

World Commission on Dams (WCD): Countries Where Dialogue Processes Have Been Organized

Orange boxes represent **case studies** where specific principles have been demonstrated. **Key principles** in bold.

Canada

Wuskwatim Dam was the first time a company entered into an equity partnership with a First Nations Community, and it was through acquiring their **free, prior and informed consent**.

Norway

The 2000 Water Resources Act is a general statute governing water resources management. It includes rules for minimum flow rates and allows authorities unimpeded access to facilities and to issue fines for violations of the Act.

United States

Both the Klamath River and the San Joaquin River cases involved diverse stakeholders coming together to **address existing dams**, either through dam removal or through the restoration of salmon populations.

Nepal

Nepali experts and civil society chose to conduct their own **needs and options assessments** in order to find cheaper alternatives to big, costly foreign-led hydro. The results were locally financed, built and managed smaller projects that could meet Nepal's energy needs.

China

China's 2006 Reservoir Resettlement Regulation provides retroactive payments to millions of people displaced by dams since 1949. While implementation of this regulation is uncertain, it represents a strong example of **reparations** in national legislation.

Guatemala

The Guatemalan Government together with the Inter-American Development Bank have entered into negotiations for **reparations** with the people affected by Chixoy Dam.

Swaziland

Maguga Dam in Swaziland followed the WCD by making sure that the Maguga community was the first to receive **benefits** from the dam.

Zambia

The operator of Itezhi-Tezhi Dam on the Kafue River formed a partnership with WWF to establish an Integrated Water Resources Management strategy that involved developing an **environmental flows** and seasonal release program.