



Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the
Netherlands

Adaptation and Resilience Projects in The Netherlands

Dale Morris
Senior Economist
Director, Water and Adaptation
Royal Netherlands Embassy
Washington, DC

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The Netherlands, The risk is real, 24-7



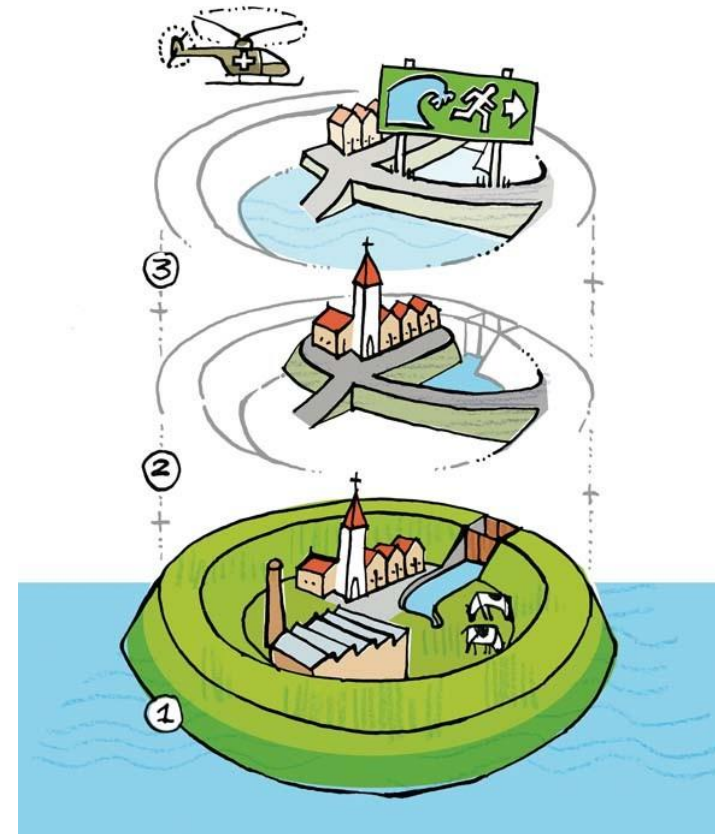
←→
100 km

- 400 miles of rivers draining Europe
- 60% of land at/below sea level
- 17 million people, 9 million of which live below flood level
- GDP 600 bln euro (70% produced at/below sea-level)
- 2100 miles of flood defences, hundreds of locks, sluices, pumping stations
- storm surge, wet weather, river discharge, subsiding, changing climate. SLR: 1 – 2.5 ft ~2100
- The Paradigm:
 - water mgmt = national survival
 - climate adaptation is opportunity to improve places while upgrading flood safety



1990s/2000s: evolution from Flood Prevention to Flood Accomodation, and to multi-layer flood safety

- Prevention
*Limit the risk of a flood disaster
(dikes, dunes and barriers)*
- Sustainable spatial planning
*Limiting flood effects, making
communities and infra more valuable
and resilient*
- Crisis management
Reducing the consequences of a flood





Scheveningen Boulevard (7km / 4m)

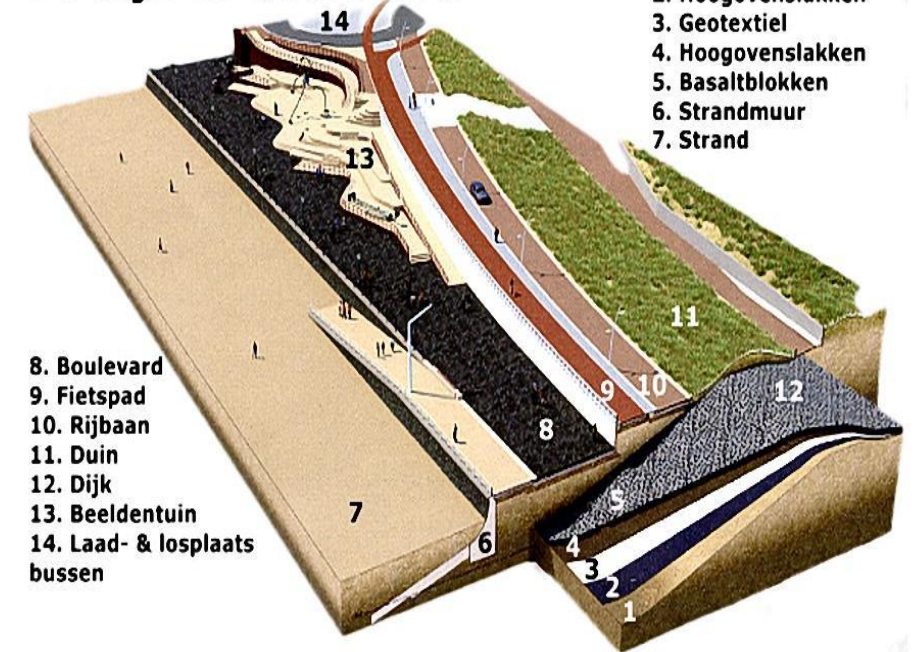
Mandate: raise protection to standard (1/10000), 2006 “weak link”

16 million visitors/yr

don't disrupt, but improve, commerce / use
enhance urban amenity / public space



De dijk-in-boulevard







Katwijk

Protection

- dike in dune
- higher dune
- wider beach front

Spatial Enhancements

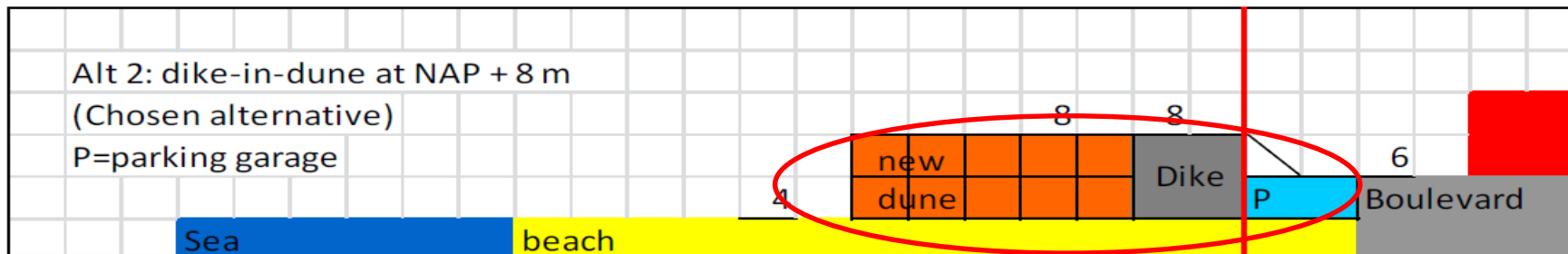
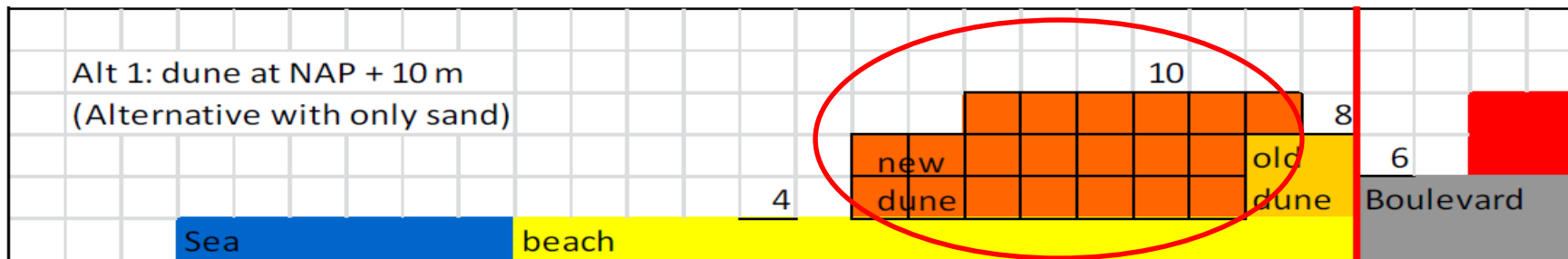
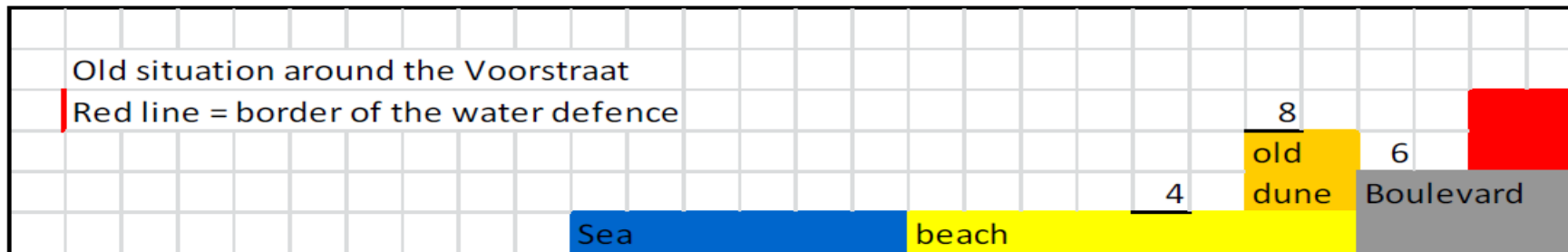
- Recreation (wider beach)
- Improved Boulevard for expanded retail
- Parking (PPP)
- Economic Impulse

- Cost: 78 mln euro





Original situation, Dunes solution or Dyke in Dunes and parking





Original – Dune solution – Dyke in Dune









660 hidden beachfront parking spaces



URBAN FLOODPLAIN

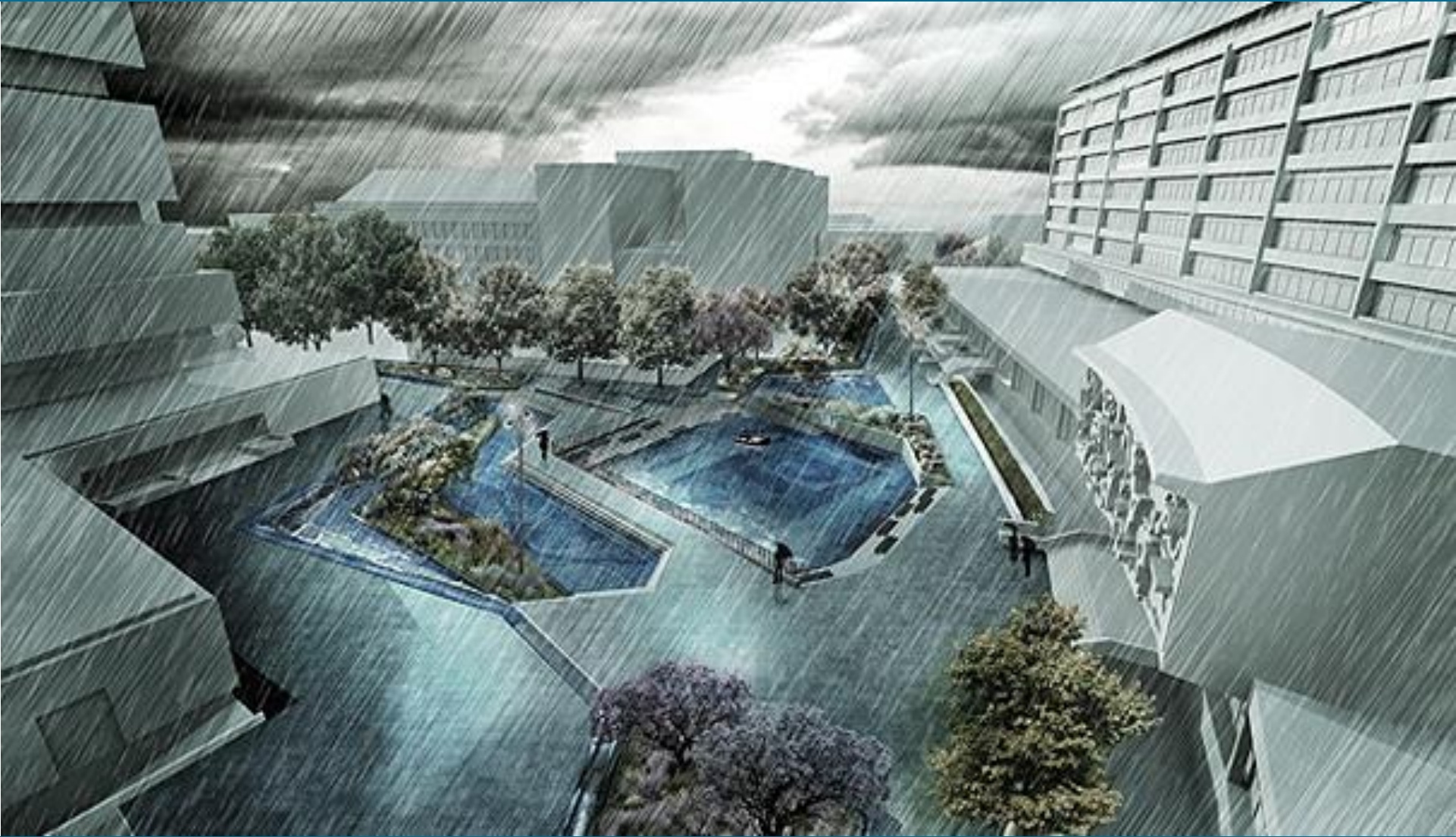


UNDERGROUND WATER STORAGE









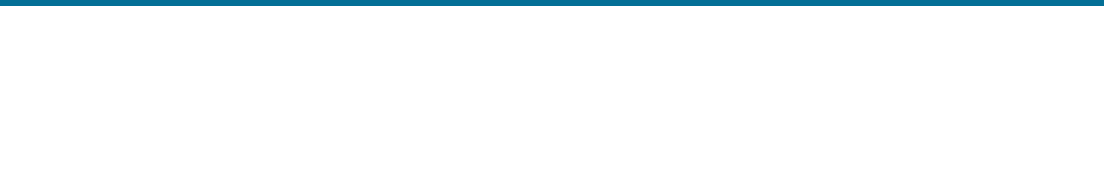
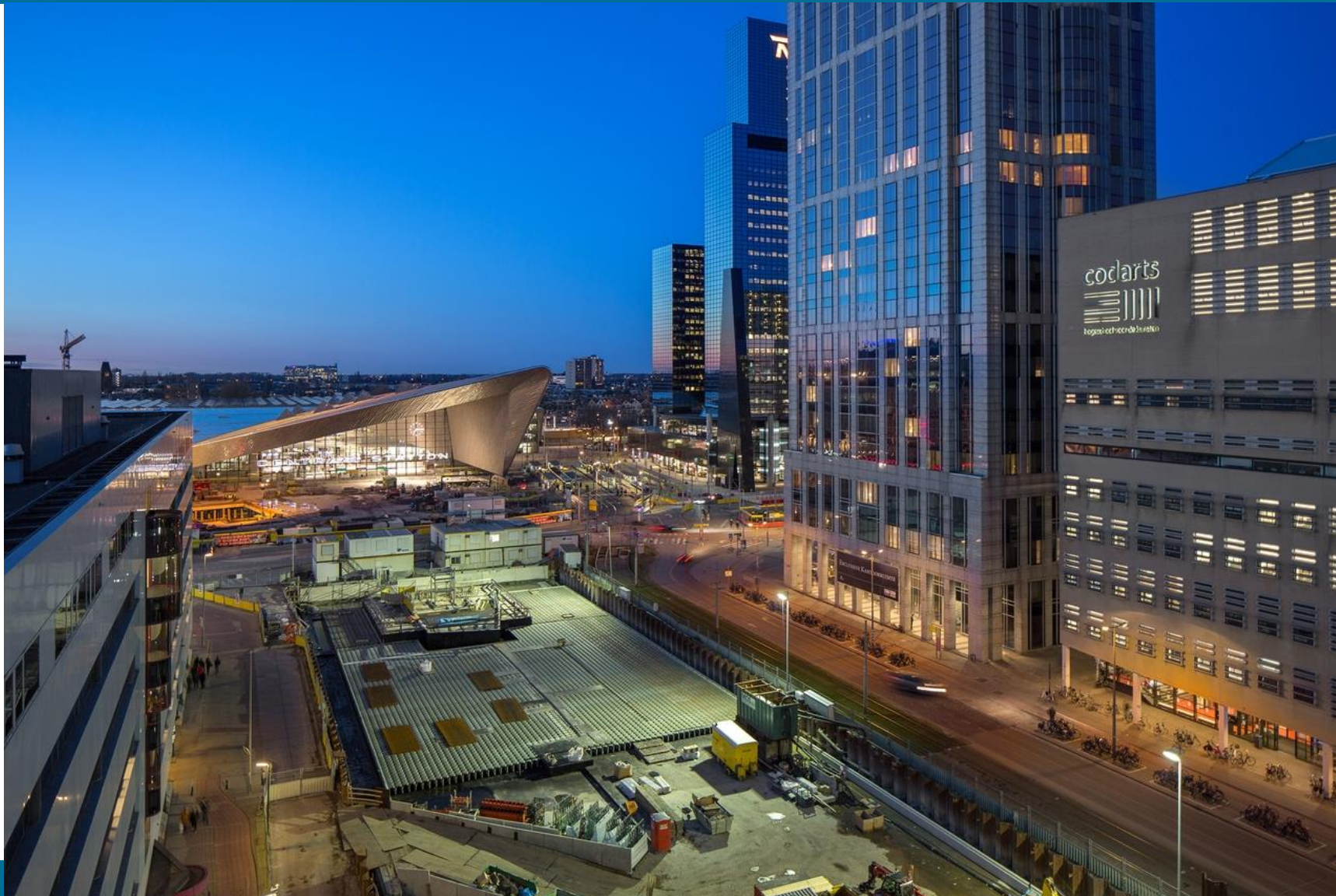


photo Millad Pallesh



21-5-2015

1993 / 1995: 1/300 yr flood levels



35 Room for the River projects (\$3 billion)

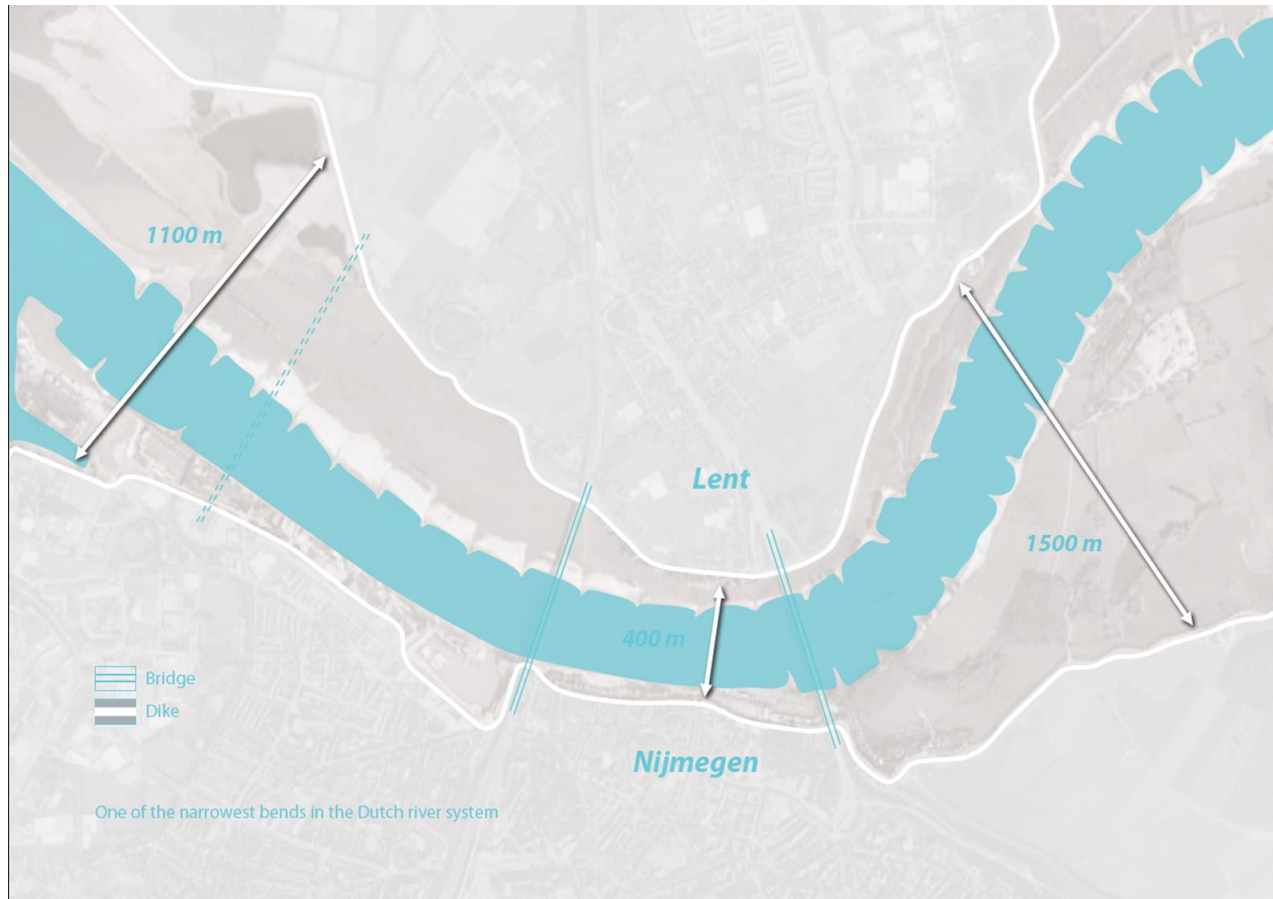
Two equal goals:

- Flood risk reduction – discharge and storage
- Improve spatial quality

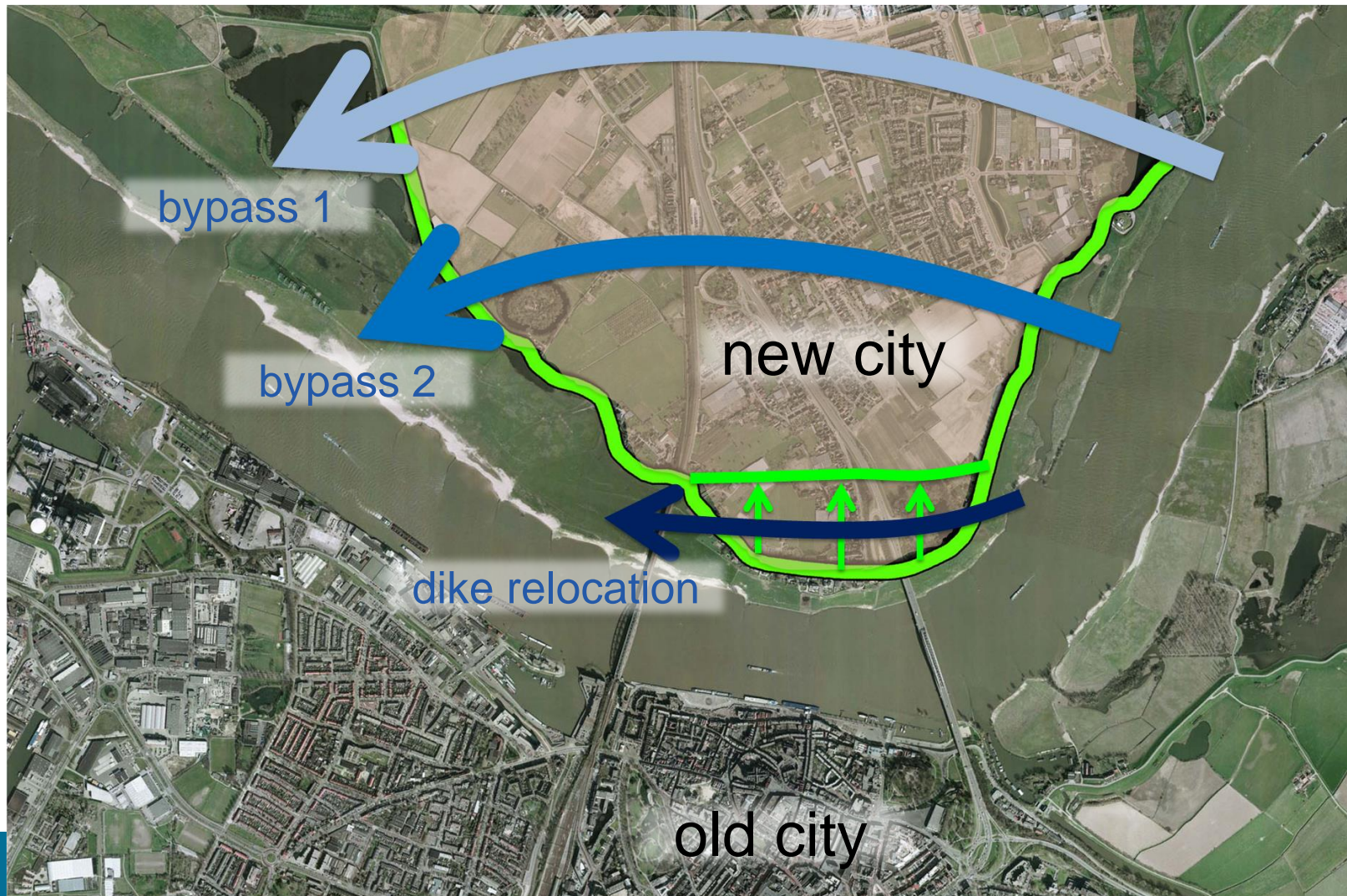




Nijmegen floodplain bottleneck

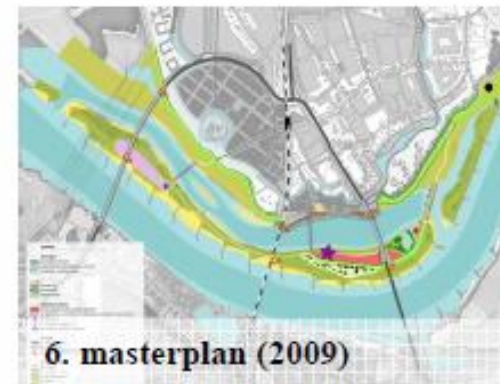


2000: “bad” options



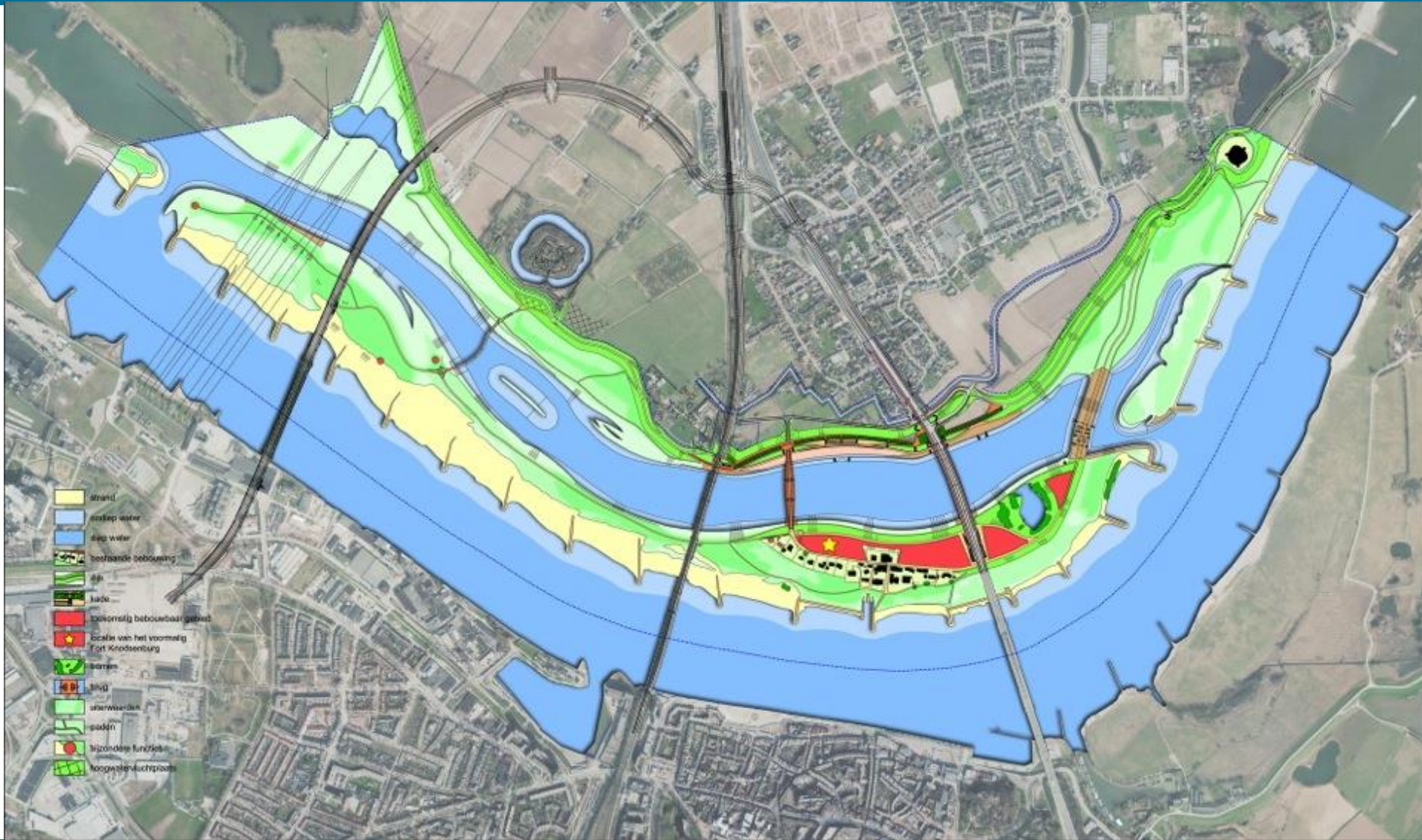


Dike set-back: safety, increased storage / flow, new development opportunities (400m euro)





- €365 (\$ 475)
- 50 households displaced
- 2,5 km side channel
- 3 new bridges
- *NS Rail improvement*
- 7 public authorities
- Waterfront housing
- Waterfront retail







Depoldering, the plan



DORDRECHT
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Bottleneck Gorinchem
river Merwede

To the sea

river Meuse









The Eco Dike: Willows as Flood Sentinels





Ecosystem Services Valuation (Earth Economics)

Provisioning services:

produce food, water, oxygen, buildings, fuel, clothing, medicine, etc. Everything in our economy is made from natural capital such as minerals, liquids, gases and living things.

Regulating services

create and maintain healthy environmental conditions. Examples are gas, and climate stability, flood and storm protection, water quality, soil erosion control, and disease and pest control. These contribute to ecosystem functions and economic resilience.

Supporting services

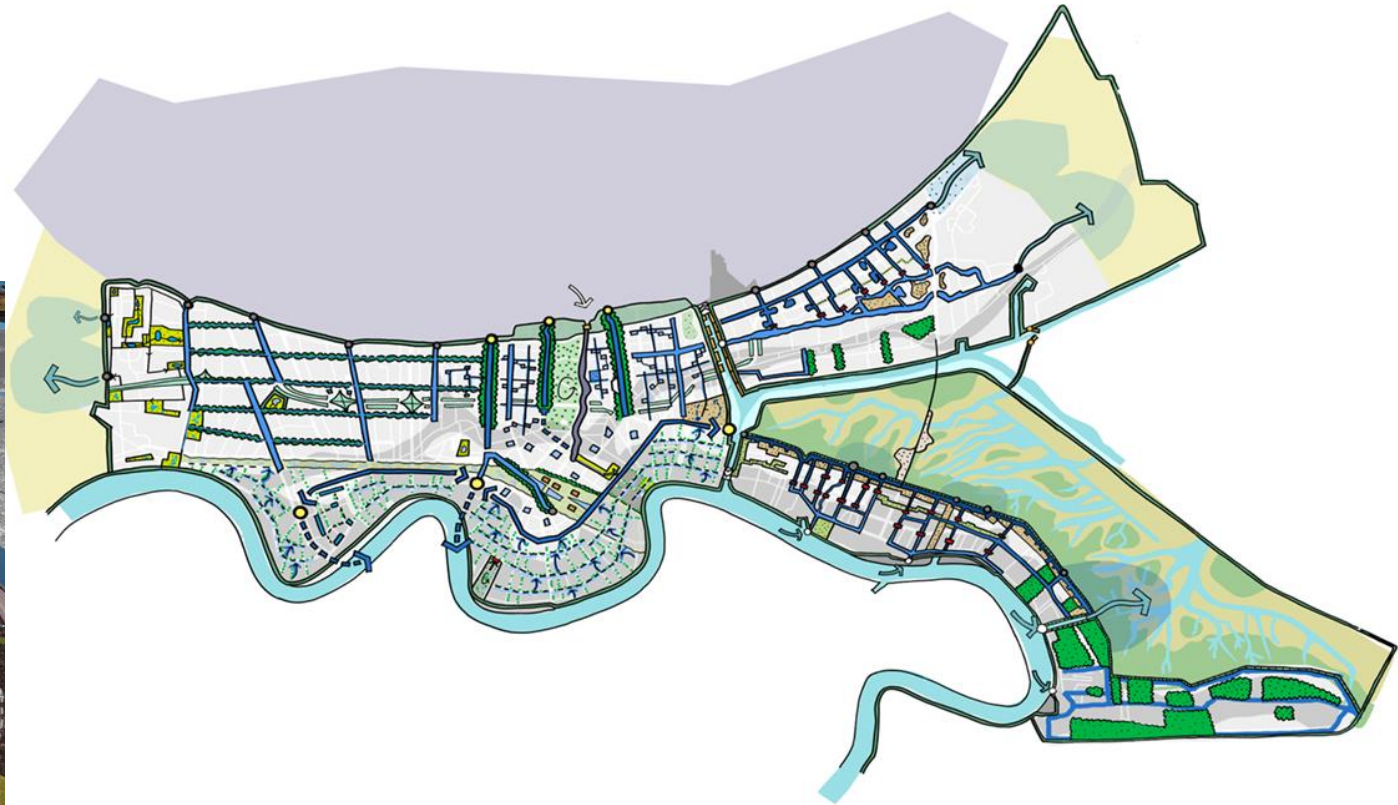
maintain conditions for life including habitat, nutrient cycling, soil formation, and pollination. These natural processes are vital. Provided to us free of charge, they are often left out of economic analysis.

Cultural services

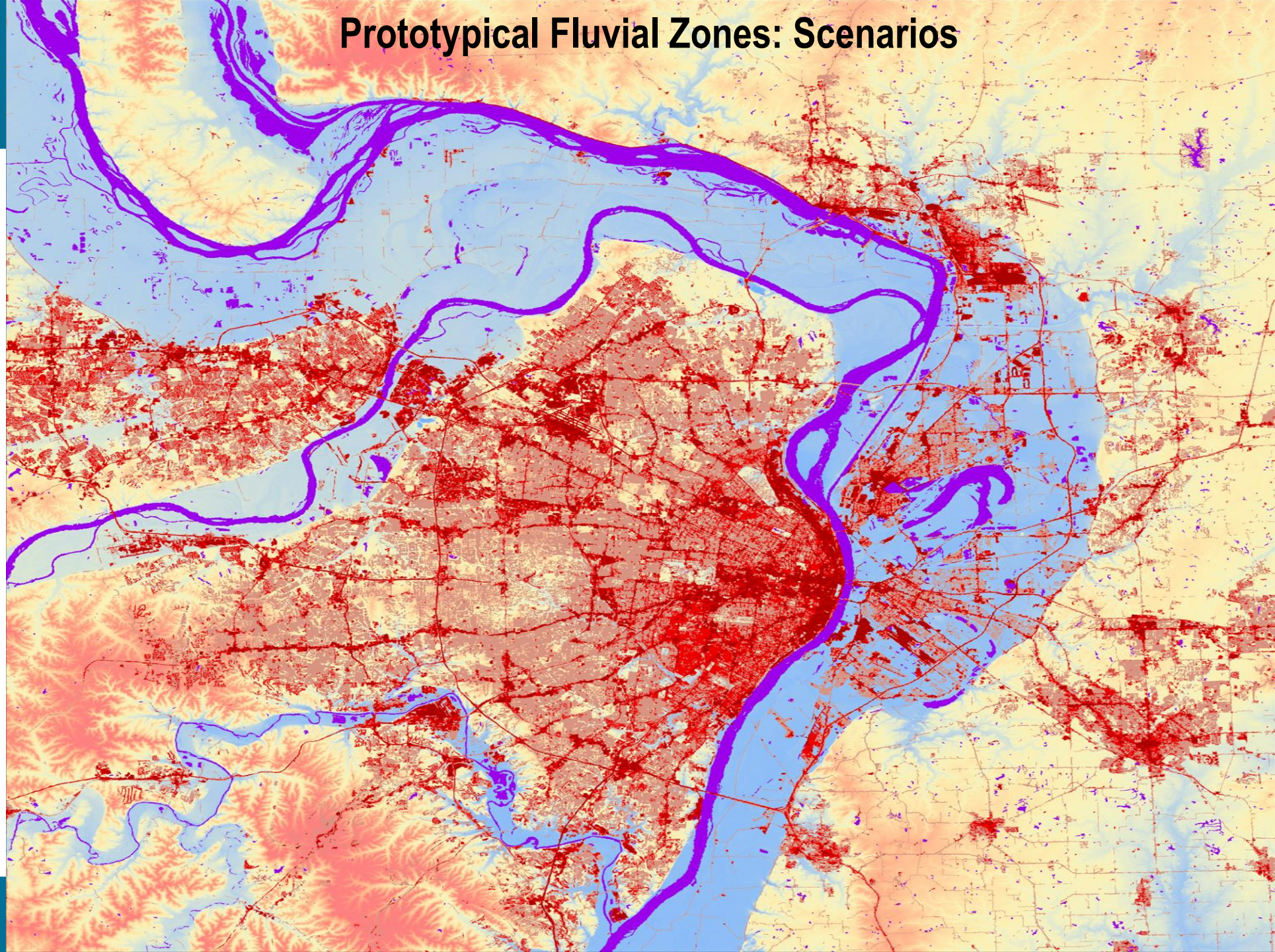
provide meaningful human interactions with ecosystems. Cultural services include spiritual, recreational, scientific, aesthetic and educational value.



From Dutch Dialogues to Greater New Orleans Urban Water Mgmt Strategy

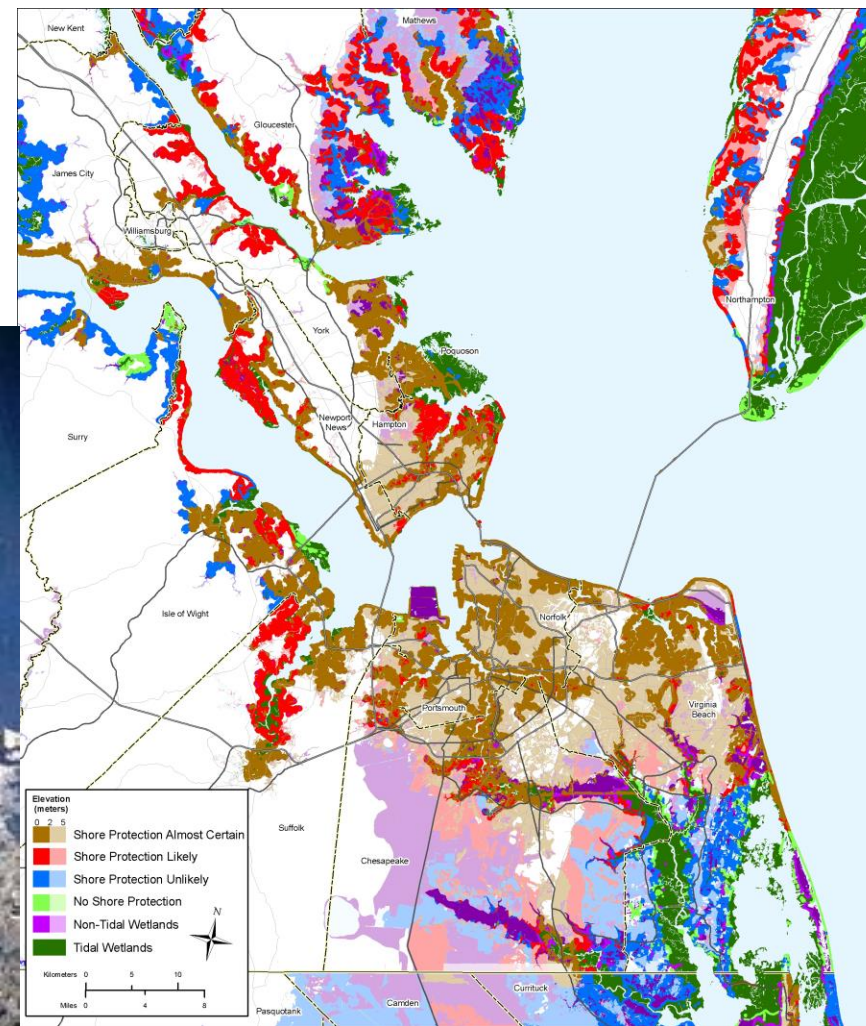


Prototypical Fluvial Zones: Scenarios





Miami 2013/2014
Los Angeles: 2013/2015
Hampton Roads, June 2015





Thanks!

@DaleTMorris

Dale.morris@minbuza.nl

Waterandthedutch.com

Livingwithwater.com