

Internationale
Scheldecommissie
Commission Internationale
de l'Escaut

Fighting drought and floods: opposite manifestations of the same issue...

EUROPEAN RIVER SYMPOSIUM 2021

Session 2:

Adaptation to climate change: the interest of basin management planning

Leon Dhaene – Secretary General / International Scheldt Commission 26th May 2021 (via videoconference)



The International Scheldt Commission: mission parties responsibilities

> MISSON

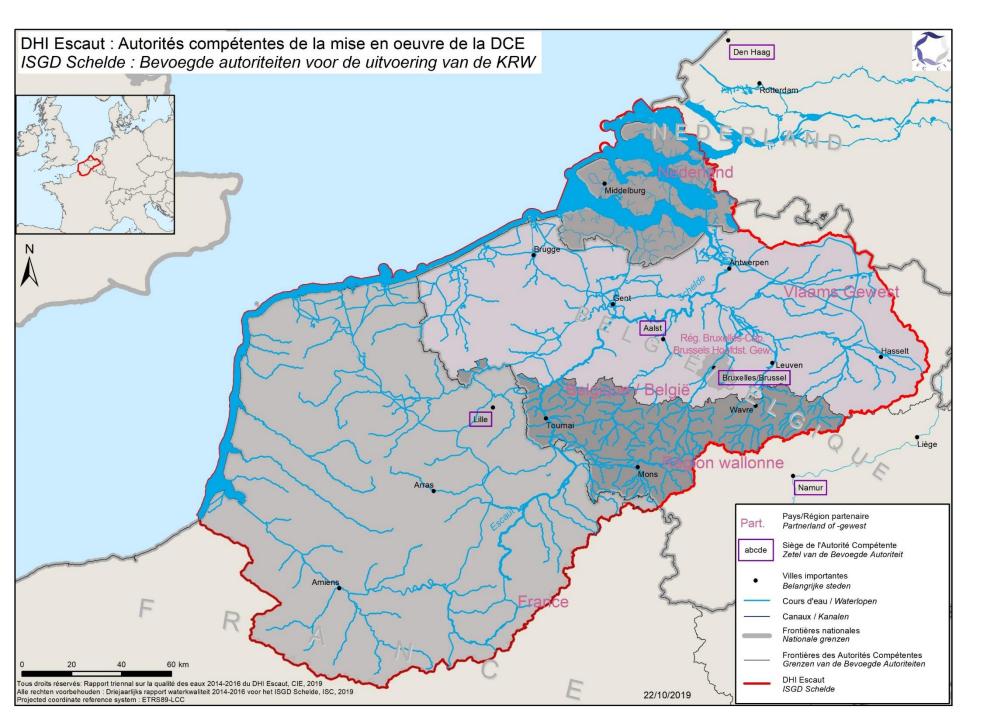
Intergovernmental organisation for the coordination of joint actions and the monitoring of water quality and quantity (surface and groundwater) aiming at a sustainable and harmonised water management, at the international level in the International Scheldt District.

> PARTIES

- France
- Flemish Region
- Wallonia
- Brussels-Capital Region
- Belgian Federal State
- The Netherlands

> INTERNATIONAL FORUM FOR COÖRDINATION OF

- European water directives in the Scheldt district:
 - Framework Directive Water, establishing a framework for community action in the field of water policy (2000/60/EG),
 - The EU Floods Directive, on the assessment and management of flood risks (2007/60/EG),
- Adaptation to climate change, including measures to prevent and reduce the impact of drought
- Transboundary management of accidental pollution of all water bodies in the Scheldt District



- Surface : 37,170 km²
- Population :> 14,5 mio
- High population density :> 100-2000 / km²
- Water scarcity
- Dense network of waterways and motorways
- Considerable industrial & urban structure
- Intensive agriculture
- Old industrial (polluted?) sites
- High flood risk areas



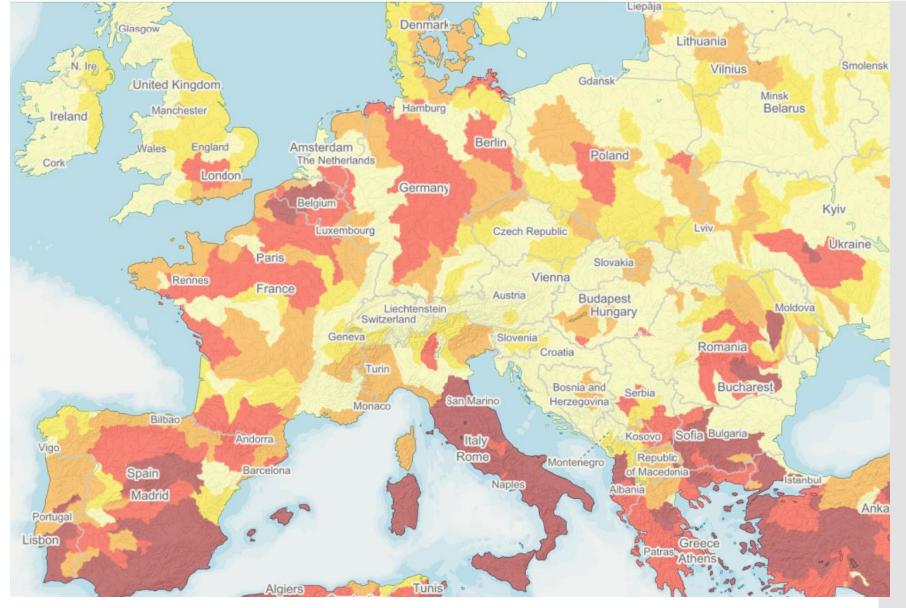
Droughts and floods: causes

- Droughts are caused by :
 - 1. Climate change
 - 1. Increasing temperature = evaporation of water
 - 2. Fewer rain days, but heavy raindays
 - 3. Higher temperature = increased intensity of winds
- Floods are caused by :
 - 1. Continuous heavy rainfall, possibly combined with meltwater
 - 2. Flooding from the sea, due to a rise in the sea level, combined with storm surge
 - 3. Pluvial floods: large quantities of rain in a very short time (+ risk of overflow of wastewater from epuration systems)
 - 4. Combined with *relief* (the low countries) and *human praxis* (densely populated, urban, industrial, intensive agriculture,...)



The Scheldt
District: one of
the *least*sustainable
water areas in
Europe.

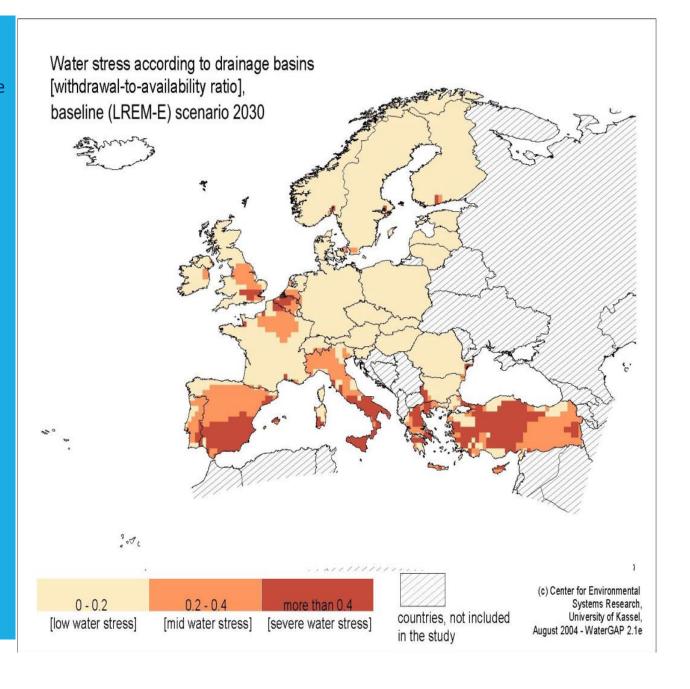
(Map of levels of sustainable water bodies in Europe, based on most recent Eurostat data)





The Scheldt
District: an area
which cannot
autonomously
meet the water
requirements of
its population

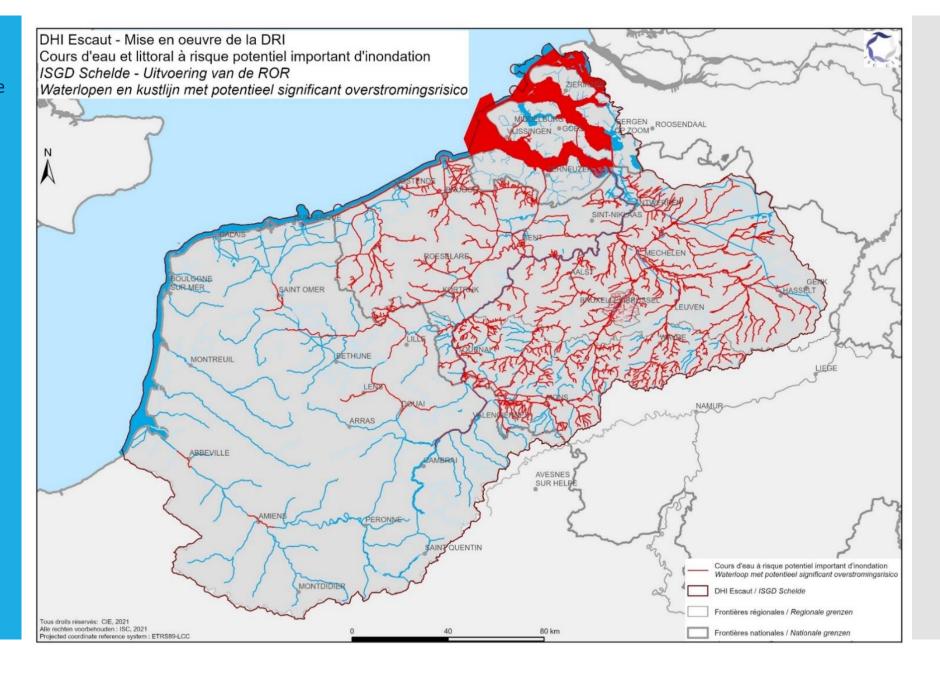
(Map of levels of water stress area's in Europe, based on LREM-E scenario 2016)





The Scheldt District: the **Low Countries** have numerous watercourses and a coastline with a potentially significant risk of flooding

(ISC WebGis 2021)





The International Scheldt Commission: International River Basin Second Management Plan Floods **Directive** 2022-2027

Three objectives :

- 1. Strengthening cross-border coordination in the *planning* and monitoring of measures with cross-border impact
- 2. Improve the **exchange of information** on floods and flooding
- 3. Improve *knowledge exchange* in order to better explain decisions

Actions undertaken:

- 1. "Protocol van Bergen": agreement on the exchange of information concerning high and low water forecasts
- 2. Circulation of a *low-water notice*
- 3. Knowledge exchange in the field of water scarcity and droughts
- Measures Programme 2022-2027:
 - Establishment of the 3P strategy: Prevention, Protection, and Preparedness



The International Scheldt Commission: International River Basin Second Management Plan Floods Directive

PREVENTION	PROTECTION	PREPAREDNESS
Avoidance : give space to water	Natural drainage and retention	Flood forecast / warning
Removal / relocation of potential damage to areas at lower risk of flooding	Intervention in watercourses, canals and coastal defences	Crisis management / contingency plan
Limiting consequential damage	Surface water management	Public awareness / preparedness
Maintenance programme: transboundary water		
barrier or sediment transport policy	Management of dykes and sediment	Repair of social and environmental damage

Green measures : promote ecosystem services

Blue measures: human based assistance to surface water

Grey measures: human interventionist policies

Red measures: information exchange and financial compensation



The International Scheldt Commission: Clash of two visions

TRADITIONAL FUNCTIONAL VISION ON VISION ON ENVIRONMENTAL ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION Focus on ecosystem Harmonious relationship between man and nature services "Men comes first"-Give space to nature (water) principle Protection by anticipation Protection by defense Short term solutions (e.g. Medium and long term solutions increasing dykes) One off high investments Continuous investments



The International Scheldt Commission: Some conclusions and issues

- No unanimity on the long-term (2050-2100) climate change scenarios
- Many aspects of the interaction between global warming and water are still unknown
- Different vision and approaches
- Long-term consequences versus short-term policy
- Direct consequences of drought already visible, but measures do not bring immediate remediation



The International Scheldt Commission: for more information

International Scheldt Commission

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New public website: https://www.isc-cie.org (expected for yearend 2019)

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