

Planning for accelerated sea level rise

An exploratory study for the Delta Program



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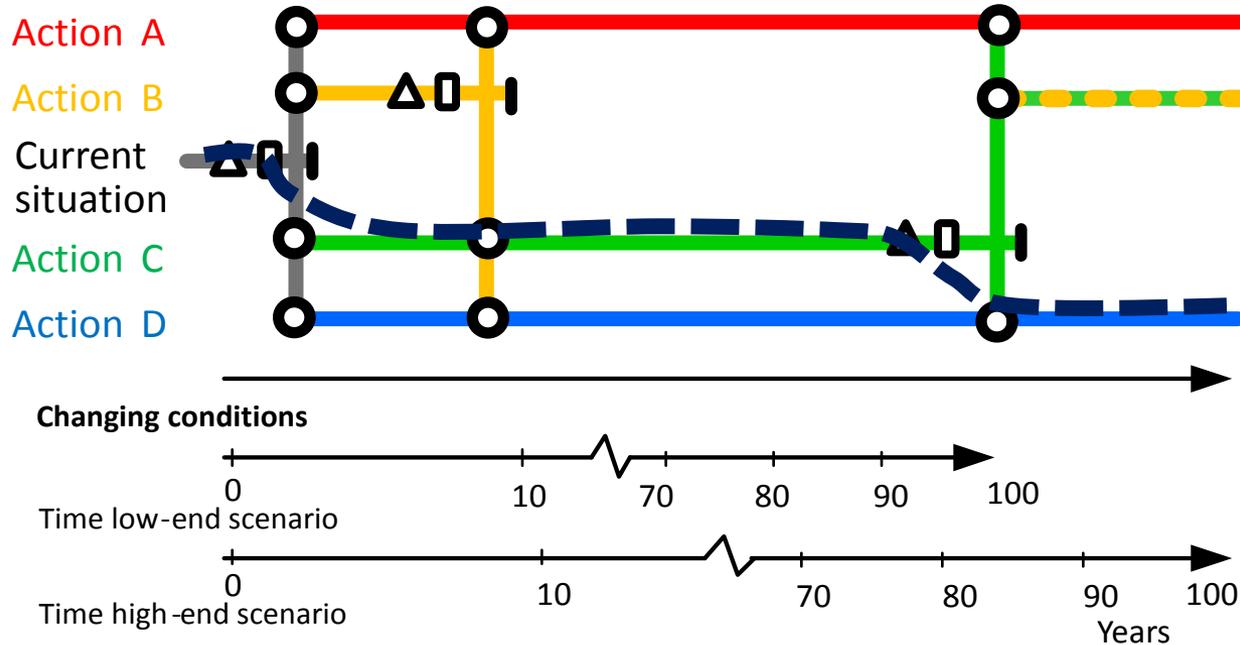
Dynamic Adaptive Policy Pathways

Supports planners to design **adaptive plans** for decision making under uncertainty:

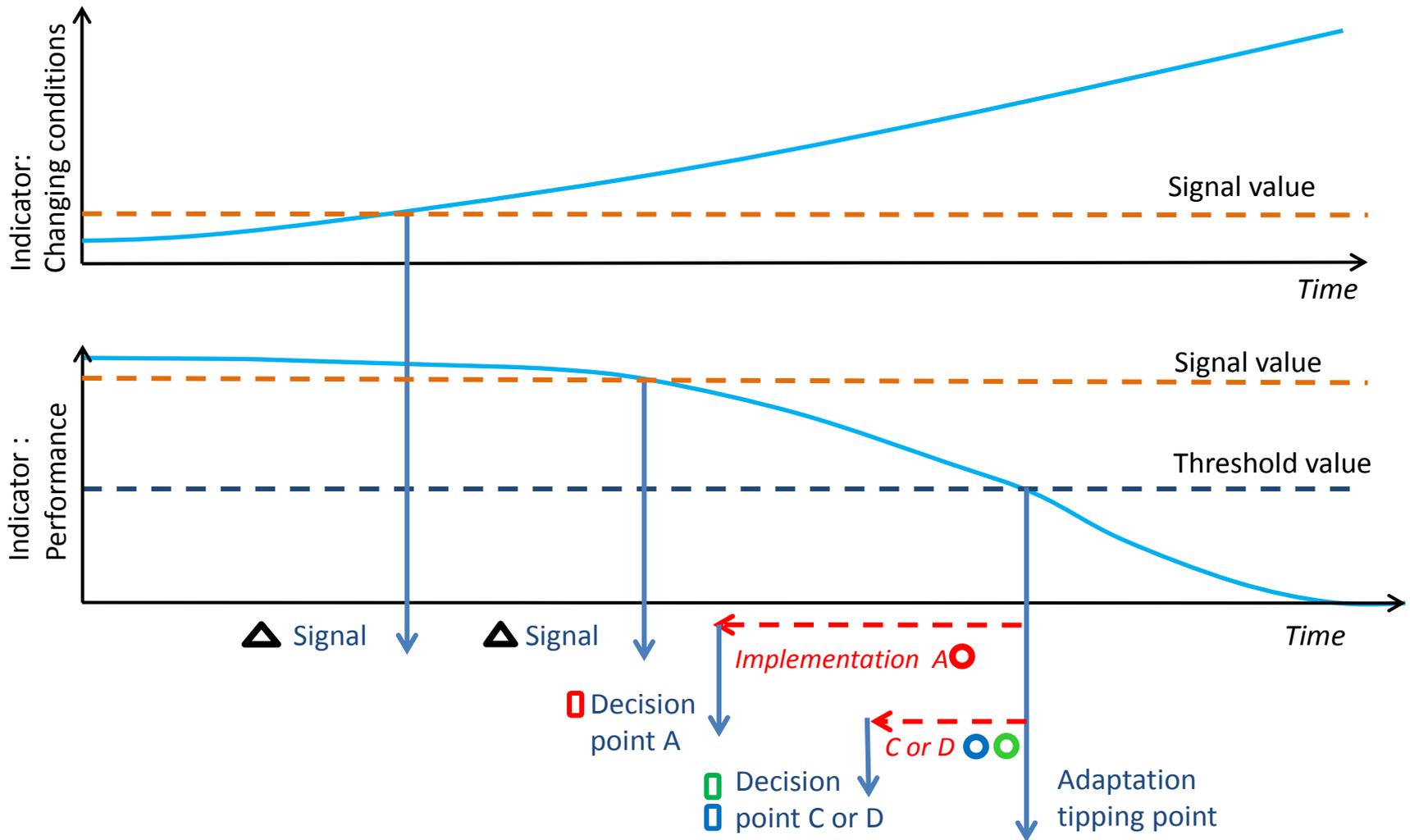
- short-term actions,
- long-term options,
- adaptation signals.



Dynamic adaptive policy pathways



Time horizon 100 Years				
Pathway		Costs	Benefits	Co-benefits
1	●	+++	+	0
2	● ●	+++++	0	0
3	● ●	+++	0	0
4	● ●	+++	0	0
5	●	0	0	-
6	● ●	++++	0	-
7	● ●	+++	0	-
8	● ●	+	+	---
9	●	++	+	---

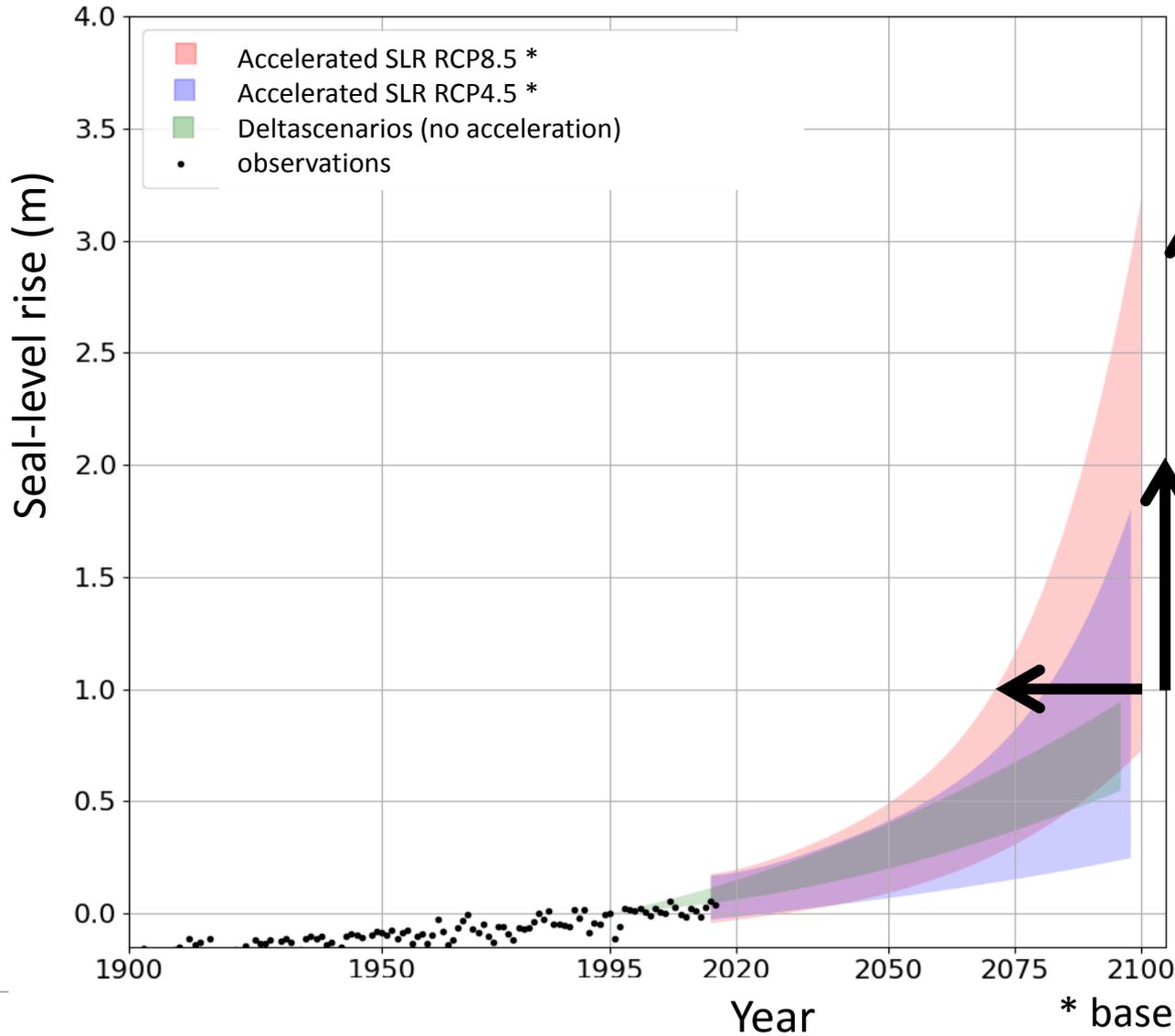


Designing a monitoring system to detect signals to adapt to uncertain climate change:

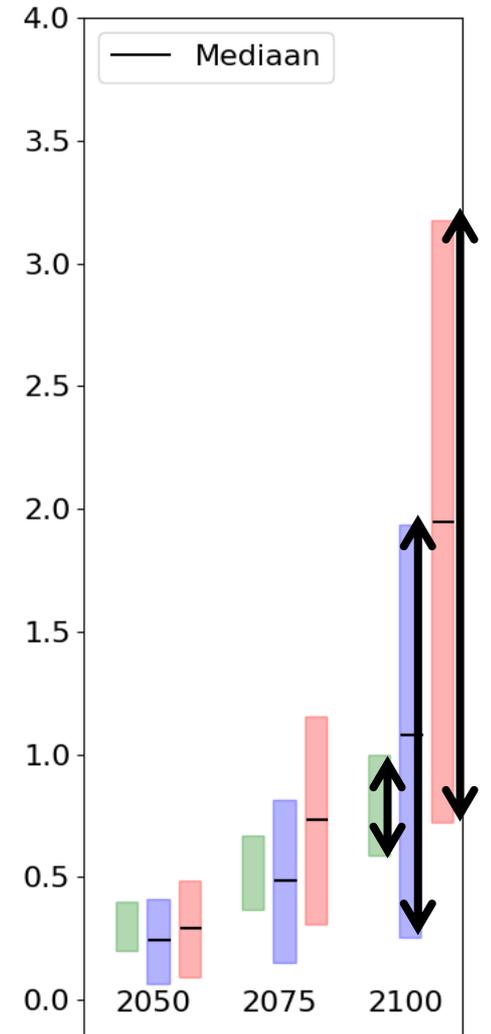
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gloenvcha.2018.08.003>

Haasnoot et al. (2015) Env. Res. Let. [10.1088/1748-9326/10/10/105008](https://doi.org/10.1088/1748-9326/10/10/105008), Stephens et al 2018 ERL, Hermans 2017 [10.1016/j.envsci.2016.12.005](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envsci.2016.12.005), Haigh et al 2014 NCC

Projections for accelerated SLR: earlier and higher

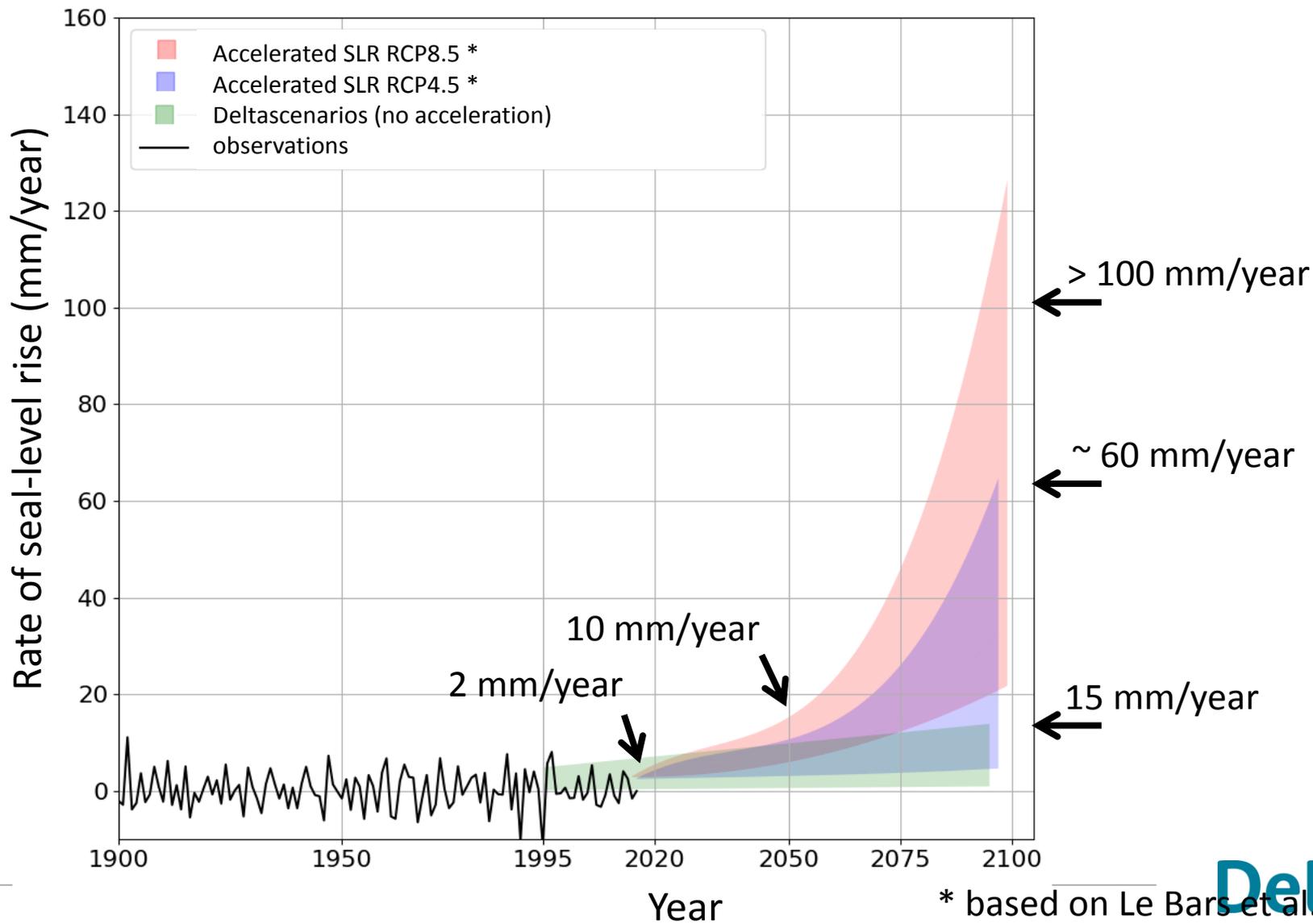


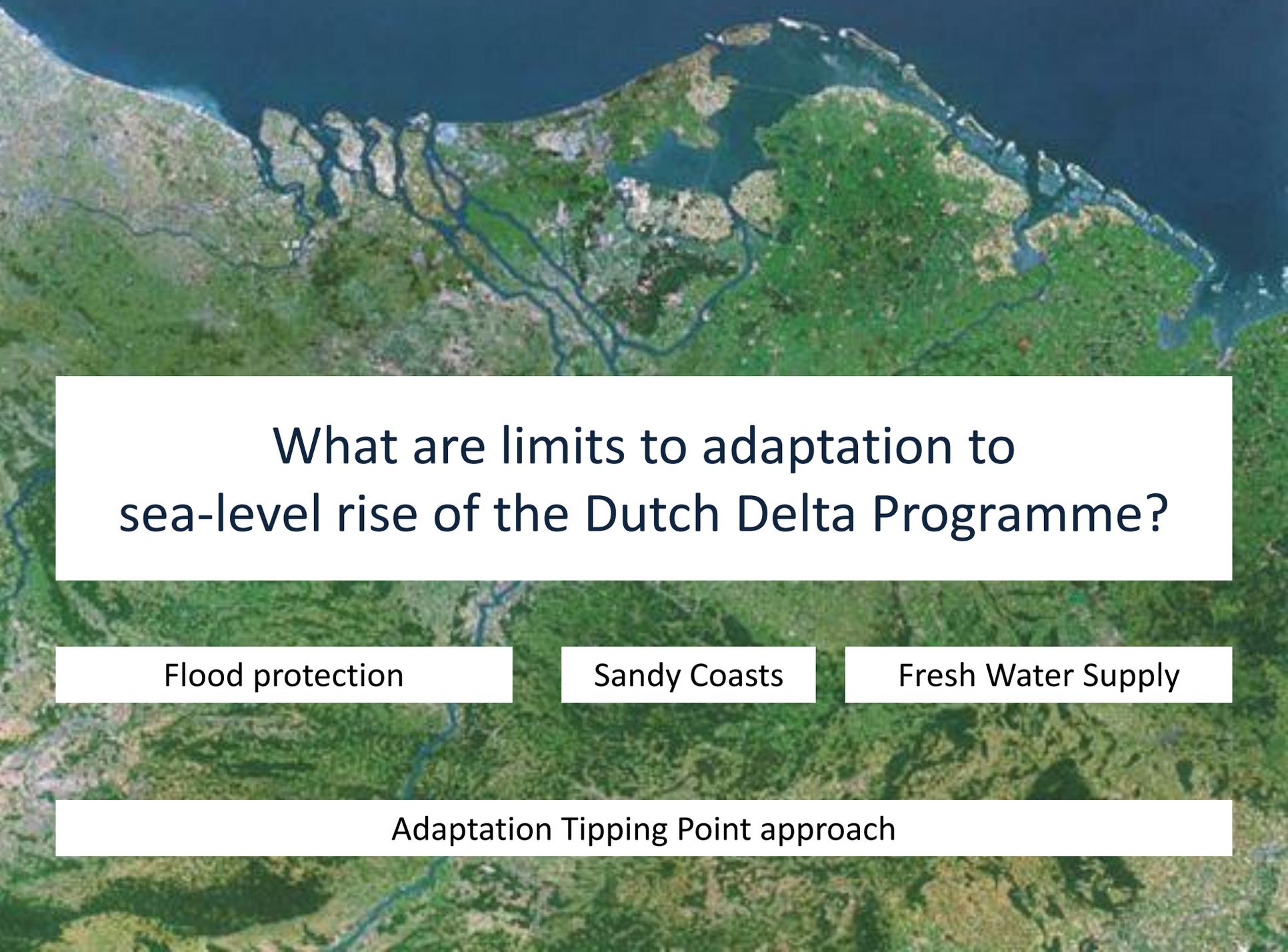
more uncertainty



* based on Le Bars et al. ERL, 2017

.. and much faster





What are limits to adaptation to sea-level rise of the Dutch Delta Programme?

Flood protection

Sandy Coasts

Fresh Water Supply

Adaptation Tipping Point approach

Storm surge barriers will close more frequently with higher and more pressure



Maeslantkering

- 0,4 m: 1 keer per 4 jaar gesloten
- 1 m: 3 keer/jaar gesloten
- 2 m: permanent
- ~1.2 m: waterstand eens in 10 jaar hoger dan ontwerppeil



Oosterscheldekering

- 0,4 m: 3 keer/jaar gesloten
- 1 m: 45 keer/jaar gesloten
- 1,3 m: ieder getij gesloten
- ~2,1 m: waterstand eens in 10 jaar hoger dan ontwerppeil

IJsselmeer: larger pumps needed

- 0,65 m: permanent needed
- 1.75 m SLR: 1.000 m³/s - 3.200 m³/s pomp capacity needed



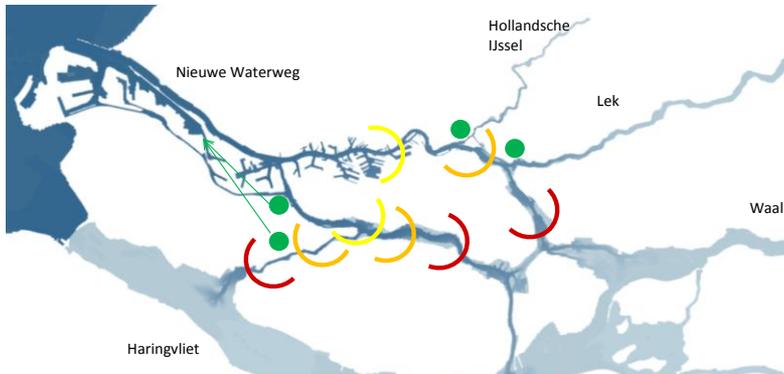
More sand needed, depending on the rate

- 3 to 4 times more sand ~2050 in all scenario's
- 4 to 5 times more at rate of ~14 mm/year
- > 20 times more at 60 mm/year (2100)
- Impacts form increased nourishment activities for ecology and recreation



Increase water demand and decrease availability due to salt intrusion

- Emergency inlet (KWA) frequently needed from 1 m onwards
- Inlet more upstream?
- Large increase water demand IJsselmeer



Zoutconcentratie (max) > 500 mg/l bij :
0 m 2 m 4 m En afvoer van 2200 m³/s Lobith ● water inlaat



24 juli 2018 - Michèle Blom, directeur-generaal Rijkswaterstaat, dijkgraaf Patrick Poelmann van het

MOGELIJKE GEVOLGEN VERSNELDE ZEESPIEGELSTIJGING

Kustfundament meer zand nodig



Zoetwatervoorziening



Waterveiligheid pompcapaciteit IJsselmeer



ANTARCTICA

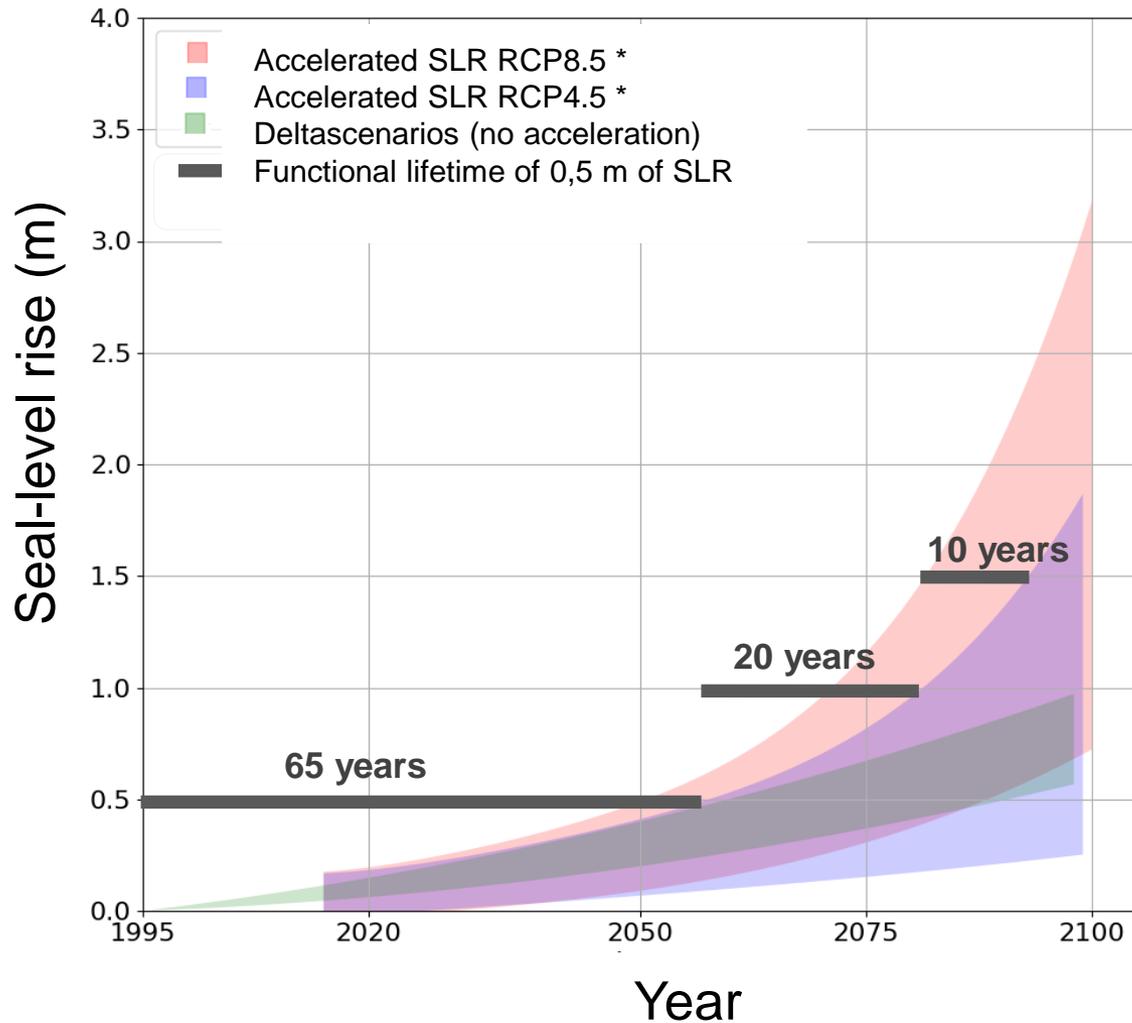
Waterveiligheid Maeslantkering



Waterveiligheid Oosterscheldekering



Functional life time of investments decreases: adapt faster or larger



What next?

Not only magnitude but also rate!

→ Mitigation is important

Monitor

Consider accelerated SLR for large investments with a long lifetime

Impacts+

Plan B:

> 1 m and

> 14 mm/year

Scenarios: also > 2100
+ sensitivity analysis

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<http://bit.ly/2pcjwwj>

<http://www.deepuncertainty.org>



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<http://pathways.deltares.nl>

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