geographical framework

- The Benefits for Nature plan builds on several other Dutch policies
- The plan area stretches over the large waters of the Dutch Delta (Wadden Sea and Ems-Dollard, IJsselmeerarea, Riverine areas and Southwest delta), but the areas studied are broader and also involve boarder regions

The Benefits for Nature Plan





Adaptive approach

- The ambition of the Central Government is reaching the current Natura-2000 goals for the large waters (in a cost effective manner) through the Benefits for Nature plan (in 2050)
- The preposition is to re-determine the Benefits for Nature Plan every six years, and to make it to correspond with the cycles of the National Water Programme, the Delta Programme and Natura-2000 management plans
- This cycle-approach offers the possibility to re-evaluate the distribution of the national preservation goals between the large waters



Parties involved

- The Benefits for Nature plan is being developed under the responsibility of the Steering Committee LIFE IP Delta Nature
- The nature vision and ecological potential is being determined by an independent expert group, composed of scientists
- Developing the plan/strategy is an adaptive process with all parties concerned (public authorities, NGO's, etc)

Questions and statements

- Do you also have to deal with static objectives in dynamic systems?
 What are you experience?
- it's better to base your goals on ecological potential than on historical occurrence
- Is it allowed (under the directives) to reduce objectives in an area, if you can substantiate that an other area has more potential? (even if that habitats or species have an unfavourable conservation status)?





Together with all its partners LIFE IP Delta Nature gives an impulse to the development of valuable delta nature in the Netherlands.

www.life-ip-deltanatuur.nl

LIFE IP Deltanatuur



