











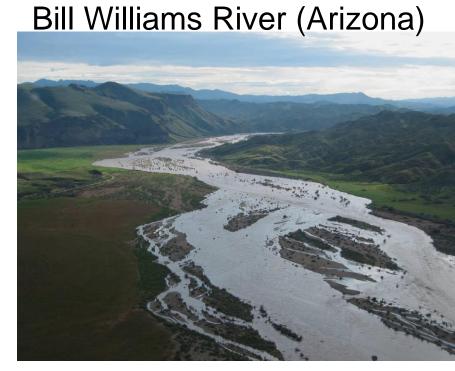
The Sustainable Rivers Project

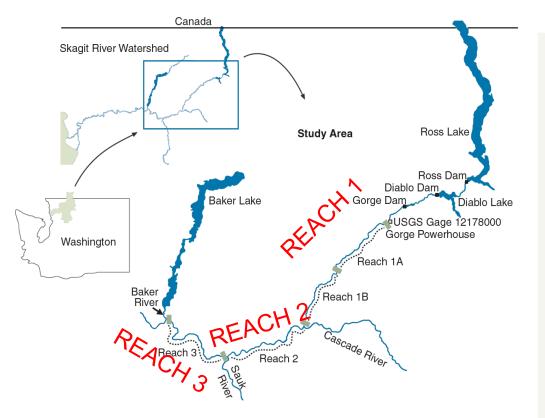




Alamo Dam







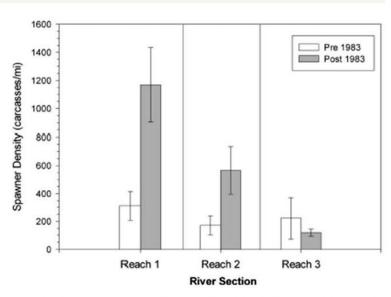
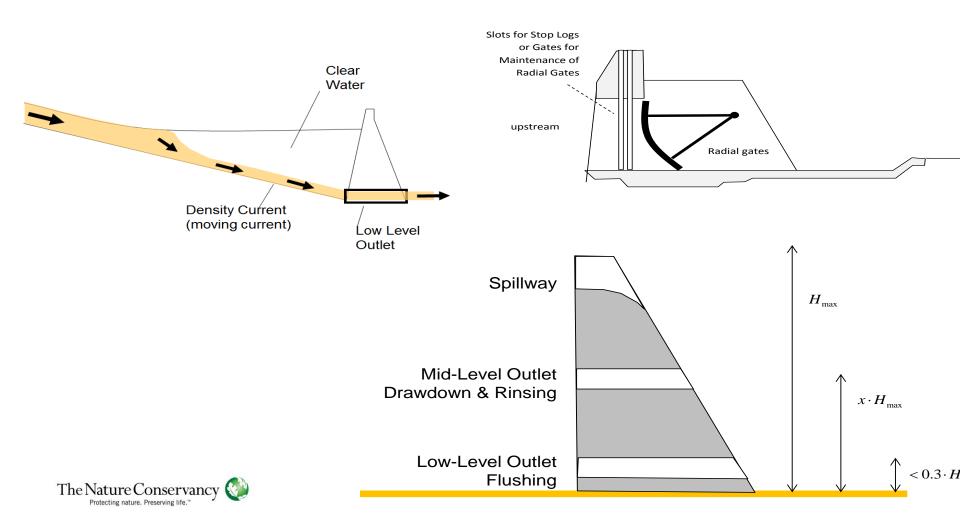


FIGURE 5.—Mean density of pink salmon spawner carcasses (±SE) in odd-numbered years during 1959-1981 (pre-1983) and 1983-2001 (post-1983) within three reaches of the upper Skagit River, Washington, downstream of the Skagit Hydroelectric Project.

Connor, E. J. and Pflug, D. E. (2004). Changes in the distribution and density of pink, chum, and chinook salmon spawning in the upper Skagit River in response to flow management measures. *North American Journal of Fisheries Management*.

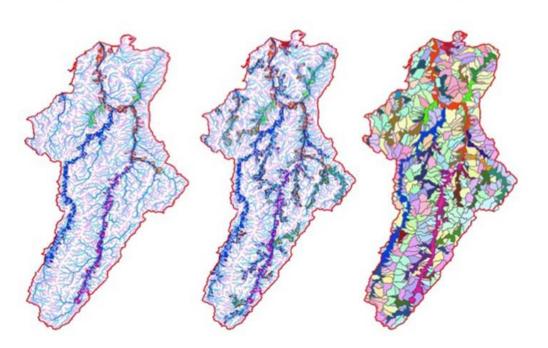


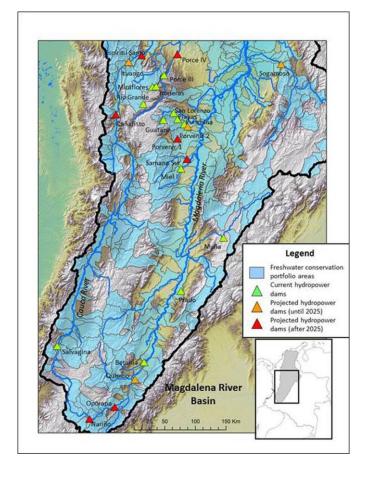
Designs for sediment management



Project licensing using mitigation hierarchy and compensation based on basin "blueprint"

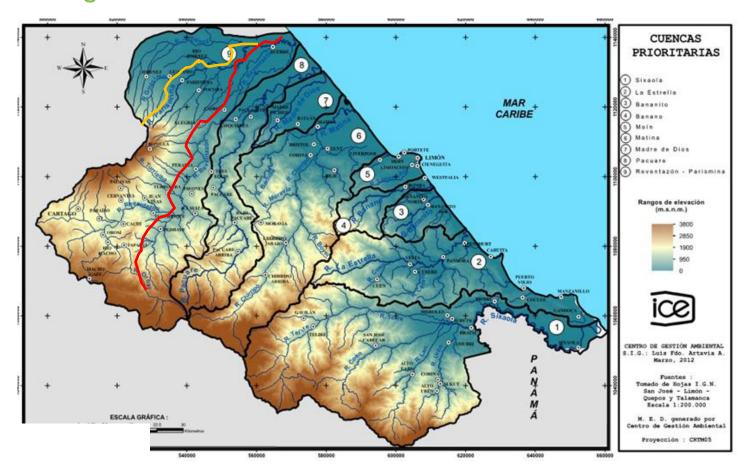
Magdalena Basin tributaries and headwater ecological systems







Mitigation through offsets in Costa Rica: mitigating hydropower on Reventazon by protecting a free-flowing river - Parisima





Hydropower Sustainability Assessment Forum

- China Institute of Water Resources and Hydropower Research
- China Hydropower Engineering Consulting Group
- Zambia Ministry of Energy and Water Development

- Norad (Norway)
- National Energy Authority (Iceland)
- GTZ (Germany)

- Equator Principles Financial Institutions
- The World Bank (observer)

- International Hydropower Association
- Hydro Tasmania

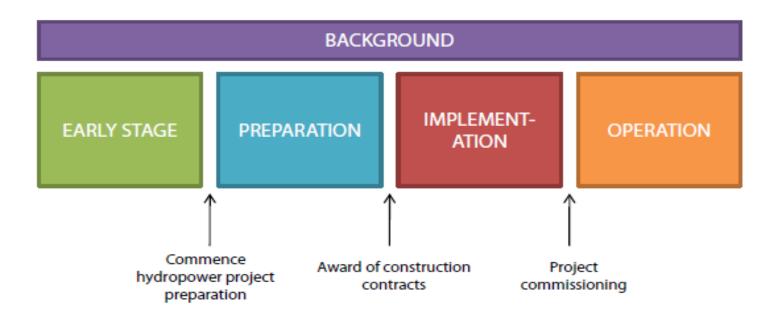
- The Nature Conservancy
- WWF

- Oxfam
- Transparency International





Protocol: four assessment tools





Questions for discussion:

- What is the full potential of sustainability that can be realized at the scale of individual dams? What are the associated costs?
- What is the gap even with most sustainable individual dam, what issues or impacts are not effectively addressed?
- ▶ Are we missing any opportunities for improved environmental and social performance of individual dams?