



# The geo-referenced database on dams in Eastern Europe

## Notes and References

### General notes

#### A. Quality of data

The references used for the database were: i) National Reports; ii) Information obtained from national experts through AQUASTAT national surveys; iii) April 2010 version of Global Reservoir and Dam (GRanD) Database; iv) The Internet.

The database, in its present format, is neither complete nor can be considered error-free. It corresponds to the best available information at the time of the study.

#### B. Coordinates

Coordinates are given in decimal degrees. Location was obtained through FAO AQUASTAT country profile surveys and geographical information as detailed in the national and other references columns in the database.

#### C. Large dam

According to ICOLD, a large dam is a dam with a height of 15 metres or more from the foundation. If dams are between 5-15 metres high and have a reservoir capacity of more than 3 million m<sup>3</sup>, they are also classified as large by ICOLD.

While the database concentrates on large dams, in some cases if information on other dams was available, it has also been, since AQUASTAT considers this additional information to be valuable.

#### D. Dam height

All heights are given in metres, with a precision of two decimals (cm), although most of the available figures are given with a precision of 1 metre.

#### E. Reservoir capacity and sedimentation rate

The reservoir capacity refers to the initial capacity, not taking into consideration the reduction in volume due to sedimentation. The level of sedimentation refers to the percentage of initial capacity lost due to sedimentation. This should be linked to a year, but not always the year is available.

#### F. Shared dams

The Republic of Moldova and Ukraine share the Cuciurgan/Kuchurhan Dam. The Republic of Moldova and Romania share the Costesti-Stanca dam. Estonia and the Russian Federation share the Narva dam. In order to account for these fairly, these dam capacities and the evaporation from their corresponding reservoirs have been shared amongst the countries in the AQUASTAT database. Therefore, the following numbers apply: Cuciurgan/Kuchurhan dam: 88 million m<sup>3</sup> (44 million m<sup>3</sup> for the Republic of Moldova, 44 million m<sup>3</sup> for Ukraine). Costesti-Stanca Dam: Total Capacity = 1 285 million m<sup>3</sup> (642.5 million m<sup>3</sup> in the Republic of Moldova, 642.5 million m<sup>3</sup> in Romania). Narva dam: 365 million m<sup>3</sup> (182.5 million m<sup>3</sup> for Estonia, 182.5 million m<sup>3</sup> for the Russian Federation).

**Figure 1:**  
Major dams



## Explanation of the fields of the dams database in Excel

Column Title	Explanation
Name of dam	The name of the dam
Country	The name of the country in which the dam is located
ISO alpha-3	Country codes used by United Nations
Administrative unit	The name of the sub-national administrative unit in which the dam is located. Was often determined using the GAUL dataset
Nearest city	The name of the city closest to where the dam is located
River	The name of the river on which the dam is located
Major basin	The name of the major river basin in which the dam is located.
Sub-basin	The name of the sub-basin in which the dam is located
Completed/operational since	Year in which the dam was completed, operational or improved
Dam height	Height of dam in metres. The precision given is two decimals (cm), although most of the available figures are given with a precision of 1 metre
Reservoir capacity	Capacity of reservoir in million (1 000 000) cubic metres (this is equivalent to hm <sup>3</sup> ). It refers to the initial capacity, not taking into consideration the reduction in volume due to sedimentation
Sedimentation rate	Percentage of initial capacity lost to sedimentation (%). This information is updated to be latest known.
Reservoir area	Surface area of the reservoir in square kilometres
Irrigation	An "x" here denotes the dam is used for this purpose. Check the comment for potential additional details.
Water supply	An "x" here denotes the dam is used for this purpose. Check the comment for potential additional details.
Flood control	An "x" here denotes the dam is used for this purpose. Check the comment for potential additional details.
Hydroelectricity	An "x" here denotes the dam is used for this purpose. Check the comment for potential additional details.
Navigation	An "x" here denotes the dam is used for this purpose. Check the comment for potential additional details.
Recreation	An "x" here denotes the dam is used for this purpose. Check the comment for potential additional details.
Pollution control	An "x" here denotes the dam is used for this purpose. Check the comment for potential additional details.
Livestock rearing	An "x" here denotes the dam is used for this purpose. Check the comment for potential additional details.
Other	Purpose of the dam other than the 8 above. Check the comment for potential additional details.
Decimal Degree Latitude	Latitudinal coordinate of the dam, expressed in decimal degrees.
Decimal Degree Longitude	Longitudinal coordinate of the dam, expressed in decimal degrees.
National Reference(s)	Number of reference providing information on the dam, coming from a national source. The references are given in Notes and References of the regional file.
Other Reference(s)	Number of reference providing information on the dam, coming from a global or general source (for example ICOLD). The references are given in Notes and References of the regional file
Notes	In this column specific comments of importance to the dam are given

## References and notes by country

Note: the reference numbers below correspond to the numbers in the columns "National Reference(s)" and "Other reference(s)" of the database

### General

1. Information provided by national experts through the AQUASTAT survey.
2. Lehner, B; Reidy Liermann, C; Revenga, C; Fekete, B; Vörösmarty, C; Crouzet, P; Döll, P; Endejan, M; Frenken, K; Magome, J; Nilsson, C; Robertson, JC; Rödel, R; Sindorf, N; and Wisser, C. 2010. *High resolution mapping of global reservoirs and dams and their impact on downstream rivers* (submitted). (Global Reservoir and Dam Database, GRanD).
3. FAO. 2000. El riego en América Latina y el Caribe en cifras. Informe sobre temas hídricos de la FAO No. 20. Roma.

### Belarus

4. NSC. 2013. Statistical Yearbook 2013. National Statistical Committee of the Republic of Belarus.

### Estonia

5. Wikipedia.2015. Narva Reservoir.

### Latvia

6. Wikipedia.2015. Ķegums Hydroelectric Power Station.

### Republic of Moldova

7. Tafi, J. 2005. Water statistics and accounts in the Republic of Moldova. IWG-Env, International Work Session on Water Statistics, Vienna, June 20-22 2005
8. NBS. 2014. Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of Moldova. National Bureau of Statistics.
9. Vartolomei F. 2009. Stanca-Costesti reservoir. The most important water management unit in Prut catchment area.

### Russian Federation

10. Wikipedia. 2015. Lake Lovozero
11. Wikipedia. 2015. Krasnoyarsk hydroelectric dam.
12. Wikipedia. 2015. Chogray Reservoir.
13. Wikipedia. 2015. Narva reservoir
14. Wikipedia. 2015. Cheboksary Reservoir
15. Wikipedia. 2015. Nizhnekamsk Reservoir

### Ukraine

16. Stebelsky I. 1984. Dnieper-Kryvyi Rih Canal
17. Stebelsky I. 1984. Dnieper-Donbas Canal
18. Tafi, J. 2005. Water statistics and accounts in the Republic of Moldova. IWG-Env, International Work Session on Water Statistics, Vienna, June 20-22 2005
19. NBS. 2014. Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of Moldova. National Bureau of Statistics.