







Flood management strategies in The Netherlands

ir Hein T.C. van Stokkom Waterschap Brabantse Delta Managing director



Workshop improving risk reduction & contingency management
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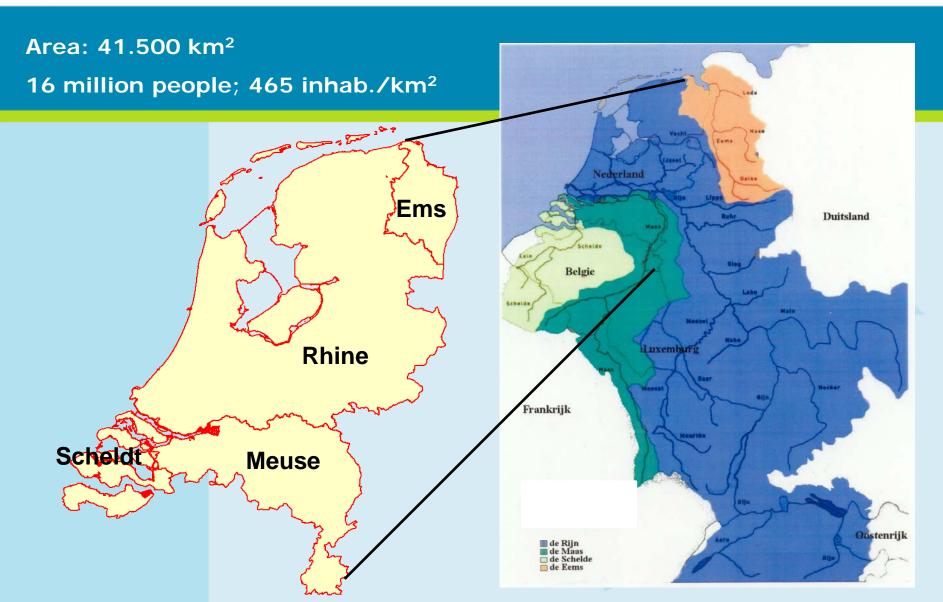








Brabantse Delta Delta of 4 international river basins



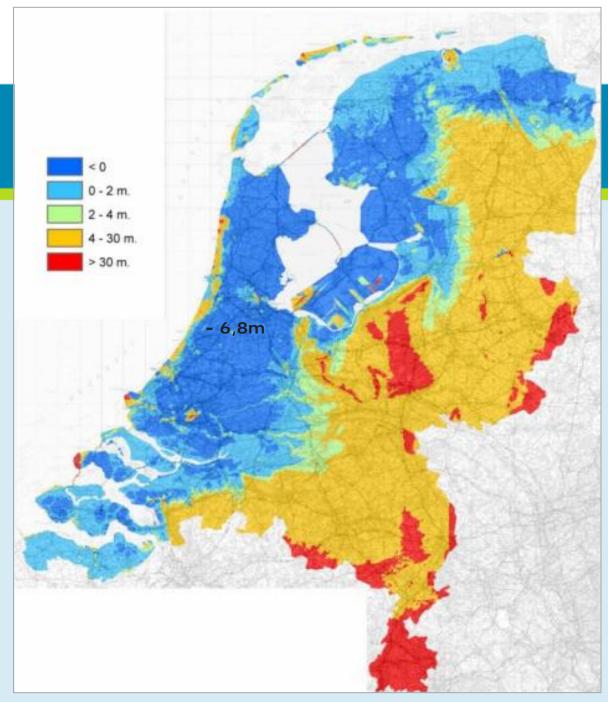


50% below mean sea level

water & flood management:

'to be or not to be'

- polders
- dikes, dunes
- windmills
- pumping stations
- land reclamation
- canals, watercourses





Netherlands = lowlands = wetlands



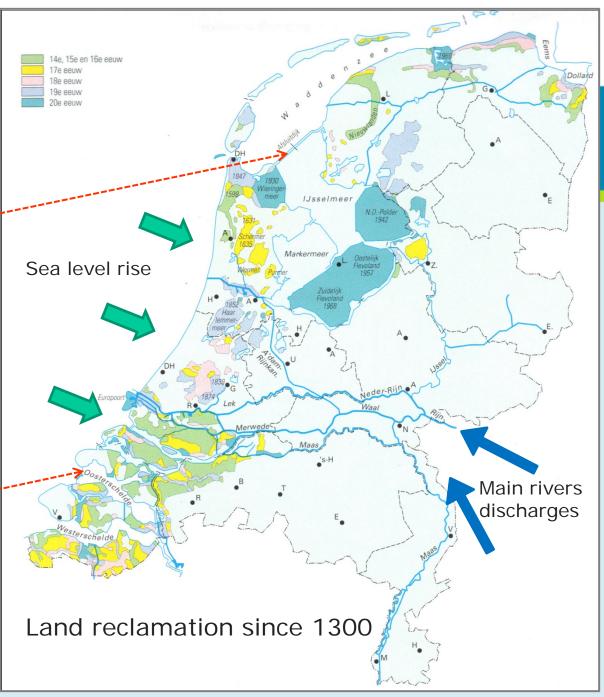


Flood engineering works



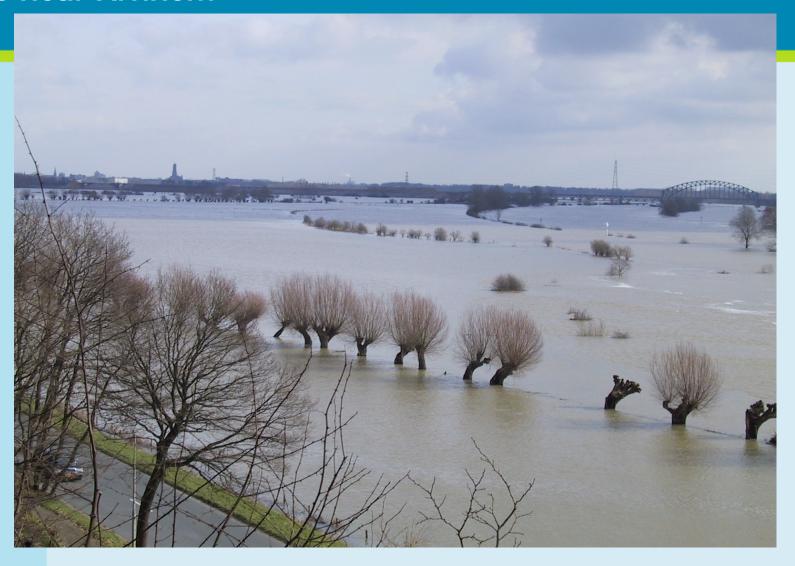
Storm surge barrier



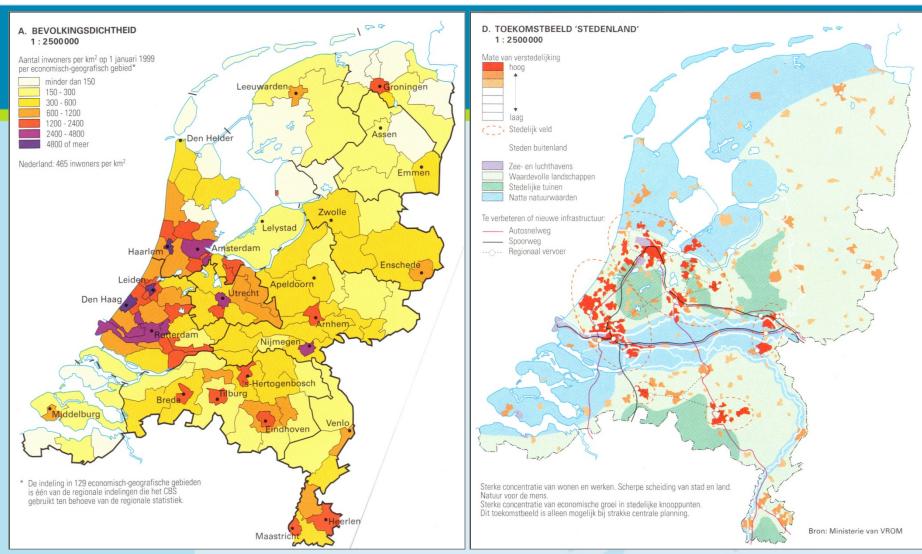




Rhine near Arnhem





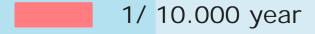


Population density

Urban economic activity



Safety standards



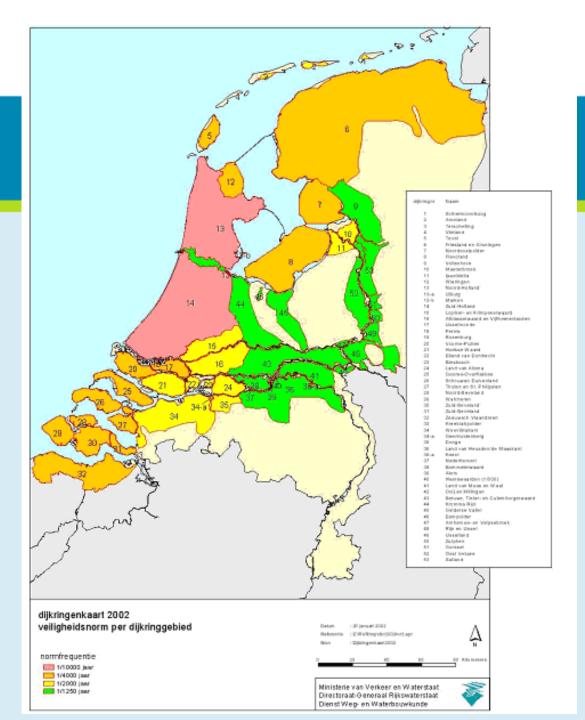
1/ 4.000 year

1/ 2.000 year

1/ 1.250 year

Standards depend on:

- actual flooding risks
- risk development
- population density
- invested capital
- evacuation options





Flood protection

About 60 dike circles

100% flooding safety is impossible

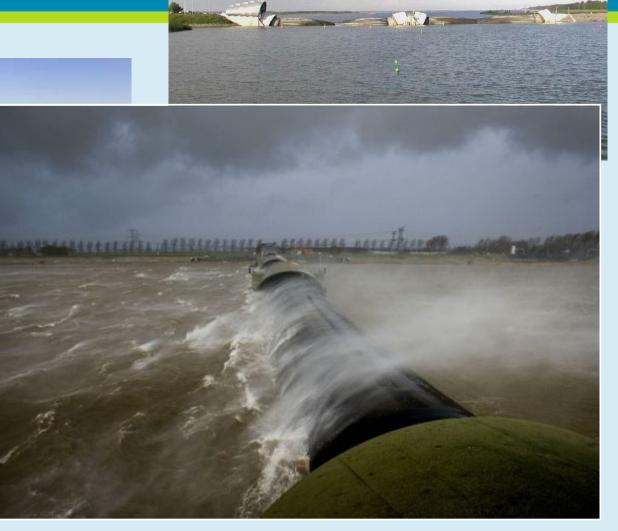
Invested volume behind dikes: € 2.000 billion





Ramspol inflatable dam







Multi layer flood management policy

- Prevention of flooding by <u>strong dikes</u>, dunes & storm surge barriers
- Solid sustainable <u>spatial planning</u> taking account of flooding risks
- Adequate <u>disaster management</u> (preparation, evacuation strategies, damage reduction)
- Increasing <u>public awareness</u>; 'living with water'
- Regularly dike evaluation, dike reinforcement & adjustment of standards
- Anticipating on climate change & land subsidence
- Annually € 1 billion from 2020
- Law enforcement, inspection & maintenance
- National & regional <u>disaster management exercises</u>





Thank you for your attention

