



FRESH WATER AVAILABILITY

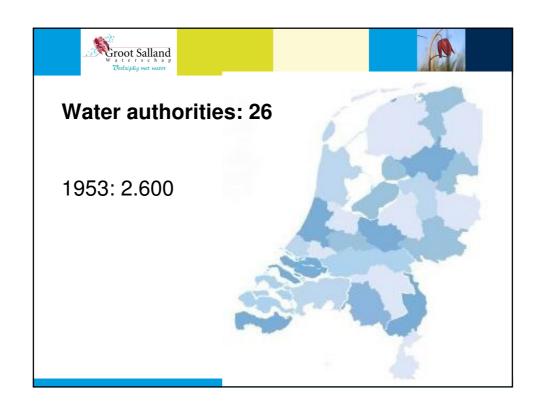
Prof. dr. Sybe Schaap Water governance, TU Delft

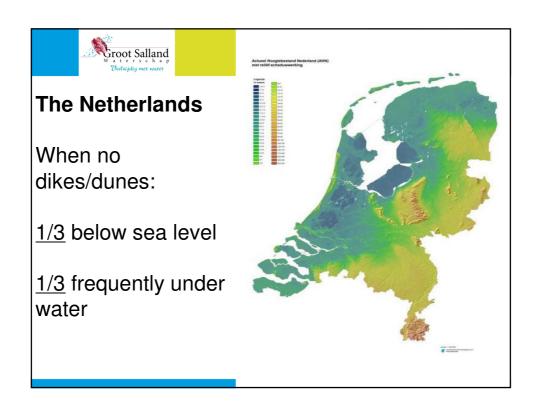


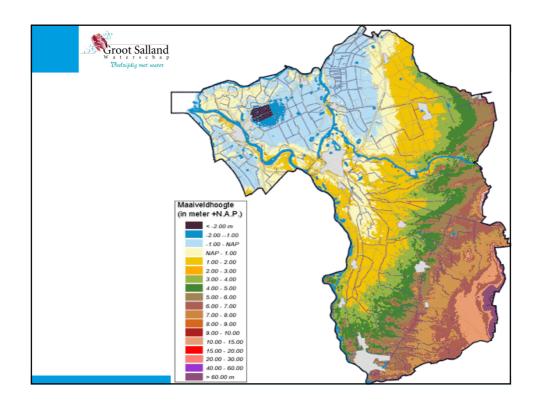




CLIMATE CHANGE ROLE OF REGIONAL WATER AUTHORITIES











HISTORICAL SITUATION

- periods of heavy rainfall / droughts
- water policy: discharge + freshwater supply
- growing risk situation: agriculture / nature / real estate













1998: NATIONAL WATER ACT

- new water system norms
- rural and urban areas





CLIMATE CHANGE

- growing extremes = risk situation
- challenge: avoid risks + rebalance water system
- additional norms?





CLASSICAL RURAL SPATIAL POLICY

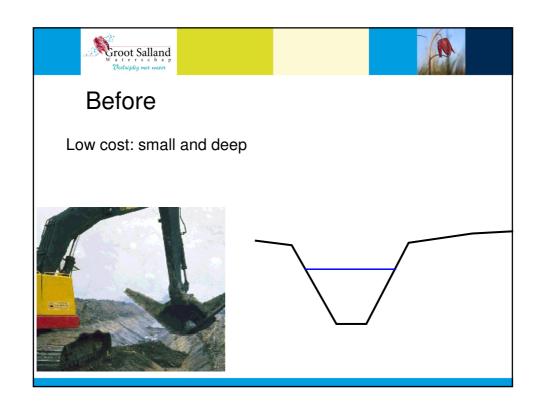
- a. primacy agricultural development
- b. water system subservient















NEGATIVE CONSEQUENCES

- a. system very expensive
- b. disturbing ecology
- c. not development proof
- d. not climate proof





SINCE 1998

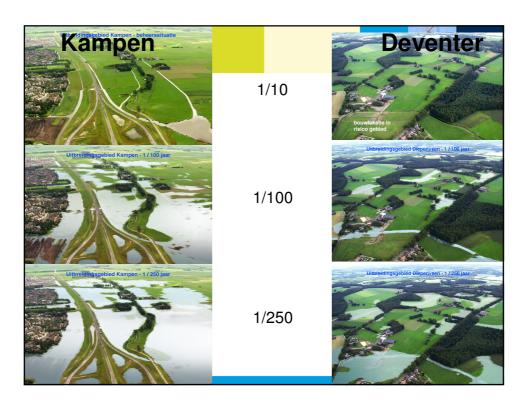
- a. new integrated water system policy
- b. probably climate proof
- c. policy sequence: resilience / storage / discharge
- d. integration abundance / shortage = efficiency
- e. integration water quantity ecology
- f. result: water framework directive proof
- g. rural and urban areas

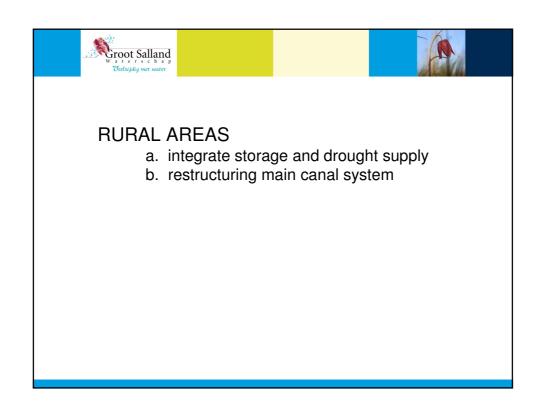


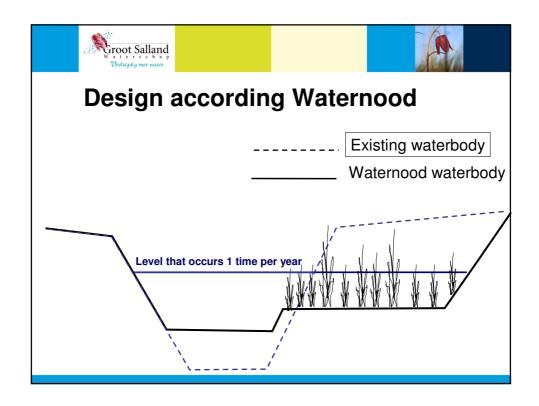


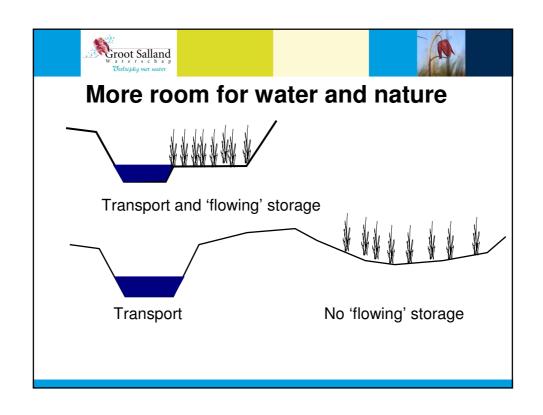
URBAN AREAS

- a. involvement water authorities in spatial planningb. minimal retention measures

























Assessment / conclusions

- Regional water authorities in the Netherlands do face climate change issues
- These are being addressed in combination with other issues (such as the WFD)
- There are successes
- · But much work still needs to be done