

World declaration on Dam Safety



The construction, operation and maintenance of dams and their storage reservoirs have provided significant benefits to humankind throughout history. Storage of water behind dams regulates natural streamflow, provides benefits resulting from increased water availability, renewable energy production and reduction of adverse impacts caused by nature's extremes of flooding and drought. This document addresses the importance of the dam safety, which encompasses water dams, mining tailings dams and levees.

Growing population in our fragile world is causing steady increases in demand for water, food, energy, minerals and flood control. **Dams are critical infrastructure to meet these basic human needs as well as rising standards of living.** At the same time, however, dams create new hazards involving potential risks to downstream communities, including potential adverse impacts on life, property and the environment. The potential for dam safety incidents, possibly resulting in an uncontrolled or catastrophic release of stored water is of the highest concern.

The profession of dam engineering has a profound ethical responsibility to carry out its professional duties so that dams and reservoirs are designed, constructed and operated in the most effective and sustainable way, while also ensuring that both new and existing dams are safe during their entire lifespan, from construction to decommissioning.

Dams in operation has been reduced significantly, which is a positive achievement that reflects the worldwide influence of ICOLD in raising dam design and management standards. Nonetheless, constant vigilance and commitment to dam safety is still required in order to continue the global trend towards safer dams. Any dam incident is a matter of the gravest concern for dam professionals. **It is our ICOLD Declaration that Dam Safety is our highest priority.**

Changing Conditions of Dam Safety

Due to the vital need for water, food, energy, minerals and flood control, the total number of dams worldwide continues to grow. Maintaining the present trend of a decreasing incidence of dam failure is a never-ending challenge for the profession. ICOLD's role in knowledge transfer and capacity building through the dissemination of the best practices is as pertinent as ever. The science, technology and human roles in dam safety are in constant evolution with many changing conditions:

- **Ageing of existing infrastructure**, creating new concerns related to the longevity of construction material and equipment, including infilling of reservoirs with sedimentation.
- **Lack of experience in dam safety management and operations** in some countries engaged in building dams, requiring the need for capacity building.

safety that have been learned over time. Furthermore, all involved entities should be reminded to ensure, through the fulfillment of their responsibilities, that these fundamentals are respected in order to minimize risks associated with dams and reservoirs.

Pillars of Dam Safety

With almost a century of commitment to dam safety, and knowing that the zero risk does not exist, ICOLD recognizes several overarching pillars of dam safety:

- **Structural integrity of dams is the keystone to dam safety.** Best current practices of dam design and performance during the occurrence of hazardous events such as extreme floods and earthquakes have been largely documented by ICOLD bulletins in order to create a sound basis on which existing and future dam structures should be designed, built and operated in safe conditions.
- **A routine surveillance and maintenance programme is necessary for early detection.** Inspection and upkeep are of high importance to minimize the risk and to ensure dam safety in the long term. Periodic safety review by qualified engineers that are highly experienced in dam safety assessment is mandatory. Supervision of dams should be based on both the operator's self-supervision and periodic external safety reviews by an independent and competent authority or institution.
- **An instrumentation and monitoring programme is essential throughout the**

training and understanding of their dam. Mis-operation of a dam, especially of spillway gates, can lead to accidents, downstream flooding or potential overtopping of the dam.

■ **Sharing lessons learned benefits the entire industry, making all dams safer.** The experience of ICOLD has shown that sharing lessons from dam incidents and failures is crucial to improve state-of-the-art practices. For all involved parties, it is thus imperative that any documentation on dam incidents, including independent expert reports on the root causes of such incidents, be made freely accessible to the international community.

■ **A comprehensive dam safety approach will allow minimization of risks.** This is done through collaboration of national organizations to support dam safety: structural measures for strengthening the structure's integrity and stability; measures to minimize the consequences of failures as well as education and public awareness about dams. A comprehensive dam safety approach should also consider the fact that river basins, many of which are transboundary basins, often include several dams, or systems of dams and levees.

■ **A dam owner has the ultimate responsibility for its dam.** ICOLD recognizes that the safety of all dams is primarily the responsibility and liability of owners and operators. Adequate personnel and financial resources as well as relevant know-how are essential conditions to meet this responsibility.

■ **The role of regulatory authorities is paramount for safety.** Regulatory authorities

ICOLD and Dam Safety

For almost a century, the International Commission on Large Dams (ICOLD) has made dam safety one of its highest organizational commitments, as stated in the ICOLD Mission statement:

«ICOLD leads the profession in setting standards and establishing guidelines to ensure that dams are built and operated safely, efficiently, economically, and are environmentally sustainable and socially equitable.»

Before the creation of ICOLD in 1928, knowledge on dam safety was disparate, while the need for building water storage infrastructure was very high and growing. It therefore became a priority of ICOLD to disseminate the understanding of the design and operation of dams based on experience within the global dam engineering community. And along with this dissemination came a strong focus on dam safety that has permeated up to the modern era.

ICOLD has played a key role in improving dam safety through its work in collecting and analyzing information on the lessons learned from past successes and failures. Since the very beginning, ICOLD and its thousands of professionals within the member countries have continuously contributed to the improvement of dam safety through publication of technical papers and exchange of experience during Annual Meetings and Congresses. ICOLD's Technical Committees develop Bulletins for publication that summarize the current state of the practice.

Since the creation of ICOLD, the number of failures compared to the total number of

■ **Retirement of experienced personnel** in all countries, leading to a deficiency in qualified engineers trained in dam design.

■ **Increasing participation of the private sector** in the development of dams as well as increasing cost and time pressure on developers, designers, contractors and operators, creating a need for new governance conditions for dam safety.

■ **Climate change causes changes in extreme precipitation** and drought events, resulting in increased hydrological risks. It is critical to consider changes in climate during planning and management, including resilient design and adaptive reservoir operation of dams. In some regions, this results in a need to increase the height of dams, expand spillway capacity, modify reservoir operating procedures, and/or construct new dams. There may also be a need to assess and address other hazards created by climate change as part of the planning, design and operational phases.

■ **The most suitable sites for dams have largely been utilized**, thus new dams must be built in more and more challenging locations, especially regarding geological conditions.

■ **Changing local, regional and national governance** can have a significant impact in regulatory authority for dams.

As a recognized international organization of experts in dam engineering, ICOLD calls upon governmental authorities and financing institutions to promote an awareness of the subject of Dam Safety. **The goal of this ICOLD World declaration on Dam Safety is to restate the fundamentals of dam**

life of a dam. A comprehensive dam monitoring programme is necessary to: a) determine behavior during construction; b) assess performance during first reservoir filling; c) compare actual performance with design; d) characterize long-term behavior; e) provide early warning of abnormal conditions; f) capture & analyze response to events, such as large floods, earthquakes, etc.; g) predict future performance of dam; and h) demonstrate safe management of the dam to regulatory authorities.

■ **Design-Intrinsic risks need to be adequately addressed.** These risks are based on dam type, materials, ageing, foundations, hydraulic structures, etc., in which good practices and surveillance are the keys for safety.

■ **Natural hazard risks change with time, thus should be regularly reviewed and updated.** These hazard risks like floods and earthquakes are external threats, for which risks are accepted based on known science and likelihood of occurrence.

■ **Emergency planning is of utmost importance for all dams.** Emergency plans should be developed with the objective of avoiding loss of life and reducing damage to property, infrastructure and the environment resulting from a dam failure. The first filling of the reservoir being a critical period during which the emergency plan must be ready for implementation in a timely manner. Periodic review, updates and practice of the emergency plan is mandatory.

■ **Adequate training of operators is part of a comprehensive dam safety programme.** Those placed in charge of dams bear an important responsibility to maintain their

should take a strong role in ensuring adequate site investigation, best practice design standards, quality construction, contractual frameworks, emergency preparedness and operational compliance within accepted guidelines and standards. Developing norms, standards and safeguards is a key factor to proper dam safety surveillance.

■ **An international perspective to dam safety can be enlightening.** International organizations such as ICOLD, which provide guidelines based on worldwide experience, can provide important guidance to designers, owners and government authorities to better understand the current state of best practices for design and safety of dams.

Summary Declaration

With the aspirational goal of working towards continuous reduction of dam safety incidents, ICOLD, as the leading international organization committed to dam safety, calls upon **all involved professionals and companies to make a firm commitment to safety improvements and risk reductions at all dams.**

Furthermore, **Governments, Financial Institutions and other Developers, in their contribution to the development and regulation of dam infrastructure, are called upon to make a similar political and financial commitment** so that the all-important safety recommendations for dams outlined in ICOLD Bulletins, will be disseminated to the relevant entities and followed to completion.

This common effort will contribute immeasurably to the overarching ICOLD vision:

“Better Dams for a Better World”

Approved on October 18th 2019, in Porto.

International Commission On Large Dams

