

INTERNATIONAL NETWORK OF BASIN ORGANIZATIONS « EUROPE-INBO 2008 » SIBIU (ROMANIA) – 1 – 4 OCTOBER 2008

**Implementation of the Flood Directive** 

Role of dams in flood mitigation ICOLD position and experiences

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Chairman

Committee on "Role of dams in River Basin Management"

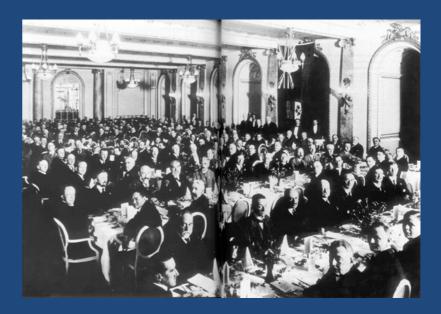


## ¿What is ICOLD?

The International Commission on Large Dams (ICOLD) is a non-governmental International Organization which provides a forum for the exchange of knowledge and experience in dam engineering.

ICOLD members are essentially practising engineers, geologists and scientists from governmental and private organizations, consulting firms, universities, laboratories and construction companies.

We have National Committees from 88 countries with approximately 10 000 individual members.



**Since 1928** 



. . . . . .

**Technical Committee** 

Committee on seismic aspects of dam design

Committee on hydraulics for dams

Committee on dam surveillance

Committee on the environment

Committee on dam safety

Committee on Engineering activities in the planning process for water resources projects

water resources projects

Committee on sedimentation of reservoirs

Committee on operation, maintenance and rehabilitation of dams

Committee on the public awareness and education

Committee on register of dams and documentation

Committee on Dams for hydroelectric energy

**Committee on dams and floods** 

Committee on role of dams in the management of river basins

Committee on Dams and Water Transfers

Committee on global climate change and dams



Bulletins:

2006

**Role of Dams in Flood Mitigation** 

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A review



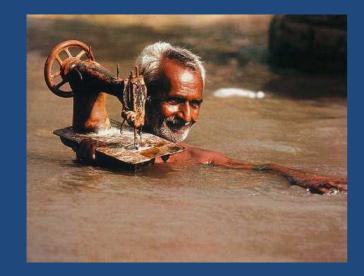


The annual cost to the world economy, of flooding and other water-related disasters, is between US\$ 50 and US\$ 60 billion

The 2002 floods in Europe claimed 100 lives and caused US\$ 20 billion in damage.



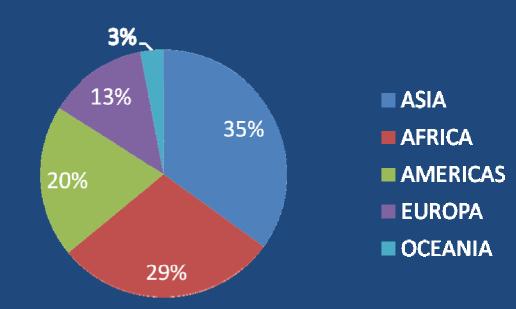
### ..but



It is estimated that one billion people, one sixth of the global population -the majority of them among the world's poorest inhabitants -live on flood plains today

In Asia, between 1987 and 1997, floods claimed an average of 22,800 lives per annum and caused an estimated US\$ 136 billion in economic damage

- -Floods accounted for half of the total disasters,
- -water-borne and vector disease outbreaks accounted for 28% and
- -drought accounted for 11% of the total disasters.



# **XX Century**

direct deaths

1931 - 145,000

1935 - 142,000

1954 - 30,000

>400.000 direct casualties

Indirect: related diseases, plagues, economic losses, poverty..

Yangtse River

T = 100 year

-206 a.c. Dinastía Han

216 floods

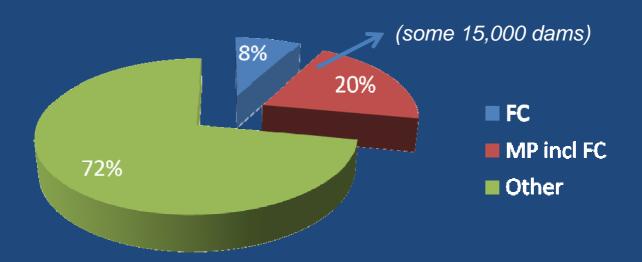
Every 10 years

Today



# WHICH ROLE CAN DAMS PLAY FACING FLOOD CONSEQUENCES?

Reservoir MODIFIES the natural streamflow regime. In most of the cases dams can improve the inflow conditions at risky areas. That means also a modification on suspended solid flows.





<80-90's



Structural measures

- •Induced false safety
- •Growth of vulnerability

The increasing pressure of urban and industrial development on metropolitan areas means, besides a growth in the value of settled capital.

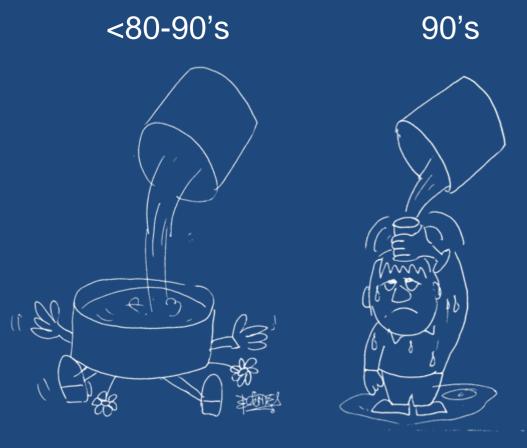
Investments on protection measures against floods, structural or not, has to be based on a concept of sustainability, so that the creation of infrastructures do not generate an acceleration of the vulnerability of the territory.

Non structural measures::

Incentives to leave flood plains, Land use management Appropriate warning systems, Insurance policies, etc







Structural measures

Non structural measures
Just management





Late 90's and XXIst cent



Structural measures



Non structural measures
Just management



Both plus proactive strategies





Vilamarxant dam Pubic Participation Process.

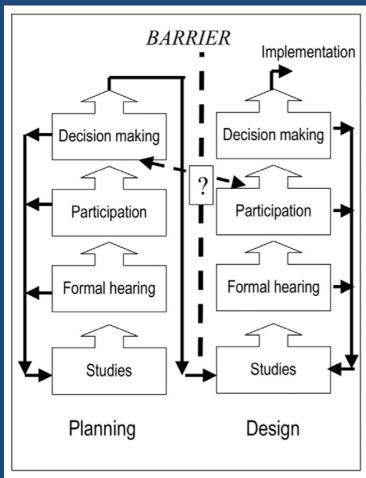


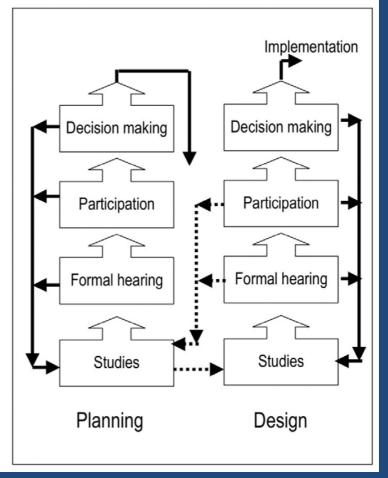
## What has to be learnt?

- Lack of implication of potential benefited people who trust that the
  administration promotes the solution of its interests. In most of the cases,
  public participation is held looking for legitimacy of those proposals that
  have not been made with that open starting position.
- Equity in costs and benefits means to known externalities that need very complex and not agreed procedures. For instance, gained value of the land after flood control schemes. (WIN-WIN concept)
- It's absolutely necessary to gain **credibility** from stakeholders and that is only possible believing in the process yourself. Playing the role of a fair **arbitrator** between confronted positions and not trying to defend just a proposal means to believe in the public participation as a democratic tool more than in your own criteria.
- Transparency and well defined rules and calendars are also essential as well as the knowledge "a priori" of the range of possibilities, boundary conditions and the scope of the discussion. Too wide scopes, larger than permitted, can be interpreted as promising possibilities that once have to be rejected become in frustration.
- However, there will always be someone who remains frustrated, including those who for each solution find a problem.



#### **PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IMPROVEMENT IS NEEDED!!**









Chairman Committee on "Role of dams in River Basin Management"