

Does a Delta dike increase resilience in flood management?

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Flood Control

- System predictability
- Preventing undesired activities or events
- Forecasting all future developments

versus

Flood Resilience

- Handling change
- Reducing consequences of events
- Expecting surprises

Framework for discussing policy in terms of resilience and control

We have developed a 'language' for actors to evaluate policy in terms of resilience and control, based on an overview of system attributes for both rationales. We applied our framework to evaluate a Delta dike policy plan.



Schelphoek, the Netherlands: Integrating a Health Care Resort with the primary flood defense

Control rationale Resilience rationale = case Schelphoek Optimization Diversification **Best strategy of flood defense** Flood defense + water-proof building + evacuation Clear division of governmental responsibilities **Sharing responsibilities Confining water dynamics** Water dynamics shape spatial planning **Prescriptive regulation** Area-tailored planning, relieving inhibiting rules Intensification Creating reserves **Economical allocation of resources** Reservation/redundancy for handling surprise Functional connectedness or modularity Modular-connected system Separating building and dike functions Integral vision on building, dike, environment **National regulation Area-based initiatives Clear spatial division** Combining water safety/ healthcare/recreation Adaptive response Focused response Case-specific participation structure Waterboard managing water safety **Participation of local community** Only governmental actors involved Formalized governmental problem representation Alternative views allowed Fixation and sustaining Changing and adjusting Refinement of resort plans Regular evaluation and possible adjustment Focus on forecasting future developments (ex-ante) Flexibility for future adaptation Actors focus on optimizing a specific function Focus on joint learning approach

Evaluation Delta Dike Schelphoek

The Delta dike is sometimes advocated for increasing resilience without relieving control. In case Schelphoek we see it is possible to reconcile strong points of both rationales (+), but we also see trade-offs (-) for either rationale when combined in the Delta dike.

- + robust for expected future developments
- + efficiency through multifunctionality
- reduced clarity of function and responsibility

- + shared initiative
- + complementary flood strategies: water-proof building
- limited flexibility for future adaptation
- on a higher spatial scale the dike further confines flood dynamics and increases system modularity