DELTAS IN PRACTICE SESSIONS: EXTENDED WORKSHOP DESCRIPTIONS

Theme 7: Governance and finance

Deltas in Practice Theme 7. Governance and finance

DP 7.1 In search of new (public-private) partnerships for resilient delta cities: Practices in Rotterdam and New York, unique or 'a few of many?'

Thursday 25 September, 13.30-15.15 **Goudriaan Room I**

Description case 1: Added value in the Dutch Delta by bringing together public and private views

Rijnmond-Drechtsteden in the Rhine delta is a densely populated area of immense economic significance to the Netherlands, particularly due to the port activities of its main city Rotterdam. It faces typical delta challenges of increasing sea level rise and river discharge as well as increasing salinity and diminishing fresh water supplies. Combined with increased urbanisation and land-subsidence, further economic and spatial development in this region will require significant efforts and investments to increase resiliency. As part of the national Delta Programme, government agencies, social organisations and the business community in this region have been working closely together to identify and map the challenges of the region and to search for solutions. According to an adaptive approach that allows stakeholder contribution into the process of developing inspiring concepts, innovative ideas for (co-)funding and innovations (such as eco-engineering and smart dikes) have been found.
http://www.deltacommissaris.nl/english/topics/delta_programme/delta_programme_2014/

Description case 2: Rebuild by Design (recovering New York after Sandy)

Named as one of CNN's 10 best ideas of 2013, Rebuild by Design brought together the professional talent of internationally renowned design teams, with the talents of local communities, government agencies, and other stakeholder support groups and partner organisations. Rebuild by Design is aimed at getting a better understanding through collaboration across all levels of government, with all the stakeholders in the region to define the region's interdependencies and vulnerabilities. Out of that opportunities can be formulated to build

towards a new standard of resilience across the region. At this moment the selection of winning designs is taking place. The best ones will receive funding to realise their solutions. But Rebuild by Design will continue and work to help stimulate the reform of necessary policy changes needed to implement the innovations this process uncovered. These innovations may include new regulations or new public or private finance structures necessary to implement these designs but also tap into a bigger idea on resilience in regards to the current policies in place. Rebuild by Design will work with experts and policy makers to accomplish those changes. It will connect the innovations and insights developed with the regular processes, polices and institutions bridging the existing gap between disaster recovery and 'normal' - policy – practices.

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DP 7.2 Mainstreaming flood resilience and green infrastructure with investment and renewal programs: Best practices and challenges from vanguards cities across the globe

Thursday 25 September, 13.30-15.15 **Townhall Room**

Urban (re)development including maintenance of buildings and infrastructure and development of 'blue' and 'green' areas may provide opportunities for adapting cities to become more flood resilient to deal with the challenges posed by present and future climate. In so doing, it is important to incorporate cost-effective measures by synergistic mainstreaming within regular planning programmes, so that the inclusion of such interventions can become part of a short- and long-term climate adaptation strategy. This workshop aims to share and build on the existing knowledge base (scientific and practical) which has been developed in and by the 6 participating cities. These cities are considered to be frontrunners in climate adaptation. Moreover, Melbourne, Rotterdam and Singapore are key 'incubator' cities of the CRC for Water Sensitive Cities.
The workshop anticipates to deliver an overview of best practices, lessons learned (what worked well and what did not), as well as an agenda for future collaborative research and exchange activities. The workshop comprises short elevator pitches (5 min max per city), followed by a panel discussion and a discussion with the audience. In the panel discussion the city representatives will participate supported by one expert/scientist per city. These experts are prof. Gin-Rong Liu (NCU, Taiwan), dr. Peter van de Keur (GEUS, Denmark), prof. Nigel Tapper (Monash University, Australia), dr. Vladan Babovic (NUS, Singapore (tbc)), dr. Sebastiaan van Herk (UNESCO-IHE, Netherlands). After the panel discussion the audience will be invited to comment on the findings of the workshop. The workshop will also explore in what way existing city programs and networks such as CDC, C40, Rockefeller Foundation 100 Resilient Cities, and ICLEI may best support the further development and dissemination of resp. envisaged future activities and recommendations (best practices) which emerge from this workshop.

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DP 7.3 "The essence of strategy is choosing what not to do." [Michael E. Porter]: Economic assessment of inner-city climate adaptation strategy

Thursday 25 September, 15.45-17.30 **Penn Room II**

Application of a cost benefit tool in Rotterdam showed that from a strategic perspective it can be optimal to
(1) phase climate adaptation investments in order to match them with regular replacement maintenance,
(2) combine climate adaptation investments with a transition to additional "green areas",
(3) sometimes accept damage, since prevention or adaptation is too costly.

Another interesting finding is that in many cases the costs and benefits are not carried by the same party. The CBA can assist in making this explicit and start discussions on funding structures.

Tygron has experience in developing serious games in order to visualise the effects of climate change and different stakeholders' interests. Recently, Rebel and Tygron are combining their approaches in Myanmar and will share important insights from this project.

Three case studies will be discussed in order to show how different regional specificities require different strategies.

Case 1 is Kop van Feijenoord, an inner-city area of Rotterdam which is situated outside the city dike rink and is therefore exposed to flood risk from both the sea and the river. Rebel conducted a CBA comparing different strategies to deal with this risk such as keeping the water out (building a dike) or living with water (dry proof and wet proof buildings and infrastructure) (http://rebelgroup.com/file/270).
In addition, Tygron has used an interactive tool to discuss the risk and possible solutions with stakeholders. Tygron currently applies a similar tool in a pre-study for a flood protection master plan in Myanmar and will share some insights.

Case 2 is Bergpolder Zuid, an inner-city area of Rotterdam which will be redeveloped in the short term. The area is at risk for climate change issues relating to heat, heavy rain and draught. Rebel conducted a CBA comparing different strategies to deal with these risks, including green roofs, planting additional trees, and insulating buildings. http://rebelgroup.com/file/268

The City of Copenhagen is recently studying similar climate related problems and will share some important lessons learned. In order to draw up an investment statement socio-economic cost benefit analysis is carried out for Copenhagen focussing on three elements: rainwater management, storm surges, and urban heat island effect. Next to the costs, the effects of green and blue solutions, quality of life and innovation and 'green growth' are analysed.

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DP 7.4 How sustainable is your city water management?

Thursday 25 September, 09.00-10.45 **Van der Veeken Room**

In the first presentation on international case study with the City Blue Print both the rationale of the methodology and the international context are explained briefly. Subsequently, the most striking differences in the level of sustainability of cities' water management are shown. The core issue is: how much do cities differ?

In the following presentations the city blue print of different cities across the world are presented. What's the situation in Ho Chi Minh City and Manresa? What climate measure can their water manager take? Did the blue print help identifying problems en relevant measures?

In the final presentation two cities in the same region are compared. Here the challenge is to find differences between cities that are similar in many ways. To reveal differences, a cost benefit analysis was added to the Blue Print.

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DP 7.5 Cross-sector collaborations: Using strength in partnerships and design to catalyse change

Thursday 25 September, 15.45-17.30 **New York Room**

Extreme weather events repeatedly expose interrelated layers of physical vulnerability, ranging from breached coastal protections to weaknesses in buildings and infrastructure, adding up to

invaluable loss of life and billions in property damage. But the underlying intangible vulnerabilities related to governance and finance structures can easily go unnoticed. Planning for and recovering from climate-related disasters requires significant governmental and nongovernmental engagement and investment. But these disasters never strike any single jurisdiction. Facilitating solutions requires cooperation across borders with creative and flexible financing structures.

The design competition Rebuild by Design (RBD) is a multistage and multi-layer initiative of President Obama's Hurricane Sandy Rebuilding Task Force in collaboration with New York University's Institute for Public Knowledge, the Municipal Arts Society, the Regional Plan Association and the Van Alen Institute, with a lead supporter in the Rockefeller Foundation, the JPB Foundation and 4 other sponsors. RBD connects innovative designs through resilience research. Implementation will be carried out through coalitions and collaborations in the region with the teams and the local and regional stakeholders. These solutions will be connected with the Federal Community Development Block Grant Disaster Recovery funding as a catalyst for other Federal and non-government investments.

This session will explore RBD's unique process for delivering regional, interdisciplinary and design driven research that identified the key vulnerabilities, interdependencies and opportunities across the Sandy affected region. Panelists will present case studies from non-profit, philanthropy, government, and design that showcase the various dimensions of processes that RBD connects, emphasising the partnerships between them. The success of RBD's final solutions is the result of a network of efforts taking a 360-degree view on resiliency. These solutions will contribute to a next standard of regional resilience.

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DP 7.6 Feasibility of long-term adaptation measures: how to develop a strategy that is cost-effective and reflective of stakeholder values

Thursday 25 September, 09.00-10.45 **Leeuwen Room I**

Case study 1: Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100 (BDP2100)

Climate change is threatening the significant achievements made by Bangladesh in the last two decades in raising incomes and reducing poverty. In the project 'BDP2100' one of the main objectives is to put the institutional framework and government agencies in a position that enables an active role in integrated policy making and coherent implementation of policies and measures, to reduce current and projected vulnerability to floods in Bangladesh. This case reflects on the progress made in achieving this governance objective.
http://www.bandudeltas.org/

Case study 2: Central Everglades Restoration Plan (CERP) and Broward and Palm Beach counties "Adaptation Action Areas".

In 2000, the CERP focused primarily on restoring, protecting, and preserving water resources in south Florida. However, CERP leadership now realises that it must incorporate climate change adaptation strategies into the Plan. Therefore, this case focuses on the management and funding challenges throughout the Plan's transition from an emphasis on restoration towards an adaptive management framework. The second, related project examines Broward and Palm Beach counties' "Adaptation Action Areas," in which the counties have acquired federal funding for the purpose of identifying and increasing the resiliency of areas that are most vulnerable to the effects of climate change.
http://www.evergladesplan.org/
http://www.southeastfloridaclimatecompact.org

Case study 3: Dutch Delta Programme

The multi-governance approach of the Delta Programme enables interconnectivity of national and regional values and ambitions. The legal basis is contained in the Delta Act, which is essential for a targeted approach to flood protection and fresh water supply, and for continuity of the programme. The Delta Fund covers the costs of planning and implementing measures, maintenance and operations. Five years have passed since the beginning of the Delta Programme, and several reflections on the governance of the programme have appeared in scientific and administrative publications. In this case, we will present some lessons learned so far.
http://www.deltacommissaris.nl/english/

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DP 7.7 Centuries of experience taking care of the future: What regional water authorities do to help making cities resilient to climate change

Friday 26 September, 09.00-10.15 **Diamond Room I**

In this workshop the major water projects of the integrated Water Plan Rotterdam will be presented by water experts of the three regional water authorities. Also the cooperation between the three regional water authorities and the municipality of Rotterdam will be given as an example for a successful cooperation for a sustainable future.

During the interactive workshop the do's and don'ts in a climate proof regional water management will be elaborated. Examples of the major water projects of each regional water authority will be used, but other delta cities are invited to supplement with examples and (best) practices of their own. This workshop gives an excellent opportunity to share the experiences with water experts, who have achieved these major projects.

The mutual experiences are important for the next decades. Maintaining cooperation is crucial for creating an attractive, climate proof and sustainable city. Especially for a Delta City like Rotterdam, it is essential to act before the expected change occurs. But how do we share our vision for the future? What are the common goals to achieve?
During the workshop, not only the setup of cooperation between the municipality and regional water authorities will be discussed. We will also focus on the successful continuation of an earlier established cooperation. It is important to have successful projects to show, the equal commitment from each partner and a common understanding on the mutual goals.