Dams can bring many benefits, such as energy, drinking water supply and water

for irrigation – but these benefits can come at great social and environmental

cost. For example, the Kariba Dam, one of seven detailed case studies in the

WCD report, is an important source of electricity for both Zambia and Zimbabwe

but its construction required the resettlement of 57,000 people from the

Tonga minorities. Today, nearly 50 years on, many Tonga still have no access

to electricity. 大坝可以带来许多好处，如能源，饮用水供应和水

但是这些好处可以带来巨大的社会和环境

成本。 例如，Kariba水坝，七个详细的案例研究之一

WCD报告，是赞比亚和津巴布韦的重要电力来源

但其建设需要重新安置57,000人

汤加少数民族。 今天，近50年来，许多汤加仍然无法进入

到电。



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Introduction

On 16 November 2000, Nelson Mandela helped to launch

the report of the World Commission on Dams (WCD),

indicating the importance attached to the issue of dams

and development by one of the world’s greatest statesmen.

The 380-page report addressed the benefits and impacts

of dams or, in Mandela’s words, ‘one of the battlegrounds

in the sustainable development arena’. Now, five years on,

as the dust has settled, we ask – what is the Commission’s

legacy? Are fewer bad dams being built? Are benefits being

shared with affected communities and are more effective

environmental protection measures being taken?

This is a pertinent time to ask these questions as dams,

in particular hydropower projects, have recently risen back

to the top of decision-makers’ agendas. This year, the World

Bank approved funding for the Nam Theun 2 hydropower

project in Laos, its first major investment in this sector since

the Bank announced in 2003 its intention to re-enter dams

financing with a focus on ‘High Reward, High Risk’ projects1

.

Rising fossil fuel prices, growing energy needs, as well as the

ratification of the Kyoto Protocol on climate change all have

resulted in a renewed effort to develop the world’s

hydropower potential. At the same time climate change is

likely to increase the demand for water storage. While

hydropower and other dams undoubtedly have a role to play

in meeting growing energy and water needs, there is also

much at stake as in the past too many projects have resulted

in excessive environmental damage and negative social

impacts, especially for local communities.

In this report, WWF takes stock of what has happened in

the five years since the launch of the WCD report. We

highlight six cases where governments and dam builders

have failed to clean up their act. We also show a number of

positive developments from around the world. Overall, we

find that the WCD recommendations are as important today

for reducing the social and environmental damage caused by

dams as they were five years ago. WWF is convinced that

applying the WCD’s framework, adapted to individual

country’s situations, will result in better decision-making and

projects that have less impact. The world’s ailing rivers and

the communities that depend on them face a bleak future

without prompt action.

介绍

2000年11月16日，纳尔逊·曼德拉帮助启动世界水坝委员会（WCD）的报告，

表明了对大坝问题的重视和世界上最伟大的政治家之一的发展。380页的报告阐述了利益和影响的水坝，或在曼德拉的话中，“战场之一在可持续发展领域“。现在，五年过去了，

随着尘埃落定，我们问 - 委员会是什么遗产？坏建坝数量较少？福利是

与受影响社区分享，更有效

环保措施？这是一个相关的时间，问这些问题为水坝，特别是水电项目，最近又回升了

到决策者议程的顶部。今年，世界银行批准为南屯2水电供资

项目，这是自此之后对该行业的第一次重大投资该银行于2003年宣布其重新进入水坝的意向融资，重点是“高奖励，高风险”项目1化石燃料价格的上涨，能源需求的增长，以及批准“京都议定书”导致了开发世界的新努力水电潜力。同时气候变化是可能增加对储水的需求。而水电和其他水坝无疑有发挥作用在满足日益增长的能源和水需求，也有在过去太多的项目已经产生了巨大的利害关系在过度的环境破坏和消极的社会影响，特别是对当地社区。在本报告中，WWF评估了发生了什么自WCD报告发布以来的五年。我们突出了六个政府和大坝建设者的案例没有清理他们的行为。我们还显示了一些

来自世界各地的积极发展。总的来说，我们发现世界水坝委员会的建议今天同样重要减少对社会和环境造成的损害因为他们是五年前。 WWF相信应用WCD的框架，适应个人

国家的情况，将导致更好的决策和项目影响较小。世界的贫iling的河流和依赖他们的社区面临着一个黯淡的未来无需立即采取行动。

According to the International Commission on Large Dams, a large dam is 15 metres or higher. Dams between 5 and 15 metres with a reservoir volume of more than 3 million cubic metres are also classified as large dams. However, impacts of dams are not determined by dam size alone.

根据国际大坝委员会，一个大

坝是15米或更高。 5米和15米之间的水坝与a

水库容量超过300万立方米也分类

作为大坝。 然而，水坝的影响不是由大坝决定的

大小。

No more bad dams?

Dam construction continues at a rapid pace, in particular in

the developing world where growth of water and electricity

demand is strongest. As shown in figure 1, China, Iran and

Turkey lead in the construction of large dams, although

industrialised Japan is not far behind. Currently, close to

400 large dams over 60 metres in height are under

construction worldwide, as well as many smaller ones for

which data is difficult to obtain. As construction periods are

often long, many of these dams will have been started before

the completion of the WCD report. It is instructive to look at

some dams which have been approved and where

construction has started since November 2000, to see how

they fare in terms of the WCD recommendations.

The premise of the WCD report was that a new decisionmaking

framework would result in dams that have fewer

negative impacts and greater benefits. But five years on, it is

not difficult to find dams that fail to meet at least some of the

recommendations of the WCD. Here we present our

evaluation of six dams which indicate that the controversy is

still very much alive and that the lessons highlighted by the

WCD have still not been learnt.

没有更坏的水坝？

水坝建设继续快速，特别是在

发展中国家水和电的增长

需求最强。如图1所示，中国，伊朗和

土耳其铅在大水坝的建设，虽然

工业化日本并不落后。目前，靠近

400米高的大坝超过60米

建筑在世界各地，以及许多较小的

这些数据很难获得。因为施工期是

往往很长，许多这些水坝将已经开始之前

完成了世界水坝委员会报告。这是有启发性的看

一些水坝已经批准和在哪里

建筑自2000年11月开始，看看如何

他们在WCD建议方面的表现。

WCD报告的前提是一个新的决策

框架将导致水坝少

负面影响和更大的好处。但五年了，它是

不难发现不能达到至少一些的水坝

WCD的建议。这里我们提出我们的

评估六个水坝，表明争议是

仍然非常活着，并强调的教训

WCD还没有学到。