

ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON WATER ALLOCATION IN CAU RIVER BASIN- VIETNAM

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Background

A 2007 assessment of the World Bank (wps4136) listed Vietnam as one of the five worst affected countries by climate change.



1. National target program to response to climate change (2,Dec,2008)
2. Climate change, sea level rise scenarios for Vietnam (2009,2012)



Action plan to respond to climate change in provinces

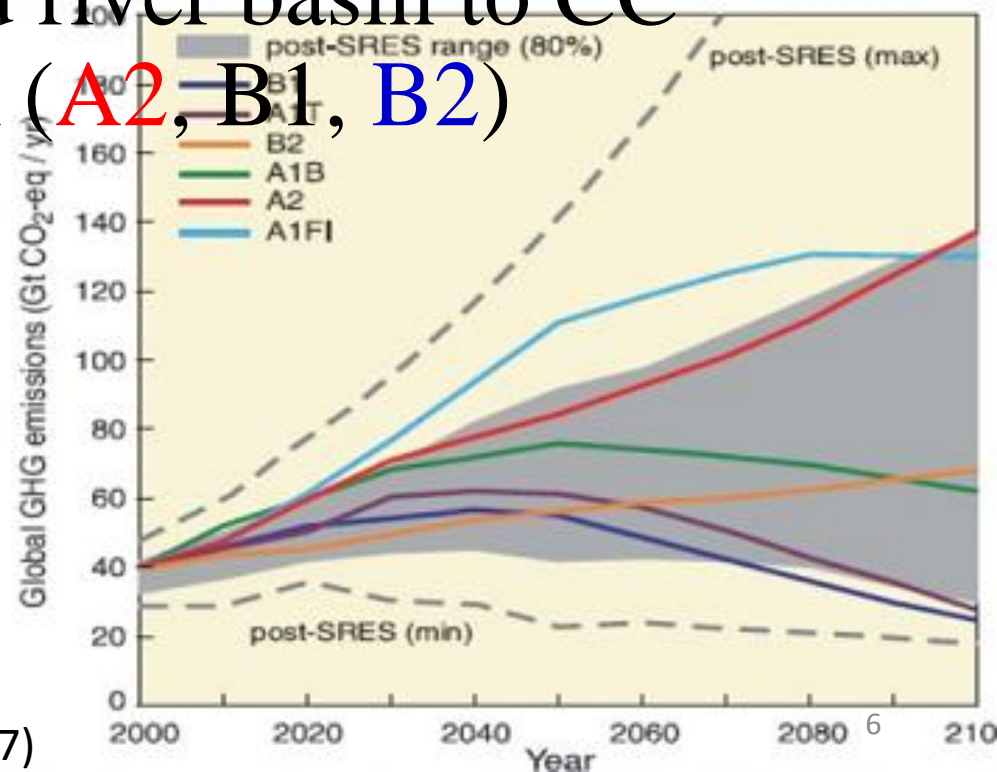
Study site

Cau river basin

- Important economic zone of Northern Part of Vietnam
- Population: 3,509,940
- Total area: **6,030** km²
- The main river length: **288.5**km
- Annual rainfall: 1500-2000mm, 75-80% in rainy season (V-IX)

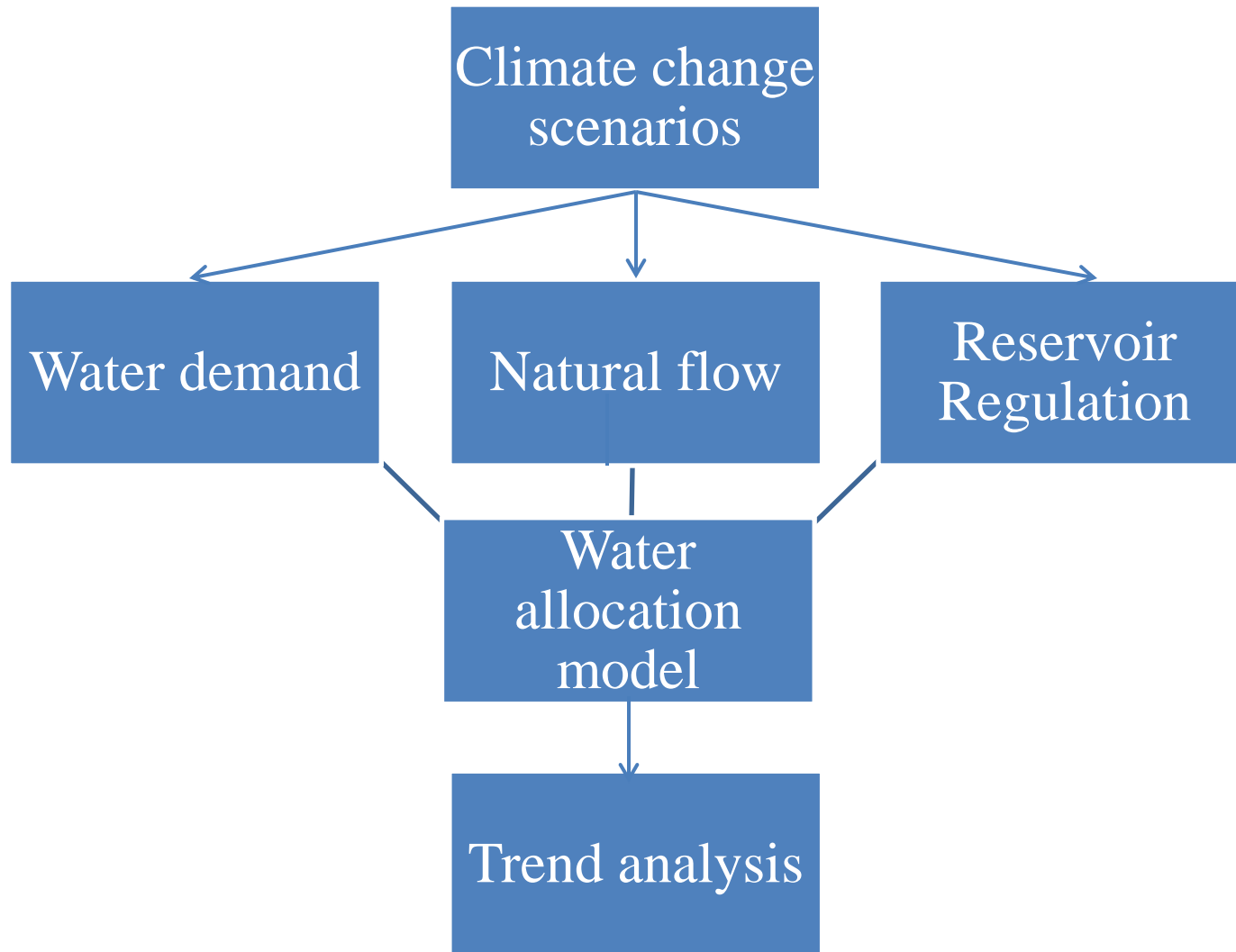
Objective of Thesis

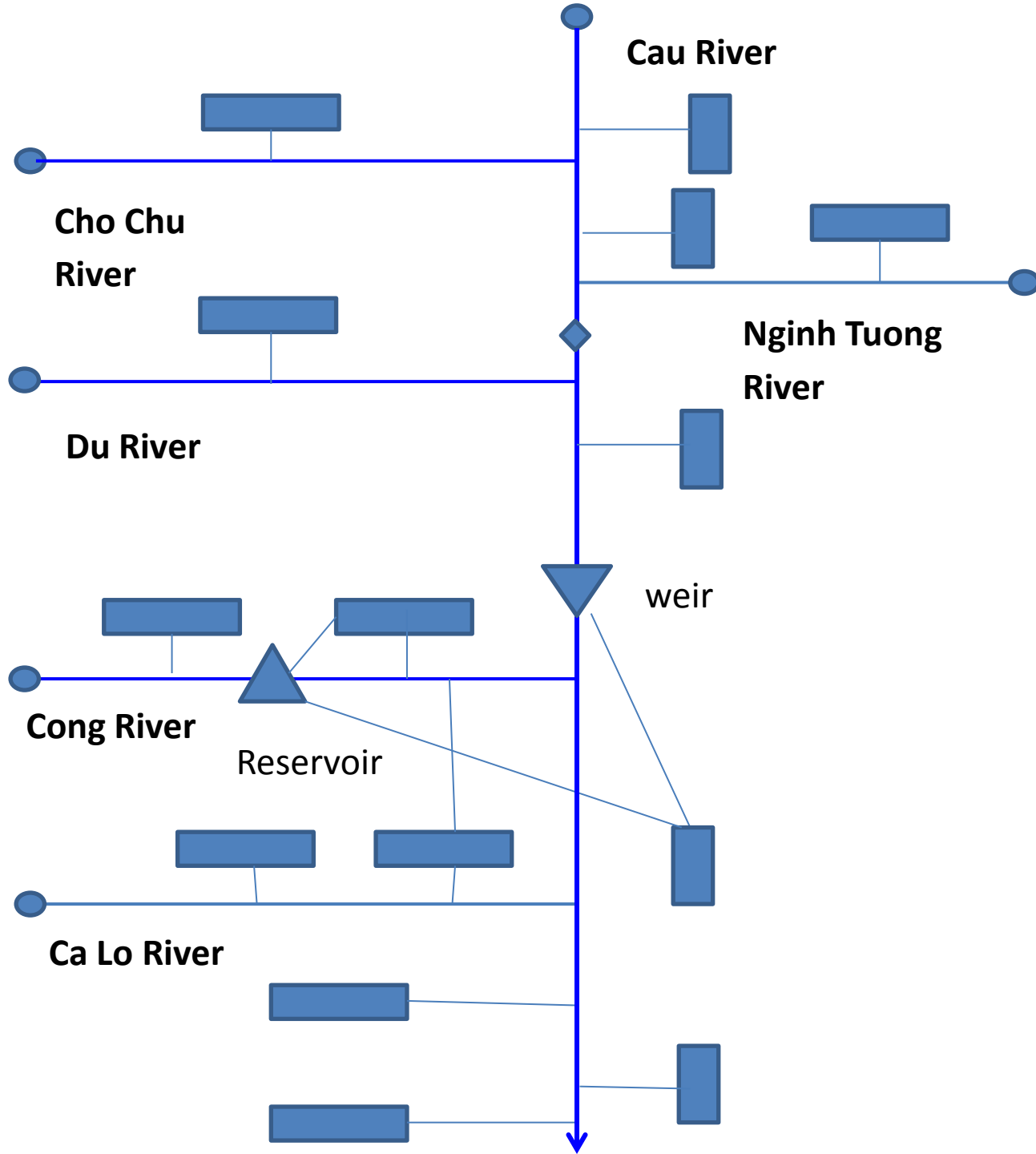
- To assess impacts of climate change (CC) on **river flows** in Cau river basin to CC scenarios for Vietnam (**A2**, B1, **B2**)
- To assess impacts of CC on **water allocation** (surface water) in Cau river basin to CC scenarios for Vietnam (**A2**, B1, **B2**)



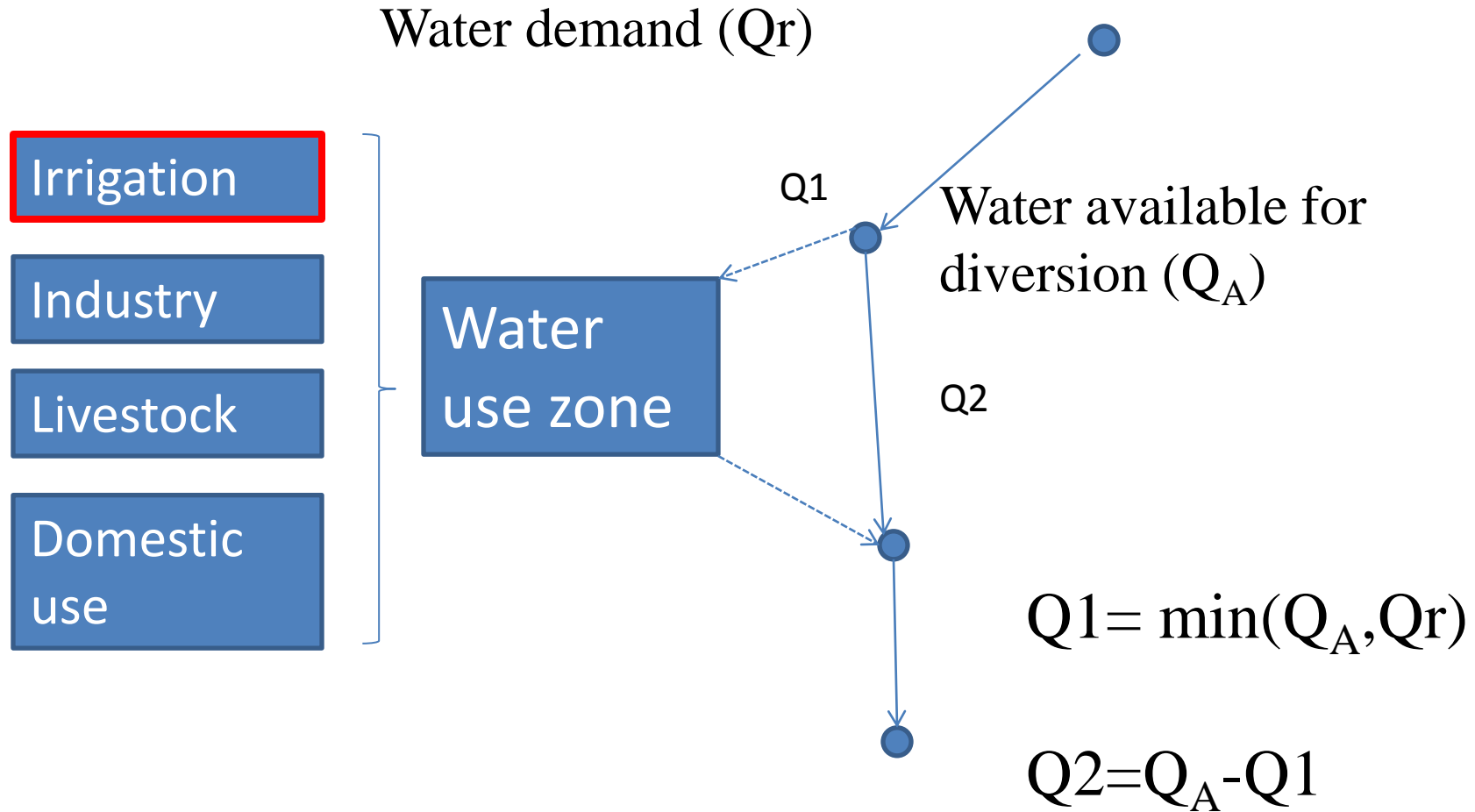
Source: IPCC (2007)

RESEARCH METHOD

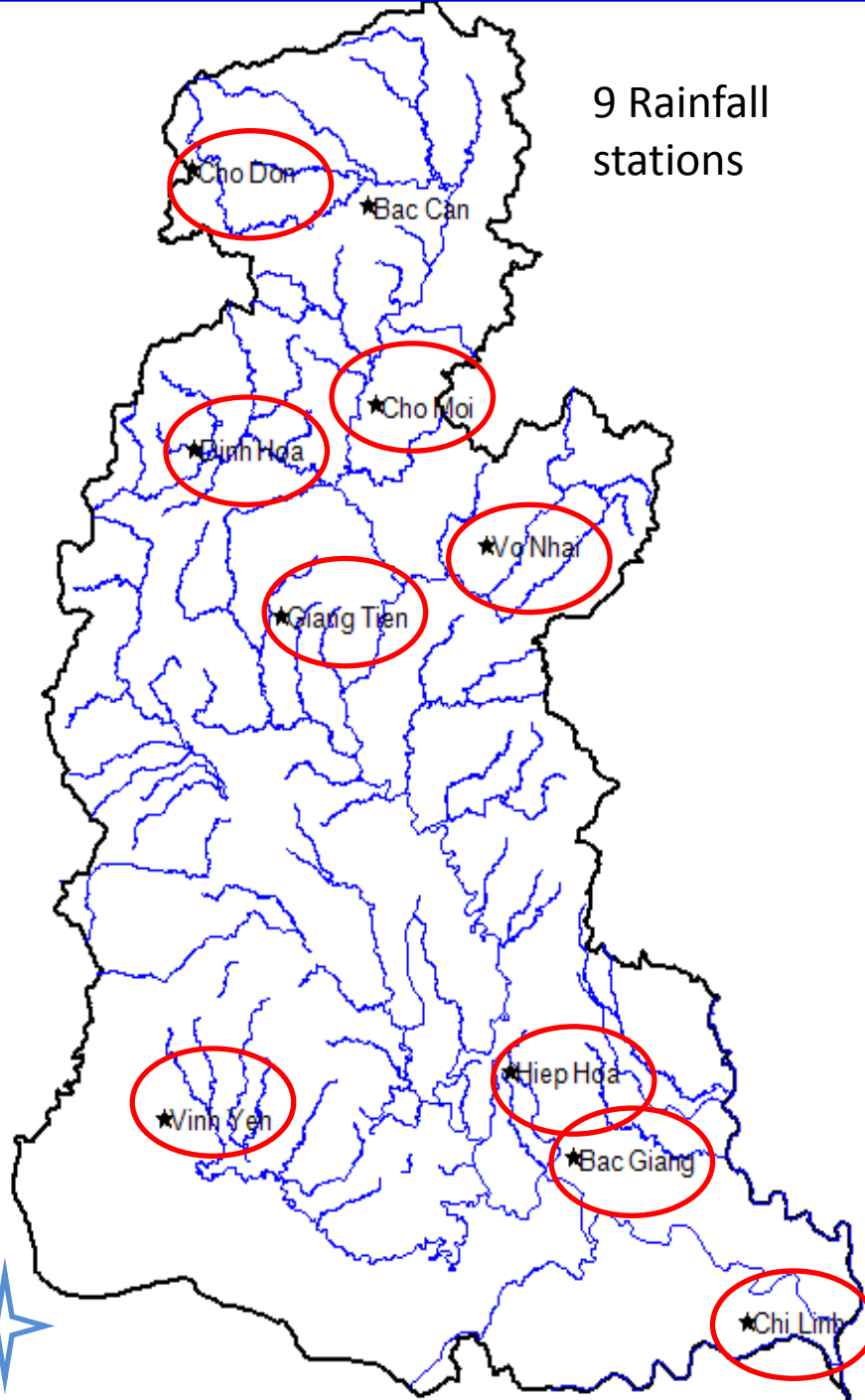




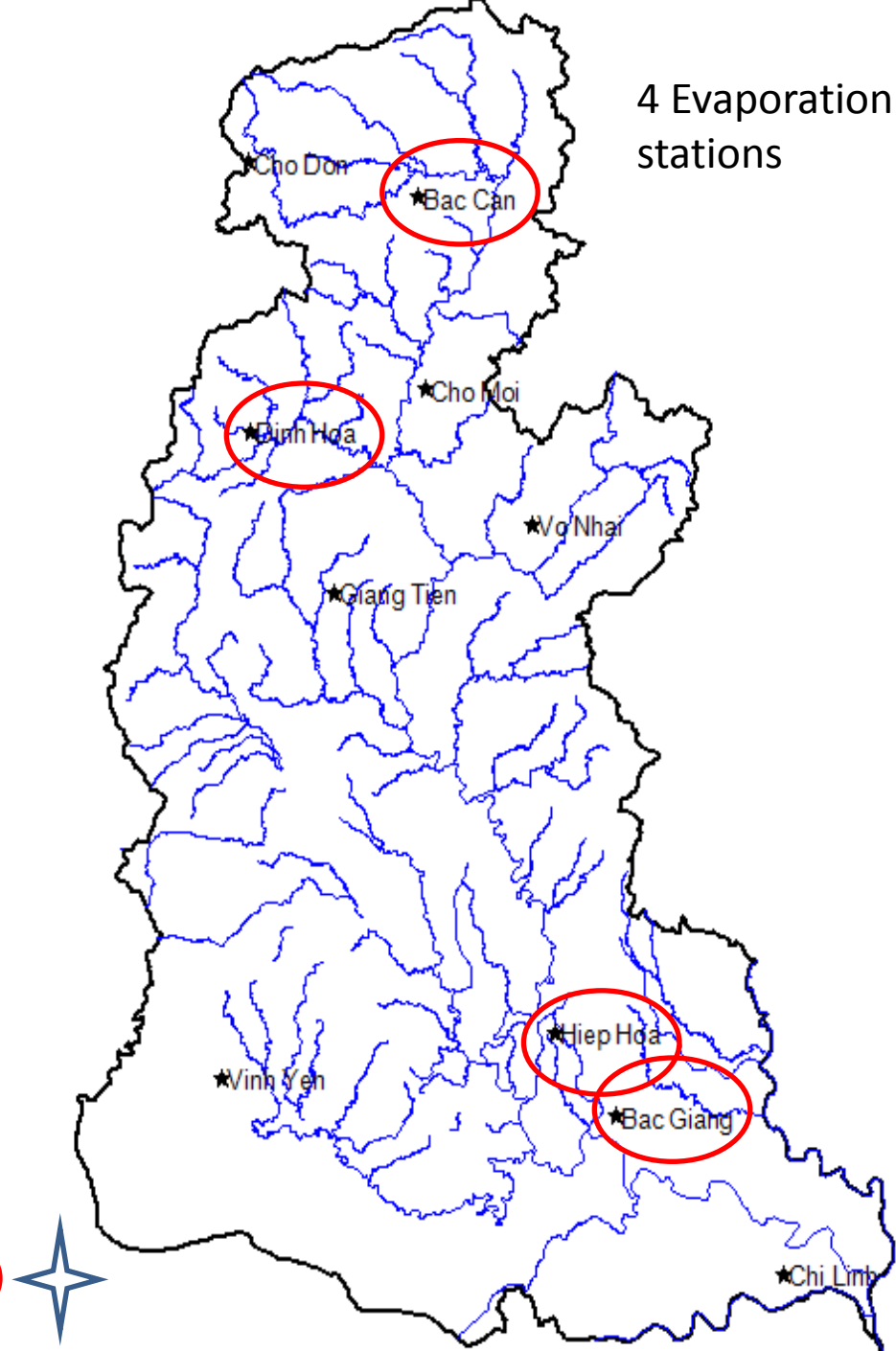
RESEARCH METHOD

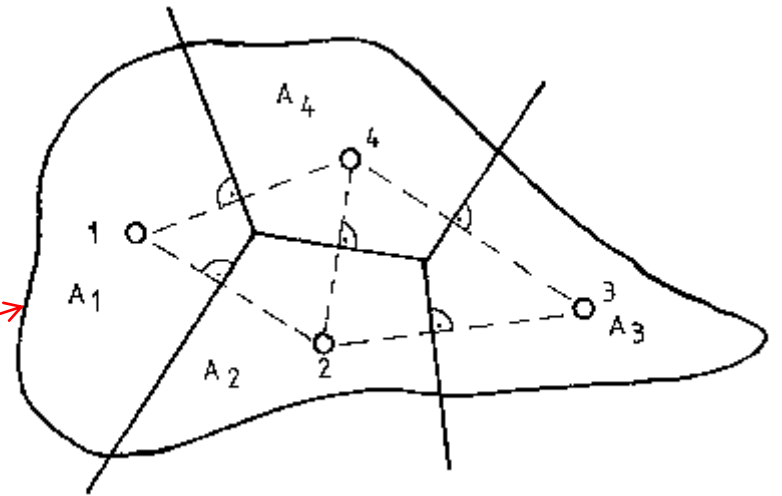
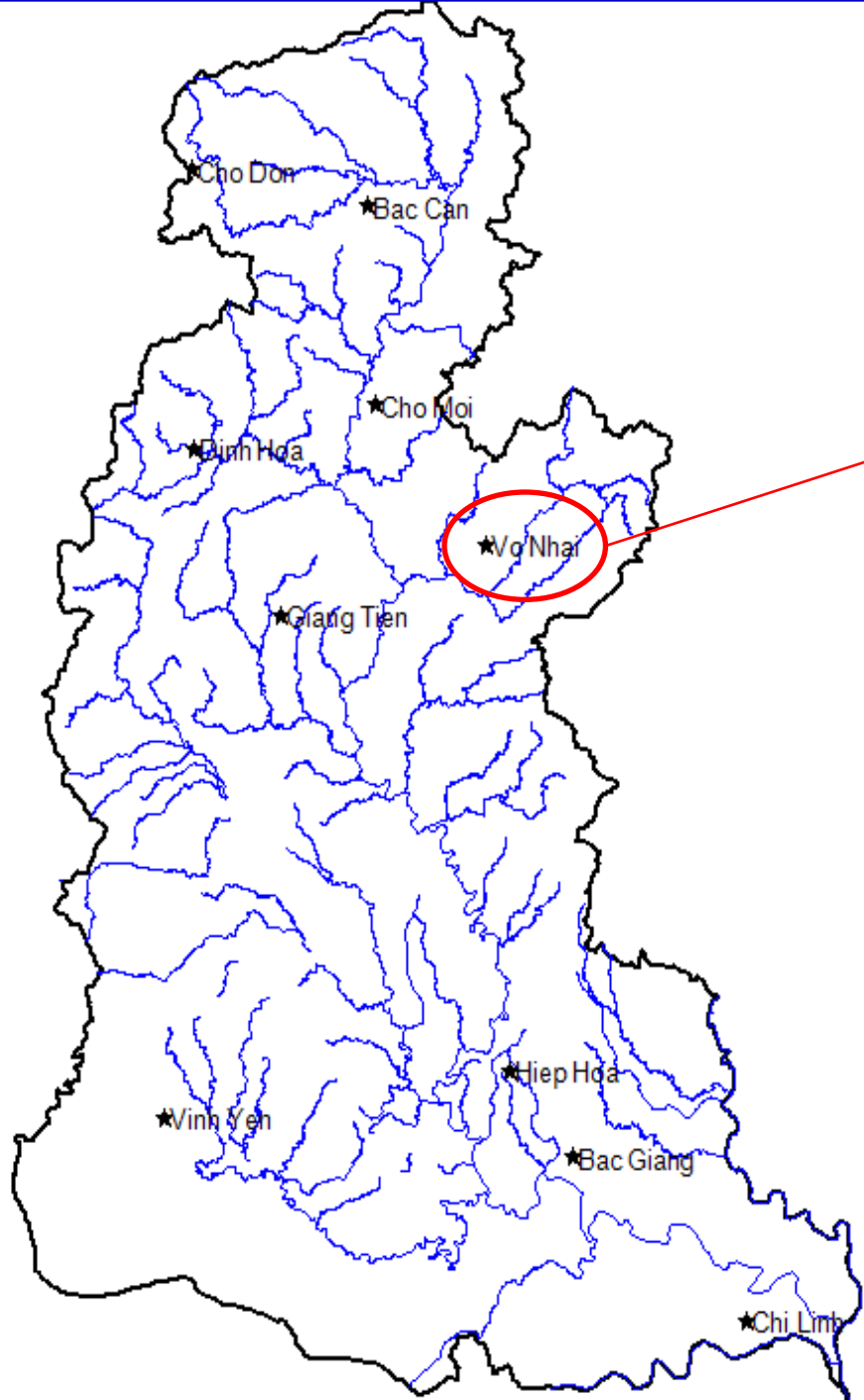


9 Rainfall stations

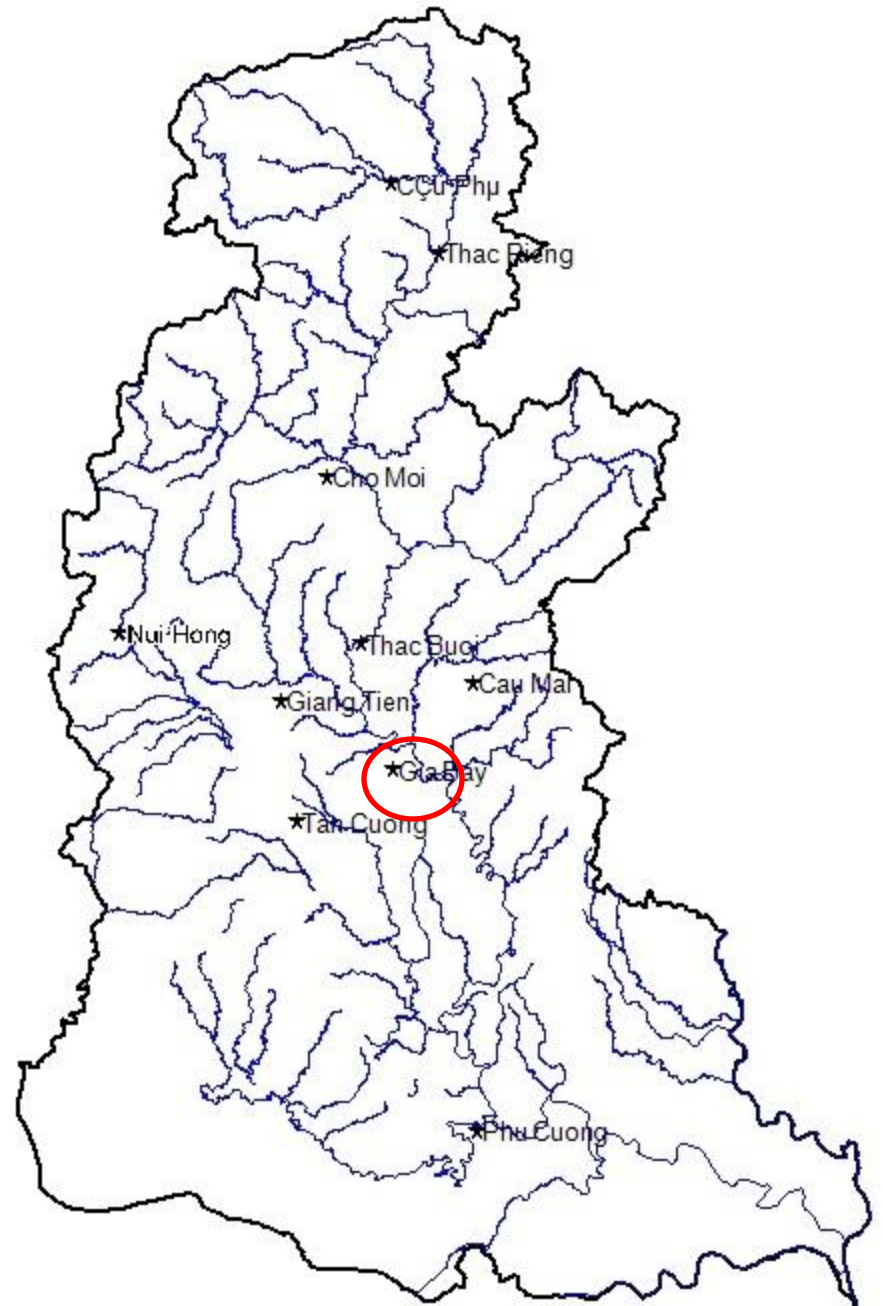


4 Evaporation stations





No	Station	River	Observation period
1	Thác Riêng	Cầu	60-81
2	Thác Bưởi	Cầu	60-96
3	Gia Bảy	Cầu	96-present
4	Giang Tiên	Đu	62-71
5	Cầu Mai	Cầu Mai	70-85
6	Núi Hồng	Công	62-68
7	Tân Cương	Công	61-76
8	Phú Cường	Cà Lồ	65-75
9	Ngọc Thanh	Thanh Lộc	67-81

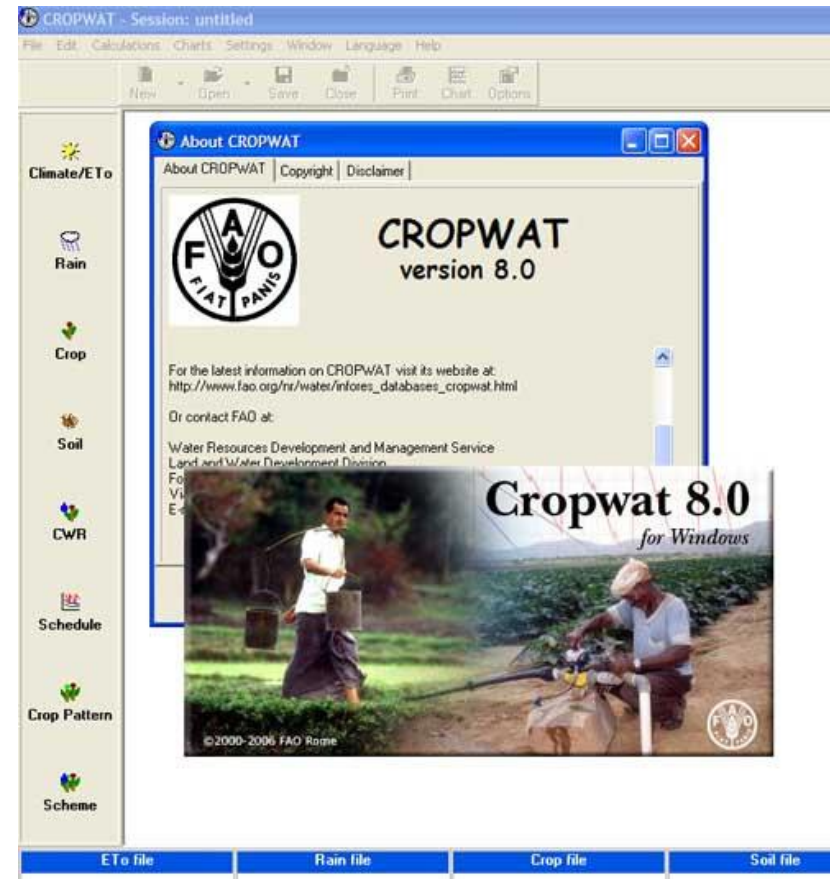


CROPWAT

CROPWAT 8.0 for Windows is a computer program for the calculation of crop water requirements and irrigation requirements based on soil, climate and crop data (FAO)

For irrigation requirements:

- Climate data:
 - Temperature
 - Humidity
 - Sunshine
 - Wind speed
 - Rainfall
- Crop data:
 - First and last planting date
 - First and last harvesting date
 - Crop and crop variety



Irrigation requirements calculation based on water balance formula:

$$\text{IRR} = (\text{ET}_c + \text{P}_{\text{rep}}) - \text{P}_{\text{eff}} \quad (\text{mm/day})$$

Where:

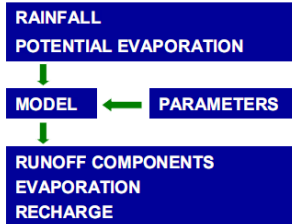
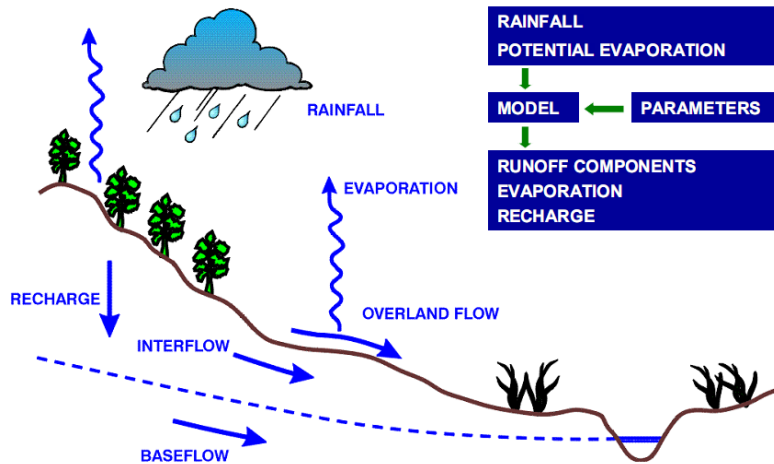
IRR: irrigation requirements (mm/day)

ET_c: crop evapotranspiration (mm/day)

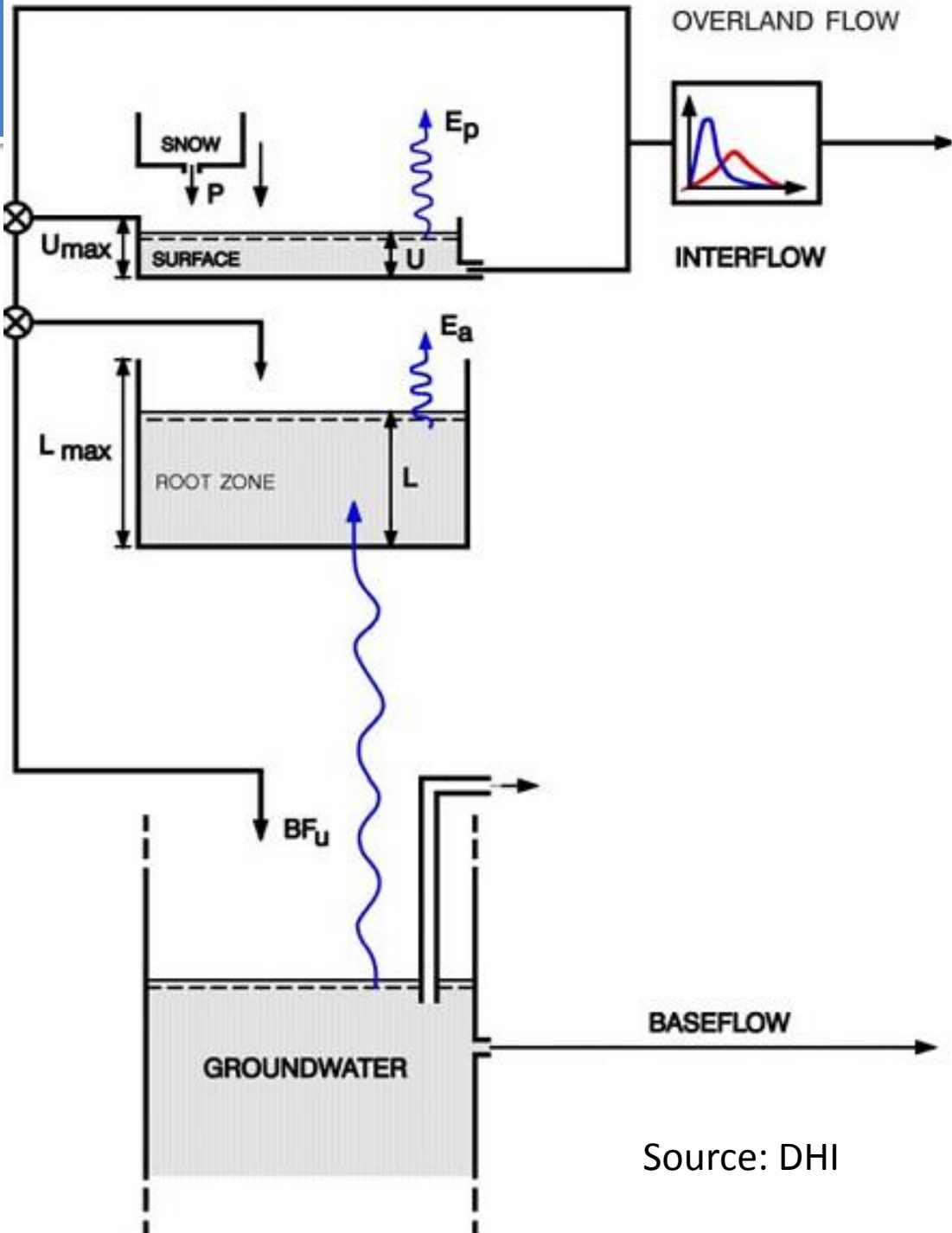
P_{rep}: infiltration (mm/day)

P_{eff}: effective rainfall (mm)

NAM MODEL



Developed by DHI (1973)



Source: DHI

Surface flow:

$$QOF = \begin{cases} CQOF \frac{L/L_{\max} - TOF}{1 - TOF} P_N & \text{for } L/L_{\max} > TOF \\ 0 & \text{for } L/L_{\max} \leq TOF \end{cases}$$

Where:

CQOF: Overland flow runoff coefficient

TOF: Root zone threshold value for overland flow

$P_N = U - U_{\max}$

Interflow :

$$QIF = \begin{cases} (CKIF)^{-1} \frac{L / L_{\max} - TIF}{1 - TIF} U & \text{for } L / L_{\max} > TIF \\ 0 & \text{for } L / L_{\max} \leq TIF \end{cases}$$

Where:

CKIF: Time constant for interflow

TIF: Root zone threshold value for inter flow

Base-flow :

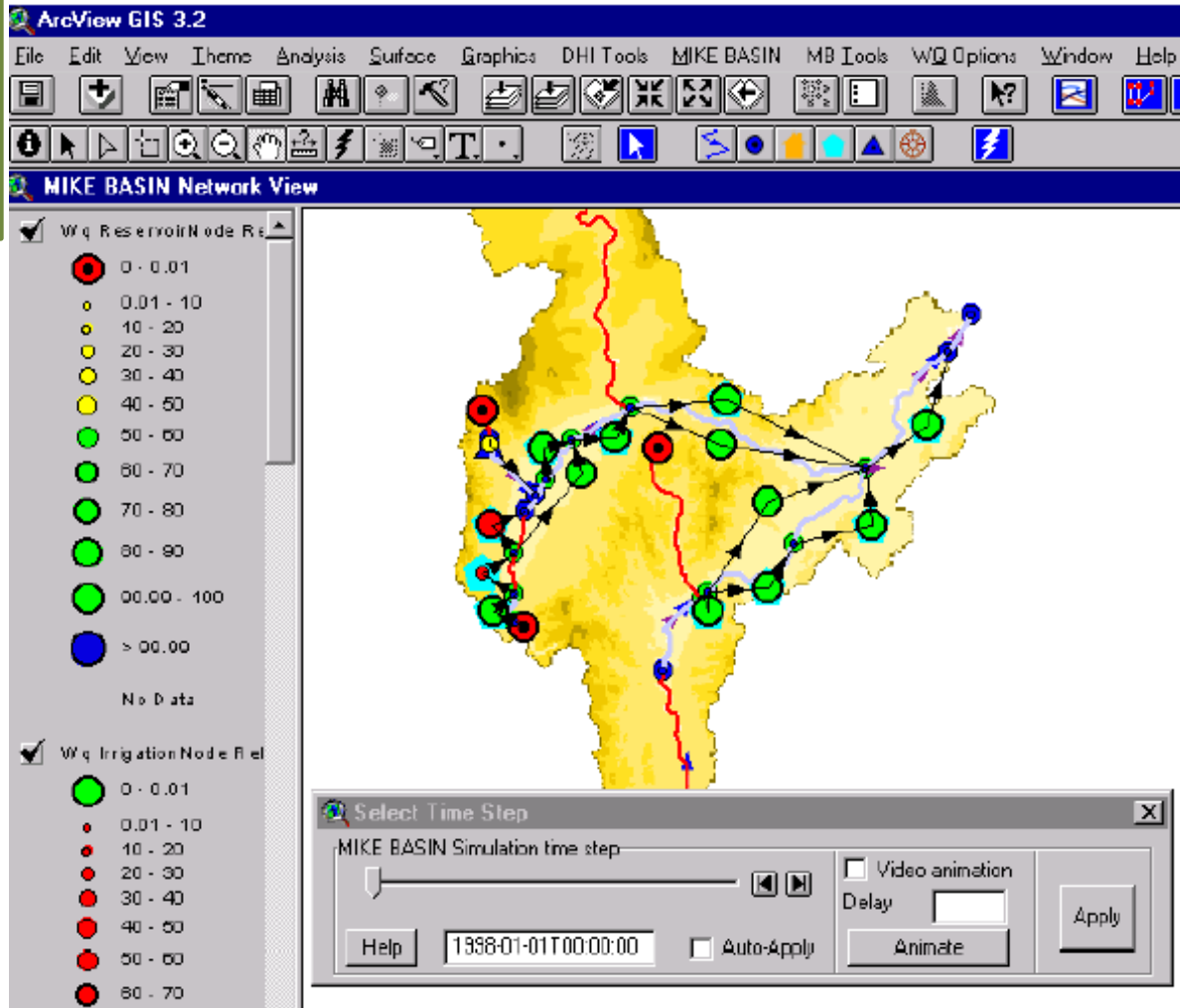
$$G = \begin{cases} (P_N - QOF) \frac{L / L_{\max} - TG}{1 - TG} & \text{for } L / L_{\max} > TG \\ 0 & \text{for } L / L_{\max} \leq TG \end{cases}$$

Where:

TG: Root zone threshold value for ground water recharge

$$0 \leq TG \leq 1$$

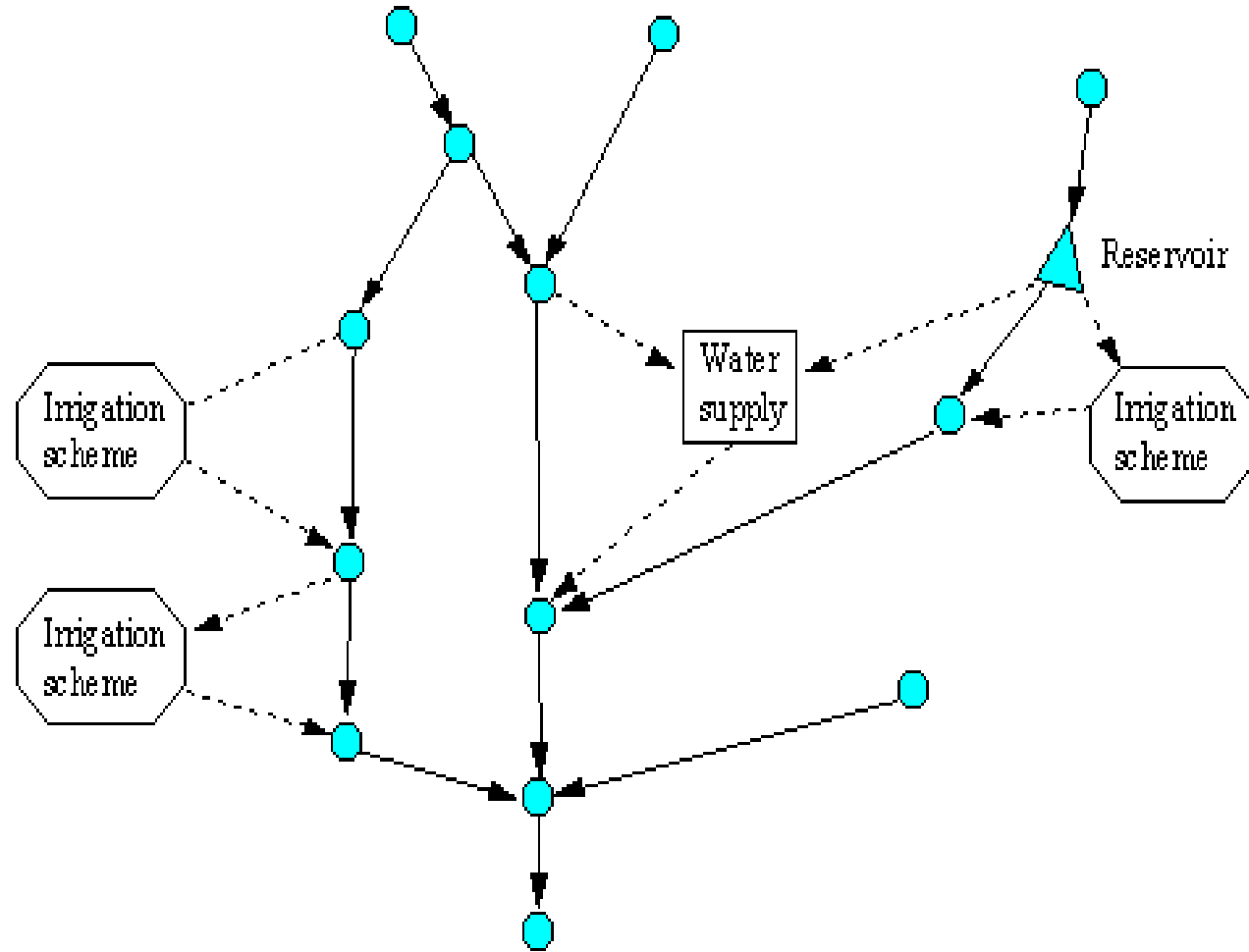
MIKE BASIN

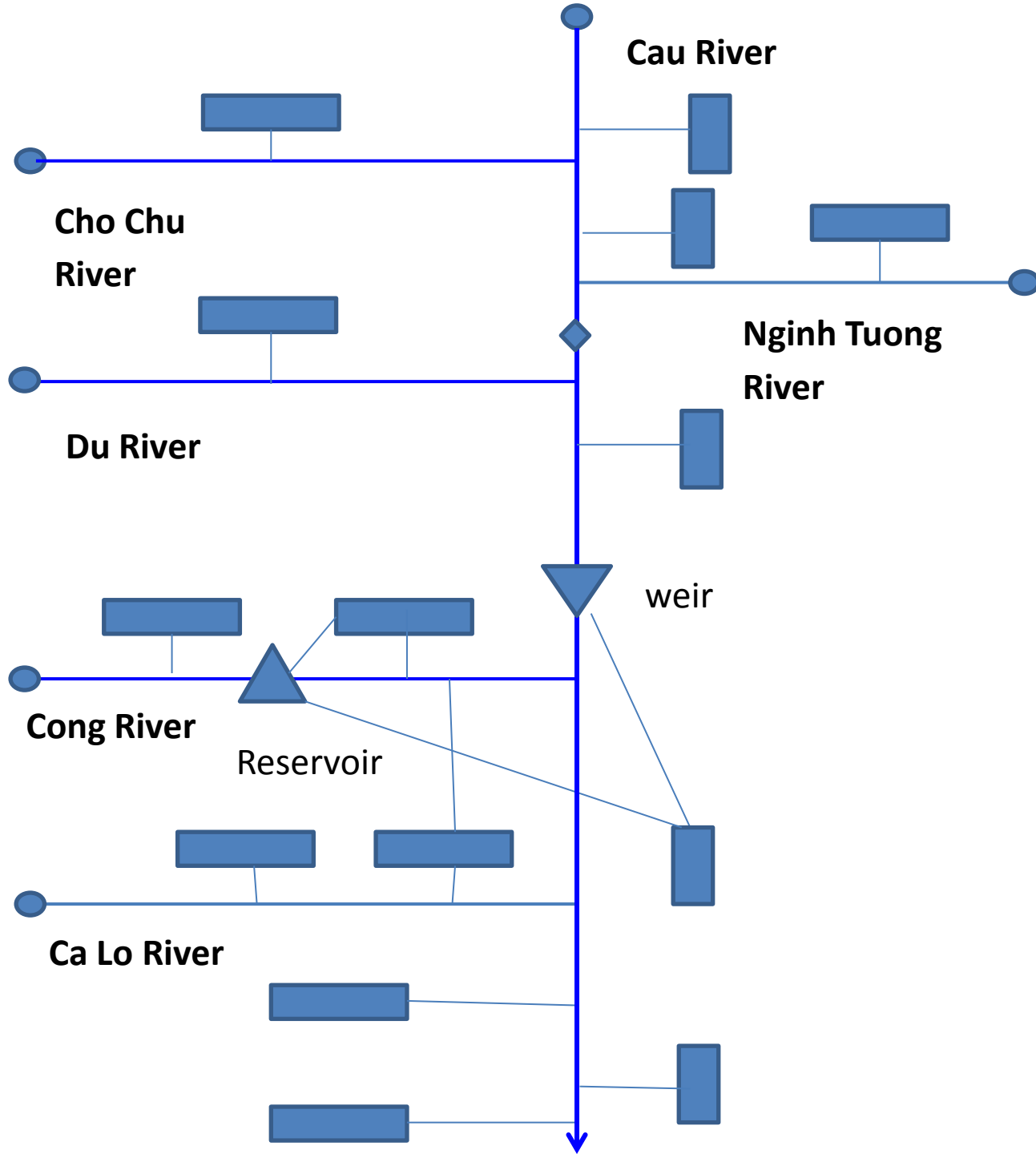


MIKE BASIN is a mathematical representation of the river basin, including the configuration of the main rivers and their tributaries, the hydrology of the basin in space and time, and existing as well as potential major water use schemes and their various demands for water.

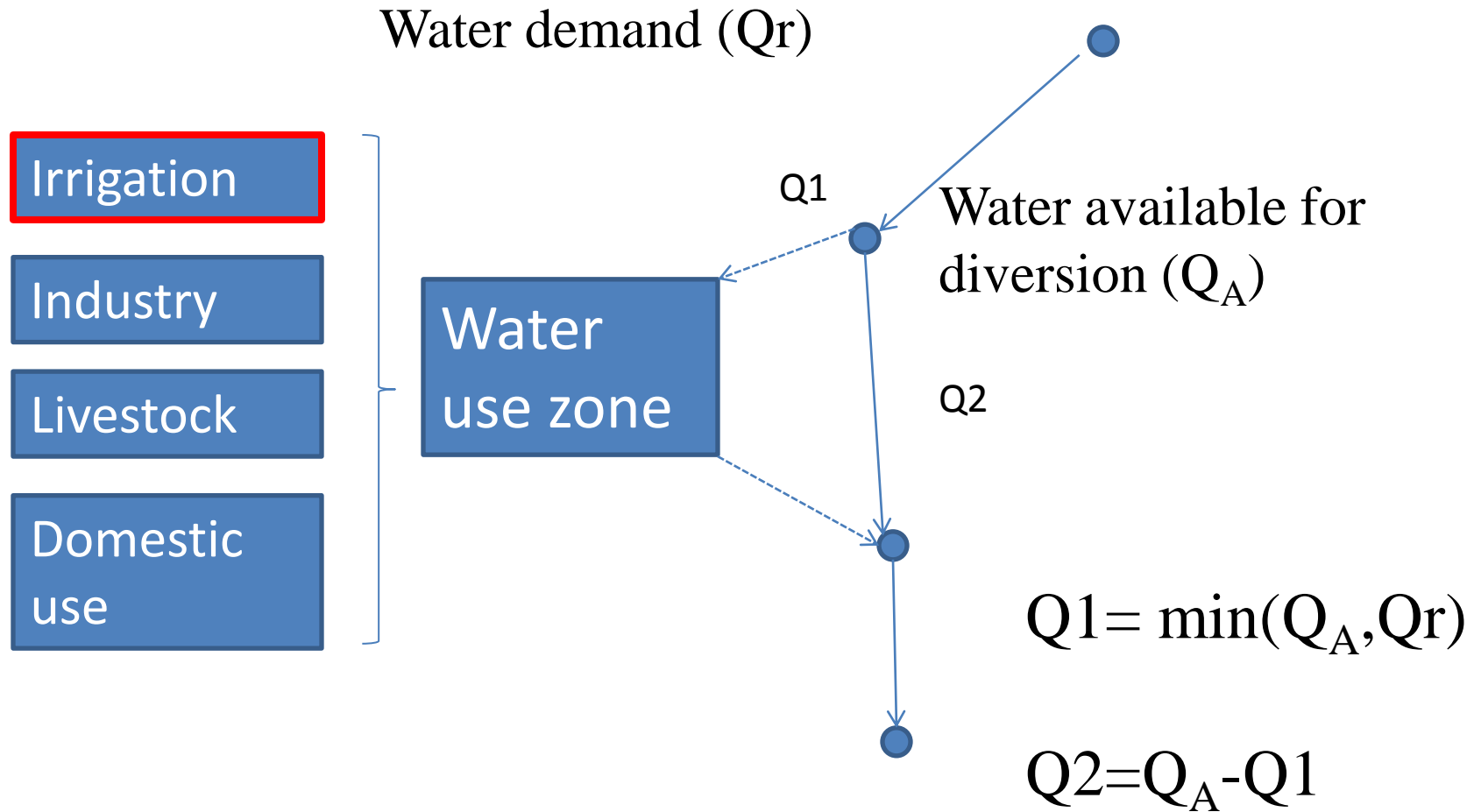
MIKE BASIN

- MIKE BASIN is structured as a network model in which the rivers and their main tributaries are represented by a network consisting of branches and nodes.
- The branches represent individual stream sections
- The nodes represent confluence, locations where certain water activities may occur or important locations where model results are required.





RESEARCH METHOD



Thank you for your attention!

