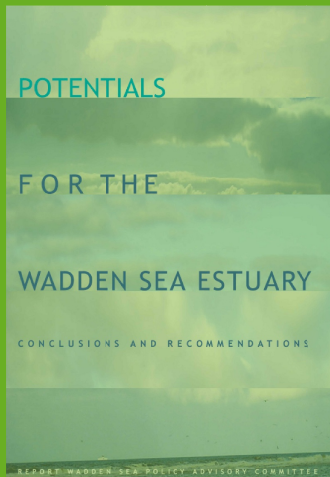




'Win-win and the Wadden Sea', 2002 - today

Present IMSA team:
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History

Discontentment among inhabitants, tourists, scientists and interest groups with the state of the Wadden Sea: human activities (such as gas production) are restricted, but the most harmful (such as cockle fisheries) are allowed. Nature value decrease

The "Wadden Sea Mantra": continuous statement that the Wadden Sea is an unspoiled nature reserve where human activities should be minimised

Terschelling Consultation early 2003 with civil servants, scientists, NGOs and industry. Conclusions: the ecosystem is in decline, current policies cannot solve the problem, need for a special committee.

September 2003, Dutch cabinet appoints Wadden Sea Advisory Council, large science network involved for analyses.

November 26, 2004 Parliament accepts recommendations: Potentials for the Wadden Sea Estuary (Ruimte voor de Wadden).

Analysis

• Wadden Sea is a nature reserve in a densely populated area with long-term human activities such as transport, fisheries, tourism

• Ecological deterioration due to human influences and climate change

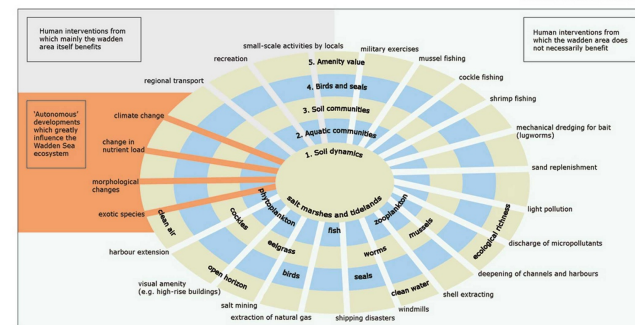
• Fragmentation of responsibilities / tasks on political / administrative level. No integral solution to problems.

Approach

• Application of IMSA policy cycle; science assembly through 150 interviews with scientists and other stakeholders

• Structured engagement with various stakeholders, especially scientists and politicians, creation of large science network

• Development of "Cascade model" to compare impacts of human activities.



Conclusions

- Urgency of measures established, Wadden Sea back on political agenda
- Dutch Government designated €800 mln to sustainable development of Wadden Sea Area
- Most harmful human activity, i.e. cockle fisheries, banned by Minister of Agriculture
- Others (mussel fisheries, gas production) can operate within ecological boundaries.