

NATIONS CONNECTED THROUGH WATER

India and the Netherlands partnering for Sustainable
Water Futures



CO-CREATING SOLUTIONS FOR WATER CHALLENGES

CONTENTS

WATER IN OUR DNA 4

- Delta Works
- Amsterdam canal system
- Floating houses of IJburg

DUTCH DELTA MANAGEMENT 6

- Sand Motor (Zandmotor)
- Maeslantkering storm surge barrier
- Rebuild by Design New York

DUTCH WATER TECHNOLOGY 8

- Dunea dune water treatment
- Ultrapure water plant – Nieuw Amsterdam
- Advanced Wastewater Treatment & Sludge Valorisation

WATER GOVERNANCE 10

- Dutch regional water authorities
- Delta Programme commissioner
- Amsterdam weatherproof

NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS 12

- Marker Wadden
- Building with Nature – Demak Indonesia
- Houtrib dike project

NL2120 14

- Tidal park Rotterdam
- Peatland restoration for CO₂ reduction
- Workshop: Nature as a solution in The Gambia

URBAN RIVER MANAGEMENT 16

- Water square Benthemplein Rotterdam
- Stadswerven Dordrecht
- Urban flood embankments Zwolle

RIVERBANK REJUVENATION 18

- Historic Catharijnesingel Utrecht
- Maaspark Ooijen-Wanssum Limburg
- IJssel-Vecht Delta strategic plan

FILTRATION, REUSE, RECHARGE 20

- Artificial infiltration ponds Veluwe
- Amsterdam water dunes
- The Freshman project

DIGITAL TWINS 22

- DigiShape
- Digital twins to support river management
- Digital twin Overbetuwe

HIGH FLOW – LOW FLOW 24

- Meuse delta programme
- Afsluitdijk new sluices and pumping stations
- Rhine weir complex

ROOM FOR THE RIVER 26

- Room for the river Nijmegen
- Deventer river expansion
- Kampen floodplain restoration

REMEDIATION 28

- Fertiliser from wastewater
- Waternet phosphorus recovery Amsterdam
- BlueCity circular water hub Rotterdam

EMERGING CONTAMINANTS 30

- KWR microplastics research
- PFAS monitoring and treatment
- Post-treatment WWTP Winterswijk

NAVIGABLE WATERWAYS 32

- Navigable rivers in drought
- IJmuiden Sea Lock
- Port of Rotterdam - green & digital

WATER AS LEVERAGE 34

- Water as Leverage Chennai
- Water as Leverage Cartagena
- Water as Leverage Nakuru

MAP OF LOCATIONS 36

DUTCH DIAMOND 38

WATER IN OUR DNA

An unbreakable bond for centuries



Photo: Gerda Hanemaaijer

Water has shaped the Dutch landscape, culture and ingenuity for generations. From land reclamation and coastal engineering to embracing it as a natural ally, the Netherlands has turned this challenge into an opportunity. Water continues to inspire collaboration, innovation and resilience - a connection with people that defines our country.

Delta Works

Iconic flood-defence works in the Rhine-Meuse-Scheldt delta, developed after the devastating 1953 flood disaster. A coordinated system of dams, sluices and storm-surge barriers reduces coastline exposure and protects communities, while allowing adaptive management of key barriers in changing conditions.



Amsterdam canal system

A renowned example of Dutch water-led city design, the Amsterdam canals bridge past and future: created centuries ago to power global trade and city growth, they now form a red-blue corridor that supports urban vitality, heritage preservation and water security.



Floating houses of IJburg

A floating neighbourhood in IJburg Amsterdam that rethinks housing on water. Homes are built off-site, transported to their water plots and moored so they can move vertically with changing water levels - combining contemporary architecture with climate-adaptive urban living.



DUTCH DELTA MANAGEMENT

A global model for adaptive river and coastal management



Photo: ANP / Siebe Swart

The Dutch approach to delta and flood risk management has become a globally recognised model for adaptive water management. Rooted in centuries of experience, it combines world-class engineering, nature-based solutions and participatory governance to protect coasts, restore rivers and ensure societies can live safely with water.

Sand Motor (Zandmotor)

Built in 2011 off the Dutch coast as a large sand peninsula, this 'mega-nourishment' is a prime example of nature-based solutions. Instead of repeated small nourishments, wind, waves and currents gradually spread the sand along beaches and dunes. This strengthens long-term coastal protection while creating new space for nature and recreation.



Maeslantkering storm surge barrier

A movable storm-surge barrier near Hoek van Holland, was completed in 1997, forming part of the Europoort flood-defence system. It can close off the Nieuwe Waterweg (main Rhine River branch) during extreme high sea levels to protect the province of Zuid-Holland, while normally remaining open for shipping to access the Port of Rotterdam.



Rebuild by Design New York

After Hurricane Sandy, Dutch water experts contributed to shaping the Rebuild by Design programme, which mobilised multidisciplinary teams to co-create flood-resilience projects with local communities. A flagship outcome is The BIG U: a protective system around Lower Manhattan, with the East Side Coastal Resiliency (ESCR) as the first part to be implemented (photo).

Photo courtesy of Bjarke Ingels Group (BIG) / Jeff Tao



DUTCH WATER TECHNOLOGY

Driving efficiency, innovation and sustainability across the water cycle

From advanced treatment and reuse to pollution control and remediation, Dutch water technology turns waste into resources and challenges into opportunities. Proven worldwide, these solutions combine innovation, efficiency and sustainability in delivering clean water for all.

Dunea dune water treatment

Water supply company Dunea produces drinking water using Managed Aquifer Recharge (MAR) in the coastal dunes: pretreated river water is infiltrated, naturally filtered underground, then abstracted and finished with advanced treatment. This nature-based + high-tech combination delivers clean, reliable drinking water to over 1.3 million people.



Ultra-pure water plant – Nieuw Amsterdam

The city of Nieuw-Amsterdam is home to an ultrapure water plant. Using wastewater as a raw material, it produces around 8,000m³ per day of the purest water available through a compact, largely low-chemical, low-maintenance multi-step process - showing how wastewater can become a high-value resource for industry and beyond.



Advanced Wastewater Treatment & Sludge Valorisation

Various technologically advanced wastewater treatment processes focusing on low energy and chemical consumption, a small physical footprint, reduced sludge production, and a lower carbon footprint. Solutions also include the valorisation of sewage sludge, with an emphasis on resource recovery, increased biogas production, and the beneficial use of residual streams.



WATER GOVERNANCE

Connecting stakeholders, governing water for all

Effective water management starts with collaboration. The Dutch approach brings together governments at all levels (national, regional, local), subject matter experts and communities to plan, decide and act collectively. Stakeholder engagement is key. Clear roles, shared responsibility and a long-term vision ensure that water provides for everyone - today and for generations to come.

Dutch regional water authorities

Independent public authorities with elected councils - also called 'water boards' - often regarded among the Netherlands' oldest democratic institutions, with roots dating back to the 13th century. Within their own regions, the 21 water boards levy their own taxes and manage flood protection, water levels, water quality and wastewater treatment - working closely with municipalities, provinces, residents, farmers and industry.



Delta Programme commissioner

An independent government commissioner who leads the National Delta Programme, coordinating national government, provinces, municipalities, water authorities and Rijkswaterstaat. The commissioner drives "adaptive delta management" and submits annual Delta Programme proposals covering flood risk management, freshwater availability and spatial adaptation - keeping long-term water priorities on the national agenda.



Amsterdam weatherproof

A citywide network, working on behalf of the Municipality of Amsterdam and Waternet, to raise awareness and stimulate action on extreme weather. Originally focused on rainfall, it has expanded to cover heat, drought and flood risk - sharing practical measures, maps/tools and coaching to help residents and professionals to climate-proof their homes and neighbourhoods.



NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS

Using nature's strength for our benefit

In the Netherlands, nature-based solutions go beyond restoring ecosystems. They reflect a way of thinking that uses natural systems as blueprints for resilient and adaptive planning. By working with nature as an ally, we create landscapes that protect coasts and cities, enhance water quality and enable people and ecosystems to thrive together.

Marker Wadden

A new group of islands in Lake Markermeer, created using sand, clay and silt from the lakebed. By forming sheltered shallows, wetlands and natural shores, the project provides habitat for birds and fish while helping reduce turbidity and improve ecological water quality - supporting both nature recovery and sustainable recreation.



Building with Nature - Demak Indonesia

From 2015–2020, this Dutch-Indonesian programme worked with local communities in Demak to address land-loss by enabling mangroves to return while revitalising aquaculture and other livelihoods. Communities installed mud-trapping semi-permeable structures to stabilise the coast and used “bio-rights” incentives to support sustainable, mangrove-friendly livelihood choices - linking economic development with environmental care.



Houtrib dike project

A dike reinforcement between North Holland and Flevoland that uses large-scale sand nourishment to create wide, gently sloping foreshores. These sandy banks absorb wave energy and reduce load on the dike, improving flood safety. The new shallow zones support wetland habitat development and enhance recreation around the lake.

Photo: Snempaa



NL2120

The world's largest public-private partnership for nature-based solutions



NL2120 is the Netherlands' €110 million, 10-year flagship programme to scale up nature-based solutions at home and abroad. Uniting government, science, business and communities, the programme develops and tests practical innovations across cities, coasts, rivers and peatlands - removing barriers and building global partnerships for lasting impact.

Tidal park Rotterdam

Within NL2120's city pilots, Rotterdam is developing tidal parks along lower riverbanks to "bring the delta back" into the city. By restoring intertidal habitat and nature-friendly banks, these sites combine urban design, ecology and public space - testing, monitoring and improving nature-based solutions that enhance climate resilience, health, liveability and recreation.



Peatland restoration for CO₂ reduction

NL2120's peat-meadow work focuses on large-scale rewetting ("humidification") to raise groundwater levels, slow peat degradation and reduce greenhouse-gas emissions while limiting subsidence. Combined with more nature-inclusive land use, these measures can improve the quality of water in ditches, enhance nature and strengthen natural water storage in drained peat landscapes.



Workshop: Nature as a solution in The Gambia

Through NL2120's international collaboration, a national training workshop supported the Kotu Stream Restoration Project, promoting nature-based solutions for urban/coastal resilience. The workshop built stakeholder capacity using practical cases and interactive methods (including serious-gaming approaches), helping translate nature-based solution concepts into implementable measures addressing flooding, pollution and livelihoods.



URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT

Healthy water systems for prosperous cities



Dutch cities have reconnected with water - rivers, canals and urban catchments - improving water quality, restoring natural dynamics and creating vibrant public spaces. By combining engineering, ecology and community engagement, urban water management turns water into a lifeline for liveable, healthy and resilient cities.

Water square Benthemplein Rotterdam

A pioneering “water square” that doubles as public space and temporary stormwater storage. In dry weather it functions as an attractive sports and meeting place; during heavy rainfall, its basins collect runoff to reduce flooding in surrounding streets. The Benthemplein water square can store around 1.7 million litres.



Stadswerven Dordrecht

Stadswerven is a new residential area in Dordrecht built at the junction of two rivers. Its public space is designed to live with water: a new water square can partly flood during extreme high water levels, while nature-friendly shores, an ecological berm and an intertidal zone strengthen urban biodiversity.

Photo: Droneteam Ingenieursbureau Drechtsteden



Urban flood embankments Zwolle

The “Stadsdijken Zwolle” project strengthens around 7.5 km of urban embankments (dikes) along the Zwarte Water and Zwolle–IJssel canal as part of the national High-Water Protection Programme. The project combines flood protection with spatial quality, using context-specific solutions to improve accessibility, integrate nature and enhance the waterfront for residents.



RIVERBANK REJUVENATION

Integrating safety, ecology and
economy



Riverbank rejuvenation tackles water quality, flood risk and fragmented spatial planning in one integrated approach. Grounded in the European Water Framework Directive, it provides a legal basis for investing in nature conservation and ecological restoration. By combining engineering and ecology, riverbanks become living systems and multifunctional corridors that strengthen climate resilience, biodiversity, water quality and the economy of our rivers.

Historic Catharijnesingel Utrecht

After a section of the canal was turned into a major road in the late 1960's, Utrecht gradually brought the Catharijnesingel back as water and parkland. Completed in 2020, the restored canal ring now forms a green-blue, climate-adaptive corridor that supports walking, cycling, boating, and everyday recreation in the city centre.



Maaspark Ooijen-Wanssum Limburg

This Meuse river project improves flood safety by combining new and relocated dikes with river widening and floodplain restoration. It also delivers large areas of accessible new nature and landscape quality, while supporting local liveability and economic development - showing how safety measures can be integrated with ecology, spatial planning and community benefits at a regional scale.



IJssel-Vecht Delta strategic plan

A long-term, integrated delta approach for the IJssel-Vecht Delta, linking flood risk management, water quality, biodiversity and spatial development. It focuses on strengthening ecological corridors, restoring more natural water dynamics and aligning investments through adaptive delta-planning - connecting regional ambitions to national Delta Programme objectives and options beyond 2050.



FILTRATION REUSE, RECHARGE

Closing the loop through natural
systems



Dutch water management increasingly uses nature to purify, store and reuse water. Through wetlands, soil filtration and aquifer recharge, natural systems close the loop - improving water quality, restoring balance and building resilience against drought, salt intrusion and water scarcity.

Artificial infiltration ponds Veluwe

Close to groundwater extraction sites, surface water is routed into infiltration ponds where it percolates through sandy soils to recharge the aquifer. After infiltration and natural soil filtration, the water is used again for drinking water supply, while groundwater levels are protected during dry periods.



Amsterdam water dunes

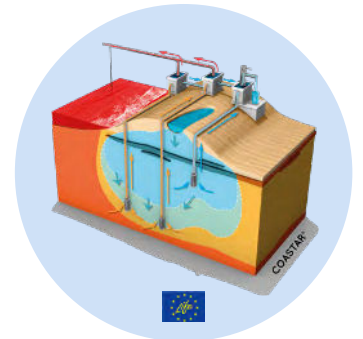
In the Amsterdamse Waterleidingduinen, 70 million cubic metres of water from the Rhine river is pre-treated and pumped into the dunes every year. During about three months of underground passage, the dune sand acts as a natural filter. The recovered water then receives final treatment before distribution as drinking water.



The Freshman project

The project strengthens Dunea's coastal dune water reserve by expanding the freshwater lens and reducing reliance on river water. Dune infiltration is combined with brackish groundwater extraction to prevent salinisation.

The FRESHMAN project is financed by the EU under grant number LIFE19 CCA/NL/001222- LIFE_FRESHMAN



DIGITAL TWINS

Virtual water systems for real-world resilience

Using a variety of datasets for advanced modelling and visualisation, Dutch experts create digital replicas of rivers and cities to predict change and test solutions. These virtual environments help planners, asset managers, policymakers and communities make smarter, faster decisions for safer and more resilient water systems.

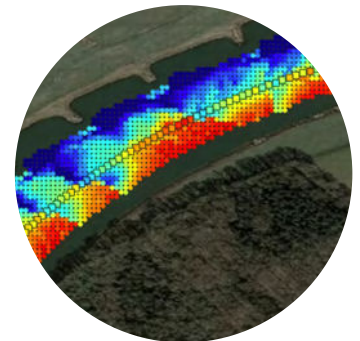
DigiShape

DigiShape is an open innovation platform where governments, companies and knowledge institutes collaborate on digitalisation for the Dutch water sector. Partners co-develop and test shared data/algorithm standards, models and open infrastructure that make digital twins and decision-support tools more scalable, interoperable and easier to adopt across water and environmental management.



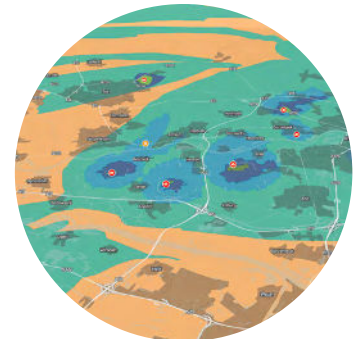
Digital twins to support river management

Asset managers use digital twins for the Waal River and IJssel River to make maintenance smarter and more targeted. Near real-time riverbed data is combined with modelling to track bed-level changes, improves maintenance planning and optimise when and where dredging is needed - reducing disruption and unnecessary work.



Digital twin Overbetuwe

Drinking water company Vitens uses a digital twin for the Overbetuwe region to integrate diverse datasets into a real-time dashboard and 3D view. It supports data-driven decisions by monitoring and predicting the effects of water extraction, linking observations such as groundwater levels, precipitation/evaporation, soil moisture and ground movement.



HIGH FLOW – LOW FLOW

Climate adaptive rivers

Dutch river management anticipates both extremes - too much and too little water. Through smart regulation, water storage, and floodplain restoration, rivers are given the space to absorb high flows and sustain low flows, ensuring flood safety, navigability, ecological integrity and a reliable water supply in a changing climate.

Meuse delta programme

Along the Meuse, Dutch authorities and partners work to keep the river “future-proof” for both high and low flows. The programme balances flood safety with freshwater availability, while also supporting navigation, ecological water quality and nature development, ensuring sufficient water for consumption, ecosystems and the regional economy in a changing climate.

Foto: © J. v. Houdt



Afsluitdijk new sluices and pumping stations

Since 1932, the Afsluitdijk separates the Wadden Sea from Lake IJsselmeer. To better manage rising water levels and heavier rainfall, new discharge sluices and six mega-pumps have been installed in 2024. Working together, the pumps are able to discharge around 275,000 litres per second to help maintain IJsselmeer water levels.



Rhine weir complex

An advanced system of weirs and sluices on the Rhine river regulates water levels and flow distribution. Together they secure navigation on the Rhine river branches and help steer freshwater toward the IJssel/IJsselmeer system, supporting water supply and limiting salinity intrusion during dry periods, while contributing to safety during times of high water levels.



ROOM FOR THE RIVER

Space for water, space for life

The Room for the River approach has become a global approach for integrated flood management and spatial planning. By relocating embankments, restoring floodplains, excavating side channels and integrating multiple land and water functions, it enhances flood safety while creating new opportunities for socio-economic development and ecological restoration.

Room for the river Nijmegen

The Waal river makes a sharp bend near the city of Nijmegen, which often caused flooding of the historic city centre. By moving the dike 350 metres inland, a secondary channel now carries excess water during extreme river levels, while new bridges, parks and waterfront spaces improves urban liveability and creates room for nature.



Deventer river expansion

Near Deventer, the IJssel River floodplains were expanded to increase discharge capacity during times of high water levels. Over roughly 10 km, multiple side branches (or anabranches) were excavated to give the river more space, creating opportunities for nature development and leisure, while increasing flood safety to the city of Deventer.



Kampen floodplain restoration

Near the city of Kampen, a new bypass channel was formed to divert floodwater from the IJssel River directly to the IJssellake during extreme high water, providing additional flood safety to two major cities, Zwolle and Kampen. At the same time, the project created new wetland areas and offered new high-end urban development opportunities with exclusive river views.



REMEDIATION

From wastewater to resource



Dutch water technology turns pollution into potential. Through advanced treatment, recovery and reuse, valuable nutrients, energy and clean water are reclaimed from wastewater streams, closing cycles, reducing emissions and contributing to a circular water economy.

Fertiliser from wastewater

At Yara Sluiskil (producer of specialty fertilisers), Evides Industriewater operates a deminwater and treatment line that removes nitrogen from industrial wastewater. The recovered nitrogen is reused as a secondary raw material for fertiliser production, reducing the amount of nitrogen discharged to the Ghent–Terneuzen Canal and enabling more water reuse on site.



Waternet phosphorus recovery Amsterdam

At the Amsterdam West wastewater treatment plant, Waternet recovers phosphorus as struvite from sludge streams. This prevents unwanted scaling in installations and turns a critical nutrient into a reusable product that can be used in fertiliser production, supporting circular nutrient management from urban wastewater.



BlueCity circular water hub Rotterdam

At BlueCity Rotterdam, a pilot circular-water installation treats water from toilets and showers to enable reuse of residual water and recovery of raw materials. The project demonstrates urban industrial symbiosis: closing loops locally while showing how decentralised treatment can support a circular city economy and future-proof water systems.

Photo: Jacqueline Fuijkschot



EMERGING CONTAMINANTS

Clean water for healthy communities

Dutch research and technology addresses new pollutants such as microplastics, pharmaceuticals and PFAS. By combining advanced monitoring, treatment innovation and preventive policies, the Netherlands works to safeguard water quality and protect people and ecosystems from invisible threats.

KWR microplastics research

KWR develops and tests methods to detect and quantify micro- and nanoplastics in surface water and drinking water and studies how particles behave through drinking-water treatment. This supports monitoring frameworks and helps water utilities understand where plastics enter the system, what risks may matter and which treatment steps are most effective.



PFAS monitoring and treatment

Since 12 January 2026, the EU Drinking Water Directive requires harmonised monitoring against new PFAS limit values. Dutch drinking-water companies, supported by organisations like RIVM and KWR, test sources and tap water, share data and apply a risk-based “multiple-barrier” approach - prioritising prevention and where needed, advanced treatment.



Post-treatment WWTP Winterswijk

Commissioned in late 2024, this fourth treatment step combines MicroOxi ozonation with BODAC biological activated carbon filtration and coagulant dosing, resulting in improved water quality through efficient removal rates of pharmaceutical residues, reduced ecotoxicological load, better control of phosphate, ammonium and suspended solids and bromate concentration below detection level.



NAVIGABLE WATERWAYS

Rivers as drivers for sustainable growth



The Netherlands maintains an extensive network of navigable rivers that facilitate transboundary trade and connect communities. Through continuous innovation, data driven asset management and ecological design, waterways remain safe, efficient and sustainable supporting economic activity while addressing environmental and biodiversity goals and the effects of climate change, such as fluctuating water levels.

Navigable rivers in drought

To keep river transport reliable during longer low-water periods, the Netherlands combines operational river control (weirs and sluices) with real-time drought monitoring for navigation, plus Smart Shipping pilots and digital traffic management to improve safety and efficiency in shallow-water conditions. Vessel innovations, such as shallow-water design, support adaptation.



IJmuiden Sea Lock

At 500 m long, 70 m wide and 18 m deep, the new IJmuiden Sea Lock is the largest lock in the world. Opened to accommodate new-generation seagoing vessels, it also functions as a primary flood defence. Built to a water-retaining height of 8.85 m above sea level, it helps protect the Amsterdam region against high water and sea-level rise while keeping the Port of Amsterdam accessible.



Port of Rotterdam - green & digital

Port of Rotterdam green and digital innovations strengthen river transport by reducing waiting time, improving planning reliability and reducing emissions. Innovations like Just-in-Time sailing with Geofence and smart fairway traffic planning use real-time data to coordinate movements, detect disruptions earlier and support ships to operate more efficiently.



WATER AS LEVERAGE

Turning water challenges into
climate-resilient opportunities

Water as Leverage is an approach initiated by the Government of the Netherlands that turns water challenges into opportunities for inclusive, climate-resilient development. By connecting design, policy, finance and local action, it uses water as a catalyst for innovation, stronger communities and sustainable urban futures.

Water as Leverage Chennai

City of 1,000 Tanks restores natural dynamics, embedding nature as an interconnected water system - collecting, treating and restoring every drop as a co-owned community resource. The system treats 27,000 liters of water daily through constructed wetlands and infiltration gardens, eliminating wastewater backflow incidents. Groundwater recharge now occurs through strategically located recharge wells, mitigating high-frequency flood risks.

Image: OOZE for City of 1000 Tanks



Water as Leverage Cartagena

Water as Leverage Cartagena focuses on turning water into an integrator and catalyst for sustainable, inclusive urban development in a city that is surrounded by water. By linking climate resilience, spatial planning and community needs, the initiative develops integrated solutions that address flooding, ecological restoration and equitable urban growth in Cartagena's vulnerable coastal and lagoon landscapes.



Water as Leverage Nakuru

Water as Leverage Nakuru focuses on putting the Nakuru Sponge City principles into practice, policies and project proposals towards a resilient future. By integrating water management, urban planning and ecosystem restoration, the programme develops collaborative interventions that reduce flood risk, improve watershed health and support inclusive urban development across Nakuru's rapidly growing landscape.

Photo: Photo: Cynthia van Elk



MAP OF LOCATIONS

WATER IN OUR DNA - p. 4

- 1 Delta Works
- 2 Amsterdam canal system
- 3 Floating houses of IJburg

DUTCH DELTA MANAGEMENT - p. 6

- 4 Sand Motor (Zandmotor)
- 5 Maeslantkering storm surge barrier

DUTCH WATER TECHNOLOGY - p. 8

- 6 Dunea dune water treatment
- 7 Ultrapure water plant – Nieuw Amsterdam

WATER GOVERNANCE - p. 10

- 8 Dutch regional water authorities *
- 9 Amsterdam weatherproof

NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS - p. 12

- 10 Marker Wadden
- 11 Houtrib dike project

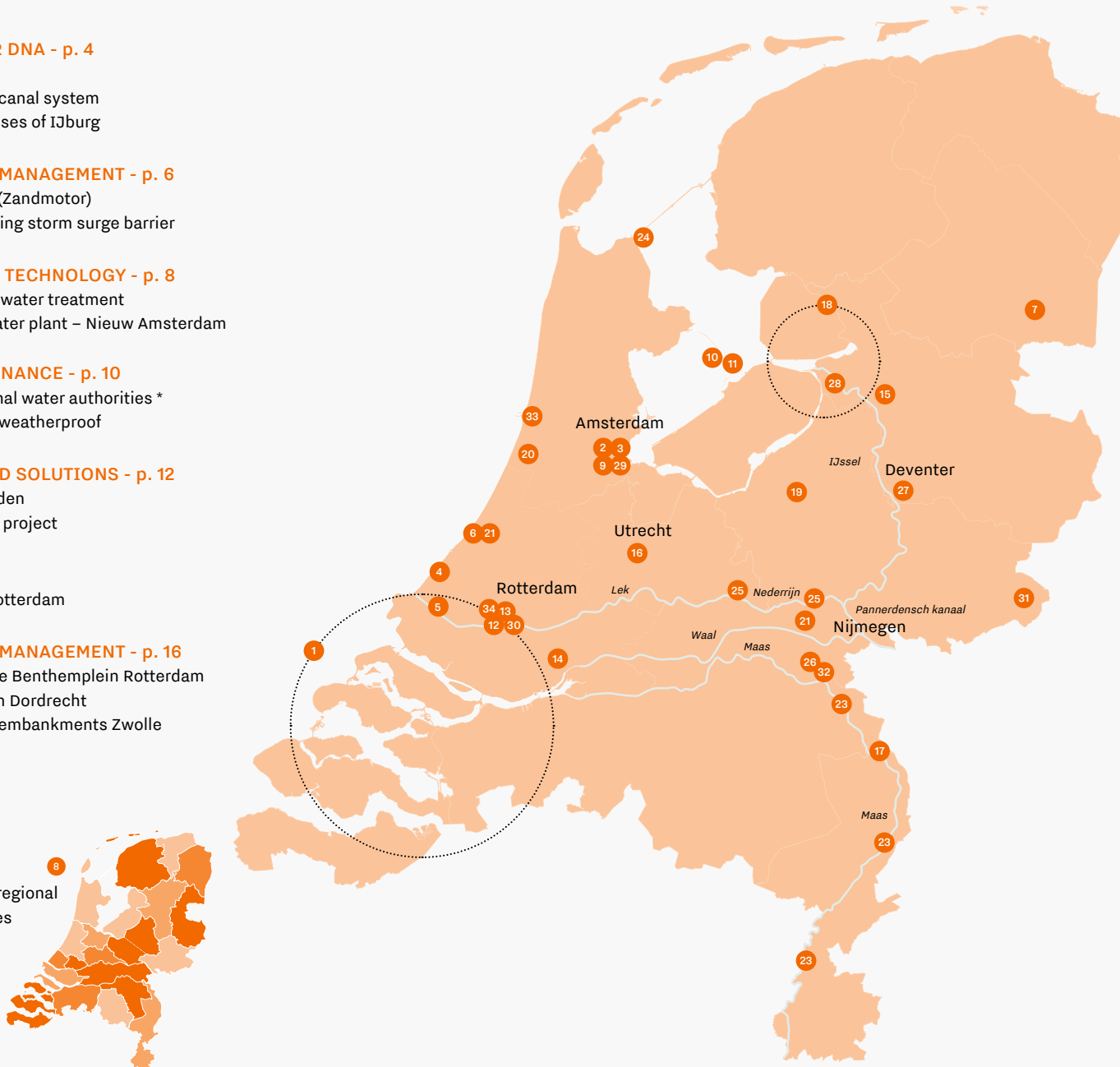
NL2120 - p. 14

- 12 Tidal park Rotterdam

URBAN RIVER MANAGEMENT - p. 16

- 13 Water square Benthemplein Rotterdam
- 14 Stadswerven Dordrecht
- 15 Urban flood embankments Zwolle

* Map of Dutch regional water authorities



RIVERBANK REJUVENATION - p. 18

- 16 Historic Catharijnesingel Utrecht
- 17 Maaspark Ooijen-Wanssum Limburg
- 18 IJssel-Vecht Delta strategic plan

FILTRATION REUSE, RECHARGE - p. 20

- 19 Artificial infiltration ponds Veluwe
- 20 Amsterdam water dunes
- 21 The Freshman project

DIGITAL TWINS - p. 22

- 22 Digital twin Overbetuwe

HIGH FLOW – LOW FLOW - p. 24

- 23 Meuse delta programme
- 24 Afsluitdijk new sluices and pumping stations
- 25 Rhine weir complex

ROOM FOR THE RIVER - p. 26

- 26 Room for the river Nijmegen
- 27 Deventer river expansion
- 28 Kampen floodplain restoration

REMEDIATION - p. 28

- 29 Waternet phosphorus recovery Amsterdam
- 30 BlueCity circular water hub Rotterdam

EMERGING CONTAMINANTS - p. 30

- 31 Post-treatment WWTP Winterswijk

NAVIGABLE WATERWAYS - p. 32

- 32 Navigable rivers in drought
- 33 IJmuiden Sea Lock
- 34 Port of Rotterdam - green & digital

Government: (semi) governmental organizations & water programmes

Business: advisory and consultancy

