



Ministerie van Verkeer en Waterstaat

Flood risk management in the Netherlands present approach and future developments

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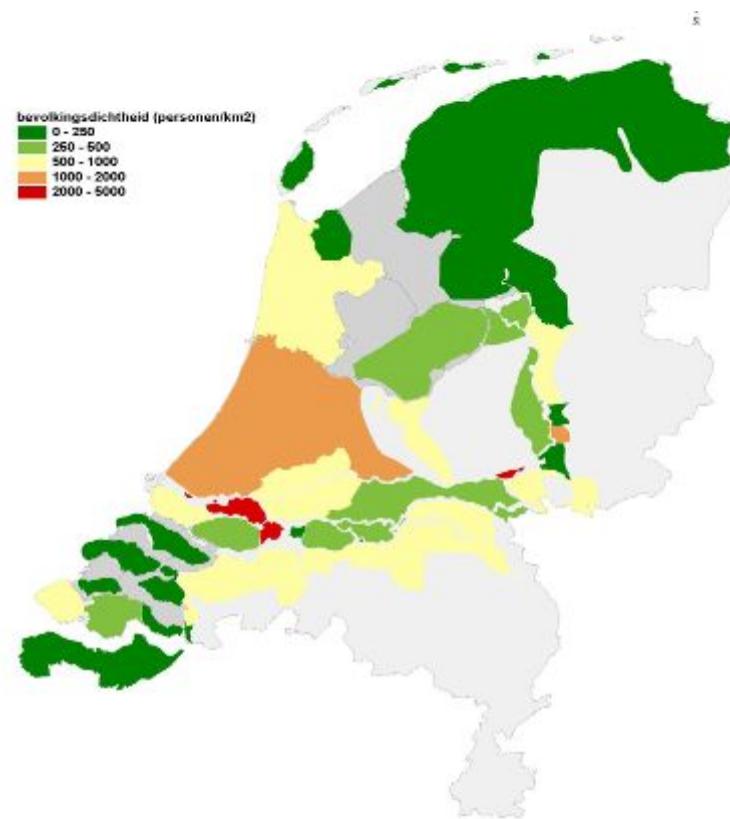
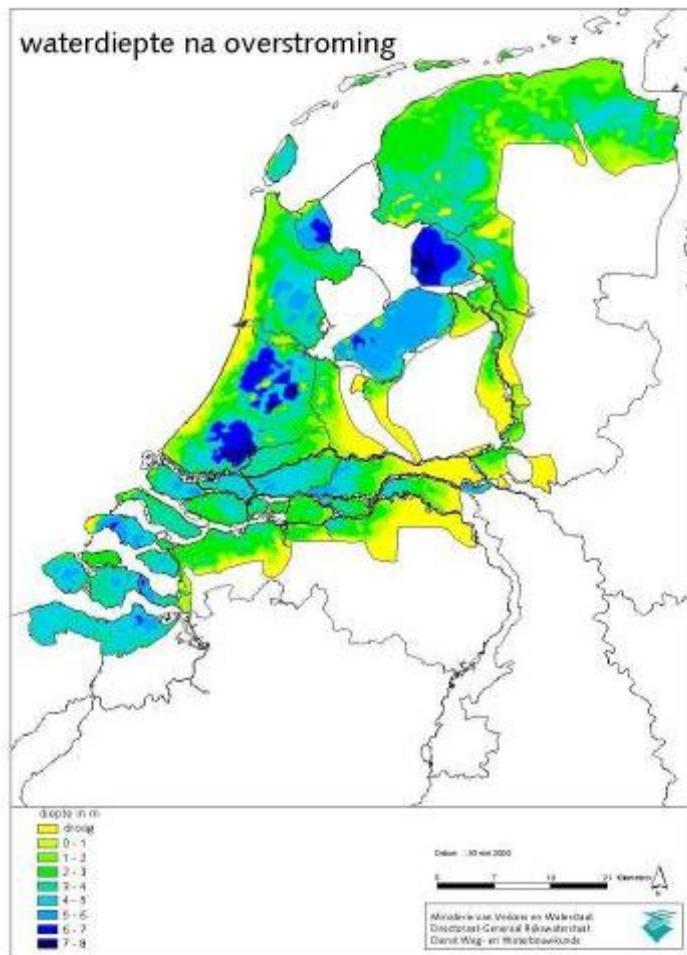
1 The Netherlands as river-delta



About 600 km of rivers
International catchments
About 350 km coastline
About 9 million inhabitants below flood level
Invested value $1800 \cdot 10^9$ euro,
65% of GNP
Safety level: 1:10.000 – 1:1250
3500 km of flood defences,
hundreds of locks, sluices,
pumping stations



Flood prone and densely populated

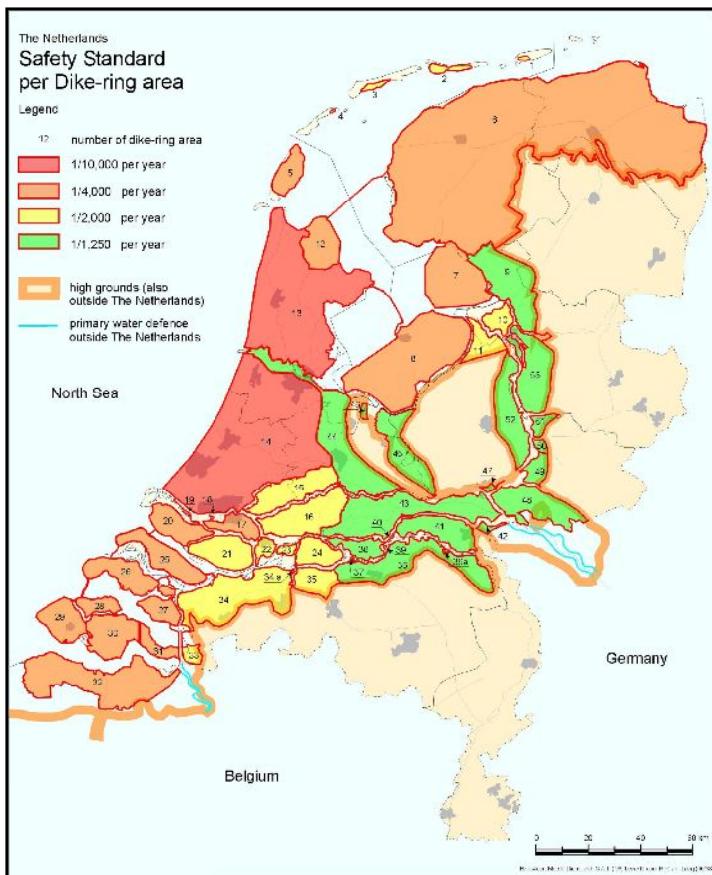




Amsterdam, Schiphol,
Rotterdam:
9 million people below
flood level



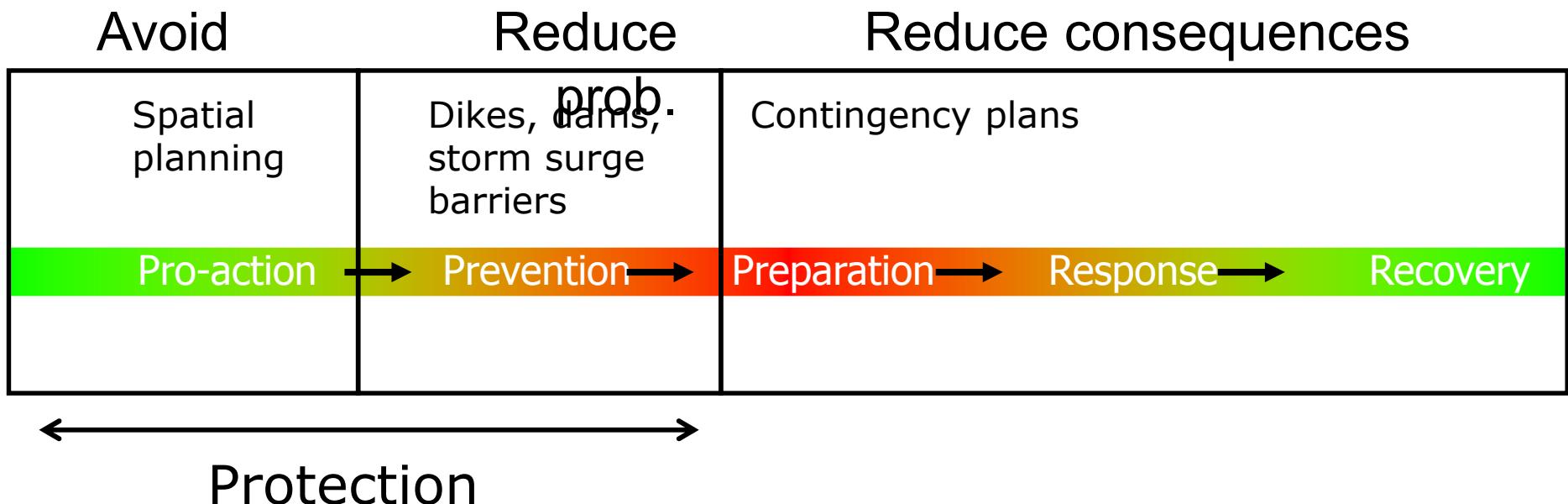
Flood risk standards



- Based on cost-benefit analysis '60s
- Overtopping is dominant failure mechanism
- 1/10.000 – 1/1250, legal
- 5 year assessment/evaluation
- Robust design: anticipated discharge/sealevel 50 – 100 yr
- → protection dominated approach

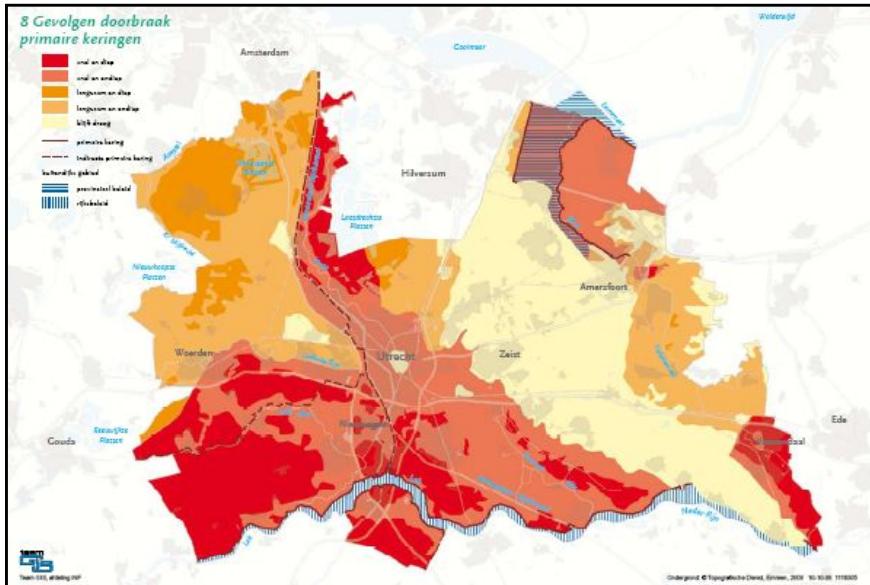


Risk based approach 1: Safety Chain (European Union)! Hazard life cycle





Pro-action (= avoid)



Spatial Planning:
Hazard zones

Building codes



Prevention (= probability reduction)



- Build and maintain flood defences:
 - dune and beach nourishments,
 - sea walls
 - storm surge barriers)
 - Dikes and retention basins



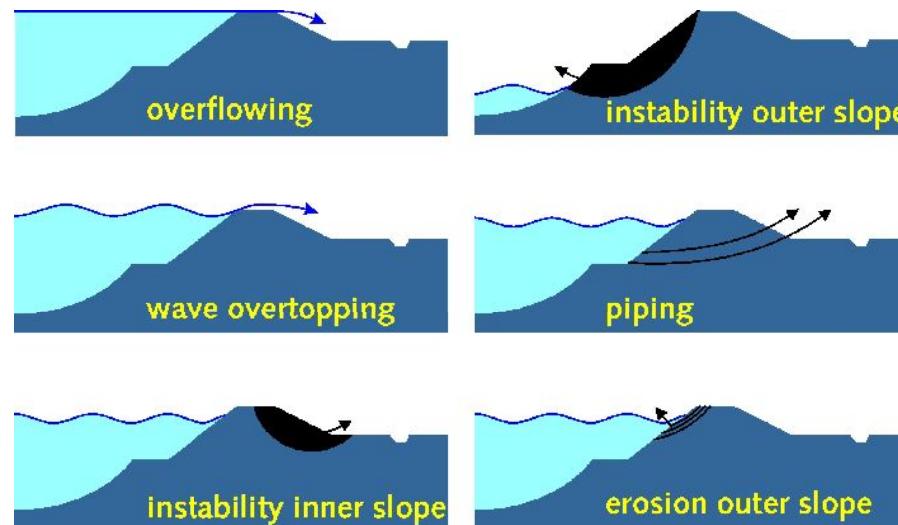
Response, disaster management



Ruimte voor Rijntakken



New developments: risk based approach 2



1. Calculation of the **probability** of dike ring flooding, including all mechanisms of failure
2. Estimation of potential (economic) **damage** (as function of flood depth)



**grote kans
groot gevolg**

dijkkring 54



**grote kans
klein gevolg**

dijkkring 55



**kleine kans
groot gevolg**

dijkkring 56



**kleine kans
klein gevolg**

dijkkring 57



3. Calculation of **flood risk** ($p \times d$) per dike ring



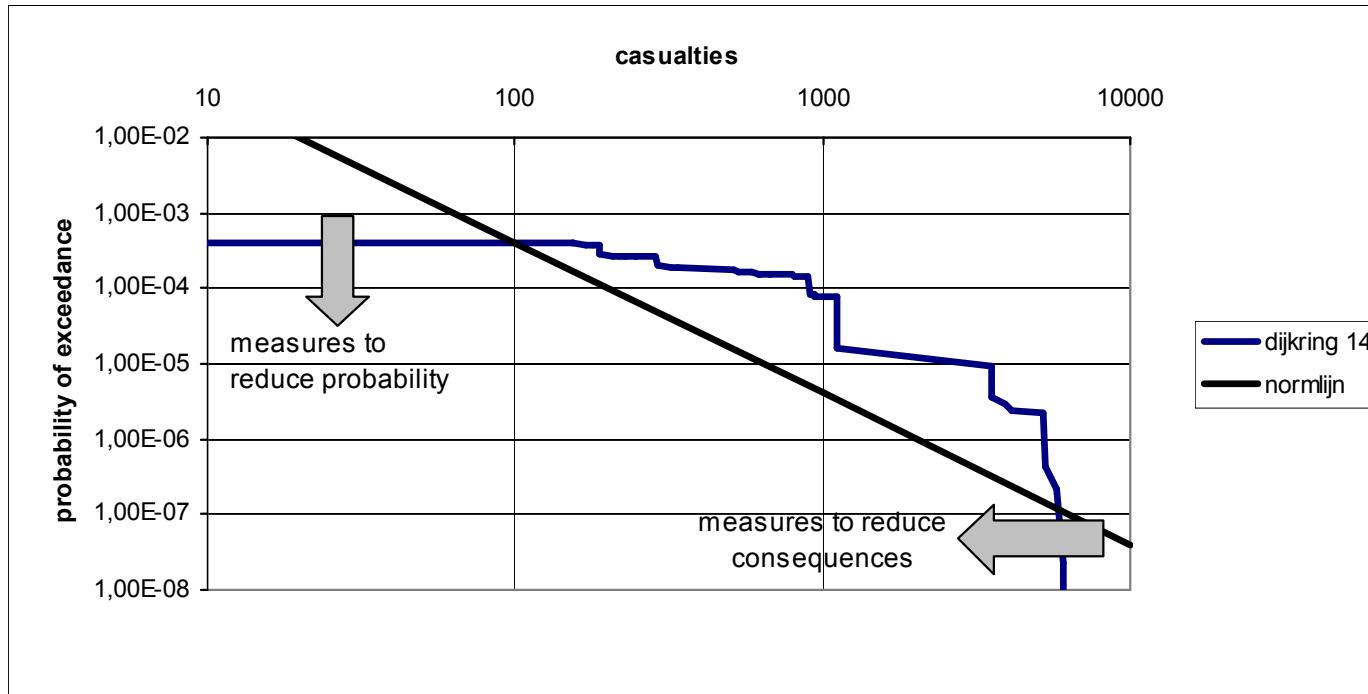
New developments: include non-monetary values



- Casualties
- Natural and cultural heritage
- Disruption
- Loss of reputation



Casualties



- Individual risk (specific location), 10^{-6} ? → basic level of protection
- Group risk (group of casualties due to disaster) → avoid uncontrollable failure and flooding



Conclusions

- Risk based approach like "hazard cycle": Yes (EU Directive)
- Risk based approach like Prob.x consequences: Maybe
- Include casualties etc. Yes, but how?