

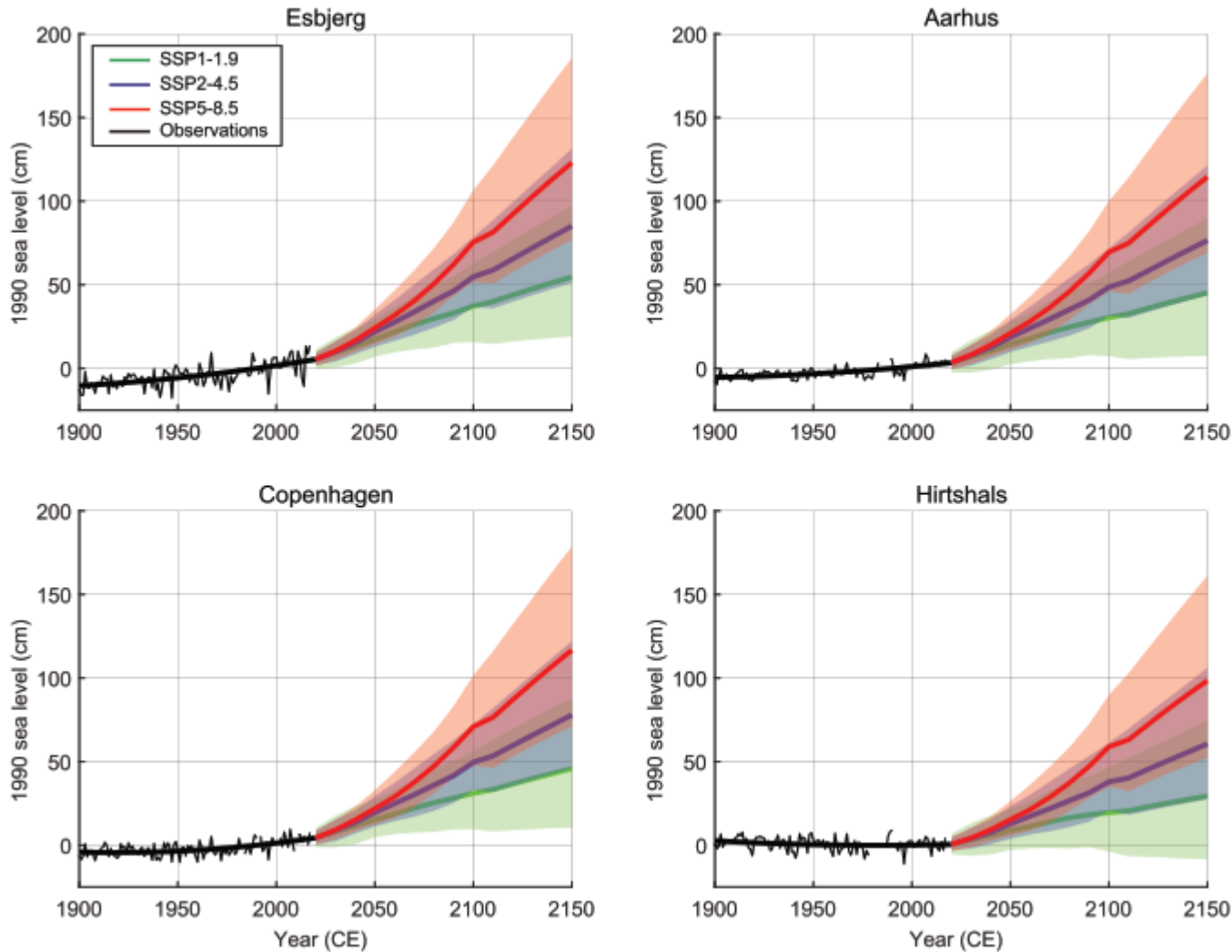
## Putting Dynamic Adaptive Policy Pathways into Practice

An introduction to the DAPP approach and its application in the Netherlands

Gundula Winter

Marjolijn Haasnoot

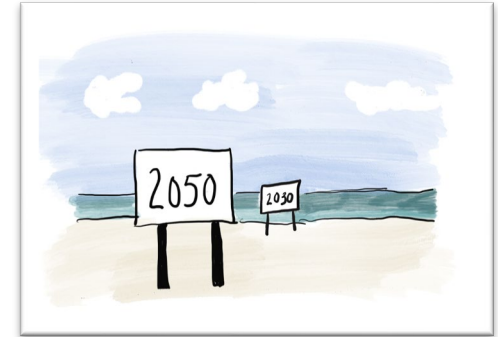
# Drivers of future flood risk



**Deltares**

Colgan et al. *GEUS Bulletin* 49, <https://doi.org/10.34194/geusb.v49.8315>

Sea Level Rise



Climate Change



Demographic change



Economic change



Under **deep uncertainty** decision makers should aim for **robust** plans that can be **adapted** over time

# Outline

## 1. Introduction to the Dynamic Adaptive Policy Pathways (DAPP) approach

- ▶ When to use DAPP
- ▶ Why to use DAPP

## 2. How to use DAPP

- ▶ a 7-step approach
- ▶ with examples from the Dutch Delta Program

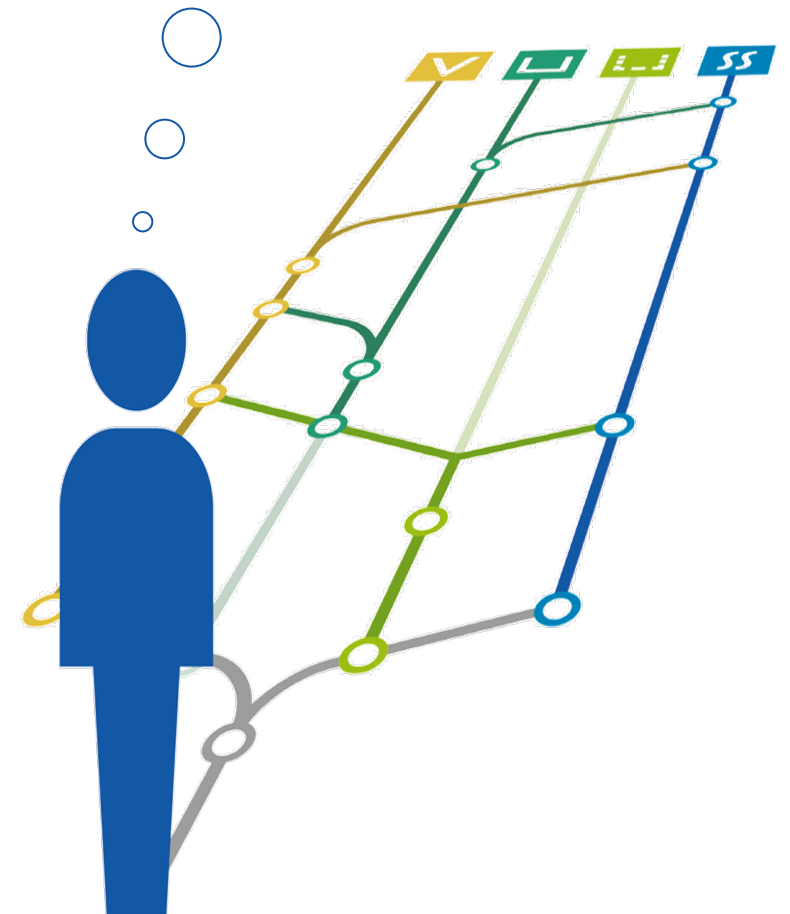


# Why use DAPP?

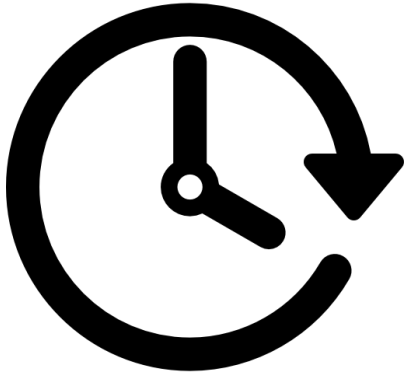
The advantages of DAPP are that it

- helps to think about **long-term** actions and connects them with **short-term** actions to take now
  - Which actions to prioritise, which to postpone?
  - How to keep more options open in the future?
- widens the **solution** space (portfolio of actions) and considers transformative actions

“What to do and when?”  
“Not too much, not too little”  
“Not too early, not too late”



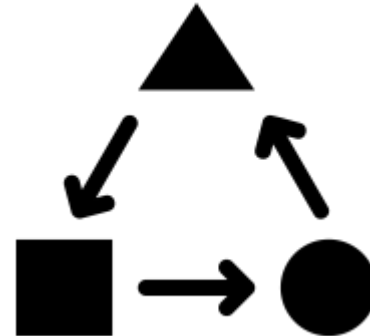
# When to use DAPP?



Long  
infrastructure/  
societal lifetime



System  
sensitivity to  
(uncertain) future  
changes



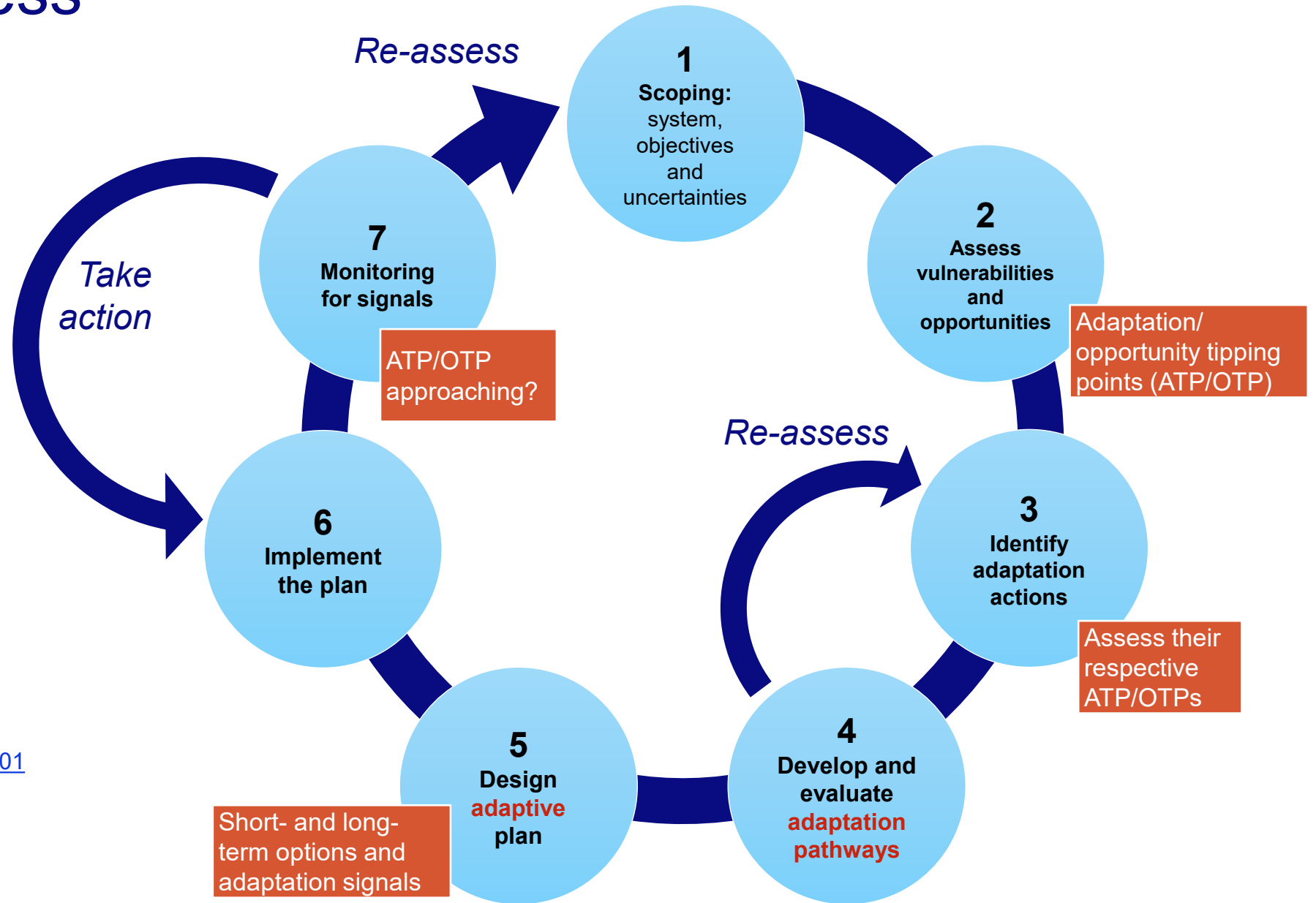
High path-  
dependency  
risks



High investment  
costs

**i.e. When potential for regret is high**

# DAPP process



Adapted from:  
Haasnoot et al. (2013) *GEC*,  
<https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gloenvcha.2012.12.006>

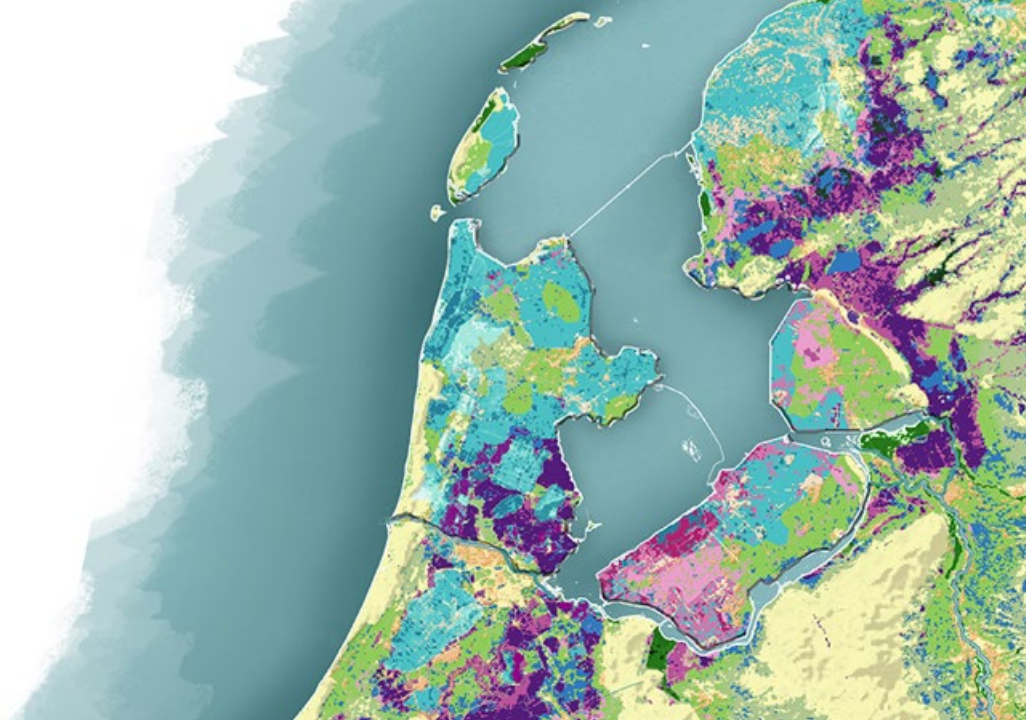
# The Dutch Delta program

The goal is to “maintain the Dutch delta as an attractive place to live, work, and recreate for present and future generations”

Periodic review every 6 years

[Home | Delta Programme \(deltaprogramma.nl\)](https://deltaprogramma.nl)

**Deltares**



*“Adaptation pathways offer a strong approach to show which options are needed and when they should be implemented and how long-term objectives influence short-term decisions.”*

(Delta Program 2015)





# Underpinned by Science

The Knowledge Program Sea Level Rise informs the Delta Program on:

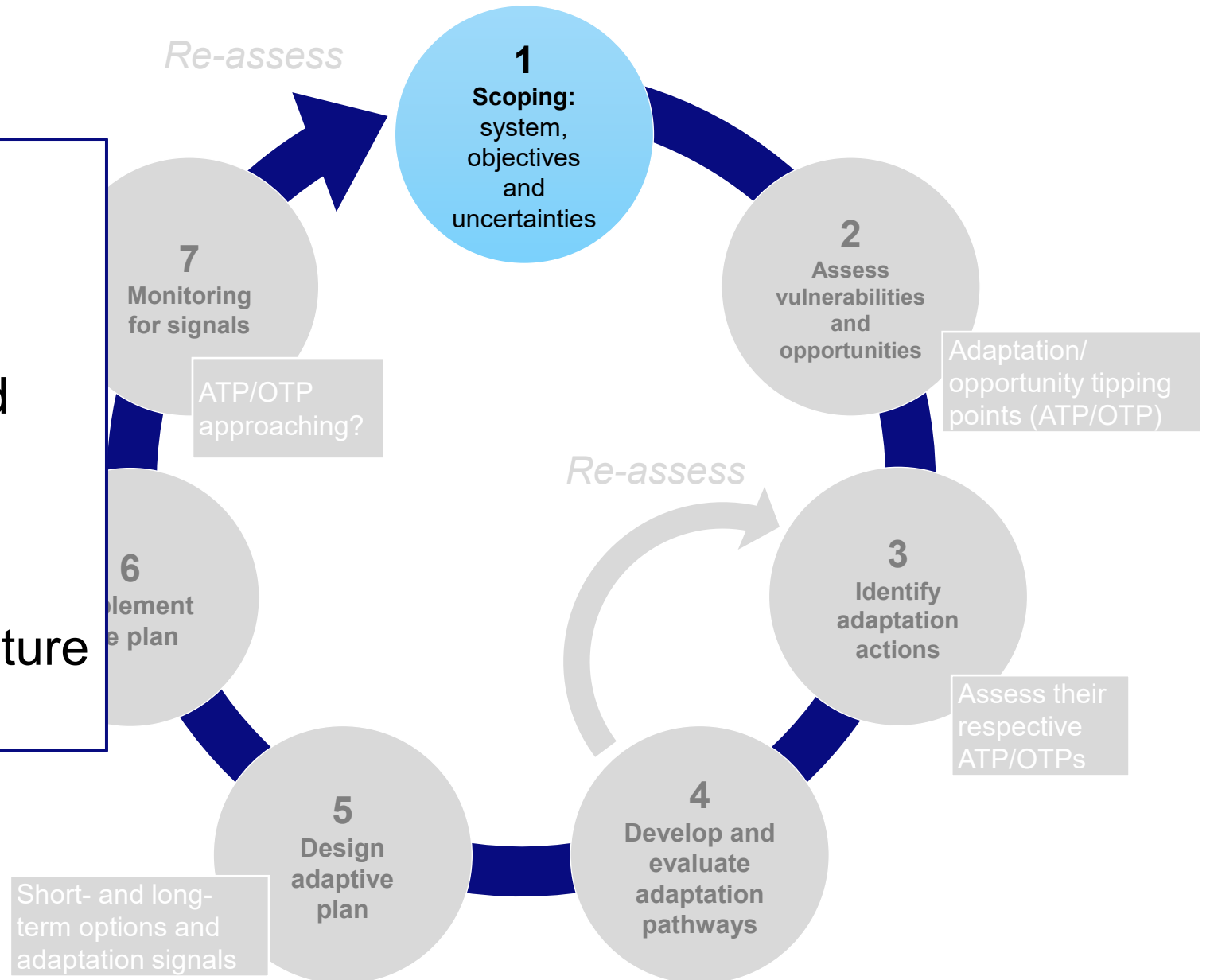
1. Impacts
2. Feasibility of preferred strategies
3. How to know when to act
4. Long-term options
5. Behavioural change to enact timely action

[Sea Level Rise Knowledge Programme | Delta Programme | Delta Programme \(deltaprogramma.nl\)](#)



# DAPP Step 1

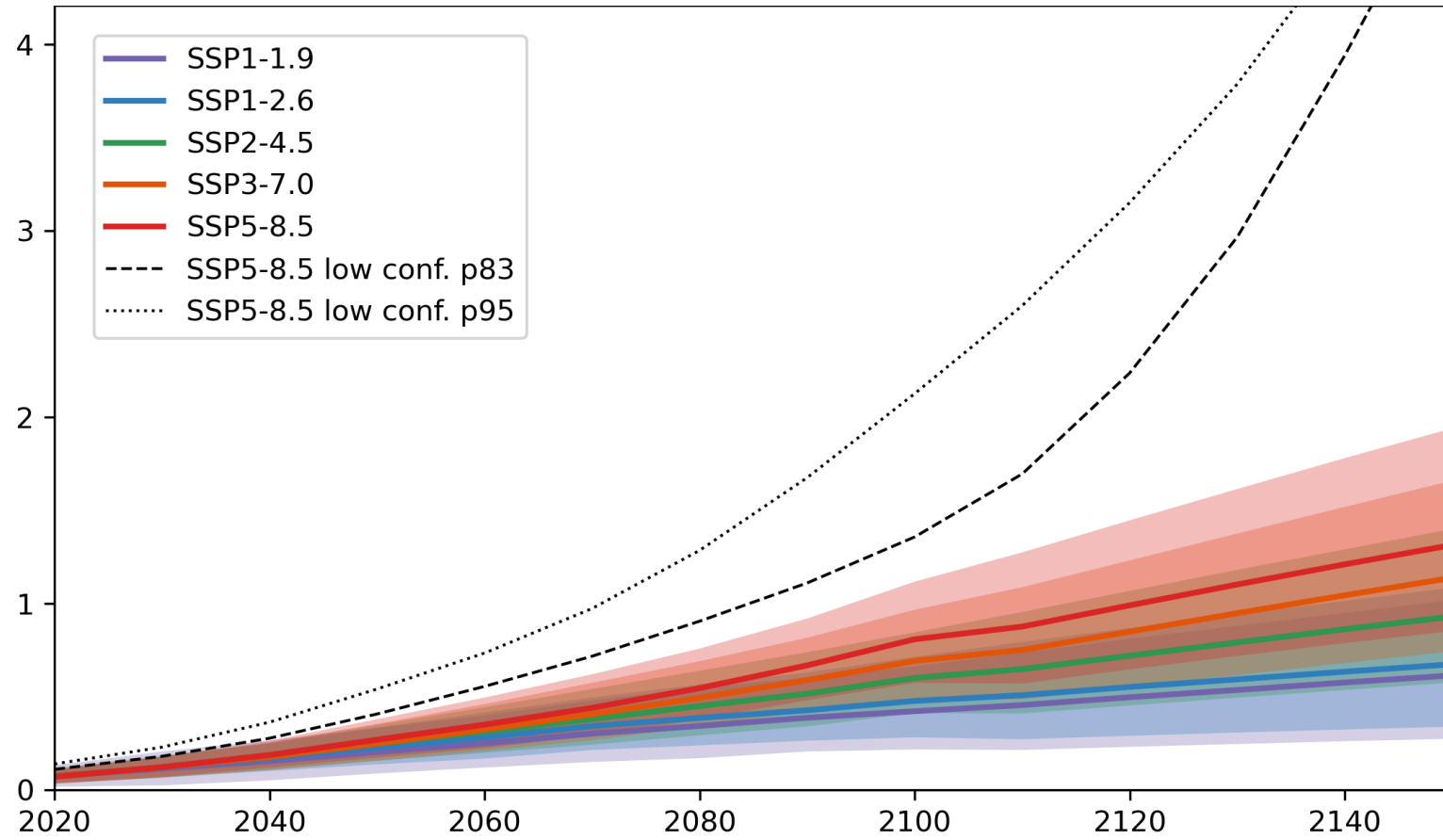
- System objectives and constraints relevant for decision-making
- Performance targets and indicators
- Planning time horizon
- Plausible scenarios of future risk drivers



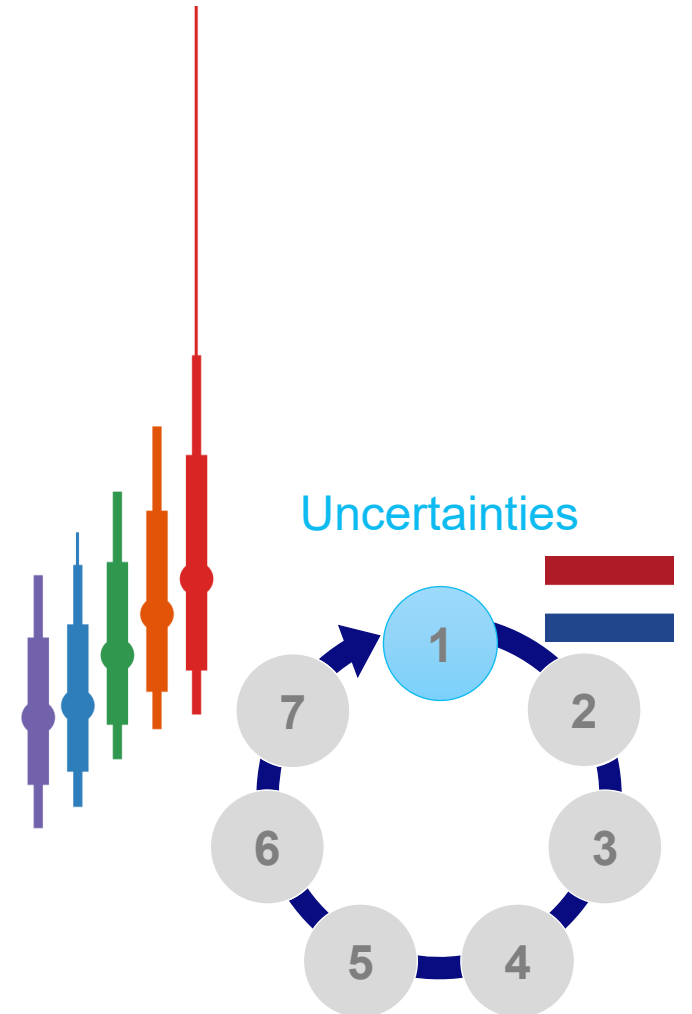
# Dutch Delta Program: Objectives



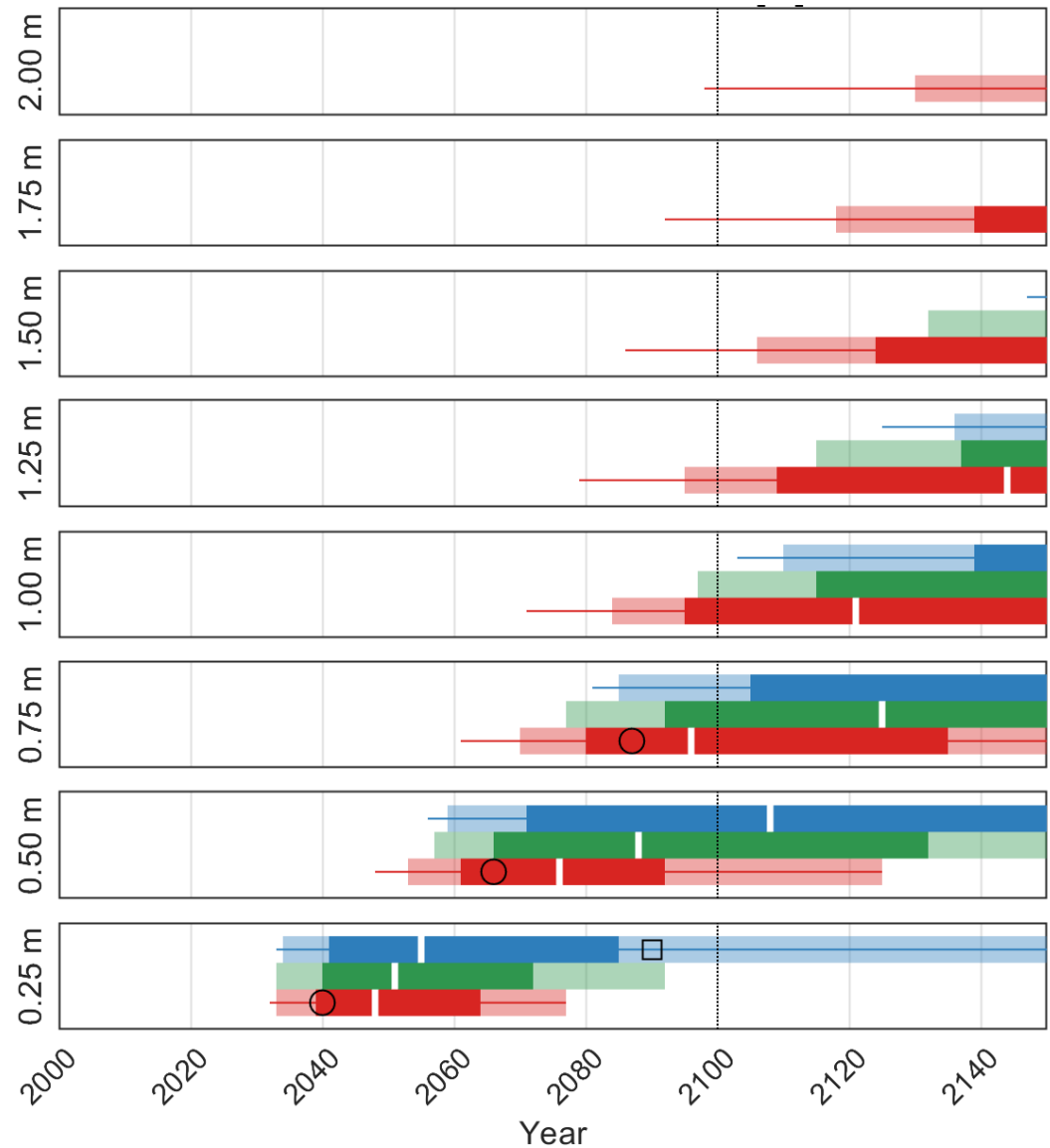
# Dutch Delta Program: Sea level rise scenarios



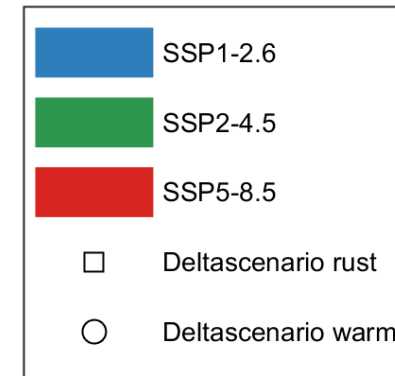
Deltares



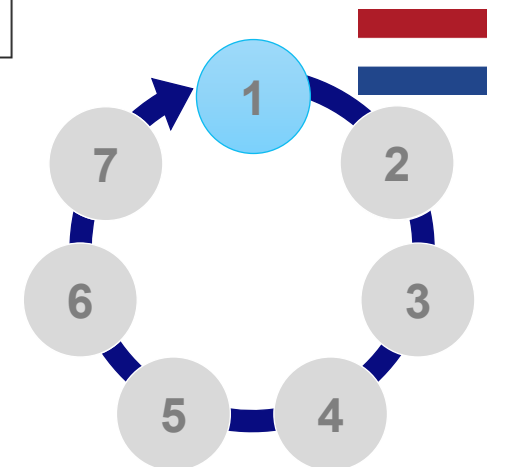
# Dutch Delta Program: Sea level rise scenarios



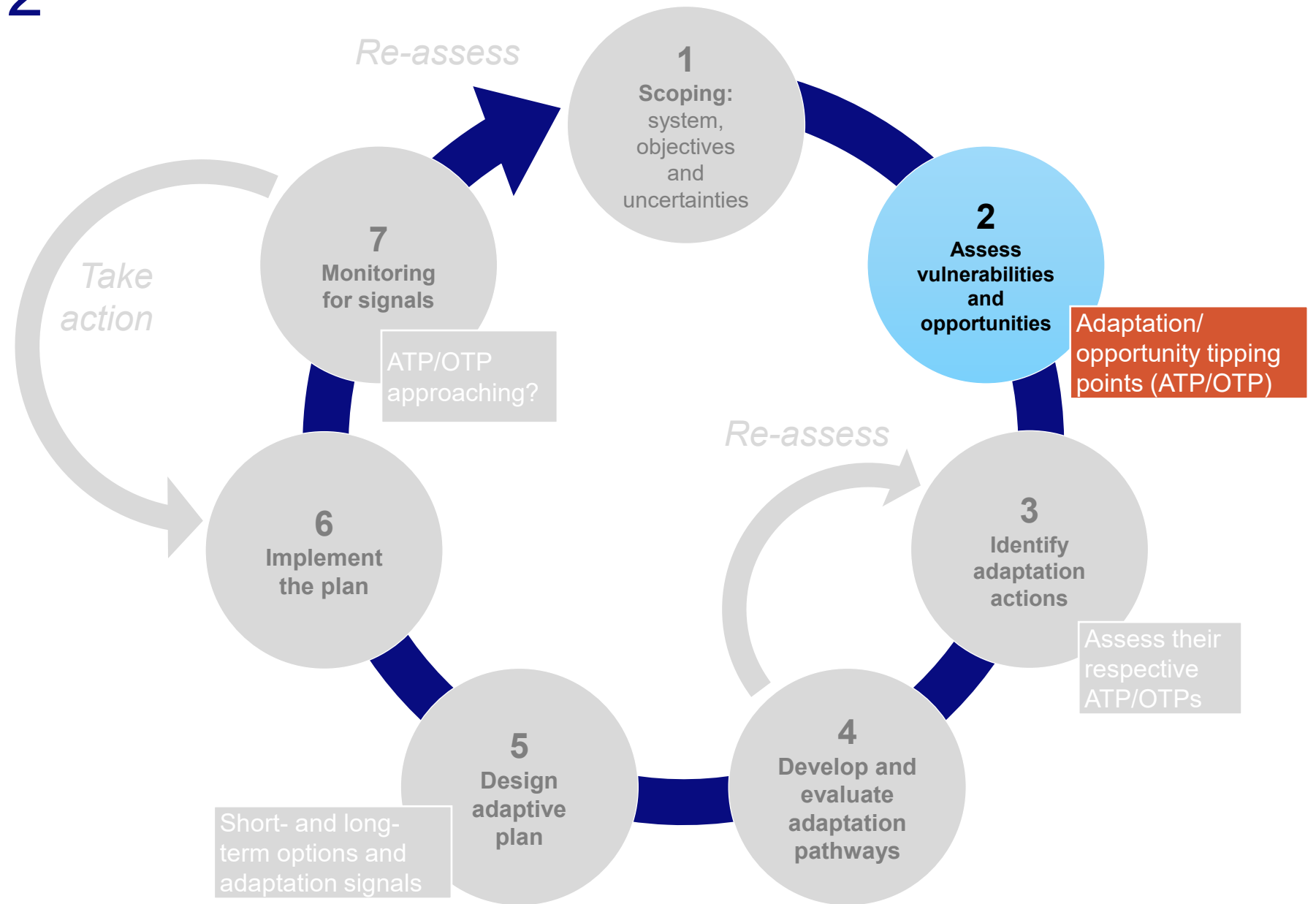
*“When” instead of “if”*



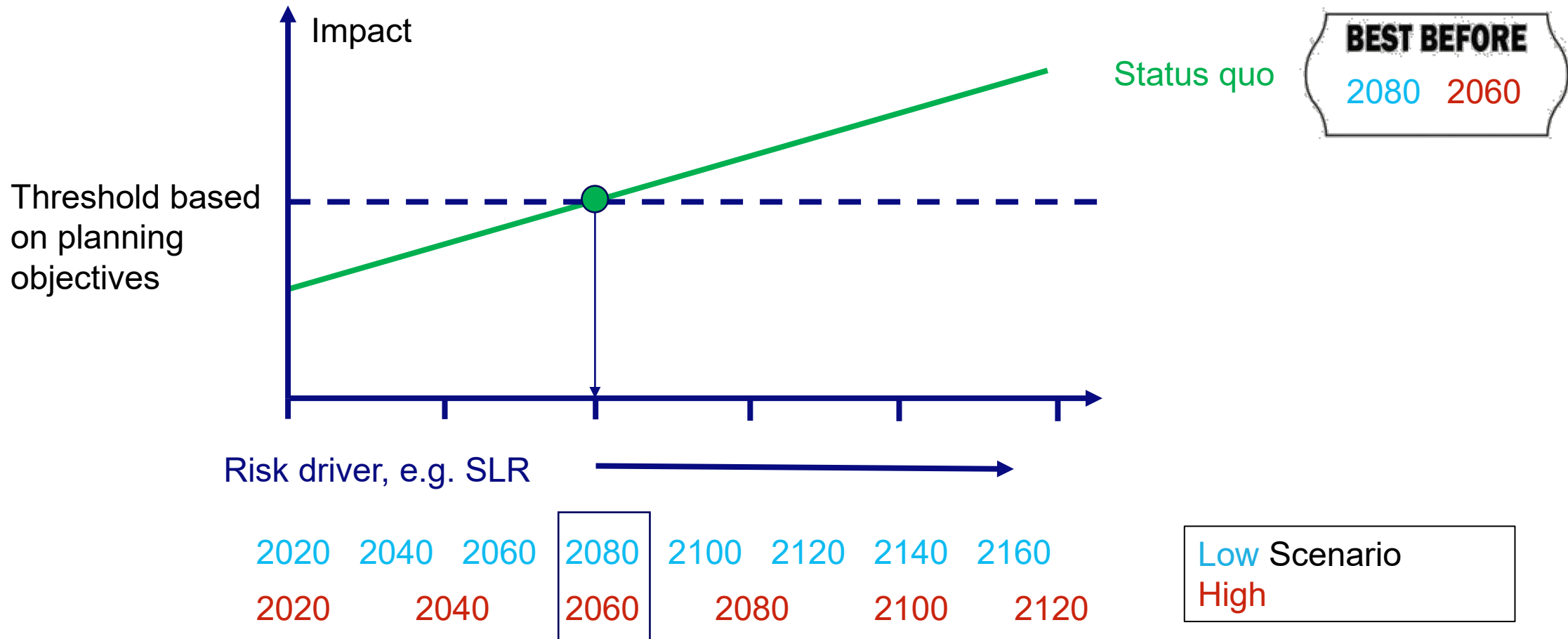
Uncertainties



# DAPP Step 2



# Adaptation Tipping Points



# POTENTIAL CONSEQUENCES OF ACCELERATED SEA-LEVEL RISE

ANTARCTICA

Coast  
more sand needed

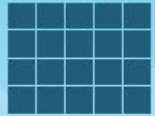
10 mm/year



14 mm/year



60 mm/year



Drought risk

Increase water demand to lake IJssel



At 1m:  
permanent alternative  
needed for supply  
route via Gouda

Flood risk  
pumping capacity  
lake IJssel

From 0.65 m  
structurally needed



From 1.75 m



Flood risk  
Maeslant Barrier

1 m closed 3 times per year

1,5 m closed 30 times per year

Flood risk  
Eastern Scheldt Barrier

1 m closed 45 times per year

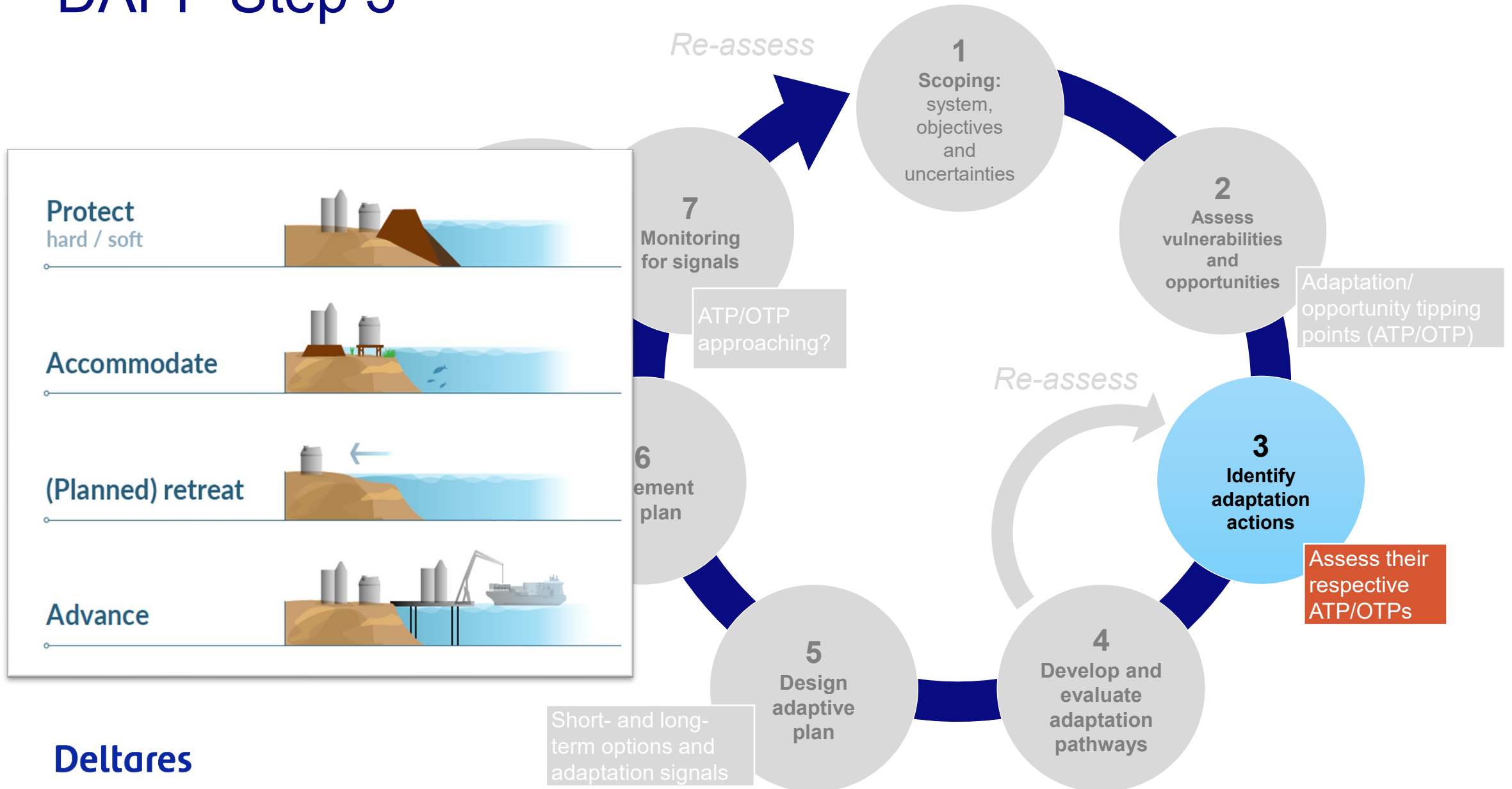
1.3 m permanent



Deltares

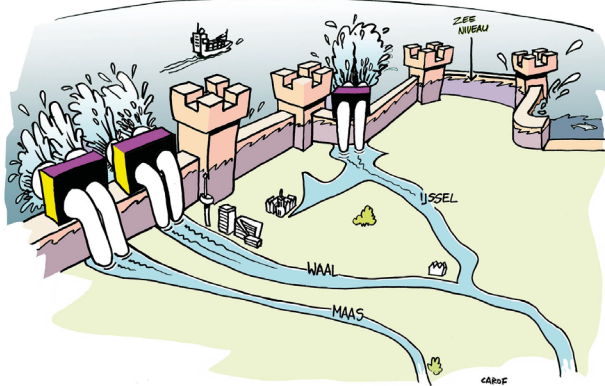


# DAPP Step 3

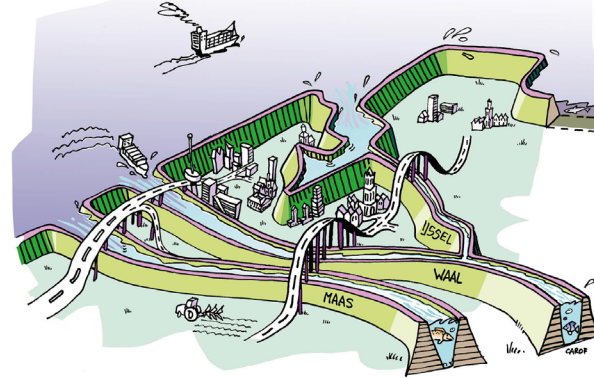


# Solution spaces for long-term SLR in the Netherlands

## Protect-closed



## Protect-open



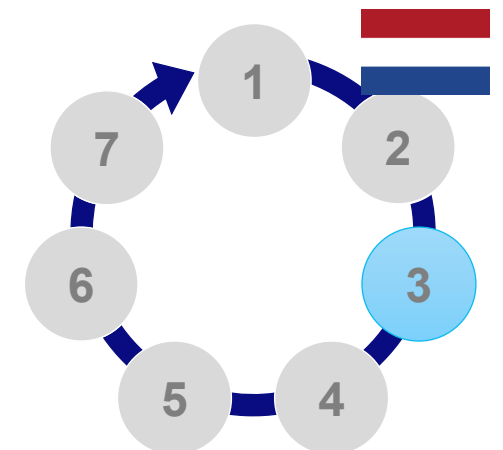
## Advance



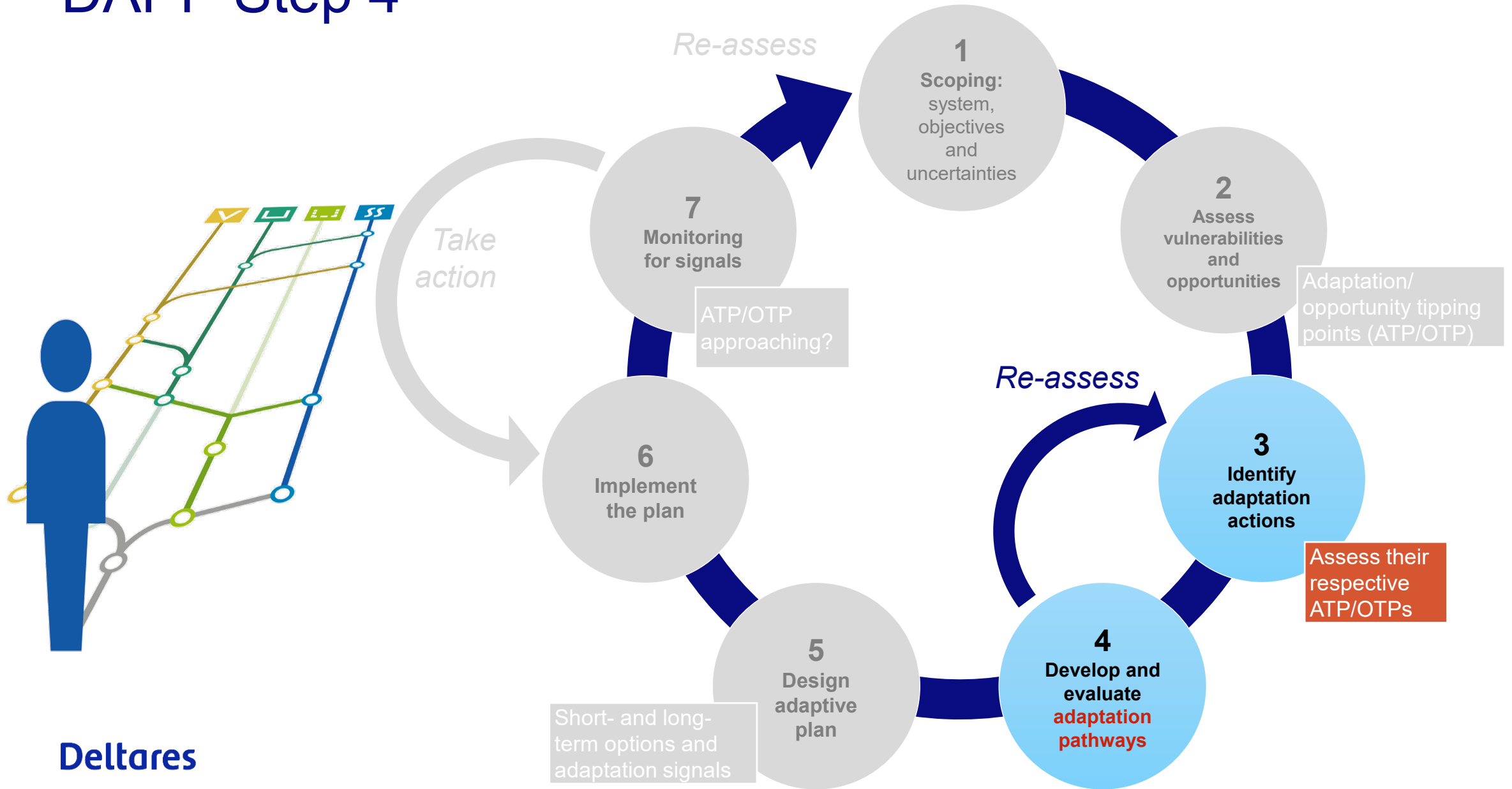
## Accommodate



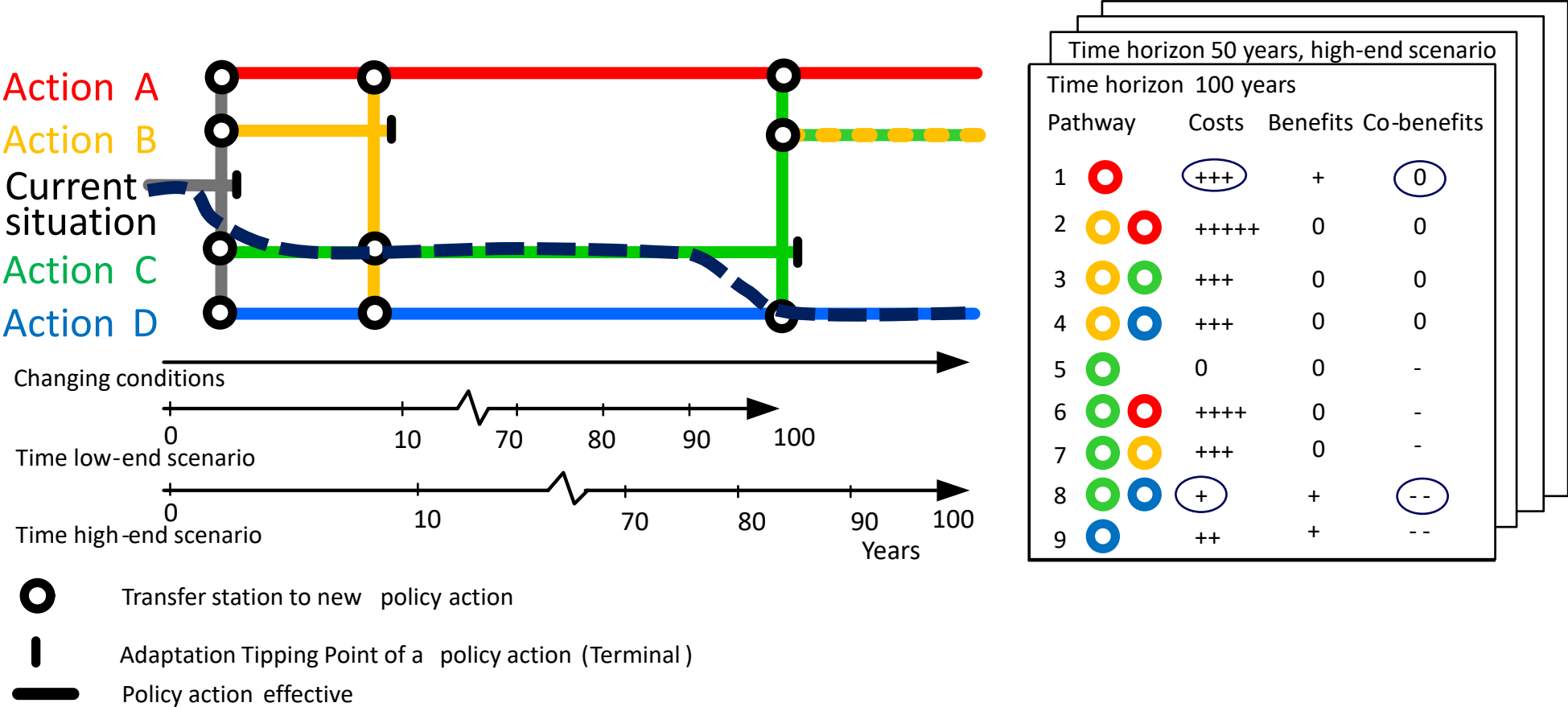
## Pathways



# DAPP Step 4



# Adaptation pathways map (“Metro map”)



# Staged approach to pathway development

Increasing level of detail and data requirements

Qualitative - based  
on narratives

Semi-quantitative

Quantitative –  
based on modelling



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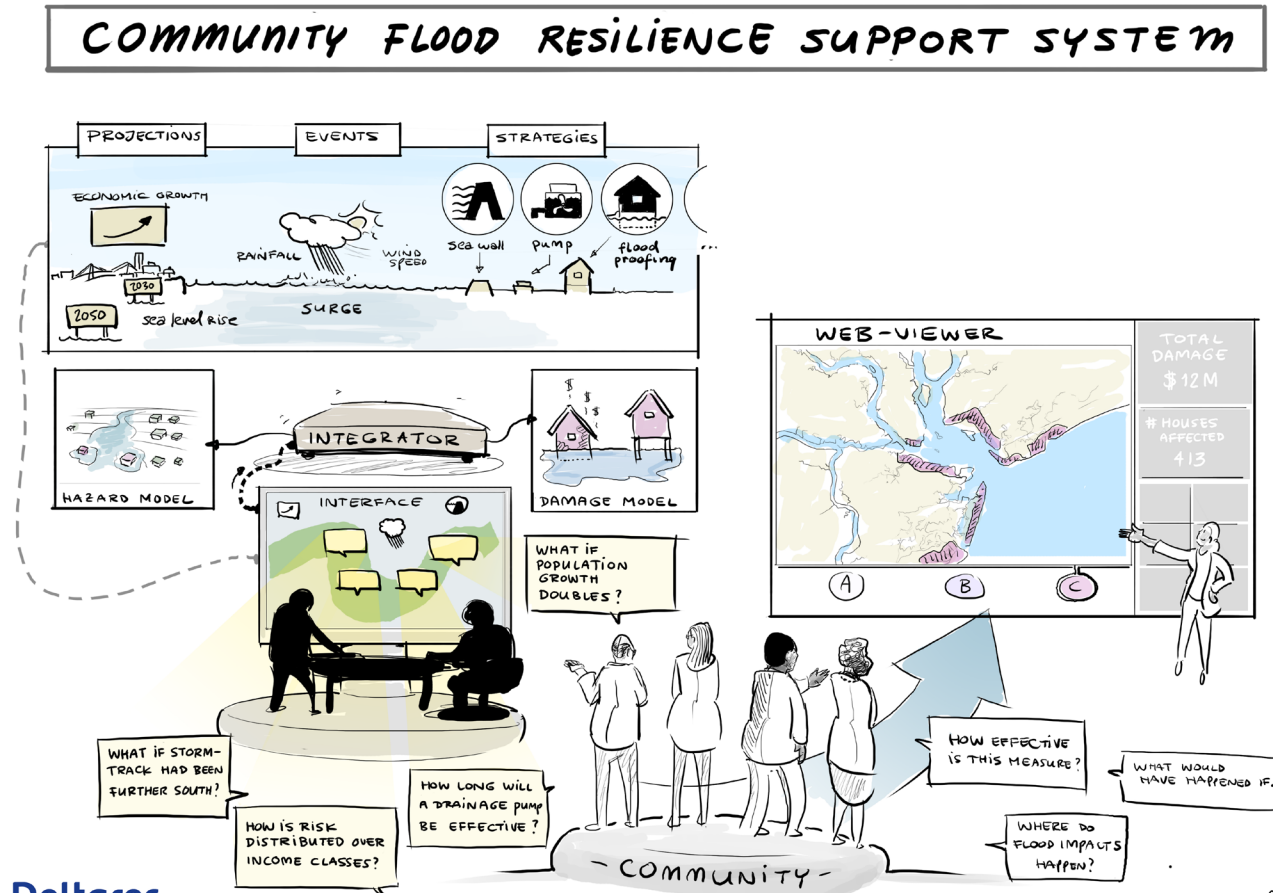


# Tools supporting pathways planning at community level

## Based on the **Community Flood Resilience Support System**

- ▶ puts compound flood hazard and impact models in the hands of municipalities
- ▶ helps to explore different adaptation strategies.

[Feature Article: Building Community Climate Resilience with Compound-Flood Modeling Tools | Homeland Security \(dhs.gov\)](#)



Deltares

Deltares

Deltares USA



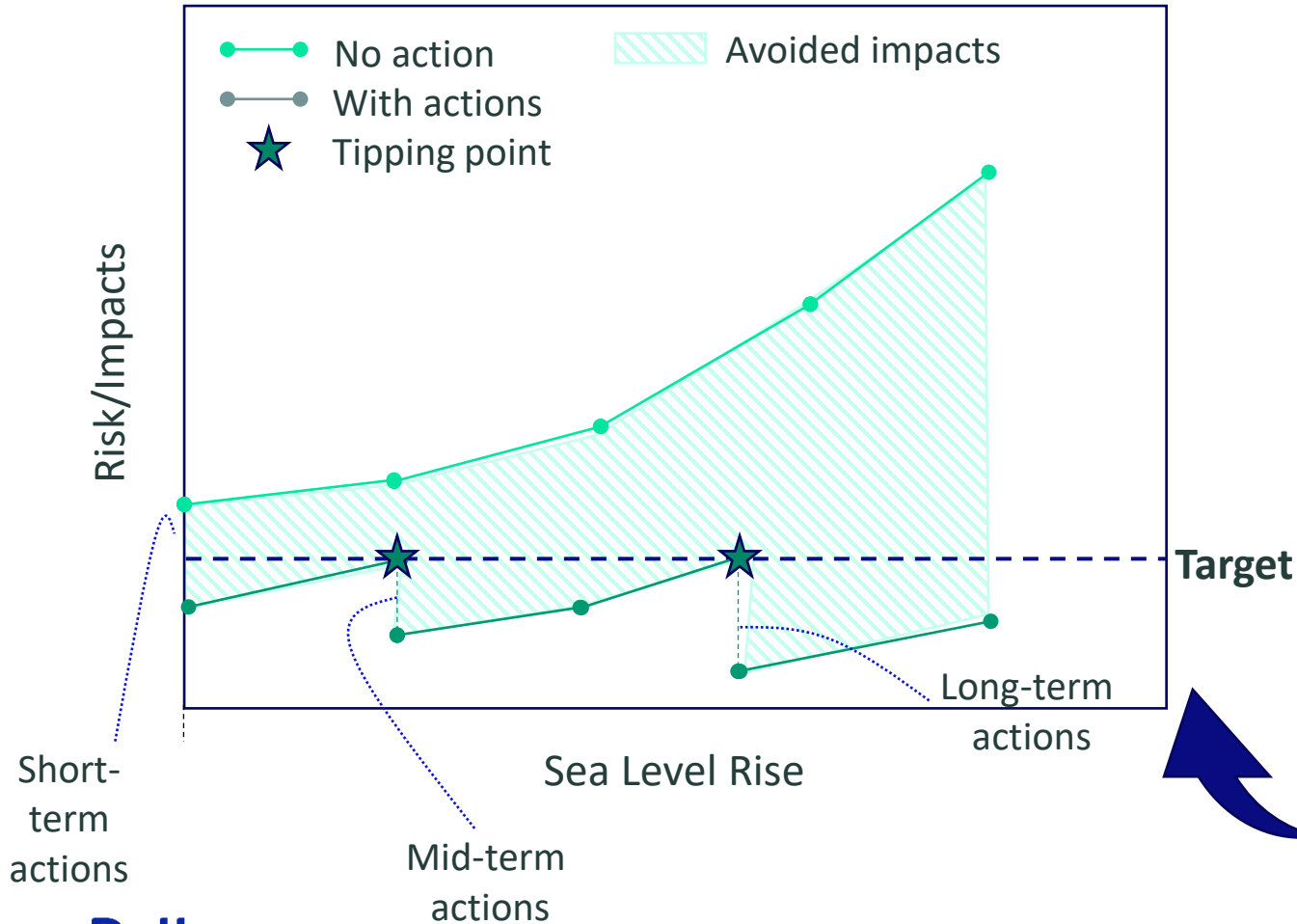
Homeland  
Security

Science and Technology



City of Charleston

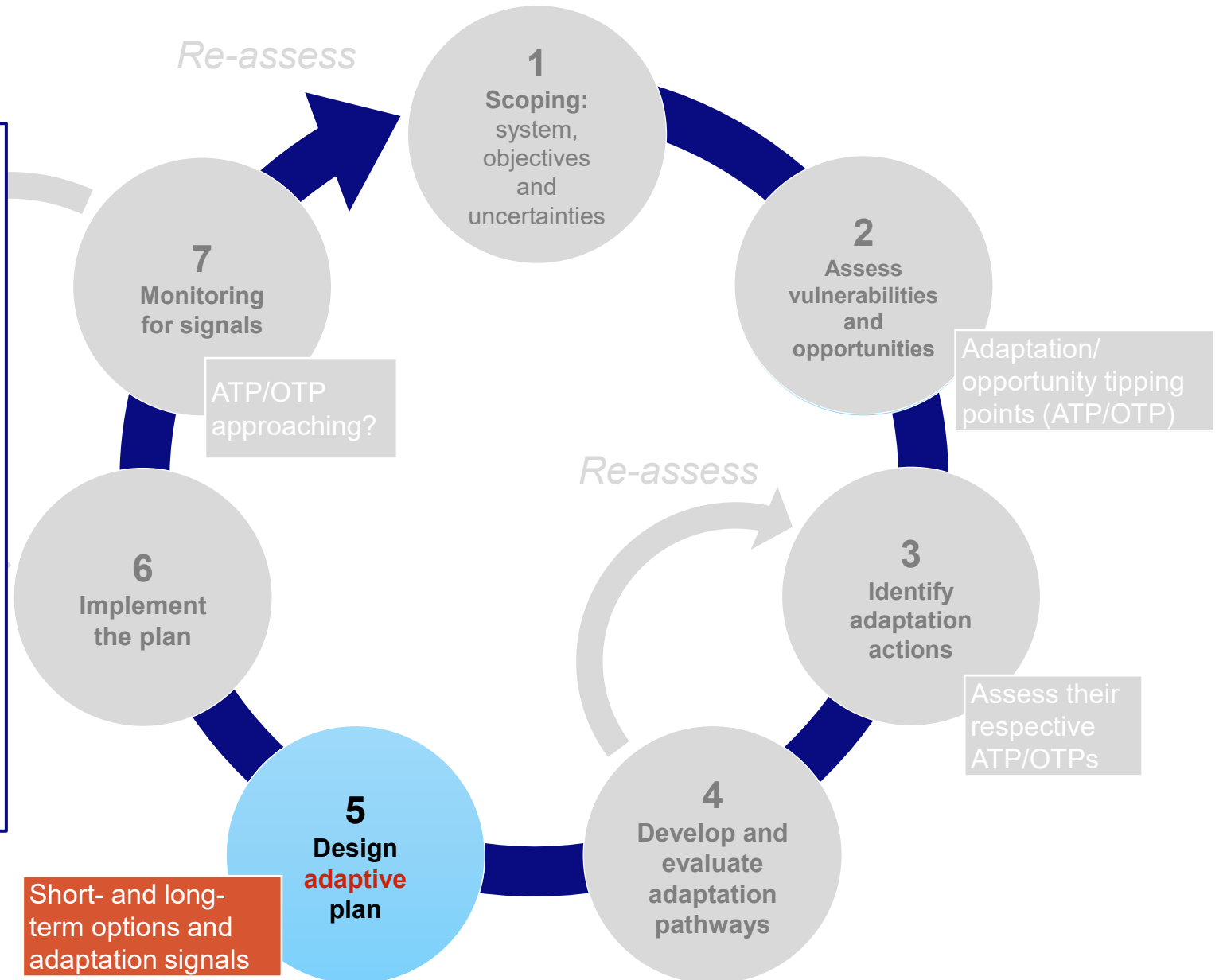
# Tools supporting pathways planning at community level



Using the CFRSS to evaluate different future (physical and socio-economic) scenarios and adaptation actions

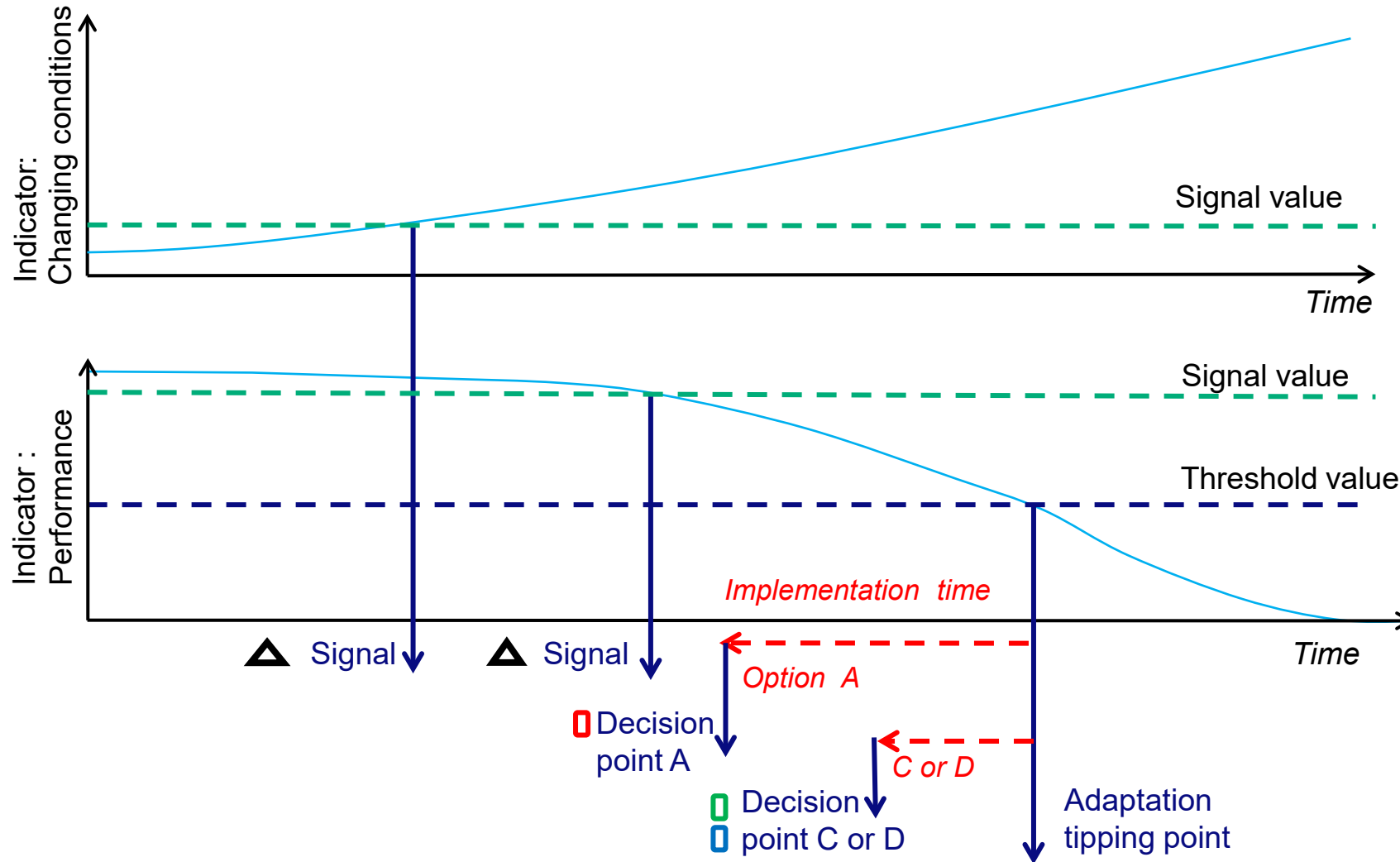
# DAPP Step 5

- Based on preferred pathway(s)
- Supporting and contingency actions
- **Monitoring plan with Early Warning Signals**
- Implementation constraints
- Financing

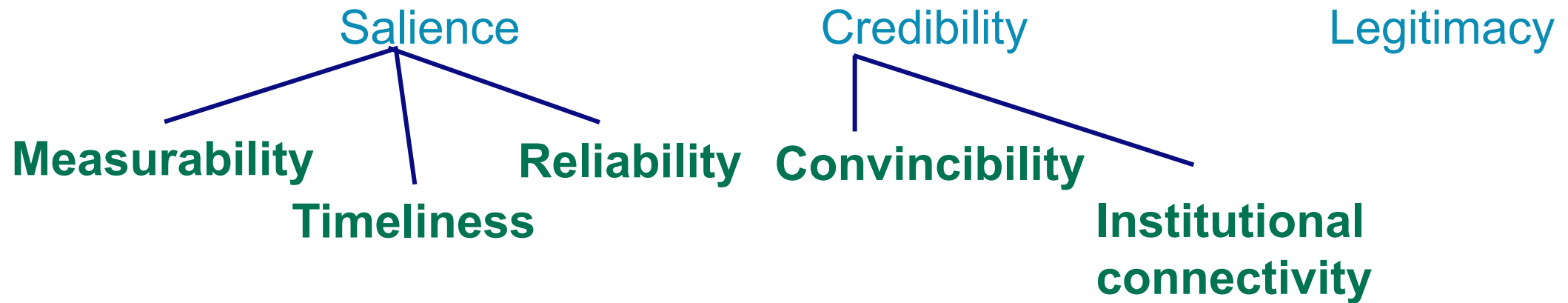




# “Early Warning Signal” in the context of DAPP

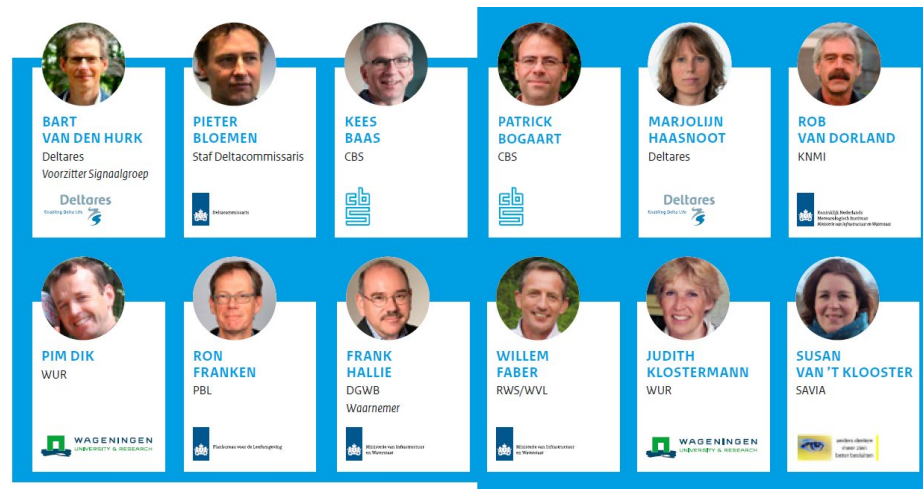


# Criteria for a Signal



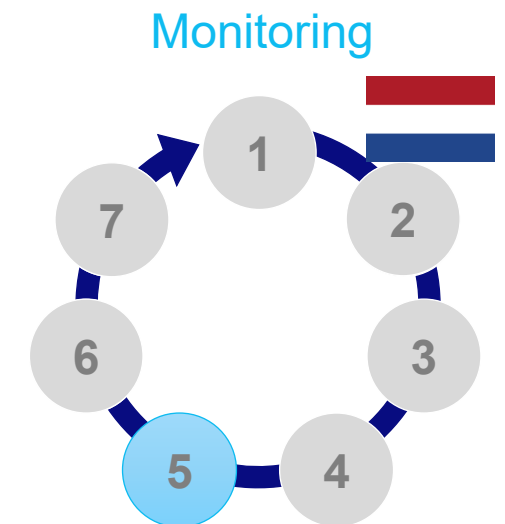
# Design a monitoring plan

With annual advice of the “Signal group” - experts from 7 Dutch science institutions:

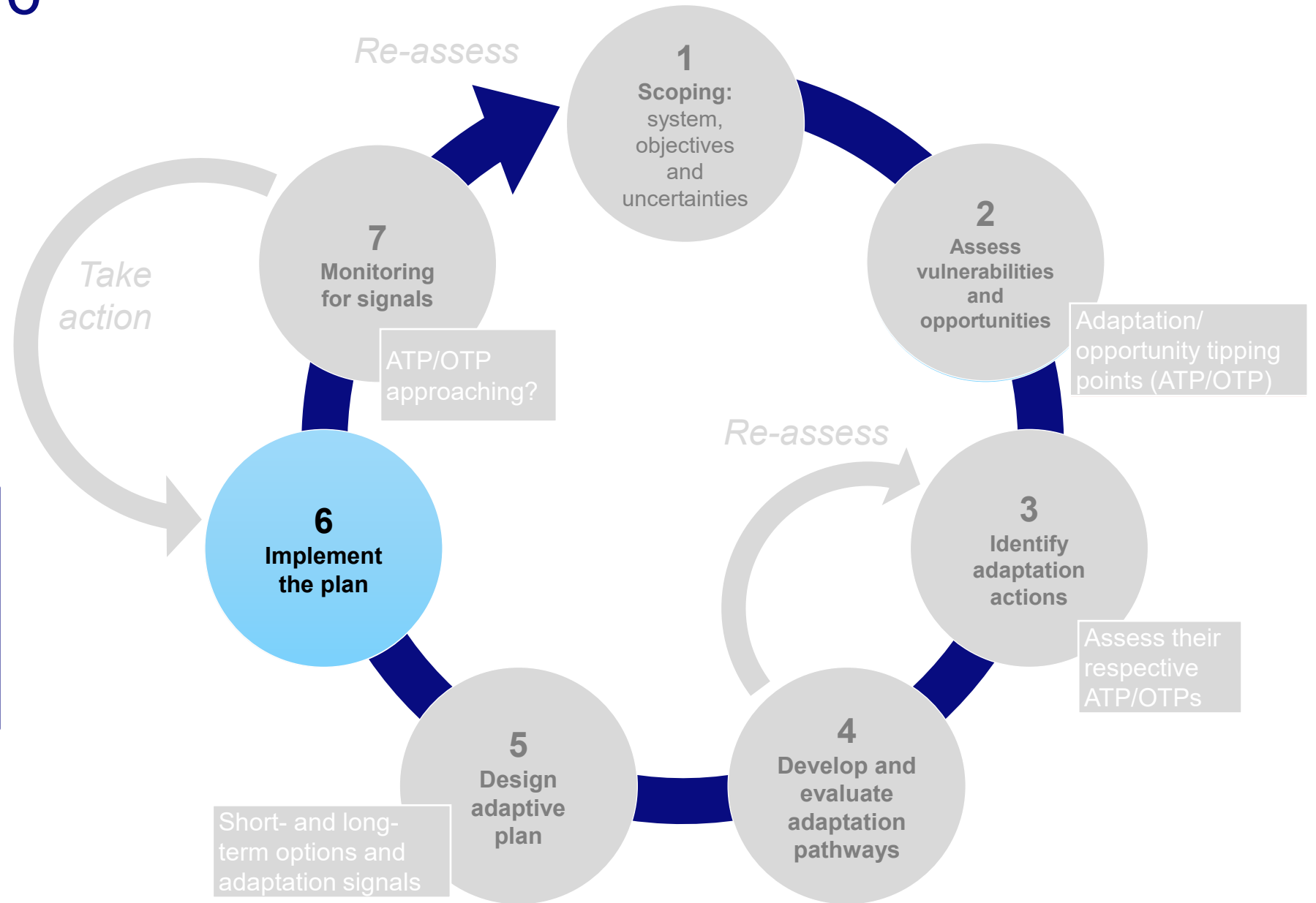


→ Monitoring physical, societal and knowledge developments

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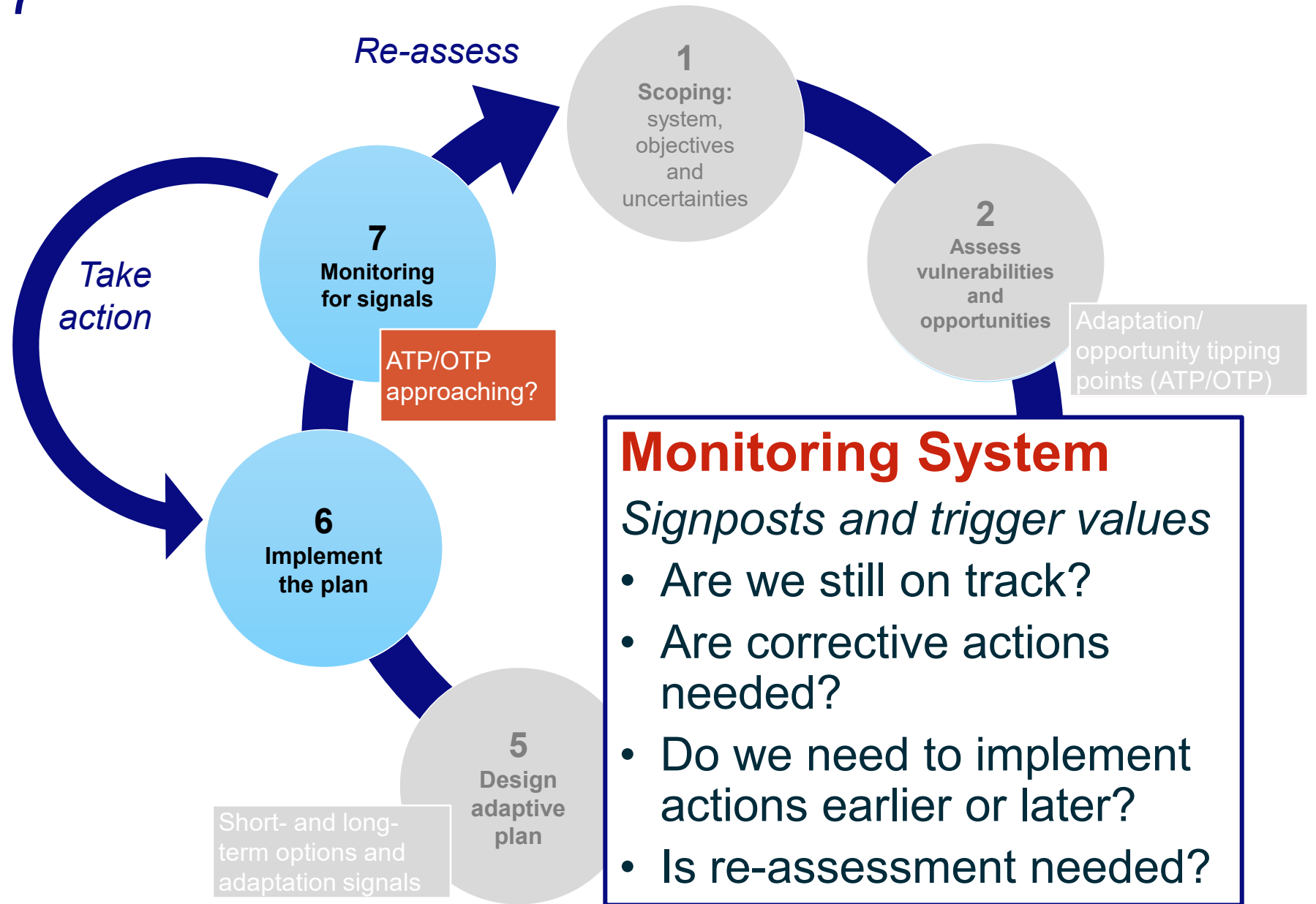


# DAPP Step 6



Implement all immediate short-term actions

# DAPP Step 7



# Application in Denmark

Contact: Danish Coastal Authority

Pilots: Vejle and Assens

[https://kyst.dk/media/84875/guide-til-dynamisk\\_planlaegning-af-klima-tilpasning-og-styring-af-risikoen-for-oversvoemmelse-i-kommuner.pdf](https://kyst.dk/media/84875/guide-til-dynamisk_planlaegning-af-klima-tilpasning-og-styring-af-risikoen-for-oversvoemmelse-i-kommuner.pdf)



**Ministry of Environment  
of Denmark**

Coastal Authority

Contact: Kaija Jumppanen Andersen [kja@kyst.dk](mailto:kja@kyst.dk)



**Deltares**

**Interreg**  
North Sea Region  
**FRAMES**  
European Regional Development Fund



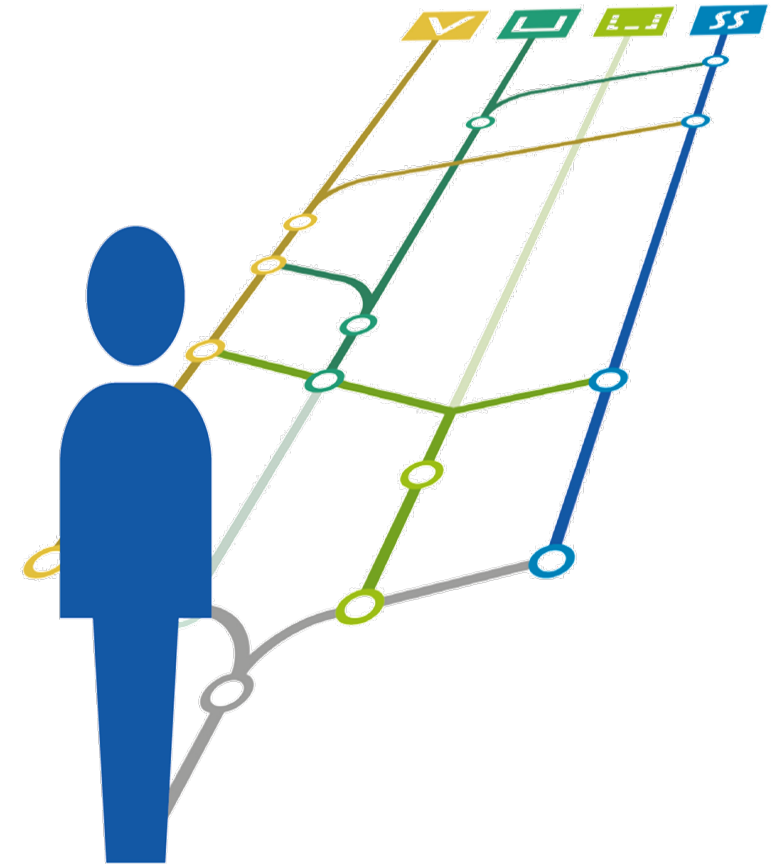
# Take-home messages

**Adaptive planning** supports decision making under uncertain change. “**Invest not too little nor too much, and not too early nor too late**”.

**Adaptation PATHWAYS** provide insights into options, lock-in possibilities, and path dependencies to identify **short term actions** to mitigate adverse impacts and seize opportunities, and **keep options open** to adapt.

**Adaptation TIPPING POINTS** help in identifying if and **when** to take actions at earliest or at latest.

**MONITORING** plan and **CONTINGENCY** actions help **to stay on track**. Autonomous adaptation of stakeholders can be important.



# Contact

[gundula.winter@deltares.nl](mailto:gundula.winter@deltares.nl)

 [www.deltares.nl](http://www.deltares.nl)

 [@deltares](https://twitter.com/deltares)

 [linkedin.com/company/deltares](https://linkedin.com/company/deltares)

 [info@deltares.nl](mailto:info@deltares.nl)

 [@deltares](https://www.instagram.com/deltares)

 [facebook.com/deltaresNL](https://facebook.com/deltaresNL)



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