

NEED FOR DAM REHABITILATION

- Dams are key to water, food, and energy security in India.
- India rank third globally with 5334 large dams in operation and 411 under construction.
- Storage capacity created approx. 250 BCM and 50 BCM is under creation.
- About 80% of the dams are over 25 years old, 227 dams are more than 100 years old.
- Safety of dams is of utmost importance on account of their strategic importance and risks of dam failure.

ORIP



DAM SAFETY INITIATIVES

The formulation of Dam Safety Act, unified dam safety procedures and dam rehabilitation programs were initiated simultaneously during late 1980s

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- DRIP is implementation of the Majority of Dam Safety Act Provisions on Ground. The Act and DRIP has
 common objectives of surveillance, inspection, O&M for prevention of dam failure related disasters and
 institutional strengthening
- DRIP has all the provisions for Physical Rehabilitation of Dams in line with Provisions in the Act to address safety concerns
- DRIP focuses on Need for Disaster Management Plans, Early Warning System, Comprehensive Dam Safety Evaluation, Operation & Maintenance (O&M) Manuals, Risk Assessment, Instrumentation & Automation, Asset Management System, Documentation etc. which are mandatory in the Act.
- DRIP Phase II & Phase III has Incidental Revenue Generation for sustainable operation and maintenance
 of dams as one of the important component of the project. The proposals implemented under this
 component will help the dam owners to keep sufficient financial provisions for better maintenance of
 the dams. The Dam Safety Act 2021 also calls for sufficient financial provisions for maintenance of the
 dams.
- Implementation of this Component would need tweaking the policies by the state governments so as to utilize part of the revenue generated towards maintenance of the respective dam.









