

Water Boards

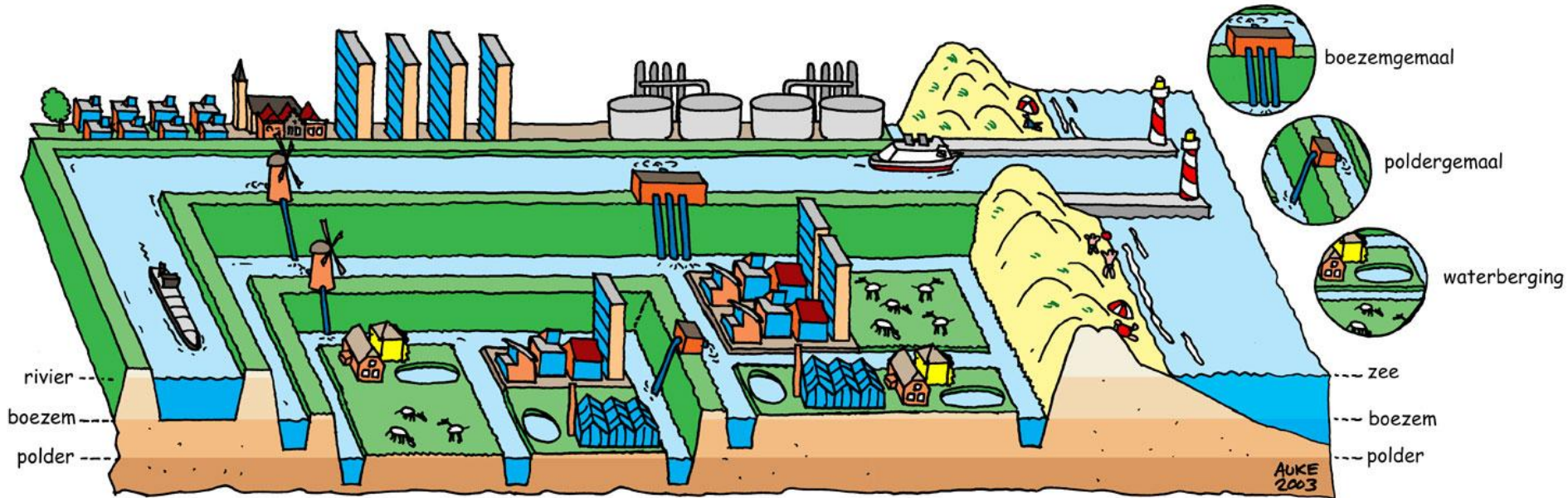
How they developed in the
Netherlands



Quick view of the Netherlands



Polder system



Water Boards

- Governmental institute is solely responsible for regional water management
- Responsible for:
 - Water supply;
 - Water quality;
 - Water safety (dry feet);
 - Water ecology;
 - Technically, policy related and law enforcement



Water boards



Organisation water management

Ministry of infrastructure and environment

Provinces

Waterboard

Municipality



Organisation waterboard



If you have a stake, you pay, you get something to say.



How did this all start



Development of the Netherlands



First official waterboard 1120



FORELEMENTS

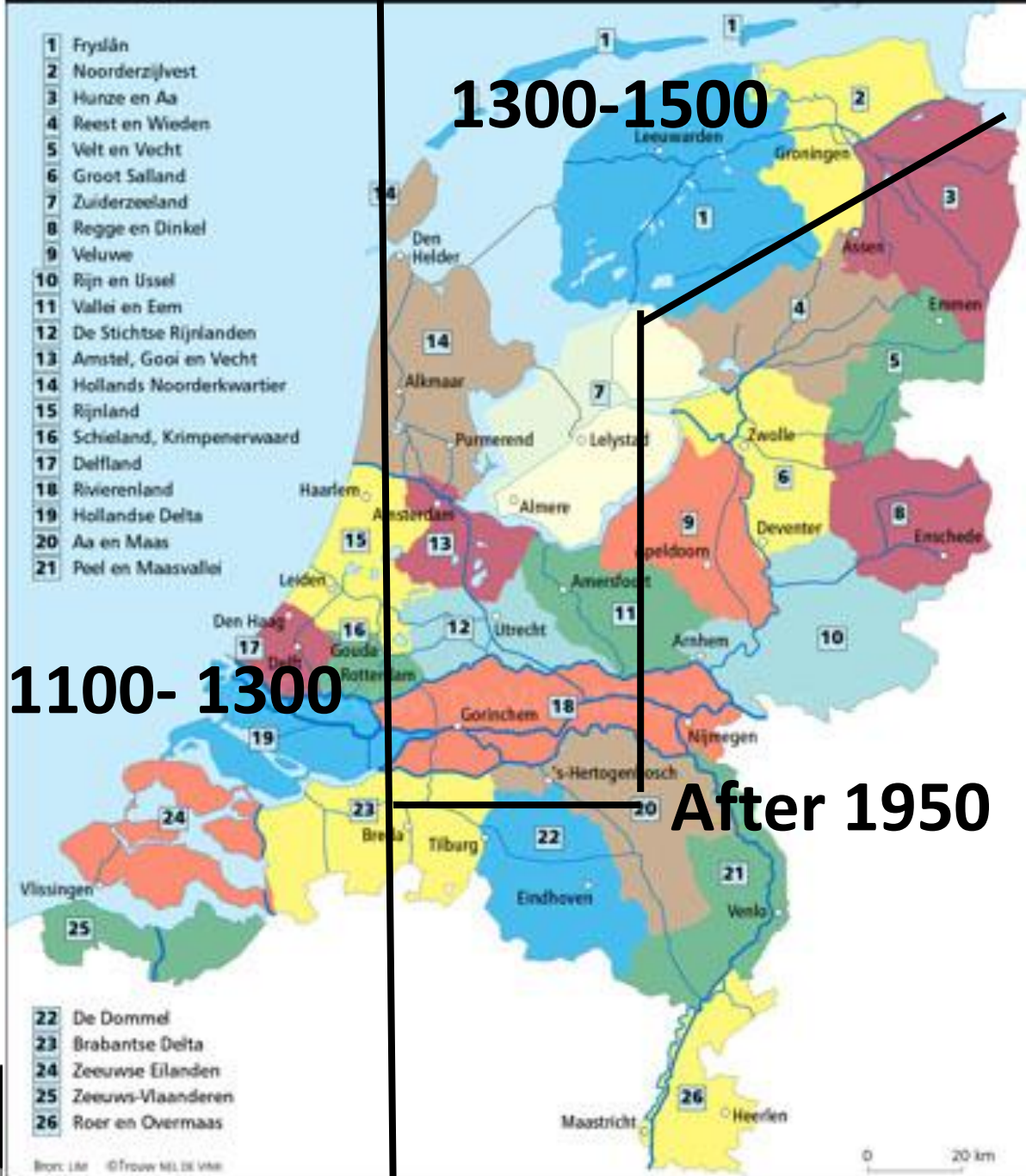
Waterschappen

- 1 Fryslân
- 2 Noorderzijfvest
- 3 Hunze en Aa
- 4 Reest en Wieden
- 5 Velt en Vecht
- 6 Groot Salland
- 7 Zuiderzeeland
- 8 Regge en Dinkel
- 9 Veluwe
- 10 Rijn en IJssel
- 11 Vallei en Eem
- 12 De Stichtse Rijnlanden
- 13 Amstel, Gooi en Vecht
- 14 Hollands Noorderkwartier
- 15 Rijnland
- 16 Schieland, Krimpenerwaard
- 17 Delfland
- 18 Rivierenland
- 19 Hollandse Delta
- 20 Aa en Maas
- 21 Peel en Maasvallei

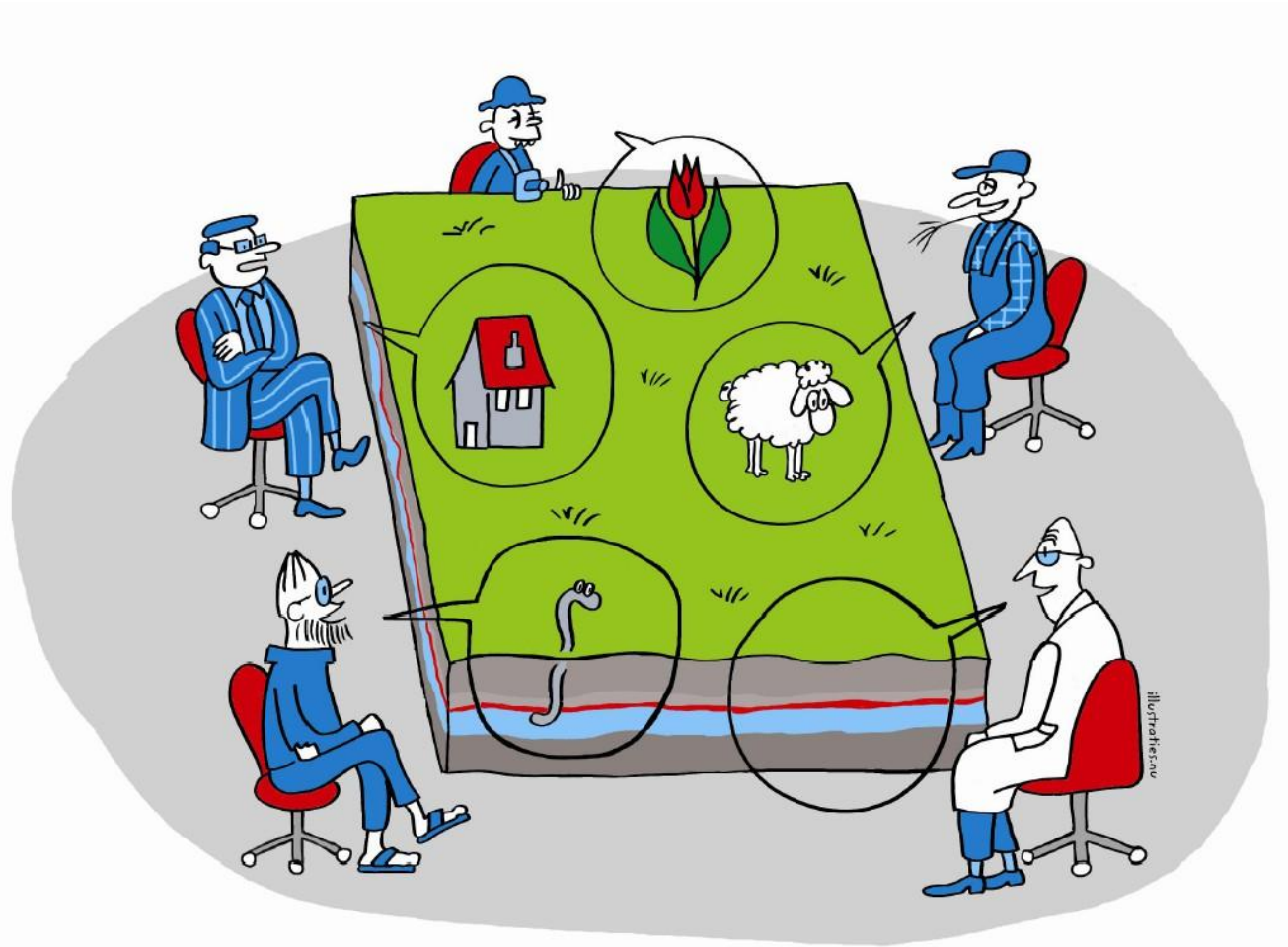
1100- 1300

1300-1500

After 1950



Everybody there own need



Roles stakeholders in board

- Inhabitants;
- Agricultural sector;
- Industry;
- Nature area's

Influence of above mentioned categories changes over time depending on the areal demand



Never under threat?

- Emperor Karel V;
- Napoleon;
- Thorbecke;
- Present discussion



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What have we learned in the Netherlands

- Water boards were created to guard the common water needs;
- Every system has there own specific water issues;
- Every action has an effect on the watersystem somewhere else up or downstream;



Questions

