

MICORE FINAL CONFERENCE RIMINI JUNE 8, 2011

Delta Committee

Preparing the low-lying Dutch Delta for climate change

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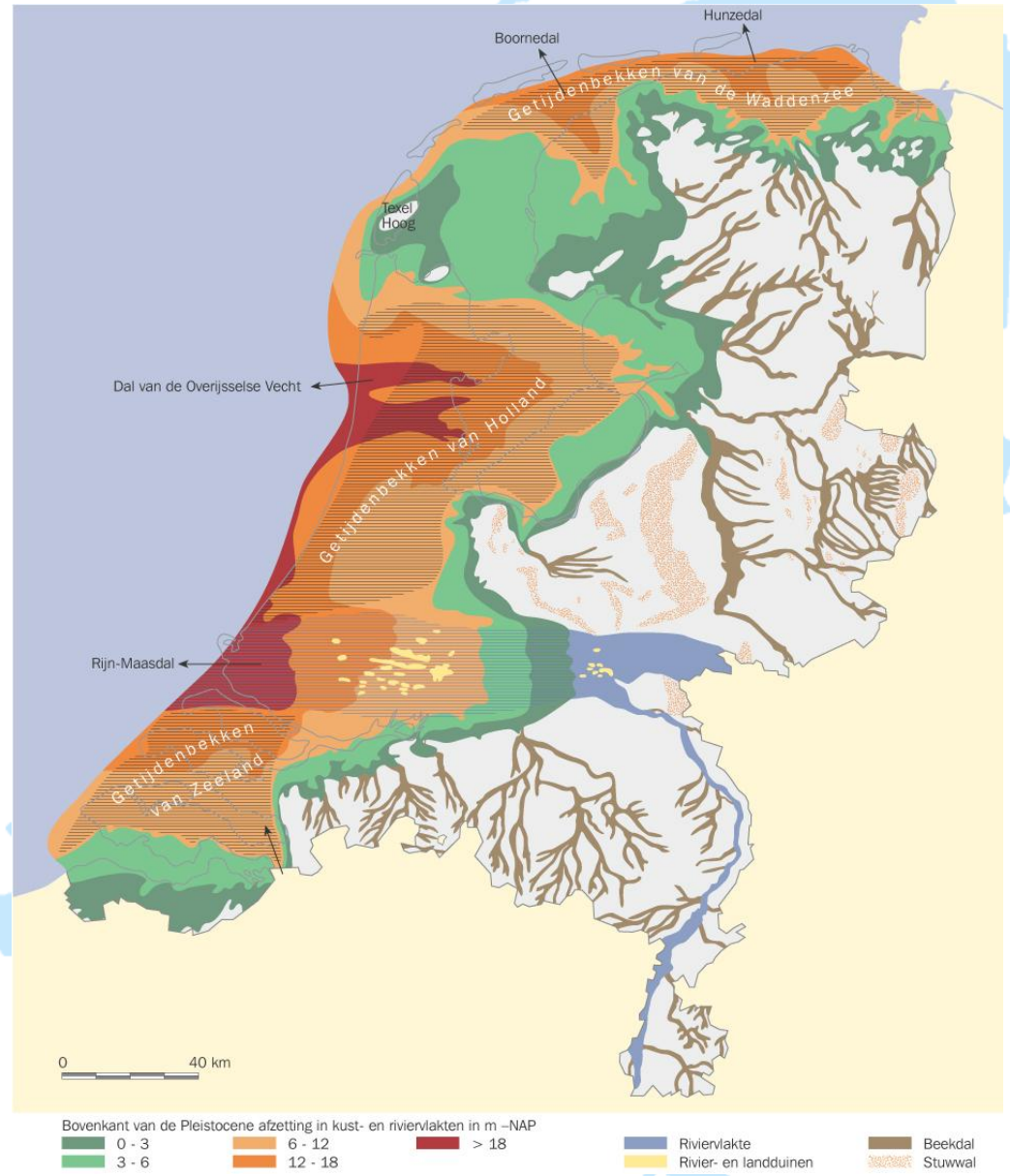
“Een land dat leeft,
bouwt aan zijn toekomst”



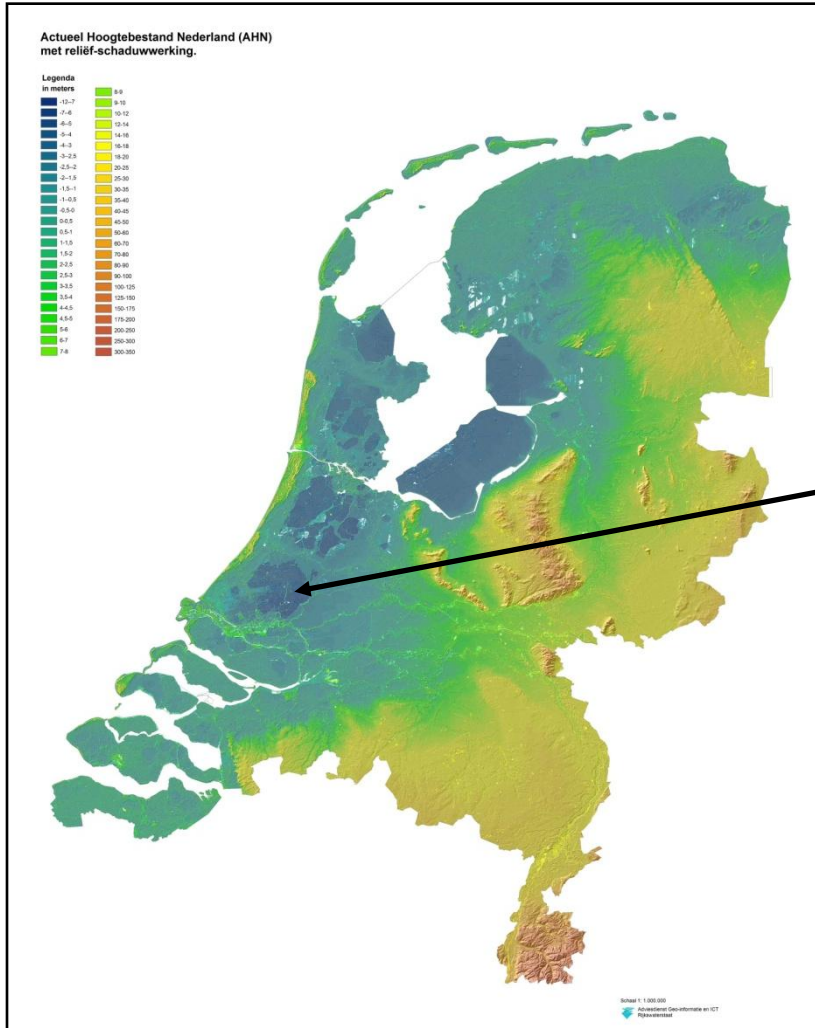
DELTA  **COMMISSIE**

Basal topography

depth top
Pleistocene deposits

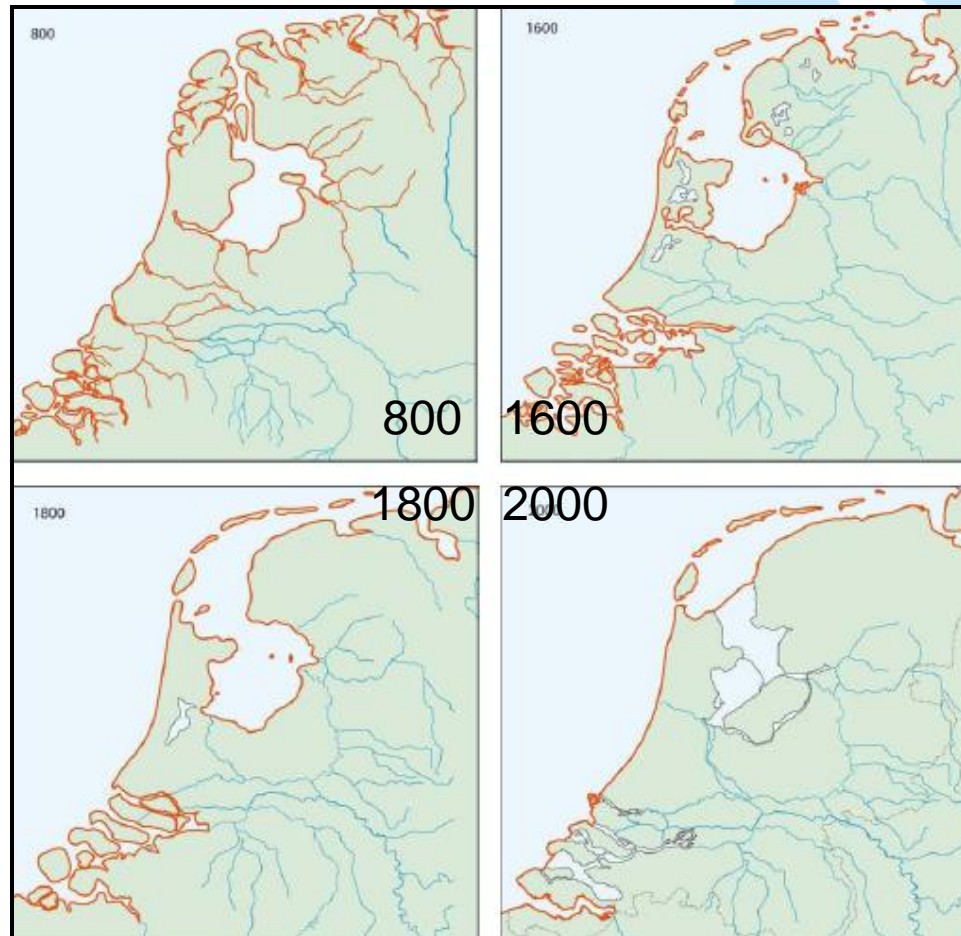


Topography



- 10 million people in floodprone areas
- Deepest location Zuidplaspolder around Nieuwerkerk aan den IJssel: MSL – 6,76 m.

Shortening of coastline in response to flooding events



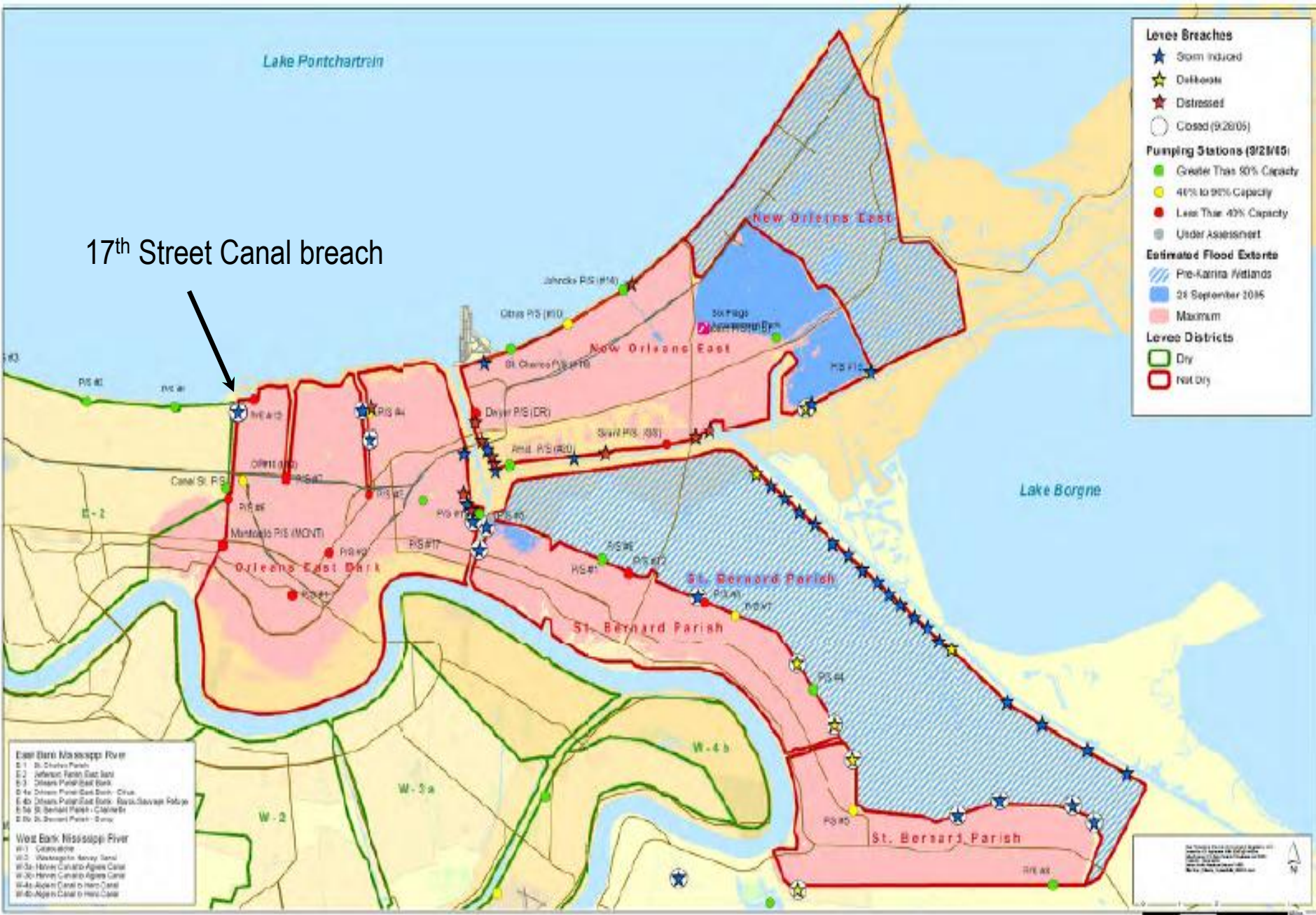
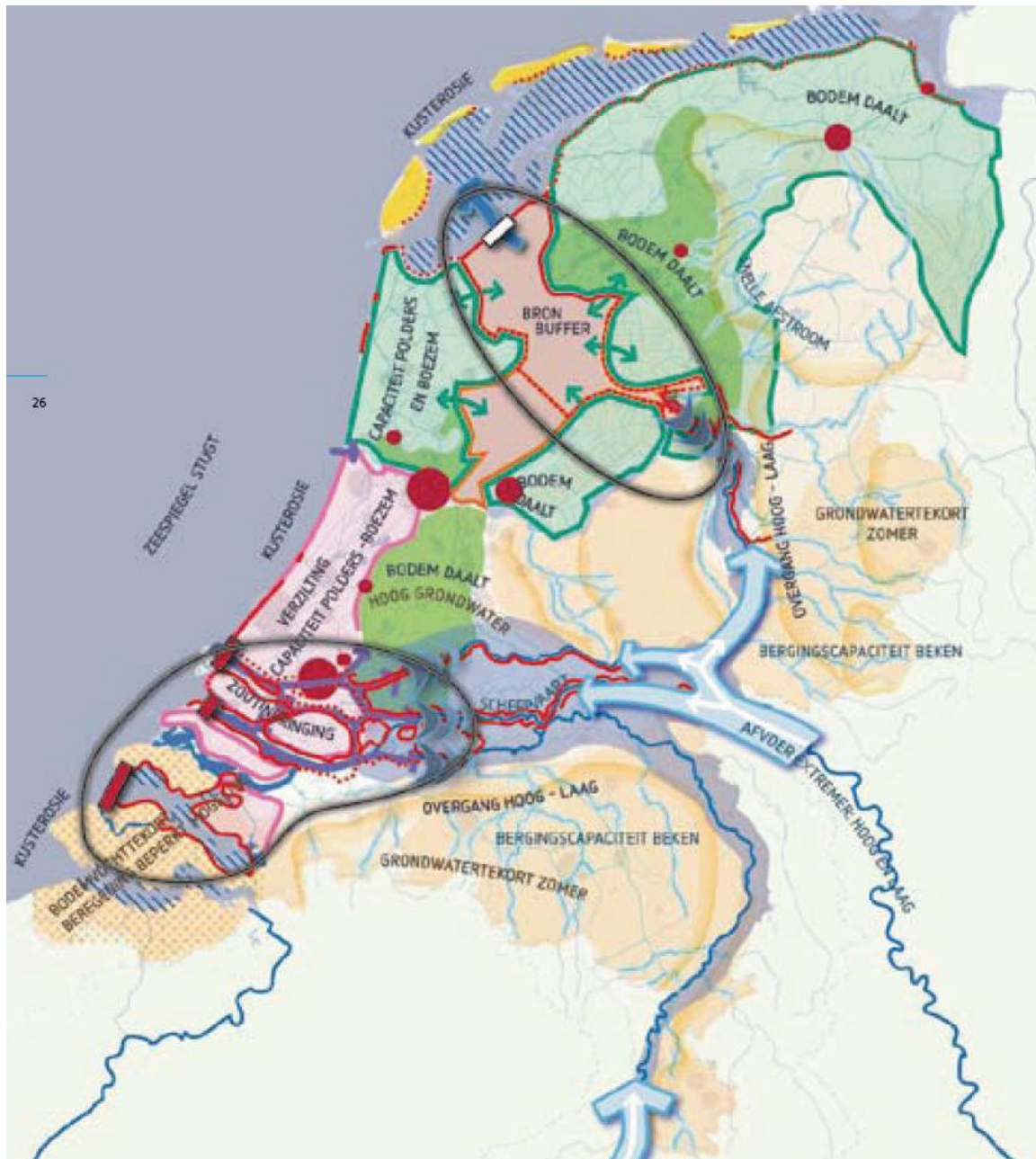


Figure 1.4: Map showing principal features of the main flood protection rings or “polders” in the New Orleans area. [Modified after USACE, 2005]

17th Street Canal – Note displaced levee section in middle of the breach, which moved 35 feet





Kaart 3

Belangrijkste wateropgaven

-  grote meervoudige opgave met regio-overstijgende invloed
-  waterwaliteit en zoetwateraanvoer onder druk
-  wateraanvoer vanuit IJsselmeer onder druk
-  zoutting schuift op, innamepunten onder druk
-  potentieel bodemvochttekort
-  aandacht voor peilbeheer en kwaliteit IJsselmeergebied
-  gebied met bodemdaling
-  stad in gebied met sterke bodemdaling
-  toename extreem hoge rivierafvoer
-  lagere gemiddelde zomerafvoer rivieren en vaker extreem laag
-  overgangsgedebied hoog - laag gevoelig voor wateroverlast
-  periodieke wateroverlast in beekdalen
-  schorren en platen kunnen verdrinken bij zeespiegelstijging
-  aandacht voor hoogte en stabiliteit waterkeringen (periode 2008-2050)
-  aandacht voor hoogte en stabiliteit waterkeringen (periode 2050-2100)
-  spuis capaciteit IJsselmeer onder druk bij zeespiegelstijging
-  invloedsgebied zee/IJsselmeer verschuift rivieropwaarts als zeespiegel stijgt



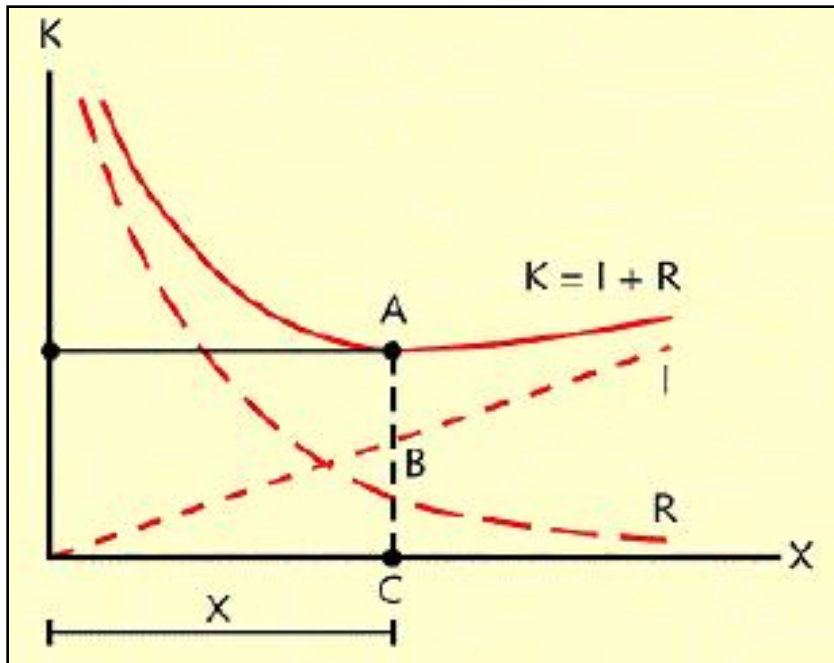
Presentation, reflection and discussion

- Three steps towards a safe(r) delta
- A new safety standard
- Plausible high-end scenarios RSLR
- “Delta dike”
- Regional recommendations

Acute? No, Urgent? Yes

- Water defences are not up to 1960 standards (following 1st Delta Committee)
- Current standards are inadequate (recommendation increase safety with a factor 10!)
- Climate change may accelerate

Risk approach: combination of probability and consequence



The principle of economic optimization

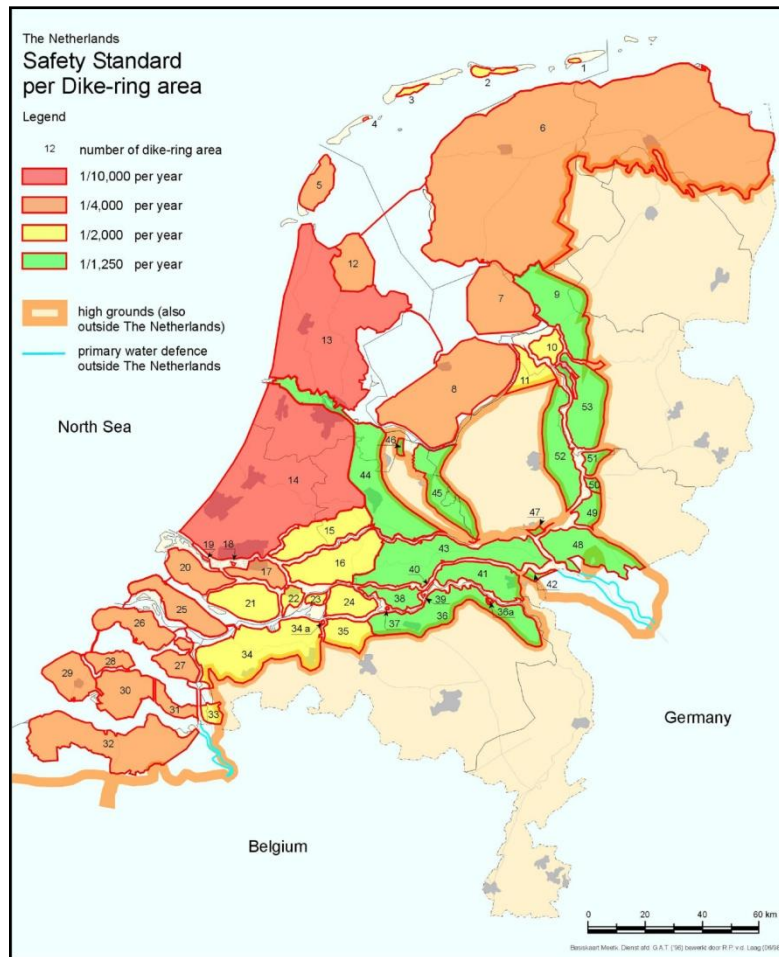
I – investments in safety measures

R – risk (economic damage)

K – total cost

X – optimal safety

Safety standard for 53 dike-ring areas



De facto a varying safety:

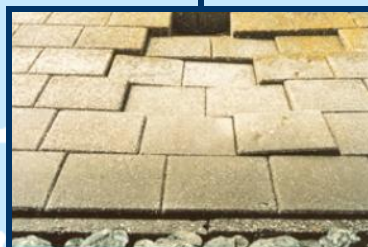
- NH and ZH 1/10.000 per year
- North and South 1/4.000 per year
- Yellow 1/2.000 per year
- Green: 1/1.250 per year

NB:

- Probability individual loss of life in a flooding is 1%, so that the probability due to flooding in the green areas is 1 in 125.000 per year!



P per year

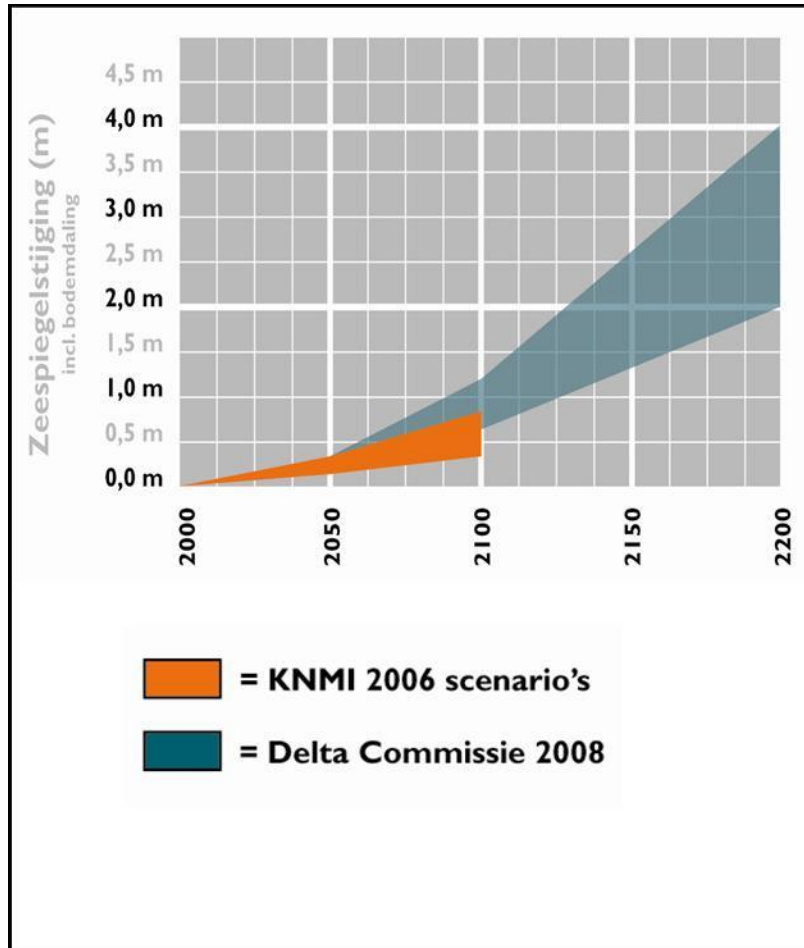




Sinkholes in inner embankment
due to piping



Relative SLR

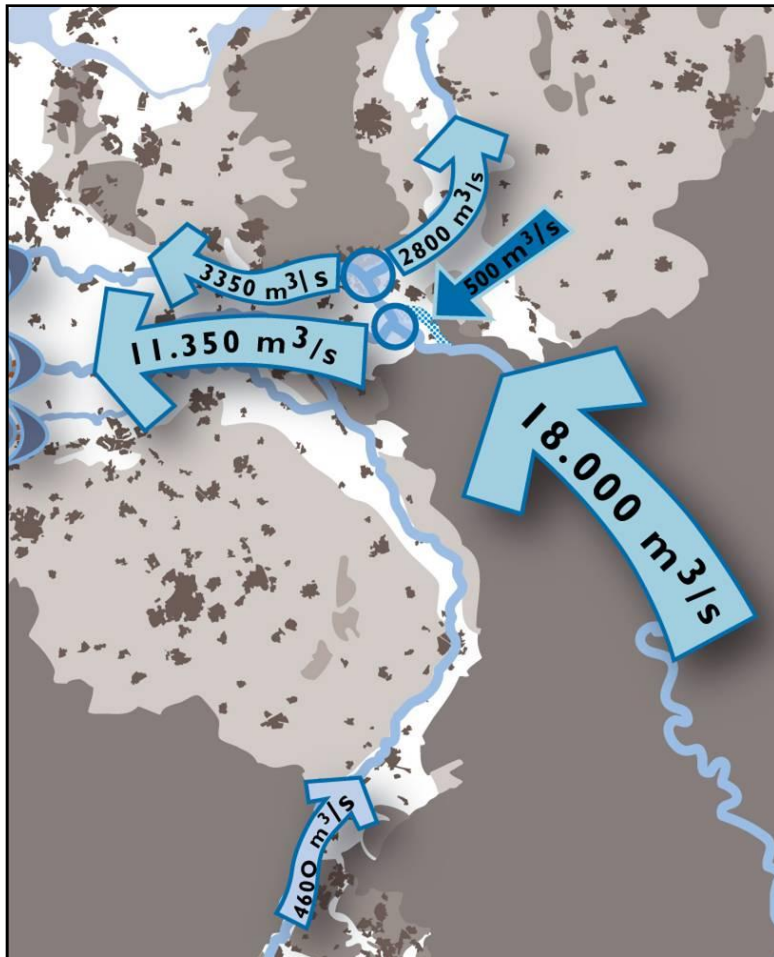


High-end scenarios:

- Round 2050: 40 cm/century
- Round 2100: 65 to 130 cm/century
- Round 2200: 2 to 4 m/century

NB: a bit confusing cause
KNMI are best estimates

River discharge



Summer:

from 1700 m³/s now to
700 m³/s in 2100

Winter:

from 16.000 m³/s now
to 18.000 m³/s in 2100

Recommendations (1):
Principles “Building with nature”, multifunctional solutions and the “Delta dike”



Building with nature



- Adapt to changing conditions and predictions
- Minimize costs at the long term
- Seek potential for multifunctional and integrated approaches

“Delta dikes”



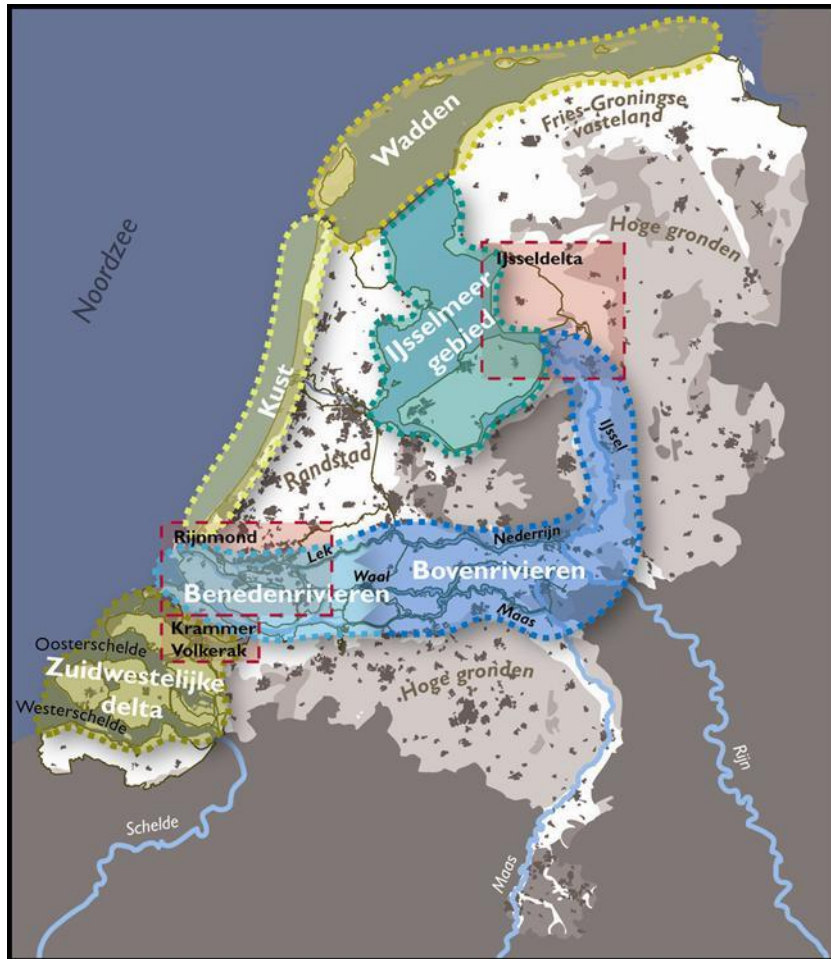
Dikes that through height, width or internal structure are practically breach resilient. Requires local optimization.



Popular view

- Plea for breach resilient, wide dikes
- Is not always THE solution
- Can be a solution, but (1) claims space and (2) there are more failure mechanisms that need to yield the same risk
- NB: a chain is strong as the weakest link!

Regional recommendations



- North Sea coast
- Wadden region
- SW Delta
- River regions
- Rijnmond
- IJssel Lake area

North Sea coast



- Building with nature through nourishment
- Beaches follow SLR naturally
- Great potential for coastal extension!

Coastal extension



The sand engine at Ter Heijde

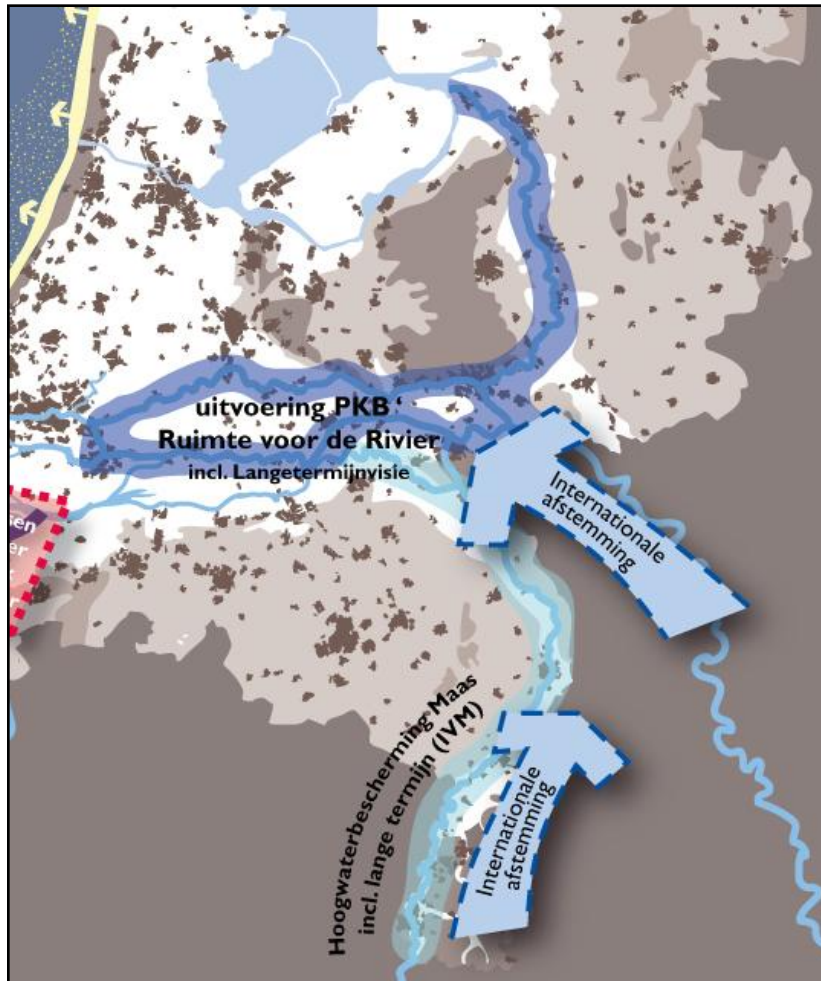


March 2011



May 2011

Rivers



- Complete execution of program 'Room for the river'
- Idem Maas
- Acquire strategic grounds



Space for the IJssel



Rivierverruiming langs de IJssel tussen Zwolle en Kampen

Nieuwe Maas at Rotterdam



Rijnmond region



- Protection by a chain of open surge and discharge barriers
- Creation of potential for nature and urban development

Costs



- 1,2 to 1,6 billion euro per year until 2050 (order of 1% of BNP, order of 1 per mille of invested infrastructure)
- 0,9 to 1,5 billion per year for 2050-2100
- Exclusive costs of nourishment for coastal extension



Samen *werken* met **water**

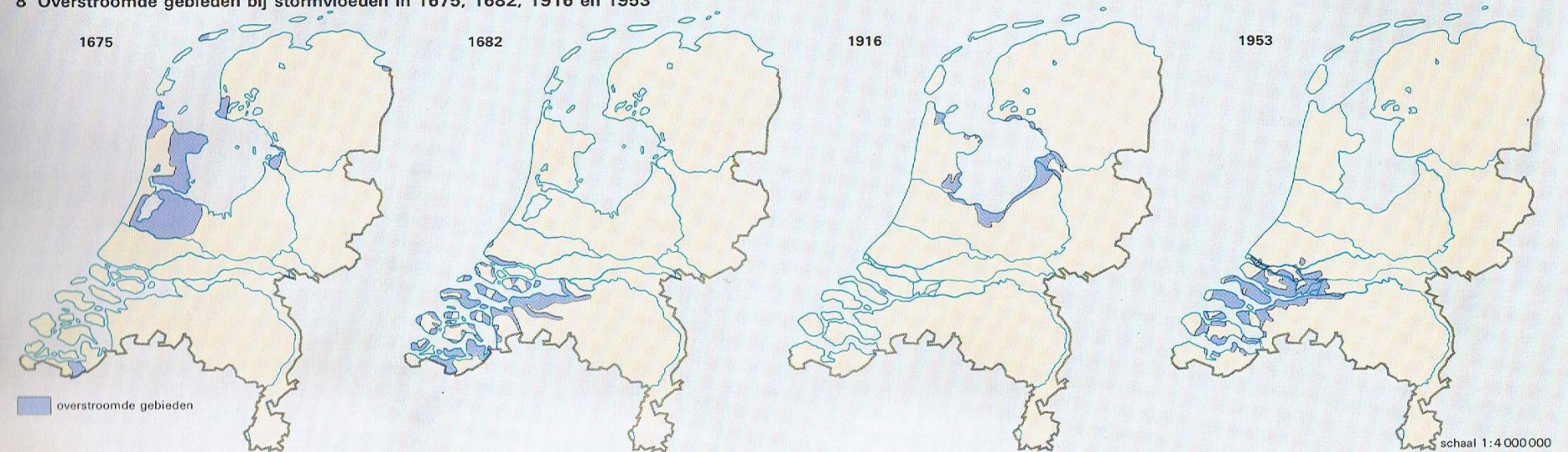
**Working together with water
(build with nature & co-operate)**

17th Street Canal



Main flood events

8 Overstroomde gebieden bij stormvloeden in 1675, 1682, 1916 en 1953



1675

1682

1916

1953

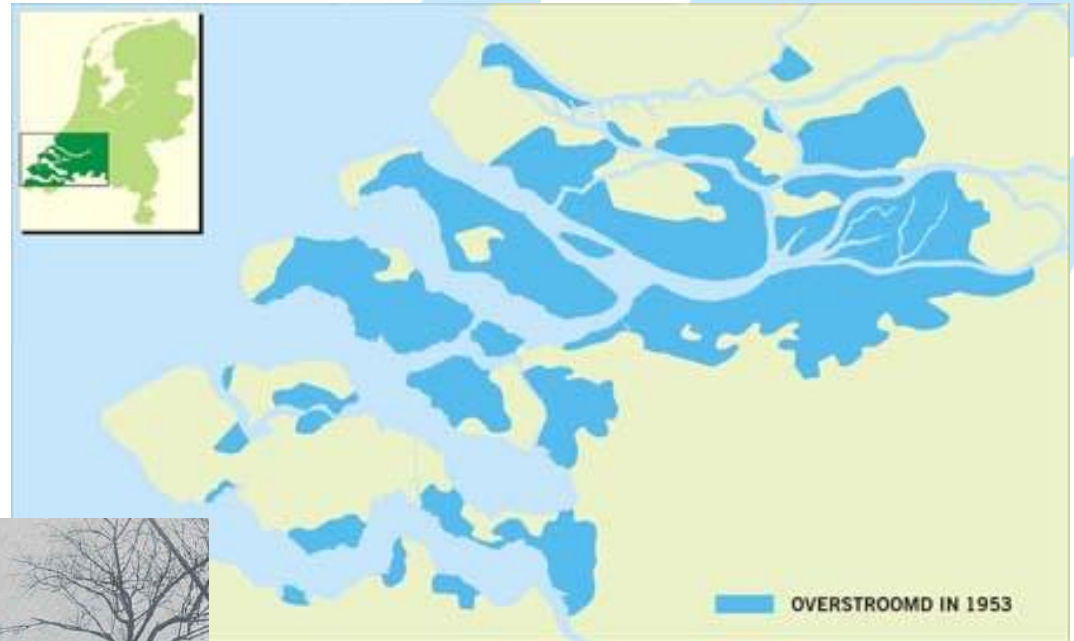
Following 1916

Creation of IJssel
Lake and polders



1953 flood

Flood disaster
in the SW
Delta



The Delta works

- Dikes and barriers



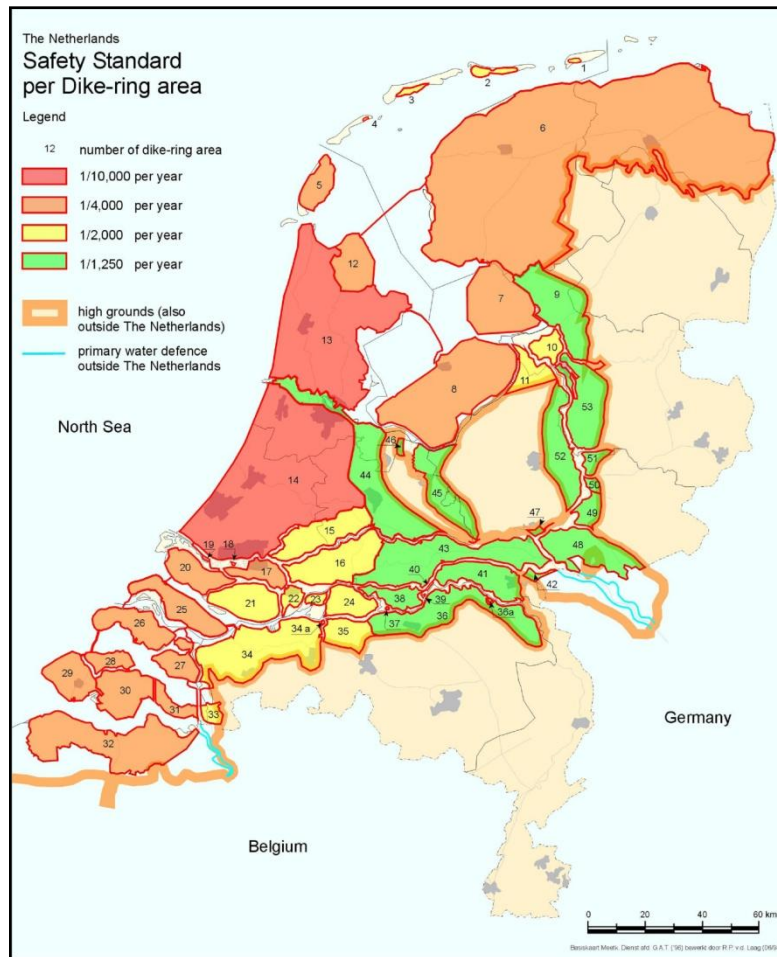
Safety check flooding



Results 2nd check
(2006) primary
defences:

- 24% no-pass
- 32% no check possible

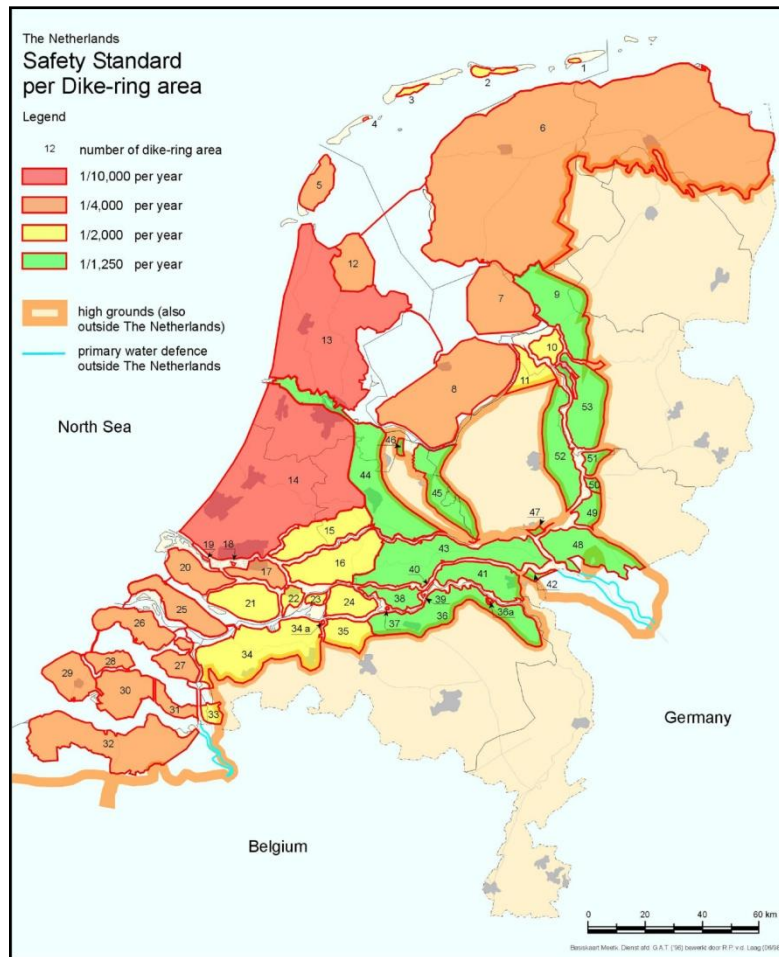
Safety standards are not optimal



Since the 1960's:

- Economy increased 600%
- Population increased 50%
- Individual and group risk too high (the negative factors)

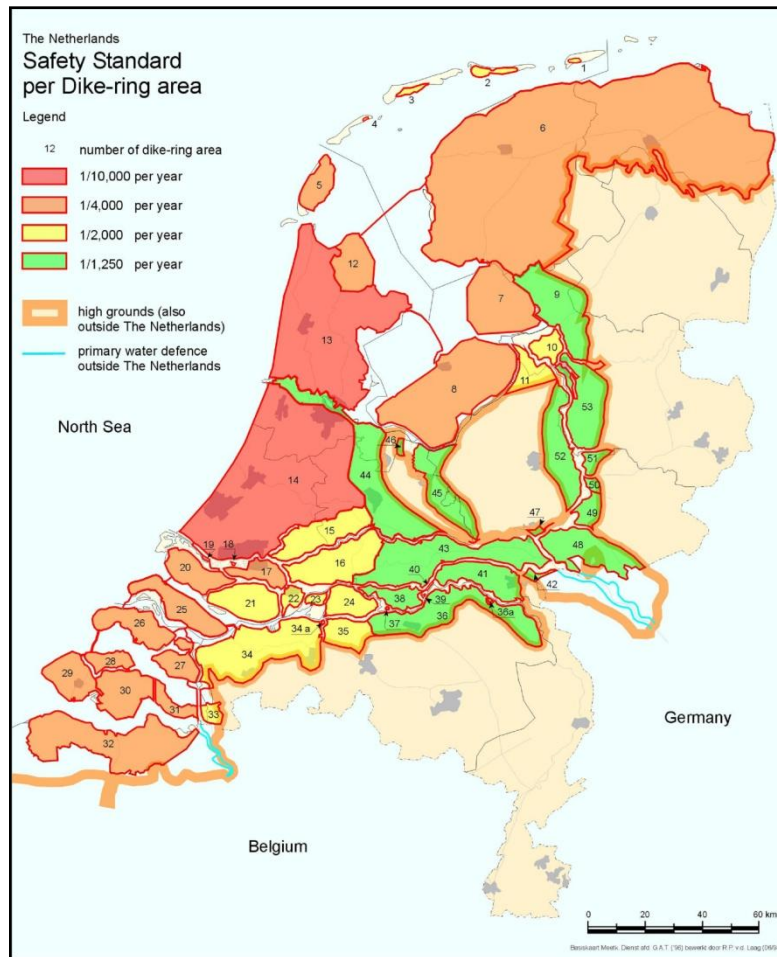
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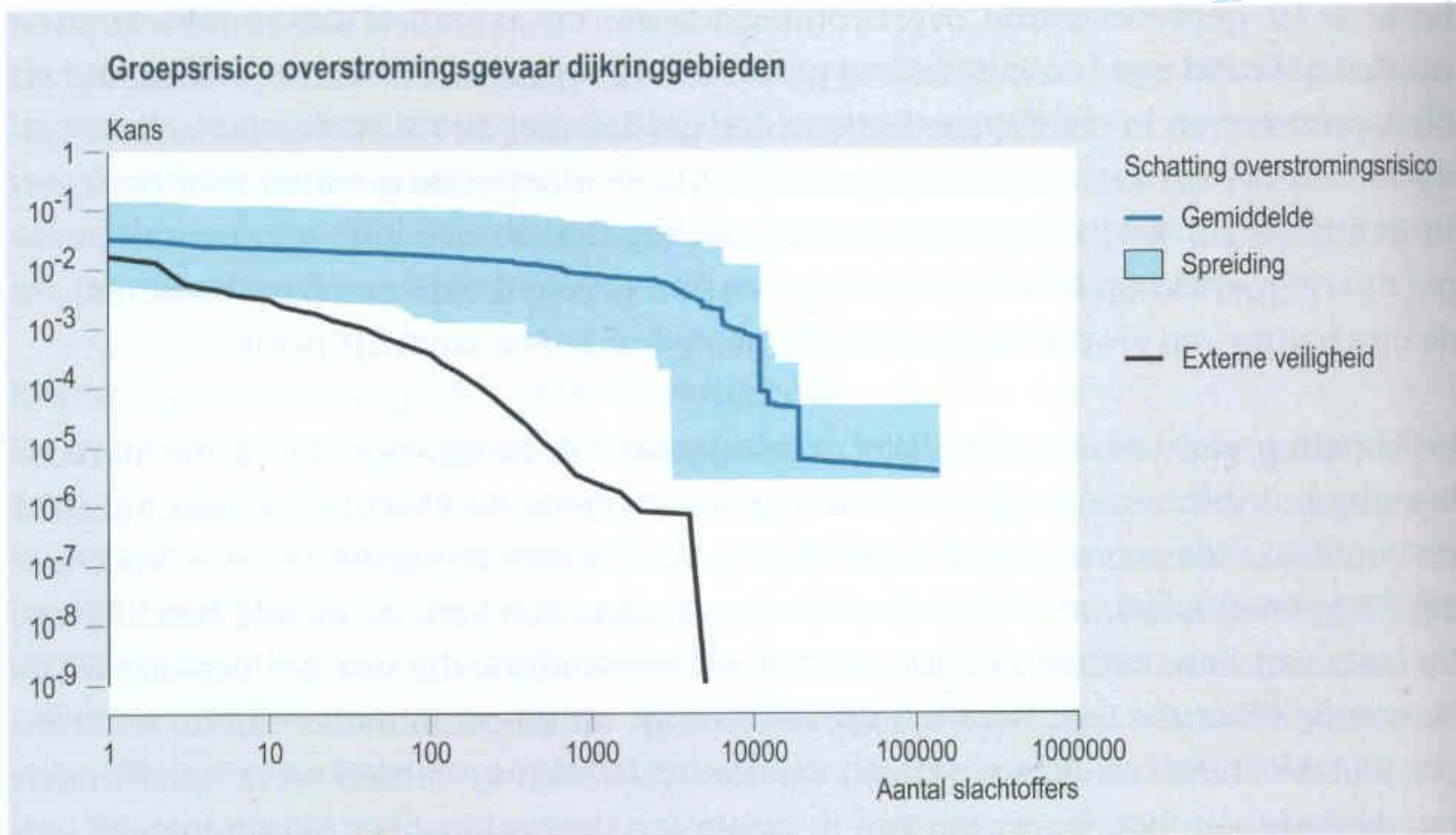
- Advances in flood modelling
 - Dike-rings are no bathtubs!
- (positive factors)

Safety standards are not optimal



Dike-ring 14 (ZH):

- Economic risk optimal for 1 in 20.000 to 40.000 per year
- For a factor of 10 on 1 in 10.000 increased standard of 5 to 2.5



Figuur 7.4.1 Het groepsrisico voor overstroming in Nederland in relatie tot de som van de groepsrisico's die tot nu toe in het kader van studies naar externe veiligheid in Nederland door het RIVM werden gepresenteerd.



Scour hole, partially refilled
Originally appr. 25 ft deep

Safety standards are not optimal

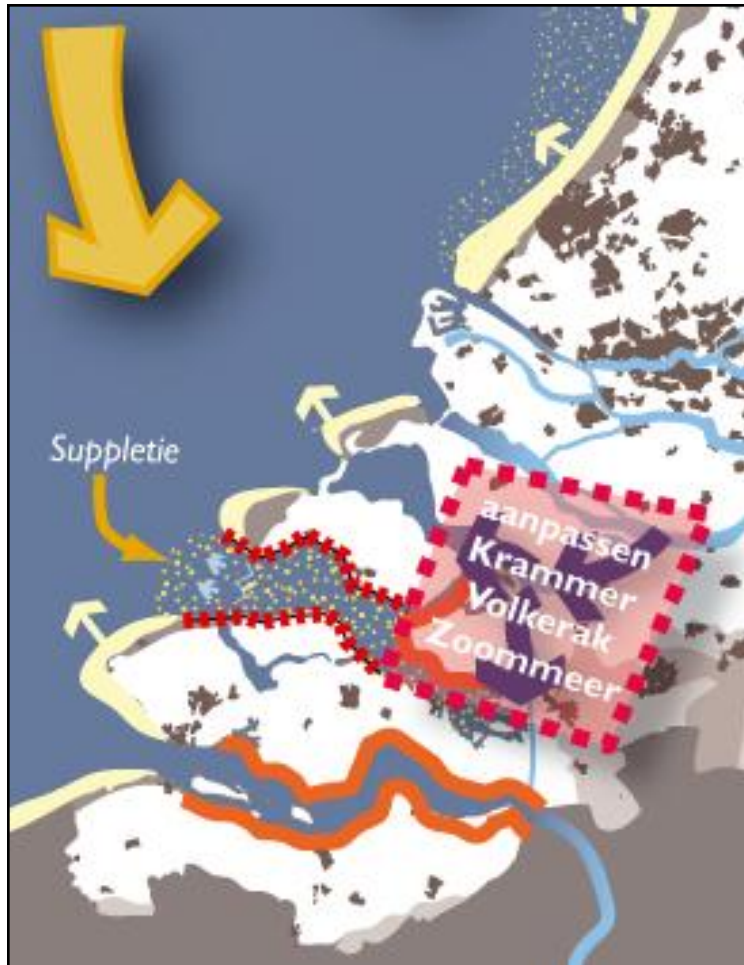
- Risk = probability x damage
- Insight in failure probabilities strongly changed (mainly negative)
- Insight in damage strongly changed (both positively and negatively)
- Individual and group risk too high

Relative SLR



- Plausible high-end scenarios necessary to judge the sustainability of our dike-ring concept
- High-end and low-end scenarios necessary for robust design
- What lacks is probabilities!

SW Delta



- Restore tidal dynamics for the Oosterschelde at the end of this century
- Raise Westerschelde dikes
- Volkerak-Zoommeer salt!
- Issue of fresh water!

Wadden region



Coast nourishment guarantees the availability of sand for the Wadden Sea and its ebb-tidal deltas



IJssel lake

- Mean level of IJsselmeer follows SLR (1.5 m is upper boundary!)
- IJsselmeer remains THE freshwater basin, available for drought periods
- Level of Markermeer unchanged

