We work with clients to build capacity, embed good international practice to assure safe operations, reduce the risk of failure, and provide water for human needs.

Our central priority is to ensure that safe dams contribute to resilient and sustainable economic growth, and social development.

The safe planning, design, and management of the world’s dams contributes to securing water for people and production, while safeguarding life, property and the environment.
Globally, there are more than \textbf{58,000} large dams. The majority of large dams were built between 1950 and 1989. Some \textbf{19,000} dams have been operating for \textbf{50} years or more.

The incidence of large dam failure is low, yet failures do occur – and they can result in large-scale loss of life and livelihoods, environmental damage, and destruction of property.

We work to ensure that populations are not put at risk at any point during the life of a dam.

The World Bank’s Environmental and Social Framework aims to better manage project environmental and social risks and improve development outcomes. It emphasizes the corresponding responsibility of borrowers to avoid or minimize such risks and impacts.

The WORLD’S LARGE DAMS have the potential to store \textbf{1/6} of the total annual river flow into the oceans.

Roughly half of the world’s large dams serve multiple purposes – primarily supporting irrigation, followed by hydropower generation, water supply, and flood control.

Millions of small dams and impoundments add significantly to the storage and productive use of global freshwater resources.

Irrigation from dams directly supports \textbf{12-16\%} of global food production.

HYDROPOWER contributes about \textbf{70\%} of renewable energy production, or \textbf{24\%} of total electricity production.

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