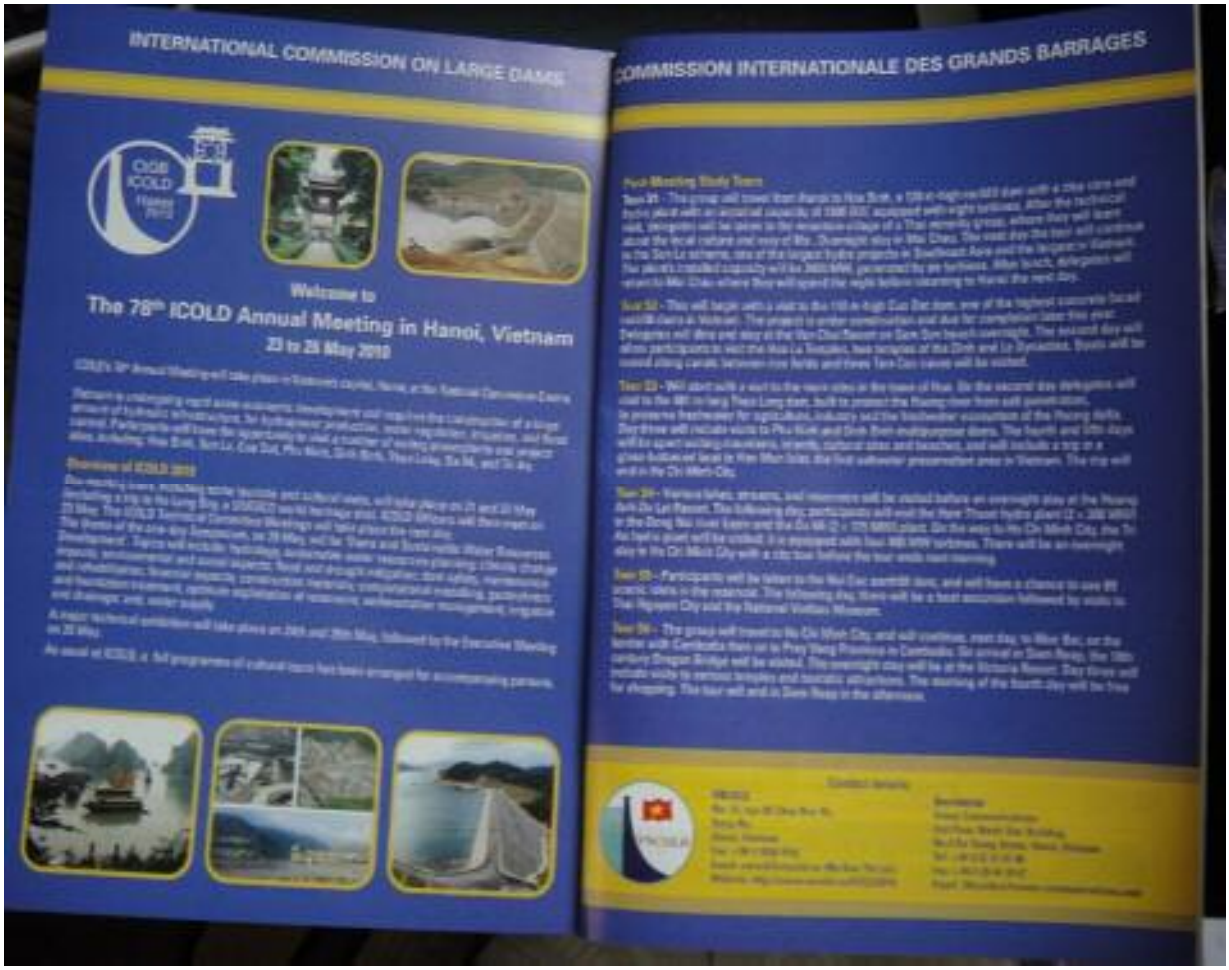
"Hydropower & Dams" and "Hydro Review HRW" join in 78th ICOLD Annual Meeting

The Aqua-Media "**International Journal of Hydropower & Dams**" (H&D) and the Pennwell "**Hydro Review HRW**", the most famous world pulishers on water & hydropower have posted information about the 78th ICOLD Annual Meeting, 23th - 26th May, 2010 in Hanoi in their issues & web sites. They will attend the Meeting and show their products at the Technical Exhibition.

Information about the 78th ICOLD ANNUAL MEETING in "H&D" issue:



News & articles about the 78th ICOLD ANNUAL MEETING are posted in HRW web sites:

Dams and hydropower development in Vietnam

Prof Dr Pham Hong Giang, President, Vietnam National Committee on Large Dams

Vietnam is one of the most active country's in Asia in terms of water resources development, with many major multipurpose dams under construction and planned, mostly for hydropower as one of the main functions. This article gives an overview of the current main issues, progress and challenges.

Vietnam has a subtropical humid monsoon climate. Annual rainfall is very high, and most of the territory (especially in the North and the Central regions) is mountainous and has good potential for water storage and hydropower. Rainfall is almost the only source of surface flow, and is concentrated within a few months of the year. Therefore, measures such as afforestation, relocation of inhabited areas, and so on.

2.Major river basins

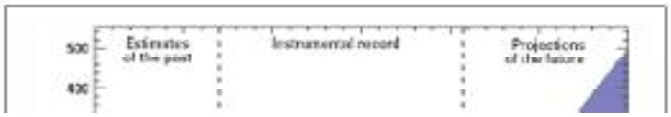
Vietnam is considered to be composed of three main regions: the Northern, Central and Southern areas.

Impacts of rising sea level on the Mekong Delta

Trinh Cong Van, Estuary and Coastal Engineering, SIWRR, Vietnam

Vietnam is one of the countries mostly seriously threatened by the rising sea level phenomenon which is predicted to be increasing as a result of climate change. This article discusses the implications relating to flooding and possible impacts on agriculture, on coastal areas and on some broader aspects of socio-economic development. The author stresses the need to quantify the impacts, and for short-and long-term adaptation measures to be developed.

It is widely predicted that increasing global temperatures will continue to raise sea levels, as a result of the melting of mountain glaciers and some ice sheets of Greenland and the Antarctic. It has been reported that in the period 1961 to 2003, the global



Vietnam on the way towards integrated water resources management

Do Hong Phan, Council Chair, Centre for IWRM Promotion, and Chair, Technical Advisory Committee, Vietnam Water Partnership

Water resources development is making a major contribution to Vietnam's socio-economic development. The country faces a number of challenges: water resources are unevenly distributed and there are rapidly increasing demands on these resources from various sectors. A framework is now in place which encourages integrated water resources management: this, combined with a new National Water Resources Strategy are proving extremely valuable in the country.

Vietnam has a land area of 330 000 km^2, a coastline 3200 km long, and the land borders 3700 km long. Three-quarters of the territory consists of mountains and hills.

The 2009 national census gave a population figure of 86.2 million, with 54 ethnic groups and an urban

unsustainable. There is an inadequate understanding of how water resources would be following accelerated events caused by climate change.

2. Status of water resources and the river basins

Design and construction of Vietnam's highest CFRD

Giang Pham, Hong Nga Pham Hong and Hoai Nam Nguyen
Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and VNCOLD, Vietnam
M. Ho Ta Khanh, VNCOLD, France

Dams are playing a particularly important role in Vietnam for water resources management and socio-economic development. Cua Dat is a multipurpose scheme nearing completion, which incorporates the highest concrete faced rockfill dam in the country, with a height of 119 m. This paper describes the design of the dam, and challenges during construction such as major flooding of the site in 2007.

Cua Dat dam is in the central part of the Chu river basin, about 230 km south of Hanoi. This river is the largest tributary of the Ma river, one of the major waterways in the north-central region of Vietnam. The project had been planned and was

1. Main features of the scheme

The main dam, a concrete faced rockfill structure, is 119 m-high with a crest length of 1023 m, and a volume of $10 \times 10^6 m^3$. Other elements of the project are: