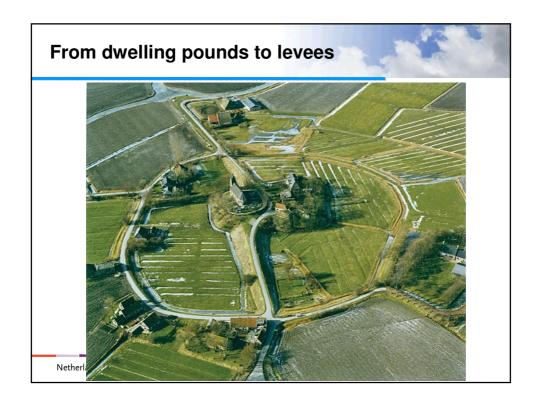


### Flood protection policies

- the role of risk approach
- origin of the Dutch strategy
  - two historic examples
- options for the future





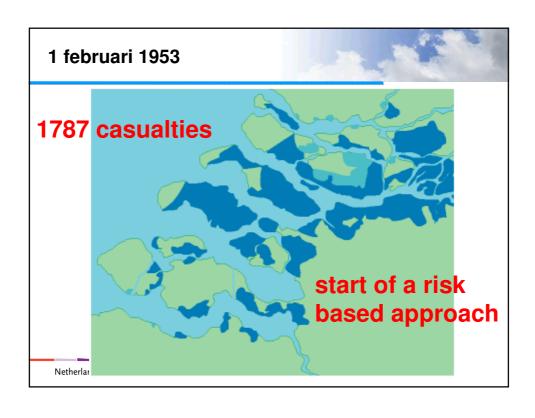


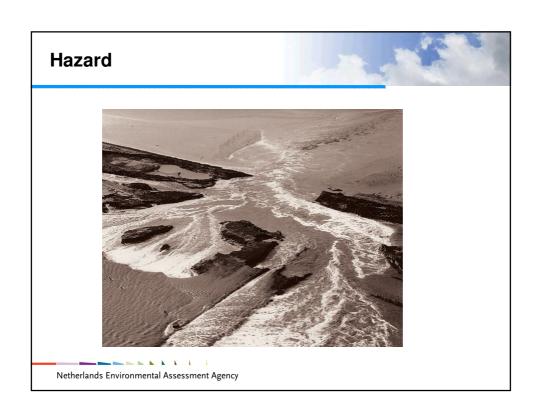


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# Why a change in strategy

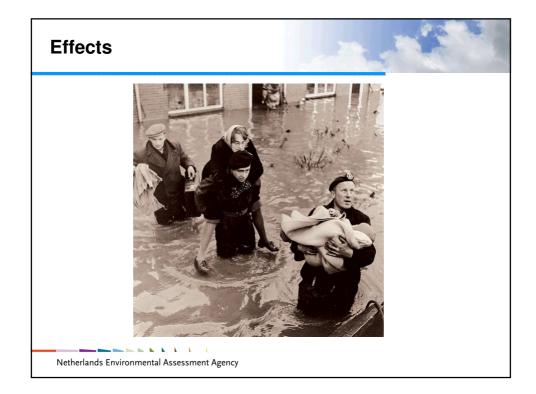
- dealing
- preventing
- risks
  - (economic) balances
- boundaries
  - avoiding at all costs

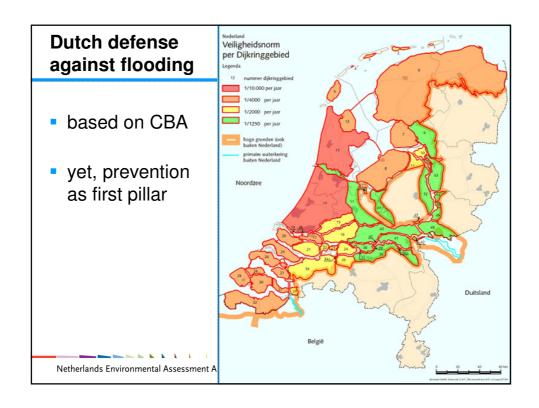


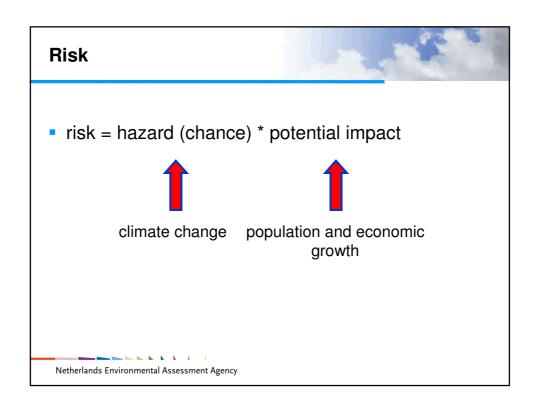


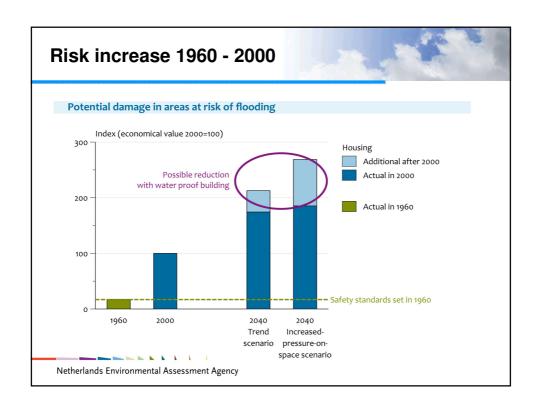


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### **Outlines of the future Dutch flood protection policy**

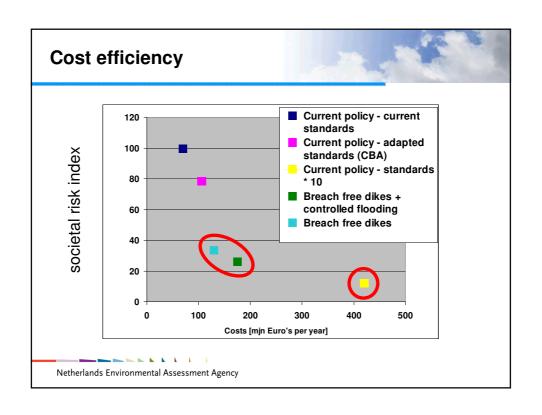
- adaptation of the standards
- 3 layer approach (= risk approach)
  - prevention (remains the primary pillar!)
  - spatial measurements
  - emergency action plans
- avoiding of catastrophes (social disruption)
- option: breach free levees

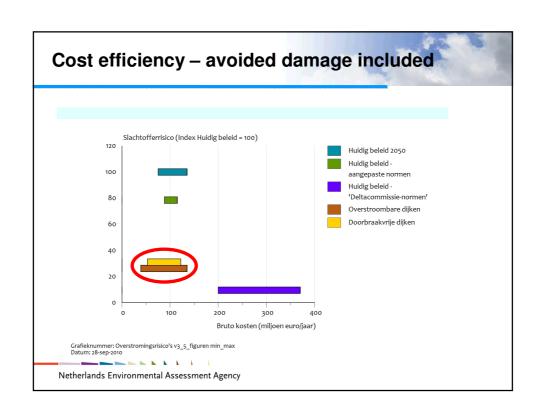
### Flood protection policy - options

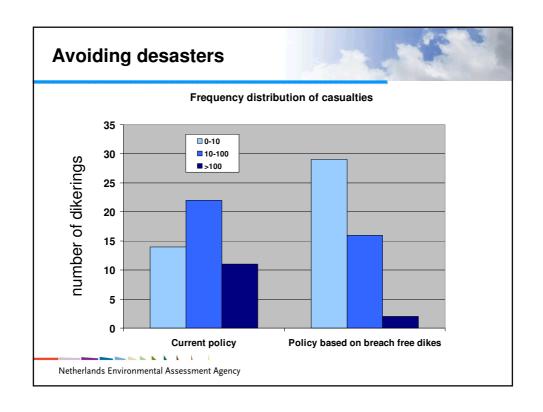
- 1. Current policy current standards
- 2. id adapted standards (based on CBA)
- 3. id standards \* 10
- 4. Policy based on breach free levees
- 5. id + controlled flooding + spatial planning

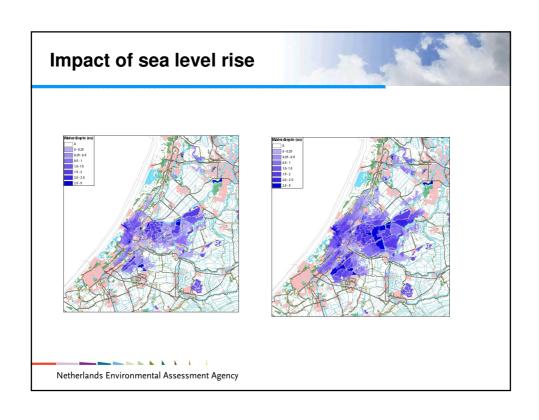
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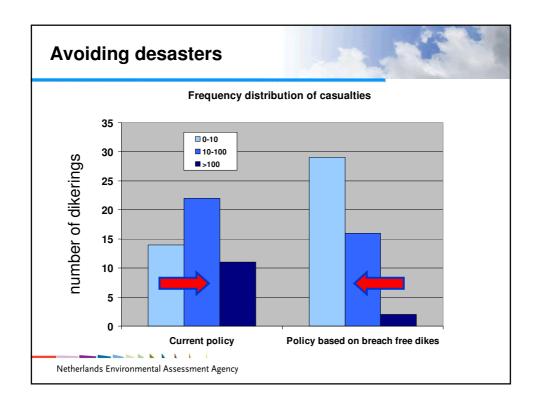
# Adaptation option: breach free levees Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency





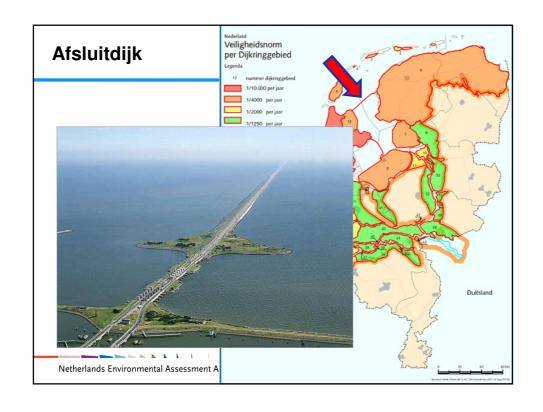




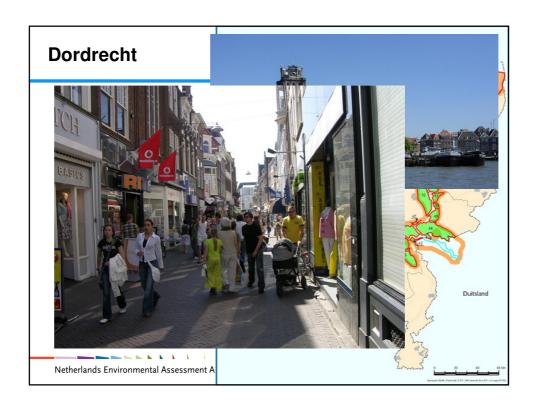


## Examples of the benefits of a risk approach

- Afsluitdijk
- Dordrecht Voorstraat









- Increase on investments in hard money benefits are 'soft' money (long term insurance)
- negative impact on the landscape



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### **Concluding remarks**

- risk approach gives more room for solutions
- breach free levees make the precautionary principle less vital
- breach free leves seem to provide very cost-effective solutions
- policies based on breach free levees are less sensitive to climate change

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Rotterdam

Legend
2008

hazard low and vulnerability low
hazard sigh, vulnerability high
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